

36. Due to Criswell's non-responsiveness, officers of the Conway Police Department were forced to contact EMS, which conveyed Criswell to Conway Regional Medical Center ("CRMC"). Criswell remained unconscious upon arrival at CRMC, where he was admitted with a Glasgow Coma Score of 7.

37. After Criswell arrived at CRMC, emergency room physicians admitted Criswell to the hospital at CRMC due to his condition. Criswell required extensive medical treatment at Conway Regional Medical Center. Criswell did not regain consciousness until considerable time after his arrival.

38. As a result of [REDACTED] tasing and the actions of the bondsmen under [REDACTED] order, Criswell incurred medical costs and suffered physical injuries, pain, and suffering.

COUNT I - EXCESSIVE FORCE UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983 AND THE FOURTH AMENDMENT - [REDACTED]

39. Criswell incorporates by reference all of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully restated herein.

40. The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution, as incorporated and made applicable to the states by the Fourteenth Amendment, protects citizens from "unreasonable . . . seizures[.]" U.S. Const. Amend. IV. That amendment governs excessive force claims in the course of an arrest. *Jackson v. Stair*, 944 F.3d 704, 710 (8th Cir. 2019). Whether the amount of force used during an arrest was reasonable is governed by an objective reasonableness standard. *Graham*, 490 U.S. at 394–96. Courts must consider several factors in making the