HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICY
LAW ENFORCEMENT ROLE, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND RELATIONSHIPS

April 24, 2015 Policy Number 1.04

USE OF FORCE

POLICY

This policy provides general guidelines for the use of force. Police officers may use reasonable force to effectively bring an incident under control, while protecting the lives of officers and others. All applications of force shall conform with the constitutions and laws of the United States and Hawaii and the legal statutes of Hawaii.

PROCEDURE

I. LEGAL JUSTIFICATION

The Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) deal with the justification of the force (any bodily impact, restraint, or confinement, or the threat thereof) that law enforcement officers may use in carrying out their duties. For a full discussion of these issues, refer to Chapter 703 and Section 803-7, HRS.

Chapter 703 covers the definitions relating to justification; justification as a defense; choice of evils; execution of public duty; use of force in self-protection; use of force for the protection of other persons; use of force for the protection of property; use of force in law enforcement; use of force to prevent suicide or the commission of a crime; use of force by persons with special responsibility for care, discipline, or safety of others; and provisions generally applicable to justification.

The legal authority for police officers to carry and use weapons is established in Chapter 134, Sections 11 and 16, HRS; and Chapter 40, Section 2.4, and Chapter 41, Section 37.2, Revised Ordinances of the City and County of Honolulu.

PUBLIC VERSION
Security procedures and information redacted pursuant to HRS Section 92F-13(3).
II. DEFINITIONS

Bodily Injury: As defined in Section 707-700, HRS, physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical condition.

Serious bodily injury: As defined in Section 707-700, HRS, bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death or causes serious, permanent disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.

Substantial bodily injury: As defined in Section 707-700, HRS, bodily injury that causes a major avulsion, laceration, or penetration of the skin; a burn of at least second degree severity; a bone fracture; a serious concussion; or a tearing, rupture, or corrosive damage to the esophagus, viscera, or other internal organs.

III. REASONABLE FORCE

Constitutional justification for the use of force is evaluated on the concept of "reasonableness." Police officers are restricted to the use of force that is "objectively reasonable" in light of the facts and circumstances as the officer perceived them to be at the time of the incident. Information learned after the time of the officer's application of force is irrelevant to assessing the appropriateness of the force used. The officer in the situation will be evaluated based on what is considered good and reasonable police practice and whether the officer acted as other reasonable and prudent officers would act faced with a similar situation.

Three factors are involved in determining reasonableness:

A. Severity of the Crime

The more serious or severe the offense, the higher the justification for the use of force. An individual's right to privacy and physical integrity will be weighed against the police department's legitimate interest in taking action against the person.

B. Level of Threat

The more immediate the threat to the safety of the officer or others, the higher the justification for the use of force.
C. Subject's Behavior or Level of Resistance

The greater the level of resistance, the higher the justification for greater use of force.

IV. UNREASONABLE FORCE

Unreasonable force is not justified or condoned by the department. Unreasonable force is defined as the use of force which is not reasonable or justifiable by the circumstances of the particular event. The use of force need not be excessive to be deemed unreasonable, as in situations that do not require any use of force. Officers may be held liable under the constitutions, laws, and directives for using unreasonable force.

Excessive force is not justified or condoned by the department. Excessive force is defined as the amount of force which is beyond the need and circumstances of the particular event, or which is not justified in the light of all the circumstances.

Excessive force will be determined by the same standard of "objective reasonableness" used in determining reasonable force. Police officers may be held liable under the constitutions and laws for using excessive force. This liability may include criminal and civil prosecution.

V. LEVELS OF RESISTANCE

The amount of force used should be relative to the level of resistance (the actions taken by a subject to evade an officer's attempts at control). Resistance can be categorized into seven levels, which are listed below from the lowest to highest:

A. Psychological Intimidation

Nonverbal cues or body language (e.g., clenching of fists, widening of foot stance, ignoring the officer, or glaring at the officer) indicate that the subject's attitude is psychologically intimidating.

B. Verbal Noncompliance

Threats or verbal responses of the subject indicate an unwillingness to cooperate.
C. Passive Resistance

The subject's physical actions, usually in the form of a relaxed or "dead weight" posture, do not prevent an officer's attempt at control but are intended to make the officer lift, pull, or muscle the subject to establish control.

D. Defensive Resistance

The subject's physical actions are intended to prevent an officer's control but are not directed at harming the officer (e.g., walking away, breaking the officer's grip, holding on to a fixed object, or locking arms in to the body).

E. Active Resistance

The subject physically counteracts an officer's attempt to control the subject that creates a risk of bodily injury to the officer, subject, or others or the subject threatens to use force against the officer, self, or others in the immediate area.

F. Active Aggression

The subject physically assaults the officer, which may result in injury.

G. Aggravated Active Aggression

Active aggression is considered aggravated if the assault involves the use of weapons and/or techniques or objects, which could result in death or serious or substantial bodily injury to the officer.

VI. LEVELS OF CONTROL (FORCE OPTIONS)

An officer who determines that force must be used must also determine the level to be used in response to different levels of perceived resistance (see Attachment 1). The officer may be used and will be evaluated on their risk for causing injury or death to determine the appropriate level to which they belong. One type of force may belong to several levels, depending on how it is used.
The control model has been categorized into eight levels, which are listed below from lowest to highest. The lowest level indicates the amount of force with the lowest propensity for injury or death, and the highest level indicates the greatest risk of injury or death.

A. Officer Presence

Officers have identification of authority (e.g., the police uniform, vehicle, or badge).

B. Verbal Directions

Officers shall, when practicable, give voice directions to elicit voluntary compliance before, during, and after any use of physical force.

C. Physical Contact

Certain techniques have a minimal chance of causing injury (e.g., the use of light pressure points, minimal joint locks, physical strength techniques, and escort techniques).

D. Chemical Agents

1. Officers are authorized to use only department-issued oleoresin capsicum (OC) sprays to help reduce the risk of injury to themselves and the public. Officers are authorized to use the OC sprays only after they successfully complete the department-approved training.

2. The Chief of Police may authorize specialized elements to carry and use other specific department-issued delivery systems and chemical agents. Officers in these elements may do so only after successfully completing department-approved training on the agents.

3. Use of chemical agents on a crowd shall be under the direction of the incident commander at the scene. The exception to this is when officers reasonably believe someone is in immediate danger of serious bodily injury.
E. Physical Confrontation

Some techniques have a higher chance of causing injury (e.g., strikes, kicks, takedowns, strong grabs and intense restraining techniques, high intensity joint locks and pressure points, wrestling, and other active physical measures to control a resistant or violent person).

F. Intermediate Weapons/Vascular Neck Restraint/Electric Gun

Department-approved impact devices (e.g., the 26" wooden baton, 36" riot baton, 26" expandable baton, 40" horse baton, and the vascular neck restraint [submission hold]) are considered intermediate weapons. Officers are authorized to use department-issued batons or the vascular neck restraint only after successfully completing the department-approved training.

Officers are authorized to carry and use only department-issued electric guns and related equipment (e.g., cartridges and holsters). Electric guns are designed to control subjects while reducing the risk of injury to officers and the public. Officers are authorized to carry and use department-issued electric guns only after successfully completing the department-approved training. Refer to Policy 1.15, ELECTRIC GUN.

G. Less-Lethal Ammunition and Weapons

Department-issued, less-lethal impact specialty ammunition (e.g., shot-filled bean bags, wooden projectiles, etc.) that are delivered with firearms are designed to temporarily incapacitate a subject with a reduced risk of death or serious bodily injury as compared to lethal (conventional) ammunition. Officers are authorized to carry and use department-issued, less-lethal ammunition and weapons only after successfully completing the department-approved training.
H. **Deadly Force/Firearms**

Deadly force actions are those that could result in death or serious bodily injury. They usually involve the use of firearms but could include the baton or other objects, as well as unarmed tactics or techniques.

VII. **USE OF FORCE DECISIONS**

Officers are responsible for determining the appropriate level of force to use. The Levels of Control model provides a general guideline for the appropriate responses to different levels of perceived resistance. Generally the higher the level of resistance, the higher the level of force that is justified.

A. **Officers should generally use the appropriate level of force, which can reasonably be expected to succeed in controlling the situation.** Officers are not required to move step by step through all the levels of control. Skipping levels may be reasonable given the resistance encountered. An officer is not expected to use unarmed tactics or a chemical agent on a subject who is violent and armed with a weapon.

If a subject escalates or deescalates his or her level of resistance, officers can respond by adjusting according to the model while retaining a level of advantage to remain in control of the situation.

B. **Besides the subject's resistance, there are other factors that can affect the appropriate level of control (e.g., the nature of the offense, the size of the subject relative to the officer, the skill level of the subject relative to the officer, the sex of the officer and the subject, the age of the officer and the subject, physical limitations and the relative strength of the parties, multiple aggressors, close proximity, injury or exhaustion of the officer, the imminent probability of danger, the presence of a weapon or potential weapon, and so forth).**
C. Since confrontations occur in environments that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving, officers may use tools and tactics outside the parameters of the model and departmental training. However, such applications of force shall meet the same standards of reasonableness.

VIII. LESS-LETHAL WEAPONS

A. Chemical Agents

1. Chemical agents (e.g., spray, saturation, or impact projectile) shall be used by officers only in the performance of official duties. Additionally, each use must be lawful and reasonable.

2. Chemical agents shall never be used as a means of punishment.

3. They shall be used properly and as guided by departmental training and the department’s Levels of Control guidelines (see Attachment 1).

   a. The Training Division shall be responsible for training officers in the proper use of chemical agents and decontamination procedures and for approving chemical agent training by other sources.

   b. Officers are allowed to carry chemical agents only after they have successfully completed the required training, which has been approved by the Training Division.

4. Treatment/Decontamination

Officers should administer decontamination procedures prescribed by the Training Division to anyone who appears to have been exposed to the chemical agent as soon as it is practicable. Below is a partial list of general treatments for CN, CS, pepper spray, and OC irritation chemical agents. (See Attachment 2 for expanded lists of treatments for exposure to OC.)
a. As soon as the person is cooperative, advise him or her not to rub their eyes but to face into the wind and blink rapidly. This will promote natural tearing, which can flush the irritant out of the eyes.

b. As soon as fresh water is available, use copious amounts of it to flush the person's face and eyes. Softly splash the water into the person's face and eyes; do not rub or wipe the water into the eyes.

c. Allow the air to dry the person's face; do not rub it with a towel or sponge.

d. Do not apply any salves, creams, aloe, or ointments on the irritated area.

e. If further medical attention is required, advise the medical personnel of the person's exposure to a specific chemical agent.

5. Reporting the Use of Chemical Agents

When a chemical agent is used, all facts regarding its use (including the type of chemical agent used and advice given about decontamination) shall be included in the Incident Report, HPD-192 and HPD-192E forms.

B. Physical Confrontation Techniques

If lower levels of force are inappropriate or unsuccessful, empty hand techniques (strikes, kicks, control holds, takedowns, and joint locks) may be used to bring a subject under control. The preferred techniques are generally those taught or approved by the Training Division and which pose a limited risk of injury to both the officer and the resisting subject. These techniques should never be used to punish. Additionally, these techniques should never be used to intentionally injure a subject without justification.
1. ** Strikes and Kicks

2. ** Takedowns, Grabs, and Joint Locks

The purpose of these techniques is to bring a subject under control. They should be used with reasonable caution.

C. ** Impact Weapons

All impact weapons are considered intermediate levels of force. They include batons used primarily for impact to bring a resistant subject under control. All equipment used must conform with Policy 2.38, UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT, AND FIREARMS, and this directive.

1. ** Approved Batons

Four batons have been approved for primary use: a 26" straight baton made of black hard wood, a 36" straight riot baton, a 40" white oak horse baton, and a 26" expandable tactical baton.

2. ** Required Training

All officers carrying any type of impact weapon or device must have successfully completed the required training for that device. The training must be provided or approved by the Training Division.
3. **Target Areas**

a. 

b. 

c. 

4. **Medical Treatment**

Whenever an impact weapon is used, medical treatment should be obtained for the person who was struck or injured.
5. Documentation

a. Documentation is required for all incidents in which a baton was used. If the baton was used in an arrest, the use shall be documented in the Incident Report, HPD-192 form. If no arrest was made, the activity and justification shall be documented in the Incident Report, HPD-192 form. The officer who used the baton shall forward a copy of the Incident Report to the element commander.

b. When an organized group of officers under a supervisor's command only displays their batons for crowd management, the supervisor shall have the following responsibility:

The supervisor shall document the incident in the HPD-192 and HPD-192E forms and include pertinent information (e.g., why the batons were displayed, names of officers who displayed their batons, subjects' actions, and number of subjects involved).

c. In circumstances other than that which is specifically described above, officers who display their batons shall document the incident using the Incident Report, HPD-192 and HPD-192E forms.

D. Vascular Neck Restraint

The vascular neck restraint (submission hold) is
3. Medical Treatment

After a subject is controlled and secured, the officer should monitor the subject who should be placed on his or her side or seated in an upright position. Any time the submission hold is used and the subject becomes unconscious and the person has visible injuries or complains of any injuries as a result of the hold, medical treatment should be provided as soon as practicable.

4. Documentation

Documentation is required for all incidents in which a submission hold is used. If the hold was used during an arrest, the details should be included in the Incident Report, HPD-192 form. If no arrest was made, the activity and justification shall be documented in the Incident Report, HPD-192 form. The officer who used the submission hold shall forward a copy of the Incident Report, HPD-192 form, to the element commander.
E. **Electric Guns**

1. Electric guns shall be used only in the performance of official duties and each use shall be lawful and reasonable.

2. Electric guns shall never be used as a means of punishment.

3. Electric guns shall be used properly and as guided by departmental training; Policy 1.15, ELECTRIC GUN; and the department's Levels of Control guidelines (see Attachment 2).
   
a. The Training Division shall be responsible for training officers in the proper use of electric guns.

b. Officers are authorized to carry and use electric guns only after they have successfully completed the departmental training that has been approved by the Training Division.

c. Officers are authorized to carry and use only department-issued electric guns and related equipment, such as cartridges and holsters.

4. **Medical Treatment**

Whenever an electric gun is used and contact is made with a subject, medical treatment shall be obtained.

Qualified medical personnel shall be responsible for removing electric gun probes that penetrate a subject's skin.

5. **Documentation**

Documentation is required when an electric gun is deployed. All facts regarding its use shall be documented in the Incident Report, HPD-192 form; Use of Force Report, HPD-192E form; and the Electric Gun Use Report, HPD-192G form. Copies of the three reports shall be forwarded to the element commander and the Professional Standards Office (PSO).
F. Canine Contact Force

Canines are valuable law enforcement tools. Police canines are used to locate persons and property. They may also be deployed to defend against assault or to apprehend suspects who represent a threat to the community (e.g., barricaded suspects, hostage holders, or snipers). This use of canines is generally considered an intermediate level of force.

1. The canine handler is responsible for knowing the policies, rules, and regulations regarding canine deployment. The handler has the training and experience to evaluate the responses and actions of his or her canine, its capabilities, and its limitations. The handler alone shall make the final decision to deploy the canine.

The guidelines for deployment shall be based on the standard of reasonableness, weighing the safety of the public against the immediate need to apprehend.

2. Medical Treatment

Whenever a handler uses a police canine who makes contact with an offender, the handler should inspect the contacted area and determine if any injury has occurred. Any subject with visible injuries or complaints of pain as a result of canine contact should be given reasonable medical treatment as soon as practicable.

3. Documentation

The use of canines in apprehension or as defense against assault shall be documented in the Incident Report, HPD-192 form, by both the arresting officer and the handler. The reports shall contain the manner in which the canine was deployed and the circumstances of its use.
G. **Less-Lethal Ammunition**

Less-lethal ammunition and weapons shall be withdrawn, carried, maintained, used, and returned in accordance with departmental training guidelines and this directive.

Only officers qualified by the department to use less-lethal ammunition and weapons are authorized to utilize the equipment. Prior to any officer of this department being authorized to possess and/or use a less-lethal weapon, the officer shall be issued and receive instructions on this policy. The issuance and instructions shall be documented and stored at the Training Division.

1. **Less-Lethal Ammunition and Weapons**

   a. Less-lethal ammunition authorized for patrol elements is the issued Combined Tactical Systems model 2581, 12-gauge shotgun cartridges, which are loaded with shot-filled "bean bag" projectiles. The authorized less-lethal weapon is the issued Remington 870 shotgun with an orange stock that is labeled "LESS LETHAL."

   b. Officers of specialized elements may use other types of less-lethal equipment (e.g., wooden and rubber projectiles, 37mm projectiles, 40mm projectiles, etc.) that are specifically authorized for and issued to them by the department. The assignment of these weapons may be changed by the element commander or designee.
2. **Use by Patrol Elements**

3. **Treatment**
   a. When an individual is struck with less-lethal ammunition, a paramedic shall be called to the scene of the incident to examine the person at the earliest and safest opportunity.
   
   b. 
   
   c. 
   
   d. If the individual flees the scene before medical treatment can be provided, the deploying officer shall account for the deployment of less-lethal ammunition by submitting the Incident Report, HPD-192 and HPD-192E forms.

4. Sections IX B through H of this directive regarding firearms shall apply to less-lethal firearms.

H. **Other Force Options**

As technology provides additional response options, the Chief of Police may approve other force implements.
I. In-service training for less-lethal weapons shall occur at least biennially.

IX. DEADLY FORCE AND FIREARMS

Deadly force is force used with the intent of causing, or which the actor knows will create a substantial risk of causing, death or serious bodily injury. Deadly force may be used only when an officer reasonably believes that the use of such force is necessary to defend his or her own life or that of another person in immediate danger of death or serious bodily injury.

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that the use of deadly force is a seizure subject to the "reasonableness" requirement of the Fourth Amendment. Even where an officer has probable cause to arrest a subject, it may be unreasonable to do so using deadly force.

A. Appropriate types of firearms and specific guidelines regarding on-duty and off-duty approved models are provided in Policy 2.38, UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT, AND FIREARMS. A firearm may be used only when legally justified (see section II of this policy and Sections 703-304 to 703-308, HRS).

B. Handling of Firearms

All personnel shall take reasonable safety precautions when handling any firearm.

1. A firearm shall not be drawn, displayed, fired unnecessarily, or used as an unlawful threat or warning.

2. A firearm shall not be discharged at a moving vehicle unless the operator and/or occupant(s) of the vehicle pose an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury and/or are attempting to use deadly force against the officer or other(s).

3. Officers shall take reasonable measures to avoid placing themselves in the path or potential path of a suspect vehicle.

4. All personnel shall take reasonable safety precautions when carrying, transporting, loading, or unloading firearms.
C. PSO Investigation

With the exception of department-sanctioned training and practice, both of the following shall ensue when a firearm is discharged by a departmental employee:

1. The Criminal Investigation Section of the PSO shall respond and investigate along with any other element that is responsible for examining such incidents, e.g., the Criminal Investigation Division. Refer to Policy 4.29, CRIME SCENE: INVESTIGATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROCEDURES, for notification procedures to the PSO.

2. An administrative review of the incident shall be conducted by the PSO, and a report of the findings shall be submitted to the Administrative Review Board (ARB). If directed, the PSO shall conduct a detailed administrative investigation and submit its findings to the Chief of Police via the ARB.

D. Use of Firearm That Results in, or is Likely to Result in, a Human Death

1. The PSO shall head the investigation of any discharge of a firearm by a departmental employee that results in or is likely to result in a human death.

2. The PSO lieutenant shall notify/brief the police psychologist.

3. [Redacted]

4. The investigative report shall be forwarded to the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney to determine if any criminal negligence was involved.
E. Use of a Firearm That Does Not Result in Human Death or Injury

When the discharge of a firearm by an officer does not result in any human death or injury, that officer's lieutenant or his or her designee shall notify the police psychologist. The officer shall be debriefed and evaluated for return to duty by the police psychologist within 48 hours of the incident.

F. Other Applications of Deadly Force

Deadly force is not limited to the use of firearms. An impact weapon and unarmed techniques, or other means, may be considered deadly force depending on their applications and targets. The use of deadly force is based on the perceived need and justification that it is reasonable and necessary.

G. Medical Considerations

If necessary, the Honolulu Emergency Services Department shall be called.

H. [Redacted]
X. USE OF FORCE REPORT

Unless incapacitated, each officer who uses force beyond routine handcuffing shall submit a use of force report to record the officer’s direct involvement in the incident. A report is not required when a weapon or type of force is displayed or used for department-approved training, practice, maintenance, inspection, and other authorized activity (e.g., community fairs, scheduled demonstrations, etc.).

A. The following are examples of when a use of force report shall be submitted with the investigative report. This list is not intended to be all-inclusive.

[Redacted text]

PUBLIC VERSION
Security procedures and information redacted pursuant to HRS Section 92F-13(3).
B. Photographs should be taken of all subjects listed on the Use of Force report, as well as all injured parties. This includes officers, subjects, and other individuals involved in the incident.

1. Close-up photographs should depict all injuries sustained or the specific area of the body when there is a complaint of injury.

2. Disposition of the photographs should be indicated in the Use of Force report.

Exception: In circumstances where the injured person flees or the officer is unable to take such photographs of the injuries, the officer shall note such circumstances in the investigative report.

C. An annual review of the submitted Use of Force reports will be made to determine whether there are policy, training, weapons/equipment, or discipline issues which need to be addressed.

1. The review will be conducted by the commanders or designees of the PSO, the Training Division, and the Information Technology Division.

2. If there are any issues which need to be addressed, a report shall be forwarded to the Chief of Police or designee for action.

XI. MEDICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Officers are accountable for the reasonable and equitable treatment of offenders. Medical attention shall be made available to a subject in custody when one or more of the following conditions are met:

PUBLIC VERSION
Security procedures and information redacted pursuant to HRS Section 92F-13(3).
XII. EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

In situations involving exceptional circumstances not covered in this policy, officers should use the amount of force reasonably necessary to protect themselves or others. Officers must be able to articulate the reasons for employing such force.

LOUIS M. KEALOHA
Chief of Police

Attachments

Post on bulletin board for one week

Policy first issued
February 13, 1998
Officers should generally use the appropriate level of force, which can reasonably be expected to succeed in controlling the situation. They are not required to move step by step through all levels of control. Skipping levels may be reasonable given the resistance encountered. An officer is not expected to use unarmed tactics or a chemical agent on a subject who is violent and armed with a weapon. If a subject deescalates his or her level of resistance, officers can respond by adjusting as well, while retaining a level of advantage to remain in control of the situation. Besides the subject's resistance, there are other factors that can affect the appropriate level of control (e.g., the nature of the offense; the size of the subject relative to the officer; the skill level of the subject relative to the officer; the sex of the officer and the subject; the age of the officer and the subject; physical limitations and the relative strength of the parties; multiple aggressors; close proximity, injury, or exhaustion of the officer; the imminent probability of danger; the presence of a weapon or potential weapon; and so forth). Since confrontations occur in environments that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving, officers may use tools and tactics outside the parameters of the model and departmental training. However, such applications of force shall meet the standards of reasonableness.
DECONTAMINATION TREATMENT FOR OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC)

The following are general guidelines for decontamination treatment of individuals exposed to oleoresin capsicum (OC) or o-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (tear gas). As circumstances vary with each exposure incident, these treatment guidelines should be applied based on the attendant factors of a given situation.

PUBLIC VERSION
Security procedures and information redacted pursuant to HRS Section 92F-13(3).
**USE OF FORCE REPORT**

**DATE:** April 24, 2015
**DEPARTMENT:**
**POLICY NUMBER:** 1.04
**LOCATION:**

**INCIDENT TYPE:** 

**Subject’s Name (Last, First, Middle):**

**DOB:**

**Occupation ("Unemployed" if none, school name if juvenile):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Build</th>
<th>Clothing Description</th>
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<th>NATURE OF INITIAL CONTACT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traffic Violation</td>
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</table>

| Important information known before or upon arrival: |

**OFFICER IDENTIFICATION (Check all that apply):**

- Uniform (describe): 
- Non-Uniform/Marked Clothing (describe): 
- Police white car 
- Subsidized light blue 
- Solo Bike 
- Bicycle 
- Other: 

**SUBJECT’S RESPONSE TO OFFICER’S ARRIVAL:**

- No Response 
- Complied with directions 
- Took evasive action/fled 
- Stopped action 
- Hid 
- Took aggressive action 
- Called officer by title or slang: 

**SUBJECT’S ACTIONS (All Resistance Encountered):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbal Noncompliance (describe):</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passive Resistance (describe):</td>
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<td>Defensive Resistance (describe):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Active Resistance (describe):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Active Aggression (describe):</td>
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<td>Aggravated Active Aggression (describe):</td>
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**OFFICER’S RESPONSE (All Control Effected):**

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<tr>
<th>Verbal Command:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Asking</td>
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<td>Setting Context</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ordering</td>
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</table>

**Physical Contact:**

- Lt. Joint Lock 
- Effective YES / NO

**Chemical Agent:**

- OC 
- CS 
- CN

**Effective YES / NO**

**Number of sprays:**

- Pepper spray (OC): Display only 
- Used YES / NO

**Area saturation: Impact**

- Effective YES / NO

**Physical Confrontation:**

- Hand/Arm strike 
- Foot/Leg strike 
- Head lock

**Other:**

- Electric Gun 
- Display only 
- Probes deployed: YES / NO

**Effective YES / NO**

**Other:**

- Intermediate Weapon: 
- Display baton only 
- Baton strike 
- Baton jab

**Other:**

- Vascular neck restraint 
- Other: 
- 12 ga. Less Lethal 
- 40 MM Impact 
- 37 MG Impact

**Specialty Impact (describe):**

- Chemical (describe): 
- Effective YES / NO

**Deadly Force:**

- Handgun 
- Rifle 
- Shotgun

**Other:**

- Weapon displayed 
- Fired weapon 
- Other weapon: 

**Effective YES / NO**

**DURATION OF RESISTANCE:**

- Less than 30 sec. 
- 30 sec. - 1 min. 
- 1-2 min. 
- 2-4 min. 
- Other: 

**CONDITIONS (Check all that apply):**

- Alcohol used 
- Drugs used 
- Suspected alcohol use 
- Suspected drug use 
- Known to resist or assault 
- Subject size 
- Great anger 
- Great fear 
- Great strength 
- Threatening 
- Fighting skill/martial arts 
- Officer injury/exhaustion 
- Mentally deranged 
- Gang member 
- Gang associate 
- Hostile bystanders 
- Potential ambush 
- Vehicle raffle 
- Vehicle pursuit

Continue on the reverse side.

**PUBLIC VERSION**

Security procedures and information redacted pursuant to HRS Section 92F-13(3).
# USE OF FORCE REPORT

## RERAINTS USED

- [ ] Handcuffs
- [ ] Flex-cuff
- [ ] Leg irons
- [ ] Other: ___________

- [ ] Complaint of tightness/pain action taken:  
  - [ ] Checked & OK
  - [ ] Checked & adjusted
  - [ ] Other: ___________

- [ ] Escape/attempt
- [ ] Restraint removed
- [ ] Handcuffs moved to front
- [ ] Other: ___________

## INJURIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Upon Arrival</th>
<th>As a result of incident</th>
<th>Officer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>□ No injury observed, none reported when asked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>□ No injury observed, but complained of injury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>□ Bodily injury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>□ Substantial bodily injury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>□ Serious bodily injury</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                      |                         | □ Death (*If subject and officer had none, skip to “SUBJECT TRANSPORT”)

Describe, including cause: (Subject)  
(Officer)

## SUBJECT TRANSPORT

- [ ] Cooperative  
- [ ] Threats  
- [ ] Challenges  
- [ ] Screaming  
- [ ] Kicking  
- [ ] Spitting

- [ ] Hitting head  
- [ ] Obscene language  
- [ ] Attempts to escape  
- [ ] Other: ___________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demeanor:</th>
<th>Position:</th>
<th>How Transported:</th>
<th>By Whom:</th>
<th>Date/Time Arrived:</th>
<th>Destination:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|           |           | Police vehicle No.: ___________  
  - [ ] Paddy Wagon  
  - [ ] Ambulance  
  - [ ] Other: ___________ |

- [ ] Sitting  
- [ ] Lying on side  
- [ ] Lying on back  
- [ ] Other: ___________

## COMMENTS

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

## OFFICER INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Writer</th>
<th>ID Number</th>
<th>Date/Time</th>
<th>Approved By</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Submit with the Incident Report

HPD-192E (R-10/11)

PUBLIC VERSION

Security procedures and information redacted pursuant to HRS Section 92F-13(3).