

**USE OF FORCE**

Subject <b>USE OF FORCE</b>	
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Approved by <b>Marshal Bradley Seymour</b>	Effective date <b>January 1, 2022</b>
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**I. POLICY**

It is the policy of the Village of Brownsville Police Department to establish guidelines regarding the use of force by its sworn personnel in the performance of their law enforcement duties. The Brownsville Police Department recognizes that these guidelines are supported by statutory and case law and that the application of force by department sworn personnel must be deemed reasonable.

**II. OBJECTIVES**

The key objective of this policy is to provide sworn personnel with an awareness and understanding that all force utilized in the performance of their duties needs to be objectively reasonable as outlined in the case law of *Graham v. Connor*.

Considerations for "objectively reasonable" are the severity of the alleged crime, imminent threat to the safety of sworn personnel and/or others, and/or the suspect is actively resisting or attempting to evade arrest by flight. This reasonableness shall be judged under the "totality" of the circumstances by a reasonable officer at the scene with like experience and training.

**III. DEFINITIONS**

- A. **Active Resistance** – behavior which physically counteracts an officer’s control efforts and which creates a risk of bodily harm to the officer, subject, and/or other persons.
- B. **Authorized Equipment** – equipment either issued and/or approved by the Department and/or Division.
- C. **Bodily Harm** – physical pain or injury; illness or any impairment of physical condition [s. 939.22(4)].
- D. **Choke Hold** - means the intentional and prolonged application of force to the throat, windpipe, or carotid arteries that prevents or hinders breathing or blood flow, reduces the intake of air, or reduces blood flow to the head. [s. 66.0511(1)(a)]
- E. **Dangerous Crime** – any crime under the laws of the United States or any state which involves the use of force causing or creating a substantial risk of death or great bodily harm to another or a threat, expressed or implied, which places a person in fear of death or great bodily harm to himself, herself, or another.

Dangerous crimes include, but are not limited to:

- 1. Murder under 940.01, 940.02, 940.03 and 940.05
- 2. Arson under 943.02
- 3. Mayhem under 940.21
- 4. Burglary under 943.10
- 5. Aggravated Battery under 940.19
- 6. Rape under 940.225
- 7. Kidnapping under 940.31
- 8. Extortion under 943.30
- 9. Robbery under 943.32

- F. **Dangerous Weapon** – any firearm, whether loaded or unloaded; any device designed as a weapon and capable of producing death or great bodily harm; any ligature or other instrumentality used on the throat, neck, nose, or mouth of another person to impede, partially or completely, breathing or circulation of blood; any electric weapon, as defined in s. 941.295 (4); or any other device or instrumentality which, in the manner it is used or intended to be used, is calculated or likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
- G. **Deadly Force** – the intentional use of a firearm or other instrument, the use of which would result in a high probability of death.
- H. **Deadly Force Justification** – behavior which justifies your use of deadly force is that which has caused or imminently threatens to cause death or great bodily harm to you or another person or persons.

- I. **Electronic Control Device (ECD)** – in the present context, this term refers to a weapon designed to disrupt a subject's central nervous system by means of deploying battery powered electrical energy sufficient to cause uncontrolled muscle contractions and override an individual's voluntary motor responses.
- J. **Employee** – as used in this policy, is intended to apply to sworn personnel falling within the statutory definition of peace officer [s. 939.22(22)].
- K. **Felony** – a crime punishable by imprisonment in the Wisconsin state prisons is a felony. Every other crime is a misdemeanor [s. 939.60].
- L. **Force** – the intentional application of physical force other than deadly force.
- M. **Great Bodily Harm** – bodily injury which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes serious permanent disfigurement, or which causes a permanent or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ or other serious bodily injury [s. 939.22(14)].
- N. **High Risk Vehicle Contact** – a vehicle contact in which the officers' perception of danger is very high. Typically, these contacts involve multiple officers utilizing hand and/or long guns, ordering of vehicle occupants out one at a time, etc.
- O. **Impact Weapon** – all objects and instruments that are used, or are designed to be used, to apply force to another person by coming into physical contact with that person. Impact weapons include, but are not limited to, the expandable baton, riot baton and less lethal impact munitions.
- P. **Less Lethal Force** – the intentional application of force for the purpose of encouraging compliance, overcoming resistance or its threat, or preventing serious injury without posing significant potential of causing death.
- Q. **Less Lethal Impact Munitions** – refers to munitions, flexible or non-flexible, that can be fired, launched or otherwise propelled, which are intended to impede/subdue a subject with a reduced potential for causing death or serious physical injury. Examples of less lethal impact munitions include, drag stabilized beanbags, stabilized rubber rounds and other Department approved items.
- R. **Less Lethal Impact Munitions Weapon** – a dedicated weapon that is readily recognized as being different than the standard issued weapon, which will be used for deploying less lethal impact munitions.
- S. **Oleoresin Capsicum (O.C.)** – refers to a less-than-lethal product derived from the extract of the capsicum pepper plant, which causes inflammation over areas of contact (the face, eyes, nose, and mouth). Used as a control alternative against resistive or combative subjects, or aggressive animals.
- T. **Peace Officer** – any person vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for crime, whether that duty extends to all crimes or is limited to specific crimes. "Peace officer" includes a commission warden [s. 939.22(22)].

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- U. **Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT)** – the pursuit intervention technique, known as PIT, is a controlled contact between the patrol unit and the pursued vehicle normally done at speeds of 35 miles per hour or less, low speeds which are intended to cause the operator of a pursued vehicle to lose control and the vehicle become disabled. PIT is a form of ramming, and if utilized, should be identified as such. The PIT maneuver at speeds in excess of 35 miles per hour is considered deadly force and its use shall follow the protocol under sub F. of this section.
- V. **Ramming** – ramming or forcing a fleeing vehicle off the highway is generally prohibited and may be considered only in extreme circumstances and only when all other reasonable methods of stopping the vehicle have been attempted.
- W. **Reasonably Believes** – the actor believes that a certain fact situation exists and such belief under the circumstances is reasonable even though erroneous [s. 939.22(32)].
- X. **Tire Deflation Device (TDD)** – a tool designed to stop a vehicle by deflating pneumatic tires.
- Y. **Unified Tactical Skills (UTS)** – incorporation of the Defensive and Arrest Tactics (DAAT), Firearms, Emergency Vehicle Operations and Control, Vehicle Contacts and Professional Communication Skills guidelines that have been adopted by the Law Enforcement Standards Board (LESB). The guidelines, established in part through the Disturbance Resolution Model, incorporate approach considerations, the intervention options detailing mode and purpose from presence, up to and including deadly force, and follow-through considerations.

**IV. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

- A. Sworn employees are authorized to utilize reasonable force to accomplish legitimate lawful enforcement objectives (i.e. achieve and maintain control of resistive subjects, detain persons reasonably suspected of criminal behavior, make lawful arrests, defend themselves or others and prevent escape). Reasonableness is based on the parameters outlined in Sub II. of this policy (Objectives). In order to maintain uniformity with training and the Law Enforcement Standards Board, the Brownsville Police Department adopts the guidelines of the Disturbance Resolution Model (see Attachment 1). Section 939.45 (privilege) enumerates the conditions under which a Wisconsin Law enforcement officer may use force.
  - 1. When the actor's conduct occurs under circumstances of coercion or necessity so as to be privileged under s.939.46 or 939.47; or [s. 939.45(1)]
  - 2. When the actor's conduct is in defense of persons or property under any of the circumstances described in s. 939.48 or 939.49; or [s. 939.45(2)]
  - 3. When the actor's conduct is in good faith and is an apparently authorized and reasonable fulfillment of any duties of a public office; or [s. 939.45(3)]
  - 4. When the actor's conduct is a reasonable accomplishment of a lawful arrest; or [s. 939.45(4)]
  - 5. When for any other reason the actor's conduct is privileged by the statutory or common law of this state [s. 939.45(6)]

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- B. Accomplishing Objectives – When justified in using force, employees are not obligated to desist because resistance is encountered or threatened. Employees may not only stand their ground, but may press forward to achieve a lawful objective, overcoming resistance with the force reasonably necessary to accomplish the mission.
- C. Justification Limited to Facts Known to Employee – Justification for the use of force or deadly force must be limited to what reasonably appears to be the facts known or perceived by the employee at the time the employee decides to act. Facts unknown to the employee, no matter how compelling, cannot be considered in later determining whether the force used was justified or unjustified.
- D. Employee Identification – Whenever feasible, employees shall identify themselves and make known the purpose of the arrest unless the employee reasonably believes that his/her identity and purpose are otherwise known by or cannot reasonably be made known to the person to be arrested. This is particularly important when the officer is dressed in civilian attire.
- E. Use of Handcuffs – Employees of the Village of Brownsville Police Department shall handcuff all persons arrested for a felony. Whenever a person is arrested for a misdemeanor, a violation of a traffic regulation or other offense, the decision to handcuff is the officer's. Generally, if the person arrested is to be transported in a patrol vehicle, the arrested person should be handcuffed behind the back for the safety of the employee. When available, patrol vehicles equipped with cages should be used to transport prisoners. Whenever handcuffs are used, they shall be checked for fit and double-locked. All prisoners being transported in Village of Brownsville Police Department vehicles shall be searched prior to transportation.
- F. Use of Oleoresin Capsicum (O.C.) – The use of O.C. will fall under control alternatives in the intervention options of the Disturbance Resolution Model, *“to overcome active resistance or its threat.”*
- G. Prohibited Weapons – Employees are prohibited from carrying on their person or in a Village of Brownsville Police Department vehicle, any unauthorized guns, knives, chemical agents, ammunition, or any other instruments which are designed to be used as defensive or offensive weapons, except those confiscated by the employee and being transported as evidence or for storage.
  - 1. Examples of prohibited weapons include, but are not limited to:
    - a. black-jacks
    - b. sling-shots
    - c. slap-sticks
    - d. saps
    - e. sap gloves
    - f. electric shocking devices (excluding Electronic Control Devices (ECD's) purchased and/or issued by the Department)
    - g. brass knuckles

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- h. hand-held MACE or similar chemical agents (other than issued O.C.)
- i. unauthorized knives (other than a folding knife carried out of the public view)
- j. batons – only batons issued by the Department will be carried

**V. DUTY TO INTERCEDE**

Any employee of the Brownsville Police Department either sworn or non-sworn present at an incident and observing another [officer/deputy] using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force. Any sworn or non-sworn employee of the Brownsville Police Department who observes another employee use force that exceeds the degree of force permitted by law should promptly report these observations to a supervisor.

**V. USE OF LESS LETHAL FORCE**

Sworn employees are authorized to utilize less lethal force to accomplish legitimate lawful enforcement objectives (i.e. achieve and maintain control of resistive subjects, detain persons reasonably suspected of criminal behavior, make lawful arrests, defend themselves or others and prevent escape). Reasonableness is based on the parameters outlined in Sub II. of this policy (Objectives). In order to maintain uniformity with training and the Law Enforcement Standards Board, the Village of Brownsville Police Department adopts the guidelines of the Disturbance Resolution Model (see Attachment 1).

- A. Only Department issued oleoresin capsicum (O.C.) shall be carried by the employee while on duty. The use of O.C. will fall under control alternatives in the intervention options of the Disturbance Resolution Model (see Attachment 1) *“to overcome active resistance or its threat.”*
- B. Only Department issued Electronic Control Devices (ECD’s) shall be carried by the employee while on duty. The use of the ECD will fall under control alternatives in the intervention options of the Disturbance Resolution Model (see Attachment 1), *“to overcome active resistance or its threat.”*
- C. Only Department issued baton(s) may be carried by the employee while on duty.
  - 1. The use of the baton will fall under protective alternatives in the intervention options of the Disturbance Resolution Model (see Attachment 1), *“to overcome continued resistance, assaultive behavior, or their threats.”*
  - 2. Employees will be trained in the use of the baton through the Tactical Skills training area of Defensive and Arrest Tactics (DAAT).
- D. Less lethal impact munitions are intended to impede/subdue a subject when other methods are impractical or would present a serious threat to the life of the subject, officers or other citizens. The Department has incorporated the use of less lethal impact munitions to de-escalate potentially violent confrontations. The use of these munitions may be called for in situations including, but not limited to, combative/violent subjects, armed, and non-compliant subjects.

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1. In order to minimize the potential for causing death or serious physical injury, the use of less lethal munitions shall be in accordance with Department approved training and Policy and Procedure.
2. Only personnel who have received Department approved training in less lethal impact munitions will be assigned and authorized to use them during actual operations.
3. Less lethal impact munitions may be utilized by trained employees during situations where training and experience indicate that other controls would be less effective, or prove dangerous, and viewed as reasonable under the protective alternatives within the Disturbance Resolution Model (see Attachment 1).

**VI. USE OF DEADLY FORCE**

The use of deadly force is justifiable in the performance of an officer's duty when confronted by a subject, or subjects, which exhibit behavior that has caused or imminently threatens to cause death or great bodily harm to the employee or another person or persons, and only after other reasonable options have been exhausted or would prove to be ineffective is deadly force justified. This justification may include the use of deadly force against a fleeing subject provided the officer reasonably believes that the subject poses an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to others or the community at large (Tennessee v. Garner).

The use of a choke hold to control an individual is not authorized except in life-threatening situations or in self-defense. [s. 66.0511(2)]

**VII. USE OF ISSUED OR AUTHORIZED FIREARMS**

- A. Minimizing the Risk of Death – When a firearm is used, there is a realization that death could occur; however the intent of a firearms use is to stop the threat, not kill. Target requirements are necessary in ensuring that there is no substantial risk of hitting an innocent bystander, with the understanding that target isolation may not always be met due to a greater danger.
- B. Drawing of Firearm – Nothing in this policy and procedure shall prevent the employee from drawing the firearm (shotgun, rifle or handgun, as appropriate) during the course of an arrest or an investigation when the employee deems it necessary for his/her safety or the safety of another person. The trigger finger shall rest alongside of the receiver, outside of the trigger guard, until such time as the actual pulling of the trigger is authorized.
- C. Permissible Discharge of a Firearm – Department employees may discharge their issued firearms under the following circumstances:
  1. In the performance of their duty, when confronted by a subject, or subjects, which exhibit behavior that has caused or imminently threatens to cause death or great bodily harm to the employee or another person or persons, and only after other reasonable options have been exhausted or would prove to be ineffective.
  2. Firing at or from a moving vehicle is generally prohibited and may be utilized only in rare and unusual circumstances and then only when in compliance with all other requirements of this policy.
  3. For the purpose of firearms training, sanctioned competitions, or animal euthanasia.

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**D. Prohibited Conduct/Discharge:**

1. Indiscriminate firing through doors, walls, or into the darkness at targets that are not clearly identified (this is not applicable when justification is present for target-specific fire as outlined in the Wisconsin Department of Justice Training and Standards tactical response Manual).
2. Indiscriminate firing in the direction of or over the heads of a crowd.  
  
Warning shots, attention shots, or shots to summon aid are generally prohibited.

**E. Securing a Discharged Weapon:**

1. Any firearm discharged by an employee while on duty or any authorized firearm discharged while off-duty, which results in injury or death to any person shall be secured immediately by a supervisor. The firearm shall be treated as evidence. This procedure applies in those situations where an investigating officer from another police agency does not take the weapon into custody.
2. The weapon will be properly secured and shall be held until it is no longer required as evidence.
3. In the case of an unwanted discharge of a Department authorized firearm while off duty, which does not result in injury or death, the employee shall report the discharge to the duty supervisor immediately. If the employee believes the unwanted discharge was due to a weapon malfunction, the weapon should be removed from service and another weapon provided.

- F. Surrendering Firearm - An employee shall use every tactical tool at his or her disposal to avoid surrendering an issued or authorized weapon (except for the purpose of VII. E. above).**

**VIII. ROADBLOCKS, BLOCKADES, TDD's, AND RAMMING**

Roadblocks, PIT maneuver, blockades, tire deflation devices and ramming procedures may be utilized in an attempt to apprehend an evader or violator when all other reasonable means of apprehension have been exhausted or the continuation of the pursuit may result in significant injury to the public, the officer, or the suspect.

Amount of Force – Roadblocks, PIT maneuver, blockades, tire deflation devices, and ramming procedures must be executed in such a manner that they do not constitute the use of deadly force, unless deadly force is otherwise justified by the provisions of this policy.

**IX. CARE OF INJURED PARTIES RESULTING FROM USE OF FORCE**

- A.** Whenever it becomes necessary to use force to effect an arrest or control an unruly subject, officers will first be responsible for ensuring the subject is under control. This will be done by the expeditious application of handcuffs or other restraining devices as appropriate.

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- B. As soon as subject control or restraints is reasonably accomplished, officers will then be responsible for procuring the appropriate medical treatment for any injuries which may have been incurred by the arrested subject.
- C. A description of the injuries incurred by the arrested subject and all medical treatment provided or made available will be included in an incident report detailing the use of force.

**X. ELECTRONIC CONTROL DEVICES – TASER X26 & M26**

- A. When available, taser (ECD) trained officers assigned to patrol functions shall carry a taser unit while on duty.
- B. An electronic control device may be used by trained personnel when a subject is threatening to actively resist or is actively resisting an officer and the subject poses an articulable threat of harm to an officer or another person. It may also be used when the subject poses a threat of harm to himself or herself such as self-inflicted injury or a suicide attempt.
  - 1. The definition of active resistance generally prohibits, for example, use of control devices against verbal aggression; people who are running away; children and older persons; an/or persons engaged in peaceful disobedience, unless there is justification of reasonableness from Approach Considerations.
  - 2. Officers may also include in the decision to use this force option information known to the officer at the time of the incident, including conduct or statements of the subject or prior history of resistive or assaultive behavior.
  - 3. Mere passive resistance (e.g. refusal to comply with verbal commands, going limp, stiffening of limbs without struggling or verbal arguments against being arrested, etc.) without posing an articulable threat of harm to the officers or others does not permit the use of an electronic control device.
  - 4. Officers shall not use electronic control devices when in obvious proximity to flammable liquids, gases or any highly combustible materials that may be ignited by the device.
  - 5. Absent extenuating circumstances, officers should not use electronic control device on a woman if they have knowledge that she is pregnant.
- C. In each instance when an electronic control device is deployed during an incident, a determination will be made regarding the need for lethal cover.
  - Lethal cover shall be required in all cases in which the subject possesses a firearm.
- D. Village of Brownsville Police Department personnel who use an electronic control device against a person shall ensure the person is monitored for injury as soon as practical after the person is under control.

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- E. If an adverse reaction to the electronic control device occurs, or if requested by the subject, transport to a medical facility shall be arranged.
- F. If the probes are imbedded in sensitive tissue areas, i.e. neck, face, groin, or the breast of a female, officers shall arrange transport to a medical facility for removal. If the probes are imbedded in other non-sensitive tissue areas, a trained officer may remove them according to the trained procedures.
- G. After the probes have been removed they shall be handled as a biohazard and packaged according to the trained procedure. The package shall be put in a hazardous materials bag and disposed of in accordance with established procedures.
- H. Trained officers shall complete a refresher course and a written examination every two years concerning the use of this weapon.
- I. Per Department policy a Taser use of force report must be completed whenever the taser is utilized. (Actual deployment, drive stun or the display of the taser arc or laser).

**XI. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

- A. Whenever an employee uses force at or above the level of “control alternatives,” the employee shall immediately report the incident. As soon as practical, the employee shall submit a written report of the details to their supervisor and any applicable supplements to include, at a minimum, the Subject Management Report in accordance with applicable reporting procedures and directives. This procedure includes any occasion when the employee uses force, which the employee claims was done in performance of his/her duties as an employee of the Brownsville Police Department.

**XII. 2021 WISCONSIN ACT 75**

In addition to the provisions contained in this policy, all employees of the Brownsville Police Department shall follow the provisions as outlined in 2021 Wisconsin Act 75 and as contained in Wisconsin Statutes 175.44 which is copied below.

**175.44 Law Enforcement Use of Force**

(1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) “Law enforcement agency” has the meaning given in s. [165.83 \(1\) \(b\)](#).

(b) “Law enforcement officer” has the meaning given in s. [165.85 \(2\) \(c\)](#).

(2) USE OF FORCE.

(a) *The sanctity of human life.* In serving the community, law enforcement officers shall make every effort to preserve and protect human life and the safety of all persons. Law enforcement officers shall also respect and uphold the dignity of all persons at all times in a nondiscriminatory manner.

(b) *Use of force.* When using force, a law enforcement officer is required to act in good faith to achieve a legitimate law enforcement objective. A law enforcement officer is authorized to use force that is objectively reasonable based on the totality of the circumstances, including:

1. The severity of the alleged crime at issue.
2. Whether the suspect poses an imminent threat to the safety of law enforcement officers or others.
3. Whether the suspect is actively resisting or attempting to evade arrest by flight.

- (c) *Deadly force.* A law enforcement officer may use deadly force only as a last resort when the law enforcement officer reasonably believes that all other options have been exhausted or would be ineffective. A law enforcement officer may use deadly force only to stop behavior that has caused or imminently threatens to cause death or great bodily harm to the law enforcement officer or another person. If both practicable and feasible, a law enforcement officer shall give a verbal warning before using deadly force.
- (3) DUTY TO REPORT NONCOMPLIANT USE OF FORCE.
- (a) A law enforcement officer who, in the course of his or her law enforcement duties, witnesses another law enforcement officer use force that does not comply with the standards under sub. (2) (b) or (c) in the course of that law enforcement officer's official duties shall report the noncompliant use of force as soon as is practicable after the occurrence of the use of such force.
- (b) A person who intentionally fails to report a noncompliant use of force as required under par. (a) may be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 6 months or both.
- (4) DUTY TO INTERVENE.
- (a) A law enforcement officer shall, without regard for chain of command, intervene to prevent or stop another law enforcement officer from using force that does not comply with the standards under sub. (2) (b) or (c) in the course of that law enforcement officer's official duties if all of the following apply:
1. The law enforcement officer observes the use of force that does not comply with the standards under sub. (2) (b) or (c).
  2. The circumstances are such that it is safe for the law enforcement officer to intervene.
- (b) A law enforcement officer who intervenes as required under par. (a) shall report the intervention to his or her immediate supervisor as soon as is practicable after the occurrence of the use of such force.
- (c) A person who intentionally fails to intervene as required under par. (a) or intentionally fails to report an intervention as required under par. (b) may be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 6 months or both.
- (5) WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS. No law enforcement officer may be discharged, disciplined, demoted, or denied promotion, transfer, or reassignment, or otherwise discriminated against in regard to employment, or threatened with any such treatment, because the law enforcement officer reported, or is believed to have reported, any noncompliant use of force as required under sub. (3) or (4); intervened to prevent or stop a noncompliant use of force as required under sub. (4); initiated, participated in, or testified in, or is believed to have initiated, participated in, or testified in, any action or proceeding regarding a noncompliant use of force; or provided any information, or is believed to have provided any information, about noncompliant use of force as required under sub. (3) or (4).

**BROWNSVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**USE OF FORCE**

NUMBER <p style="text-align: center;"><b>800-1</b></p>
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**VILLAGE OF BROWNSVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**USE OF FORCE REPORT (O.C. SPRAY)**

OFFICER: \_\_\_\_\_ COMP. # \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT'S NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DOB: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT'S ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

AGE: \_\_\_\_\_ WEIGHT: \_\_\_\_\_ HEIGHT: \_\_\_\_\_

TYPE OF INCIDENT: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE/TIME: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_ CHARGES: \_\_\_\_\_

WITNESSES (name & address): \_\_\_\_\_

USE OF FORCE ACTIVITY: \_\_\_\_\_

WAS SUBJECT:      INTOXICATED Y - N;      ARMED Y - N  
                                  RESISTING Y - N;      FLEEING Y - N

NATURE OF INCAPACITATION, if any: \_\_\_\_\_

O.C. (OLEORESIN CAPSICUM) CONTAMINATION; DECONTAMINATION EFFORTS AND RESULTS: \_\_\_\_\_

DID SUBJECT COOPERATE WITH DECONTAMINATION: Y - N

OFFICER SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_ BADGE: \_\_\_\_\_

CHIEF'S REVIEW: \_\_\_\_\_

CHIEF'S SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

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USE OF FORCE INSTRUCTOR REVIEW: \_\_\_\_\_

INSTRUCTOR SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**VILLAGE OF BROWNSVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT**  
**TASER USE REPORT FORM**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Complaint #: \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Sex: \_\_\_\_\_ Height: \_\_\_\_\_ Weight: \_\_\_\_\_

Race: White \_\_\_ Asian \_\_\_ Black \_\_\_ Hispanic \_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Location of Incident: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_ Inside \_\_\_ Outside \_\_\_ Jail \_\_\_ Hospital

Nature of Call or Incident: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Charges: \_\_\_\_\_

Was Subject Under the Influence of: Alcohol \_\_\_ Drugs \_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_  
Armed: \_\_\_ Resisting: \_\_\_

Taser #: \_\_\_ Taser Serial #: \_\_\_\_\_ Taser Use: Success or Failure

Usage: Arc Display Only \_\_\_ Laser Display Only \_\_\_ Taser Applied: \_\_\_

Number of Air Cartridges Fired: \_\_\_\_\_ Serial Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Cycles Applied: \_\_\_\_\_

Drive Stun Technique Used: Y / N

Approximate Target Distance When Darts Were Launched: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

Distance Between the Two Probes: \_\_\_\_\_ inches.

Clothing Description: \_\_\_\_\_

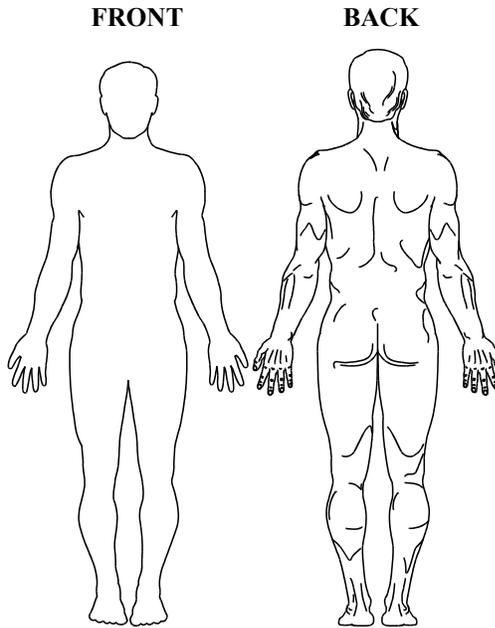
Did Darts Penetrate the Subjects Skin: Y / N Probes Removed on Scene: Y / N

Did Taser Application Cause Injury: Y / N Was Subject Treated for the Injuries: Y / N

Description of Injury: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**APPLICATION AREAS**

(Place "X's" where probes hit suspect AND "O's" where stunned)



Officer Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Badge #: \_\_\_\_\_

Chief's Review:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Chief's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Use of Force Instructor Review:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Instructor Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**BROWNSVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**USE OF FORCE**

NUMBER <p style="text-align: center;"><b>800-1</b></p>
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**VILLAGE OF BROWNSVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**SUBJECT MANAGEMENT REPORT**

CASE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICER: \_\_\_\_\_ BADGE # \_\_\_\_\_

INCIDENT DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ INCIDENT TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

INCIDENT LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICER ASSAULTED: \_\_\_ YES \_\_\_ NO      OFFICER INJURED: \_\_\_ YES \_\_\_ NO

NATURE OF INJURY: \_\_\_\_\_

INJURY TYPE: \_\_\_\_\_

TREATMENT REQUIRED: \_\_\_\_\_

DID OFFICER USE WEAPON: \_\_\_ YES \_\_\_ NO

TYPE OF WEAPON(S) USED: \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICER USED FORCE: \_\_\_ YES \_\_\_ NO      OFFENDER INJURED: \_\_\_ YES \_\_\_ NO

NATURE OF INJURY: \_\_\_\_\_

INJURY TYPE: \_\_\_\_\_

TREATMENT REQUIRED: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

DID OFFENDER USE A WEAPON: \_\_\_ YES \_\_\_ NO

TYPE OF WEAPON(S) USED: \_\_\_\_\_

**BROWNSVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**USE OF FORCE**

NUMBER <b>800-1</b>
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT'S NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DOB: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT'S ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

AGE: \_\_\_\_\_ WEIGHT: \_\_\_\_\_ HEIGHT: \_\_\_\_\_

TYPE OF INCIDENT: \_\_\_\_\_

CHARGES: \_\_\_\_\_

WITNESSES (name & address): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

USE OF FORCE ACTIVITY: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

WAS SUBJECT:            INTOXICATED: \_\_\_ YES \_\_\_ NO            ARMED: \_\_\_ YES \_\_\_ NO  
                                 RESISTING: \_\_\_ YES \_\_\_ NO            FLEEING: \_\_\_ YES \_\_\_ NO

NATURE OF INCAPACITATION, if any: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

OFFICER SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_ BADGE # \_\_\_\_\_

CHIEF'S REVIEW: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

CHIEF'S SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_