




Onondaga County Sheriff's Office
Written Directive

SUBJECT MANAGEMENT

Number: POL-042	Date Effective: 09/30/2019	Pages: 19
Policy	All <input type="checkbox"/> Police <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custody <input type="checkbox"/> Civil <input type="checkbox"/> Correction <input type="checkbox"/>	
Supersedes: GD-1008-92, 05/30/03, 08/13/10, 11/23/11, 11/21/14, 06/03/15, 10/03/16		
Authority: Chief, Police Department 	Date:	09/24/2019

I. POLICY

It is the policy of the Onondaga County Sheriff's Office Police Department to authorize and establish guidelines regarding Subject Management.

II. OBJECTIVE

To provide members of the Onondaga County Sheriff's Office Police Department guidance for the handling of incidents in which Subject Management becomes necessary. It is also the objective of this written directive to outline the requirements for Subject Management reporting, investigation, review and archiving.

III. DEFINITIONS

- A. Deadly Physical Force - Physical force which, under the circumstances in which it is used, is readily capable of causing death or other serious physical injury.
- B. Physical Force - Physical force used by a member upon another person, which under the circumstances in which it is used, is readily capable of causing physical injury to that person.
- C. Physical Injury - Means impairment of physical condition or substantial pain.
- D. Serious Physical Injury - Physical injury which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes death or serious and protracted impairment of health or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ.

- E. Less Lethal Force - Any use of force other than that which is considered deadly force.
- F. Mechanical Assistance - The use of any object other than personal weapons to gain or re-gain control.
- G. Maximum Restraint - Describes a technique facilitated through the use of two or more hobble restraint devices attached at the waist and feet to control handcuffed subjects who are violent, continue to resist or kick.
- H. Minimum Restraint - Any authorized use of the hobble restraint other than that which is considered maximal restraint.
- I. Draw and Direct - Shall describe the display of a mechanical assistance tool (e.g., OC, TASER or Firearm) as a threat of force to gain compliance of the subject where resistance, assault and/or violent behavior are reasonably anticipated.
- J. Exhibit - Shall mean when mechanical assistance is displayed directly at a subject by a member just prior to deployment or, when it is displayed by a member as a "Draw and Direct" weapon during an authorized use of the threat of force. The mere fact that a mechanical assistance tool is in hand at a low ready or a depressed position does not constitute "exhibit".
- K. Deployment - Shall describe circumstances during which a member makes mechanical assistance operational. For example, the intentional discharge of the TASER at or toward a subject using either probes or drive stun mode.
- L. Primary Service Member - Shall identify the member who successfully deescalates an event by threat of force via mechanical assistance or shall identify the member who successfully contacts, subdues and controls a subject either through physical skill and ability or the successful deployment of mechanical assistance. During a multiple member involved event, the member who successfully deploys mechanical assistance shall be identified as the Primary Service Member.
- M. Involved Member - Shall describe a sworn member of any rank or assignment, whose use of deadly physical force has caused physical injury, serious physical injury or death to another person.
- N. Witness Member - Shall describe a sworn member of any rank or assignment who witnesses the deployment of deadly physical force by an Involved Member.
- O. Garrity Statement - A Garrity statement is a compelled statement. When

Garrity is administered, the subsequent statement may only be used for internal investigation purposes, not for criminal prosecution.
(Garrity v New Jersey, U.S.S.C., 1967)

- P. Public Safety Statement - A "Public Safety Statement" is a compelled statement, in which a supervisor orders an "Involved Member" to answer up to twelve (12) standardized questions directly related to an "Involved Member's" use of deadly physical force. Sworn supervisors shall have the Public Safety Statement form immediately available. The supervisor obtaining the Public Safety Statement from the Involved Member must be of a higher rank than the member to whom the order was given. The questions on the Public Safety Statement are brief and very specific and the on-scene or first arriving supervisor shall ask the Involved Member these questions at the scene of the deadly physical force incident as soon as reasonably safe to do so. Given the specific scope of the Public Safety Statement, the supervisor is not permitted to deviate from the list of questions and will write the answers given directly on the form. The Involved Member(s) will answer the questions on the form to the best of his/her abilities. The supervisor will act on the information provided as soon as possible. The supervisor may be required to submit a sworn written affidavit as to what they were told by the Involved Member(s).

IV. FORCE MODEL DISCUSSION

The force model has been developed for illustrative purposes, to explain the various levels of resistance and force that may take place during a subject management incident. The model is based upon the progression of force, a concept that establishes that as the resistive individual(s) increases the level of resistance or threat to the member, the member may increase the level of force reasonably necessary to overcome the resistance. Conversely, the member may decrease the level of force as compliance is attained.

- A. When applying the concept of a force model, the totality of the circumstances involved during the incident must be considered. Members may initiate the use of force at any level of the force model that is appropriate under the circumstances. Circumstances that may influence the level of force used by the member may include, but are not limited to:
1. The nature of the offense.
 2. The behavior and actions of the subject, such as resistive actions, aggressive acts, etc.
 3. Physical size and conditioning of the subject and the service member.
 4. The feasibility and availability of alternative responses.

5. The availability of additional service members.

B. The Levels of Resistance

1. Psychological Intimidation- Includes non-verbal cues indicating the subject's attitude, appearance and physical readiness.

This is often referred to as the "body language" of the subject, which influences a member's decisions on how to approach a subject or what level of force to use if the subject starts to resist a detention or an arrest. Non-verbal intimidating actions may include, but are not limited to: clenching the fists, widening the foot stance, flaring of the nostrils, forward lowering of the head or wearing a blank expression, which may warn the member of the individual's emotional state. These non-verbal actions often warn of a subject's potential for violence when the subject has presented no verbal threats.

2. Verbal Non-Compliance-Verbal responses indicating the subject's unwillingness to comply with direction, which may include verbal threats, made by the subject.

A person has a constitutionally protected right to express verbal protest to a member. As a general rule, the First Amendment protects speech directed at a service member. In addition, as a general rule, fighting words are not protected speech. The appropriate reaction to verbal threats made by a subject will depend on the specific facts faced by the service member. A member's decision regarding the level of force reasonably necessary to control the subject will be based in part on the member's perception of the verbal threat and the subject's apparent ability and willingness to carry out that threat. An additional factor is the member's knowledge of his or her own capabilities to manage the threat as presented.

3. Passive Resistance-Physical actions that do not directly prevent the member's attempt at control. At this level, the offender never makes any attempt to defeat the physical actions of the member of service. Passive resistance is usually presented in the form of a relaxed or "dead weight" posture intended to make the member lift, pull or push the subject into an established control position.
4. Defensive Resistance-Physical actions that attempt to prevent the member's control, but make no directed attempt to harm the member. At this level of resistance the offender attempts to push or pull away in a manner that does not allow the member to establish control. However, the offender does not attempt to strike or injure the service member.

5. Active Aggression- Behavior that is a physical assault on the member of service during which the offender prepares to strike, strikes or uses techniques in a manner that may result in injury to the member.
6. Aggravated Active Aggression (Deadly Force) - Assaultive acts of aggression directed toward a member or another person that are likely to cause serious physical injury or death.

C. The Levels of Force

1. Officer Presence

The member is clearly identified as a police officer and his or her authority is established by presence in uniform, or by the clear display of a badge or identification.

Proper voice inflection, personal appearance and body language, referred to as “Command Presence”, will help establish the service member’s authority while on-scene.

The adoption of a safe distance interview stance, usually four to six feet in distance, whether the upper body is relaxed in an effort to calm an individual or with the member’s hands positioned at his or her mid-line torso region, will provide an appropriate reactionary gap and forms the basis of an effective physical response if the subject were to become aggressive.

In the event that the presence of the member does not curb or decrease the amount of resistance or stop the violation of the law, the member of service must be prepared to escalate the use of force.

2. Verbal Direction

Communication directed toward controlling the subject’s actions delivered in the form of request or command.

Many situations can be resolved via good communication skills and verbal direction. Good voice control will often translate into good emotional control, which may prevent a confrontation from escalating to higher levels.

However, if resistance continues after the use of proper verbal and non-verbal skills, the member of service must be prepared to escalate the use of force.

3. Empty Hand Control

Weaponless techniques that cover a number of subject control methods from guiding a subject's movement to more dynamic applications such as strikes. There are two categories:

a. Soft Empty Hand Control

These techniques are not impact oriented and therefore, present a minimal risk of injury. Generally, these techniques are used to control passive or defensive resistance however; Soft Empty Hand Control techniques can be utilized for any level of resistance if tactically possible and reasonably (legally) permissible. Examples include standard handcuff application; touch pressure points, joint manipulation and arm bar control holds.

b. Hard Empty Hand Control

These techniques are impact oriented and include knee strikes, elbow strikes, punches and kicks and therefore, present the risk of injury. Control strikes are applied to nerve motor point areas such as the common peroneal nerve (side of leg), tibia nerve (calf), radial nerve (top of forearm), or brachial plexus origin (side of neck) and are generally used to counter defensive resistance, active aggression or, if confronted by aggravated active aggression (deadly force), may include strikes to the head. "Take-downs", the forceful direction of a suspect to the ground, are also considered under this use of force category.

4. Intermediate Weapons

The use of an authorized intermediate weapon provides a method of controlling a suspect when empty hand control techniques are either not sufficient or not tactically the most favorable option for the safety of the suspect and/or the member or others peripheral to the event. Excluding OC, when an intermediate weapon is deployed, the risk of injury is likely and appropriate medical care shall be provided. The following are types of intermediate weapons:

- a. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray - OC spray can provide a means of suspect control and/or defense when the member is facing a verbally non-compliant suspect, who the member reasonably believes physically capable of carrying out a verbal threat, or when

the member is facing resistance at the level of defensive resistance or greater.

- b. Impact Weapons - A straight or expandable baton can provide a means of protecting the member or others from injury. The use of an impact weapon is a means of controlling a subject when the member is facing defensive resistance and the member's empty hand control is insufficient to overpower the resistance or, when the member is facing active or aggravated active aggression (deadly force).
- c. Taser -The Taser is a less lethal conducted energy weapon that deploys an electro muscular disruption charge that affects the sensory and motor functions of the central nervous system. The Taser is exhibited in situations where the suspect presents an imminent physical threat to himself, a service member or others.
- d. Less Lethal Munitions - Describes specialized less lethal munitions such as kinetic energy impact rounds (Bean Bag); OC, CN (chloroacetophenone) and CS (ortho-chlorobenzal-malononitrile), an OC/CS hybrid or HC (Smoke) chemical agents. The use of the kinetic energy impact round is restricted to instances of suspect resistance at the active aggression or aggravated active aggression (deadly force) level. Impact rounds are authorized in instances where an individual is causing serious or life threatening injury to himself or is threatening to cause such injury. The goal of deploying OC, CN, CS, OC/CS or HC chemical agents, whether delivered by penetrating round, blast, fog or pyrotechnic means, is to temporarily incapacitate the suspect to attain compliance and control. Members of service may utilize chemical agents when no other reasonable means of suspect control may be asserted without endangering the life or safety of the members or others.
- e. Canine - Tactical deployment of police canine is intended to encompass use of the dog in situations such as, but not necessarily restricted to the apprehension of armed or dangerous suspects, whether or not a track is involved; response to reports of a felony in progress; burglar alarms, open doors and building searches; civil unrest, riots or crowd control. The mere presence of a police canine at the scene of an incident does not constitute deployment. Deployment will only have occurred if the canine is actively brought to the fore and utilized in a controlling, threatening or physically engaging manner.

5. Deadly Physical Force:

A use of force that is likely to cause serious physical injury or death. The use of a firearm is not the only means of deploying deadly force. It may become necessary for members of service to protect themselves or others with means other than a firearm.

V. PROCEDURE

The Onondaga County Sheriff's Office recognizes and respects the value and special integrity of each human life. In vesting members with the lawful authority to use force to protect the public welfare, a careful balancing of all human interests is required. Therefore, it is the policy of this Office that members shall use only that force that is objectively reasonable (see *Graham vs. Connor*, U.S.S.C., 1989) to effectively bring an incident under control, while protecting the lives of the member and others. As an alternative and/or the precursor to the actual use of force and with the intent to stabilize and de-escalate an incident, members may verbally announce their intent to use force in order to foster compliance from a non-compliant subject. Members may exhibit an authorized weapon as a threat of force. The threatened use of force shall only occur in situations that a member reasonably believes may result in the authorized use of force.

A. Parameters for use of deadly physical force:

1. Members are authorized to use deadly physical force in order to protect the member or others from what is reasonably believed to be a threat of death or serious physical injury. Members are authorized to use deadly physical force in accordance with Article 35 of the NYS Penal Law, *Tennessee v. Garner* and Sheriff's Office rules, regulations, policies and procedures as they pertain to the use of force.
2. Neck Restraint - Members of the Sheriff's Office shall not use any form of a carotid or lateral neck restraint unless the use of deadly physical force is authorized by Article 35 of the NYS Penal Law and Sheriff's Office Policy.
3. A member's flashlight is not to be utilized as an offensive or defensive weapon except in the extreme case when no other means is readily available.
4. In addition to the circumstance listed in V-A-1 of this written directive, a member may discharge a weapon under the following circumstances:
 - a. During range practice or competitive sporting events.

- b. To destroy an animal that represents a threat to public safety, or as a humanitarian measure where the animal is seriously injured.
- 5. Members shall adhere to the following restrictions when their weapon is exhibited:
 - a. Except for maintenance or during training, members shall not exhibit their firearm unless circumstances create reasonable cause to believe that it may be necessary to use the weapon in conformance with this procedure.
 - b. Warning shots are prohibited.
 - c. The decision to discharge a firearm at or from a moving vehicle shall be governed by V-A-1 of this written directive and is prohibited if the discharge of the firearm presents an unreasonable risk to the member, other members of service or the public.

B. Parameters for use of less lethal force:

- 1. Where deadly physical force is not authorized, members shall use only that level of force that is objectively reasonable to de-escalate the incident and bring it under control.
- 2. Members are authorized to use Sheriff's Office approved less lethal force techniques and issued equipment for resolution of incidents as follows, except in emergency situations, where the member may use any resource at their disposal. For the purposes of this order, chemical agents shall be considered less lethal weapons:
 - a. To protect themselves or another from physical harm.
 - b. To restrain or subdue a resistant individual.
 - c. To bring an unlawful situation safely and effectively under control.

C. Training and qualifications:

- 1. Refer to the Onondaga County Sheriff's Office Firearms Training, Carry and Related Matters Written Directive SHR-025.
- 2. A member is not permitted to use a less lethal weapon unless qualified in its proficient use as determined by training procedures.
- 3. The following less lethal weapons are authorized:

- a. Straight Police Baton.
- b. ASP Expandable Police Baton.
- c. Oleoresin Capsicum Spray.
- d. Kinetic Energy Impact Rounds.
- e. OC,CN,CS,OC/CS or HC Munitions.
- f. Canine.
- g. TASER.

D. Subject Management Reporting and Supervisor Investigation Requirements:

1. The following subject management options require documentation within the incident report only; they do not require supervisor notification or a Subject Management Report.
 - a. Handcuffing.
 - b. Handcuffing that is complimented by the use of “minimum”- hobble restraint.
 - c. Touch Pressure Points.
 - d. Joint Manipulation.
 - e. Arm Bar (Escort) Control Holds.
 - f. Hard Empty Hand Control and/or the forceful “Take Down” of a subject to the ground.
 - g. When OC spray or a TASER is exhibited as a “Draw and Direct” weapon during an authorized threat of force in an effort to gain compliance.
2. The following subject management options require supervisor notification by the primary service member and a Subject Management Report. The supervisor shall respond to the scene and conduct a thorough investigation. The supervisor shall prepare a memorandum documenting the investigation and forward that memorandum through the chain of command along with all other relative paperwork.

- a. When a member takes action that results in injury or is alleged to have resulted in an injury to another person.
 - b. When a member is injured.
 - c. When an intermediate weapon is deployed upon a person.
 - d. When a firearm is exhibited as a "Draw and Direct" weapon during an authorized threat of force in an effort to gain compliance.
 - e. When handcuff application is complimented by the use of "maximum" hobble restraint.
 - f. When a firearm is discharged outside of the firing range for any reason other than in training, for recreational purposes, or when a firearm is discharged to dispatch an animal that has caused a public safety threat or for humane purposes.
 - g. When misconduct is alleged or suspected.
 - h. When an allegation of excessive force has been presented relatively immediate to the incident.
5. When reviewing incidents, the investigating supervisor shall consider the following, including but not limited to:
- a. Was the subject management used objectively reasonable per *Graham v. Connor, U.S.S.C., 1989*
 - b. Was the subject management used, authorized per Article 35 of the NYS Penal Law (authorized, not reckless, necessary, and reasonable), and in the case of deadly physical force, was the force used also in accordance with *Tennessee v. Garner, U.S.S.C. 1985*
 - c. Was the subject management used in accordance with Sheriff's Office policy and procedure, specifically POL-042/Subject Management?
 - d. Was the subject management used consistent with the member's training?
 - e. What, if any, agency authorized less lethal equipment was exhibited or deployed during the incident? If so, was the use objectively reasonable and what was the result?

E. Subject Management Investigation Guidelines regarding the use of deadly physical force which results in death, physical injury or serious physical injury to another person.

1. When a subject management incident results in death, serious physical injury or when a person was placed in immediate danger by a member's firearm being discharged, the Criminal Investigation Division Commander is responsible for the investigation into the use of force and will ensure that all existing reports, documents and member statements are forwarded through the chain of command.

2. Discussion

The investigative inquiry is to be conducted in a thorough, accurate factual manner and must also take into consideration the psychological, physiological and legal ramifications that such incidents have upon the member, their family and the community.

When deadly physical force results in death, physical injury or serious physical injury, members may expect that requests for information will occur and where necessary, with a Garrity advisement. Those requests for information will include:

- a. Public Safety Statement.
- b. Scene Walkthrough/Verbal Narrative.
- c. Written Statement.
- d. Subject Management Report.

A member involved in the use of deadly physical force will be permitted to confer with union representatives and attorneys prior to and during a scene walkthrough/verbal narrative and will have the option of waiting up to 72 hours after the occurrence of the incident to provide the written statement and Subject Management Report.

Psychological counseling services will be provided, upon request, to any member who, while in the performance of duty, becomes involved in an incident which results in serious physical injury or death to another person. Services will be provided by a departmentally assigned psychologist or one chosen by the requesting member. Counseling will be separate and independent from any internal investigation of the incident. All information exchanged between the involved member and the psychologist will be protected, privileged communication.

3. Involved Member Responsibilities - Whenever a member uses deadly physical force which results in death, physical injury or serious physical injury to another person, the member shall:
 - a. Determine the existing danger level.
 - b. Immediately determine the physical condition of any injured person and render first aid when reasonably appropriate and safe to do so.
 - c. Notify E911 of the incident and location.
 - d. Request assistance and emergency medical services.
 - e. Notify a supervisor.
 - f. Secure the incident scene, protect all physical evidence and identify all potential witnesses.
 - g. Remain at the scene, unless injured, until the arrival of appropriate command staff unless the circumstances are such that the member's continued presence at the scene may cause the development of a more hazardous situation such as crowd violence. The ranking commander at the scene may direct the member to respond to another location.
 - h. Via the Public Safety Statement, provide critical information to supervisors on the scene that includes a brief overview of what occurred, the location of suspects, victims, witnesses, evidence, and any other information pertinent to public safety.
 - i. Protect their weapon for examination and submit it to an authorized member of CID/ETU or as otherwise directed by a CID supervisor.
 - j. After providing the Public Safety Statement to the on-scene supervisors, not discuss the incident with anyone except members of CID, union representatives and/or the member's attorney.
4. Witness Member/Assist Member Responsibilities – Whenever an Involved Member uses deadly physical force which results in death, physical injury or serious physical injury to another person, the on-scene Witness Member(s) and any other assist members who arrive on-scene immediately thereafter, will be responsible for the following:

- a. Ensure that there are no further safety threats.
- b. Secure and separate suspects.
- c. Request emergency medical services and provide first aid as needed.
- d. Relay critical information to E911.
- e. Secure the scene.
- f. Locate witnesses.
- g. Prepare reports as required.
- h. Remain at the scene until relieved by supervisory personnel.

Note that Witness Members are not afforded the Garrity advisement and will provide information as needed and directed. This will include but not be limited to the questions on the Public Safety Statement, including any variations of those questions; the active participation in scene walkthroughs and briefings, as well as providing a written statement prior to the end of the shift.

5. Supervisor Responsibilities - Whenever a member uses deadly physical force which results in death, physical injury or serious physical injury to another person, the first uninvolved supervisor on the scene will be responsible for the following:
 - a. Ensure that the injured are receiving medical attention.
 - b. Obtain a brief overview of the incident, via the Public Safety Statement, from the Involved Member(s) and ensure that they make no statements to unauthorized personnel.
 - c. Disseminate public safety information immediately via radio as appropriate.
 - d. Assign an uninvolved member to accompany the Involved Member(s) until relieved by authorized investigative personnel.
 - e. Ensure that the appropriate notifications have been made by E911 via SINS File for an OCSO Member Involved Deadly Physical Force Incident.

- f. Locate, keep separate, and secure all witnesses to the incident until the arrival of the Criminal Investigations Division.
 - g. Once relieved from the scene, ensure that all applicable statements and reports are completed by all members assigned to the incident, unless otherwise directed by command personnel or this policy.
6. Criminal Investigation Division Responsibilities - The Criminal Investigations Division will conduct investigations of all incidents when the use of deadly physical force by an involved Member results in death, physical injury or serious physical injury to another person. When directed to do so by a supervisor, detectives assigned to the Criminal Investigations Division will immediately respond to the scene and conduct a thorough investigation.

The CID Supervisor will:

- a. Obtain a briefing regarding the incident.
- b. Ensure that the Involved Member is transported to CID as soon as practical.
- c. Cognizant of the 72 hour option, assign a detective to interview and obtain a statement from the Involved Member(s) after they have been allowed to confer with union representatives and attorneys.
- d. Ensure that the crime scene is processed and all evidence collected.
- e. Assign additional detectives as needed to assist in a complete and thorough investigation.
- f. Ensure that all appropriate reports and statements are complete.
- g. Review and approve all submitted reports.

The CID Commander will:

- a. Coordinate with the Command Staff.
- b. Assume command of the criminal investigation.
- c. Ensure that the Involved Member's weapon is secured as evidence by the Evidence Technician Unit and direct a Fire arms Training Unit member to issue the Involved Member a replacement weapon.

- d. Inform the Chief of Police of the status of the investigation.
 - e. Establish and maintain a liaison with the District Attorney and the County Attorney.
7. Internal Affairs Unit Responsibilities - An investigation will be conducted by the Internal Affairs Unit for the purpose of determining if an incident falls within the procedures for the following:
- a. Whenever a member uses deadly physical force that results in death, physical injury or serious physical injury.
8. Responsibilities of the Chief of Police, their designee or in their absence the Duty Commander are as follows:
- a. Assume overall command of the entire investigation and delegate appropriate assignments to Division Commanders and the Internal Affairs Unit.
 - b. Place Involved Member(s) on leave of duty without loss of pay or benefits for a minimum of seventy-two (72) hours pending administrative review.
 - c. Coordinate the release of information to media outlets. The names of the Involved Member(s) will not be released for at least seventy-two (72) hours after the incident.
 - d. At the conclusion of both the criminal and departmental investigation, make a final determination on any action to be taken with respect to the Involved Member(s).
 - e. Arrange for the Involved Member(s) to undergo a debriefing with the department's psychologist as soon as possible.
9. In all instances when a Police Department member files a Subject Management Report, except those instances when the Criminal Investigation Commander has case responsibility, the report along with all supporting documents shall be forwarded to the member's immediate supervisor for review and approval. The member's immediate supervisor shall ensure that all documents (incident report, affidavits, memorandums, other supporting documents, etc) are compiled in a Subject Management package and forwarded through the member's chain of command to the Police Department Chief. After executive review, the Chief shall forward the package to the Internal Affairs Unit where it will be archived indefinitely. Upon receipt, the

Internal Affairs Unit shall ensure that the incident is entered into IAPRO. A summary of this process is as follows:

- a. Immediate Supervisor.
 - b. Watch Commander.
 - c. District/Unit Commander.
 - d. Police Department Assistant/Chief.
 - e. Archived in Internal Affairs.
- F. This directive will be conspicuously posted to the Onondaga County Sheriff's Office public website.

Reference: NYSLEAP – 20.1, 20.6, 21.1, 32.4 CALEA – 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3, 4.1.4, 4.1.5, 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3

ADDENDUM - A

ONONDAGA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE Subject Management Report										
									1. DR# -	
2. Incident Date / /		3. Incident Time :		4. Incident Address				5. Incident Location		
6. Type of Incident		7. Weather Conditions			8. Lighting Conditions					
9. Subject Name (Last, First, MI)						10. Sex	11. Age	12. Ht.	13. Wt.	
14. Applicable Subject Conditions (Check all that apply)										
<input type="checkbox"/> Psychological Intimidation			<input type="checkbox"/> Actually Armed			<input type="checkbox"/> Flight on Foot		<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened/Attacked Member or Another with Dangerous Instrument: _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Non-Compliance			<input type="checkbox"/> Reported to be Armed			<input type="checkbox"/> Flight via Vehicle		<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened/Attacked Member or Another with Deadly Weapon Other than a Firearm: _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Passive Resistance			<input type="checkbox"/> History of Violence							
<input type="checkbox"/> Defensive Resistance			<input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol and/or Drug Influenced							
<input type="checkbox"/> Active Aggression			<input type="checkbox"/> Threat of Suicide							
<input type="checkbox"/> Agg. Active Aggression			<input type="checkbox"/> Physical Threat/Attack on Member or Another			<input type="checkbox"/> Fired at Member or Another with a Firearm				
<input type="checkbox"/> Excited Delirium			<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Member or Another with a Firearm			<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____				
15. Subject Management/Control Necessary To (Check all that apply)										
<input type="checkbox"/> Defend Self			<input type="checkbox"/> Prevent Commission of Offense			<input type="checkbox"/> Restrain for Subject's Safety		<input type="checkbox"/> Cell Extraction		
<input type="checkbox"/> Defend Another			<input type="checkbox"/> Prevent Escape			<input type="checkbox"/> Assist Other Agency		<input type="checkbox"/> Prevent Property Damage		
<input type="checkbox"/> Effect Arrest			<input type="checkbox"/> Prevent Suicide			<input type="checkbox"/> Accomplish Official Purpose: _____				
<input type="checkbox"/> Prevent Violent Misdemeanor			<input type="checkbox"/> Prevent Violent Felony			<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____				
16. Location of Subject's Weapon(s)				17. Multiple Combatants (If yes, how many?) <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Total: _____			18. Verbal Direction Given (Commands of Direction or of Arrest) <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
19. Type of Force Used										
Type of Force Used	Threat of Force	Threat Effective?	Was Force Deployed?	Was Force Effective?	Area Effected?	Injury?	Type of Injury?	Decontamination Applied?	EMS Activated?	
Empty Hand-Soft								N/A		
Empty Hand-Hard								N/A		
OC Spray										
Impact Weapon								N/A		
TASER (CEW)								N/A		
Less Lethal Munitions										
Deadly Physical Force								N/A		
Firearm								N/A		
K-9								N/A		
Forceable Grounding								N/A		
Max. Hobble Restraint	N/A	N/A						N/A		
20. TASER serial #					21. Medical Attn?		Subject Hosp?		Location	
Number of air cartridge(s) fired										
#1 Air cartridge serial #										
#2 Air cartridge serial #										
Air cartridge type					22. Subject Decontamination?		Decontamination Method?			
Number of cycles applied										
Threat of force										
Deployment was a dart probe contact										
Deployment was a drive stun contact										
Distance between the two probes (inches)										
Probes penetrated the subject's skin										
Probes removed while on scene										
Subject wore heavy or loose clothing										
					23. Photos/ Video					
					Photos Available <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No					
					Video Available <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No					
					<input type="checkbox"/> TASER Cam <input type="checkbox"/> Car Cam <input type="checkbox"/> Fixed Position <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____					
					24. Deputy		25. ID #			

ONONDAGA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
Subject Management Report

26. DR# -

27. Subject Control Distance		28. Type of Restraint <input type="checkbox"/> Hobble <input type="checkbox"/> Hand Cuffs <input type="checkbox"/> Flex Cuffs <input type="checkbox"/> Waist Chain w/Cuffs <input type="checkbox"/> Leg Irons <input type="checkbox"/> Spit Hood			29. Restraint Applied <input type="checkbox"/> Before Use of Force <input type="checkbox"/> During Use of Force <input type="checkbox"/> After Use of Force			
30. Discharge of Firearm		31. Type of Firearm Used		32. K-9 Use Only <input type="checkbox"/> Deployed <input type="checkbox"/> Muzzled <input type="checkbox"/> Apprehension Made <input type="checkbox"/> Un-Muzzled				
33. Deputy (Last, First, MI)				Sex	Age	Ht.	Wt.	34. Member Injured?
35. Type	36. Name (Last, First, MI)	37. Street Number and Name	38. City / State / Zip	39. Phone	40. Age	41. Sex		
				() -				
				() -				
				() -				
				() -				
42. Additional Comments								
43. Deputy				ID #	Date	Time		
44. Sergeant				ID #	Date	Time		
45. Lieutenant				ID #	Date	Time		
46. Captain				ID #	Date	Time		
47. Chief/ Asst. Chief				ID #	Date	Time		