

Event 2 - Force Options
Session 06 - Use of Deadly Force
LD20 - Use of Force

Date Revised: 12/26/2019

Event Goal: To teach recruit officers when and how to reasonably use lethal force.

Session Goal: To give recruit officers an understanding of use of Deadly force law and policy.

Learning Objectives:

- Identify that the objective of using force is to overcome resistance to gain control of an individual and the situation **[20.III.B]**
- Describe why complete documentation of the use of force is critical to the peace officer and the peace officer’s agency, to include: Justification for using force and relevant factors and detail **[20.V.A.1,2]**
- Discuss factors that can affect a peace officer’s response when threatened with danger, to include fear: reasonable and unreasonable **[20.VI.A.1.a,b]**
- Discuss factors that can affect a peace officer’s response when threatened with danger, to include anger, indecision and hesitation **[20.VI.A.2,3]**
- Give examples of acceptable techniques for managing anger **[20.VI.B]**
- Describe the benefits of ongoing physical and mental training for peace officers involving the use of force **[20.VI.C]**
- Explain the legal and administrative consequences associated with the use of unreasonable force **[20.VII.A]**
- Explain an agency’s potential liability associated with the use of unreasonable force **[20.VII.B]**
- Explain the consequences of an officer’s failure to intervene when unreasonable force is used by another peace officer **[20.VII.C]**
- Discuss immediate and delayed intervention techniques **[20.VII.D]**
- Discuss factors that may inhibit a peace officer from intervening in a situation where a fellow officer may be applying unreasonable force **[20.VII.E]**

Session Time: 2 hours

Resources:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classroom w/tables • White board • Dry-erase marker • Use of Deadly Force Handout (1 per student) • Audio visual equipment 	
Session Summary: The instructor will lead an overhead facilitated discussion with the class.	
Outline	Instructor Notes
This final session of deadly force in the classroom focuses	

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entirely on proper documentation of a use of force and De-Escalation of force. [1]

I. When a force option has been employed peace officer's reports must include critical information to ensure the chronology, specifics of the events and the people involved are properly documented. (Learning need V)

1. Complete documentation of a use of force is critical to the officer and the agency. [20.V.A] It assist with justification for using force and describes all factors or details. [20.V.A.1]
2. Each use of force report should be thorough and comprehensive to assist with the officer's memory of the event, prevent the destruction of evidence and witness availability. [20.V.A.2]

II. Reverence for Human Life

1. The number one factor for developing tactics for the Los Angeles Police Department is the reverence for human life.
2. Tactics decision making is the one prominent factor that can alter the outcome of a given incident other than the suspect(s) actions.
3. Proper tactics can assist the officer in minimizing the risk of harm to officers and citizens, thus precluding the need for the use of deadly force.

III. Peace Officers must be ready to, and capable of, safely taking control of a dangerous situation.

1. The goal of any use of force is to gain control of an individual thus gaining control over the situation. [2] [20.III.B]
2. There are two factors that affect a peace officers response when threatened with danger.
3. Fear – Normal emotional response to a perceived threat, real or unreal, controlled and legitimate. [20.VI.A.1,a,b]
4. Anger – is a feeling of displeasure from perceived injury, mistreatment or opposition, to one's self or another person. [20.VI.A.2] [3]
5. Indecision and hesitation [20.VI.A.3]
6. Fear and anger can lead to indecision and hesitation.

[1] ASK – What should be documented on a use of force report?

Suspect(s) behavior or actions

Officer(s) re-action

Prior knowledge such as: prior contacts, prison or gang tattoos, specific gang attire, weapons and environmental factors, (high crime area, friendly neighborhood for the suspect, etc.).

[2] Ask – What are some examples of acceptable techniques for managing anger?

Depersonalizing what people say or do.

Identifying anger inducing scenarios. Developing problem solving solutions.

Recognizing the on-set of anger.

[3] Ask – What are the benefits of on-going physical and mental training for peace officers involving the use of force?

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<p>7. Self-control is mandatory [20.VI.B]</p> <p>8. Identifying your own physical and social fears can help you control fear and anger. [20.VI.C]</p> <p>IV. Consequences of using unreasonable force. [20.VII.A] [4]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. If officers use unreasonable force, meaning the type, degree and/or duration of force employed was not appropriate the officer could face,<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Criminal action2. Civil Lawsuits3. Civil Rights violation4. loss of job2. When an officer uses unreasonable force the agency also has potential consequences. [20.VII.B]<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Disciplinary action or loss of an employee2. Moral impact to department3. Vicarious liability (failure to train) <p>V. Intervention</p> <p>This topic explains the consequences of an officer's failure to intervene when another officer is using unreasonable force. [20.VII.C]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Intervention is the act of attempting to prevent or to stop the inappropriate or unlawful behavior of another.2. Intervention can take the form of a strong caution, physical restraint and/or immediately reporting the incident.3. If an officer who knows to intervene and has an opportunity to intervene and fails to do so could face criminal charges and/or civil liability.4. There are two intervention techniques. [20.VII.D]<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Immediate Technique2. Delayed Technique3. Immediate intervention methods<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. verbalb. physical touchingc. physical restraint4. Delayed intervention methods<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Discussion	<p>Discipline the mind to remain calm and alert.</p> <p>You become less predictable to the suspect.</p> <p>You can make rapid corrections.</p> <p>Flexible</p> <p>Increased self-control</p> <p>[4] Ask – What are the consequences associated with the use of unreasonable force.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">b. Admonishmentc. Training5. There are factors that may inhibit a peace officer from intervening in a situation where a fellow officer may be applying unreasonable force. [20.VII.E]6. The following are the three most common factors that could lead to an officer failing to intervene in a use of force situation.<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Transfer of responsibilityb. Rationalizationc. Self-Doubt7. Personal and psychological factors that could lead to a failure to intervene.<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. New partnersb. inexperiencec. peer pressured. fear of being ostracizede. retaliation from other officers8. Consequences of not intervening.<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. increased stressb. embarrassmentc. disciplinary actiond. criminal prosecutione. civil litigationf. loss of careerg. loss of public confidence	
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