



Indiana (continued):

City	City Use of Force Policy	Based on State Law: Yes/No	Compliant with International Standards: Yes/No
Indianapolis 	G.O. 1.30, POLICY <p>"Officers may use deadly force only if the officer:</p> <p>A. Reasonably believes that the force is necessary to prevent the commission of a forcible felony; or</p> <p>B. Has probable cause to believe that the deadly force is necessary to effect an arrest of a person who the officer has probable cause to believe poses a threat of serious bodily injury to the officer or third person; and</p> <p>C. Has given a warning, if feasible, to the person against whom the deadly force is to be used."</p> G.O. 1.31 <p>Deadly Force- Defined by 35-31.5-2-85: "Deadly force" means force that creates substantial risk of serious bodily injury.</p>	Yes	No


Florida: § 776.05. Law enforcement officers; use of force in making an arrest

The officer is justified in the use of any force: [§776.05]

- (1) Which he or she reasonably believes to be necessary to defend himself or herself or another from bodily harm while making the arrest;
- (2) When necessarily committed in retaking felons who have escaped; or
- (3) When necessarily committed in arresting felons fleeing from justice. However, this subsection shall not constitute a defense in any civil action for damages brought for the wrongful use of deadly force unless the use of deadly force was necessary to prevent the arrest from being defeated by such flight and, when feasible, some warning had been given, and:
 - (a) The officer reasonably believes that the fleeing felon poses a threat of death or serious physical harm to the officer or others; or
 - (b) The officer reasonably believes that the fleeing felon has committed a crime involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical harm to another person.

City	City Use of Force Policy	Based on State Law: Yes/No	Compliant with International Standards: Yes/No
Jacksonville 	ORDER 551.A. VERSION 2 RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE <p>I. A. 1. "The decision to use force at any level must be based upon state and federal laws and the circumstances that the officers reasonably believed to exist at that time."</p> <p>II. C. 1. "a. Officers may use deadly force when the officer reasonably believes such force is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to themselves or another person;</p>	Yes	No

Florida (continued):

City	City Use of Force Policy	Based on State Law: Yes/No	Compliant with International Standards: Yes/No
Jacksonville (continued) 	<p>b. Officers may use deadly force to apprehend a fleeing felon only when: (1) There is probable cause to believe the person fleeing committed a violent felony which involved the infliction or threatened infliction of great bodily harm or death, or the person fleeing escaped while being held in custody as a suspect or prisoner for a violent felony which involved the infliction or threatened infliction of great bodily harm or death; and (2) The officer reasonably believes the use of deadly force is necessary to prevent escape; and (3) The officer reasonably believes the failure to immediately apprehend the fleeing person will place the officer, another law enforcement officer, or any other person in imminent danger of death or great bodily harm. (4) The officer's decision to use deadly force against a fleeing felon will be judged by the reasonableness of the officer's actions based upon the facts and circumstances available to the officer at the time the force was deployed. (5) If feasible, prior to the use of deadly force, officers shall give some warning of the possible use of deadly force, unless to do so would jeopardize the safety of the officer or any other person."</p>	Yes	No

Pennsylvania: 18 Pa.C.S.A. § 508 § 508. Use of force in law enforcement

However, he is justified in using deadly force only when he believes that such force is necessary to prevent death or serious bodily injury to himself or such other person, or when he believes both that: **§508(a)(1)**

- (i) such force is necessary to prevent the arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape; and **§508(a)(1)(i)**
- (ii) the person to be arrested has committed or attempted a forcible felony or is attempting to escape and possesses a deadly weapon, or otherwise indicates that he will endanger human life or inflict serious bodily injury unless arrested without delay. **§508(a)(1)(ii)**
- (2) A peace officer or corrections officer is justified in the use of such force, including deadly force, which the officer believes to be necessary to prevent the escape from a correctional institution of a person whom the officer believes to be lawfully detained in such institution under sentence for an offense or awaiting trial or commitment for an offense. **§508(c)(2)**
- (3) A corrections officer is justified in the use of such force, which the officer believes to be necessary to defend himself or another from bodily harm during the pursuit of the escaped person. However, the officer is justified in using deadly force only when the officer believes that such force is necessary to prevent death or serious bodily injury to himself or another or when the officer believes that: **§508(c)(3)**
 - (i) such force is necessary to prevent the apprehension from being defeated by resistance; and **§508(c)(3)(i)**
 - (ii) the escaped person has been convicted of committing or attempting to commit a forcible felony, possesses a deadly weapon or otherwise indicates that he will endanger human life or inflict serious bodily injury unless apprehended without delay. **§508(c)(3)(ii)**

Pennsylvania (continued):

- (ii) The use of deadly force is not in any event justifiable under this subsection unless: **§508(d)(ii)**
- A) the actor believes that there is a substantial risk that the person whom he seeks to prevent from committing a crime will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless the commission or the consummation of the crime is prevented and that the use of such force presents no substantial risk of injury to innocent persons; or **§508(d)(ii)(A)**
- (B) the actor believes that the use of such force is necessary to suppress a riot or mutiny after the rioters or mutineers have been ordered to disperse and warned, in any particular manner that the law may require, that such force will be used if they do not obey. **§508(d)(ii)(B)**

City	City Use of Force Policy	Based on State Law: Yes/No	Compliant with International Standards: Yes/No
Philadelphia	<p>DIR.10.1 (I)(C)</p> <p>"Police Officers shall not use deadly force against another person, unless they have objectively reasonable belief that they must protect themselves or another person from imminent death or serious bodily injury. Further, an officer is not justified in using deadly force at any point in time when there is no longer an objectively reasonable belief that the suspect is dangerous, even if deadly force would have been justified at an earlier point in time."</p> <p>*(PLEAC 1.3.2)</p>	Yes	No


Arizona: A.R.S. § 13-410 § 13-410.

Justification; use of deadly physical force in law enforcement

The use of deadly force by a peace officer against another is justified pursuant to § 13-409 only when the peace officer reasonably believes that it is necessary: **§13-410(C)**


1. To defend himself or a third person from what the peace officer reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of deadly physical force. **§13-410(C)(1)**
2. To effect an arrest or prevent the escape from custody of a person whom the peace officer reasonably believes: **§13-410(C)(2)**
 - (a) Has committed, attempted to commit, is committing or is attempting to commit a felony involving the use or a threatened use of a deadly weapon. **§13-410(C)(2)(a)**
 - (b) Is attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon. **§13-410(C)(2)(b)**
 - (c) Through past or present conduct of the person which is known by the peace officer that the person is likely to endanger human life or inflict serious bodily injury to another unless apprehended without delay. **§13-410(C)(2)(c)**
 - (d) Is necessary to lawfully suppress a riot if the person or another person participating in the riot is armed with a deadly weapon. **§13-410(C)(2)(d)**
- D. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, a peace officer is justified in threatening to use deadly physical force when and to the extent a reasonable officer believes it necessary to protect himself against another's potential use of physical force or deadly physical force. **§13-410(D)**

Arizona (continued):

City	City Use of Force Policy	Based on State Law: Yes/No	Compliant with International Standards: Yes/No
Phoenix 	O.O. 1.5(4)(H) <p>"When such force is reasonable to protect themselves or a third person from another's use, or threatened use, of deadly force.</p> <p>To prevent the escape of a subject whom the employees has probable cause to believe has committed an offense involving the infliction or threat of serious physical injury or death, and is likely to endanger human life or cause serious injury to another unless apprehended without delay.</p> <p>In situations where the officer must overcome an attack the officer reasonably believes would produce serious physical injury or death to the officer or another person.</p> <p>When the use of techniques taught by the Department's proficiency skills instructors is not practical under the circumstances, the officer may resort to any reasonable method to overcome the attack."</p>	Yes	No

New York: §35.30 Justification; use of physical force in making an arrest or in making an arrest or in preventing an escape, McKinney's Penal Law §35.30

1. ...except that deadly physical force may be used for such purposes only when he or she reasonably believes that:
 - (a) The offense committed by such person was:
 - (i) a felony or an attempt to commit a felony involving the use or attempted use or threatened imminent use of physical force against a person; or
 - (ii) kidnapping, arson, escape in the first degree, burglary in the first degree or any attempt to commit such a crime; or
 - (b) The offense committed or attempted by such person was a felony and that, in the course of resisting arrest therefor or attempting to escape from custody, such person is armed with a firearm or deadly weapon; or
 - (c) Regardless of the particular offense which is the subject of the arrest or attempted escape, the use of deadly physical force is necessary to defend the police officer or peace officer or another person from what the officer reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of deadly physical force.

City	City Use of Force Policy	Based on State Law: Yes/No	Compliant with International Standards: Yes/No
New York City 	P.G. 203-12 <p>"Respect for human life requires that, in all cases, firearms be used as a last resort, and then only to protect life.</p> <p>Uniformed members of the service should use only the</p>	Yes	No


New York (continued):

City	City Use of Force Policy	Based on State Law: Yes/No	Compliant with International Standards: Yes/No
New York City (continued)	<p>minimal amount of force necessary to protect human life. Where feasible, and consistent with personal safety, some warning, such as "POLICE - DON'T MOVE," should be given."</p> <p>P.G. 203-12(A)-(II)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Police officers shall not use deadly physical force against another person unless they have probable cause to believe they must protect themselves or another person present from imminent death or serious physical injury. Police officers shall not discharge their weapons when, in their professional judgment, doing so will unnecessarily endanger innocent persons. Police officers shall not discharge their firearms in defense of property. Police officers shall not discharge their firearms to subdue a fleeing felon who presents no threat of imminent death or serious physical injury to themselves or another person present. Police officers shall not fire warning shots. Police officers shall not discharge their firearms to summon assistance except in emergency situations when someone's personal safety is endangered and unless no other reasonable means is available. Police officers shall not discharge their firearms at or from a moving vehicle unless deadly physical force is being used against the police officer or another person present, by means other than a moving vehicle. Police officers shall not discharge their firearms at a dog or other animal except to protect themselves or another person from physical injury and there is no other reasonable means to eliminate the threat. Police officers shall not, under any circumstances, cock a firearm. Firearms must be fired double action at all times." 	Yes	No


Washington: West's RCW 9A.16.040 9A.16.040.

Justifiable homicide or use of deadly force by public officer, peace officer, person aiding

- (1) Homicide or the use of deadly force is justifiable in the following cases:
 - (a) When a public officer is acting in obedience to the judgment of a competent court; or
 - (b) When necessarily used by a peace officer meeting the good faith standard of this section to overcome actual resistance to the execution of the legal process, mandate, or order of a court or officer, or in the discharge of a legal duty; or
 - (c) When necessarily used by a peace officer meeting the good faith standard of this section or person acting under the officer's command and in the officer's aid:
 - (i) To arrest or apprehend a person who the officer reasonably believes has committed, has attempted to commit, is committing, or is attempting to commit a felony;
 - (ii) To prevent the escape of a person from a federal or state correctional facility or in retaking a person who escapes from such a facility; or
 - (iii) To prevent the escape of a person from a county or city jail or holding facility if the person has been arrested for, charged with, or convicted of a felony; or
 - (iv) To lawfully suppress a riot if the actor or another participant is armed with a deadly weapon.
- (2) In considering whether to use deadly force under subsection (1) (c) of this section, to arrest or apprehend any person for the commission of any crime, the peace officer must have probable cause to believe that the suspect, if not apprehended, poses a threat of serious physical harm to the officer or a threat of serious physical harm to others. Among the circumstances which may be considered by peace officers as a "threat of serious physical harm" are the following:
 - (a) The suspect threatens a peace officer with a weapon or displays a weapon in a manner that could reasonably be construed as threatening; or
 - (b) There is probable cause to believe that the suspect has committed any crime involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical harm. Under these circumstances deadly force may also be used if necessary to prevent escape from the officer, where, if feasible, some warning is given, provided the officer meets the good faith standard of this section.
- (3) A public officer covered by subsection (1)(a) of this section shall not be held criminally liable for using deadly force without malice and with a good faith belief that such act is justifiable pursuant to this section.
- (4) A peace officer shall not be held criminally liable for using deadly force in good faith, where "good faith" is an objective standard which shall consider all the facts, circumstances, and information known to the officer at the time to determine whether a similarly situated reasonable officer would have believed that the use of deadly force was necessary to prevent death or serious physical harm to the officer or another individual.
- (5) This section shall not be construed as:
 - (a) Affecting the permissible use of force by a person acting under the authority of RCW 9A.16.020 or 9A.16.050; or
 - (b) Preventing a law enforcement agency from adopting standards pertaining to its use of deadly force that are more restrictive than this section.

City	City Use of Force Policy	Based on State Law: Yes/No	Compliant with International Standards: Yes/No
Seattle 	S.P.M. 8.200(4) <p>"Deadly force may only be used in circumstances where threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or others is imminent. A danger is imminent when an objectively reasonable officer would believe that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A suspect is acting or threatening to cause death or serious physical injury to the officer or others, and 	Yes	No

Washington (continued):

City	City Use of Force Policy	Based on State Law: Yes/No	Compliant with International Standards: Yes/No
Seattle (continued) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The suspect has the means or instrumentalities to do so, and The suspect has the opportunity and ability to use the means or instrumentalities to cause death or serious physical injury." <p>S.P.M. 8.200(5)</p> <p>"Deadly Force May Be Used to Prevent the Escape of a Fleeing Suspect Only When an Objectively Reasonable Officer Would Believe That it Is Necessary and That There is Probable Cause That:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The suspect has committed or is in the process of committing a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical injury or death; and The escape of the suspect would pose an imminent danger of death or serious physical injury to the officer or to another person unless the suspect is apprehended without delay; and The officer has given a verbal warning to the suspect, if time, safety, and circumstances permit." 	Yes	No


Colorado: C.R.S. 18-1-707

Justification and Exemptions from Criminal Responsibility

- (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (2.5) of this section, a peace officer is justified in using reasonable and appropriate physical force upon another person when and to the extent that he reasonably believes it necessary:
 - (a) To effect an arrest or to prevent the escape from custody of an arrested person unless he knows that the arrest is unauthorized; or
 - (b) To defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of physical force while effecting or attempting to effect such an arrest or while preventing or attempting to prevent such an escape.
- (2) A peace officer is justified in using deadly physical force upon another person for a purpose specified in subsection (1) of this section only when he reasonably believes that it is necessary:
 - (a) To defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of deadly physical force; or
 - (b) To effect an arrest, or to prevent the escape from custody, of a person whom he reasonably believes:
 - (I) Has committed or attempted to commit a felony involving the use or threatened use of a deadly weapon; or
 - (II) Is attempting to escape by the use of a deadly weapon; or
 - (III) Otherwise indicates, except through a motor vehicle violation, that he is likely to endanger human life or to inflict serious bodily injury to another unless apprehended without delay

Colorado (continued):

- (3) Nothing in subsection (2)(b) or subsection (2.5) of this section shall be deemed to constitute justification for reckless or criminally negligent conduct by a peace officer amounting to an offense against or with respect to innocent persons whom he is not seeking to arrest or retain in custody.
- (4) For purposes of this section, a reasonable belief that a person has committed an offense means a reasonable belief in facts or circumstances that if true would in law constitute an offense. If the believed facts or circumstances would not in law constitute an offense, an erroneous though not unreasonable belief that the law is otherwise does not render justifiable the use of force to make an arrest or to prevent an escape from custody. A peace officer who is effecting an arrest pursuant to a warrant is justified in using the physical force prescribed in subsections (1), (2), and (2.5) of this section unless the warrant is invalid and is known by the officer to be invalid.

City	City Use of Force Policy	Based on State Law: Yes/No	Compliant with International Standards: Yes/No
Denver 	<p>O.M. 105.00 USE OF FORCE POLICY</p> <p>(1)(a) POLICY [...] “When deciding whether to use force, officers shall act within the boundaries of the United States and Colorado constitutions and laws, ethics, good judgment, this use of force policy, and all other relevant Denver Police Department policies, practices and training.”</p> <p>(2) STATE STATUTES “C.R.S. §18-1-707 states in the pertinent part: Use of physical force in making an arrest or in preventing an escape:</p> <p>1. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a peace officer is justified in using reasonable and appropriate physical force upon another person when and to the extent that he reasonably believes it necessary:</p> <p>a. To effect an arrest or to prevent the escape from custody of an arrested person unless he knows that the arrest is unauthorized; or</p> <p>b. To defend him self or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of physical force while effecting or attempting to affect such an arrest or while preventing or attempting to prevent such an escape.</p> <p>2. A peace officer is justified in using deadly physical force upon another person for a purpose specified in subsection (1) of this section only when he reasonably believes that it is necessary:</p> <p>a. To defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of deadly physical force; or</p> <p>b. To affect an arrest or prevent the escape from custody, of a person whom he reasonably believes:</p> <p>1. Has committed or attempted to commit a felony involving the use or threatened use of a deadly weapon; or</p>	Yes	No

Colorado (continued):

City	City Use of Force Policy	Based on State Law: Yes/No	Compliant with International Standards: Yes/No
Denver (continued)	<p>2. Is attempting to escape by the use of a deadly weapon; or</p> <p>3. Otherwise indicates, except through a motor vehicle violation, that he is likely to endanger human life or to inflict serious bodily injury to another unless apprehended without delay. (The Denver Police Department policy on use of deadly force in this situation is more restrictive than state law – see OMS 105.05(5).</p> <p>3. Nothing in subsection (2)(b) of this section shall be deemed to constitute justification for reckless or criminally negligent conduct by a peace officer amounting to an offense against or with respect to innocent persons whom he is not seeking to arrest or retain custody.</p> <p>4. For the purposes of this section a reasonable belief that a person has committed an offense means a reasonable belief in facts or circumstances which if true would in law constitute an offense. If the believed facts and circumstances would not in law constitute an offense, an erroneous though not unreasonable belief that the law is otherwise does not render justifiable the use of force to make an arrest or to prevent an escape from custody. A peace officer who is affecting an arrest pursuant to a warrant is justified in using the physical force prescribed in subsection (1) and (2) of this section unless the warrant is invalid and is known by the officer to be invalid."</p>	Yes	No

Necessity

Immediacy (10 points)

- No Immediacy Requirement (0 pts)
- Fleeing Felon exception (5 pts)
- Immediacy Required in all Circumstances (10 pts)

City

Austin



P.M. 200.3 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

"An officer has no duty to retreat and is only justified in using deadly force against another when and to the extent the officer reasonably believes the deadly force is immediately necessary to (Tex. Penal Code § 9.51(c) and (e)):

(a) Protect himself or others from what he reasonably believes would be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.

(b) Make an arrest or to prevent escape after arrest when the officer has probable cause to believe that:

1. The subject has committed or intends to commit an offense involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death; or

2. The officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent or potential risk of serious bodily injury or death to any other person if the subject is not immediately apprehended."

5

Particularized Threat (10 points)

P.M. 200.3 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

"An officer has no duty to retreat and is only justified in using deadly force against another when and to the extent the officer reasonably believes the deadly force is immediately necessary to (Tex. Penal Code § 9.51(c) and (e)):

(a) Protect himself or others from what he reasonably believes would be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury."

10

Last Resort (10 points)

P.M. PHILOSOPHY OF THE AUSTIN POLICE DEPARTMENT


"... [A]ll employees will strive to preserve human life while recognizing that duty may require the use of deadly force, as a **last resort**, after other reasonable alternatives have failed or been determined impractical"

P.M. 202.1.1

"Where feasible, a warning should be given before an officer resorts to deadly force..."

10

Austin Final Grade: 25 Points

City	Immediacy (10 points)	Particularized Threat (10 points)	Last Resort (10 points)
El Paso 	<p>P.M. 300.4 PARAMETERS FOR USE OF DEADLY FORCE</p> <p>"Deadly force, as a matter of Department policy (whether the officer is on or off duty), is used only in the following situations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When necessary to protect the officer from what is reasonably believed by the officer, at the time, to be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury; 2. When necessary to protect another from what is reasonably believed by the officer, at the time, to be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury; 3. When immediately necessary to make a lawful arrest or prevent an escape after arrest, and an imminent threat exists where the suspect has demonstrated actions that would lead an officer to reasonably believe there is substantial risk that the suspect will cause death or serious bodily injury to another if the arrest is delayed; [...]" 	<p>P.M. 300.4 Parameters for Use of Deadly Force</p> <p>"Deadly force, as a matter of Department policy (whether the officer is on or off duty), is used only in the following situations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When necessary to protect the officer from what is reasonably believed by the officer, at the time, to be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury; 2. When necessary to protect another from what is reasonably believed by the officer, at the time, to be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury;" 	<p>P.M. 300.3 EVALUATION OF SITUATION</p> <p>"In determining the appropriate amount of force, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the known facts and circumstances of each particular case."</p> <p>P.M. 300.3 Evaluation of Situation</p> <p>"When feasible, officers will give a verbal warning before using any force including deadly force. Such warnings require that officers must identify themselves as police officers and convey their purpose and reason for the use of force (UOF)."</p>
	10	10	0

El Paso Final Grade: 20 Points

City	Immediacy (10 points)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Immediacy Requirement (0 pts) Fleeing Felon exception (5 pts) Immediacy Required in all Circumstances (10 pts) 		
	Particularized Threat (10 points)	Last Resort (10 points)	
Houston	G.O. 600-17(4) "The use of deadly force will be limited to those circumstances in which officers reasonably believe it is necessary to protect themselves or others from the imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death."	G.O. 600-17(4) "The use of deadly force will be <u>limited to</u> those circumstances in which officers reasonably believe it is necessary to protect themselves or others <u>from the imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death.</u> "	
	G.O. 600-17(4)(B) "Officers are prohibited from <u>using firearms in the following ways:</u> ... b. <u>Firing at fleeing suspects who do not represent an imminent threat to the life of the officer or another.</u> "	G.O. 600-17(1) "It is the duty of all employees to constantly assess the situation and adjust the use of force accordingly."	
	10	10	0

Houston Final Grade: 20 Points

Fort Worth	G.O. 306.06 USE OF DEADLY FORCE "A. The use of deadly force is authorized <u>only when it is necessary for officers to protect themselves or others from an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury.</u> Justification for the use of deadly force shall be limited to the facts known or reasonably perceived by an officer at the time the incident occurs	G.O. 306.06 USE OF DEADLY FORCE "A. The use of deadly force is authorized only when it is necessary for officers to protect themselves or others from an <u>immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury.</u> "	G.O. 306.04 DE-ESCALATION "A. When safely possible, an officer shall use de-escalation techniques <u>consistent with department training whenever possible and appropriate before resorting to force and to</u> reduce the need for force. 1. Officers should use advisements, warnings, verbal persuasion, and other tactics and alternatives to higher levels of force."
	10	10	10

Fort Worth Final Grade: 30 Points

City

Immediacy (10 points)

- No Immediacy Requirement (0 pts)
- Fleeing Felon exception (5 pts)
- Immediacy Required in all Circumstances (10 pts)

Particularized Threat (10 points)

Last Resort (10 points)

Dallas



G.O. 906.02 USE OF DEADLY FORCE POLICY

"D. Authorization to Use Deadly Force – Officers will only use deadly force to protect themselves or another person from imminent death or serious bodily injury."

G.O. 906.02 USE OF DEADLY FORCE POLICY

"D. Authorization to Use Deadly Force – Officers will only use deadly force to protect themselves or another person from imminent death or serious bodily injury."

G.O. 906.01 PHILOSOPHY

"C. Deadly force will be used with great restraint and as a last resort only when the level of resistance warrants the use of deadly force."

G.O. 906.02 USE OF DEADLY FORCE POLICY:

"Avoiding the Use of Deadly Force: 1. At the point when an officer should reasonably perceive the potential exists that deadly force may be an outcome of any situation, the officer must use reasonable alternatives if time and opportunities permit."

10

10

10

Dallas Final Grade: 30 Points

San Antonio



G.M. 501.07 USE OF DEADLY FORCE

"A. This section applies to all forms of deadly force, regardless of the type of instrument or weapon used.

B. The use of deadly force is authorized only to protect an officer or another person from what is reasonably believed to be an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury.

C. The use of deadly force against one who is fleeing from custody, or who is fleeing immediately after committing an offense, is prohibited unless the officer has probable cause to

G.M. 501.07 USE OF DEADLY FORCE

"A. This section applies to all forms of deadly force, regardless of the type of instrument or weapon used.


B. The use of deadly force is authorized only to protect an officer or another person from what is reasonably believed to be an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury."

G.M. 501.05 APPLICATION OF FORCE

"C. The use of force by an officer can be viewed as a matrix of force options used in response to a subject's actions and behavior. The force matrix illustrates the relationship between a subject's actions and the officer's response. As force options move from lesser to greater levels, the risk of injury to the suspects and/or officers increase. The matrix is designed to assist officers in understanding how force can escalate

City	Immediacy (10 points)	Particularized Threat (10 points)	Last Resort (10 points)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No Immediacy Requirement (0 pts) ■ Fleeing Felon exception (5 pts) ■ Immediacy Required in all Circumstances (10 pts) 		
San Antonio (continued)	believe the suspect poses an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or a third party."		"See table: <u>Deadly Force</u> is last option, allowed only in response to Imminent Serious Bodily Injury/Death"
	10	10	10

San Antonio Final Grade: 30 Points

Los Angeles	S.O. NO. 5 AMENDING 556.01	S.O. NO. 5 AMENDING 556.01	S.O. NO. 5 PURPOSE
	<p>"Law enforcement officers are authorized to use deadly force to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect themselves or others from what is reasonably believed to be an imminent threat of death or seriously bodily injury. <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prevent the escape of a violent fleeing felon when there is a probable cause to believe the escape will pose a <u>significant threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or others if apprehension is delayed.</u>"	<p>"Law enforcement officers are authorized to use deadly force to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect themselves or others from what is reasonably <u>believed to be an imminent threat of death or seriously bodily injury.</u>"	<p>"The purpose of this Order is to revise the use of force policy preamble to include the need to control an incident by using time, distance, communications, and available resources, in an effort to de-escalate the situation, whenever it is safe and reasonable to do so."</p> <p>S.O. NO. 5 AMENDING 556.01: DEADLY FORCE</p> <p>"The reasonableness of an Officer's use of deadly force includes consideration of the officer's tactical conduct and decisions leading up to the use of deadly force."</p> <p>WARNING SHOTS.</p> <p>"Warning shots shall only be used in exceptional circumstances where it might reasonably be expected to avoid the need to use deadly force. Generally, warning shots shall be directed in a manner that minimizes the risk of injury to innocent persons, ricochet dangers and property damage."</p>
	10	10	10

Los Angeles Final Grade: 30 Points

City

San Diego



Immediacy (10 points)

- No Immediacy Requirement (0 pts)
- Fleeing Felon exception (5 pts)
- Immediacy Required in all Circumstances (10 pts)

D.P. 1.04 V. PROCEDURES

"H. Use of Firearms

2. No officer shall discharge a firearm in the performance of duty except:

b. When the officer has a reasonable belief that a subject (or animal) poses an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person;

c. When necessary to apprehend a fleeing suspect if there is probable cause to believe the suspect has committed a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of death or serious bodily injury, and the officer reasonably believes the suspect is armed with a deadly weapon and the suspect's escape would pose an imminent threat to the officer or others;"

Particularized Threat (10 points)

D.P. 1.04 V. PROCEDURES

"H. Use of Firearms

2. No officer shall discharge a firearm in the performance of duty except:

b. When the officer has a reasonable belief that a subject (or animal) poses an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person;"

D.P. 1.04 V. PROCEDURES

"F. The Force Matrix is broken into the following five levels: [...]

5. Fifth level – officers defend themselves or others against the subject's life-threatening behavior with the use of deadly force."

Last Resort (10 points)

D.P. 1.04 V. PROCEDURES

"E. The use of force by an officer can be viewed as a matrix of force options that can be used in response to a subject's actions and behavior. The matrix is designed to assist officers in understanding how force can escalate and assist officers in

documenting the subsequent force used. The force matrix illustrates the relationship between a subject's actions and the officer's response. As force options move from lesser to greater levels, the risk of injury to the subject and/or officer increases. However, there may be situations and circumstances that do not

conform to this matrix. Officers who experience those unusual situations must

use only that amount of force that is reasonable, based upon the subject's actions and behavior."

D.P. 1.04 V. PROCEDURES

"F. The Force Matrix is broken into the following five levels:

...

5. Fifth level – officers defend themselves or others against the subject's life-threatening behavior with the use of deadly force."

D.P. 1.04 V. PROCEDURES

"H. Use of Firearms

City	Immediacy (10 points)	Particularized Threat (10 points)	Last Resort (10 points)
San Diego (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Immediacy Requirement (0 pts) Fleeing Felon exception (5 pts) Immediacy Required in all Circumstances (10 pts) 		<p>3. A verbal warning to submit to the authority of the officer shall be given prior to the use of a firearm, if feasible..."</p>
	10	10	10

San Diego Final Grade: 30 Points

San Francisco



G.O. 5.01 VI. FORCE OPTIONS

"G. FIREARMS AND OTHER DEADLY FORCE

[...]

2. DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS

a. PERMISSIBLE CIRCUMSTANCES. Except as limited by Sections VI.G.2.d. and e., an officer may discharge a firearm or use other deadly force in any of the following circumstances. The circumstances below (2.a.i-iv) apply to a discharge of a firearm or application of deadly force:

- i. In self-defense when the officer has reasonable cause to believe that he or she is in immediate danger of death or serious bodily injury; or
- ii. In defense of another person when the officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person is in immediate danger of death or serious bodily injury. However, an officer may not discharge a firearm at, or use deadly force against, a person who presents a danger only to him or herself, and there is no

G.O. 5.01 VI. FORCE OPTIONS

"G. FIREARMS AND OTHER DEADLY FORCE

...

2. DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS

a. PERMISSIBLE CIRCUMSTANCES. Except as limited by Sections VI.G.2.d. and e., an officer may discharge a firearm or use other deadly force in any of the following circumstances

- i. In self-defense when the officer has reasonable cause to believe that he or she is in immediate danger of death or serious bodily injury
- ii. In defense of another person when the officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person is in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury ..."

G.O. 5.01 VI. FORCE OPTIONS

"G. FIREARMS AND OTHER DEADLY FORCE. It is the policy of this Department to use deadly force only as a last resort when reasonable alternatives have been exhausted or are not feasible to protect the safety of the public and police officers. The use of firearms and other deadly force is the most serious decision an officer may ever make. When safe and feasible under the totality of circumstances, officers shall consider other objectively reasonable force options before discharging a firearm or using other deadly force.

[...]

2. DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS

b. VERBAL WARNING. If feasible, and if doing so would not increase the danger to the officer or others, an officer shall give a verbal warning to submit to the authority of the officer before discharging a firearm or using other deadly force."

City	Immediacy (10 points)	Particularized Threat (10 points)	Last Resort (10 points)
San Francisco (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Immediacy Requirement (0 pts) Fleeing Felon exception (5 pts) Immediacy Required in all Circumstances (10 pts) <p>reasonable cause to believe that the person poses an immediate danger of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or any other person; or</p> <p>iii. To apprehend a person when both of the following circumstances exist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person has committed or has attempted to commit a violent felony involving the use or threatened use of deadly force; AND - The officer has reasonable cause to believe that a substantial risk exists that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to officers or others if the person's apprehension is delayed;" 		
	10	10	10

San Francisco Final Grade: 30 Points

San Jose



D.M. L 2602 OBJECTIVELY REASONABLE FORCE

"Important factors to be considered when deciding how much force can be used to apprehend or subdue a subject include, but are not limited to, the severity of the crime at issue, whether the subject poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others and whether the subject is actively resisting

D.M. L 2600 USE OF FORCE

"...in situations where resistance, a threat to life or a threat of physical force against officers or others is encountered and verbal persuasion has not been effective, is not feasible or would appear to be ineffective, an officer may use objectively reasonable force."

D.M. L 2603 FORCE OPTIONS POLICY:

D.M. L 2604 GENERAL RESPONSIBILITY WHEN FORCE IS USED


"Each situation is unique. The Department relies on the officer's judgment and discretion to employ an objectively reasonable level of force under each unique circumstance."

D.M. L 2600 USE OF FORCE


"...in situations where resistance, a threat to life or a threat of


City	Immediacy (10 points)	Particularized Threat (10 points)	Last Resort (10 points)
San Jose (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No Immediacy Requirement (0 pts) ■ Fleeing Felon exception (5 pts) ■ Immediacy Required in all Circumstances (10 pts) <p>arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight."</p> <p>D.M. L 2638 DIRECT USE OF FIREARM</p> <p>"...to <u>effect</u> the capture of, or prevent the escape or rescue of, a suspect whom the officer has reasonable cause to believe... <u>would pose an imminent danger of death or serious physical injury...</u>"</p>	<p>"There is no requirement that the person actually has to strike or attempt to strike an officer to be considered physically threatening or assaultive, so long as an objectively reasonable officer has sufficient information (verbal threats, verbal defiance, physical stance, etc.) to believe that a person is <u>physically threatening</u> and has the <u>present ability to harm the officer.</u>"</p> <p>D.M. L. 2621 USE OF IMPACT WEAPONS</p> <p>"Officers may only intentionally target a suspect's head with an impact weapon as a deadly force option (i.e. when the force being responded to is likely to cause death or serious bodily injury) when objectively reasonable to protect themselves or others from an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury."</p> <p>D.M. L 2638 DIRECT USE OF FIREARM</p> <p>"...to effect the capture of, or prevent the escape or rescue of, a suspect whom the officer has reasonable cause to believe... <u>would pose an imminent danger of death or serious physical injury...</u>"</p>	<p>physical force against officers or others is encountered and verbal persuasion has not been effective, is not feasible or would appear to be ineffective, an officer may use objectively reasonable force."</p> <p>WHEN FIREARMS WILL NOT BE DISCHARGED</p> <p>"Firearms will not be discharged under the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At misdemeanants who do not pose an imminent danger of death or serious physical harm to other persons. - To affect the capture, or prevent the escape or rescue of, a suspect whom the officer has reasonable cause to believe has committed a felony which did not involve the use or a threat to use deadly force."
	10	10	10


San Jose Final Grade: 30 Points


City	Immediacy (10 points)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Immediacy Requirement (0 pts) Fleeing Felon exception (5 pts) Immediacy Required in all Circumstances (10 pts) 		
	Particularized Threat (10 points)	Last Resort (10 points)	
Columbus 	D.D. 2.01(II)(B) <p>"Deadly Force</p> <p>1. Sworn personnel may use deadly force when the involved personnel have reason to believe the response is objectively reasonable to <u>protect themselves or others from the imminent threat of death or serious physical harm.</u></p> <p>2. Sworn personnel may use deadly force upon a human being to prevent escape when there is probable cause to believe that the subject poses an immediate threat of serious physical harm to himself, herself, or others."</p>	D.D. 2.01(II)(B) <p>"Deadly Force</p> <p>1. Sworn personnel may use deadly force when the involved personnel have reason to believe the response is objectively reasonable to protect themselves or others <u>from the imminent threat of death or serious physical harm."</u></p>	D.D. 2.01(I)(B)(1) <p>"Use of Force Levels of Control</p> <p>1. A progression of techniques used to control a suspect's actions. Levels of Control used by the Division of Police are: [...]</p> <p>Level 8: Deadly force" (Deadly force is last option.)</p> <p>D.D. 2.01(II)(B)(4)</p> <p>"If reasonable, sworn personnel should give a verbal warning of the intention to use deadly force."</p> <p>police officers and convey their purpose and reason for the use of force (UOF)."</p>
	10	10	10

Columbus Final Grade: 30 Points


Charlotte 	I.D.G.600-018(IV)(A)(2) PROCEDURES FOR THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE <p>"A. An officer may use deadly force only as follows:</p> <p>1. When it appears to be reasonably necessary to defend him or herself or another person from what the officer reasonably believes <u>to be the use or imminent use of deadly physical force;</u> or</p> <p>2. To effect an arrest or prevent the escape from custody of a person who, the officer reasonably believes, <u>is attempting to</u></p>	I.D.G.600-018(IV)(A)(1)] PROCEDURES FOR THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE <p>"A. An officer may use deadly force only as follows:</p> <p>1. When it appears to be reasonably necessary to defend him or herself or another person from what the officer reasonably believes <u>to be the use or imminent use of deadly physical force ..."</u></p>	I.D.G.600-018(IV)(B) <p>"If feasible, an officer will identify him or herself as a police officer and issue a verbal warning before using deadly force ..."</p> <p>I.D.G.600-020</p> <p>"The Use of Force Continuum is <u>a guideline for officers in making critical use of force decisions.</u> The above image illustrates the options that an officer has at each level of resistance. It should be noted that professional presence and verbal interaction are present at every level of resistance."</p>
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City	Immediacy (10 points)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Immediacy Requirement (0 pts) Fleeing Felon exception (5 pts) Immediacy Required in all Circumstances (10 pts) 		
	Particularized Threat (10 points)	Last Resort (10 points)	
Charlotte	escape by means of a deadly weapon ..."	(Lethal Force is last of eight options on the continuum.)	
	5	10	10
Charlotte Final Grade: 25 Points			

City	Immediacy (10 points)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Immediacy Requirement (0 pts) Fleeing Felon exception (5 pts) Immediacy Required in all Circumstances (10 pts) 		
	Particularized Threat (10 points)	Last Resort (10 points)	
Chicago	GO3-02 III (C) "4. Fleeing Persons. Deadly force may not be used on a fleeing person unless the subject poses an imminent threat, as defined above." GO3-02 III (C) "3.(a)-(b): A sworn Department member may use deadly force only when such force is necessary to prevent: (a.) death or great bodily harm from an imminent threat posed to the sworn member or to another person. (b.) an arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape, where the person to be arrested poses an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to a sworn member or another person unless arrested without delay"	GO3-02 III (C) "3.(a)-(b): A sworn Department member may use deadly force only when such force is necessary to prevent: (a.) <u>death or great bodily harm from an imminent threat posed to the sworn member or to another person.</u> (b.) an arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape, where the person to be arrested poses an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to a sworn member or another person unless arrested without delay."	GO3-02 III (C) "3. Last Resort: The use of deadly force is a last resort that is permissible only when necessary to protect against an imminent threat to life or to prevent great bodily harm to the member or another person."
	10	10	10
Chicago Final Grade: 30 Points			

City	Immediacy (10 points)	Particularized Threat (10 points)	Last Resort (10 points)
Indianapolis 	G.O. 1.30 POLICY <p>"Officers may use deadly force only if the officer: ...</p> <p>A. Reasonably believes that the force is necessary to prevent the commission of a forcible felony; or</p> <p>B. Has probable cause to believe that the deadly force is necessary to effect an arrest of a person who the officer has <u>probable cause to believe poses a threat of serious bodily injury to the officer or third person</u> [...]"</p>	G.O. 1.30 POLICY <p>"Officers may use deadly force only if the officer:</p> <p>A. Reasonably believes that the force is necessary to <u>prevent the commission of a forcible felony</u>; or</p> <p>B. Has probable cause to believe that the deadly force is <u>necessary to effect an arrest of a person who the officer has probable cause to believe poses a threat of serious bodily injury to the officer or third person</u>;"</p>	G.O. 1.30 POLICY <p>"Officers may use deadly force <u>only if the officer:</u></p> <p>[...]</p> <p>C. Has given a warning, if feasible, to the person against whom the deadly force is to be used."</p>
	0	0	0

Indianapolis Final Grade: 0 Points

Jacksonville 	ORDER 551.A. VERSION 2 RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE <p>II. C. 1.</p> <p>"a. Officers may use deadly force when the officer reasonably believes such force is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to themselves or another person;</p> <p>b. Officers may use deadly force to apprehend a fleeing felon only when:</p> <p>(1) There is probable cause to believe the person fleeing committed a violent felony which involved the infliction or threatened infliction of great bodily harm or death, or the person fleeing escaped while being held in custody as a</p>	ORDER 551.A. VERSION 2 RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE <p>II. C. 1.</p> <p>"a. Officers may use deadly force when the officer reasonably believes such force is necessary to prevent <u>imminent death or great bodily harm to themselves or another person</u>;</p> <p>b. Officers may use deadly force to apprehend a fleeing felon only when:</p> <p>(1) There is probable cause to believe the person fleeing committed a violent felony which involved the infliction or threatened infliction of great bodily harm or death, or the person fleeing escaped while being held in custody as a suspect</p>	ORDER 551.A. VERSION 2 RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE <p>II. C. 1.</p> <p>(5) If feasible, prior to the use of deadly force, officers shall give some warning of the possible use of deadly force, unless to do so would jeopardize the safety of the officer or any other person."</p>
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City	Immediacy (10 points)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Immediacy Requirement (0 pts) Fleeing Felon exception (5 pts) Immediacy Required in all Circumstances (10 pts) 		
	Particularized Threat (10 points)	Last Resort (10 points)	
Jacksonville (continued)	<p>suspect or prisoner for a violent felony which involved the infliction or threatened infliction of great bodily harm or death; and</p> <p>(2) The officer reasonably believes the use of deadly force is necessary to prevent escape; and</p> <p>(3) The officer reasonably believes the failure to immediately apprehend the fleeing person will place the officer, another law enforcement officer, or any other person in imminent danger of death or great bodily harm."</p>	<p>or prisoner for a violent felony which involved the infliction or threatened infliction of great bodily harm or death; and</p> <p>(2) The officer reasonably believes the use of deadly force is necessary to prevent escape; and</p> <p>(3) The officer reasonably believes the failure to immediately apprehend the fleeing person will place the officer, another law enforcement officer, or any other person in <u>imminent danger of death or great bodily harm."</u></p>	
	10	10	0

Jacksonville Final Grade: 20 Points

Philadelphia	<p>DIR. 10(I)(C)</p> <p>"Police Officers shall not use deadly force against another person unless they have an objectively reasonable belief that they must protect themselves or another person from <u>imminent death or serious bodily injury</u>. Further, an officer is not justified in using deadly force at any point in time when there is no longer an objectively reasonable belief that the suspect is dangerous, even if deadly force would have been justified at an earlier point in time."</p> <p>DIR. 10.1 (IV)</p> <p>"SPECIFIC PROHIBITIONS A. Police officers shall not draw</p>	<p>DIR. 10(I)(C)</p> <p>"Police Officers shall not use deadly force against another person unless they have an objectively reasonable belief that they must protect themselves or <u>another person from imminent death or serious bodily injury."</u></p>	<p>DIR. 10(I)(A)</p> <p>"The application of deadly force is a measure to be employed only in the most extreme circumstances and all lesser means of force have failed or could not be reasonably employed."</p> <p>DIR. 10(I)(C)</p> <p>"Further, an officer is not justified in using deadly force at any point in time when there is no longer an objectively reasonable belief that the suspect is dangerous, even if deadly force would have been justified at an earlier point in time."</p>
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City	Immediacy (10 points)	Particularized Threat (10 points)	Last Resort (10 points)
Philadelphia (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No Immediacy Requirement (0 pts) ■ Fleeing Felon exception (5 pts) ■ Immediacy Required in all Circumstances (10 pts) <p>their firearms unless they reasonably believe an immediate threat for serious bodily injury or death to themselves or another person exists.”</p> <p>DIR. 10 (IV)</p> <p>“F. Police officers shall not discharge their firearms to subdue a fleeing individual <u>who presents no threat of imminent death or serious physical injury</u> to themselves or another person.”</p>		<p>DIR. 10(I)(D)</p> <p>“When feasible under the circumstances...verbal warning before using deadly force.”</p> <p>DIR. 10(III)(B) USE OF FORCE DECISION CHART</p> <p>“The following diagram illustrates the amount of force an officer should use based on the suspect’s behavior and threat. It is the suspect’s behavior that places the officer and/or others in danger. The suspect’s threat is the primary factor in choosing a force option. However, the officer should also consider the totality of the circumstances to include, but not limited to, an offender’s altered state due to alcohol or drugs, mental impairment, medical conditions, or the proximity of weapons.”</p> <p>(Deadly Force is last option only allowed in response to a threat that shows “objectively reasonable belief that there is an immediate threat of death or serious injury is likely.”)</p>
	10	10	10

Philadelphia Final Grade: 30 Points

City	Immediacy (10 points)	Particularized Threat (10 points)	Last Resort (10 points)
Phoenix	<p data-bbox="420 472 570 493">O.O. 1.5(4)(H)</p> <p data-bbox="420 516 745 604">"Guidelines - Officers may use deadly force under the following circumstances:</p> <ul data-bbox="420 625 745 1276" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="420 625 745 743">- When <u>such force is reasonable to protect themselves or a third person</u> from another's use, or threatened use, of deadly force. <li data-bbox="420 764 745 1075">- To prevent the escape of a subject whom the employees has probable cause to believe has committed an offense involving the infliction or threat of serious physical injury or death, <u>and is likely to endanger human life or cause serious injury to another unless apprehended</u> without delay. <li data-bbox="420 1096 745 1276">- In situations where the officer must overcome an attack the officer reasonably believes would produce serious physical injury or death to the officer or another person." 	<p data-bbox="773 472 922 493">O.O. 1.5(4)(H)</p> <p data-bbox="773 516 1097 604">"Guidelines - Officers may use deadly force under the following circumstances:</p> <ul data-bbox="773 625 1097 1276" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="773 625 1097 743">- When such force is reasonable to protect themselves or a third person <u>from another's use, or threatened use, of deadly force.</u> <li data-bbox="773 764 1097 1075">- To prevent the escape of a subject whom the employees has probable cause to believe has committed an offense involving the infliction or threat of serious physical injury or death, and is likely to endanger human life or cause serious injury to another unless apprehended without delay. <li data-bbox="773 1096 1097 1276">- In situations where the officer must overcome an attack the officer reasonably believes would produce serious physical injury or death to the officer or another person." 	<p data-bbox="1122 472 1271 493">O.O. 1.5(4)(H)</p> <p data-bbox="1122 516 1446 634">"Deadly force is utilized as a last resort when other measures are not practical under the existing circumstances."</p> <p data-bbox="1122 655 1271 676">O.O. 1.5(4)(H)</p> <p data-bbox="1122 699 1446 821">"When the shooting of a subject appears imminent employees will, if practical, issue a verbal warning."</p>
	0	10	10

Phoenix Final Grade: 20 Points

City	Immediacy (10 points)	Particularized Threat (10 points)	Last Resort (10 points)
New York City	<p data-bbox="423 275 743 422"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Immediacy Requirement (0 pts) Fleeing Felon exception (5 pts) Immediacy Required in all Circumstances (10 pts) </p> <p data-bbox="423 470 743 764">P.G. 203-12(A) "Police officers shall not use deadly physical force against another person <u>unless they have probable cause to believe they must protect themselves or another person present from imminent death or serious physical injury.</u>"</p> <p data-bbox="423 785 743 1041">P.G. 203-12(D) "Police officers <u>shall not discharge their firearms to subdue a fleeing felon who presents no threat of imminent death or serious physical injury to themselves or another person present.</u>"</p>	<p data-bbox="773 470 1092 764">P.G. 203-12(A) "Police officers shall not use deadly physical force against another person unless they have probable cause to believe they must protect themselves <u>or another person present from imminent death or serious physical injury.</u>"</p>	<p data-bbox="1122 470 1442 730">P.G. 203-12 "Respect for human life requires that, in all cases, firearms be used as a <u>last resort</u>, and then only to protect human life. Where feasible, and consistent with personal safety some warning ... should be given."</p>
	10	10	10

New York City Final Grade: 30 Points

Seattle	<p data-bbox="423 1310 743 1507">S.P.M. 8.200(4) "Deadly force may only be used in circumstances where threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or others is imminent."</p> <p data-bbox="423 1528 743 1787">S.P.M. 8.200(5) "Deadly force may be used to prevent the escape of a fleeing suspect only when ... <u>suspect would pose an imminent danger of death or serious physical injury</u> ...unless the suspect is apprehended without delay..."</p>	<p data-bbox="773 1310 1092 1507">S.P.M. 8.200(4) "Deadly force may only be used in circumstances where threat of <u>death or serious physical injury to the officer or others is imminent.</u>"</p>	<p data-bbox="1122 1310 1442 1444">S.P.M. 8.100(1) "Officers shall use de-escalation tactics in order to reduce the need for force..."</p> <p data-bbox="1122 1465 1442 1724">S.P.M. 8.000(2) "When safe under the totality of circumstances, officers shall use De-Escalation Tactics in Order to Reduce the Need for Force. Additional guidance on how to reduce the need to use force may be found in Section 8.100."</p> <p data-bbox="1122 1745 1442 1871">S.P.M. 8.300-POL-4 FIREARMS (7) "Officers shall issue a verbal warning to the subject and</p>
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City	Immediacy (10 points)	Particularized Threat (10 points)	Last Resort (10 points)
Seattle (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No Immediacy Requirement (0 pts) ■ Fleeing Felon exception (5 pts) ■ Immediacy Required in all Circumstances (10 pts) 		<p>fellow officers prior to shooting firearm: Officers shall issue a verbal warning to the subject, other officers, and other individuals present, that a firearm will be shot and defer shooting the firearm a reasonable amount of time to allow the subject to comply with the warning.</p> <p>Exception: A verbal warning is not required if giving the warning would compromise the safety of the officer or others. In such circumstances, the deploying officer should document his/her reason for believing his/her safety would have been compromised in his/her use of force statement."</p> <p>S.P.M. USE OF FORCE DEFINITIONS 8.050</p> <p>"De-escalation: Taking action to stabilize situations and reduce the immediacy of the threat so that more time, options, and resources are available to resolve the situation. The goal of de-escalation is to gain the voluntary compliance of subjects, when feasible, and thereby reduce or eliminate the necessity to use physical force. See Section 8.100 for further guidance."</p> <p>S.P.M. DE-ESCALATION 8.100</p> <p>"The number of officers on scene may increase the available force options and may increase the ability to reduce the overall force used. Other examples include:</p>

City	Immediacy (10 points)	Particularized Threat (10 points)	Last Resort (10 points)
Seattle (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No Immediacy Requirement (0 pts) ■ Fleeing Felon exception (5 pts) ■ Immediacy Required in all Circumstances (10 pts) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Placing barriers between an uncooperative subject and an officer * Containing a threat * Moving from a position that exposes officers to potential threats to a safer position [...]"
	10	10	10

Seattle Final Grade: 30 Points

Denver



O.M. 105.00 USE OF FORCE POLICY

(3) CASE LAW

"a. Colorado law does not require an officer to retreat from an attack rather than resorting to physical force. A peace officer is expected to take appropriate action to handle a situation and is authorized to use the reasonable and appropriate force necessary to overcome resistance. The degree of force required may be different in different situations. (*Boykin V. People*, 22 CO. 496, 45 P. 419).

Law enforcement officers are permitted to use force to affect an arrest only to the extent that it is "objectively reasonable" under the circumstances (*Graham v. Connor*, 490 U. S. 386, 397, 109 S.Ct.1865, 104 L.Ed.2d 443)."

O.M. 105.00 USE OF FORCE POLICY

(1)(a) POLICY

O.M. 105.00 USE OF FORCE POLICY

(1)(a) POLICY

"An officer may use deadly force in the circumstances permitted by this policy when all reasonable alternatives appear impracticable and the officer reasonably believes that the use of deadly force is necessary.

[...]

An officer's decision to draw or exhibit a firearm should be based on the tactical situation and the officer's reasonable belief there is a substantial risk that the situation may escalate to the point where deadly force may be justified."

105.2 (quoting statutory language) "A peace officer is justified in using **deadly physical force** upon another person for a purpose specified in subsection (1) of this section only when he reasonably believes that it is necessary:

O.M. 105.00 USE OF FORCE POLICY

(1)(a) POLICY

"An officer may use deadly force in the circumstances permitted by this policy when all reasonable alternatives appear impracticable and the officer reasonably believes that the use of deadly force is necessary."

(1) POLICY

"The level of force applied must reflect the totality of circumstances surrounding the immediate situation. The officer need only select a level of force that is within the range of "objectively reasonable" options. Officers must rely on training, experience and assessment of the situation to decide an appropriate level of force to be applied. Reasonable and sound judgment will dictate the force option to be employed. Officers may either escalate or de-escalate the use of force as

City	Immediacy (10 points)	Particularized Threat (10 points)	Last Resort (10 points)
Denver (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No Immediacy Requirement (0 pts) ■ Fleeing Felon exception (5 pts) ■ Immediacy Required in all Circumstances (10 pts) <p>“[...] With these values in mind, an officer shall use only that degree of force necessary and reasonable under the circumstances. An officer may use deadly force in the circumstances permitted by this policy when all reasonable alternatives appear impracticable and the officer reasonably believes that the use of deadly force is necessary.”</p> <p>105.2 (quoting statutory language) “A peace officer is justified in using deadly physical force upon another person for a purpose specified in subsection (1) of this section only when he reasonably believes that it is necessary:</p> <p>a. To defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of deadly physical force; or</p> <p>b. To affect an arrest or prevent the escape from custody, of a person whom he reasonably believes: 1. Has committed or attempted to commit a felony involving the use of threatened use of deadly weapon; or 2. Is attempting to escape by the use of a deadly weapon; or 3. Otherwise indicates, except through a motor vehicle violation, that he is likely to endanger human life or to inflict serious bodily injury to another unless apprehended without delay.”</p>	<p>a. To defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of <u>deadly physical force</u>; or</p> <p>b. To affect an arrest or prevent the escape from custody, of a person whom he reasonably believes: 1. <u>Has committed or attempted to commit a felony involving the use of threatened use of deadly weapon</u>; or 2. Is attempting to escape by the use of a deadly weapon; or 3. Otherwise indicates, except through a motor vehicle violation, that he is <u>likely to endanger human life or to inflict serious bodily injury</u> to another unless apprehended without delay.”</p>	<p>the situation progresses or circumstances change. When a suspect is under control, either through the application of physical restraint or the suspect’s compliance, the degree of force shall be de-escalated accordingly.”</p>
	5	10	10

Denver Final Grade: 25 Points

Proportionality

City

Proportionality (25 Points)

Austin



P.M. 200.2 RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE POLICY

"While the type and extent of force may vary, it is the policy of this department that officers use only that amount of objectively reasonable force which appears necessary under the circumstances to successfully accomplish the legitimate law enforcement purpose in accordance with this policy."

P.M. 200.3 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

"An officer has no duty to retreat and is only justified in using deadly force against another when and to the extent the officer reasonably believes the deadly force is immediately necessary to (Tex. Penal Code § 9.51(c) and (e)):

- (a) Protect himself or others from what he reasonably believes would be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury."

Austin Final Grade: 25 Points

El Paso



P.M. 300 USE OF FORCE

"B. Standard. It is the policy of this Department that officers will use only that force that is objectively reasonable to effectively bring an incident under control while protecting the lives of the officer or other persons. In addition, it is recognized that officers who allow a situation to unnecessarily escalate or who fail to use force when warranted may endanger themselves, the community and fellow officers. The Department's guiding value when using force shall be reverence for all life. Deciding whether to utilize force when authorized in the conduct of official responsibilities is among the most critical decisions made by law enforcement officers. It is a decision which must be made quickly and under difficult, often unpredictable, and unique circumstances."

P.M. 300.4 PARAMETERS FOR USE OF DEADLY FORCE

"Deadly force, as a matter of Department policy (whether the officer is on or off duty), is used only in the following situations:

1. When necessary to protect the officer from what is reasonably believed by the officer, at the time, to be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury;
2. When necessary to protect another from what is reasonably believed by the officer, at the time, to be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury;"

El Paso Final Grade: 25 Points

City

Proportionality (25 Points)

Houston



G.O. 600-17(1)

"The circumstances justifying the initial use of force may change during the course of an event. It is the duty of all employees to constantly assess the situation and adjust the use of force accordingly."

G.O. 600-17(4)

"The use of deadly force will be limited to those circumstances in which officers reasonably believe it is necessary to protect themselves or others from the imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death."

Austin Final Grade: 25 Points

Fort Worth



G.O. 306.05 FORCE OPTIONS

"Under no circumstances will the force used by an officer be greater than necessary to make an arrest or a detention or to protect oneself or another, nor will the force be used longer than necessary to subdue the suspect, and deadly force shall not be used except as specifically provided in this directive."

G.O. 306.06 USE OF DEADLY FORCE

"A. The use of deadly force is authorized only when it is necessary for officers to protect themselves or others from an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury."

Fort Worth Final Grade: 25 Points

Dallas



G.O. 906.01 PHILOSOPHY

"B. Protection of human life is a primary goal of the Police Department; therefore, police officers have a responsibility to use only the degree of force necessary to protect and preserve life."

G.O. 906.02 USE OF DEADLY FORCE POLICY

"D. Authorization to Use Deadly Force – Officers will only use deadly force to protect themselves or another person from imminent death or serious bodily injury."

Dallas Final Grade: 25 Points

San Antonio



G.M. 501.05 APPLICATION OF FORCE

"C. The use of force by an officer can be viewed as a matrix of force options used in response to a subject's actions and behavior. The force matrix illustrates the relationship between a subject's actions and the officer's response. As force options move from lesser to greater levels, the risk of injury to the suspects and/or officers increase. The matrix is designed to assist officers in understanding how force can escalate."

City

Proportionality (25 Points)

San Antonio (continued)

See table: Deadly Force is last option, only allowed in response to Imminent Serious Bodily Injury/Death.

GM 501.05 F(3)

The de-escalation of force can be viewed as a direct relationship between a subject's resistance level to an officer's use of force level. As a subject decreases his or her level of resistance, the responding officer also decreases the level of force required to gain compliance.

G.M. 501.07 USE OF DEADLY FORCE

"B. The use of deadly force is authorized only to protect an officer or another person from what is reasonably believed to be an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury.

1. An officer with an honest and sincere personal belief his life or the life of another person is in imminent danger is justified in using deadly force to preserve that life."

San Antonio Final Grade: 25 Points

Los Angeles



S.O. NO. 5 AMENDING 556.01. DEADLY FORCE

"Law enforcement officers are authorized to use deadly force to:

- Protect themselves or others from what is reasonably believed to be an imminent threat of death or seriously bodily injury..."

Los Angeles Final Grade: 25 Points

San Diego



D.P. 1.04 V. PROCEDURES

"H. Use of Firearms

2. No officer shall discharge a firearm in the performance of duty except:

b. When the officer has a reasonable belief that a subject (or animal) poses an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person;"

D.P. 1.04 V. PROCEDURES

"E. The use of force by an officer can be viewed as a matrix of force options that can be used in response to a subject's actions and behavior."

D.P. 1.04 V. PROCEDURES

"F. The Force Matrix is broken into the following five levels:

[...]

5. Fifth level – officers defend themselves or others against the subject's life-threatening behavior with the use of deadly force."

San Diego Final Grade: 25 Points

City

Proportionality (25 Points)

San Francisco



G.O. 5.01 I. POLICY

"D. PROPORTIONALITY. When determining the appropriate level of force, officers shall, when feasible, balance the severity of the offense committed and the level of resistance based on the totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time. It is particularly important that officers apply proportionality and critical decision making when encountering a subject who is armed with a weapon other than a firearm."

G.O. 5.01 III CONSIDERATIONS GOVERNING ALL USES OF FORCE

"A.6. However, an officer is prohibited from using lethal force against a person who presents only a danger to himself/herself and does not pose an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury to another person or officer."

San Francisco Final Grade: 25 Points

San Jose



D.M. L 2600 USE OF FORCE

"...in situations where resistance, a threat to life or a threat of physical force against officers or others is encountered and verbal persuasion has not been effective, is not feasible or would appear to be ineffective, an officer may use objectively reasonable force."

D.M. L 2604 GENERAL RESPONSIBILITY WHEN FORCE IS USED

"Each situation is unique. The Department relies on the officer's judgment and discretion to employ an objectively reasonable level of force under each unique circumstance. Each incident in which force is used shall meet the conditions specified in this chapter. Officers need not retreat or desist in the reasonable use of force. There is no requirement that officers use a lesser intrusive force option before progressing to a more intrusive one, as long as the force option used is objectively reasonable under the circumstances at that time. When confronted by force or resistance, an officer may use an objectively reasonable higher level of force to overcome that resistance."

D.M. L 2638 DIRECT USE OF FIREARM

"An officer may discharge a firearm under any of the following circumstances:

[...]

- When deadly force is objectively reasonable in self-defense or in defense of another person's life
- When deadly force is objectively reasonable to effect the capture of, or prevent the escape or rescue of, a suspect whom the officer has reasonable cause to believe has committed a felony involving the use or a threat to use deadly force, and whom an objectively reasonable officer could believe would pose an imminent danger of death or serious physical injury to other persons if he or she were to escape."

San Jose Final Grade: 0 Points

City

Proportionality (25 Points)

Columbus



D.D. 2.01(I)(B)(1)

"Use of Force Levels of Control: 1. A progression of techniques used to control a suspect's actions. Levels of Control used by the Division of Police are: ... Level 8: Deadly force." (Deadly force is last option.)

D.D.2.01(II)(B)(1)

"Sworn personnel may use deadly force when the involved personnel have reason to believe the response is objectively reasonable to protect themselves or others from death or serious physical harm."

Columbus Final Grade: 25 Points

Charlotte



I.D.G. 600-020

"The Use of Force Continuum is a guideline for officers in making critical use of force decisions...In deciding which level of control an officer should use, the officer should reasonably believe that a lower level of control is not sufficient and a higher level of control is not reasonably necessary."

(Lethal Force is the last option only allowed in response to Aggravated Active Aggression, defined as "actions that are likely to result in the death or serious bodily injury to an officer.")

I.D.G. 600-018(IV)(A)(1)

"An officer may use deadly force only as follows:

1. When it appears to be reasonably necessary to defend him or himself or another person from what the officer reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of deadly physical force."

Charlotte Final Grade: 25 Points

Chicago



GO3-02 III (B)(3)

"Department members will use only the force that is proportional to the threat, actions, and level of resistance offered by a subject. This may include using greater force or a different type of force than that used by the subject. The greater the threat and the more likely that the threat will result in death or serious physical injury, the greater the level of force that may be necessary to overcome it. When or if the subject offers less resistance, however, the member will decrease the amount or type of force accordingly."

GO3-02 III (C)

"Last Resort: The use of deadly force is a last resort that is permissible only when necessary to protect against an imminent threat to life or to prevent great bodily harm to the member or another person."

Chicago Final Grade: 25 Points

City

Proportionality (25 Points)

Indianapolis



G.O. 1.30, Policy

"Officers may use reasonable force if the officer reasonably believes the force is necessary given the totality of the circumstances.

Officers may use deadly force only if the officer:

- A. Reasonably believes that the force is necessary to prevent the commission of a forcible felony; or
- B. Has probable cause to believe that the deadly force is necessary to effect an arrest of a person who the officer has probable cause to believe poses a threat of serious bodily injury to the officer or third person; and
- C. Has given a warning, if feasible, to the person against whom the deadly force is to be used."

G.O. 1.30, Definitions

"Forcible Felony – Defined by IC 35-31.5-2-138: "Forcible felony" means a felony that involves the use or threat of force against a human being, or in which there is imminent danger of bodily injury to a human being."

Indianapolis Final Grade: 0 Points

Jacksonville



ORDER 551.A. VERSION 2 RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE II.C.1

"a. Officers may use deadly force when the officer reasonably believes such force is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to themselves or another person;

b. Officers may use deadly force to apprehend a fleeing felon only when: (1) There is probable cause to believe the person fleeing committed a violent felony which involved the infliction or threatened infliction of great bodily harm or death, or the person fleeing escaped while being held in custody as a suspect or prisoner for a violent felony which involved the infliction or threatened infliction of great bodily harm or death; and (2) The officer reasonably believes the use of deadly force is necessary to prevent escape; and (3) The officer reasonably believes the failure to immediately apprehend the fleeing person will place the officer, another law enforcement officer, or any other person in imminent danger of death or great bodily harm."

Jacksonville Final Grade: 25 Points

Philadelphia



DIR. 10.1(I)(C)

"Police Officers shall not use deadly force against another person, unless they have an objectively reasonable belief that they must protect themselves or another person from death or serious bodily injury."

DIR. 10.1 (III)(B)

"The following [Use of Force Decision Chart] illustrates the amount of force an officer should use based on the suspect's behavior and threat ... The suspect's threat is the primary factor in choosing a force option."

City

Proportionality (25 Points)

Philadelphia (continued)

DIR. 10.1 (IV)

"SPECIFIC PROHIBITIONS A. Police officers shall not draw their firearms unless they reasonably believe an immediate threat for serious bodily injury or death to themselves or another person exists."

Philadelphia Final Grade: 25 Points

Phoenix



O.O. 1.5(4)(H)

"Employees may use deadly force under the following circumstances: In situations where the employee must overcome an attack the officer reasonably believes would produce serious physical injury or death to the employee or another person."

Phoenix Final Grade: 25 Points

New York



P.G. 203-12(A)

"Police officers shall not use deadly physical force against another person unless they have probable cause to believe they must protect themselves or another person present from imminent death or serious physical injury."

P.G. 203-12

"Uniformed members of the service should use only the minimal amount of force necessary to protect human life."

New York Final Grade: 25 Points

Seattle



S.P.M. 8.000(4)

"Proportional: The level of force applied must reflect the totality of circumstances surrounding the situation, including the presence of imminent danger to officers or others. The more immediate the threat and the more likely that the threat will result in death or serious physical injury, the greater the level of force that may be objectively reasonable and necessary to counter it."

S.P.M. 8.200(4)

"Use of Deadly Force: Deadly force may only be used in circumstances where threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or others is imminent. A danger is imminent when an objectively reasonable officer would conclude [...]"

Seattle Final Grade: 25 Points

City

Proportionality (25 Points)

Denver



O.M. 105.00 USE OF FORCE POLICY

(2) STATE STATUTES

"a. C.R.S. §18-1-707 states in the pertinent part: Use of physical force in making an arrest or in preventing an escape:

[...]

2. A peace officer is justified in using deadly physical force upon another person for a purpose specified in subsection (1) of this section only when he reasonably believes that it is necessary:

a. To defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of deadly physical force; or

b. To affect an arrest or prevent the escape from custody, of a person whom he reasonably believes:

1. Has committed or attempted to commit a felony involving the use or threatened use of a deadly weapon; or
2. Is attempting to escape by the use of a deadly weapon; or
3. Otherwise indicates, except through a motor vehicle violation, that he is likely to endanger human life or to inflict serious bodily injury to another unless apprehended without delay. (The Denver Police Department policy on use of deadly force in this situation is more restrictive than state law – see OMS 105.05(5)."

Denver Final Grade: 0 Points

Accountability

Accountability (25 points)

- Internal Reporting (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (7 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (8 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (25 points)

City

Austin



INTERNAL REPORTING (5 POINTS)

P.M. 211.4(A)

"Involved employees shall notify their supervisor as soon as practicable of any force incident or allegation of use of force."

Austin Final Grade: 5 Points

El Paso



INTERNAL REPORTING (5 POINTS)

P.M. 300.6 PROCEDURE

"In all use of force (UOF) incidents:

A. Officer Responsibility. Officer(s) shall: [...]

3. Notify a supervisor as soon as safely possible; and
4. Complete the incident report in I Leads, to include indicating "Y" in the "UOF by Any Officer" box and completing the "UOF Reported To:" field.

B. Supervisor Responsibility. Supervisor(s) who are not involved in the incident shall:

1. Conduct a preliminary investigation at the scene if possible;
2. Review the incident report for proper use of force (UOF) reporting and documentation in I Leads; and
3. Document the use of force (UOF) incident in Blue Team within 5 calendar days of the date of the documented incident, unless Otherwise directed by IAD or the applicable chain of command."

El Paso Final Grade: 5 Points

City

Accountability (25 points)

- Internal Reporting (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (7 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (8 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (25 points)

Houston



INTERNAL REPORTING (5 POINTS)

G.O. 200-16 FIREARM AND SOFT-IMPACT WEAPON DISCHARGES

2. Internal Affairs/Central Intake Office (hereafter referred to as IAD) and Homicide Division investigators shall immediately be sent to the scene to conduct an investigation if any of the following incidents occur inside the city limits of Houston:

- An officer intentionally discharges a firearm (other than when the discharge is directed toward and animal and does not result in any bodily injury or SBI to any person).
- An officer accidentally discharges a firearm and it results in bodily injury or SBI to a person.
- An officer discharges a soft-impact weapon, whether intentionally or accidentally, and it results in SBI to a person."

G.O. 600-17 (9) NOTIFICATION OF REPORT-ABLE FORCE:

"Anytime an involved officer uses reportable force (RF), whether on duty or off duty including during extra employment, an on-duty supervisor shall be notified as set forth below."

Houston Final Grade: 5 Points

Fort Worth



INTERNAL REPORTING (5 POINTS)

G.O. 306.07 REPORTING USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

"A. All use of force incidents which result in injury to any person, involves the use of a physical control method that includes a strike or the grounding/ takedown of a subject, or any use of a weapon to control a subject shall be reported and identified as

1. "Use of Force"

- Officers shall report the full details of the use of force in a related RMS report with the appropriate title in the "Nature of Call" field."

G.O. 356 CRITICAL POLICE INCIDENT

MANDATORY EXTERNAL REPORTING ONLY WHEN DEATH OR INJURY RESULTS FROM USE OF LETHAL FORCE (8 POINTS)

G.O. 356.08 GRAND JURY REVIEW

- All incidents resulting in the death of a person which involves a police officer acting in an official capacity shall be submitted to the Grand Jury for review with the exception of those deaths ruled as suicide or natural causes by the County Medical Examiner or appropriate investigating body. In the event of a death ruled as a suicide or natural causes, the decision to submit the investigation to the Grand Jury shall be made by the District Attorney's Office in the county of occurrence.

Accountability (25 points)

- Internal Reporting (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (7 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (8 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (25 points)

City

Fort Worth (continued)

- B. A critical police incident resulting in serious bodily injury but not death of a person, which involves a police officer acting in an official capacity, may be submitted to the Grand Jury for review upon recommendation by a Deputy Chief or Assistant Chief and concurrence by the Chief of Police.
- C. The department shall furnish to the appropriate District Attorney's Office, upon their request, all criminal investigative material associated with any incident which resulted in injury to a person involving a police officer acting in an official capacity.

Fort Worth Final Grade: 13 Points

Dallas



INTERNAL REPORTING (5 POINTS)

G.O. 317.00 INVESTIGATIONS OF OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTINGS, SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH INCIDENTS

"When a Dallas police officer becomes involved in an incident in which either the officer or another person is seriously injured or killed, or where a death or serious injury occurs to a person in police custody, two different investigations will be conducted... A criminal investigation will be conducted by the investigative unit having responsibility for the offense and an administrative investigation will be conducted by the Internal Affairs Division. Investigations will be conducted as outlined in the sections that follow."

MANDATORY EXTERNAL CONTACT FOR ALL INSTANCES OF USE OF LETHAL FORCE (7 POINTS)

G.O. 317.01 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

A. The Crimes Against Persons Division, Special Investigations Unit, will conduct a criminal investigation when, in the City of Dallas:

[...]

5. Any time an officer intentionally discharges his firearm, the Special Investigations Unit of the Crimes Against Persons Division will have full investigative responsibility.

[...]

G.O. 317.02 STAGES OF THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

"R. A member of the Media Relations Unit will coordinate with the supervisor-in-charge and prepare a summary of the facts of the case for issuance to the news media. The Media Relations Unit will also be responsible for issuing a summary to the media when the results of the departmental investigation are completed."

Dallas Final Grade: 12 Points

City

Accountability (25 points)

- Internal Reporting (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (7 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (8 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (25 points)

San Antonio



INTERNAL REPORTING (5 POINTS)

G.M.5.01.02 POLICY

"C. The San Antonio Police Department requires all officers to document use of force incidents on SAPD Form #62- UOF, Use of Force Report, in accordance with this procedure. The Department also requires supervisors to respond to the scene of use of force incidents and to review all Use of Force Reports, to ensure the application of force conforms to established guidelines and departmental policy and procedures."

San Antonio Final Grade: 5 Points

Los Angeles



INTERNAL REPORTING (5 POINTS) - NOT INCLUDED IN TOTAL

P.M. 796.05 INVESTIGATING OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITY - FORCE INVESTIGATION DIVISION CONTROL NUMBER.

"The officer responsible for conducting the administrative investigation of a FID incident shall:

- Obtain a Force Investigation Division (FID) control number from Administrative Section, FID.
- Place the FID control number on all related administrative reports.

Note: The FID control number shall not appear on the reports related to the criminal investigation.

- Prepare and forward a news release to Media Relations Section, Media Relations and Community Affairs Group, Office of Operations, and the Use of Force Review Board Coordinator, Office of Administrative Services; and,
- In all cases where an individual sustains a gunshot wound, and in other FID cases as appropriate."

MANDATORY EXTERNAL REPORTING FOR ALL INSTANCES OF USE OF LETHAL FORCE (25 POINTS)

P.M.792.05 DEFINITIONS

"Categorical Use of Force: A CUOF is defined as:

An incident involving the use of deadly force (e.g., discharge of a firearm) by a Department employee ..."

P.M.794.39 DISTRIBUTION OF REPORT.

"The original and all copies of the final FID administrative report must be marked 'CONFIDENTIAL.' The Commanding Officer, FID, will retain the original and distribute copies to the Office of the Inspector General (for the Board of Police Commissioners), Legal Affairs Division, and the Department's Use of Force Review Board."

Accountability (25 points)

- Internal Reporting (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (7 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (8 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (25 points)

City

Los Angeles (continued)

P.M.794.37

FORCE INVESTIGATION DIVISION-INVESTIGATIONS.

"Liaison with the District Attorney and Inspector General. The assigned FID investigator or his supervisor shall liaise with the assigned deputy district attorney and Inspector General to ensure that both are briefed and allowed to observe the investigation."

Los Angeles Final Grade: 25 Points

San Diego



INTERNAL REPORTING (5 POINTS)

D.P. 1.04 VI.

REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

"A. Officers who use force shall ensure that detailed, accurate reports (arrest, detention, or ARJIS-9) describing the force used and all of the circumstances and facts surrounding the use of that force are prepared, including, but not limited to, factors listed in the Force Matrix section of this procedure. In addition, force effectiveness statistical data is also collected whenever force is used.

[...]

B. Reportable Force

For reporting purposes, the following are considered use of force incidents requiring a report: [...]

E. Whenever physical force used by an officer results in an injury that necessitates medical treatment of any person, the officer shall immediately contact a field supervisor (Refer to Department Procedure 6.01, Handcuffing, Restraining,

Searching, and Transporting Procedures).

[...]

3. If the Watch Commander or field lieutenant deems the incident to be of significant magnitude, Internal Affairs will be notified and given the opportunity to respond and conduct an on-scene investigation.

4. If Internal Affairs responds to the scene, the Watch Commander shall immediately telephone the Police Officers' Association and report the general nature of the incident."

San Diego Final Grade: 5 Points

City

San Francisco



Accountability (25 points)

- Internal Reporting (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (7 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (8 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (25 points)

INTERNAL REPORTING (5 POINTS)

G.O. 5.01 VII. USE OF FORCE REPORTING

"A. REPORTABLE USES OF FORCE. Officers shall report any use of force involving physical controls when 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. Officers shall also report any use of force involving the use of personal body weapons, chemical agents, impact weapons, ERIWs, vehicle interventions, K-9 bites, and firearms. Additionally, officers shall report the intentional pointing of firearms at a subject.

1. NOTIFICATION OF USE OF FORCE. An officer shall notify his/her supervisor immediately or as soon as practical of any reportable use of force. A supervisor shall be notified if an officer receives an allegation of excessive force."

G.O. 8.11(II)(C)

INVESTIGATIONS

"1. Officer-involved shootings. The Homicide Detail and the Management Control Division shall respond immediately and conduct a timely investigation into every officer-involved shooting. These investigations shall utilize the same numbering system, and be consistent with each other, e.g., 03-01 (first O.I.S. of 2003), 03-02 (second O.I.S. of 2003) etc.

2. Officer-involved discharges. The Commanding Officer of the member involved shall contact the Management Control Division and obtain an O.I.D. number. The report prepared by the Commanding Officer of the member involved shall reflect the M.C.D. issued O.I.D. number. The final report submitted shall be routed through channels, to the Management Control Division for evaluation prior to review by the Chief of Police."

MANDATORY EXTERNAL REPORTING ONLY WHEN DEATH OR INJURY RESULTS FROM USE OF LETHAL FORCE (8 POINTS)

II. B. INVESTIGATION PROTOCOL

1. Criminal investigations. Investigations to determine if there was criminal conduct on the part of the involved officer(s) are conducted separately by the homicide Detail and the Office of the District Attorney.

(III)(C)

"As soon as practical after an officer-involved shooting occurring within the City and County of San Francisco, the following notifications shall be made: [...]

3. [...]

d. District Attorney's Office"

G.O. 8.12 IN-CUSTODY DEATHS

I. Definitions A. In-Custody Death. Any death that occurs when a person is restrained by law enforcement personnel by means of (1) physical restraint and/or any use of force, as defined by Department Policy (DGO 5.01), ...

B. Investigation Protocol. The investigation into an In-Custody Death will be generally divided into separate investigations, criminal and administrative.

Accountability (25 points)

- Internal Reporting (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (7 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (8 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (25 points)

City

San Francisco (continued)

1. Criminal Investigation. Investigations to determine if there is any criminal conduct on the part of any participant. This investigation will be conducted separately by the Homicide Detail and the Office of the District Attorney."

San Francisco Final Grade: 13 Points

San Jose



INTERNAL REPORTING (5 POINTS)

D.M. L 2645 REPORTABLE FORCE BY DEPARTMENT MEMBERS – REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

"A.1. A Department member who uses deadly force, including the discharge of a firearm, resulting in injury or death, will be interviewed by the Homicide Unit, and the interview will be recorded."

"When an Officer-Involved Incident occurs, it shall be conducted consistent with the most recently published Santa Clara County Police Chiefs' Association Officer-Involved Incident Guidelines. The Department member will be interviewed by the Homicide Unit and the supplemental report for the Department member's statement as well as the automated use of force template will be completed by the Homicide detective who conducted the interview."

MANDATORY EXTERNAL REPORTING ONLY WHEN DEATH OR INJURY RESULTS FROM USE OF LETHAL FORCE (8 POINTS)

D.M. L 8512 SAN JOSE UNIFIED POLICE OFFICER FIREARMS DISCHARGE

"[...]"

- Not Resulting in Injury or Death: When a firearm is discharged but does not result in injury or death, the incident is handled according to DM Section L 2601 (Use of Force, General Provisions).
- Resulting in Injury or Death: When a firearm is discharged resulting in injury or death to any person, the incident is handled according to DM Section L 4700

(Officer Involved Shooting)."

D.M L 4703 NOTIFICATION

The following department members are responsible for performing notifications as indicated:

[...]

ASSIGNED AREA LIEUTENANT: The assigned area lieutenant is responsible for the following notifications:

[...]

District Attorney Investigator: During normal business hours (0800-1700, Monday to Friday) the Chief Investigator, or a designee, in the District Attorney's Office is contacted directly. During non-business

City

Accountability (25 points)

- Internal Reporting (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (7 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (8 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (25 points)

San Jose (continued)

hours, Communications is contacted and requested to notify the supervising District Attorney Investigator on-call who will then assign an investigator.

D.M. L 4705 DISTRICT ATTORNEY INVOLVEMENT

"Properly prepared case reports will be submitted to the District Attorney's Office and may subsequently be submitted to the Grand Jury.

In addition, the District Attorney's investigator is authorized to monitor the investigative process employed by the Department, including monitoring at the scene of the shooting."

San Jose Final Grade: 13 Points

Columbus



INTERNAL REPORTING (5 POINTS)

D.D. 2.01 II A

7. "All uses of force shall be reported consistent with Division policies. Involved personnel shall notify an available on-duty Division supervisor in the following descending order:

- a. Their immediate supervisor;
- b. Another sworn supervisor within their chain of command; or
- c. Any other sworn Division supervisor, who may personally conduct the investigation or may notify a supervisor in the involved officer's chain of command to conduct the investigation"

MANDATORY EXTERNAL REPORTING ONLY WHEN DEATH OR INJURY RESULTS FROM USE OF LETHAL FORCE (8 POINTS)

D.D. 2.01 II B 9.

"Investigations of uses of force resulting in death shall be forwarded to the county prosecutor in the county in which the incident occurred. That prosecutor will determine if the case will be presented to a grand jury."

D.D. 2.01 III F

Use of Force Resulting in Serious Physical Harm to or Death of a Human

4. "Critical Response Team

- e. Forward copies of the investigative packet as follows:

(l) One copy to the appropriate county prosecutor."

Columbus Final Grade: 13 Points

Accountability (25 points)

- Internal Reporting (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (7 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (8 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (25 points)

City

Charlotte



INTERNAL REPORTING (5 POINTS)

D.G. 600-018(V)

"PROCEDURES FOLLOWING THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE

"B. Duty to Report Use of Deadly Force

Any officer who uses deadly force, or witnesses another officer use deadly force, will immediately contact his or her supervisor.

C. Officer Involved Shooting Team (OIST)

1. OIST will assume the overall responsibility for conducting an investigation whenever an officer uses deadly force resulting in a subject's injury or death.

2. Any investigation conducted by OIST will be pursuant to the written protocol adopted by the Chief of Police, or designee.

D. Internal Affairs Bureau

Whenever an officer uses deadly force, the Internal Affairs Bureau will be responsible for conducting an administrative investigation."

Charlotte Final Grade: 5 Points

Chicago



INTERNAL REPORTING (5 POINTS) – NOT ADDED TO TOTAL

GO3-02-02 III (A)

INCIDENTS REQUIRING THE COMPLETION OF A TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT

"A Tactical Response Report is required to be completed for the following reportable use of force incidents involving a sworn member or detention aide in the performance of his or her duties:

1. All use of force incidents involving:

- a. a subject who is injured or alleges injury resulting from the member's use of a force option.
- b. the active resistance of a subject.

[...]

2. All incidents involving a Department member's: a. discharge of a firearm, impact munitions, Taser, OC spray or other chemical weapons.

- b. use of canines as a force option.
- c. use of a Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD) acoustic transmission to cause discomfort as a compliance technique.
- d. use of strikes with an impact weapon, kicks, knee strikes, elbow strikes, closed hand strikes or punches, takedowns, and other direct mechanical actions or techniques."

City

Accountability (25 points)

- Internal Reporting (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (7 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (8 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (25 points)

Chicago (continued)

GO3-02-02 V

B. "Investigatory Responsibility. For reportable use of force incidents, the following ranked supervisor will be responsible for the investigation of the incident and completion and approval of all TRR-Is from the same incident: 1. The exempt-level incident commander will review and approve the following types of incidents: a. the discharge of a firearm or impact munitions by a Department member, excluding discharges to destroy an animal; b. a member's use of force, by whatever means, that results in serious injury or death of any individual"

MANDATORY EXTERNAL CONTACT FOR ALL INSTANCES OF USE OF LETHAL FORCE (7 POINTS) – NOT ADDED TO TOTAL

GO3-02-02 V (C)(2)

d. "A notification to IPRA/COPA is required for all incidents involving: (1) the use of deadly force, (2) the discharge of a firearm, (3) the discharge of a Taser, (4) the use of excessive force or an allegation of excessive force, and (5) the death or life-threatening injury to a member of the public that resulted directly from an action or intentional omission of a Department member."

MANDATORY EXTERNAL REPORTING FOR ALL INSTANCES OF USE OF LETHAL FORCE (25 POINTS)

GO3-02-03

FIREARMS DISCHARGE INCIDENTS INVOLVING SWORN MEMBERS

II. "Investigative Authority

A. Pursuant to Section 2-78-120(c) of the Municipal Code of the City of Chicago, COPA will conduct investigations into all incidents, including those in which no allegation of misconduct is made, in which a Department member discharges a firearm in a manner that potentially could strike another individual."

Chicago Final Grade: 25 Points

Accountability (25 points)

- Internal Reporting (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (7 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (8 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (25 points)

City

Indianapolis



INTERNAL REPORTING (5 POINTS)

G.O. 1.30 (IV)

FIREARMS USE AND DISCHARGE

C. "All discharges from department-authorized firearms, on-duty or off-duty, except for training and/or qualification purposes, shall be immediately reported to an on-duty supervisor by the involved officer in the most expedient method possible. The on-duty supervisor shall make appropriate notification to his/her district commander or designee, respond to the scene of the incident, and conduct an investigation."

G.O. 1.31

DEADLY FORCE III. TYPES OF INVESTIGATIONS

A. "If a firearm is discharged in an attempt to destroy an animal, or accidentally resulting in no injury to a person, the involved officer shall prepare an incident report and a Blue Team entry documenting the circumstances surrounding the firearms discharge.

[...]

2. The Blue Team entry will be forwarded to the investigating supervisor within seventy-two (72) hours.

3. The investigating supervisor shall respond to the scene and conduct a preliminary investigation regarding the use of force

[...]

C. IMPD firearms discharges causing injury or death involve the following investigations:

1. The Homicide Section will investigate and properly document all officer-involved firearms discharges resulting in injury or death, including attempts."

Indianapolis Final Grade: 5 Points

Jacksonville



INTERNAL REPORTING (5 POINTS)

ORDER 551.A.

VERSION 2 RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE

P. Response to Officer Involved Shootings and Deadly Force Incidents

1. "The Homicide/Cold Case Team shall respond and conduct a complete investigation for any of the following incidents:

- a. Any time a member of the JSO intentionally discharges a firearm at a person while acting in the capacity of a Sheriff's Office employee;
- b. Any time a member of the JSO accidentally discharges a firearm resulting in a person being shot;

City

Accountability (25 points)

- Internal Reporting (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (7 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (8 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (25 points)

Jacksonville (continued)

- c. Any time a member of the JSO takes some action against another person that results in death or life-threatening injuries while acting in the capacity of a Sheriff's Office employee;

[...]

3. The original offense report will be prepared by the Homicide/Cold Case team or other designated Homicide team, at the direction of the Homicide Unit Commander.

[...]

- d. In incidents involving an intentional discharge of a firearm, the RTR Report in ARMOR will be prepared by the Homicide/Cold Case team or other designated Homicide team, at the direction of the Homicide Unit Commander. Any and all applicable RTR reports will be completed using the originating CCR number."

MANDATORY EXTERNAL CONTACT ONLY WHEN DEATH OR INJURY RESULTS FROM USE OF LETHAL FORCE (5 POINTS)

ORDER 551.A.

VERSION 2 RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE

P. Response to Officer Involved Shootings and Deadly Force Incidents

5. "The Homicide/Cold Case team supervisor will be responsible for requesting the on-call Homicide Assistant State Attorney to respond to officer involved shootings or incidents resulting in serious injury or death.

- a. All sworn statements taken from witnesses shall be coordinated with the on-call Homicide Assistant State Attorney, prior to taking such statements; and

[...]

6. The Homicide/Cold Case team supervisor will be responsible for notifying the City's Deputy or Assistant General Counsel of incidents in which an officer takes some action against another person resulting in death or life-threatening injuries."

Jacksonville Final Grade: 10 Points

City

Accountability (25 points)

- Internal Reporting (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (7 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (8 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (25 points)

Philadelphia



INTERNAL REPORTING (5 POINTS)

DIR. 10(5)(A)

REPORTING DISCHARGES OF FIREARMS

"A. The discharge of any firearm, whether accidental or intentional, by sworn personnel on duty or off duty (except test or target fire at a bona fide pistol range or lawfully hunting game) will be reported as follows: 1. The officer who fired the weapon will:

- Immediately notify Police Radio of the occurrence and provide pertinent information regarding the need for supervisory personnel and emergency equipment if required.
- Inform the first Supervisor on the scene of the location(s) of the crime scene(s) and the general circumstances relative to the preservation and collection of physical evidence."

DIR. 10(6)

INVESTIGATION OF POLICE DISCHARGES:

"A. The OISI Unit will:

- Investigate all cases involving the discharge of firearms by law enforcement personnel occurring within the confines of Philadelphia."

MANDATORY EXTERNAL CONTACT FOR ALL INSTANCES OF USE OF LETHAL FORCE (7 POINTS)

DIR. (9)

RELEASE OF INFORMATION REGARDING OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTINGS (OIS)

- "A. A press conference will be held by the police commissioner or designee within 72 hours of an officer involved shooting in which an individual was killed or wounded. An official press statement will be released by the Police Commissioner or designee within 72 hours of an incident when an on duty accidental discharge occurs or when an individual was shot at but not struck as a result of a weapons discharge by a member of the Department. The information will include the officer's name, years of service, assignment and duty status. ...
2. The release will contain a preliminary summary stating the circumstances of the incident known at the time and based on the facts collected and confirmed by the investigator. The release will provide a brief synopsis of the incident, conditions (injuries) of the individual, charges (if applicable), and the proceeding steps of the investigation. The names of the individual suspect or the officer will be released unless there are public safety concerns.
3. A preliminary summary based on the facts collected and confirmed by the investigators will be placed on the Philadelphia Police Department's website in the OIS (Officer Involved Shooting) section of the site."

Philadelphia Final Grade: 12 Points

City

Accountability (25 points)

- Internal Reporting (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (7 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (8 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (25 points)

Phoenix



INTERNAL REPORTING (5 POINTS)

O.O. 1.5(4)(H)

"Notifications: Employees who discharge any firearm will make a verbal report to a supervisor as soon as possible and submit a written report as soon as practical ... The employee's bureau/precinct commander or the duty commander will be advised of the weapons discharge incident."

O.O. 1.5(6)

B. Use of Force Report

"(2) Supervisors will initiate the Use of Force Report within 7 days of notification of the incident.

(3) Use of Force reports will be submitted up to commander approval within 30 days of initiation of the report."

O.O. 1.5(7)

SHOOTINGS AND OTHER CRITICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

"A. Required Reports - Supervisors will complete the following reports:

Shooting Investigation (if applicable; see section 7.E of this order)

Use of Force Report

B. Investigation and Reporting Responsibilities:

Shooting and Use of Force Incidents Resulting in Death or Serious injury: All shootings and use of force incidents resulting in death or serious injury involving employees of this Department will be investigated concurrently by the following:

- Professional Standards Bureau (PSB)
- Completes the Use of Force Report
- Involved employee's supervisor
- Violent Crimes Bureau (VCB) / Homicide Unit
- Incident Review Unit (IRU)"

MANDATORY EXTERNAL CONTACT ONLY WHEN DEATH OR INJURY RESULTS FROM USE OF LETHAL FORCE (5 POINTS)

O.O. 3.1 SERIOUS INCIDENT POLICY:

"2. Definitions: A. Serious Incident- Involves death, serious injury (hospitalization), officer-involved shootings, prolonged or violent tactical operations, major disaster scenes. Etc.

City

Accountability (25 points)

- Internal Reporting (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (7 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (8 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (25 points)

Phoenix (continued)

O.O. 3.1 SERIOUS INCIDENT POLICY:

"5. On-Scene Briefings: A. Primary Briefing- The following personnel will participate in the primary briefing:

- Assigned criminal investigators
- Phoenix police management
- Country Attorney's Office representative
- PSB Investigator/s and supervisor/s
- Phoenix Police Media Relations Personnel."

Phoenix Final Grade: 10 Points

New York City



INTERNAL REPORTING (5 POINTS)

P.G.221-04 FIREARMS DISCHARGE BY UNIFORMED MEMBERS OF THE SERVICE

"PROCEDURE: When a uniformed member of the service discharges a firearm, either on or off-duty:

[...]

UNIFORMED MEMBER OF THE SERVICE: 2. Request patrol supervisor, precinct of occurrence and safeguard the scene.

[...]

DESK OFFICER: 10. Notify precinct/police service area/transit district commanding officer/executive officer, Operations Unit, patrol borough command, Internal Affairs

Bureau Command Center and precinct detective squad, without waiting for details.

[...]

COMMANDING OFFICER, FORCE INVESTIGATION DIVISION

25. Upon completion of the firearms discharge investigation, prepare an initial report on Typed Letter-head, addressed to the First Deputy Commissioner, as per the Force Investigation Division Manual."

MANDATORY EXTERNAL CONTACT FOR ALL INSTANCES OF USE OF LETHAL FORCE (7 POINTS)

P.G.221-04 "FORCE INVESTIGATION DIVISION SUPERVISOR

20. Notify District Attorney's Office in all shooting cases.

- a. Confer with District Attorney before interviewing uniformed member(s) of the service."

New York Final Grade: 12 Points

City

Accountability (25 points)

- Internal Reporting (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (7 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (8 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (25 points)

Seattle



INTERNAL REPORTING (5 POINTS)

P.M. 8.400(1)

"USE-OF-FORCE REPORTING:

All uses of force are reportable except de minimus force.

[...]

1. Officers Shall Report all Uses of Force Except De Minimus Force Officers shall thoroughly document all reportable uses of force to the best of their ability, including a description of each force application."

P.M 8.400-TSK-15

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FIT UNIT SERGEANT DURING A TYPE III INVESTIGATION (FIREARMS DISCHARGE)

"3. Coordinates with the On-Scene Sergeant to make sure that a General Offense report on the incident is immediately routed to the FIT * If any video appears to be missing, calls the IT Unit immediately to request a review of the fail safe."

P.M 8.400-TSK-18

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DUTY CAPTAIN DURING A TYPE III INVESTIGATION (FIREARMS DISCHARGE):

"During the investigation of a firearms discharge, the duty captain:

1. Verifies that the following notifications are made:
 - Section captain of the involved officer(s)
 - Assistant Chief of the involved officer(s)' bureau
 - Office of the Chief
 - Chief of Staff
 - Public Affairs Unit"

Seattle Final Grade: 5 Points

City

Accountability (25 points)

- Internal Reporting (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (7 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (8 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (25 points)

Denver



INTERNAL REPORTING (5 POINTS)

O.M. 105.00

USE OF FORCE POLICY

5. POLICY “[...] Officers who use force as described in the Colorado Revised Statutes or the Operations Manual of the Denver Police Department must immediately report the circumstances to a command or supervisory officer and comply with all reporting requirements.

O.M. 105.02

USE OF FORCE PROCEDURES

“(1) DUTY TO REPORT Officers shall immediately report the circumstances of all resistances or incidents involving use of force to a supervisor or command officer. The supervisor or command officer shall ensure that all sections of the Denver Police Department Operations Manual and the Colorado Revised Statutes have been followed.

- a. The Use of Force Report DPD 12, the related supervisory investigation and reports are required in any of the following circumstances:
 6. An officer discharges a firearm other than in training or for bona fide recreational purposes.
 7. A person is injured or dies while in custody. See OMS 301.13, In-Custody Incident Investigations and OMS 301.14(8), In-Custody Death Investigations.
 8. A person is injured or complains of injury as a result of use of any physical force including the use of any weapon, chemical agent or deployment of a police service dog.
 9. A defendant is charged with resistance and/or assault and a police officer is listed as the victim.
 - a. In any case of assault on a police officer, “Investigation of Assault” will be charged, except when citing directly using DRMC 38-93 Assault. The suspect should not be charged with resistance or any additional charges at this time. Details of the incident, including any additional charges, will be described in narrative form on the Unified Summons and Complaint.
 10. An officer encounters an individual with obvious injuries, and the circumstances of the encounter coupled with the nature of the injuries are such that the person may claim the injuries resulted from contact with the officer.
- 11. An officer applies force through use of the following**, whether an arrest is or is not made:
 - a. Any tool, object or device used as an impact weapon
 - b. Carotid compression technique
 - c. Chemical agent
 - d. Pepper Ball System
 - e. ERD/TASER
 - f. Shotgun or forty (40) mm less lethal round
 - g. Police service dog

City

Accountability (25 points)

- Internal Reporting (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (5 points)
- Mandatory External Contact for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (7 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting Only When Death or Injury Results from Use of Lethal Force (8 points)
- Mandatory External Reporting for all Instances of Use of Lethal Force (25 points)

Denver (continued)

- h. Hand strike, leg thrust/kick
- i. RIPPTM restraint devices"

MANDATORY EXTERNAL CONTACT FOR ALL INSTANCES OF USE OF LETHAL FORCE (7 POINTS)

O.M. 105.04 SHOOTING BY AND/OR OF POLICE OFFICERS

(1) When any law enforcement officer, regardless of agency or department, discharges a firearm as a result of contact with a person, whether or not a death or wounding occurs, officers shall immediately notify the Denver 911 dispatcher.

[...]

- a. The dispatcher will immediately follow Denver 911 procedures by notifying the following as required:

[...]

7. The on-call District Attorney.

301.13

IN CUSTODY INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

...

- b. When a person is in the custody of law enforcement in the City and County of Denver suffers a potentially life-threatening injury or death[t]he dispatcher will notify the following person(s) as required:...7. The on-call district attorney.

Denver Final Grade: 12 Points

**WE DEMAND
OUR LIVES BE FREE
OF POLICE VIOLENCE**

LYNCH LAW U.S.A.
GEORGE FLOYD

MURDERED
ERIC G
MURDERED
IT ME

SILENCE
IS
VIOLENCE

MARTIAL LAW THREATS
REVOLUTIONARY
INTERNATIONALIST JUSTICE