### Use of Force

**Course**
- Law
- Enforcement II

**Unit XII**
- Use of Force

**Essential Question**
When is a citizen or a police officer allowed to use force and how much?

**TEKS**
- §130.294(c)(4)(A)(B)(C)(D)
- (12)(A)(B)

**Prior Student Learning**
- Report Writing

**Estimated Time**
- 4 to 6 hours

**Rationale**
Police work is a profession where the use of force, sometimes deadly force, can be an everyday element of the job. An officer needs to understand his or her limits in order to effectively make arrests and do the job without getting into legal trouble.

**Objectives**
The student will be able to:
1. Define terms associated with force
2. Analyze when citizens and police officers can use force and deadly force
3. Role play an officer in a “use of force” situation
4. Document a “use of force” situation
5. Evaluate how effectively other students respond and write about the “use of force” situations

**Engage**
Use the following questions for discussion:
- What are some examples of stories you have heard in the news of officers using force?
- What are the bad examples?
- What do you think are the good examples?
- What do you think about electroshock weapons, and when do you think an officer should be able to use them? What about pepper spray or a baton?
- When would you feel justified killing someone as a citizen? As a police officer?

On a piece of paper, write a short policy about when you think a citizen should be allowed to use force and deadly force. Then write a policy about when you think an officer should be able to use force and deadly force. Use the Discussion Rubric and Writing Rubric for assessment as needed.

**Key Points**

I. Definitions
   A. Force – an aggressive act committed by any person which does not amount to assault, and is necessary to accomplish an objective
   B. Deadly Force – force that is intended or known by the actor to cause death or serious bodily injury
   C. Reasonable or Necessary Force – the minimum amount of lawful aggression sufficient to achieve a legitimate law enforcement objective
   D. Control – the degree of influence the officer must exert over the violator to take him or her safely into custody
II. When Citizens are Authorized to Use Force
   A. Self Defense
      1. When is self defense justified?
         a. When a person reasonably believes it is immediately necessary to protect him or herself against another's use of unlawful force
      2. Use of force is not justified
         a. In response to verbal provocation alone
         b. To resist the arrest or search being made by a police officer
         c. If the person consented to the exact force used
      3. Use of force to resist an arrest or search is justified when
         a. The person believes the police officer is using greater force than necessary and
         b. The person believes it is immediately necessary to protect him or herself
      4. When is someone justified in using deadly force in self defense?
         a. When force is justified and
         b. A reasonable person would not have retreated and
         c. He or she reasonably believes deadly force is immediately necessary to
            i. Protect him or herself against another's use or attempted use of deadly force or
            ii. Prevent another's imminent commission of
               a) Aggravated kidnapping
               b) Murder
               c) Sexual assault
               d) Aggravated sexual assault
               e) Robbery
               f) Aggravated robbery
         d. Deadly force can be used to protect a third person from unlawful use of deadly force
   B. Protection of Life
      1. A person is justified in using force to prevent another from committing suicide or inflicting serious bodily injury on him or herself
      2. A person is justified in using force and deadly force when it is immediately necessary to preserve another's life in an emergency
   C. Protection of Property
      1. A person can use force to move someone who is trespassing or disturbing his or her property, or to recover his or her property during a fresh pursuit
      2. Deadly force be used to protect property when
         a. Using force is justified
         b. It is immediately necessary to
i. Prevent another's imminent commission of
   a) Arson
   b) Burglary
   c) Robbery
   d) Theft during the night time
   e) Criminal mischief during the night time or
ii. To prevent the suspect from fleeing immediately
    after committing any of the above except criminal
    mischief at night time and he or she believes
    a) The land or property cannot be recovered by
       any other means or
    b) The use of force to protect or recover the
       property would expose the person to risk of
       death or serious bodily injury

   c. A person can use force or deadly force to protect a third
      person's property if he or she is already justified in using
      it and
      i. Has been asked to
      ii. Has a legal duty to or
      iii. The property belongs to his spouse, parent, child, or
           roommate

3. Devices that can be used to protect a person's property
   a. Any device that is not designed to cause risk of death or
      serious bodily injury

D. Special Relationships
1. Parent to child
   a. Force is allowed against a child under 18 and is
      reasonable for discipline or safety
   b. The person using force must be acting in loco parentis –
      parental consent or be court-ordered

2. Educator to student
   a. Force is justified if
      i. Used by an administrator and
      ii. It is necessary to maintain discipline

3. Guardian to incompetent
   a. Force is allowed when
      i. Used by the caretaker or guardian and
      ii. It is necessary for their welfare or
      iii. The person is in an institution and force is
           necessary to maintain discipline

III. When Police Officers are Allowed to Use Force
   A. A Police Officer's Role
      1. The police role is defensive, officers are defending the
         community when confronting an offender
      2. A police officer does not have the duty to retreat
   B. Police Officers Can Use Force
      1. When citizens can
2. When making an arrest
   a. All reasonable means are permitted
   b. No greater force than necessary
3. When conducting a legal search
4. To prevent an escape after arrest
5. To maintain security or prevent escape from a correctional facility

C. A Police Officer and Deadly Force
   1. A police officer is justified in using deadly force when the officer reasonably believes it is immediately necessary to
      a. Make an arrest
      b. Prevent escape after arrest
   2. Why would the police officer believe deadly force is immediately necessary?
      a. The conduct for which the arrest is authorized includes the use or attempted use of deadly force, or
      b. There is a substantial risk that the suspect will cause death or serious bodily injury if the arrest is delayed
   3. A police officer pointing his weapon at someone is not considered deadly force
      a. When he or she is making an arrest and will use deadly force if necessary or
      b. When he or she can articulate an officer safety issue
      a. Fleeing felon rule
      b. Deadly force was allowed on someone who committed a felony and was fleeing
      c. It is no longer allowed unless deadly force is justified

D. The Use of Force Continuum
   1. Officer presence
   2. Verbal commands
   3. Weaponless strategies
   4. Weapon strategies
   5. Deadly force
   6. Most police departments have some version of this in their policy

E. How much force can an officer use against a suspect?
   1. One level of force higher on the Use of Force Continuum than what the suspect is using or attempting to use

F. Factors That Determine How Quickly an Officer Can Escalate Their Level of Force
   1. The nature of the crime
   2. Whether the suspect is obeying commands
   3. Weapons
   4. If the suspect has a previous arrest record
   5. The number of suspects
   6. The number of backup officers
   7. The size of the suspect(s)
8. The size of the officer
9. Fatigue – 3 to 5 seconds
10. Age
11. Sex
12. Perception of skills

G. Signs of Passive Behavior by a Suspect
   1. Compliant with the officer’s commands
   2. Makes no attempt to fight or resist arrest
   3. Might even thank the officer for the job that they do

H. Signs of Aggressive or Assertive Behavior by a Suspect About to Fight
   1. Thousand-yard stare
   2. Pacing
   3. Clenched fists
   4. Bladed stance
   5. Quick movements
   6. Verbally expresses his or her intention

I. How Officers Effectively Handle Angry People
   1. The officer is honest
   2. The officer allows the person to vent
   3. Depending on the situation, the officer
      a. Refrains from escalating force and waits for the person to calm down before arresting him or her, or
      b. Matches the person’s intensity and force to neutralize him or her
   4. The officer engages in conversation using the “gift of gab”

J. Factors that Contribute to a Person’s Hostility Towards Police
   1. Issues going on in a person’s life such as
      a. Family problems
      b. Money or job problems
      c. Health problems
      d. Legal problems
   2. Bad previous police encounters
   3. The demeanor of the officer
   4. Drugs or alcohol
   5. Their sense of justice and its fairness in relation to them

K. Ways For an Officer to Have an “Edge”
   1. Be alert
   2. Look professional
   3. Maintain the height advantage
   4. Don’t get too close
   5. Be prepared to step back

L. Consequences of Excessive Force
   1. Departmental discipline
   2. State court criminal action
   3. State court civil action
   4. Federal civil rights – criminal and civil

M. Legal Issues
1. An officer has the duty to intervene if other officers are engaging in excessive force in his or her presence.
2. There can be personal liability for failing to stop others.

N. Report Writing/Documentation
1. Articulation is key.
2. Documentation is everything.
3. Your report is your chance to justify and explain your actions.
4. It may be looked at by internal affairs, the media, and the courts.
5. Details, details, details...

Activities
1. Break the class into groups of 3 or 4. The groups create a scenario involving a “use of force” situation that a police officer becomes involved in. The groups rotate out of the classroom as the scenarios are presented. The members of the group that are not in the classroom will each enter the classroom and participate in another group’s scenario as the police officer(s). You can limit the amount of physical contact allowed between the students and have the student police officer explain what they would do based on the Use of Force Continuum. You can give a grade or have the students who are not participating in the scenario give grades or use the Role Play Rubric for assessment. When all the members of the group outside the classroom have gone through the scenario, then the groups rotate. Points may be awarded in the following manner:
   - The officer made the right decision – yes is 50 points, no is 0 points.
   - The amount of time it took for the decision to be made:
     - 1 second – 50 points
     - 2-3 seconds – 20 points
     - 4-5 seconds – 10 points
     - More than 5 seconds – 0 points
   - The officer died in the scenario – 0 points.
2. A use of force writing assignment based on the following scenario. Emphasis should be based on details and the basis upon which the student would have taken the action they took (with a little bit of imagination allowed).

On [make up a date] at [make up a time] you are dispatched to a disturbance at 701 E. Center Street. Dispatch is unable to give you much information other than that there is a fight among an unknown number of males. When you arrive at the house you see three males on the ground being beaten by another male with a baseball bat. This male is someone you have dealt with before. You know he has is a golden gloves boxer. When the male with the baseball bat sees you, he begins running towards you. As he is running he throws the bat down but continues charging at you. It is up to you to articulate how far the male was from
you when he threw the bat down and what action you took based on all of these things. You will need to provide descriptions of everything, including weather, environment, age and size of the subjects, etc.

This should be at least one page. The student will read his or her report in front of the class or just let the other students read the report. Then the other students and the instructor can play the part of media reporters asking the student to justify his or her actions. Use the Writing Rubric for assessment.

3. Students complete an open-note quiz. The instructor may want to give the option of extra credit for it or allow students who complete it to use it on the test.

Assessments
Use of Force Exam and Key
Use of Force Quiz and Key
Discussion Rubric
Research Rubric
Role Play Rubric
Writing Rubric

Materials
Use of Force computer-based presentation

Resources
Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (TCLOSE) Training [http://www.tcleose.state.tx.us/](http://www.tcleose.state.tx.us/)

Accommodations for Learning Differences
For reinforcement, students will research media stories involving officers and use of force. The students will examine the officers’ actions and determine if they were justified, or if the officer could have done anything else. Use the Research Rubric for assessment.

For enrichment, students will research their police department’s use of force policy. Use the Research Rubric for assessment.

State Education Standards
Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills for Career and Technical Education
§130.294. Law Enforcement II (One to Two Credits).
(4) The student recognizes the importance of using anger management techniques to resolve conflicts and reduce anger. The student is expected to:
(A) examine anger management techniques used in law enforcement;
(B) distinguish between passive, aggressive, and assertive behavior;
(C) discuss strategies for dealing with difficult people; and
(D) examine factors that contribute to a person’s hostility.

(12) The student evaluates situations requiring the use of force. The student is expected to:
(A) demonstrate the use of the force continuum in simulated situations requiring varied degrees of force; and
(B) explain the guidelines and restrictions imposed by state and federal governments related to the use of deadly force.

Career and College Readiness Standards
I. Writing
   A. Compose a variety of texts that demonstrate clear focus, the logical development of ideas in well-organized paragraphs, and the use of appropriate language that advances the author’s purpose.
      1. Determine effective approaches, forms, and rhetorical techniques that demonstrate understanding of the writer’s purpose and audience.
      2. Generate ideas and gather information relevant to the topic and purpose, keeping careful records of outside sources.
      3. Evaluate relevance, quality, sufficiency, and depth of preliminary ideas and information, organize material generated, and formulate a thesis.
      4. Recognize the importance of revision as the key to effective writing. Each draft should refine key ideas and organize them more logically and fluidly, use language more precisely and effectively, and draw the reader to the author’s purpose.
      5. Edit writing for proper voice, tense, and syntax, assuring that it conforms to standard English, when appropriate.
Use of Force Exam

1) What is an aggressive act, committed by any person, which does not amount to assault, and which is necessary to accomplish an objective?
   a) Force
   b) Deadly Force
   c) Reasonable or Necessary Force
   d) None of the above

2) What is known by the actor to cause, or intended to cause, death or serious bodily injury?
   a) Force
   b) Deadly Force
   c) Reasonable or Necessary Force
   d) None of the above

3) What is the minimum amount of lawful aggression sufficient to achieve a legitimate law enforcement objective?
   a) Force
   b) Deadly Force
   c) Reasonable or Necessary Force
   d) None of the above

4) What is the degree of influence a person must exert over the violator to take him or her safely into custody?
   a) Control
   b) Restraint
   c) Self control
   d) All of the above

5) Self defense is justified when a person reasonably believes it is immediately necessary to protect him or herself against another’s use of unlawful force.
   a) True
   b) False

6) Johnny and Jimmy get into a verbal argument. Jimmy says something that Johnny doesn’t like about Johnny’s mother. Johnny takes a swing at Jimmy and hits him in the side of the head, knocking him unconscious. Could Johnny face charges for assault?
   a) Yes
   b) No

7) Jimmy and Johnny are in a local supermarket; Jimmy decides to steal a CD. Jimmy puts it under his shirt but Johnny doesn’t know about it. They walk out of the store. Officer Joe is watching the security cameras and sees Jimmy take the CD, but mistakes him for Johnny. When they are outside, Joe goes out after them. Jimmy sees Joe and runs. Confused, Johnny stands still. Officer Joe places Johnny in handcuffs. Johnny is confused and begins to fight. Is Johnny justified in fighting Officer Joe?
8) Jimmy and Johnny both play varsity football. Jimmy plays offense and Johnny plays defense. One day during practice Johnny tackles Jimmy and breaks his arm. Johnny can be charged with assault.
   a) True
   b) False

9) What are some of the conditions in which deadly force would be justified for self defense purposes?
   a) When force is justified
   b) When a reasonable person would not have retreated
   c) To protect oneself against another's use or attempted use of unlawful deadly force
   d) All of the above

10) Deadly force is not justified to prevent the imminent commission of
   a) Aggravated kidnapping
   b) Murder
   c) Forgery
   d) Robbery

11) A person cannot use deadly force to protect another person from unlawful use of deadly force.
   a) True
   b) False

12) Jimmy is depressed by his life of crime and wants to commit suicide. He decides to slit his wrists. Johnny is Jimmy's roommate and arrives home at the time Jimmy decides this. Johnny sees Jimmy put a knife up to his wrists. Johnny freaks out and grabs his shotgun. Johnny shoots Jimmy's arm which causes Jimmy to drop the knife. Johnny is not justified in doing this.
   a) True
   b) False

13) Jenny is in a bad car accident on the highway. Her car flips upside down and her hand is pinned between the concrete and the car, causing her great pain. The paramedics arrive to help. While the paramedics are on the scene, the car catches fire. The paramedics only have a couple of minutes to rescue Jenny before the flames reach the gas tank and the car explodes. Can the paramedics amputate Jenny's hand in order to rescue her from the burning car?
   a) Yes
   b) No

14) When can people use force to protect their property?
   a) To remove someone who is trespassing
   b) To keep someone who they think is planning to damage their property from damaging their property
   c) To recover their property after a fresh pursuit
   d) Both a and c
15) When is someone not justified in using deadly force to protect their property?
   a) Imminent commission of arson
   b) Imminent commission of burglary
   c) Imminent commission of theft during the daytime
   d) Imminent commission of robbery

16) When is someone not justified in using deadly force to protect their property?
   a) To prevent a suspect from fleeing after immediately committing theft during the nighttime
   b) To prevent a suspect from fleeing after immediately committing burglary
   c) To prevent a suspect from fleeing after immediately committing robbery
   d) To prevent a suspect from fleeing after immediately committing criminal mischief at nighttime

17) If a person's property is taken during a time that deadly force is justified, the owner can use deadly force even if there is another means of recovering the property.
   a) True
   b) False

18) Jimmy and Bill are neighbors. Bill has given Jimmy permission to protect his property whenever Jimmy thinks something suspicious is going on. One afternoon Jimmy sees a local criminal breaking into Bill's house. Jimmy goes to Bill's house and shoots the criminal while he is still in the house. Jimmy's actions are justified.
   a) True
   b) False

19) Jimmy wakes up one night and sees a stranger breaking into his son's car in the driveway. Jimmy goes outside and attacks the stranger with a bat. Jimmy's actions are justified.
   a) True
   b) False

20) What would be an example of a device that is not legal to use to protect your property.
   a) An alarm system
   b) A pit bull in your back yard
   c) A shotgun pointed at the front door from the inside that is designed to go off when someone opens the front door
   d) Both b and c

21) Deadly force can be used to maintain order at a correctional facility.
   a) True
   b) False

22) Under what age can children be physically disciplined by their parents.
   a) 16
   b) 17
   c) 18
   d) 21
23) What is the term for parental consent or a court order?
   a) Loco parentis
   b) Parental permission
   c) Parentis loco
   d) None of the above

24) Force can be used to maintain discipline in a school.
   a) True
   b) False

25) When can force be used in a guardian-incompetent situation?
   a) It is done by the caretaker or guardian
   b) It is necessary for their welfare
   c) The person is in an institution and it is necessary to maintain discipline
   d) All of the above

26) When can a police officer use force?
   a) To detain a suspect
   b) To get a suspect to answer questions after he's been arrested
   c) To conduct a legal search
   d) None of the above

27) Officer Joe performs a traffic stop on a 1985 sedan that ran a red light. Joe makes contact with the driver, Johnny, who is smoking an illegal substance. Joe immediately has Johnny get out of the car and talks to him while waiting for a backup officer to arrive. Johnny gets really nervous and acts like he is going to run. Joe decides to arrest Johnny. He has Johnny turn around to be handcuffed. As soon as he places a cuff on one of Johnny's hands, Johnny turns around and tries to escape. What would be Officer Joe's best option?
   a) Let Johnny go and shoot him in the leg while he is running
   b) Throw Johnny to the ground in an attempt to put the other handcuff on him
   c) Use pepper spray or an electroshock weapon on Johnny then place the other handcuff on him
   d) Either b or c

28) In what situation would a police officer not be justified in using deadly force?
   a) To conduct a legal search
   b) To make an arrest
   c) To prevent escape after arrest
   d) All of the above

29) A police officer does not need to ever pull his duty weapon out and point it at someone when an arrest is being made unless he knows more than likely he will have to use it.
   a) True
   b) False
30) What is the name of the case that dealt with the fleeing felon rule?
   a) Texas v. Gagne
   b) Tennessee v. Gagne
   c) Tennessee v. Garner
   d) Tennessee v. Gaunt
   e) Tennessee v. Grambling

31) The fleeing felon rule has to do with an officer using deadly force on a suspect who has committed any crime and is trying to escape.
   a) True
   b) False

32) Which would be an example of when use of deadly force would be justified by an officer?
   1) Johnny gets mad at his girlfriend, Jenny, who calls the police. Officer Joe arrives and sees Johnny get in his 1992 flaming red sports car and take off down the street. Jenny runs out on the street screaming at Johnny. Johnny turns his sports car around and goes full speed at Jenny. Jenny sees Johnny coming and jumps back onto the front yard. Johnny veers towards Jenny and does not slow down at all. Officer Joe jumps out of his car and aims at Johnny with his shotgun.
   2) Johnny is arrested for shoplifting. He is placed in the squad car by Officer Joe who does not shut the door all the way. Johnny figures a way to get the handcuffs off then gets out of the squad car and runs away. Officer Joe is unable to catch this escaped prisoner so he pulls out his duty weapon and takes aim at Johnny.
   3) Johnny suffers from a mental illness and has not taken his medication. Jenny, his wife, calls the police because he is destroying property around the house. He also assaults her, giving her a black eye. Officers Joe and Jim arrive and confront Johnny. He will not comply with their commands to calm down. He has shown the ability and desire to cause damage and hurt others. The officers are concerned that if this continues Johnny will assault other people who may come his way. The officers pull their duty weapons out and aim at Johnny.

   a) 1
   b) 1, 2
   c) 1, 2, 3
   d) 1, 3
   e) 2, 3

33) When does a police officer have the duty to retreat in a deadly force situation?
   a) When the officer can safely get out of the situation using deadly force
   b) When there is nobody else around who would get hurt by the suspect if the officer left the circumstances
   c) A police officer does not have the duty to retreat
   d) None of the above

34) What is the police role in the community?
   a) An offensive one
   b) A defensive one
35) What are ways an officer can have an edge when out in the field facing a potentially combative violator?
   a) Be alert
   b) Maintain the height advantage
   c) Be prepared to step back
   d) Only a and b
   e) All of the above

36) Looking professional can make an officer feel good about him or herself when out on the street but it does not give him an edge when confronting violators.
   a) True
   b) False

37) List the factors that determine what level of force an officer would be justified in using in any particular situation.
   1) The nature of the crime
   2) The number of suspects
   3) Weaponry
   4) The criminal history of the suspect(s)
   5) Fatigue
   a) 1
   b) 1, 2
   c) 1, 2, 3
   d) 1, 2, 3, 4
   e) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

38) What level of force is an officer usually allowed to use on a suspect?
   a) The same amount of force the suspect is using
   b) One level of force lower than what the suspect is using
   c) One level of force higher than what the suspect is using
   d) Force is not allowed on the street

39) What level of force comes before deadly force?
   a) Weaponless strategies
   b) Verbal commands
   c) Weapon strategies
   d) Officer presence

40) What kind of behavior is compliant with the officer’s commands?
   a) Passive behavior
   b) Aggressive or assertive behavior

41) What kind of behavior is pacing?
   a) Passive behavior
   b) Aggressive or assertive behavior

42) What kind of behavior is the thousand yard stare?
   a) Passive behavior
   b) Aggressive or assertive behavior
43) What kind of behavior is thanking the officer for the job they do?
   a) Passive behavior
   b) Aggressive or assertive behavior

44) What kind of behavior is making no attempt to fight or resist arrest?
   a) Passive behavior
   b) Aggressive or assertive behavior

45) What kind of behavior is a clenched fist?
   a) Passive behavior
   b) Aggressive or assertive behavior

46) How can officers effectively handle angry people?
   1) Be honest
   2) Allow the person(s) to vent
   3) Depending on the situation, the officer: Refrains from escalating force and waits for the person to calm down or matches the person’s intensity and force to neutralize him or her
   4) The officer engages in conversation
      a) 1
      b) 1, 2
      c) 1, 2, 3
      d) 1, 2, 3, 4
      e) 1, 2, 4
      f) 2, 3, 4
      g) 3, 4

47) What are factors that contribute to a person’s hostility towards police?
   1) Issues going on in a person’s life
   2) Bad previous police encounters
   3) The demeanor of the officer
   4) Drugs or alcohol
   5) His or her sense of justice and its fairness in relation to them
      a) 1
      b) 1, 2
      c) 1, 2, 3
      d) 1, 2, 3, 4
      e) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
      f) 1, 2, 4
      g) 1, 3, 5

48) What are some consequences of excessive use of force?
   a) Departmental discipline
   b) State court criminal action
   c) State court civil action
   d) Federal civil and criminal actions
   e) All of the above
49) An officer has the duty to intervene when other officers are using excessive force.
   a) True
   b) False

50) What is the most important thing for an officer when writing a use of force report?
   a) Specificity
   b) Articulation
   c) Uniformity
   d) Neatness
Use of Force Exam Key

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. D
10. C
11. B
12. A
13. A
14. D
15. C
16. D
17. B
18. A
19. A
20. C
21. B
22. C
23. A
24. A
25. D
26. C
27. D
28. A
29. B
30. C
31. B
32. A
33. C
34. B
35. E
36. B
37. E
38. C
39. C
40. A
41. B
42. B
43. A
44. A
45. B
46. D
47. E
48. E
49. A
50. B
Use of Force Quiz

1. What is an aggressive act committed by any person which does not amount to assault, and which is necessary to accomplish an objective?

2. What is known by the actor to cause or intend to cause death or serious bodily injury?

3. What is the minimum amount of lawful aggression sufficient to achieve a legitimate law enforcement objective?

4. What is the degree of influence a person must exert over the violator to take him or her safely into custody?

5. When is self defense justified?

6. When is force not justified in a self defense situation?
   a. ______________________________
   b. ______________________________
   c. ______________________________

7. What are the 2 conditions that would justify someone’s use of force against a police officer?
   a. ______________________________
   b. ______________________________

8. List 3 conditions in which deadly force would be justified for self defense?
   a. ______________________________
   b. ______________________________
   c. ______________________________

9. Against what 6 crimes can deadly force be used?
   a. ______________________________
   b. ______________________________
c. _____________________________
d. _____________________________
e. _____________________________
f. ______________________________

10. Should you use force or deadly force be used to prevent a suicide?
____________________

11. Can deadly force be used to rescue someone in an emergency?
____________________

12. When can someone use force to protect their property?
   a. _________________________________________
   b. _________________________________________

13. During what crimes can someone use deadly force to protect their property?
   a. ______________________________
   b. ______________________________
   c. ______________________________
   d. ______________________________
   e. ______________________________

14. When can force or deadly force be used to protect someone else's property?
   a. _________________________________________________________
   b. _________________________________________________________
   c. _________________________________________________________

15. What kind of device can be used to protect a person's property?
___________________________________________________________

16. Should you use force or deadly force be used to maintain order in a correctional facility?
___________________________________________________________

17. Under what age can a child be physically disciplined by his or her parents.
___________________________________________________________

18. What is the term for parental consent or a court order?
___________________________________________________________
19. Should you use force or deadly force be used to maintain discipline in a school?
___________________________________________________________

20. Name three circumstances in a guardian/incompetent relationship in which force can be used.
   a. ___________________________________________________________________
   b. ___________________________________________________________________
   c. ___________________________________________________________________

21. When can a police officer use force?
   a. _____________________________________
   b. _____________________________________
   c. _____________________________________

22. When can a police officer use deadly force in addition to when citizens can use force?
   a. _____________________________________
   b. _____________________________________

23. Why would a police officer believe deadly force is immediately necessary?
   a. ___________________________________________________________________
   b. ___________________________________________________________________

24. What is the police officer’s role in defending the community?
   _____________________________________

25. When does a police officer have a duty to retreat?
   _____________________________________

26. A police officer pointing his weapon at someone is not considered deadly force when?
   a. _____________________________________
   b. _____________________________________

27. What is the name of the case that dealt with the fleeing felon rule?
   _____________________________________

28. List the 5 levels in the Use of Force Continuum
   a. _____________________________________
29. How much force can an officer use against a suspect?
_______________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________

30. List the factors that determine what level of force an officer can use against a suspect.
   a. _______________________________________________________
   b. _______________________________________________________
   c. _______________________________________________________
   d. _______________________________________________________
   e. _______________________________________________________
   f. _______________________________________________________
   g. _______________________________________________________
   h. _______________________________________________________
   i. _______________________________________________________
   j. _______________________________________________________
   k. _______________________________________________________
   l. _______________________________________________________

31. List the signs of a suspect who is showing passive behavior.
   a. _______________________________________________________
   b. _______________________________________________________
   c. _______________________________________________________

32. List the signs that a suspect might show before he or she fights?
   a. _______________________________________________________
   b. _______________________________________________________
   c. _______________________________________________________
   d. _______________________________________________________
   e. _______________________________________________________
33. List ways an officer can have an edge over a suspect.
   a. ________________________________________
   b. ________________________________________
   c. ________________________________________
   d. ________________________________________
   e. ________________________________________

34. How do officers effectively handle angry people?
   a. ________________________________________
   b. ________________________________________
   c. ________________________________________
   d. ________________________________________

35. What are factors that contribute to a person’s hostility towards police?
   a. ________________________________________
   b. ________________________________________
   c. ________________________________________
   d. ________________________________________
   e. ________________________________________

36. What are some consequences for excessive use of force?
   a. ________________________________________
   b. ________________________________________
   c. ________________________________________
   d. ________________________________________

37. Concerning other officers’ use of force, when does an officer have the duty to intervene?
   ________________________________________

38. What is the most important thing for an officer when writing a use of force report?
   ________________________________________

39. Who may look at an officer’s report?
   a. ______________________
   b. ______________________
   c. ______________________
Use of Force Quiz Key

1. Force
2. Deadly Force
3. Reasonable or Necessary Force
4. Control
5. When a person reasonably believes it is immediately necessary to protect him or herself against another's use of unlawful force
   a. in response to verbal provocation alone
   b. to resist the arrest or search being made by a police officer
   c. if the person consented to the exact force used
6. a. the person believes the police officer is using greater force than necessary
   b. the person believes it is immediately necessary to protect him or herself
7. a. force is justified
   b. a reasonable person would not have retreated
   c. he or she reasonably believes deadly force is immediately necessary to protect him or herself against another's use or attempted use of deadly force
8. a. aggravated kidnapping
   b. murder
   c. sexual assault
   d. aggravated sexual assault
   e. robbery
   f. aggravated robbery
9. a. force is justified
   b. a reasonable person would not have retreated
   c. the person believes it is immediately necessary to protect him or herself against another's use or attempted use of deadly force
10. Force
11. Yes
12. a. to remove someone trespassing or disturbing their property
    b. while recovering their stolen property
13. a. arson
    b. burglary
    c. robbery
    d. theft during the night time
    e. criminal mischief during the night time
14. a. when asked to
    b. when one has a legal duty to
    c. if it is the property of a spouse, parent, child, or roommate
15. Any device that is not designed to cause risk of death or serious bodily injury
16. Force
17. 18
18. Loco parentis
19. Force
20. a. it is done by the caretaker or guardian
    b. it is necessary for their welfare or
    c. the person is in an institution and it is necessary to maintain discipline
21. a. to arrest
    b. for a legal search
    c. to prevent escape
22. a. to arrest
    b. to prevent escape
23. a. the conduct for which the arrest is authorized included the use or attempted use of
deadly force
   b. there is a substantial risk that the suspect will cause death or serious bodily injury if the
      arrest is delayed
24. Defensive
25. Never
26. a. he is making an arrest and he will use deadly force if necessary or
   b. he can articulate an officer safety issue
27. Tennessee v. Garner
28. a. officer presence
   b. verbal commands
   c. weaponless strategies
   d. weapon strategies
   e. deadly force
29. One level of force higher on the Use of Force Continuum than what the suspect is using
   or attempting to use
30. a. Nature of the crime
   b. Whether the suspect is obeying commands
   c. Weapons
   d. If the suspect has a previous arrest record
   e. The number of suspects
   f. The number of backup officers
   g. Size of the suspect(s)
   h. Size of the officer
   i. Fatigue
   j. Age
   k. Sex
   l. Perception of skills
31. a. Compliant with the officer’s commands
   b. Makes no attempt to fight or resist arrest
   c. Might even thank the officer for the job that they do
32. a. thousand-yard stare
   b. pacing
   c. clenched fist
   d. bladed stance
   e. quick movements
33. a. be alert
   b. look professional
   c. maintain the height advantage
   d. be prepared to step back
   e. don’t get too close
34. a. the officer is honest
   b. the officer allows the person to vent
   c. the officer refrains from escalating, or matches intensity with force
   d. the officer engages in conversation
35. a. issues going on in a person’s life
   b. bad previous police encounters
   c. the demeanor of the officer
d. drugs or alcohol
e. their sense of justice and fairness in relation to them

36. a. departmental discipline  
   b. state court criminal action  
   c. state court civil action  
   d. federal civil and criminal actions

37. When other officers are using excessive force

38. Articulation

39. a. internal affairs  
    b. the media  
    c. the courts
## Discussion Rubric

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<td>Participates in group discussion</td>
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<td>Encourages others to join the conversation</td>
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<td>Keeps the discussion progressing to achieve goals</td>
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<td>Shares thoughts actively while offering helpful recommendations to others</td>
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<td>Gives credit to others for their ideas</td>
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<td>Respects the opinions of others</td>
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<td>Involves others by asking questions or requesting input</td>
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<td>Expresses thoughts and ideas clearly and effectively</td>
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<td><strong>Question/goal</strong></td>
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<td>Student identified and communicated a question</td>
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<td>or goal of the research</td>
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<td><strong>Research/Gathering information (if relevant)</strong></td>
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<td>Student used a variety of methods and sources</td>
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<td>to gather information. Student took notes while</td>
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<td>gathering information</td>
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<td><strong>Conclusion/Summary</strong></td>
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<td>Student drew insightful conclusions and</td>
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<td>observations from the information gathered.</td>
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<td>Information is organized in a logical manner</td>
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<td>Student communicated the information gathered</td>
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<td>and summary or conclusions persuasively.</td>
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<td>Student demonstrated skill in the use of media</td>
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<td>used to communicate the results of research</td>
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<td><strong>Reflection</strong></td>
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<td>Student reflected on the importance of the</td>
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<td>research and its potential application</td>
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## Role Play Rubric

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<td>Relates to the audience</td>
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<td>Acts with feeling and expression</td>
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<td>Varies intonation</td>
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<td>Presents characters appropriately</td>
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<td>Gives the scenario its full range</td>
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<td>Breaches are easily identified</td>
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**Total Points (32 pts.)**

Comments:
## Writing Rubric

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<td>The writing has all required parts from introduction to conclusion in smooth transition.</td>
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<td>The writing is interesting, supportive, and complete.</td>
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<td>The writing demonstrates that the writer comprehends the writing process.</td>
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<td>Accurate spelling, grammar, and punctuation</td>
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<td>The content of paragraphs emphasizes appropriate points.</td>
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<td>The writer shows an understanding of sentence structure, paragraphing, and punctuation.</td>
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<td>All sources and references are clearly and accurately documented.</td>
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**Total Points (28 pts.)**

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