

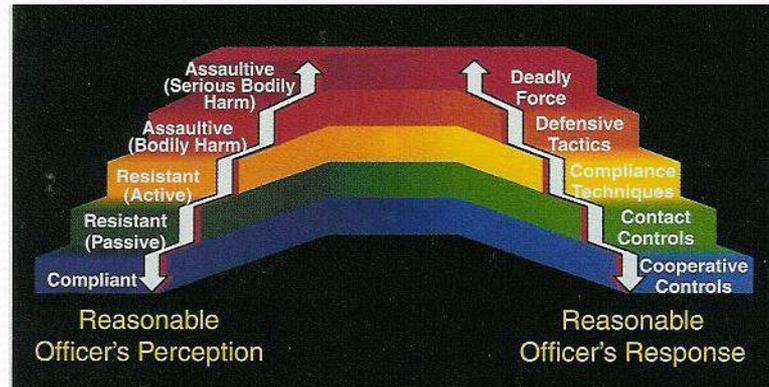
Use of Force

Criminal Justice Essentials

Unit 7

SS s 7.1 & 7.2

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLTEC) Use of Force



Use of Force Issues

- The purpose of any force use is to gain compliance
- Pain cannot be used to punish
- Police are allowed to use a higher level of force than the suspect
 - We don't have to fight fair

Use of Force Issues

- Must go by what officer knew at the time
 - Gun found to be unloaded not an issue
- Weapon can be anything: car, chair, or anything else that may cause death or serious injury
- Reasonableness” is the standard
 - Least force not required

Reasonableness

Factors:

- Degree/extent of force
- Location/place
- Part of official duty
- Totality of circumstance
- Severity of crime
- Was suspect immediate threat to officer/others
- Suspect resistance
- Evasion/fleeing

Important Deadly Force Case

- Tennessee v. Garner (1985)
 - Cannot shoot a fleeing felon
 - Can only shoot if they are a danger to the public
- Shooting is considered a **seizure**
- Deadly force may be used if the suspect “Uses or *threatens* to use...”
- Jeopardy – Critical element to justified use of force

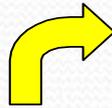
Deadly Force Issues

- No warning shot
- Bullets will travel 500 feet to 2 miles depending on weapon
- Bullets will go through walls, doors, and even some metals

Use of Force Continuum

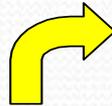
Lethal Force

(Firearm, death strikes)



Impact Weapon

(Baton, ASP)



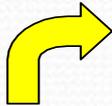
Empty-Hand Hard

Chemical Agent (O.C.) - Physical strikes

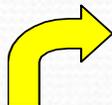


Empty-Hand Soft

Passive (wrist locks)



Dialogue (warnings, persuasion)



Officer's Presence (uniform, vehicle)

98%

Levels of Subject Resistance



Reassess!

- You must REASSESS the use of force after each use (i.e. strike, shot, etc.)
- Excessive Force – Not using appropriate level in response to threat &/or failure to reassess
- Police Brutality - Intentional inappropriate use of force
- Is this brutality? [Media Clip](#)

Compliance Weapons

Once called Non-Lethal or Less
than Lethal

Taser

- Electro-Muscular Disruption
- 35 foot max range
- Tascam records
- Works on animals
- Media Clip
- Funny Clip

TASER® M18L with Laser Sight

Length 6.50" (13.26 cm)
Length w/ Cartridge 8.00" (20.32 cm)
Height 6.00" (15.24 cm)
Width 1.50" (3.81 cm)
Weight 18 oz (510.28 g)



Essential Question: How are police allowed to protect themselves?

Oleoresin Capsicum Spray

- Capsaicin – found in range of plants including peppers
- Burning sensation in nasal/eye area
- Dye is added
- Deactivation required
- Media Clip



Essential Question: How are police allowed to protect themselves?

Batons

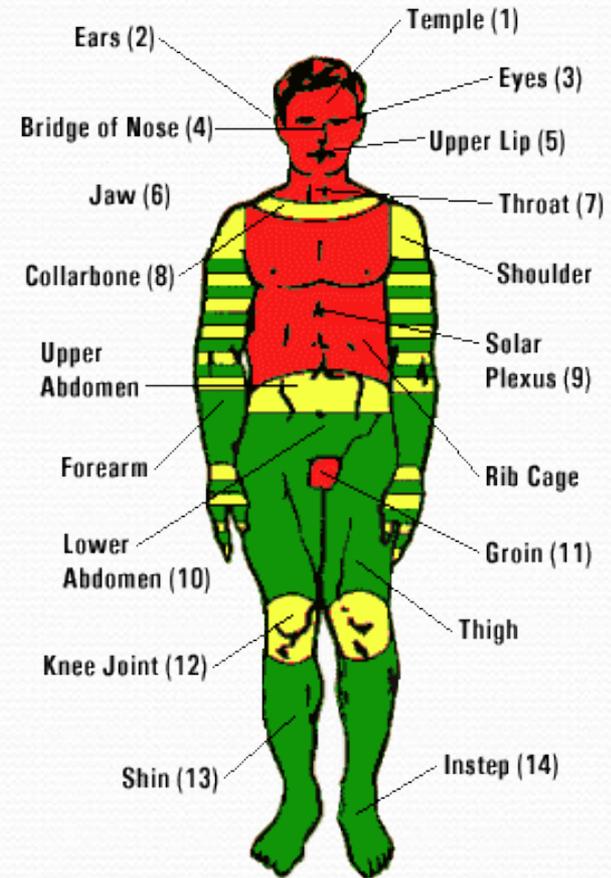
- Oldest of police weapons
- PR-24 is a modified martial arts weapon
- Expandable batons more compact



Essential Question: How are police allowed to protect themselves?

Batons

- Hollow metals used for better impact
- Baton strike chart example here on right



Essential Question: How are police allowed to protect themselves?

K-9

- Duty/tactical K-9 is trained to search and subdue
- In 1970's K-9s not popular due to civil rights era images
- Most dogs from European trainers



Essential Question: How are police allowed to protect themselves?

Diversionary Devices

- Used by SWAT
- Sound wave and flash cause disorientation
- Limited fire risk



Essential Question: How are police allowed to protect themselves?

Other “Less than Lethal”

- Pepperball Guns
- Rubber Bullets
- Sticky Foam
- Bean Bag Round
- Emerging technology such as microwaves, directed energy, etc



Essential Question: How are police allowed to protect themselves?

Deadly Force

Once called Non-Lethal or Less
than Lethal

Handguns

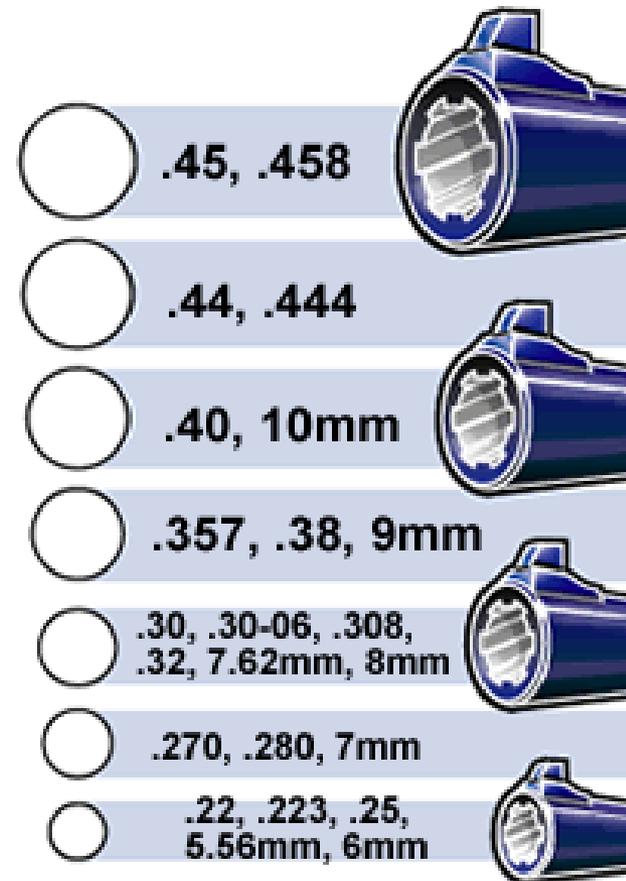
- Convenient size, but not the best weapon
- 2 types
 - Revolver
 - Semi-Auto



Essential Question: How are
to protect themselves?

Handguns

- Guns are identified by barrel measurement
 - .22
 - .38
 - .45
 - 9mm (metric)
- Caliber Media Clip



Essential Question: How are police allowed to protect themselves?

Handguns

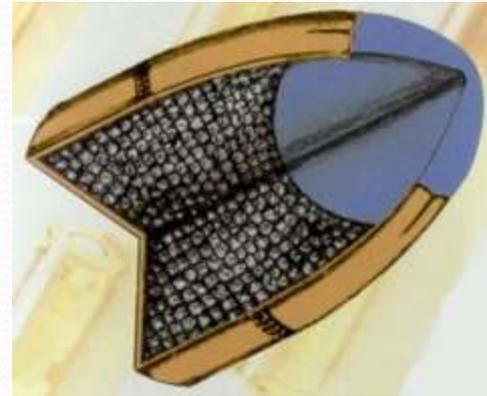
- Semi-Autos have key parts
 - Slide
 - Spring
 - Barrel
 - Trigger
 - Trigger Guard
 - Media Clip
 - Firing pin
 - Magazine



Essential Question: How are police allowed to protect themselves?

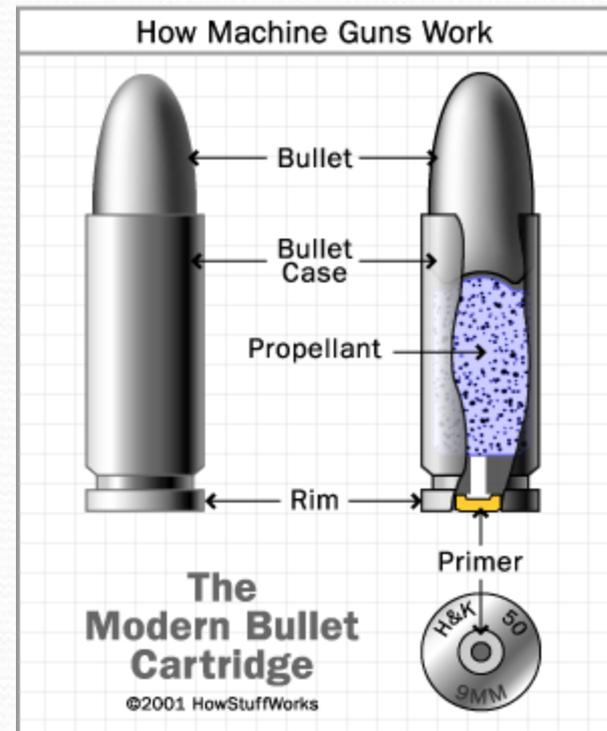
Handguns

- Bullet types
 - Wad cutter
 - Hollow point
 - Slug
 - Talon
 - Glazer Safety slug



Handguns

- Bullets are made of 4 parts:
 - Bullet
 - Case
 - Propellant
 - Primer



Essential Question: How are police allowed to protect themselves?

Rifles

- Far more accurate and more damage
- Also identified by barrel width
- Rifling makes bullet more accurate
 - Like a football



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Essential Question: How are police allowed to protect themselves?

Shotguns

- Very powerful
- Limited distance
- Bullets are slugs, pellets, or combination
- Can shoot gas, bags, etc
- Barrel is by gauge



Essential Question: How are police allowed to protect themselves?

Use of Force Examples

Use of Force

Introduction to Law & Justice Unit 6