

18. Use of Force Concepts (16 hrs.)

Unit Goal: 18.1. The student will have a basic understanding of the concepts regarding use of force.

18.1.1. Identify definitions relating to use of force.

Force, the noun, is defined in Webster's as:

- Strength or energy brought to bear, cause of motion or change, active power; moral or mental strength; capacity to persuade or convince.
- Violence, compulsion, or constraint exerted upon person or thing.
- The quality of conveying impressions intensely in writing or speech.

Force, the verb, is defined in Webster's as:

- To do violence to.
- To compel by physical, moral, or intellectual means.
- To make or cause through natural or logical necessity.
- To achieve or win by strength in struggle or violence.
- An aggressive act committed by any person which does not amount to assault, and is necessary to accomplish an objective.
- Synonyms - compel, coerce, constrain, oblige.

Deadly Force is defined as force that is intended or known by the actor to cause, or in the manner of its use or intended use is capable of causing, death or serious bodily injury.

Reasonable or Necessary Force is the minimum amount of lawful aggression sufficient to achieve a legitimate law enforcement objective.

18.1.2. Describe psychological aspects of the use of force.

Law enforcement role in arrest

- In physical arrest, the police role is essentially defensive.
- Webster's Dictionary defines the word defensive as "serving to protect", "devoted to resisting or preventing aggression or attack".
- It is not aggression when an officer takes the initiative to confront a law violator. The officer's act is not one of hostility; it is one designed to defend and protect the community from criminality.
- Most of an officer's problems grow out of the use of necessary force employed against a combative but unarmed law violator.
- An officer needs a range of decision-making tools that permits use of exactly that degree of control which constitutes necessary force.

Concept of Control

- Control is that degree of influence the officer must exert over the violator to take him or her safely into custody.
- Control is a "two-way street". An officer must be in complete self-control to be able to control a violator.
- Self-control alone will be one of the greatest assets in dealing with a law violator.
- Self-control results from the development of confidence in one's skills.
- Self-control is achieved through training and practice both on the job and off.
- The objective of using control is to elicit cooperation from the violator.
- Some "tools" for the officer to maintain a psychological and physical edge:
 - Demonstrated alertness.
 - Be emotionally in control.
 - Personal appearance and bearing.
 - If possible, maintain a height advantage.
 - Triangle interview. (Example: two officers and one suspect).
 - Be over an arms length from suspect.

- Be prepared to step back.
- Talking versus fighting.

Emotions, Attitudes, Prejudices

- Arrest can be both an emotional and physical problem for officer and arrestee.
- Emotional response or reaction is directly involved in an encounter between an officer and a violator.
- Attitudes or prejudices can lead to conflict.
- An officer has the potential to reduce the problems and danger associated with physical arrest if s/he is firm but fair with the violator.
- Emotional responses are often the direct result of uncertainty.
- Uncertainty is likely to result in compensating behavior.
- Compensating behavior may take one of the following forms: hesitation, verbal abuse, bluff, unnecessary force.

18.1.3. Identify the deciding factors for use of force when effecting an arrest.

Use of Force Factors

- In every arrest situation the officers must be firm and be prepared to protect themselves and others.
- Force must be controlled and used wisely with a purpose.
- Only the minimum amount of force necessary to effect the arrest should be used.
- An officer should consider the following factors when assessing the need to use force.
- Is the suspect submitting peacefully or resisting?
- Is the suspect armed?
- What is the nature of the crime?
- Does the suspect have a previous arrest record or history showing a pattern of violence?
- What is the number of suspects involved?
- How much support from other officers is available?

18.1.4. The student will be able to identify circumstances which are high risks for officers.

- Law enforcement officers killed (by circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1978-95) Table 3.160
- Law enforcement officers killed (by circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1985-94) Table 3.161
- Law enforcement officers killed (by circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1994) Table 3.162
- Percent distribution of law enforcement officers killed (by selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1978-94) Table 3.163
- Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers (by demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1985-94 (aggregate) and 1994) Table 3.164
- Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers (by type of disposition, United States, 1983-92 (aggregate) Table 3.165
- Law enforcement officers accidentally killed (by circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1980-95) Table 3.166
- Law enforcement officers assaulted (by circumstances at scene of incident and type of weapon, United States, 1994) Table 3.167
- Law enforcement officers assaulted (by circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1994) Table 3.168

- Assaults on law enforcement officers and percent receiving personal injury (by type of weapon used, 1980-1994)
Table 3.169

Refer to IRG

Geller, William A., & Scott, Michael S. (1992). Deadly force: what we know. Police Executive Research Forum

The instructor may want to utilize the tables from Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1995 for discussion.

18.1.5 Identify moral considerations and forces affecting an officer's decision to use deadly force.

Moral Considerations:

- The law, both statutory and case law.
- Administrative or Departmental Policy should be at least as restrictive as the law. In many cases it will be more strict than legal restrictions.
- Informal organizational norms, which reflect law enforcement's informal culture, may or may not be more strict than legal or agency restrictions.
- Individual choice or conscience reflects the inner controls of the officer.
- These forces can be depicted by a model of concentric circles.

18. Use of Force Concepts

Unit Goal: 18.2. The student will be aware of various force options or alternatives to increase awareness of various force options or alternatives available to peace officers.

18.2.1. List and discuss force options available to peace officers.

Force Options:

- Professional Presence - entering into a scene.
- Verbal Communications - words, language.
- Weaponless Strategies - takedowns, come alongs, etc.
- Weapon Strategies - Chemical/Electrical Means, mace, stun gun; Baton or Impact Weapons.
- Deadly Force.

18.2.2. Identify the principal considerations in applying a use of force continuum.

There are a number of **use of force continuum scales** that various departments have adopted. It is useful to compare and contrast these models.

The principle considerations in these scales:

- Ineffective control results when the level of force is less than the subject's level of resistance.
- Excessive control results when the level of force is unreasonably greater than the subject's level of resistance.
- The force used should be no more than a reasonable officer would use under the total circumstances of the situation.
- Follow departmental policy and the law.

(PC Chapter 9)

NOTE: Refer to departmental policy

18.2.3. Discuss the impact of an officer's professional presence.

Each scene has its own dynamics long before an officer arrives. Events change because of certain kinds of presences.

This same type of situation occurs when officers enter the scene; things change. This is due to the officers' presence.

Officers must be able to think of the scene as it was before they entered it and what it becomes while they are present. People act differently under different circumstances, and officers' entrances into a scene create new sets of circumstances.

Example: You are watching children at play and want to capture the moment on film. When entering the scene with a camera everything changes. The children become self-conscious and pose instead of being themselves. Whatever pictures are taken are different than they would have been had a hidden camera been used.
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18.2.4. Identify the various aspects of communication strategies used when dealing with the public.

Communication is an important professional skill.

97% of an officer's duties involve verbal skills.

Only about 3% of contacts require physical force.

Communication process

- Words, Touch, Body movement, Message;
Content - actual message.
- Voice - verbal personality (how it is said).
- Non-verbals - raised eyebrows, posture, etc

Perception of a message

- 7% of the time a message is received due to content.
- 33% of the time a message is received due to voice.
- 60% of the time a message is received due to non-verbals (body language).
- This means that approximately 93% of the time a message is received and interpreted based on how it is said rather than what is said.
- Improper listening is not paying attention to what is said, merely waiting for the opportunity to speak as soon as someone finishes talking.

Communication is a professional skill, not just luck.

Peace officers must communicate under uniquely stressful conditions:

- To people who do not want to talk, or listen.
- To emotionally charged individuals.
- In dangerous circumstances.
- While being watched by others.
- To people who dislike and/or mistrust peace officers.

Most people respond positively to reasonable requests from a peace officer.

Frustrated people often resist.

Upset people are often incapable of acting reasonably and will not respond to appeals of reason.

Commands or orders usually meet with resistance.

An officer must trust tactics which redirect behavior.

Maintain disinterest (objectivity, free from bias, impartial, it does not mean un-interested, unconcerned, or mechanical).

Learn to allow people to express frustration.

Listen.

Do not take things personally.

18.2.5. Identify elements that an officer must recognize and control in every encounter.

Problem

- Analyze and identify the problem.
- Enables an officer to plan an approach.
- Problems often change as confrontation progresses.

Audience

- Everyone encountered is part of the audience.
- How is the audience reacting? Examples: receptive, hostile, critical, etc.
- Read audience and adapt tactics appropriately.
- If person has a friend in the audience you may try to enlist their help. Ask the friend to help reason with and persuade the person to follow the officer's orders.

Constraints

- Determine if there are any obstacles to effective communication and try to eliminate them if possible. •Examples: time of day, weather, location, external noise, officer's own mood, person's values and beliefs, person is deaf, mentally ill, mentally retarded, intoxicated, etc.

Ethical Presence

- An expression of self-control.
- Use words to state purpose, not to express personal feelings.
- Maintain professional attitude.
- Anything perceived as hasty, irrational, or unfair, makes an officer seem unethical.

Thompson, George J., & Stroud, Michael J. (1984). Verbal judo: redirecting behavior with words. Albuquerque, New Mexico: The Verbal Judo Institute.

18.2.6. Identify some helpful "tools" used in redirecting someone's behavior using verbal persuasion.

Listen

- Sort the real problem from the symptoms of the problem.
- Determine priorities you must respond to.
- Determine context of the event.

Empathize

- Understand the other person's state of mind.
- See through the eyes of the other person.

Ask

- Use questions to gain control by causing others to report to you.
- Questions direct attention away from the problem.
- Buys time.
- Demonstrates concern.
- Paraphrase
- Repeat what you have learned in your own words.
- Forces other person to stop talking and listen.
- Helps to insure that the officer understands situation.
- Summarize
- Allows the officer to conclude the situation.
- Officer provides the bottom line.
- State the resolution clearly.

Types of verbal appeals:

Ethical appeal

- Based upon position as a professional officer.
- Assures other person.
- Persuade others of your desire for a positive outcome.
- This appeal is useful when dealing with people who are upset and highly emotional.

Rational appeal

- Based on use of reasoning.
- Appeal to common sense, good judgment, or community standards.
- Show that solution is reasonable and most likely to produce results.
- This appeal is valuable when dealing with people having a strong sense of right and wrong.

Practical appeal

- Based on an urgent need to change a particular circumstance.
- Ignores long term consequences.
- It is a short term solution.
- Adapt yourself and persuade the other person that you are like them.
- Based on the beliefs and value system of the person.

Personal appeal

- Based on addressing person's needs and desires.
- Set aside own personal values.
- This type of appeal works well with headstrong people who insist on getting their own way.

Words are no longer working

When a person seriously threatens bodily harm to an officer or the general public, an officer's control is compromised. Sometimes a person combines aggressive words and actions. Words and gestures alone are not an attack. Sometimes a person displays conflicting signs; words suggest one thing and actions suggest another. A good

principle to remember is: when words and actions disagree, trust actions. Actions can also be misleading, but whenever words and actions disagree, be alert and ready to use force.

When a suspect begins walking or running away, or when a person escapes from custody.

When an officer is forced to repeat the same words or ideas over and over, the officer should conclude that the person is not being persuaded.

When repeated refusal by a person to comply with a reasonable request constitutes a need for more than words.

When a person is unreceptive to alternatives after repeated appeals.

Thompson, George J., & Stroud, Michael J. (1984). Verbal judo: redirecting behavior with words. Albuquerque, New Mexico: The Verbal Judo Institute.

18.2.7. Recognize criteria relating to a professional peace officer's use of force.

A professional peace officer employs theoretical knowledge under constantly changing and unpredictable circumstances. **Criteria for assessing whether a person is acting professionally are:**

- Ability to communicate effectively with those persons outside of the profession.
- Ability to accurately assess the situation and define the problem.
- Ability to know when to move from words to force. There is no clear-cut simple answer. As a professional, an officer's use of force is: Selective (the officer knows what kind of force and how much to use) and appropriate (used in a controlled and purposeful manner).
- Ability to return to words and verbal strategies once the threat to an officer's safety (or other's safety) is over.
- Possess the knowledge to recognize a person's actions that indicates his/her being under the influence of some substance or having a mental or physical disorder.
- Ability to evaluate personal performance.
- Capability of describing and characterizing performance to superiors. An officer must be consciously competent, i.e. know why you did what you did in any given situation.

Thompson, George J., & Stroud, Michael J. (1984). Verbal judo: redirecting behavior with words. Albuquerque, New Mexico: The Verbal Judo Institute.

18.2.8. Identify typical procedures that are followed after an officer-involved shooting.

Departmental Policy

Each department has its own procedures for investigating an officer-involved shooting. Most agencies have extensive investigative requirements in such circumstances.

NOTE: Emphasize that each department has its own procedures and that the officer should follow those procedures.

Garrity v New Jersey, 385 U.S. 493 (1967) ruled that evidence gathered from an employee under threat of dismissal was not admissible in a criminal trial.

Texas Vernon's Civil Statutes Annotated Article 6252-20.

Graves v City of Dallas, 532 S.W.2d 106, ref. n.r.e.

Fudge v Hagggar, 621 S.W.2d 196 (Texas App.), ref. n.r.e.

For civil service cities see Chapter 143 Local Government Code.
Sheriff's Civil Service see Chapter 158 Local Government Code.]

Internal Affairs Investigations

Each department has its own policy and procedures concerning internal affairs investigations. Officers should be aware of these practices. Where there is the possibility of criminal charges being filed many departments will conduct separate investigations because of Garrity v. New Jersey. During an administrative investigation, officers may be compelled to answer questions, participate in a line-up, or take a polygraph examination. If the officer is

warned of the possible consequences of noncooperation, s/he may be disciplined. This information is not admissible in a criminal trial under Garrity v New Jersey. If an officer is under arrest or is a suspect in a criminal investigation and any answer sought by the investigator (or any information derived from such answer) is intended for use in a criminal trial, the officer must be given the Miranda warning contained in Article 15.17 and 38.22 of the CCP. Texas statutes provide guidelines for investigations.

18. Use of Force Concepts

Unit Goal: 18.3. The student will understand the factors basic to unreasonable force and the possible consequences when excessive force is used.

18.3.1. Identify the possible consequences that may arise from improper or excessive use of force.

Federal Laws

Conspiracy against rights of citizens

(Conspiracy against rights of citizens-Title 18 Section 241 United States Code Annotated.)

Deprivation of rights under color of law

(Violations of the Civil Rights of a Prisoner - Article 39.021 Vernon's Annotated Texas Penal Code.)

Deprivation of rights under color of law - Title 18 Section 242 United States Code Annotated.)

Federal civil rights complaints are investigated by the FBI.

10 thousand to 12 thousand complaints a year, one third are investigated with about 75 to 100 presented to a grand jury.

They look for clearly offensive, deliberate, and willful misconduct.

They may, if an agency is taking swift decisive action to punish misconduct, defer to that administrative process.

No good faith defense for criminal violations.

State Law

Violations of the Civil Rights of a Person in Custody PC 39.04

U.S. v Ehrlichman, 546 F.2d 910 (1976), cert. denied 97 S.Ct. 1155.

U.S. v Dean, 722 F.2d 92 (5th Cir. 1983).

U.S. v Golden, 671 F.2d 369 (10th Cir. 1982), cert. denied 102 S.Ct. 1777.

U.S. v Stokes, 506 F.2d 771 (5th Cir. 1975).

U.S. v Delorme, Jr., 457 F.2d 156 (3rd Cir. 1972).

U.S. v Kerley, 643 F.2d 299 (5th Cir. 1981).

18.3.2. Identify factors that the courts use to determine if unreasonable force was used in a case.

Officers can be held to be personally liable for using excessive force. There are factors that may be considered in determining liability.

Reasonable force may be used to effect an arrest when an officer has probable cause for that arrest.

The 4th Amendment limits the level of force that may be used to reasonable force.

Reasonableness is based on individual facts and circumstances of the situation.

The need for force will be evaluated. The feasibility or availability of alternatives are considerations.

Motivation for the force will be evaluated. Whether the force was used to maintain or gain control or to harm will be considered.

The extent of injury inflicted will be evaluated. Minor injuries may be relegated to state court as a tort suit rather than as a Section 1983 cause.

(Civil Practice and Remedies Code, Section 101.55 Vernon's Texas Code Annotated.)

Gordon v State, 681 S.W.2d 629 (Texas App. 14 District 1984).
Roberts v Marino, 656 F.2d 1112 (5th Cir. 1981).
Shillingford v Holmes, 634 F.2d 263 (5th Cir. 1981).
Whitley v Albers, 38 Cr.L. 3161.
Kyle v New Orleans, 353 So.2d 969 (La. 1977).
Young v City of Killeen, Texas, 775 F.2d 1349 (5th Cir. 1985).

Whether the officer's actions created a situation of danger where a fatal error was likely.

Other considerations which might be used:

- The nature of the offense in which control was lost.
- Actions of third parties who were present.
- An emergency situation which existed.
- Behavior of the person against whom force was used.
- The physical size, strength, and weaponry of the arrestee.
- Known character of the arrestee.

In general, an action is unreasonable if a reasonable man in similar circumstances would recognize the act as involving a risk of harm and a risk of such magnitude as to outweigh the utility of the act or the manner in which it was done. If an officer's conduct in discharging his weapon creates a danger recognizable as such by a reasonable and similarly situated officer, s/he will be held accountable to others as the proximate result of his conduct.

The officer's personal liability is affected by the agency's written directives.

Written directives of an agency may be used against the officer and/or the agency. Written directives of an agency may be used to support the officer and/or the agency. An officer using more force than the agency's written directives allow is increasing his vulnerability to legal liability. **The good faith defense for an officer is greatly enhanced when following the written directives of the department.**

Dillinbeck v City of Los Angeles, 72 Cal. Reporter 321, 446 P.2d 129 (Cal. 1968).
Delong v City and County of Denver, 530 P.2d 1308 (Colo. App. 1947). Affirmed 545 P.2d 154 (January 26, 1976).
City of San Antonio v Hagle, 685 S.W.2d 682 (Texas App. 4 District 1984), ref. n.r.e.

The potential for a conflict of interests arises in the legal defense of a suit in which an officer argues that he was only following agency policy and procedures in the use of force and is entitled to a good faith defense.

This argument, especially if the officer is called as a witness, could increase the local agency's exposure to monetary liability. Some legal experts have maintained that officers and local governments should have separate attorneys for this reason. Officers should seek legal advice as to the correct course of action in this matter.

The officer's liability is affected by not following prudent police procedures prior to the decision to use force. Failure to follow proper procedures can make a situation more dangerous. Failing to follow prudent procedures in stopping and confronting suspects may increase the risk that force be used. An officer can be found liable in his justified use of deadly force if his negligent conduct created a danger for himself or others.

An officer may face possible personal liability for failure to stop other officers from using excessive force in his presence.

A police supervisor has an affirmative duty to intervene to stop officers who are engaging in excessive force in his presence. A non-supervisory officer has an affirmative duty to intervene to stop officers and/or supervisors who are engaging in excessive force in his presence. (CCP Art 2.13)

Young v City of Killeen, Texas, 775 F.2d 349 (5th Cir. 1985).

Cheatham v City of New Orleans, La., 378 So.2d 369.

Webb v Hiykel, 713 F.2d 405 (8th Cir. 1983).

Byrd v Brishke, 466 F.2d 6 (7th Cir. 1972).

Whirl v Kern, 407 F.2d 781 (5th Cir. 1968).

Putman v Gerloff, 639 F.2d 415, 423 (8th Cir. 1981).

Ware v Reed, 709 F.2d 345 (5th Cir. 1983)

Once students are through this and the Strategies of Defense topical areas, all techniques in these topical areas should be practiced and assessed in all scenarios, role-plays, and practical applications.

INSTRUCTOR RESOURCE GUIDE MATERIAL

18.

USE OF FORCE

CONCEPTS

INSERT TABLE 3.160 ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED

SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1978 TO 1995

INSERT TABLE 3.161 ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED

SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1985 TO 1994

INSERT TABLE 3.162 ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED

SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1994

INSERT TABLE 3.163 - PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
KILLED 1978 TO 1994

INSERT TABLE 3.164 - PERSONS IDENTIFIED IN THE KILLING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS 1985 TO 1994

INSERT TABLE 3.165 - PERSONS IDENTIFIED IN THE KILLING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS 1983 TO 1992

