



VIII. ***Reasonableness of Force***

- a. Officers shall limit their use of force to the least amount of force reasonably necessary to accomplish their intended objective, to overcome the resistance encountered, and to protect the safety of others. In determining the amount of force reasonably necessary, the following facts shall be considered relevant:
 - i. An officer is not required to attempt to use types and degrees of force which reasonably appear to be inadequate to accomplish the officer's intended objective.
 - ii. An officer is not required to become involved in protracted struggles or protracted hand-to-hand combat which can frequently result in an increased risk of injury to the person being arrested or captured, to the officer, or may otherwise be detrimental to public safety. As such, an officer may use a type and degree of force which appears reasonably necessary to bring a person under control quickly.
 - iii. Officers will not intentionally use airway choke holds to subdue or control individuals. Additionally, under no circumstances may any officer continue to use force (except mere physical restraint) against an individual who has ceased to resist.
 - iv. When an individual offers only passive resistance to arrest, an officer shall physically remove and transport such individual with as much regard to the individual's safety and welfare as is reasonable and practical.
- b. When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration, as time and circumstances permit. These factors include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others.
 - ii. The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time.
 - iii. Officer/subject factors (age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, number of officers vs. subjects).
 - iv. The effects of drugs or alcohol.
 - v. Subject's mental state or capacity.
 - vi. Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.
 - vii. The degree to which the subject has been effectively restrained and his/her ability to resist despite being restrained.
 - viii. The availability of other options and their possible effectiveness.
 - ix. Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.
 - x. Training and experience of the officer.
 - xi. Potential for injury to officers, suspects and others.
 - xii. Whether the person appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight or is attacking the officers.

IX. ***Pain Compliance Techniques***

Pain compliance techniques may be effective in controlling a physically or actively resisting