

Stanford
LawSchool

Stanford Center
for Racial Justice

Model Use of Force Policy Beta Release Version 1.0

Chapter 3: Speaking Techniques, Physical Controls, and Personal Body Weapons

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OVERVIEW

This Chapter provides requirements for the use of speaking techniques, physical controls, and personal body weapons. Before using physical controls or personal body weapons, this Chapter requires the satisfaction of preconditions to the use of force and the use of available speaking techniques, such as verbal persuasion and verbal command. This Chapter also limits the use of personal body weapons to when physical controls do not work and, even then, to preventing imminent bodily harm. When officers are allowed to use physical controls or personal body weapons, the use of force must comply with the standards set forth in the policy.

Included in this Chapter is a High-Level Policy Summary outlining the overarching principles of the Speaking Techniques, Physical Controls, and Personal Body Weapons chapter of the Model Use of Force Policy, the full Policy Language, a Supporting Memorandum providing the policy rationale and guidance, and a Comparison Memo Summary that compares this Chapter in the Model Use of Force Policy to other national and state-level policies.

PART 1: HIGH-LEVEL POLICY SUMMARY

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1. Speaking Techniques
 - a. Before using physical force, officers must first attempt to speak to a subject—or use “Verbal Command,” if “Verbal Persuasion” is ineffective—to de-escalate a situation and to gain compliance. Officers have a duty to consider possible reasons a subject may not be complying, such as hearing disabilities, neuroatypicality, or language barriers.
2. Physical Controls / Personal Body Weapons
 - a. “Physical Force” and “Personal Body Weapons” are force options that may only be used when authorized and in compliance with Chapter 1 (Authorization and Standard).
 - b. Whenever “Physical Force” and “Personal Body Weapons” are used, officers must use the minimum level of force necessary to accomplish a “Lawful Objective.”
 - c. Officers are prohibited from using specified types of “Physical Controls” and “Personal Body Weapons.” See also Chapter 4 on prohibitions on the use of “Chokeholds.”
 - d. Officers have an ongoing duty to reduce the level of force they use as the circumstances justifying the initial use of force change.
 - e. An officer may not use “Physical Controls” unless speaking techniques fail, except if an officer believes that the Physical Control is necessary to prevent imminent bodily harm to the officer, the subject, or another person and that belief is consistent with available information. In addition, “Physical Controls” may be used only to make an arrest or prevent imminent bodily harm.
 - f. If speaking techniques do not gain control of a subject and the subject’s physical actions become actively resistant to a point that prevents an officer from making an arrest or preventing imminent bodily harm, an officer may use Physical Controls against the subject, but only to the extent necessary to carry out a Lawful Objective.
 - g. An officer may not use “Personal Body Weapons” unless both speaking techniques fail and “Physical Controls” fail, except if an officer believes that the Personal Body Weapon is necessary to prevent imminent bodily harm to the officer, the subject, or another person and that belief is consistent with available information. In addition, “Personal Body Weapons” may be used only to prevent imminent bodily harm.

- h. If speaking techniques and Physical Controls do not gain control of a subject and the subject's physical actions become actively resistant to the point that they pose a substantial risk of causing imminent bodily harm, an officer may use Personal Body Weapons against the subject, but only to the extent necessary to carry out a Lawful Objective.
- i. All uses of "Physical Controls" or "Personal Body Weapons" constitute reportable uses of force. Using such physical force other than in compliance with this policy constitutes excessive and/or unreasonable force.
- j. No officer may use "Physical Controls" or "Personal Body Weapons" unless and until they have completed initial and then annual training on such techniques.

PART 2: POLICY LANGUAGE

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3.100 – General Considerations and Definitions

A. General Considerations:

1. This Department's policy is that force may be used only as a last resort after all available non-force options have been exhausted and the requirements of Chapter 1 are met. Further, in instances when the use of force is authorized under Chapter 1, any force used must be limited to that which is necessary to carry out a Lawful Objective and proportional to the totality of the circumstances.

B. Definitions:

1. *Verbal Persuasion:* A method of communication to persuade, as opposed to command, a subject to refrain from a specific action or non-action, and if applicable, to persuade a subject to voluntarily surrender before an officer uses any form of force, including verbal commands.
2. *Verbal Command:* A method of control/force that includes instruction or direction from an officer to a subject in the form of a verbal statement or command. The statement instructs a subject to engage in or refrain from a specific action or non-action (e.g., "Put your hands behind your back.").
3. *Physical Controls:* An officer's use of the officer's arms and/or legs to physically apprehend, restrain, immobilize, restrict, or otherwise subject an individual to an officer's physical control. Physical Controls include, but are not limited to, empty hand controls such as wrist locks, twist locks, finger flexes, arm bars and escort positions; the application of force to pressure points; the application of an officer's body weight; and pain-compliance techniques. Physical Controls fall within this policy's definition of "Reportable Force" and its use is limited to the Lawful Objectives identified in Chapter 1.
4. *Personal Body Weapons:* An officer's use of the officer's body parts, including but not limited to hand, foot, knee, elbow, shoulder, hip, arm, leg or head by means of kinetic energy transfers (impacts) to gain control of a subject. Personal Body Weapons include, but are not limited to, palm heel strikes, common fist strikes, bottom fist strikes, elbow strikes, knee strikes, front kicks, side kicks, roundhouse kicks, leg sweeps, hip throws, front leg wraps, and front and rear takedowns. Personal Body Weapons fall within this policy's definition of "Reportable Force" and its use is limited to the Lawful Objectives identified in Chapter 1.

3.200 – Requirement to Use Speaking Techniques

- A. Verbal Persuasion as a Non-Force De-Escalation Technique:
 - 1. This Department considers Verbal Persuasion to be a non-force option and, as with other De-Escalation tactics and strategies, a tool of first resort.
 - 2. If Verbal Persuasion is available to an officer, the officer must use Verbal Persuasion to gain compliance or reduce any threat before any use of force may be authorized, including Physical Controls and Personal Body Weapons.
 - 3. Regarding De-Escalation Techniques generally, see Chapter 2.
- B. Verbal Command as a Force De-Escalation Technique:
 - 1. This Department considers Verbal Command to be a force option¹ that may be used only when authorized under Chapter 1.
 - 2. Verbal Command is the least severe level of force. If the use of force is authorized under Chapter 1 and Verbal Command is available to an officer, the officer must use Verbal Command to gain compliance or reduce any threat before using any more severe level of force, including Physical Controls and Personal Body Weapons.
 - 3. Regarding De-Escalation Techniques generally, see Chapter 2.
- C. Officers must be mindful of their tone and of other factors that might contribute to a subject's non-compliance with a Verbal Command.
 - 1. Volume and Tone:
 - a) The volume and tone of the officer's speech may contribute to the effectiveness of de-escalation attempts and to gaining compliance without having to resort to another use of force. Thus, officers must refrain from using profanity, making disrespectful or inappropriate comments, or presenting an argumentative demeanor when dealing with the public and making a Verbal Command.
 - b) If appropriate, an officer should use a conversational tone with a subject; however, this does not prohibit an officer from using a forceful, yet respectful, tone.
 - 2. Other Considerations:
 - a) A subject's non-compliance with a Verbal Command is not the same as a subject's active refusal to obey an officer's Verbal

Command. Before using a more severe level of force, the officer should consider the totality of the circumstances and whether there are factors that might affect a subject's ability to comply with a Verbal Command. Such factors to consider include hearing disabilities, language barriers, and/or mental illnesses.

- b) An officer's awareness of the possibilities that these factors may exist must be balanced against the facts of the incident facing the officer when deciding which tactical options are the most appropriate to bring the situation to a safe resolution.²

3.300 – Authorization and Standard for Physical Controls and Personal Body Weapons

- A. Authorization: Physical Controls and Personal Body Weapons are forms of force and thus, may be used only when authorized under Chapter 1.
- B. Standard:
 - 1. Because Physical Controls and Personal Body Weapons are forms of force, they must comply with the standard for using force set forth in Chapter 1. In particular, any use of Physical Controls and Personal Body Weapons must be limited to that which is necessary to carry out a Lawful Objective and be proportional to the totality of the circumstances.
 - 2. Officers must stop using Physical Controls and Personal Body Weapons as soon as possible after the conditions justifying the use of such force have changed.
- C. Permissible Uses of Physical Controls:
 - 1. Prior to using Physical Controls, officers must attempt to use speaking techniques (such as advising, Verbal Persuasion, Verbal Commands, and warning) to gain control of a subject. The only exception to this precondition is if the officer believes that the use of Physical Controls is necessary to prevent imminent bodily harm to the officer, the subject, or another person and that belief is consistent with available information.
 - 2. If speaking techniques do not gain control of a subject and the subject's physical actions become actively resistant to a point that prevents an officer from making an arrest or preventing imminent bodily harm, an officer may use Physical Controls against the subject, but only to the extent necessary to carry out a Lawful Objective.
 - 3. Mere verbal threats of violence, verbal abuse, or hesitancy by a subject in following commands do not by themselves justify the use of Physical Controls without additional facts and circumstances satisfying the standard in this Section.
- D. Permissible Uses of Personal Body Weapons:
 - 1. Prior to using Personal Body Weapons, officers must attempt to use both speaking techniques (such as advising, Verbal Persuasion, Verbal Commands, and warning) and, if speaking techniques are not effective, Physical Controls to gain control of a subject. The only exception to this precondition is if the officer believes that the use of Personal Body Weapons is necessary to prevent imminent bodily harm to the officer, the subject, or another person; that belief is consistent with available information; and the officer is unable to use Physical Controls to accomplish the same objective.

2. If speaking techniques and Physical Controls do not gain control of a subject and the subject's physical actions become actively resistant to the point that they pose a substantial risk of causing imminent bodily harm, an officer may use Personal Body Weapons against the subject, but only to the extent necessary to carry out a Lawful Objective.
3. Mere verbal threats of violence, verbal abuse, or hesitancy by a subject in following commands do not by themselves justify the use of Personal Body Weapons without additional facts and circumstances satisfying the standard in this Section.

E. Prohibited Uses of Physical Controls and Personal Body Weapons:

1. Personal Body Weapon strikes, punches, or kicks to the rear of the head, neck or spine are prohibited. The only exception to this prohibition is when the use of deadly force is authorized under Chapter 1.
2. Regarding the prohibitions on the use of Chokeholds, see Chapter 4.
3. If an officer uses the officer's body weight in an attempt to control a subject who is physically resisting, the officer must immediately cease applying the officer's body weight to the subject's back, head, or abdomen once the subject is restrained. As soon as possible after a subject has been handcuffed and the subject's actions no longer place officers at risk of imminent bodily harm, the subject should be turned onto the subject's side or allowed to sit up. Officers must ensure that the subject is not left in a prone position.

F. De-Escalation Required:

1. Officers must de-escalate their use of force as soon as a resisting subject's behavior no longer justifies the level of force being used.
2. For example, where the use of Personal Body Weapons was justified under this policy because of an imminent threat of bodily harm to the officer, but the subject subsequently changes behavior such that the subject no longer poses an imminent threat of bodily harm, the use of Personal Body Weapons is no longer justified absent additional facts or circumstances indicating an elevated threat level, and the officer should stop the use of Personal Body Weapons.
3. Similarly, where the use of Physical Controls was justified under this policy because the subject was physically resisting, but the subject subsequently stops physically resisting and resorts only to verbal resistance, the use of Physical Controls is no longer justified, and the officer should stop the use of Physical Controls.
4. Regarding De-Escalation Techniques generally, see Chapter 2.

G. Excessive and/or Unreasonable Force:

1. The use of Physical Controls and/or Personal Body Weapons without either first attempting to use non-physical methods of control or having an objectively reasonable belief that non-physical methods of control would be ineffective to prevent imminent bodily harm in light of the circumstances is a violation of this Department's policy against excessive and/or unreasonable force and is punishable thereunder.
2. The use of Physical Controls and/or Personal Body Weapons by an officer who has not completed the required annual Department-approved use-of-force training, absent extraordinary circumstances necessary to prevent imminent bodily harm, is also a violation of this Department's policy against excessive and/or unreasonable force and is punishable thereunder.
3. The use of any prohibited Physical Controls or Personal Body Weapons, listed in Section 3.300(E) above, is also a violation of this Department's policy against excessive and/or unreasonable force and is punishable thereunder.

3.400 – Duty to Render Medical Aid

- A. The Duty to Render Medical Aid
 - 1. The Duty to Render Medical Aid (discussed generally in Chapter 9) applies to the use of Physical Controls and Personal Body Weapons.
 - 2. The officers' Duty to Render Medical Aid continues until any injured individual is either in stable condition or in the care of trained emergency medical professionals.

3.500 – Reporting and Training Requirements

A. Reporting Requirements

1. Officers do not need to report the use of Verbal Persuasion.
2. Officers do not need to report the use of Verbal Command, unless the officer's use of Verbal Command violates Chapter 1.
 - a) If an officer's use of Verbal Command violates Chapter 1, that officer and any witnessing officer must immediately file a use-of-force report. After an investigation, the officer may be subject to disciplinary actions. The Department will also investigate instances of improperly given Verbal Commands reported by civilians, which may lead to disciplinary actions.
3. Physical Controls and Personal Body Weapons fall within this policy's definition of "Reportable Force."
 - a) Use of Physical Controls must be reported if the subject is injured, complains of injury in the presence of officers, or complains of pain that persists beyond the use of a Physical Control hold.
 - b) Striking a subject with a Personal Body Weapon must be reported.
4. Officers must include in their use-of-force report why lesser force techniques would not have worked under the circumstances.

B. Training Requirements:

1. Verbal Persuasion and Verbal Command: Officers must complete annual training on Verbal Persuasion and Verbal Command.
2. Physical Controls and Personal Body Weapons: No officer may use either Physical Controls or Personal Body Weapons without having first successfully completed Department-approved training on the use of such force. Every officer must complete such use of force training annually.

PART 3: SUPPORTING MEMORANDUM

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This memorandum explains important aspects of successful police department policies regarding speaking techniques, physical controls, and personal body weapons. Generally, such policies emphasize that the use of physical force should be actively avoided if at all possible, should only be used as a last resort, and should be used only to the extent necessary to prevent bodily harm to officers and others.³

A. Introductory Language

As with other departmental policies, policies regarding physical controls and personal body weapons should be as specific and detailed as possible, rather than consisting of a single sentence or paragraph, to give officers tangible guidance regarding which practices are prohibited and which are permissible. Our policies are crafted to achieve this level of specificity and detail.

Additionally, policies regarding physical controls and personal body weapons should be prefaced with an officer's responsibility and duty, when the circumstances permit, to use all reasonable tools of de-escalation, including verbal persuasion and verbal commands, prior to using more severe force. Accordingly, our policies on physical controls and personal body weapons begin with verbal commands and de-escalation.⁴

B. Verbal Persuasion / Verbal Command – Definitions

This section defines verbal commands as methods of control to force a subject to comply and verbal persuasion as a method of communication to convince a subject to comply.⁵ If circumstances warrant, verbal persuasion and verbal commands should be the first tools an officer employs to subdue a subject.⁶

C. Verbal Persuasion / Verbal Command – De-Escalation

In accordance with the principle that physical force should be used only as a last resort, this section emphasizes that de-escalation techniques should be used prior to using physical force.⁷ As a non-forceful method, officers should begin with verbal persuasion, then, if unsuccessful, move to verbal commands as the least severe form of force to de-escalate a situation and achieve a lawful objective.⁸ Successful use of verbal persuasion may involve a conversational tone, but if necessary, an officer may also employ a forceful, yet respectful tone. Finally, this section highlights important additional considerations that an officer should account for while attempting to de-escalate a situation—including whether the subject may be disabled, hard of hearing, and/or mentally ill and distinguishing non-compliance from refusal to obey verbal commands.⁹

D. Verbal Persuasion / Verbal Command – Reporting

This section notes that successful policies and compliance will likely mean that officers will frequently use verbal persuasion and verbal commands. Accordingly, the use of verbal

persuasion does not need to be reported and the use of verbal commands does not need to be reported, unless the commands violate Chapter 1.¹⁰

E. Physical Controls / Personal Body Weapons – Definitions

An effective physical control and personal body weapon policy should clearly define what constitutes a physical control and a personal body weapon. Although many examples of both may seem intuitive, these definitions help to create a shared understanding of these force options among the department. The definitions should also include the fact that these uses of force fall within the policy's definition of "Reportable Force," to make clear that officers have a responsibility to report these uses of force along with other uses of force that officers may view as more serious, such as the use of projectile or chemical weapons.¹¹ In addition, the definitions should clearly state what constitutes a lawful law enforcement objective that would justify the use of physical controls and personal body weapons, with the goal of preventing the use of such force to accomplish less critical objectives, such as issuing citations for civil infractions.¹²

F. Physical Controls / Personal Body Weapons – Authorization and Standard

This section emphasizes the policy's most important points: that personal body weapons should be avoided if at all possible, and used only when necessary to prevent imminent harm and where less harmful alternatives either have not worked or reasonably appear unlikely to work. The policy should detail the various non-physical options available to officers, as opposed to simply reciting the obligation to first use non-physical options, to ensure that this crucial step is understood as more than simply a box-checking exercise.¹³ This section should also state that, regardless of the circumstances that resulted in an officer using physical controls or personal body weapons, officers have a continuing obligation to de-escalate their use of force to the minimum degree required to maintain control of an individual as circumstances change.¹⁴ In other words, officers have a duty to stop using personal body weapons after it becomes clear that physical controls are sufficient to control an individual and must also stop using physical controls as soon as possible after an individual's behavior shows that those controls are no longer necessary.

G. Permissible Uses of Physical Controls and Personal Body Weapons

This section should reiterate officers' obligation to first use non-physical means of control, or have a belief, consistent with available information, that such means would be ineffective, before proceeding to physical controls. This section should also specify what would *not* justify the use of physical controls, i.e., verbal threats or verbal abuse directed at an officer, or a general hesitancy to comply with an officer's orders.¹⁵ Similarly, this section should make clear that the use of personal body weapons is even more serious than the use of physical controls, and therefore requires a stronger justification. This means that personal body weapons should not be used absent a substantial risk of imminent bodily harm.¹⁶

H. Prohibited Uses of Physical Controls and Personal Body Weapons

This section should prohibit the use of carotid restraints, chokeholds, and personal body weapon strikes to the back of the head, neck, or spine. This section should also require officers

to stop applying their body weight to individuals' back, head, or abdomen after individuals have been restrained, as well as require officers to move individuals out of a prone position as soon as it is safe to do so and instead either turn them onto their side or allow them to sit up.¹⁷

I. De-Escalation

This section should reiterate that officers have a duty to reduce the amount of physical force they use, and in many cases to stop using physical force entirely, as subjects' threats of bodily harm are reduced. This section should also restate that officers have a duty to attempt less harmful methods of coercion and control and only use physical force either when less harmful control methods do not work or when the officer reasonably believes that such methods are unlikely to prevent imminent bodily harm.¹⁸

J. Duty to Render Medical Aid

This section could be located elsewhere in a department's policies (see Chapter 9 for more information on this duty), but somewhere in the policy it should be made clear that officers are required to render medical aid to individuals against whom they use physical force. If this duty is listed elsewhere in a department's policies, rather than in the physical control / personal body weapons section, the duty should explain that it is not limited just to situations where an individual is harmed through an officer's excessive use of force, but also applies to situations where an individual has been subjected to lawful force but nevertheless becomes injured (or complains to officers that he or she is experiencing physical pain after the use of force).

K. Duty to Report

As discussed above, the policy should explicitly provide that the use of physical force in the form of physical controls and personal body weapons constitutes a reportable use of force. And to underscore the obligation of officers to use less harmful methods of control whenever possible, the reporting requirement should include the obligation that officers explain how less harmful control methods proved ineffective, or how the circumstances made the officer reasonably believe that he or she had to immediately resort to physical force or personal body weapons.¹⁹

L. Training

The policy should specify that officers are only permitted to use physical controls or personal body weapons after they have successfully completed department-approved training, to prevent the improper, and potentially more deadly, use of such force. This section should also require that officers receive such training annually, or at the very least biannually, to avoid a scenario where an officer technically received some relevant training as a cadet, but then goes years without any retraining before being called upon to use physical force.²⁰

M. Excessive and/or Unreasonable Force

Lastly, out of an abundance of caution, the policy should make explicit that the use of physical controls or personal body weapons in a way that violates the policy constitutes a

violation of the department's prohibition against excessive and/or unreasonable force (see Section III generally for more information on excessive and/or unreasonable force). This section should specifically list as violations (1) the use of prohibited physical controls and personal body weapons (carotid restraints, chokeholds, etc.), (2) the use of controls or body weapons without first either attempting to use non-physical means of control or having an objectively reasonable belief that such means would be ineffective to prevent imminent bodily harm under the circumstances, (3) the use of controls or body weapons by an officer whose relevant training has lapsed, and (4) the use of controls or body weapons after an individual's behavior no longer justifies such use of force.²¹ While these may seem like obvious examples of excessive and/or unreasonable force, explicitly putting them within the department's policy against such force weakens any argument that the structure of the department's policies imply that physical controls and personal body weapons should be assessed differently than other uses of force.

II. Selected Resources Consulted

A. Police Department Policies

- Bay Area Rapid Transit Police Department, Policy Manual, Chapter 3 – General Operations
- Berkeley Police Department, Policy 300 – Use of Force
- Buffalo Police Department, Section 6.0 – Use of Force
- Denver Police Department, Operations Manual, Section 105.00 – Force Related Policies
- Riverside Police Department, Section 4.30 – Use of Force Policy
- San Francisco Police Department, General Order 5.01 re Use of Force
- Seattle Police Department Manual, Title 8.100 – De-Escalation

B. Secondary Sources

- New Era of Public Safety, A Guide to Fair, Safe, and Effective Community Policing, 2019
- Campaign Zero, Model Use of Force Policy
- Proposed Amendment to Use of Force Policy, Recommendations of the Santa Monica Public Safety Reform Advisory Committee, September 1, 2020

PART 4: COMPARISON MEMO SUMMARY

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We have evaluated numerous other model policies, use of force guidelines and state law mandates and compared them to the Model Policy provisions. The following memo reflects a summary of our opinions about the key differences or similarities between the reviewed policies and the Model Policy. In particular, this Comparison Memo Summary compares our Model Policy provisions concerning the use of Speaking Techniques, Physical Controls and Personal Body Weapons with other policies.

The national, state, and local policies compared²² and the comparisons derived from them provide a general opinion on differences in use of force options. We will continually review and update these comparisons. This Comparison Memo Summary is currently in draft form as a part of the Model Policy Beta Release. Some of the information provided may be subject to change.

ALTERNATIVES TO THE USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE

- Some policies offer little to no guidance to officers on alternatives to the use of physical force. Examples include Lexipol and New York.
 - The SCRJ Policy prioritizes de-escalation and less severe forms of force even when force is authorized. The Policy also provides guidance on the use of non-physical alternatives to gain compliance or reduce any threat.
- Some programs do not require the use of speaking techniques, including verbal persuasion and verbal command, before using physical force. Examples include New York and Minnesota.
 - The SCRJ Policy requires that, even when force is authorized, officers use available speaking techniques prior to using physical force. The Policy also requires officers to consider subjects' potential disabilities, language barriers, and/or mental illnesses before escalating to a more severe level of force.

PHYSICAL CONTROLS AND PERSONAL BODY WEAPONS

- Many policies identify only two categories of force (deadly and nondeadly). Among those that refer to physical controls or personal body weapons, many provide little to no guidance on their permissible use. Examples of the former include IACP, Minnesota, Santa Monica, and Texas. Examples of the latter include Campaign Zero, NYU Guidelines, PERF Guidelines, New York, Lexipol, Minnesota, Santa Monica, and Texas.
 - The SCRJ Policy identifies physical controls and personal body weapons as forms of force and defines the difference between them. The Policy also provides guidance specific to these forms of force, including permissible and non-permissible uses.

LIMITATION TO LAWFUL OBJECTIVES

- Most policies do not meaningfully limit the use of physical controls or personal body weapons. Examples include Lexipol, IACP, Campaign Zero, PERF Guidelines, and NYU Guidelines, New York, Santa Monica and Texas.

- The SCRJ Policy limits the use of physical controls and personal body weapons to carrying out a Lawful Objective, which is expressly defined in the Policy.

REPORTING USES OF FORCE

- Some policies do not require officers to report every use of physical controls or personal body weapons. Examples include Lexipol and Minnesota.
 - The SCRJ Policy requires officers to report every use of physical controls or personal body weapons to their supervisor. This rule minimizes officer confusion and increases transparency.

ENDNOTES

¹ See San Francisco § VI(A); National Institute of Justice, Use-of-Force Continuum, <https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/use-force-continuum>.

² This language is borrowed from the Denver Police Department's Use of Force Policy. Denver Police Department, Operations Manual §105.01 (rev. 2010).

³ See, e.g., Texas Police Chiefs, Policy 6.1: Use of Force, https://www.texaspolicechiefs.org/plugins/show_image.php?id=1313.

⁴ SCRJ Policy § 3.200.

⁵ SCRJ Policy § 3.100(B)(1)–(2).

⁶ SCRJ Policy § 3.200(A)–(B).

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ SCRJ Policy § 3.200(C).

¹⁰ SCRJ Policy § 3.500(A)(1)–(2).

¹¹ SCRJ Policy § 3.100(B)(3)–(4).

¹² *Id.*

¹³ SCRJ Policy §§ 3.200–3.300.

¹⁴ SCRJ Policy § 3.300(B)(2), (F).

¹⁵ SCRJ Policy § 3.300(C).

¹⁶ SCRJ Policy § 3.300(D).

¹⁷ SCRJ Policy § 3.300(E).

¹⁸ SCRJ Policy § 3.300(F).

¹⁹ SCRJ Policy § 3.400.

²⁰ SCRJ Policy § 3.500(D).

²¹ SCRJ Policy § 3.300(G).

²² Selected policies include:

- Lexipol National Use of Force Policy
- International Association of Chiefs of Police National Consensus Policy on Use of Force
- Campaign Zero Model Use of Force Policy
- Minnesota Use of Force and Deadly Force Model Policy
- New York Use of Force Model Policy
- Texas Police Chiefs Association Use of Force Model Policy
- New Jersey Office of the Attorney General Use of Force Policy
- Santa Monica Use of Force Policy
- Police Executive Research Forum Guiding Principles on Use of Force
- NYU Policing Project Police Use of Force Policy Guidelines