



Minneapolis Police Department Policy and Procedure Manual

Number:
5-300

Volume Five – Code of Conduct and Use of Force

Use of Force

5-306 Control Option- Bodily Force

(xx/xx/23)

Revisions to prior policies: (09/08/20) (12/22/20) (04/04/21) (01/01/23)

I. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to expand on the requirements of other force policies, specifically related to bodily force.

II. Definitions

Bodily Force: Bodily force (also known as empty hand tactics) includes but is not limited to:

Body weight to pin: Restricting a subject's movement by use of body weight to pin the subject to the ground or floor.

Control pressure: Restricting a subject's movement while the subject is upright by use of body weight to pin the subject to a fixed object (such as applying pressure while the subject is against a vehicle or building).

Escort holds: Temporary holding of the hand, wrist, arm or shoulder to physically control or direct a subject.

Joint locks: Manipulating a subject's joint until it reaches its maximal degree of motion and hyperextension- wrist lock, shoulder lock, elbow lock, etc.

Joint manipulations: Physically contorting a subject's joint to control or limit movement.

Nerve pressure points: Touch pressure that is delivered to gain compliance and may result in brief temporary pain.

Takedown techniques or tackles: Using physical force to direct a person to the ground.

1. If a push or shove propels the subject to the ground or floor, it is considered a takedown.
2. Vehicle extractions that end on the ground or floor are considered takedowns.

Pushes: Using physical force to press forward in an effort to effect movement.

Strikes: Punches, kicks, knees, slaps.

Terms defined in P&P 5-304:

- Carry
- Deliver
- Discharge
- Display
- Engaged with a Subject
- Point
- Use

III. Policy**A. Policy and Guiding Principles**

In addition to the specifications in this policy, employees shall follow the requirements of all other applicable policies, including but not limited to, the Guiding Principles and other standards in P&P 5-301.

B. Consistent With Policy and Training

Officers shall only use bodily force in a non-discriminatory manner, and only when such force is objectively reasonable and consistent with current MPD training and MPD policies governing the use of force (including all sections in P&P 5-300).

C. Strikes

1. Strikes may only be delivered:

- a. When such force is necessary to protect the officer, the subject, or another party from objectively imminent physical harm.

or

- b. To subjects who are Actively Resisting if lesser attempts at control have been or would likely be ineffective (in accordance with section in P&P 5-301 on Objectively Reasonable Force Consistent with Policy, Law and Training).

2. Strikes shall not be delivered to people who are Compliant or are Passively Resisting as defined by policy.

D. Treatment and Medical Aid

In addition to standard medical treatment after use of force (in accordance with P&P 5-301), when officers deliver strikes, or if bodily force causes a subject's head to strike an object or surface, treatment for the subject shall include visually inspecting the areas struck for signs of injury, when appropriate. Officers shall routinely monitor the medical condition until they are released to medical or other law enforcement personnel.