



**Onondaga County Sheriff's Office
Written Directive**

Response to Resistance

Number: SHR-070	Date Effective: 08/26/2025	Pages: 19
Policy	All <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Police <input type="checkbox"/> Custody <input type="checkbox"/> Civil <input type="checkbox"/> Correction <input type="checkbox"/>	
Supersedes: POL-042,CUS-053,CVL-023,COR-3002, 05/10/24,06/06/24,12/06/2024,05/01/25		
Authority: Undersheriff 	Date: 08/26/2025	

I. POLICY

The Onondaga County Sheriff's Office recognizes and respects the paramount value of all human life and dignity, without prejudice to anyone. The agency believes that human life is sacrosanct and the goal of any encounter with the public is guided by the unwavering commitment to the preservation of life.

Vesting members with the lawful authority to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires a careful balancing of all human interests. In determining whether force is reasonable, it must be taken into full consideration that deputies and officers may be forced to make split-second judgments in situations that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving. It must also be considered whether it was reasonable for the deputy or officer to attempt to control the situation, when time and circumstance permit, by using communication and other available resources to stabilize and/or de-escalate the situation.

It is the policy of the Onondaga County Sheriff's 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 its members and others.

II. OBJECTIVE

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

III. DEFINITIONS

- A. Brandish a Firearm - To point a firearm at a person or persons.
- B. 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.
- C. Decontamination - Is the process of removing contaminants on an object or area, including chemicals, micro-organisms, or radioactive substances. This may be achieved by chemical reaction, disinfection, or physical removal. It refers to specific action taken to reduce the hazard posed by such contaminants, as opposed to general cleaning.
- D. Display a chemical agent - To point a chemical agent (ASR, Aerosol Subject Restraint) at a person or persons as a threat of force to gain compliance of the subject where resistance, assault and/or violent behavior are reasonably anticipated.
- E. "Draw and Direct" - Shall describe the display of a mechanical assistance tool (e.g., CEW, firearm) as a threat of force to gain compliance of the subject where resistance, assault and/or violent behavior are reasonably anticipated.
- F. 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)
- G. Impact Weapons - Any object, regardless of its original manufactured purpose, which can be utilized to strike a person with sufficient force so as to cause physical injury, serious physical injury or death.
- H. 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.
- I. Less Lethal Force - Any use of force other than that which is considered deadly force.
- J. Less Lethal Munitions - Describes specialized less lethal munitions such as kinetic, energy impact rounds (Bean Bag); ASR, and CS (orthochlorobenzalmononitrile), an ASR / CS hybrid, Pepperball or HC (smoke) chemical agents.
- K. 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.

- L. Mechanical Assistance - The use of any object other than personal weapons to gain or re-gain control.
- M. Minimum Restraint - Any authorized use of the hobble restraint other than that which is considered maximal restraint.
- N. Objectively Reasonable - An objective standard used to judge an officer's actions. Under this standard, a particular application of force must be judged through the perspective of a reasonable officer facing the same set of circumstances, without the benefit of 20/20 hindsight, and be based on the totality of the facts that are known to that officer at the time that the force was used.
- O. Physical Aggression - This refers to behaviors that demonstrate active signs of aggression toward the officer and a willingness to fight the officer.
- P. 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.
- Q. Physical Injury - Means impairment of physical condition or substantial pain.
- R. Physical Resistance - This refers to behaviors that physically counteract or resist an officer's attempt to control a subject.
- S. Primary Service Member - Shall identify the member who successfully de-escalates 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.
- T. Serious Physical Injury - Physical injury that creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes death or serious and protracted disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ or mental faculty.
- U. Use/Deploy - The operation of an electronic control weapon, impact weapon or chemical agent against a person or persons in a manner capable of causing physical injury as defined in Article 10 of the New York State Penal Law.
- V. Use/Discharge a firearm - to discharge a firearm at or in the direction of a person or persons.

W. Witness Member - Shall describe a sworn member of any rank or assignment who witnesses the deployment of deadly physical force by an Involved Member which causes physical injury, serious physical injury or death to another person.

IV. DEFENSIVE TACTICS AND PRINCIPLES OF CONTROL

Defensive control tactics and principles of control have been developed to explain the various levels of resistance and levels of force that may take place during a response to resistance incident.

A. When applying the defensive control tactics and principles of control, the totality of the circumstances involved during the incident must be considered. Members may initiate the level of force necessary that is objectively reasonable based on the totality of the circumstances faced at that time. 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. as reasonably perceived by the member at that time.
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. Compliant

This refers to a subject who is obeying without physical resistance the lawful orders of the officer. This subject is obeying verbal commands and not physically resistive.

2. Passive Resistance

This refers to a subject who is non-compliant in their actions but does not demonstrate resistance. This subject is not obeying verbal commands but is not physically resistive.

3. Active Resistance

This refers to a subject who physically attempts to counteract an officer's attempt to physically control them. This subject is not obeying verbal commands and is physically resistive.

4. Combative

This refers a subject who is showing active signs of aggression towards the officer and has a willingness to be combative with the officer. This subject is not obeying verbal commands and is physically resistive and physically aggressive.

5. Deadly Physical Force

This refers to a subject who demonstrates assaultive acts of aggression toward the officer or another person that is likely to cause serious physical injury or death.

C. The Levels of Control

1. Presence

This level reflects the fact that sometimes all that is needed to control a situation is the presence of an officer.

The purpose of this mode is to present a visible display of authority.

2. Dialogue/De-escalation

a. This level reflects the range of tactical communication from very low-level questioning to very directive commands. The purpose of dialogue is to persuade subjects to comply with an officer's lawful directives.

b. When time, distance, and consideration to the safety of staff, the public and incarcerated individuals, members shall attempt to de-escalate situations through verbal dialogue and other mitigation methods. The goal of de-escalation techniques is to slow down or stabilize the situation, and when possible, allowing for additional time and resources in an attempt to resolve the situation with the lowest level of control.

c. If reasonable, the member will identify themselves and issue clear verbal warnings before using any control methods. Verbal warnings or dialogue are not required in an instantaneous situation or if the member reasonably believes that such announcement would place the member or another person in jeopardy.

3. Control Tactics

This level reflects a wide range of tactics and tools for controlling subjects. Tactics such as escort holds, grab control, pressure points, and control devices fall into this group.

This includes both empty hand techniques such as applying an escort hold or directing a subject to the ground, and tools such as Aerosol Subject Restraints (ASR) and conducted energy weapon (CEWs).

- a. Aerosol Subject Restraints - ASR 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 is physically capable of carrying out a verbal threat, or when the member is facing resistance at the level of defensive resistance or greater.
- b. Taser -The Taser is a less lethal conducted energy weapon (CEW) that deploys an electro muscular disruption charge that affects the sensory and motor functions of the central nervous system. The Taser (CEW) is exhibited in situations where the suspect presents an imminent physical threat to himself, a service member, or others.
- c. PepperBall - Chemical agent delivery system that uses High-pressure air, large capacity hoppers, and CO2 to deliver PAVA (Pelargonic Acid and Vanillyamine) from a safe distance.
- d. Stun-Cuff – the Stun-Cuff is a 4.25” long, 2.25” wide, and 1.5” in depth wireless electronic restraint device that attaches to the wrist or ankle and locks in place by an adjustable strap. The strap can be released or adjusted with a standard cuff key. The Stun-Cuff produces a (5) second shock of 50,000 volts, when activated by the radio transmitter trigger.

4. Protective Tactics

This level includes tactics and tools to protect an officer while also managing continuing resistance. The tactics include focused strikes, punch defense, takedowns, ground control, and baton strikes.

Note: The difference between the Protective Tactics category and the Control Tactics category is that with Protective Tactics the purpose is not only to control the subject, but also to protect the officer.

- a. The use of an impact weapon is a means of controlling a subject when the member is facing resistance and the member’s empty hand control has failed or is insufficient to overpower the resistance. An impact weapon is also a means of controlling a subject when the member is facing active resistance, combative resistance, or deadly physical force.
- b. The use of the kinetic energy impact round is restricted to instances of suspect resistance at the combative resistance or deadly physical force levels. 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 ASR, CS, AR/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.

- c. 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 and/or physically engaging manner.
- d. Deadly Force: This level represents the highest level of force available to law enforcement officers. A use of force that is likely to cause serious physical injury or death.

V. PROCEDURE

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 firearms training and 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 brandished:
 - a. Except for maintenance or during training, members shall not brandish their firearm unless circumstances create reasonable cause to believe that it may be necessary to use the weapon.
 - 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.
- 3. Correction/Custody
 - a. Correction and Custody Department Supervisors must notify the highest available level of authority prior to any planned use of chemical agent.
 - b. Planned less lethal force shall require authorization by a Watch Commander, prior to it being used. When possible, a staff member shall be assigned to videotape any incident when the use of less lethal force may become necessary. During a SERT activation, a SERT member will be assigned as Equipment Video Member (EQV), whenever possible.

C. Duty to Intervene:

1. Members have a duty to intervene to prevent or stop the use of excessive force by another law enforcement officer or corrections officer or if they become aware of any violation of departmental policy, state/provincial, federal law, or local ordinance. Any such intervention shall be promptly reported to a supervisor.

D. Rendering Aid:

1. Members shall ensure appropriate medical aid and mental health needs of a person in custody is rendered as quickly as reasonably possible following any law enforcement action in which injuries have been sustained and includes procedures for activating the emergency medical system when obvious severe injuries have occurred, medical distress is apparent, or the individual is unconscious.
 - a. The immediate mental health needs of a person shall be based upon the reasonable cause to believe that a person, who appears to be mentally ill, is conducting themselves in a manner which is likely to result in a serious harm to themselves or others.

E. Prohibited uses of force:

1. Force shall not be used by a member for the following reasons:
 - a. To extract an item from the anus or vagina of a subject without a warrant, except where exigent circumstances are present.
 - b. To coerce a confession from a subject in custody.
 - c. To obtain blood saliva, urine, or other bodily fluid or cells, from an individual for the purposes of scientific testing in lieu of a court order where required.
 - d. Against persons who are handcuffed or restrained unless it is used to prevent injury, escape, or otherwise overcome active or passive resistance posed by the subject.
2. Non-violent Passive Protest
 - a. The use of less lethal munitions or any other physical control methods will not be immediately deployed where a person or group of individuals are participating in a passive non-violent protest, unless there is an imminent threat to the member or another person's safety.

F. Custody/Correction Departments

1. Force utilized within a confined setting shall not be reckless in nature, shall be only the amount necessary to gain control of the incarcerated individual and shall be used ensuring the least amount of harm to both staff and incarcerated individual(s). At no time shall force be used as a form of punishment or retaliation and shall always be reasonable in its application.
 - a. Staff use of force actions are expected to be consistent with those of a typical, reasonable officer facing the same objective set of circumstances. Said actions should be purposeful and commensurate to the actions of the subject and the general circumstances.
 - b. Whenever the use of force is imminent, a SERT activation shall occur. All tactical uses of force shall be conducted by SERT members only, unless the situation dictates immediate intervention and awaiting a SERT response could worsen the outcome of the incident.
 - c. After all use of force incidents, contracted Medical Staff shall be notified and anyone who has been injured shall be evaluated and treated when practical.
 - d. If possible, at least one staff member of the same gender as the incarcerated individual shall be present to observe the incident.
2. In accordance with United States Supreme Court Case Law (*Kingsley v. Hendrickson*, 576 U.S. 389 (2015)) key factors are to be considered when determining whether a response to resistance was objectively reasonable:
 - a. Threat perceived by a reasonable officer; (Subjective)
 - b. Whether the incarcerated individual posed an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others.
 - c. Need for the use of force as the appropriate response to the perceived threat; (Objective)
 - d. Amount of force used in relation to the need for force (reasonable and necessary).
 - e. Effort(s) made to temper the severity of the forceful response.
 - f. Extent of the injury to the incarcerated individual.
 - g. Severity of the security problem at issue.
 - h. Whether the incarcerated individual was actively resisting.

- i. The legitimate governmental interest in managing the facility (for the force)
3. In a correctional facility, there are circumstances where time and tactical advantage favor staff. If an incarcerated individual is locked inside a cell and continues to display non-compliant and / or aggressive behavior, unless immediate action is necessary to prevent loss of life or to protect property, the following method will be employed:
 - a. Do not open the door.
 - b. Immediately notify your supervisor, who will allocate resources needed, to include (but not limited to): additional staff, a tactical SERT move, Mental Health Staff intervention or additional time for the incarcerated individual deescalate behavior.
 - c. If the agitation is directed at a specific staff member, that member will not be involved in any action taken with the incarcerated individual, if possible.

G. Training and Qualifications:

1. All members shall receive annual training to demonstrate their knowledge and understanding on the proper application of force.
2. Training topics shall include applications of use of force and conflict strategies as required by the State Use of Force Model Policy (Executive Law § 840).
3. Refer to the Onondaga County Sheriff's Office Firearms Training, Carry and Related Matters Written Directive SHR-025.
4. A member is not permitted to use a less lethal weapon unless qualified in its' proficient use as determined by training procedures.
5. The following less lethal weapons are authorized:
 - a. Straight Police Baton.
 - b. ASP Expandable Police Baton.
 - c. Aerosol Subject Restraint.
 - d. Kinetic Energy Impact Rounds.
 - e. Canine.
 - f. TASER. (CEW)
 - g. Stun-Cuff

H. Response to Resistance Reporting and Supervisor Investigation Requirements:

1. Civil/Police Department

The following response to resistance options require documentation within the incident report only; they do not require supervisor notification or a Response to Resistance Report.

- a. Handcuffing.
- b. Handcuffing that is complimented by the use of “minimum” hobble restraint.
- c. Pressure Points.
- d. Grab Control.
- e. Escort Control Holds.
- f. Empty Hand Control and/or the forceful grounding of a subject to the ground.

2. Correction/Custody Department

The following response to resistance options require documentation in an incident report and supervisor notification and a Response to Resistance Report.

- a. Pressure Points.
- b. Grab Control.
- c. Escort Control Holds.
- d. Empty Hand Control and/or the forceful grounding of a subject to the ground.

3. The following Response to Resistance options require supervisor notification by the primary service member and a Response to Resistance Report. The supervisor shall respond to the scene and conduct a thorough investigation.

- 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. Incidents that result in a complaint of pain from the suspect except

- complaints of minor discomfort from compliant handcuffing.
- d. When an intermediate weapon is deployed upon a person.
 - e. Incidents where a TASER (CEW) or Stun-Cuff was intentionally discharged or accidentally discharged after being displayed.
 - f. When a firearm is exhibited as a “Draw and Direct” weapon during an authorized threat of force in an effort to gain compliance.
 - g. When hard hand control techniques are utilized, to include focused strikes and punch defense.
 - h. When handcuff application is complimented by the use of “maximum” hobble restraint.
 - i. 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.
 - j. When misconduct is alleged or suspected.
 - k. When an allegation of excessive force has been presented relatively immediate to the incident.
 - l. When ASR, Impact Weapon, PepperBall, Stun-Cuff, or a TASER (CEW) is exhibited as a “Draw and Direct” weapon during an authorized threat of force in an effort to gain compliance.
 - m. Activation of SERT.
 - n. The deployment of emergency response belt. (ERBs)
4. When reviewing incidents, the investigating supervisor shall consider the following, including but not limited to:
- a. Was the Response to Resistance used objectively reasonable per *Graham v. Connor, U.S.S.C., 1989*
 - b. Was the Response to Resistance 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 Response to Resistance used in accordance with Sheriff’s Office policy and procedure?
 - d. Was the Response to Resistance consistent with the member’s training?

- e. What, if any, agency authorized less lethal equipment was brandished or deployed during the incident? If so, was the use objectively reasonable and what was the result?
 - f. In the event a violation of this policy is found to have occurred, the supervisor shall prepare a Supervisor's memorandum and/or Onondaga County Sheriff's Office Complaint Form documenting the violation(s) and forward that Supervisor's memorandum/Onondaga County Sheriff's Office Complaint Form through the chain of command along with all other relative paperwork.
- I. Off duty members involved in situations where control is used are subject to the same procedures as on duty members. When an off-duty member is involved in a situation where control is used, the member will notify the Duty Commander immediately.
- J. In all instances when a Sheriff's Office member files a Response to Resistance Report, except those instances when the Criminal Investigations Commander has case responsibility, the report along with all supporting documents shall be forwarded to the member's immediate supervisor for review and approval.
- 1. The original Response to Resistance Report shall be submitted to the Internal Affairs Unit via the chain of command upon approval of the member's immediate supervisor.
 - 2. The approving Lieutenant (or higher) will initiate the Command Review process, by completing their portion of the Command Review form.
 - 3. Without unnecessary delay, the member's immediate supervisor shall complete the Supervisor's Investigation form; and ensure that copies of all documents (Response to Resistance report, incident report, affidavits, memoranda, other supporting documents, etc.) are compiled in a Response to Resistance package and forwarded through the member's chain of command.
 - 4. In instances in which the Criminal Investigations Commander has case responsibility, upon completion of the investigation a designated CID Supervisor shall complete a Response to Resistance form to fulfill the Office's legal obligation for reporting such use of force to DCJS. The form will be completed with information gathered from the totality of the investigation and the Involved Member shall not read nor sign the form. This is to ensure that the Involved Member's recollection of events and testimony are not affected by information gleaned from the investigation. The Response to Resistance form shall be forwarded through the CID chain of command to the Chief Deputy of the Police Department, to be reviewed and filed in accordance with SHR-079 and Section V.J.(5) of this policy.
 - 5. After executive review, the Chief shall forward the package to the Internal Affairs Unit where it will be forwarded to the Records Management Section to

be archived indefinitely. Upon receipt, the Internal Affairs Unit shall ensure that the incident is entered into an electronic database referred to as IAPRO. A summary of this process is as follows:

- a. Immediate Supervisor.
- b. Watch Commander.
- c. Division/Unit Commander.
- d. Department Assistant/Chief.
- e. Archived in Internal Affairs.

K. Publication of Policy

1. This directive shall be conspicuously posted to the Onondaga County Sheriff's Office public website (Executive Law § 840).

ONONDAGA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE REPORT

1. DE #	1A. IR#	1B. Department	1C. Deputy/Officer	1D. Number				
2. Incident Date	3. Incident Time	4. Incident Address			5. Incident Location			
6. Incident Type	7. Weather Conditions	8. Lighting Conditions						
9. Subject Name (Last, First, MI)		9A. Race	10. Sex	11. Age	12. Ht. 13. Wt.			
14. Applicable Subject Conditions (Check all that Apply)								
<input type="checkbox"/> Compliant <input type="checkbox"/> Passive Resistance <input type="checkbox"/> Active Resistance <input type="checkbox"/> Combative Resistance <input type="checkbox"/> Deadly Physical Force <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened member or another with firearm <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened/Attacked member or another with Dangerous Instrument: <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened/Attacked member or another with Deadly weapon other than firearm: <input type="checkbox"/> Fired at member or another with firearm:		<input type="checkbox"/> Actually Armed <input type="checkbox"/> Reported to be Armed <input type="checkbox"/> History of Violence <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol and/or drug Influenced <input type="checkbox"/> Physical threat/Attack on member or another		<input type="checkbox"/> Flight on foot <input type="checkbox"/> Flight via vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Threat of Suicide Other: _____				
15. Subject Management/Control Necessary to (Check all that Apply)								
<input type="checkbox"/> Defend Self <input type="checkbox"/> Defend another <input type="checkbox"/> Effect Arrest <input type="checkbox"/> Prevent Violent Misdemeanor <input type="checkbox"/> Accomplish Official Purpose: <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		<input type="checkbox"/> Prevent Commission of Offense <input type="checkbox"/> Prevent Escape <input type="checkbox"/> Prevent Suicide <input type="checkbox"/> Prevent Violent Felony		<input type="checkbox"/> Restrain for Subject's Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Assist Other Agency <input type="checkbox"/> Cell Extraction <input type="checkbox"/> Prevent Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health				
16. Location of Subject's Weapon(s)		17. Multiple Combinations (If yes, how many)		18. Verbal Direction Given (Commands of Direction or of Arrest Age)				
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Total:		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
19. Type of Force Used								
Type of Force	Threat of Force	Threat Effective	Was Force Deployed	Area Effected	Injury	Type of Injury	EMS/ Medical Activated	Decon Applied?
Empty Hand-Soft								N/A
Empty Hand-Hard								N/A
Vector Spray								
Impact Weapon								N/A
TASER (CEW)								N/A
Less Lethal Munitions								
Deadly Physical Force								N/A
Firearm								N/A
K-9								N/A
Forceful Grounding								N/A
Max. Hobble Restraint	N/A	N/A						N/A
Pepper Ball								
Emergency Response Belt	N/A	N/A						N/A
Pepper Elast								
Signature Deputy/Officer				1D. Number	Due	Time		

ONONDAGA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE COMMAND REVIEW		
DATE OF RTR	DR #	DEPUTY/OFFICER:
WATCH COMMANDER'S REVIEW AND COMMENTS		
SIGNATURE:	CHAIRS #	DATE OF REVIEW
DIVISION COMMANDER'S REVIEW AND COMMENTS		
SIGNATURE:	CHAIRS #	DATE OF REVIEW
INTERNAL AFFAIRS REVIEW AND RECOMMENDED FINDING		
RECOMMENDED FINDING: <input type="checkbox"/> WITHIN POLICY <input type="checkbox"/> OUT OF POLICY <input type="checkbox"/> LAWFUL <input type="checkbox"/> UNLAWFUL <input type="checkbox"/> EQUIPMENT FAILURE <input type="checkbox"/> TRAINING RECOMMENDED		
SIGNATURE:	CHAIRS #	DATE OF REVIEW
DEPARTMENT CHIEF REVIEW AND FINDING		
RECOMMENDED FINDING: <input type="checkbox"/> WITHIN POLICY <input type="checkbox"/> OUT OF POLICY <input type="checkbox"/> LAWFUL <input type="checkbox"/> UNLAWFUL <input type="checkbox"/> EQUIPMENT FAILURE <input type="checkbox"/> TRAINING RECOMMENDED		
SIGNATURE:	CHAIRS #	DATE OF REVIEW