


2024 Session II eLearning Assignment

1. 2024 Session II eLearning Assignment



1.1 2024 Preload

2024 Session II
e-Learning Assignment



This e-Learning assignment reviews:

- Reinforcing de-escalation strategies
- Effectively interacting with individuals in crisis
- Applying and appropriately reporting uses of force
- Identifying and conducting proper searches and seizures
- Adhering to Bias-Free Policing principles



Notes:

The 2024 Session two e-learning assignment reviews:

Reinforcing de-escalation strategies.

Effectively interacting with individuals in crisis.

Applying and appropriately reporting uses of force.

Identifying and conducting proper searches and seizures.

And adhering to Bias-Free Policing principles.

1.2 CDP Mission



CLEVELAND DIVISION OF POLICE MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Cleveland Division of Police is to serve as guardians of the Cleveland community. Guided by the Constitution, we shall enforce the law, maintain order, and protect the lives, property, and rights of all people. We shall carry out our duties with a reverence for human life and in partnership with members of the community through professionalism, respect, integrity, dedication and excellence in policing.


Notes:


We are guided by our Division's mission statement.


The mission of the Cleveland Division of Police is to serve as guardians of the Cleveland community. Guided by the Constitution, we shall enforce the law, maintain order, and protect the lives, property, and rights of all people. We shall carry out our duties with a reverence for human life and in partnership with members of the community through professionalism, respect, integrity, dedication and excellence in policing.


1.3 Course Instructions

Course Instructions



 Slides To advance the slides, use the next or previous button located on the lower right of the screen


 Case Studies We will use case studies during this course to help enhance your understanding of the material

 Completion You need to complete all components of this assignment. It should take you about 30-40 minutes to complete

Notes:

1.4 Course Objectives

Course Objectives



- 01 Identify officer requirements for the wearable camera system policy
- 02 Understand the three types of resistance and the levels of force
- 03 Recognize strategic communication used to de-escalate an encounter
- 04 Recognize reporting requirements when using force

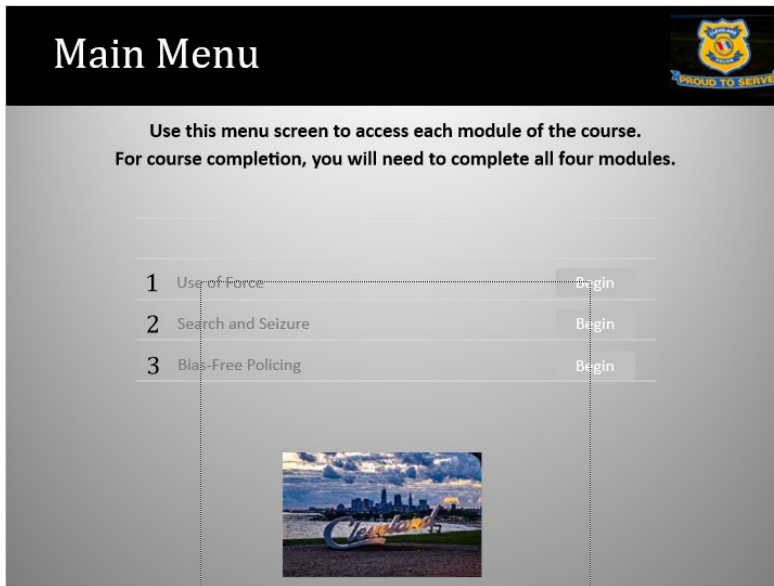
Notes:

1.5 Course Objectives



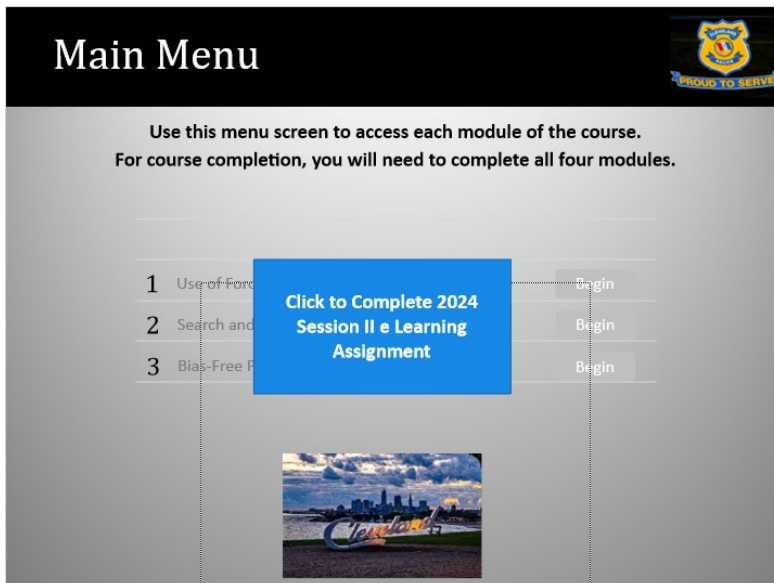
Notes:

1.6 Main Menu



Notes:

Untitled Layer 1 (Slide Layer)



2. Use of Force Module

2.1 Use of Force Introduction




Notes:

Lets review the use of force policy and its application.

2.2 Purpose

Module Purpose



- Provide officers a refresher on the Use of Force policy, which will be applied during scenario based training
- Provide direction, understanding, and clarity in instances where officers must respond to a subject's actions by using force


Notes:

The purpose of this module is to provide officers a refresher on the Use of Force policy, which will be applied during scenario based training.


Additionally, it Provides direction, understanding, and clarity in instances where officers must respond to a subject's actions by using force.

2.3 Use of Force

Use of Force




It is the policy of the Cleveland Division of Police, consistent with its mission, including the commitment to carry out its duties with a reverence for the sanctity of human life, to use only that force which is necessary, proportional to the level of resistance, and objectively reasonable based on the totality of circumstances confronting an officer.




Notes:

2.4 Use of Force

Use of Force




Officers shall also take all reasonable measures to de-escalate an incident and reduce the likelihood or level of force. Any use of force that is not necessary, proportional, and objectively reasonable and does not reflect reasonable de-escalation efforts, when safe and feasible to do so, is prohibited and inconsistent with Divisional policy.



Notes:

2.5 Force Defined

Use of Force



Force defined:

- Any physical strike, any intentional contact with an instrument, or any physical contact that restricts movement of a subject.

**Reportable force does not include escorting or handcuffing a subject, with no more than minimal resistance.*

Notes:

Force is defined as the following actions by an officer: any physical strike, examples are punches or kicks, any intentional contact with an instrument, or any physical contact that restricts movement of a subject. The term includes, but is not limited to the use of firearms, beanbag shotgun, Conducted Electrical Weapon, Asp baton, chemical spray, hard empty hands, or the taking of a subject to the ground. Reportable force does not include escorting or handcuffing a subject, with no more than minimal resistance.

2.6 Necessary, Proportional, Objectively Reasonable



Notes:

Officers shall use force only as necessary, meaning only when no reasonably effective alternative to the use of force appears to exist, and then only to the degree which is reasonable to effect the intended lawful objective. Force has a lawful objective when it is used for any of the following.

To effect a lawful arrest or detention of a subject.

To gain control of a combative subject.

To prevent or terminate the commission of a crime.

To intervene in a suicide or self-inflicted injury.

To defend or protect an officer or an individual from the violent or resistant physical acts of another.

ALL FORCE SHALL BE PROPORTIONAL TO THE LEVEL OF THE SUBJECT'S RESISTANCE.

To be proportional, the level of force applied must reflect the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time force was applied. Generally, only the amount of force required to control the subject shall be used by the officer.

Objectively reasonable force is a level of force that is appropriate when analyzed from the perspective of a reasonable officer on scene, rather than with twenty twenty hindsight.

Objective reasonableness takes into account, where appropriate, the fact that officers must make rapid decisions regarding the amount of force to use in tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving situations.

All uses of force are analyzed under the Fourth Amendment as guided by the United States Supreme Court, *Graham v Connor*.

Officers shall assess each incident and determine based on law, policy, training, and experience, which level of force should be used to control the situation in the safest manner for all individuals involved; reasonable and sound judgment will dictate the force option to be deployed.

The reasonableness inquiry with respect to force is an objective one, whether the officer's actions are objectively reasonable in light of the facts and circumstances confronting and reasonably known to the officer at the time of the incident; these factors include, but are not limited to the following:

The severity of the crime.

Whether the subject is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight.

And whether the subject poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officer or others.

2.7 Knowledge Check

(Drag and Drop, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

Knowledge Check

This is a freeform drag-and-drop matching slide. Just drag the items into the boxes on the right, based on the corresponding definition.

Proportional

Necessary

Objectively Reasonable

No reasonably effective alternative to the use of force appears to exist, and then only to effect a lawful objective.

Analyzed from the perspective of a reasonable officer on scene, rather than with 20/20 hindsight.

The level of force applied must reflect the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time force was applied

Drag Item	Drop Target
Proportional	Drop Target 03
Necessary	Drop Target 01
Objectively Reasonable	Drop Target 02

Drag and drop properties
Snap dropped items to drop target (Snap to center)
Allow only one item in each drop target
Delay item drop states until interaction is submitted

Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.

Notes:

Correct (Slide Layer)

Knowledge Check

This is a freeform drag-and-drop matching slide. Just drag the items into the boxes on the right, based on the corresponding definition.

Proportional

Necessary

Objectively Reasonable

No reasonably effective alternative to the use of force appears to exist, and it is only to effect a lawful objective.

Analyzed from the perspective of a reasonable officer on scene, rather than with 20/20 hindsight.


The level of force applied must reflect the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time force was applied

Correct

That's right! You selected the correct response.

Incorrect (Slide Layer)

Knowledge Check




This is a freeform drag-and-drop matching slide. Just drag the items into the boxes on the right, based on the corresponding definition.

Proportional	No reasonably effective alternative to the use of force appears to exist, and then only to effect a lawful objective.	Incorrect You did not select the correct response.
Necessary	Analyzed from the perspective of a reasonable officer on scene, rather than with 20/20 hindsight.	Continue
Objectively Reasonable	The level of force applied must reflect the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time force was applied	

Try Again (Slide Layer)

Knowledge Check




This is a freeform drag-and-drop matching slide. Just drag the items into the boxes on the right, based on the corresponding definition.

Proportional	No reasonably effective alternative to the use of force appears to exist, and then only to effect a lawful objective.	Incorrect That is incorrect. Please try again.
Necessary	Analyzed from the perspective of a reasonable officer on scene, rather than with 20/20 hindsight.	Try Again
Objectively Reasonable	The level of force applied must reflect the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time force was applied	

2.8 Level 1

Use of Force



Level 1

Reasonably likely to cause only transient pain and/or disorientation. Pressure point compliance and joint manipulation techniques

Does not include escorting, touching, or handcuffing a subject with no or minimal resistance.

Un-holstering a firearm and pointing it at a subject is reportable as a Level 1 use of force.


Notes:

Level 1 Use of Force is force that is reasonably likely to cause only transient pain and/or disorientation during its application as a means of gaining compliance, including pressure point compliance and joint manipulation techniques, but that is not reasonably expected to cause injury, does not result in an actual injury and does not result in a complaint of injury. It does not include escorting, touching, or handcuffing a subject with no or minimal resistance.

Un-holstering a firearm and pointing it at a subject is reportable as a Level 1 use of force.

2.9 Level 2

Use of Force



Level 2

Force that causes an injury, could reasonably be expected to cause an injury, or results in a complaint of an injury, but does not rise to the level of a Level 3 use of force.


- A CEW, including where a CEW is fired at a subject but misses, OC Spray application, a weaponless defense techniques (e.g., elbow or closed-fist strikes, kicks, leg sweeps, and takedowns)
- Use of an impact weapon or beanbag shotgun, except for a strike to the head, neck or face with an impact weapon or any canine apprehension that involves contact.

Notes:

Level 2 Use of Force is force that causes an injury, could reasonably be expected to cause an injury, or results in a complaint of an injury, but does not rise to the level of a Level 3 use of force. Level 2 includes the use of a CEW, including where a CEW is fired at a subject but misses; OC Spray application; weaponless defense techniques, such as elbow or closed-fist strikes, kicks, leg sweeps, and takedowns. The use of an impact weapon or beanbag shotgun, except for a strike to the head, neck or face with an impact weapon or beanbag shotgun, and any canine apprehension that involves contact.

2.10 Level 3

Use of Force



Level 3

Force that includes uses of deadly force. Uses of force resulting in death or serious physical harm. Uses of force resulting in hospital *confinement* due to a use of force injury. All neck holds, and uses of force resulting in a loss of consciousness.

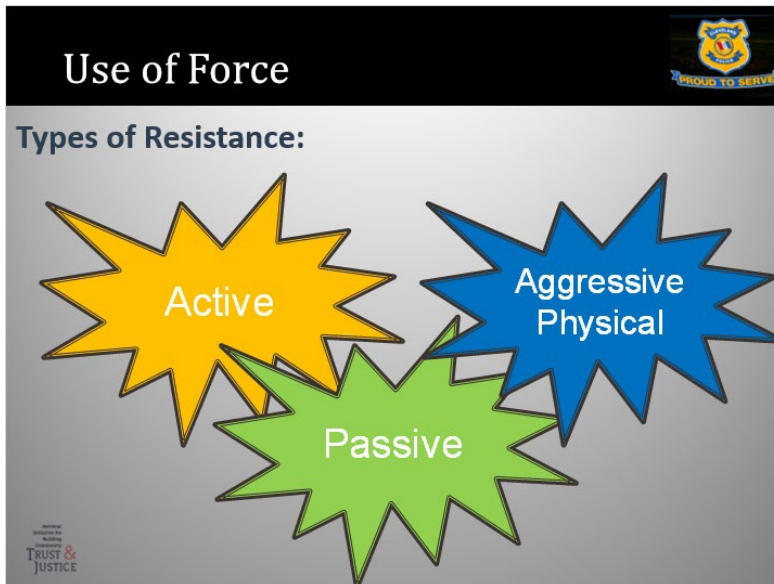
A canine bite, more than three applications of a CEW on an individual during a single interaction, regardless of the mode or duration of the application, and regardless of whether the applications are by the same or different officers.

A CEW application for longer than 15 seconds, whether continuous or consecutive. Any Level 2 use of force against a handcuffed subject.

Notes:

A Level 3 Use of Force is Force that includes uses of deadly force; uses of force resulting in death or serious physical harm; uses of force resulting in hospital confinement due to a use of force injury; all neck holds; uses of force resulting in a loss of consciousness; canine bite; more than three applications of a CEW on an individual during a single interaction, regardless of the mode or duration of the application, and regardless of whether the applications are by the same or different officers; a CEW application for longer than 15 seconds, whether continuous or consecutive; and any Level 2 use of force against a handcuffed subject.

2.11 Types of Resistance



Notes:

Passive Resistance Refers to instances in which a subject does not comply with an officer's commands and is uncooperative but is nonviolent and prevents an officer from placing the subject in custody and/or taking control. Passive resistance may include but is not limited to standing stationary and not moving upon lawful direction, falling limply and refusing to move (dead weight), holding onto a fixed object, linking arms to another during a protest or demonstration, or verbally signaling an intention to avoid or prevent being taken into custody.

Active Resistance: Refers to instances in which a subject takes physical actions to defeat an officer's attempts to place the subject in custody and/or take control, but is not directed toward harming the officer. Active resistance may include but is not limited to pushing away, hiding from detection, fleeing, tensing arm muscles to avoid handcuffing or pulling away from an officer who is using force in the lawful performance of their duties. Verbal statements alone do not constitute active resistance.

Aggressive Physical Resistance Refers to instances in which a subject poses a threat of harm to the officer or others, such as when a subject attempts to attack or does attack an officer or exhibits combative behavior.

2.12 Knowledge Check

(Drag and Drop, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

Knowledge Check



Drag-and-drop exercise. Drop and drag the action on top of the correct computer screen

Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

Using joint manipulation to control subject Leg sweep take down on a subject Deploying CEW two times on a subject

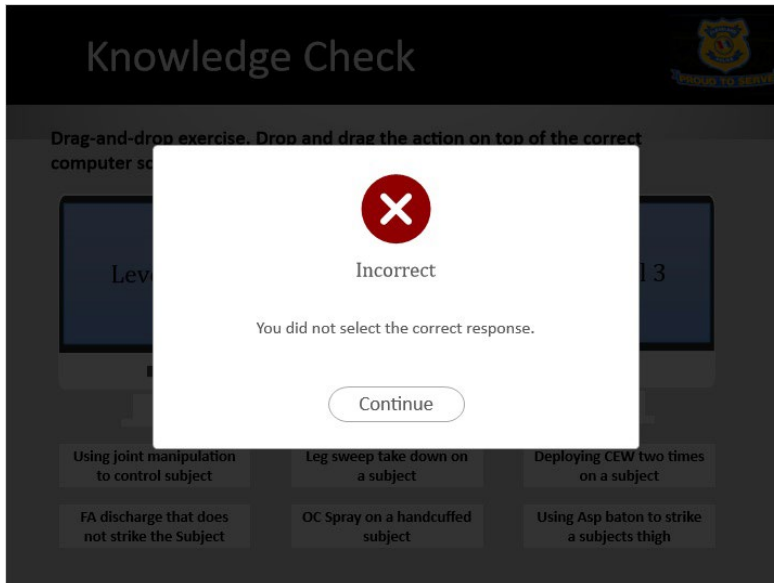
FA discharge that does not strike the Subject OC Spray on a handcuffed subject Using Asp baton to strike a subjects thigh

Drag Item	Drop Target
Using joint manipulation to control subject	Level 1
Leg sweep take down on a subject	Level 2
Deploying CEW two times on a subject	Level 2
FA discharge that does not strike the Subject	Level 3
OC Spray on a handcuffed subject	Level 3
Using Asp baton to strike a subjects thigh	Level 2

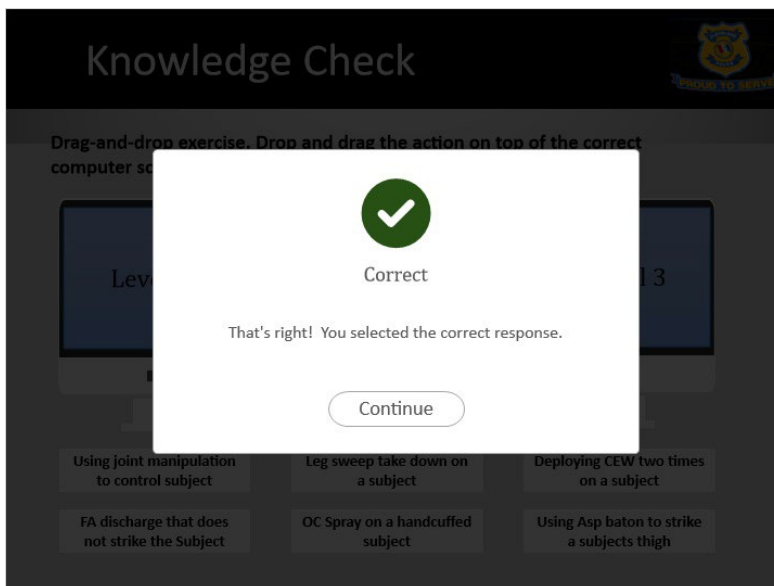
Drag and drop properties
Return item to start point if dropped outside the correct drop target
Snap dropped items to drop target (Free)
Delay item drop states until interaction is submitted

Notes:

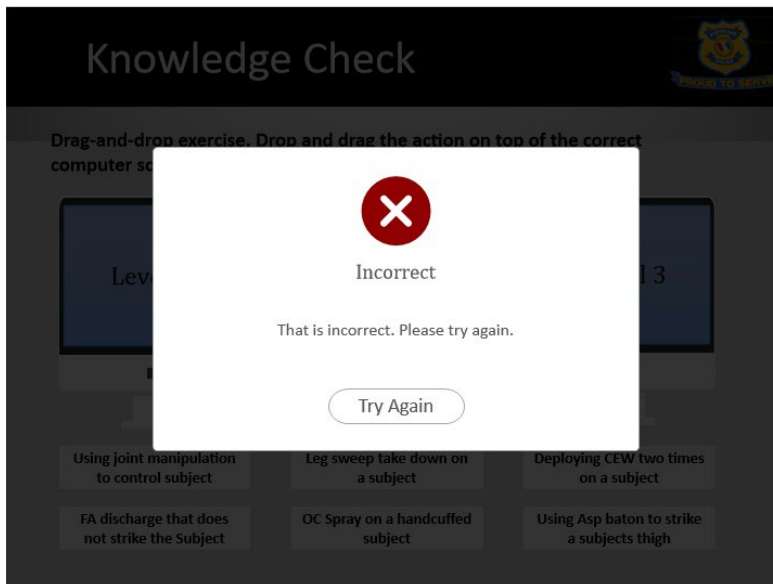
Incorrect (Slide Layer)



Correct (Slide Layer)



Try Again (Slide Layer)



2.13 Individual Factors

Use of Force

Individual factors to consider:

- Include, the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.
- Known or reasonably apparent mental illness, developmental disability or crisis incident.
- Known or reasonably apparent physical disability or other medical or physical condition, including visual or hearing impairment.
- Limited English proficiency or other language barrier.
- And the perceived age of a child.

Notes:

There are important individual factors to consider while interacting with subjects.

These include, the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.

Known or reasonably apparent mental illness, developmental disability or crisis incident.

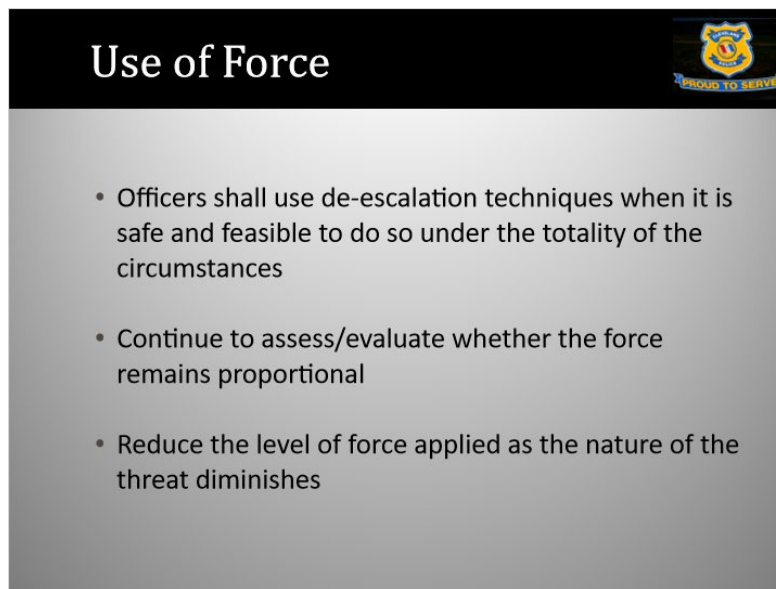
Known or reasonably apparent physical disability or other medical or physical condition, including visual or hearing

impairment.

Limited English proficiency or other language barrier.

And the perceived age of a child.

2.14 De Escalation



Use of Force

- Officers shall use de-escalation techniques when it is safe and feasible to do so under the totality of the circumstances
- Continue to assess/evaluate whether the force remains proportional
- Reduce the level of force applied as the nature of the threat diminishes

Notes:


Officers shall use de-escalation techniques when it is safe and feasible to do so under the totality of the circumstances.

Importantly, they shall continue to assess/evaluate whether the force response being deployed remains proportional to the changing nature of the threat or circumstances being encountered, while still achieving the lawful objective.

Officers shall reduce the level of force applied as the nature of the threat diminishes.

2.15 De Escalation

Use of Force



- Gathering information about the incident
- Assessing the risks
- Verbal persuasion, advisements and warnings
- Tactical de-escalation techniques, such as
 - Slowing down the pace of the incident, waiting for subjects compliance, and creating distance
 - Reactionary gap between the officer and the threat, repositioning, and using barriers
 - Requesting additional resources (e.g., specialized CIT officers, EMS, supervisors, and crisis negotiators)

Notes:

Important DE-ESCALATION Strategies.

Gathering information about the incident, especially before arrival.

Assessing the risks of the incident or circumstances.

Effective use of verbal persuasion, advisements, and pre-force warnings .

Ensure use of tactical CEW-escalation techniques, such as:


Slowing down the pace of the incident, waiting for subjects compliance, and creating distance between you and the subject.

Create an effective reactionary gap between you and the subject by repositioning and using barriers.


Requesting additional resources, such as specialized CIT officers, EMS personnel, supervisors, and crisis negotiators.

2.16 Strategic Communication

Use of Force



- Strategic Communication
 - Provide subject options
 - Ask questions rather than issue orders;
 - Advise actions that you will take to end their crisis
 - Inform not following orders may result in the need to use force
 - Be better communication - 80/20 Rule



Notes:

There are strategic communication or voice commands to help de-escalate the situation.

In a calm manner and normal tone, verbalize to the subject all the options available to them, which officers can help with, and which would be best to end subject's crisis.

Ask them questions rather than issue orders. Tell them the actions you will take to end their crisis in the best way possible. As a last resort, tell them that not following orders may result in the need to use force. When possible and appropriate, give them the opportunity to comply with directives.

Finally, the 80/20 rule is a valuable communication reminder for officers.

We should invest 80% of communication time to listening and only devote 20% to responding.


People are focused on giving their point of view and traditionally don't fully listen.

It is critical not to interrupt someone speaking and pay close attention to the messaging they are trying to convey.


It takes a proactive effort to be a good listener.

2.17 De Escalation

Use of Force



- Remember to use:
 - Time
 - Distance
 - Cover and Concealment




Notes:


Remember it is important to use time, distance, cover and concealment to your advantage. We will break down the benefits of each in the following slides.

2.18 Time

Use of Force



- Time:
 - Slowing down the pace of the incident
 - Use anxiety and stress management techniques
 - Allowing time and/or opportunity to subject(s)
 - Request additional personnel early



Notes:

Using time can help some situations come to a favorable resolution.


Officers should work to slow down the pace of the incident, from the time they receive the radio broadcast. Additionally, they can use Division trained anxiety and stress management techniques when necessary.

Its important to give the time and/or opportunity for a subject or subjects to regain self-control or cease struggling or resisting, when their actions do not immediately threaten the safety of officers or others.


Finally, requests for additional personnel should be early and then if safe and feasible to do so, wait for arrival of these additional personnel.

2.19 Distance

Use of Force



- Distance:
 - Avoid the tendency to get close
 - Create a safe distance to speak with subject(s)
 - Assess the situation and options
 - Avoiding physical confrontation, unless immediately necessary



Notes:


It's natural for people to want to close distance when talking with someone. But as officers, we should be mindful of this tendency so that we maintain a reactionary gap, allowing more time to process information or react to the subjects actions.

Officers should separate themselves from the threat and create a safe distance to speak with subject(s). This allows officers to assess the situation and their options, bring additional resources to the scene, and develop a plan for resolving the incident without use of force.


Additionally, we should avoid physical confrontation, unless immediately necessary. For example, to protect someone or to stop behavior that creates an imminent threat.

2.20 Cover

Use of Force



- Cover:
 - Consider type of cover
 - Move to a safer position to avoid threats
 - Place barriers between you and the subject
 - Use natural barriers within the immediate environment



Notes:

The type of threat is important to consider when selecting appropriate cover. Concealment stops you from being seen, but cover needs to be sufficient to stop or hinder the subject or dangerous objects such as thrown knives or bullets.

If a position exposes you to potential threats, move to a safer position.

Barriers can be effective to improve the reactionary gap.

Officers should position themselves to place barriers between them and a subject.

Natural barriers exist and should be used.

An example of using cover effectively is using a door frame threshold or keeping a table between you and a subject while talking to them.

2.21 Knowledge Check

(Multiple Response, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

Knowledge Check



Select the appropriate actions when attempting to de-escalation a situation?

- Slow down the pace of the incident
- Place barriers between you and the subject
- Consider the type of cover and if it is appropriate to the threat
- Do not allow the subject to talk and yell commands
- Move to a safer position to avoid threats



Correct	Choice
X	Slow down the pace of the incident
X	Place barriers between you and the subject
X	Consider the type of cover and if it is appropriate to the threat
	Do not allow the subject to talk and yell commands
X	Move to a safer position to avoid threats

Feedback when correct:

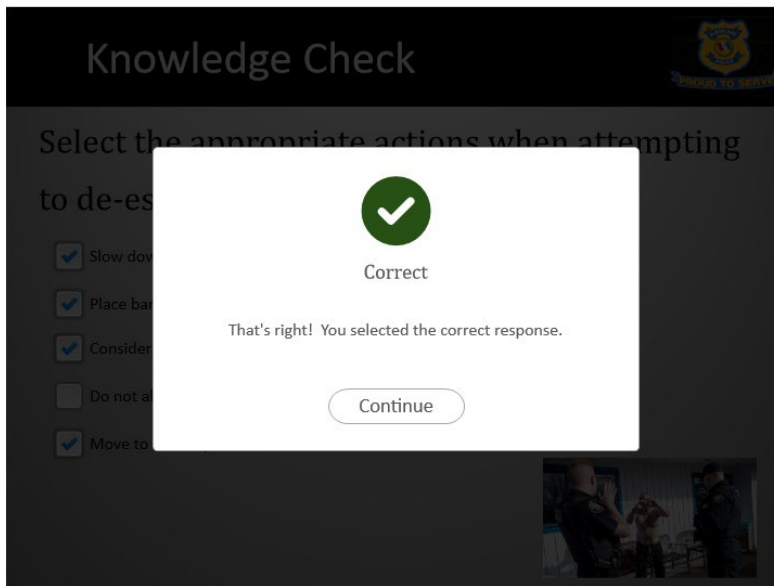
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.

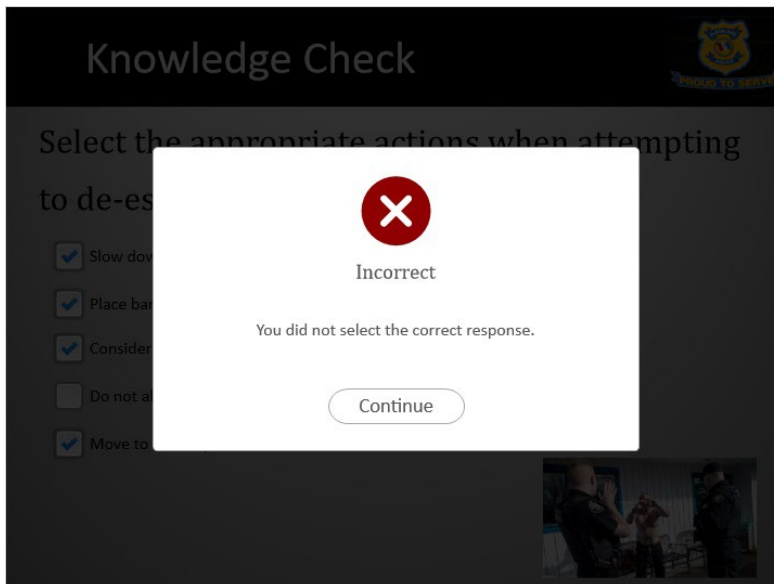
Notes:

Correct (Slide Layer)



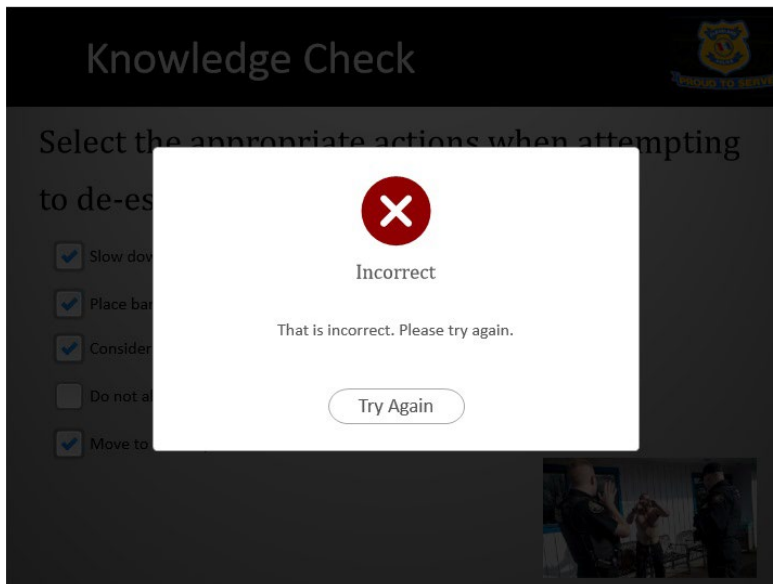
The screenshot shows a 'Knowledge Check' slide with a dark background. At the top, the text 'Knowledge Check' is displayed in a light color. Below it, the instruction 'Select the appropriate actions when attempting to de-es' is visible. A list of actions is shown with checkboxes: 'Slow down', 'Place bar', 'Consider', 'Do not a', and 'Move to'. A white modal box is centered on the slide, featuring a green checkmark icon, the word 'Correct', the message 'That's right! You selected the correct response.', and a 'Continue' button. In the bottom right corner, there is a small video thumbnail showing two people in a room.

Incorrect (Slide Layer)



The screenshot shows a 'Knowledge Check' slide with a dark background. At the top, the text 'Knowledge Check' is displayed in a light color. Below it, the instruction 'Select the appropriate actions when attempting to de-es' is visible. A list of actions is shown with checkboxes: 'Slow down', 'Place bar', 'Consider', 'Do not a', and 'Move to'. A white modal box is centered on the slide, featuring a red 'X' icon, the word 'Incorrect', the message 'You did not select the correct response.', and a 'Continue' button. In the bottom right corner, there is a small video thumbnail showing two people in a room.

Try Again (Slide Layer)



2.22 De Escalation

A slide titled 'Use of Force' with a logo in the top right corner. The slide contains three bullet points:


- Slow down the situation so that more time, options, and resources are available for the incident to be resolved
- Officers shall consider whether the a subjects lack of compliance is a deliberate attempt to resist
- Or an inability to comprehend and or comply

Notes:


Officers should slow down and evaluate the situation when safe and feasible. Slowing down the situation allows officers to create time for more resources to become available. This also provides officers with time to assess the subject and their actions to determine if they can understand your directions.

2.23 Duty to Provide Aid

Use of Force



- Duty to provide medical attention:
 - Inspect and observe subject(s) for injury or complaints of pain
 - Immediately obtain any necessary medical care **while providing emergency first aid**



Notes:


We have a duty to Provide Medical Attention.

Immediately following any use of force and when the scene is secure, officers and supervisors shall inspect and observe subject(s) for injury or complaints of pain resulting directly or indirectly from the use of force.

If needed, officers and supervisors shall immediately obtain any necessary medical care while providing emergency first aid until professional medical care providers arrive.


2.24 Duty to Provide Aid

Use of Force



Request EMS Immediately

- Discharges of a firearm that strike a subject.
- Impact of subject's head against a hard, fixed object.
- Any use of force on subjects who are reasonably believed or known to be pregnant, children, elderly, physically or medically frail, or disabled.
- Refer to GPO Use of Force-Intermediate Weapons for additional situations requiring a request for EMS.



Notes:

It is good practice to request EMS after any use of force. However, policy provides direction when this request is mandatory.

Officers shall immediately request EMS to respond for the following Use of Force applications regardless of visible injury or complaint of injury:


A Discharge of a firearm that strikes a subject.

An Impact of subject's head against any hard, fixed object.

With the exception of pointing a firearm at an individual, any reportable use of force on subjects who are reasonably believed or known to be pregnant, children, elderly, physically or medically frail, or disabled.


2.25 Duty to Provide Aid

Use of Force



Request EMS Immediately

- Use of Force - Intermediate Weapons
 - Asp baton
 - OC Spray
 - CEW
 - Beanbag Shotgun



Notes:

According to GPO two point zero one point zero four Use of Force - Intermediate Weapons.

After using an Asp baton or any other impact weapon, officers shall request EMS after striking a subject to the head, neck, spine or genitalia.

After Using OC Spray, officers shall request EMS if the subject is experiencing symptoms (other than mild) which last beyond 45 minutes. Subject has or indicates that they have difficulty breathing or loses consciousness. The subject indicates they have a pre-existing condition (such as asthma, emphysema, bronchitis, or heart ailment) that may be aggravated by chemical spray. The officer believes that the subject needs medical attention whether the subject requests it or not. Or the officer is made aware that the OC Spray was used on a child or elderly, pregnant, physically disabled or mentally ill subject.


After deployment of a the CEW

Call EMS to the scene without unnecessary delay to evaluate a subject who has been exposed to a CEW shock. And request that EMS transport to the hospital if the officer is made aware that the CEW was deployed on a child or elderly, pregnant, physically disabled or mentally ill subject. The subject experiences or complains of difficulty breathing, chest pains, or loss of consciousness. The officer believes the subject requires medical attention (whether or not the subject requests attention). Or the officer becomes aware afterward of a medical condition, such as epilepsy or heart ailment, that a CEW may aggravate.

After use of a beanbag shotgun, officers shall notify EMS via radio and have the subject struck conveyed to the hospital for medical treatment and/or evaluation.

2.26 Impact Weapons

Use of Force



ASP Baton/Riot Baton/Impact Weapons


- Grounds for arrest and active or aggressive physical resistance
- Objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional

Notes:

Officers may use an Asp, baton where grounds for an arrest or detention are present and the subject is actively or aggressively resisting and lesser means would be ineffective; or where such force is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional to protect the officer, the subject, or another party from immediate physical harm, and lesser means would be ineffective.

2.27 Impact Weapons

Use of Force



Impact Weapons

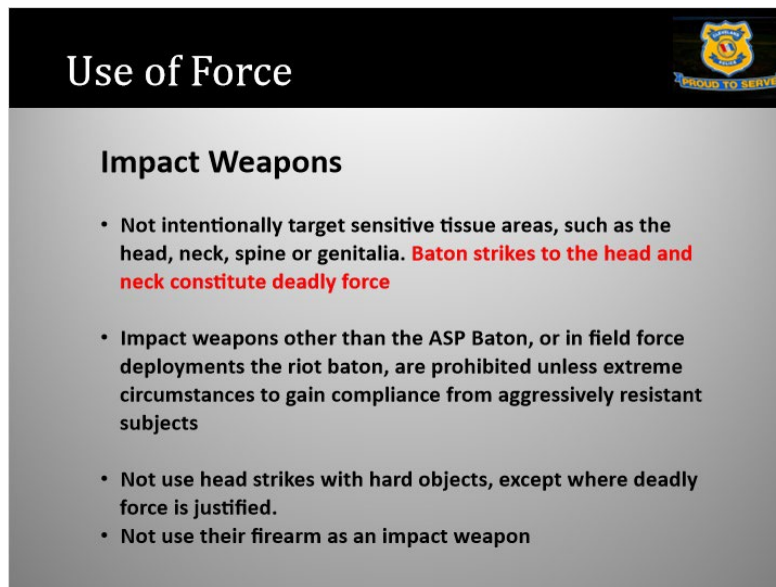
- To protect the officer or another party from physical harm and lesser means would be ineffective.
- Consider each separate ASP baton strike as a separate use of force – must individually justify and report as objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional.

Notes:

Officers are authorized to deploy the ASP baton when such force is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional to protect the officer or another party from physical harm and lesser means would be ineffective.

Officers shall consider each separate ASP baton strike as a separate use of force that officers must individually justify and report as objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional.

2.28 Impact Weapons



Use of Force

Impact Weapons

- Not intentionally target sensitive tissue areas, such as the head, neck, spine or genitalia. **Baton strikes to the head and neck constitute deadly force**
- Impact weapons other than the ASP Baton, or in field force deployments the riot baton, are prohibited unless extreme circumstances to gain compliance from aggressively resistant subjects
- Not use head strikes with hard objects, except where deadly force is justified.
- Not use their firearm as an impact weapon

Notes:


Officers shall not intentionally target ASP baton strikes to sensitive tissue areas, such as the head, neck, spine or genitalia. Baton strikes to the head and neck constitute deadly force. Preferred target areas are the arms, legs, and torso.

Impact weapons other than the ASP Baton, or in field force deployments the riot baton, are prohibited by the Division unless extreme circumstances require their use to gain compliance from aggressively resistant subjects. Officers shall not use head strikes with hard objects, except where deadly force is justified. Officers shall be trained that a strike to the head with any hard object could result in death.

Officers shall not use their firearm as an impact weapon, due to the possibility of unintentional discharge and/or the possibility that it could result in the death of the officer, the subject, or others.

2.29 OC Spray

Use of Force



OC Spray


- Grounds for arrest and active or aggressive physical resistance
- Objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional
- Crowd dispersal or protection

Notes:

Officers may use OC Spray where grounds for an arrest or detention are present and the subject is actively or aggressively resisting and lesser means would be ineffective. Or Where such force is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional to protect the officer, the subject, or another party from immediate physical harm, and lesser means would be ineffective. Or for crowd dispersal or protection and other means would be more intrusive or less effective.

2.30 OC Spray

Use of Force



OC Spray

- Risks of positional asphyxia and do not impair the subject's respiration
- Direct OC Spray at the specific subject(s) who are posing a threat
- Risks of using OC spray in confined or enclosed environments
- Discontinue if non compliance after two one-second bursts
- Use of OC Spray on a dangerous animal
- *Each one-second application as a separate use of force that the officer shall individually justify and report as objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional*

Notes:

Officers shall be aware of the risks of positional asphyxia and shall use restraint techniques that do not impair the subject's respiration following an OC Spray application.

Direct OC Spray at the specific subject(s) who are posing a threat, attempting to minimize exposure to non-targeted subjects or parties.

Be aware of the risks of using OC spray in confined or enclosed environments.


Discontinue use if a subject does not comply after two one-second bursts of OC Spray that successfully contact the target.

Use of OC Spray on a dangerous animal is permissible to deter an attack or to prevent injury to persons present.

Each one-second application as a separate use of force that the officer shall individually justify and report as objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional.

2.31 OC Spray

Use of Force



- OC Spray
 - Shall not use on subjects with a known respiratory condition, unless extreme and articulable situation
 - Medical Attention After the Use of OC Spray
 - As soon as practicable, but no later than 20 minutes after establishing control of the scene:
 - Wash OC Spray from the subject's eyes with cool water
 - Remove the subject as soon as possible from the contaminated area


Notes:

OC Spray is prohibited on subjects with a known respiratory condition unless it is an extreme and articulable situation.

As soon as practicable, but no later than 20 minutes after establishing control of the scene, officers shall make a reasonable effort to relieve the subject's OC Spray discomfort by washing OC Spray from the subject's eyes with cool water. If exposed in a confined space, officers will remove the subject as soon as possible from the contaminated area and expose the individual to fresh air.

2.32 CEW

Use of Force



CEW

- Preferred target zones which include the lower center mass of the body on the front of the body and below the neckline of the back upper body.
- Use the minimum number of 5-second CEW cycles necessary to gain control of the subject.
- Consider each CEW application (i.e., 5-second cycle) as a separate use of force that officers shall individually justify and report as objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional.
- Reevaluate the situation after each CEW application to determine if subsequent cycles are reasonable

Notes:

Officers shall deploy the CEW at the preferred target zones which include the lower center mass of the body on the front of the body and below the neckline of the back upper body.

When encountering subjects wearing heavy or loose clothing on the upper body, officers may consider the legs as targets.

They shall use the minimum number of 5-second cycles necessary to gain control of the subject.

Consider each CEW application as a separate use of force that officers shall individually justify and report as objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional.

Reevaluate the situation after each CEW application to determine if subsequent cycles are reasonable, considering a subject may not be able to respond to commands during or immediately following a CEW application. Alternatives to a CEW include force techniques of the same or lesser level and are not, therefore, limited to the application of higher-level force.


If after three CEW applications the subject has not become compliant, even temporarily, the officer shall assume that the CEW is ineffective and shall reassess and seek to transition to alternative control measures.

Use caution when dealing with exhausted subjects exhibiting symptoms of physical or mental distress and be aware that certain subjects may be at a heightened risk for serious physical injury or death when subjected to CEW applications.

As with OC Spray, avoid using restraint techniques that impair a subject's respiration following a CEW application.

2.33 CEW

Use of Force



CEW

- Shall not use for pain compliance
- On fleeing subjects
- If subject presents lethal threat
- Avoid sensitive areas
- Situation that may cause serious physical injury or death
- More than one CEW at a time
- Do not hold CEW and Firearm at same time

Notes:

Officers shall not use a CEW in the following situations:

In drive-stun mode solely for pain compliance. The CEW is only to be used in drive stun mode to supplement the probe mode in order to complete the incapacitation circuit or as a countermeasure to gain separation between officers and the subject so that officers can consider another force option.

On fleeing subjects who do not pose a threat of physical harm to the officer, bystanders, or themselves.

If the subject represents a lethal threat unless a second officer is present and prepared to deploy deadly force.

Officers shall not intentionally target the CEW at a subject in sensitive tissue areas, such as the head, neck, or genitalia.

Except where deadly force is authorized, officers shall not use the CEW in situations where:

A deployment may cause serious physical injury or death from situational hazards, including but not limited to: falling, losing control of a moving vehicle, or becoming ignited from the presence of potentially explosive or flammable materials or substances, including OC Spray.


The subject has obviously low body mass or is in apparent medical crisis.

Officers shall not intentionally activate more than one CEW at a time against a subject.

An officer shall not hold both a CEW and a firearm at the same time.

2.34 Reporting

Use of Force



Reporting


- Subject to disciplinary process, up to and including termination, for material (significant) omissions or misrepresentations in their use of force reports, regardless of whether the force was objectively reasonable, necessary and proportional.
- Officers who use or observe force and fail to report it shall be subject to the disciplinary process, up to and including termination, regardless of whether the force was objectively reasonable, necessary and proportional.

Notes:

If you are unsure if there was a use of force incident, it is best to err on the side of caution and report it. Failure to Report a Use of Force shall be subject to the disciplinary process. Officers who use or observe force and fail to report it shall be subject to the disciplinary process.


2.35 Reporting

Use of Force



Reporting

- Notify Supervisor for all uses of force, except for de minimis.
- Clearly, thoroughly, and properly report UOF incidents
- Necessity for each application of force
- Justify every force response



Notes:

Officers shall notify their supervisor when they have used force, except for de minimis force. Officers shall clearly, thoroughly and properly report use of force incidents, and the necessity for each application of force shall be documented, identifying the uniqueness of each situation and justifying every force response.

2.36 Reporting

Use of Force

Reporting

- Shall not use conclusory statements
- Ensure clarity
- Limit acronyms or jargon


REPORTING

Notes:

Officers shall not shall not use conclusory statements, “boilerplate” or “canned” language, such as furtive movement, fighting stance without supporting details that are well articulated in the required reports; when possible, and to ensure clarity, officers will minimize the use of unnecessary acronyms or jargon.

2.37 Reporting

Use of Force



Reporting


- Officers shall report uses of force in accordance with the reporting requirements of the highest level of force used during the incident.
- For example if an officer uses both Level 1 and Level 2 force during an incident, the incident is classified as a Level 2 use of force for reporting and review purposes.

Notes:

When reporting the use of force, the required documentation is for the highest level of force used during the incident. For example, if an officer uses both Level 1 and Level 2 force during an incident, the incident is classified as a Level 2 use of force for reporting and review purposes.

2.38 Reporting

Use of Force



Reporting

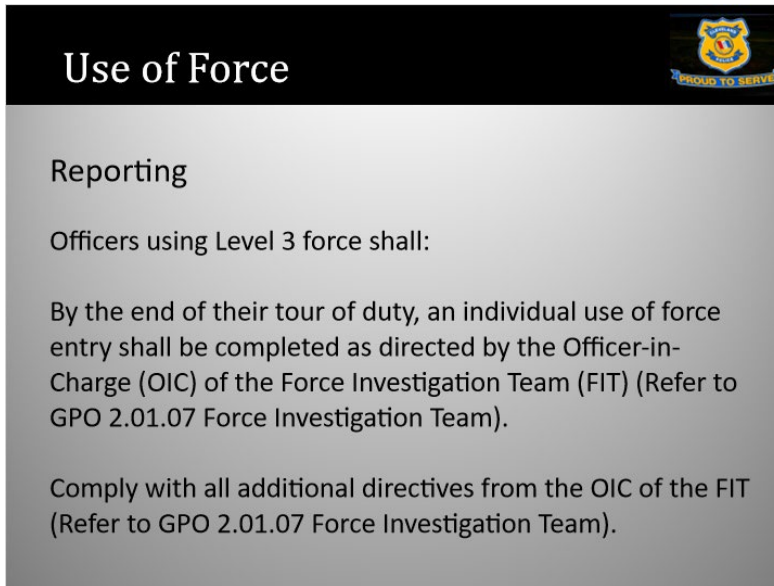
Officers using Level 1 and Level 2 force shall:

By the end of their tour of duty, complete and forward to the reviewing/investigating supervisor an individual use of force entry in the use of force tracking software, providing a detailed account of the incident from the officer's perspective and including all of the following information:

Notes:

Officers are reminded to complete all use of force reports by the end of their tour of duty. Complete and forward to the reviewing/investigating supervisor an individual use of force entry in the use of force tracking software, providing a detailed account of the incident from the officer's perspective and including all the following information on the next slide.

2.39 Reporting



Use of Force

Reporting

Officers using Level 3 force shall:

By the end of their tour of duty, an individual use of force entry shall be completed as directed by the Officer-in-Charge (OIC) of the Force Investigation Team (FIT) (Refer to GPO 2.01.07 Force Investigation Team).


Comply with all additional directives from the OIC of the FIT (Refer to GPO 2.01.07 Force Investigation Team).

Notes:

Officers using Level 3 force shall, By the end of their tour of duty, an individual use of force entry shall be completed as directed by the Officer-in-Charge of the Force Investigation Team. And comply with all additional directives from the O.I.C. of the force investigation team

2.40 Reporting

Use of Force



Reporting

- Officers witnessing or present during uses of force shall adhere to the same level 1, 2 and 3 reporting requirements, except they shall complete a witness statement in lieu of an entry in the use of force tracking software.

Notes:

Officers witnessing or present during uses of force shall adhere to the same level 1, 2 and 3 reporting requirements, except they shall complete a witness statement in lieu of an entry in the use of force tracking software.

2.41 Knowledge Check

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

Knowledge Check



While attempting to place a female into handcuffs during an arrest for Domestic Violence, the female tenses up her arms. You use a joint manipulation that causes temporary pain to secure and handcuff her. What level of force is reported?

- Level 1
- Level 2
- Level 3
- De-minimus

Correct	Choice
X	Level 1
	Level 2
	Level 3
	De-minimus

Feedback when correct:

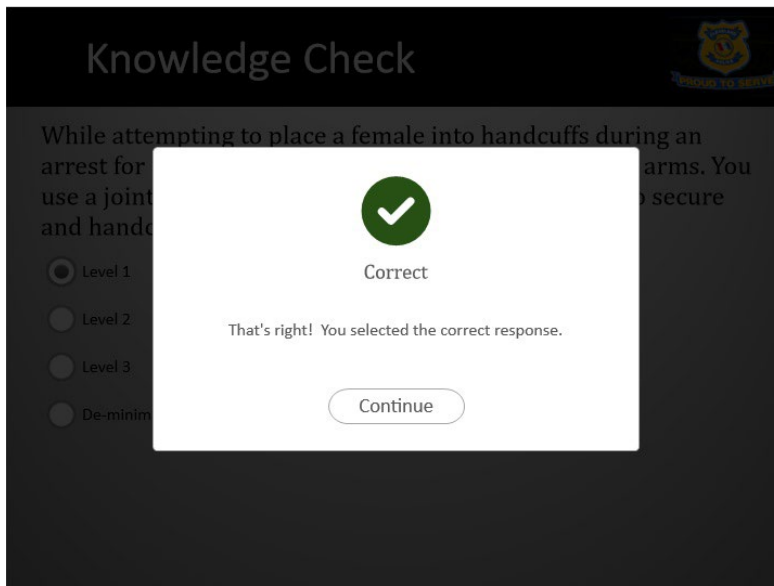
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.

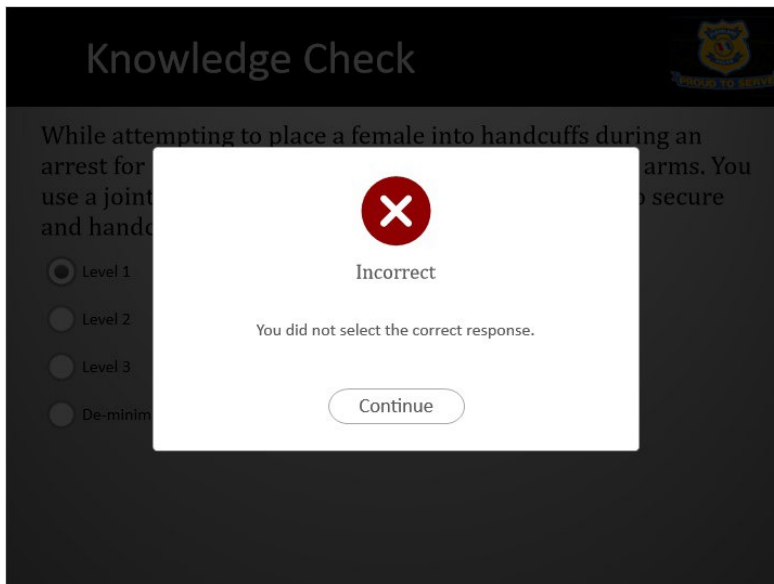
Notes:

Correct (Slide Layer)



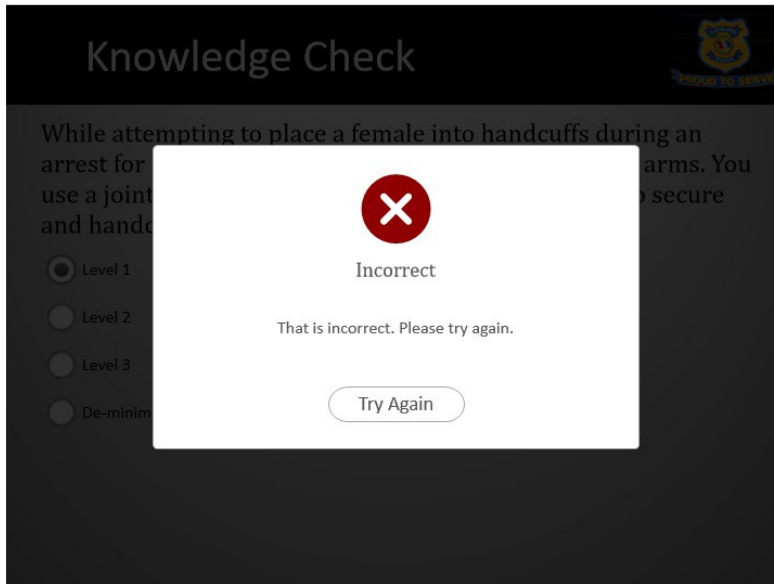
The screenshot shows a 'Knowledge Check' interface with a dark background. At the top right is a logo with the text 'SERVICES TO SERVICE'. The main text of the question is partially visible: 'While attempting to place a female into handcuffs during an arrest for... use a joint... and hande...'. A white modal box is centered on the screen, displaying a green checkmark icon, the word 'Correct', and the message 'That's right! You selected the correct response.' Below this is a 'Continue' button. On the left side of the background, there are four radio button options: 'Level 1' (selected), 'Level 2', 'Level 3', and 'De-minim'.

Incorrect (Slide Layer)



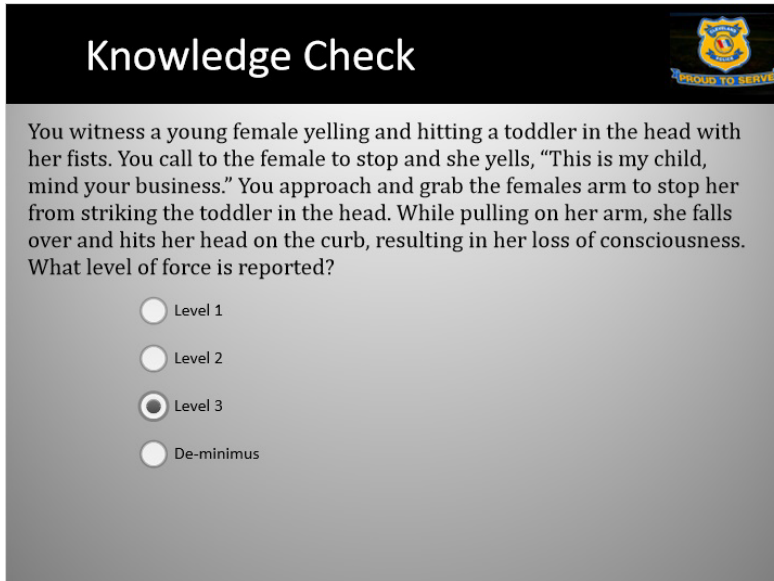
The screenshot shows the same 'Knowledge Check' interface as above. The white modal box now displays a red 'X' icon, the word 'Incorrect', and the message 'You did not select the correct response.' Below this is a 'Continue' button. The radio button options on the left are the same as in the previous screenshot: 'Level 1' (selected), 'Level 2', 'Level 3', and 'De-minim'.

Try Again (Slide Layer)



2.42 Knowledge Check

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 10 attempts permitted)



Correct	Choice
	Level 1

	Level 2
X	Level 3
	De-minimus

Feedback when correct:

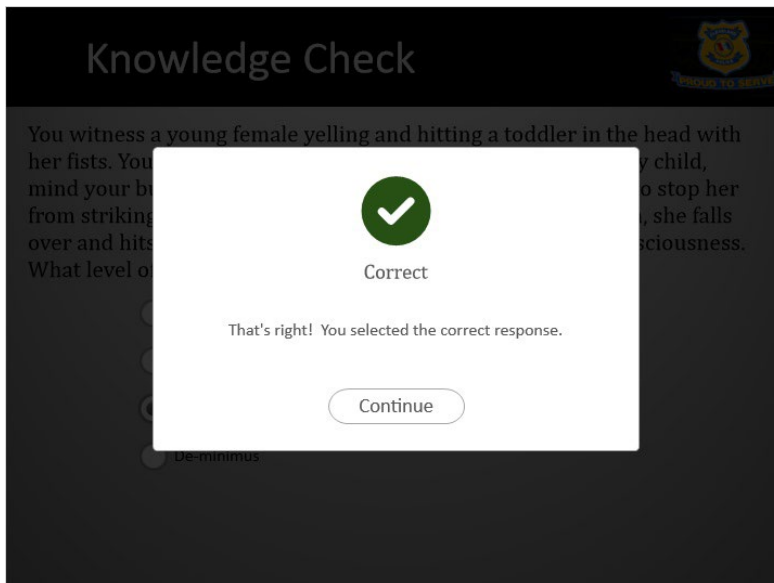
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

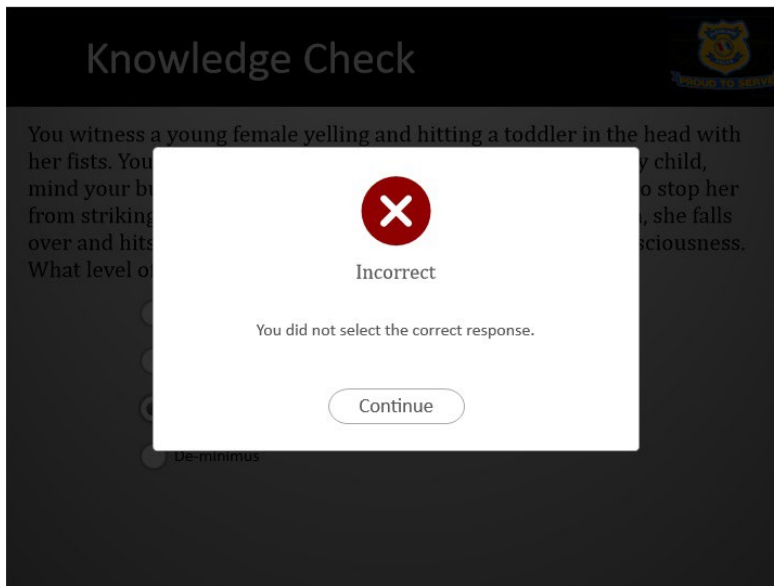
You did not select the correct response.

Notes:

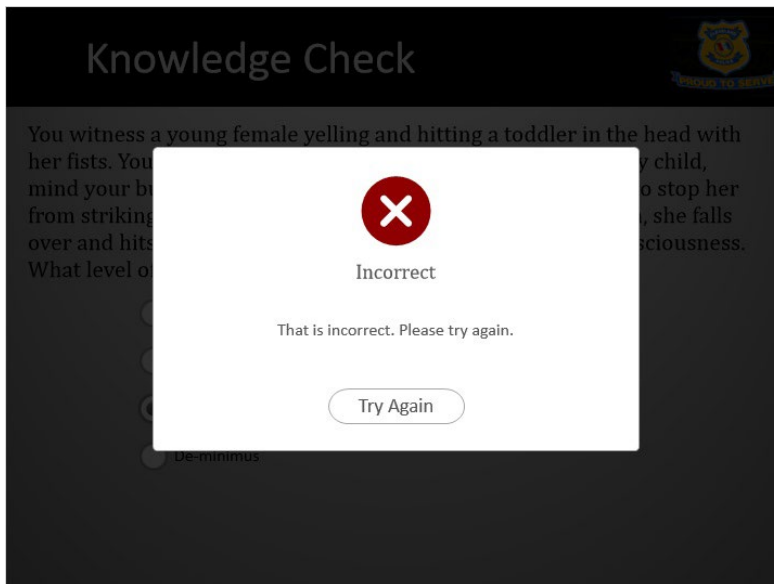
Correct (Slide Layer)



Incorrect (Slide Layer)



Try Again (Slide Layer)



2.43 Knowledge Check

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 10 attempts permitted)

Knowledge Check



Officers failure to adequately document and explain the facts underlying any use of force that conflicts with Division policies. This action subjects the officer to which of the following?

- The disciplinary process
- Possible civil liability
- Possible criminal prosecution
- All of the above

Correct	Choice
	The disciplinary process
	Possible civil liability
	Possible criminal prosecution
X	All of the above

Feedback when correct:

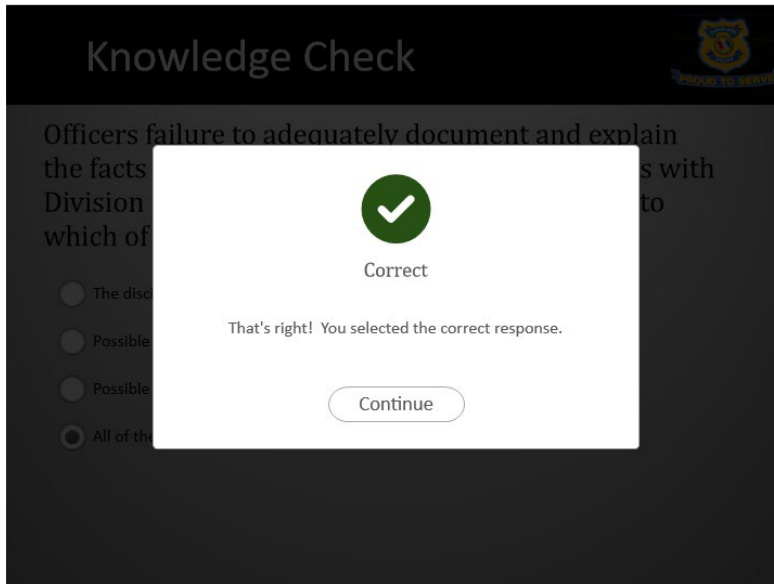
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

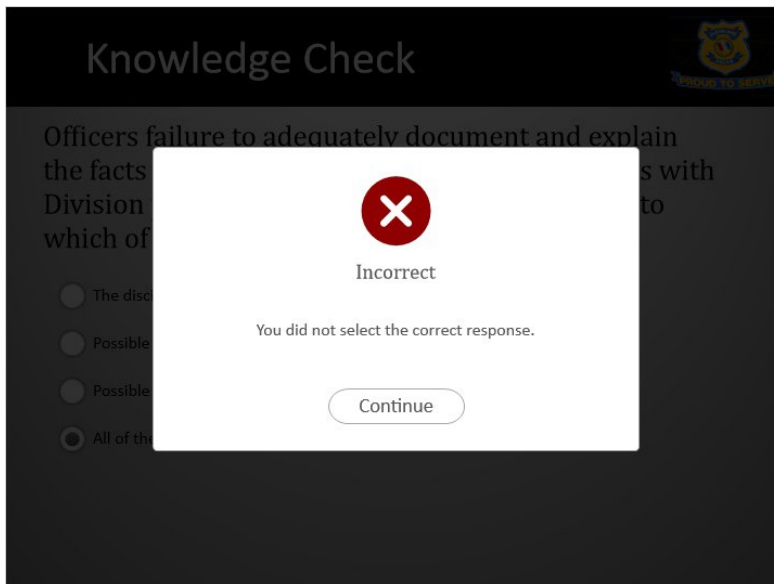
You did not select the correct response.

Notes:

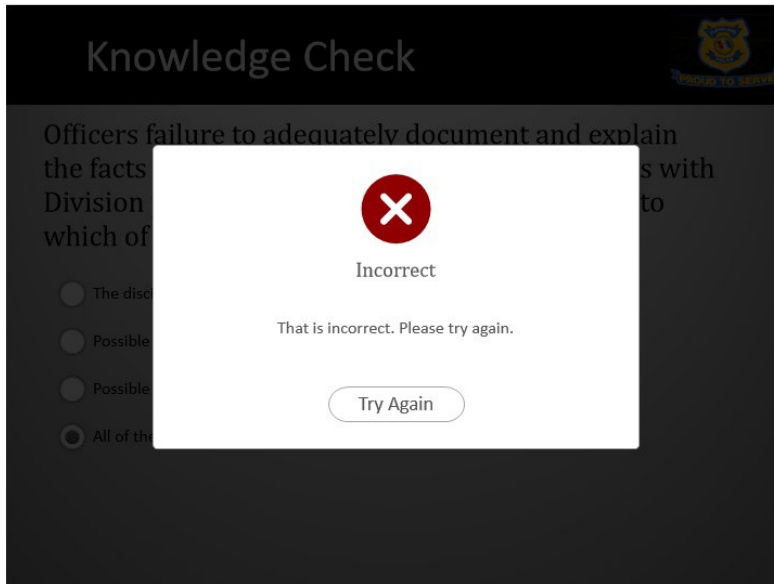
Correct (Slide Layer)



Incorrect (Slide Layer)

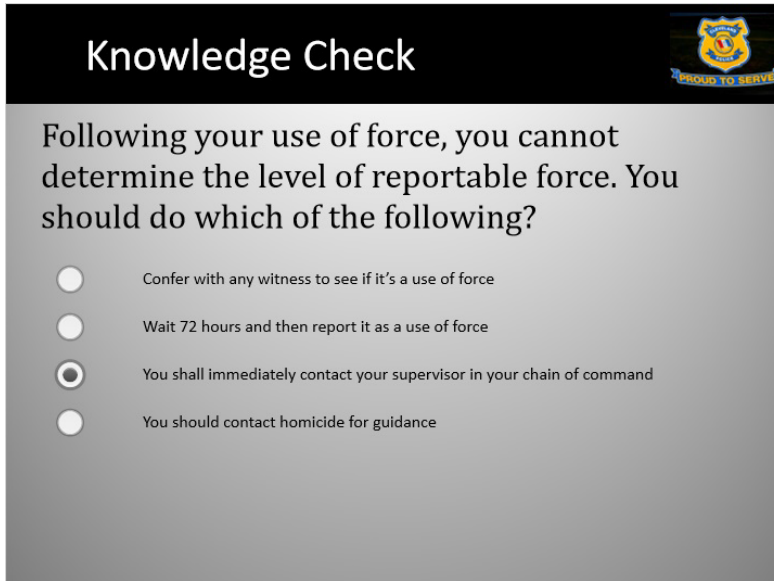


Try Again (Slide Layer)



2.44 Knowledge Check

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 10 attempts permitted)



Correct	Choice
Confer with any witness to see if it's a use of force	

	Wait 72 hours and then report it as a use of force
X	You shall immediately contact your supervisor in your chain of command
	You should contact homicide for guidance

Feedback when correct:

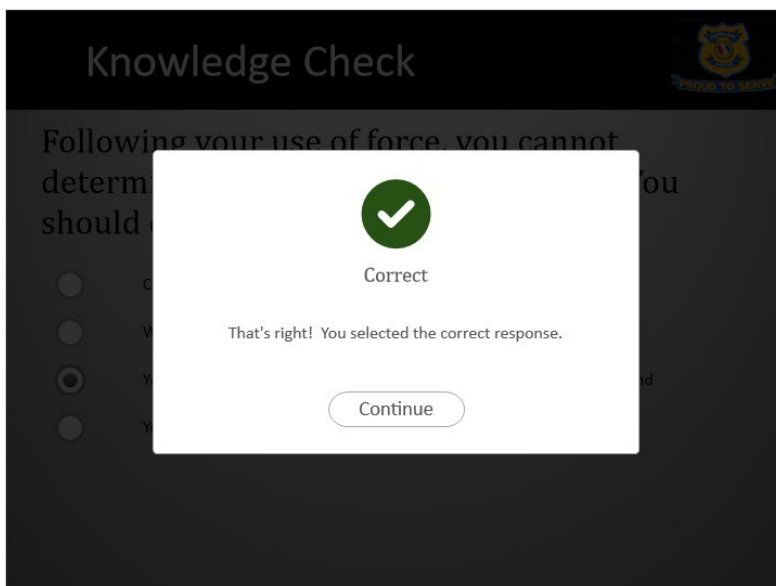
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

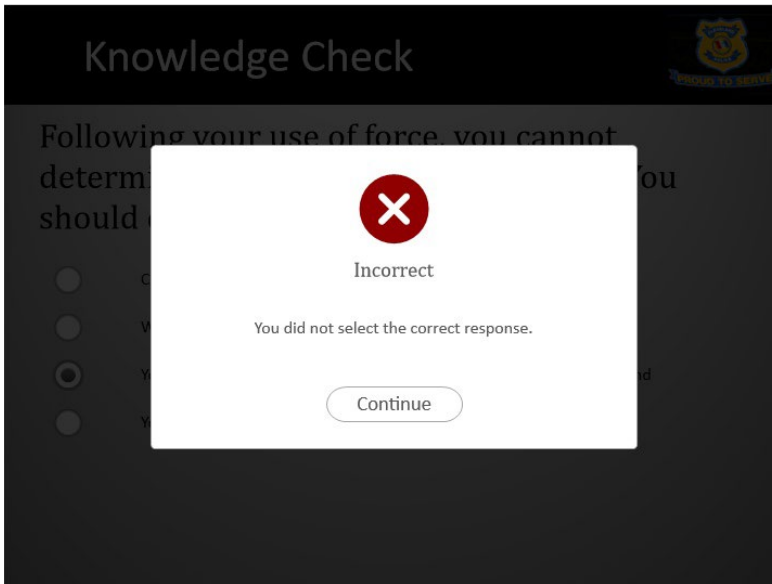
You did not select the correct response.

Notes:

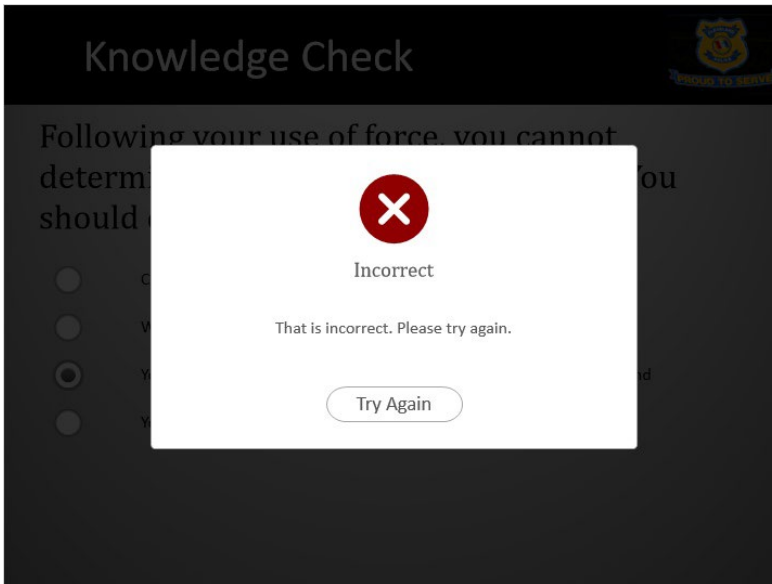
Correct (Slide Layer)



Incorrect (Slide Layer)



Try Again (Slide Layer)



2.45 Use of Force - Case Study



Notes:

2.46 Use of Force - Case Study

(True/False, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

Use of Force - Case Study

True or False, According to CDP policy, officers are not required to provide a reason for the stop.

True

False

Correct	Choice
	True
X	False

Feedback when correct:

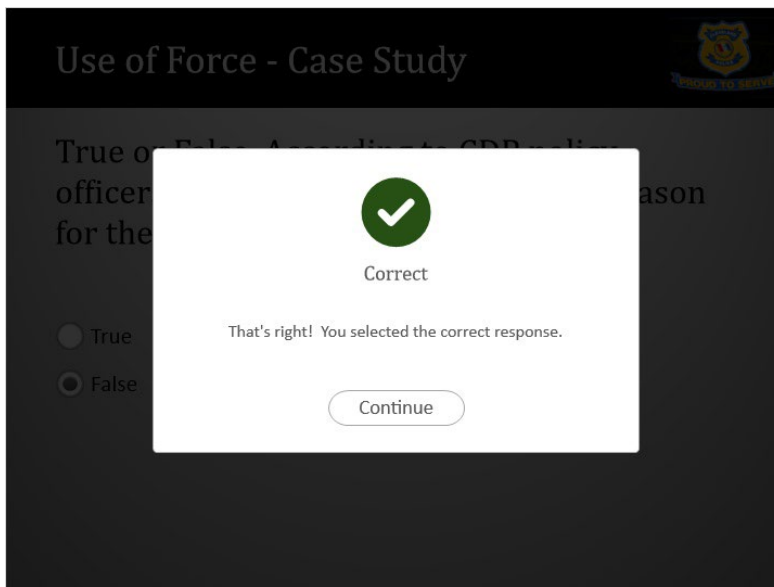
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

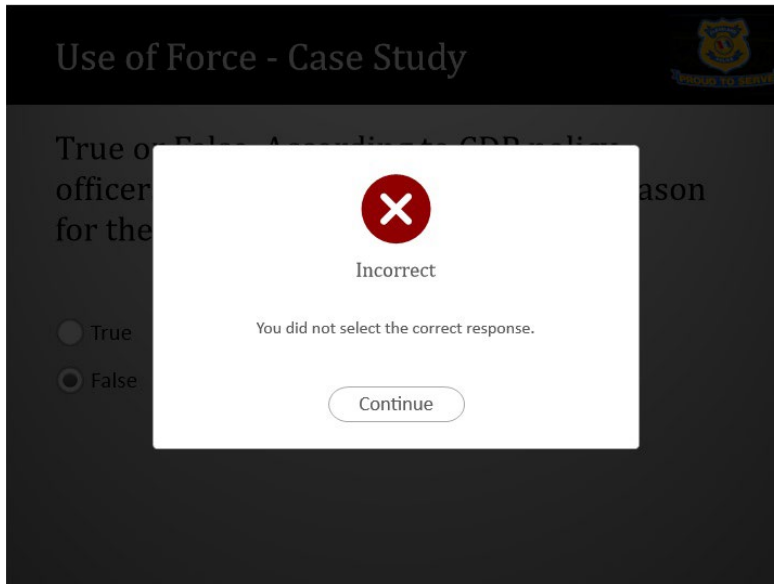
You did not select the correct response.

Notes:

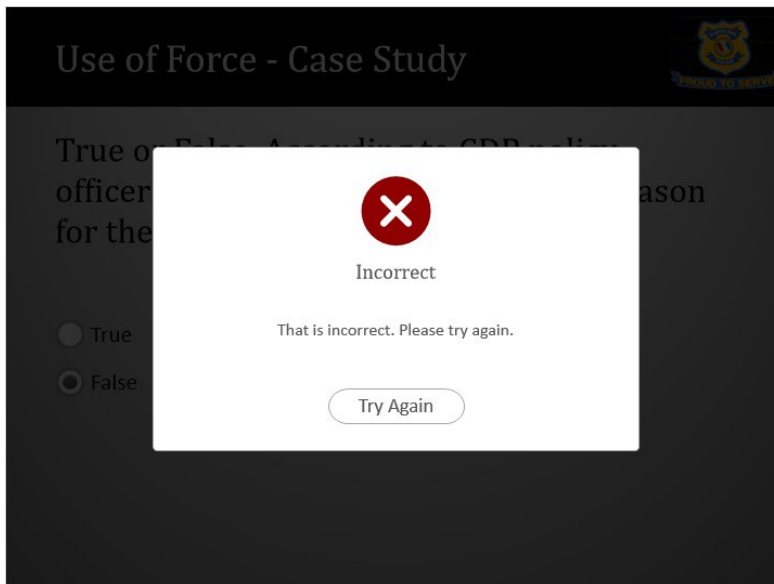
Correct (Slide Layer)



Incorrect (Slide Layer)



Try Again (Slide Layer)



2.47 Use of Force - Case Study

(Multiple Response, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

Use of Force - Case Study



Identify the de-escalation strategies used by the Officer (Select all that apply)

- The officer effectively slowed the situation down
- The officer called for additional resources
- There were none used
- The officer was transparent during his interaction

Correct	Choice
	The officer effectively slowed the situation down
	The officer called for additional resources
X	There were none used
	The officer was transparent during his interaction

Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.

Notes:

Correct (Slide Layer)

The screenshot shows a dark-themed interface for a 'Use of Force - Case Study'. At the top right is a logo with the text 'SERVICES TO SERVICE'. The main content area is partially obscured by a white feedback box. The feedback box contains a green checkmark icon, the word 'Correct', the message 'That's right! You selected the correct response.', and a 'Continue' button. In the background, a list of options is visible, with the third option 'There' selected.

Use of Force - Case Study

Identif
by the

The of

The of

There

The officer was transparent during his interaction

Correct

That's right! You selected the correct response.

Continue

Incorrect (Slide Layer)

The screenshot shows the same dark-themed interface as above. The feedback box is white and contains a red 'X' icon, the word 'Incorrect', the message 'You did not select the correct response.', and a 'Continue' button. In the background, the same list of options is visible, with the third option 'There' selected.

Use of Force - Case Study

Identif
by the

The of

The of

There

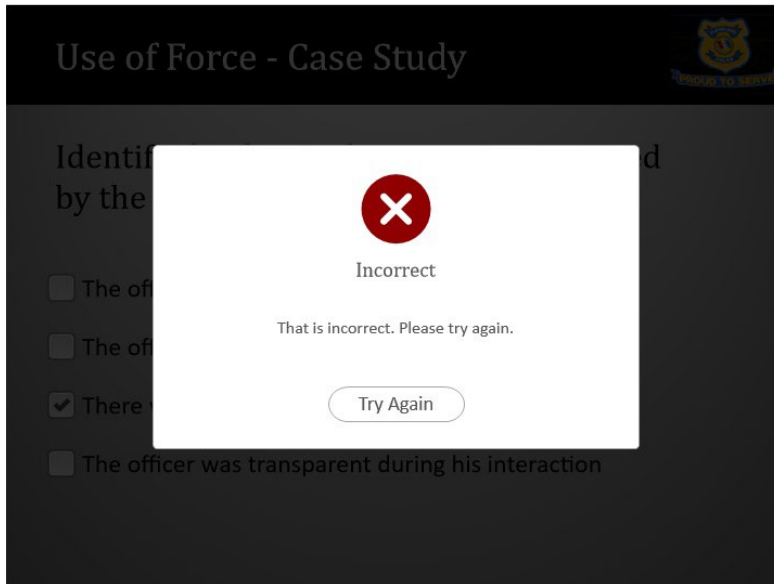
The officer was transparent during his interaction

Incorrect

You did not select the correct response.

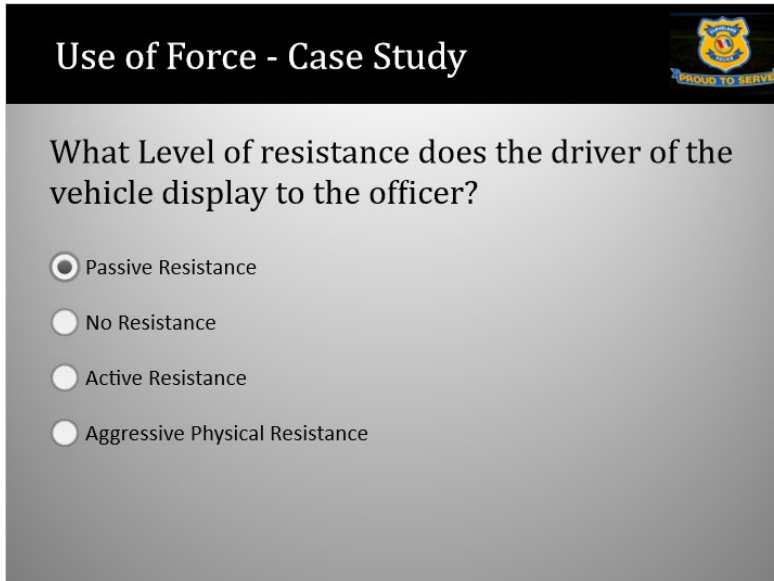
Continue

Try Again (Slide Layer)



2.48 Use of Force - Case Study

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)



Correct	Choice
X	Passive Resistance

No Resistance
Active Resistance
Aggressive Physical Resistance

Feedback when correct:

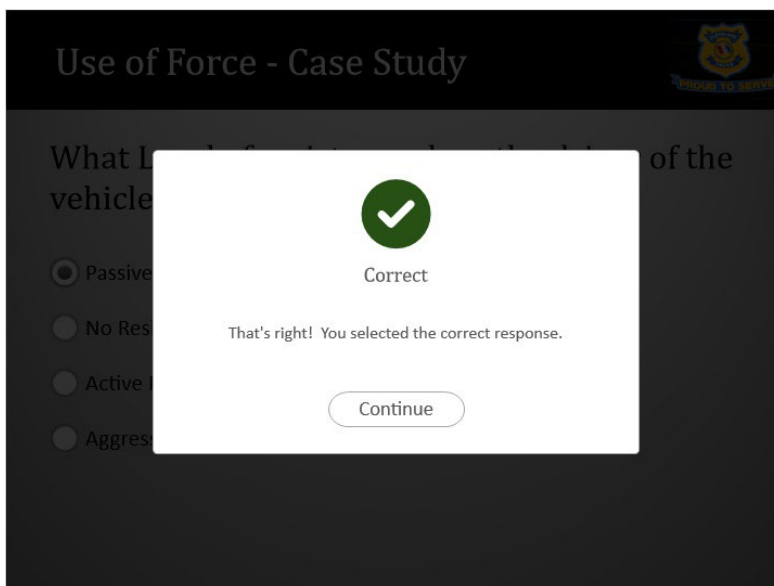
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

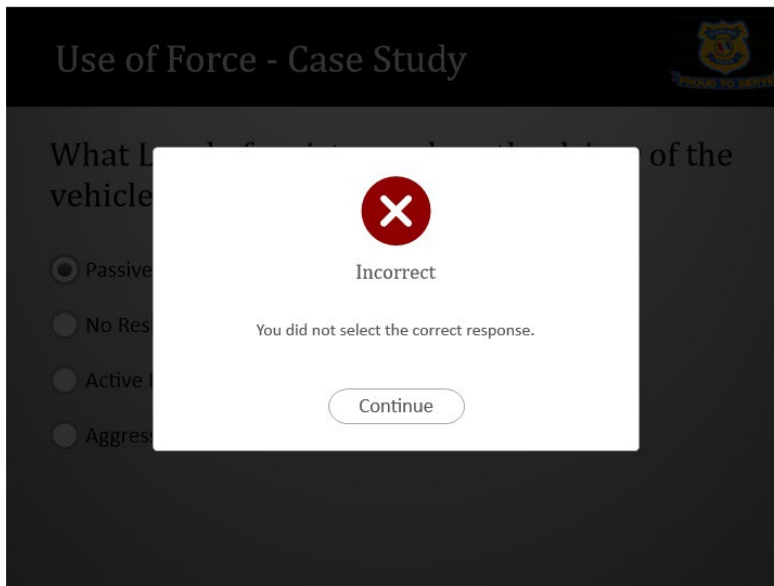
You did not select the correct response.

Notes:

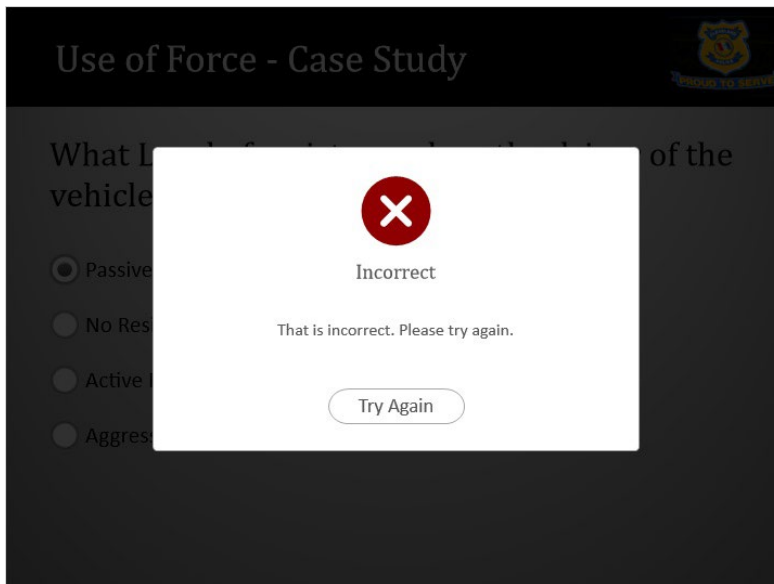
Correct (Slide Layer)



Incorrect (Slide Layer)



Try Again (Slide Layer)



2.49 Use of Force - Case Study

(Multiple Response, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

Use of Force - Case Study



According to CDP Policy can an officer use OC spray on a passively resistant person?

Yes

No

Correct	Choice
	Yes
X	No

Feedback when correct:

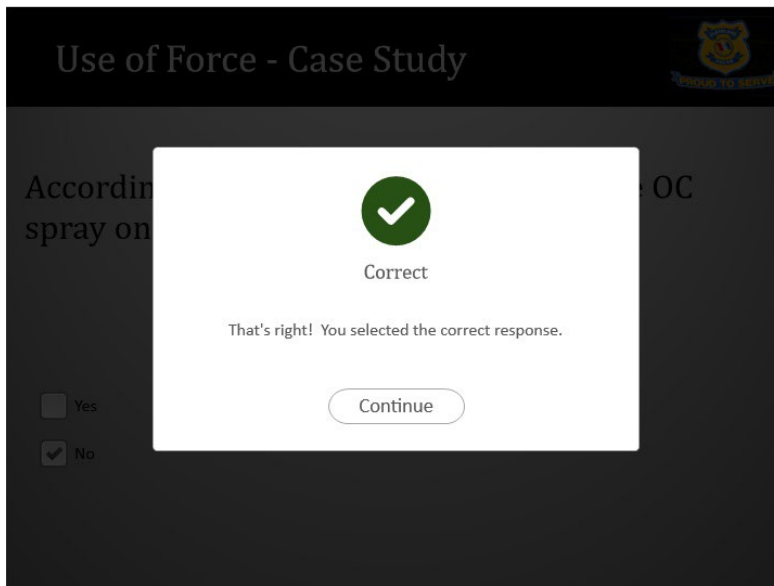
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

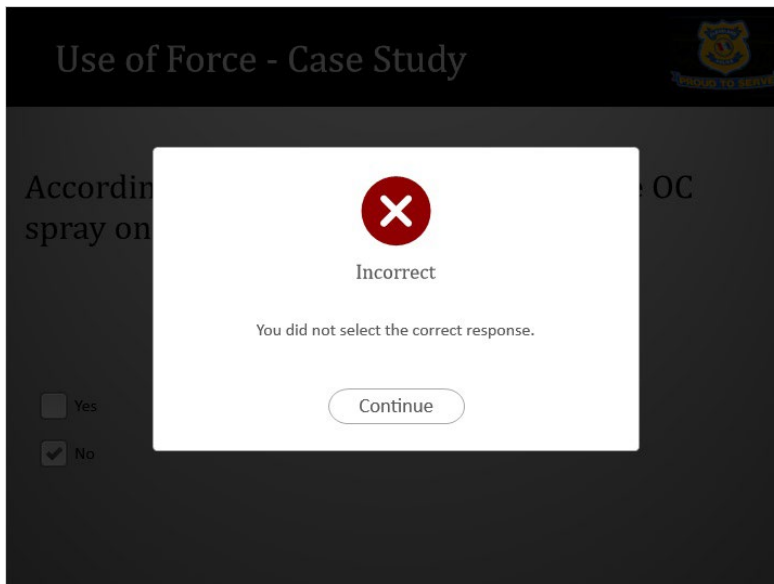
You did not select the correct response.

Notes:

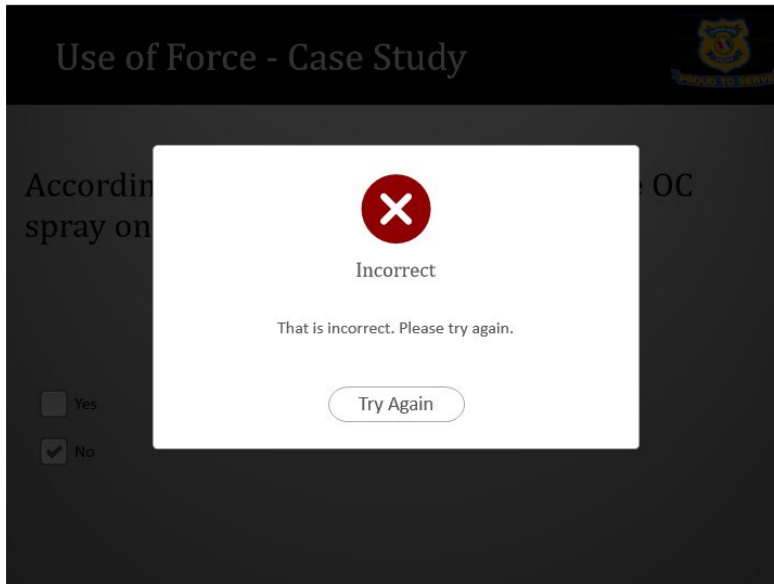
Correct (Slide Layer)



Incorrect (Slide Layer)

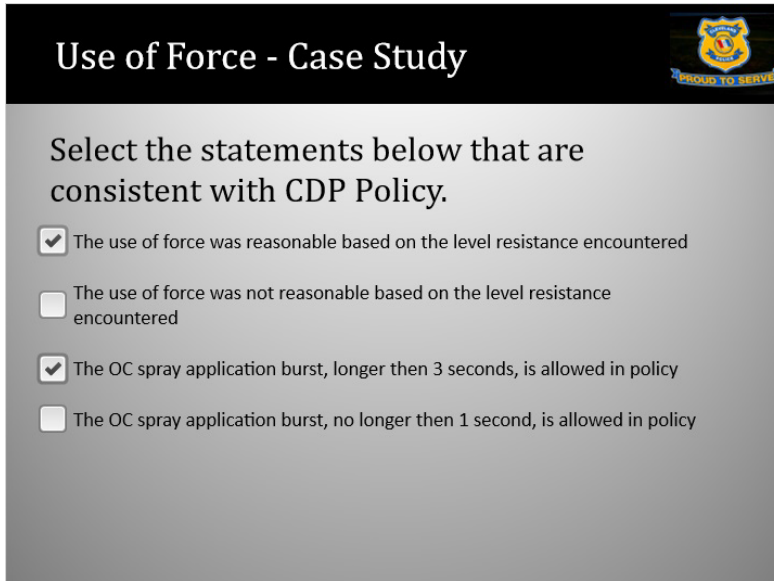


Try Again (Slide Layer)



2.50 Use of Force - Case Study

(Multiple Response, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)



Correct	Choice
X	The use of force was reasonable based on the level resistance encountered

	The use of force was not reasonable based on the level resistance encountered
X	The OC spray application burst, longer then 3 seconds, is allowed in policy
	The OC spray application burst, no longer then 1 second, is allowed in policy

Feedback when correct:

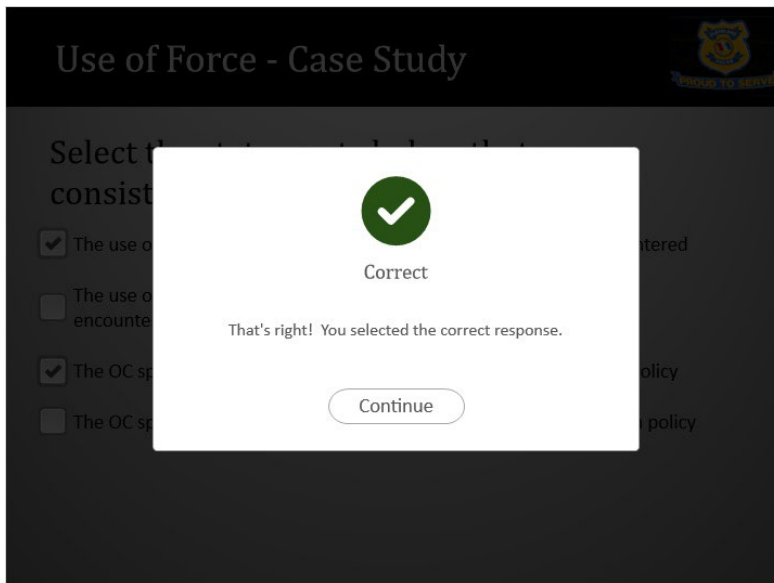
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

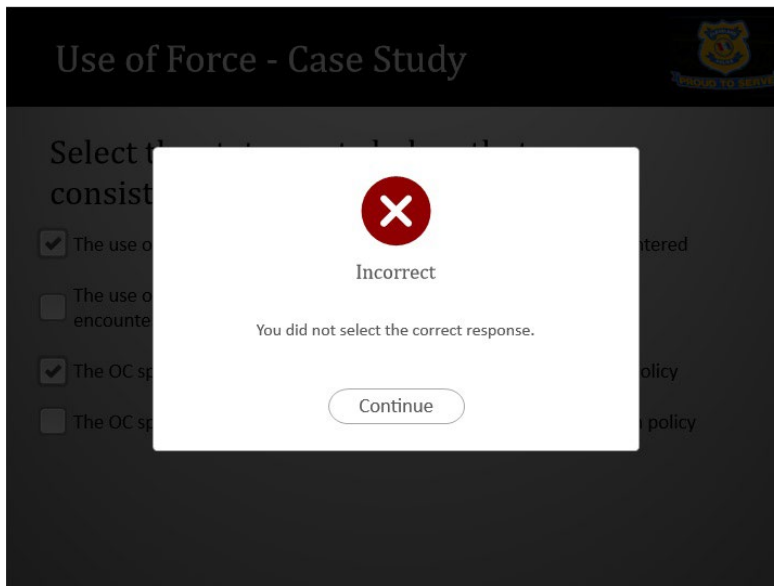
You did not select the correct response.

Notes:

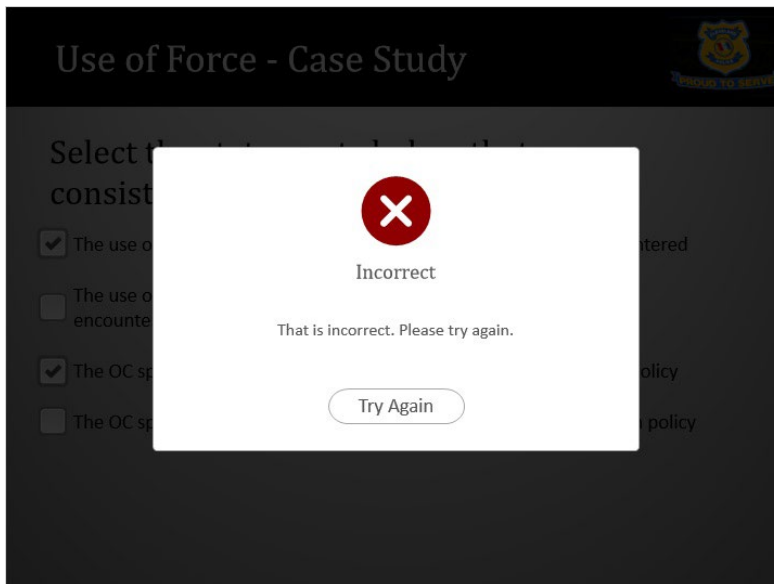
Correct (Slide Layer)



Incorrect (Slide Layer)



Try Again (Slide Layer)



2.51 Use of Force - Case Study

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 8 attempts permitted)

Use of Force - Case Study



When both joint manipulation and OC Spray are used on a subject, what is the reportable level of force?

- Level One
- Level Three
- Level Two
- De Minimus

Correct	Choice
	Level One
	Level Three
X	Level Two
	De Minimus

Feedback when correct:

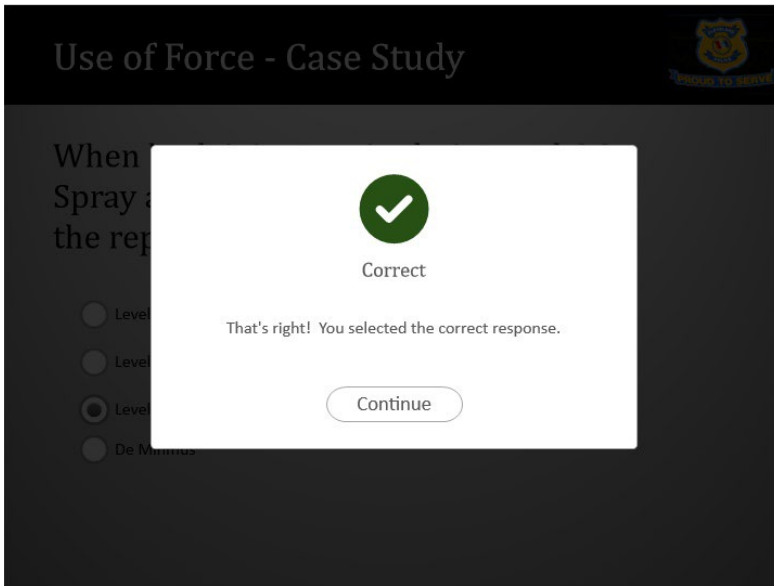
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

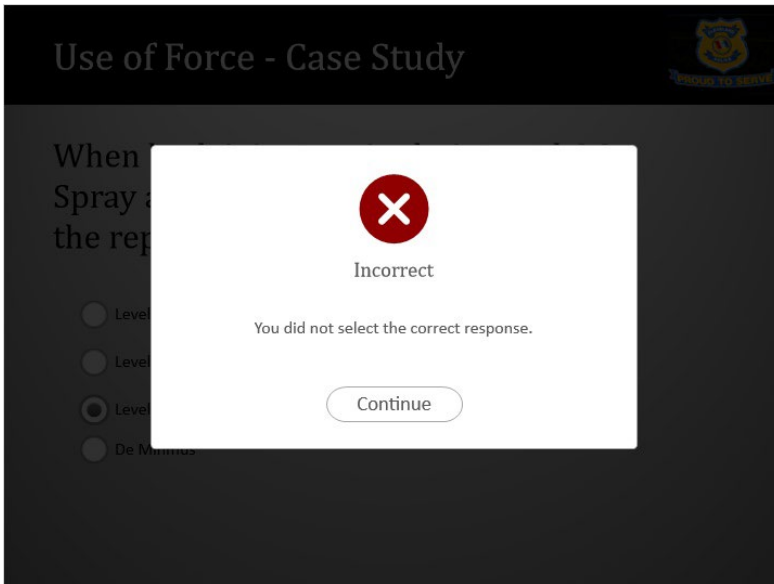
You did not select the correct response.

Notes:

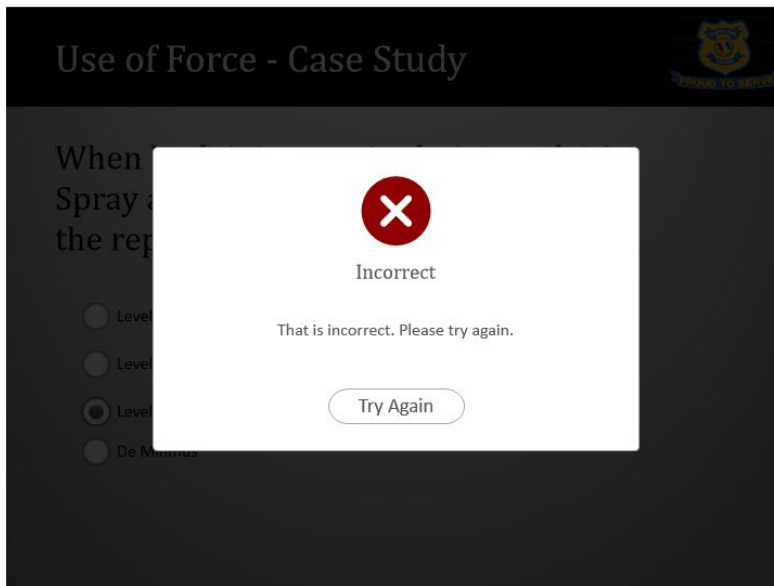
Correct (Slide Layer)



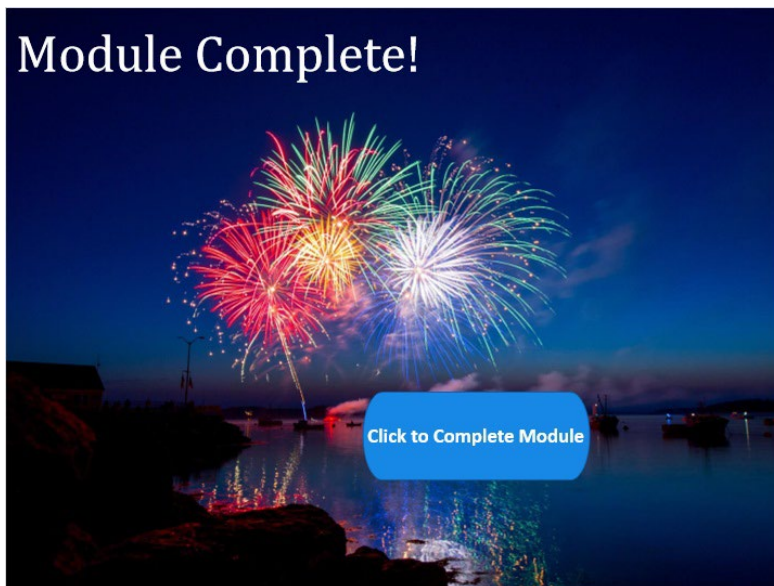
Incorrect (Slide Layer)



Try Again (Slide Layer)



2.52 Module Complete!

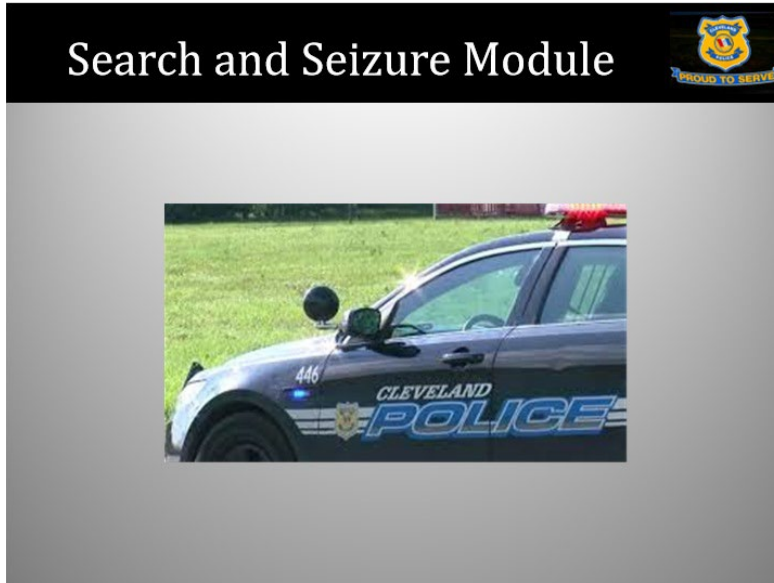


Notes:

You have now completed the UOF Module. Please click the button below and complete any remaining modules.

3. Search and Seizure


3.1 Search and Seizure Introduction




Notes:

3.2 Requesting Consent

Considerations when Requesting Consent



- Age
 - Ensure a child has the ability to understand the situation
 - Youth shall be informed of their rights in an age-appropriate manner
- Intelligence
- Education
- Authority



Notes:

What are things we need to consider when requesting consent?

The first thing that needs to be considered is the age of the person providing the consent.

When requesting consent, ensure the child has the ability to understand the situation.

Youth shall also be informed of their rights in an age-appropriate manner.

Other things to consider are the Intelligence, Education, and authority of the person providing the consent.

3.3 Consent

Consent

- When an officer seeks consent for a search, the officer shall inform the person in an age-appropriate manner, of his or her right to refuse and to revoke consent at anytime.



Notes:

When an officer seeks consent for a search, the officer shall inform the person in an age-appropriate manner, of his or her right to refuse and to revoke consent at anytime.

3.4 Consent

Consent

- Consent to search form
- Ensure that an individual is consenting to the search voluntarily
- There is a scope to consent



Cleveland Division of Police
1300 Ontario Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44111
Consent to Search
(Premises - Vehicle)

Name: _____ Date: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

I, _____, who have identified themselves as Cleveland Police Officers assigned to the _____, am conducting a complete search of the area of the premises/vehicle under my lawful control and described as _____.

In addition, I hereby authorize and give my consent to the above named Cleveland Police Officer to utilize and review from the searched premises/vehicle any documents, photographs, or other items that may be used in connection with a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

I hereby state and certify that this consent is made in being given to me in the above named Cleveland Police Officer's knowledge, voluntariness, and without having received any threats, promises, or bribes of any kind.

Signature of Officer: _____
Signature of Person: _____
Date: _____


Notes:

When getting consent it is good practice to have the party sign the consent form and it ensures that an individual is consenting to the search voluntarily.

3.5 Consent

Consent

- Officers shall not physically or mentally coerce, threaten or exploit an individual in order to gain consent for a search.
- Officers doing so may be subject to discipline and/or civil or criminal penalties.



Notes:


Officers shall not physically or mentally coerce, threaten, or exploit an individual in order to gain consent for a search.

Officers doing so may be subject to discipline and/or civil or criminal penalties.

For example, an officer wants to search a house. The officer tells the person if you refuse to let me search, we get a search warrant, and it will be worse for you if we go that route.

3.6 Third Party Consent

Third Party Consent



- Consent is valid if the third person has common authority over the area to be searched.
- Consent to search is not allowed if one cohabitant (roommate) or business partner objects to the consent, even if the other person gives permission.

Notes:

Third Party Consent.

Consent is valid if the third person has common authority over the area to be searched.


An example of Common Authority is the living room of a home. The living room of a home is usually a place where everyone in the home frequents and has access to the area. This means that anyone living in the house can consent to search the living room.

Consent to search is not allowed if one cohabitant (roommate) or business partner objects to the consent, EVEN if the other person gives permission.

3.7 Third Party Consent

Third Party Consent

- Consent must be given by both people, if present. Parents may consent to search a child's living area if the parents have routine access to the area (the child is not paying rent).
- Landlords cannot give consent to search if a lease or rental agreement is still valid.




Notes:

Consent must be given by both people, if present. Parents may consent to search a child's living area if the parents have routine access to the area. For example, the child is not paying rent. Landlords cannot give consent to search if a lease or rental agreement is still valid.

3.8 Scenario:

Scenario




- Emma and David are roommates living in a shared apartment. One evening, the police arrive at their apartment complex responding to a noise complaint. When they knock on the door, Emma answers. The officers explain the reason for their visit and ask if they can enter the apartment to investigate the noise complaint.
- Emma knows that David keeps his personal belongings in a locked closet in the living room. She also knows that David is involved in some illicit activities, but she's unaware of the specifics. The police officers ask Emma if they can search the apartment for any illegal substances or items that may be contributing to the noise.
- Emma hesitates but ultimately consents to the search, thinking that it might help resolve the situation quickly and without any further issues. The officers begin their search and find drugs and paraphernalia in David's locked closet.

Notes:

3.9 Knowledge Check


(Multiple Choice, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

Knowledge Check 

Was the search of David's locked closet legal?

No

Yes



Correct	Choice
X	No
	Yes

Feedback when correct:

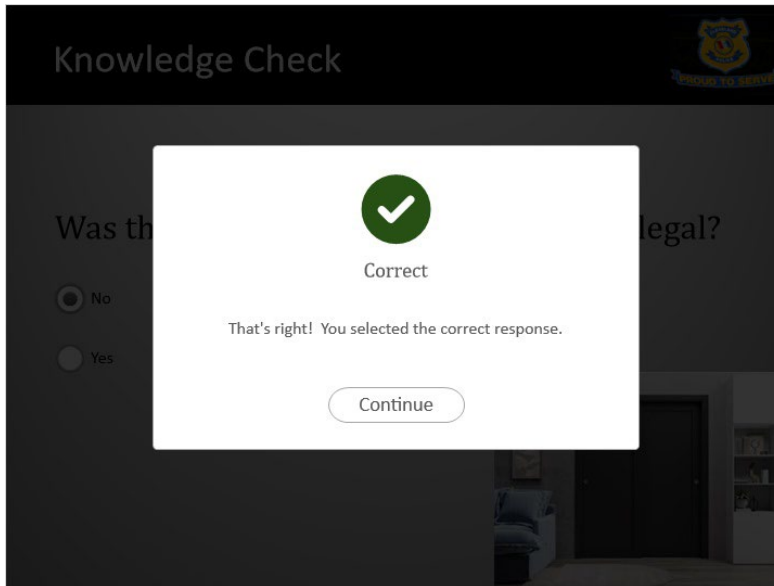
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

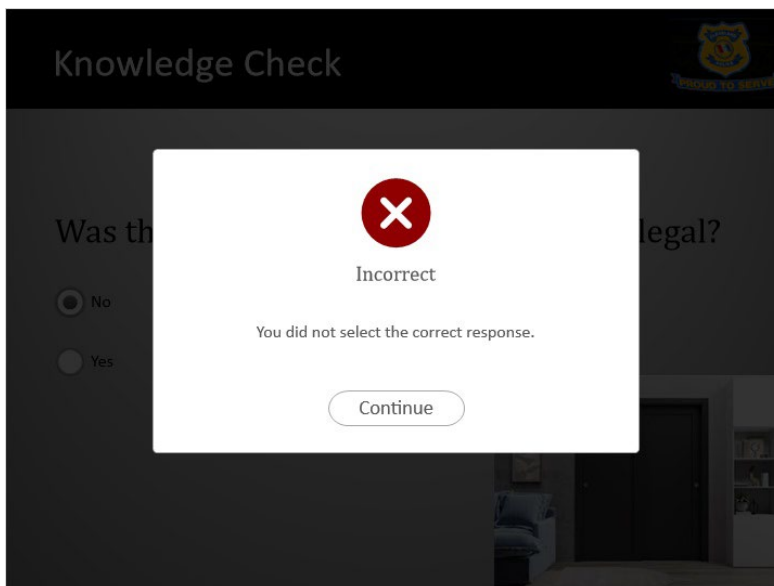
You did not select the correct response.

Notes:

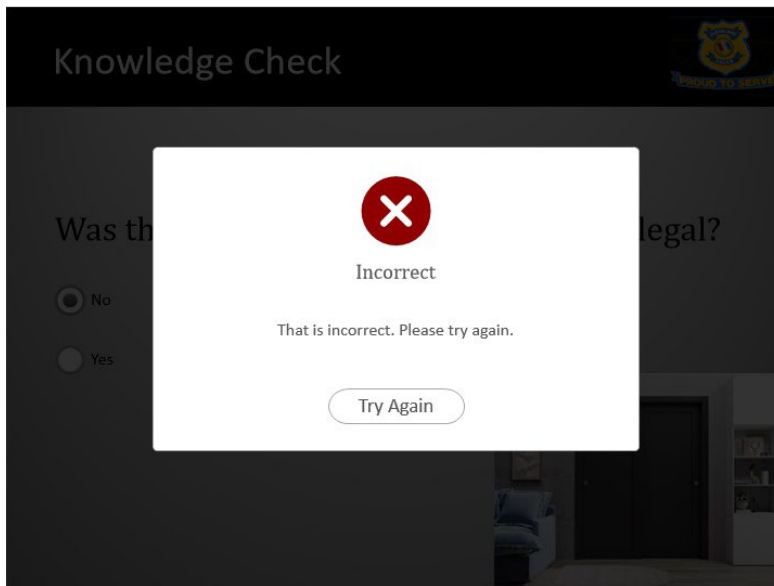
Correct (Slide Layer)



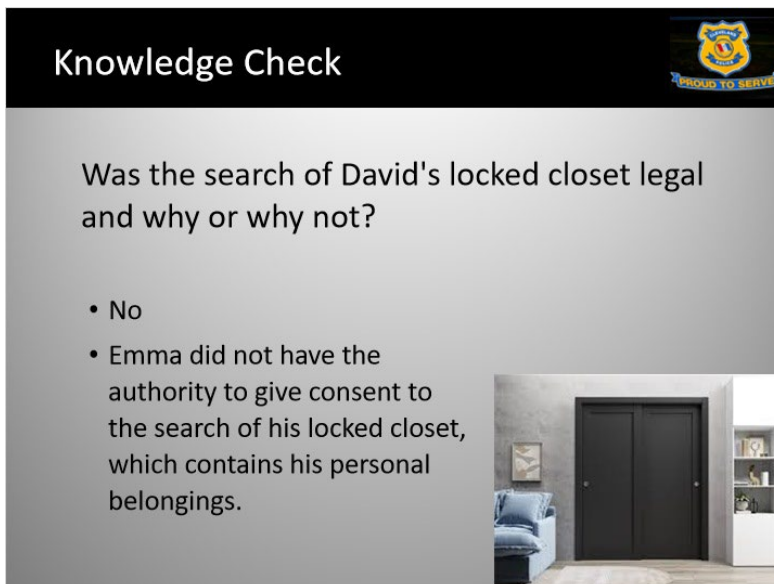
Incorrect (Slide Layer)



Try Again (Slide Layer)



3.10 Knowledge Check




Notes:

Emma did not have the authority to give consent to the search of his locked closet, which contains his personal belongings.

3.11 Knowledge Check

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)


Knowledge Check



Was Emma allowed to give consent for the police officers to search the entire apartment?

Yes

No



Correct	Choice
	Yes
X	No

Feedback when correct:

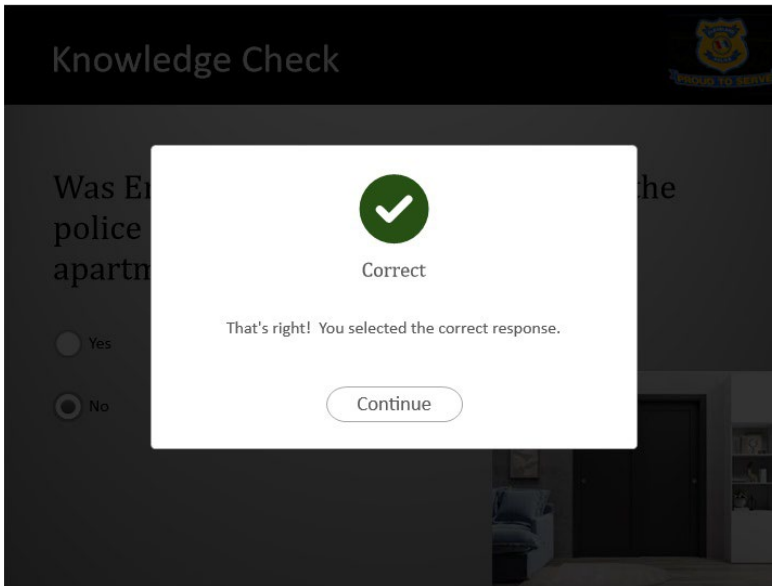
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

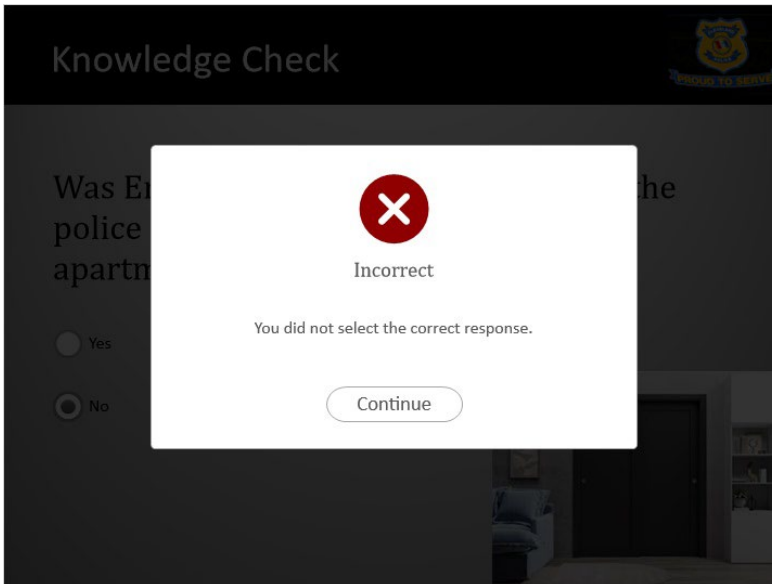
You did not select the correct response.

Notes:

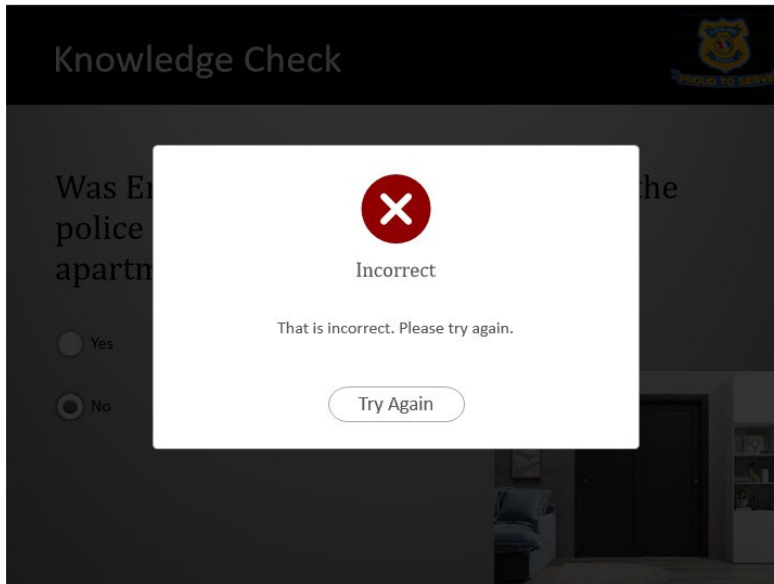
Correct (Slide Layer)



Incorrect (Slide Layer)



Try Again (Slide Layer)



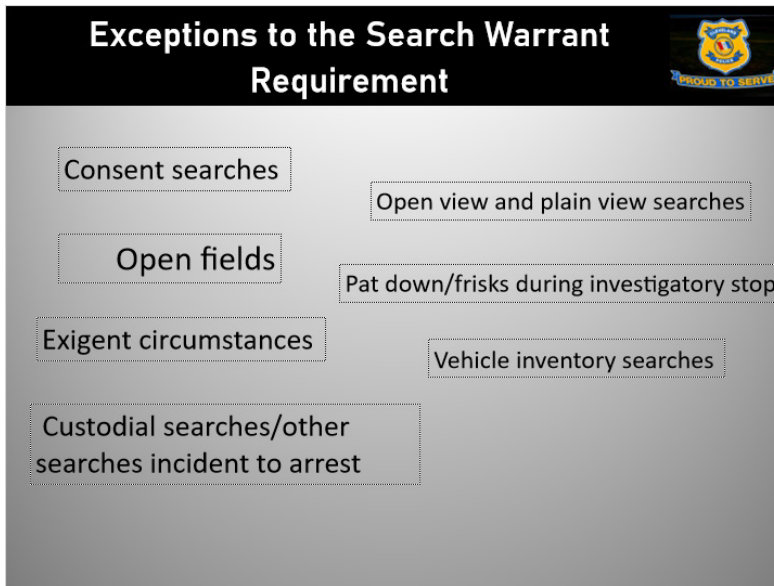
3.12 Knowledge Check

The screenshot shows a slide titled "Knowledge Check" with a police badge logo in the top right corner. The main text on the slide is "Was Emma allowed to give consent for the police officers to search the entire apartment?". Below the text are two radio button options: "No" (which is selected) and "Emma's Consent is valid to the areas she has common authority over the area to be searched; typical examples of areas of common authority are living room, and or a kitchen." To the right of the text is an image of a living room with a blue sofa, a dark door, and a white cabinet.

Notes:

Emma's Consent is valid to the areas she has common authority over the area to be searched; typical examples of areas of common authority are living room, and or a kitchen.

3.13 Exceptions



Notes:

Here are the exceptions to the search warrant requirement.

Consent searches ...

Open fields...

Exigent circumstances ...

Custodial searches/other searches incident to arrest..

Open view and plain view searches...

Pat down/frisks during investigatory stop...

Vehicle inventory searches .

3.14 Exigent Circumstances

Exigent Circumstances

- What can determine exigent circumstances?



Notes:

Thinking to yourself...

What can determine exigent circumstances?

3.15 Exigent Circumstances

Exigent Circumstances



- Is the offense serious or an offense of violence?
 - Is there a reasonable belief the subject was armed and may be in the area that is to be searched?
 - Is there probable cause to believe the subject committed a crime?
 - Is there probable cause to believe the subject was on the premises?
 - Did the police ID themselves and give the subject a chance to surrender prior to entry, if safe and feasible?
 - Is there an ongoing investigation or decision to arrest the subject fleeing into the premises?
-

Notes:

What to consider when determining if exigent circumstances exist.
Is the offense serious or an offense of violence?

Is there a reasonable belief the subject was armed and may be in the area that is to be searched?

Is there probable cause to believe the subject committed a crime?


Is there probable cause to believe the subject was on the premises?



Did the police ID themselves and give the subject a chance to surrender prior to entry, if safe & feasible?

Is there an ongoing investigation or decision to arrest the subject fleeing into the premises?

3.16 Open Fields and Curtilage

Open Fields and Curtilage



Open Fields	Curtilage
	
A warrantless search an open field or the area outside a property owner's curtilage does not violate the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution.	The Supreme Court has ruled that the curtilage, being so near the house, is included within the Fourth Amendment's protections against unreasonable, warrantless, searches and seizures.

Notes:

Lets review,

A warrantless search of an open field or the area outside a property owner's curtilage does not violate the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Curtilage is near the home and the Supreme Court has ruled that the curtilage, being so near the house, is included within the Fourth Amendment's protections against unreasonable, warrantless, searches and seizures.

3.17 Knowledge Check

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

Knowledge Check



Select the choice that is NOT an exception to the search warrant requirement?

- Consent Searches
- Exigent Circumstances
- Open Fields
- Vehicle Inventory
- Homicide Exception



Correct	Choice
	Consent Searches
	Exigent Circumstances
	Open Fields
	Vehicle Inventory
X	Homicide Exception

Feedback when correct:

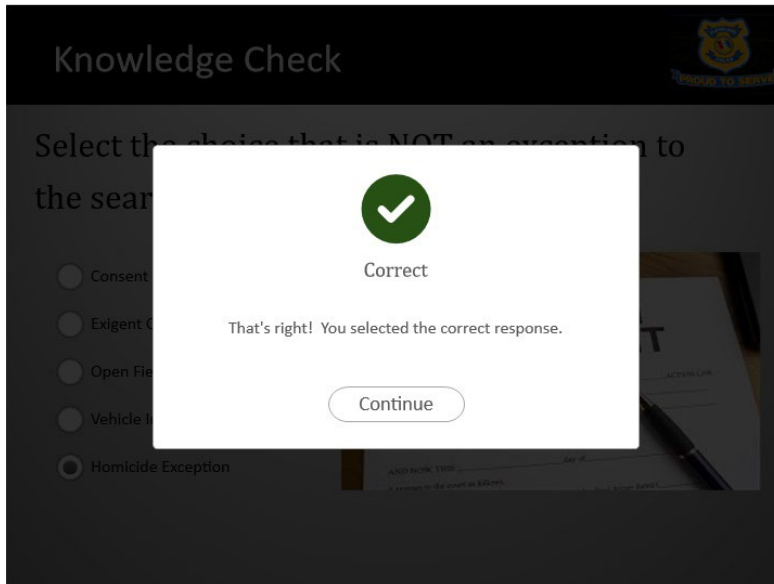
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

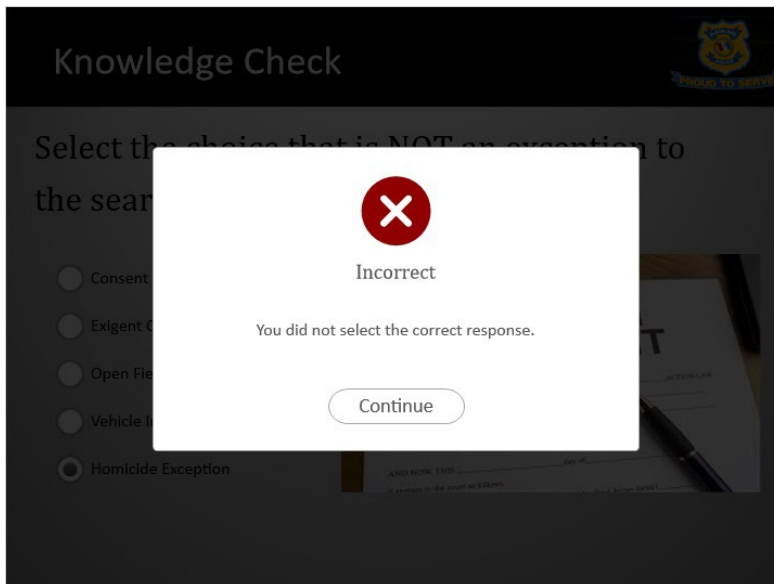
You did not select the correct response.

Notes:

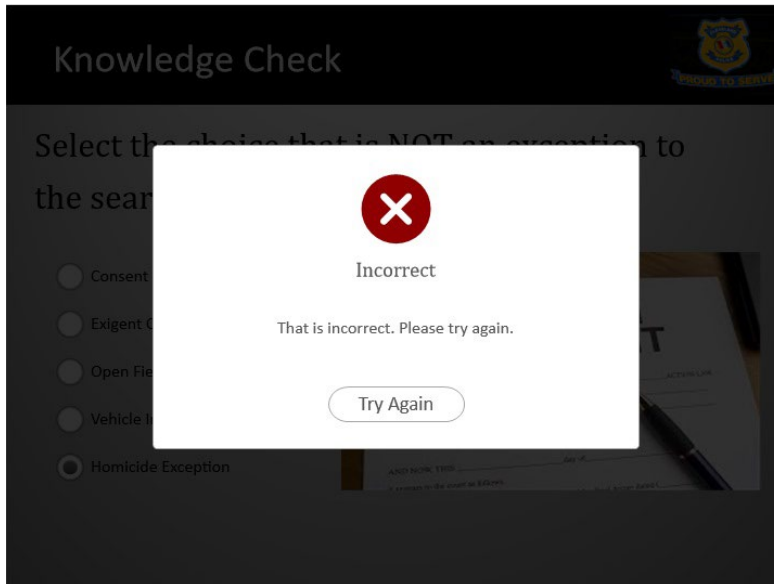
Correct (Slide Layer)



Incorrect (Slide Layer)

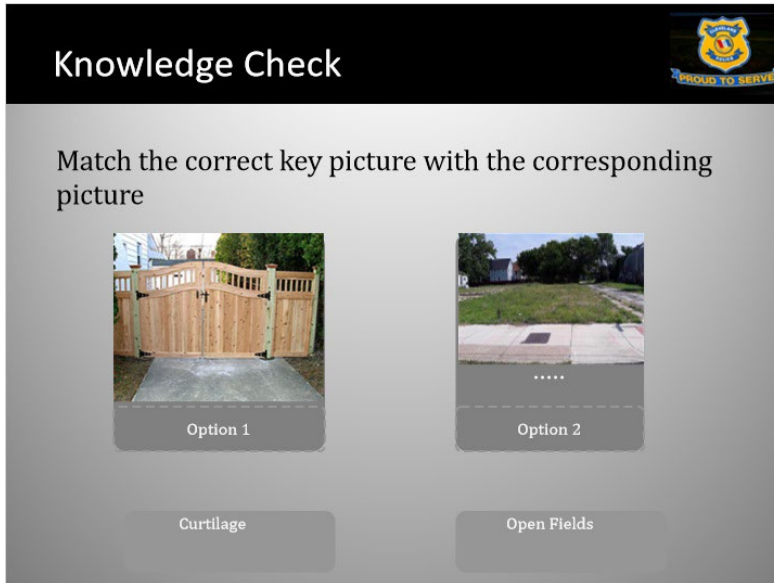


Try Again (Slide Layer)



3.18 Knowledge Check

(Drag and Drop, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)



Drag Item	Drop Target
Drag Item 02	Drop Target 02 Background

Drag Item 01

Drop Target 01 Background

Drag and drop properties

Return item to start point if dropped outside the correct drop target

Snap dropped items to drop target (Snap to center)

Allow only one item in each drop target

Delay item drop states until interaction is submitted

Feedback when correct:


That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.


Notes:

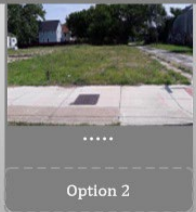
Correct (Slide Layer)

Knowledge Check 

Match the correct key picture with the corresponding


Correct That's right! You selected the correct response. Continue

 Option 1

 Option 2


Curtilage Open Fields

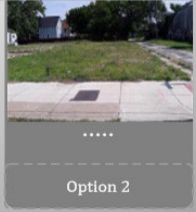
Try Again (Slide Layer)

Knowledge Check 

Match the correct key picture with the corresponding

Incorrect That is incorrect. Please try again. Try Again

 Option 1

 Option 2


Curtilage Open Fields

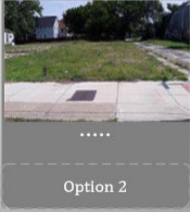
Incorrect (Slide Layer)

Knowledge Check

Match the correct key picture with the corresponding

Incorrect You did not select the correct response. Continue

 Option 1

 Option 2

Curtilage Open Fields

3.19 Knowledge Check

(Multiple Choice, 0 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

Knowledge Check

Officers may conduct an immediate, warrantless, search or seizure under emergency conditions, if there is probable cause to believe that the delay in getting a warrant would result in the loss of evidence, escape of the subject, and _____?

- Physical harm to police or public
- The Judge has refused to sign a search warrant
- Must be within 10 minutes of arrival on scene
- To prevent damage to property

Submit

Correct	Choice
X	Physical harm to police or public

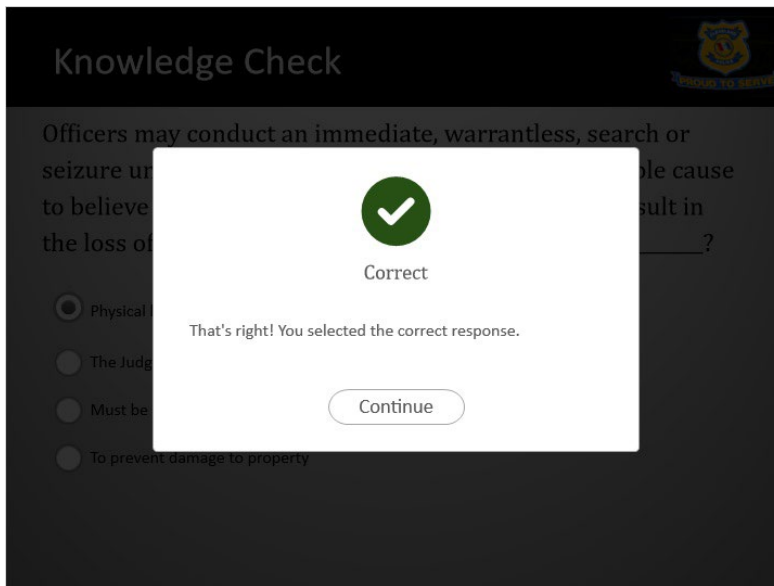
The Judge has refused to sign a search warrant
Must be within 10 minutes of arrival on scene
To prevent damage to property

Feedback when correct:

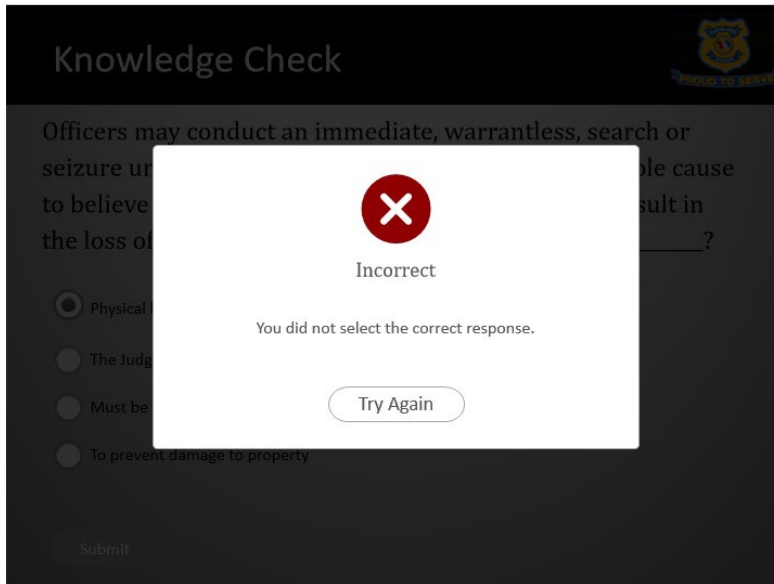
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Notes:

Correct (Slide Layer)

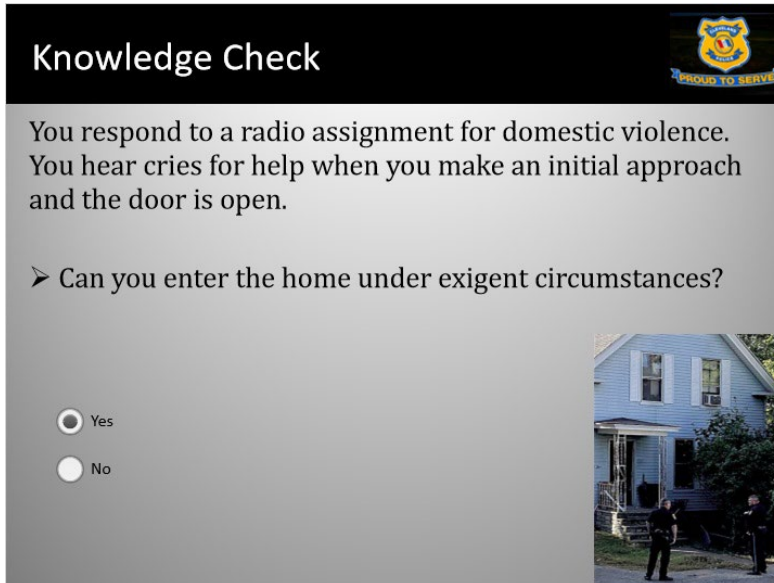


Try Again (Slide Layer)



3.20 Knowledge Check

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)



Correct	Choice
X	Yes

No

Feedback when correct:

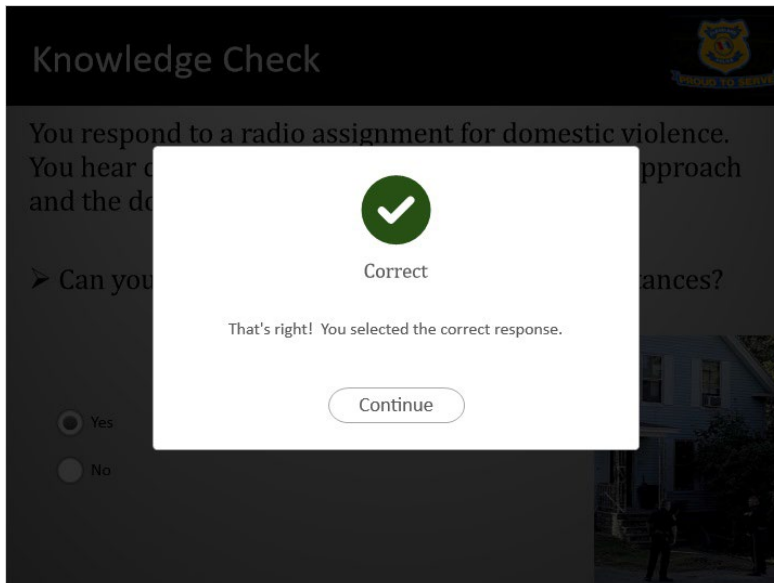
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

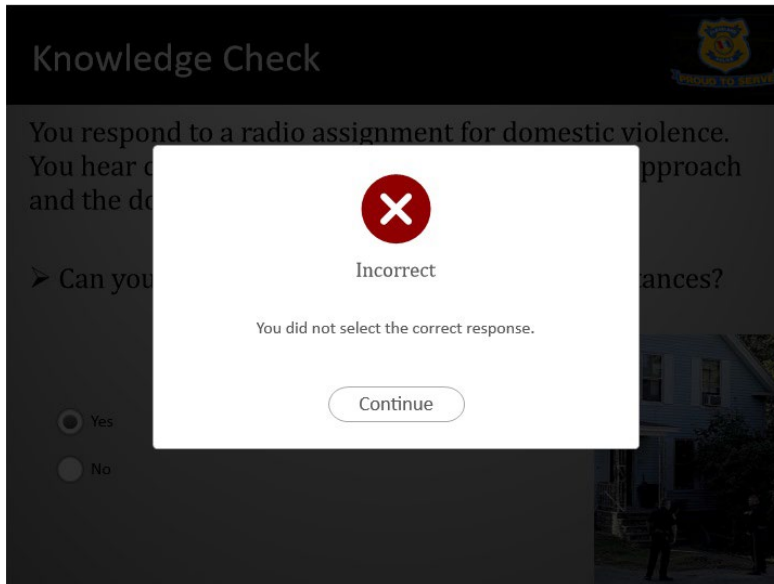
You did not select the correct response.

Notes:

Correct (Slide Layer)

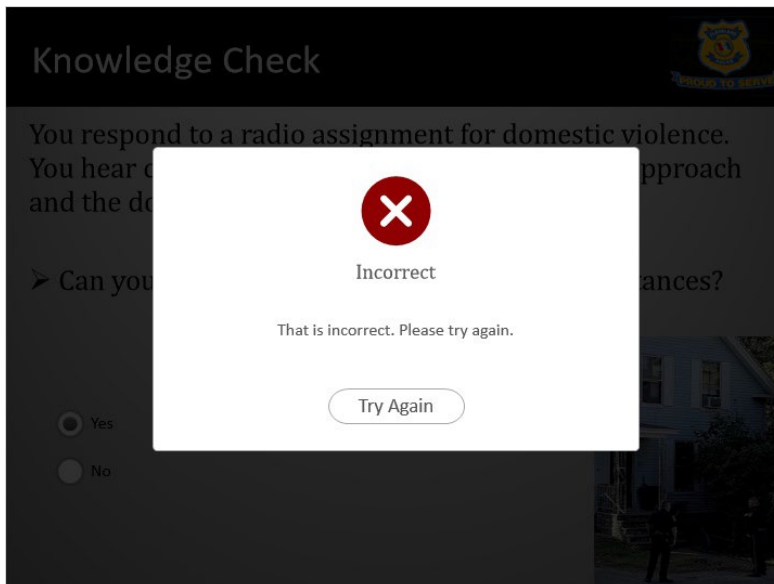


Incorrect (Slide Layer)



The screenshot shows a slide titled "Knowledge Check" with a logo in the top right corner. The main text on the slide reads: "You respond to a radio assignment for domestic violence. You hear a suspect approaching and the dispatcher says, 'Suspect approaching from the rear.' Can you identify the correct response?" Below the text are two radio button options: "Yes" and "No". A white overlay box is centered on the slide, featuring a red circle with a white 'X' at the top. Below the icon, the text reads "Incorrect" and "You did not select the correct response." At the bottom of the overlay is a "Continue" button.

Try Again (Slide Layer)




This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the same "Knowledge Check" slide with the "Yes" and "No" options. However, the white overlay box contains a different message: "Incorrect" followed by "That is incorrect. Please try again." and a "Try Again" button at the bottom.

3.21 Exigent Circumstances

Exigent Circumstances

Can you enter the home under exigent circumstances?

- Yes.
- Exigent circumstances exist if officers are responding to a call of violence and there is evidence a person's health, welfare or safety is immediately threatened.



Notes:

Can you enter the home under exigent circumstances?

Yes.

Exigent circumstances exist if officers are responding to a call of violence and there is evidence a person's health, welfare, or safety is immediately threatened.

3.22 Investigatory Stop Scope Considerations

Investigatory Stop Scope Considerations



Actions that would indicate to a reasonable individual that they are being arrested or indefinitely detained may convert an investigatory (Terry) stop into an arrest requiring probable cause or an arrest warrant.

Officers must have additional articulable justification for further limiting an individual's freedom during an investigatory (Terry) stop.

Notes:

Investigatory Stop Scope Considerations.

Actions that would indicate to a reasonable individual that they are being arrested or indefinitely detained may convert an investigatory or Terry stop into an arrest requiring probable cause or an arrest warrant.

Officers must have additional articulable justification for further limiting an individual's freedom during an investigatory or Terry stop.

3.23 Knowledge Check

(Drag and Drop, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

Knowledge Check

Match the correct key word with the corresponding definition

A seizure based on Probable Cause
.....
Option 1

A seizure based on reasonable suspicion
.....
Option 2

Does not constitute a seizure
.....
Option 3

Voluntary Contacts Arrest Investigatory stop

Drag Item	Drop Target
Drag Item 01	Option 3
Drag Item 02	Option 1
Drag Item 03	Option 2

Drag and drop properties
Return item to start point if dropped outside the correct drop target
Snap dropped items to drop target (Snap to center)
Allow only one item in each drop target
Delay item drop states until interaction is submitted

Feedback when correct:

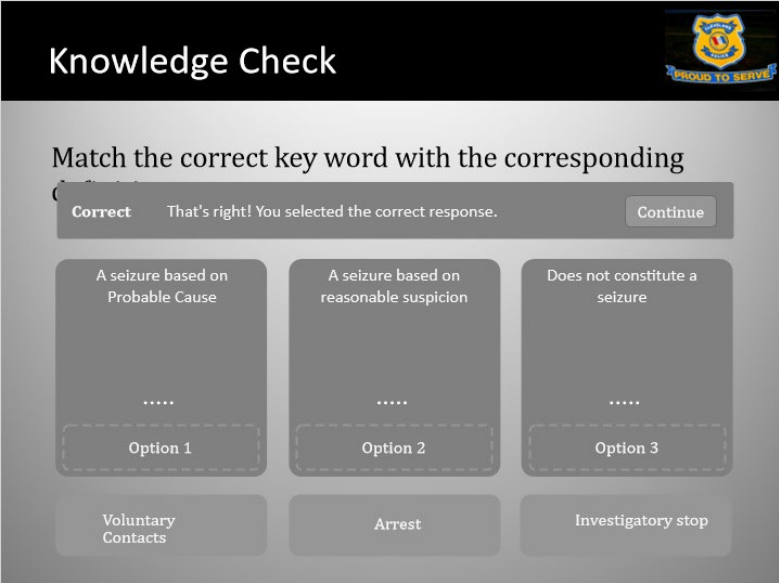
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:


You did not select the correct response.

Notes:

Correct (Slide Layer)



Try Again (Slide Layer)


Knowledge Check 

Match the correct key word with the corresponding

Incorrect That is incorrect. Please try again. Try Again

A seizure based on Probable Cause Option 1	A seizure based on reasonable suspicion Option 2	Does not constitute a seizure Option 3
Voluntary Contacts	Arrest	Investigatory stop

Incorrect (Slide Layer)

Knowledge Check 



Match the correct key word with the corresponding

Incorrect You did not select the correct response. Continue

A seizure based on Probable Cause Option 1	A seizure based on reasonable suspicion Option 2	Does not constitute a seizure Option 3
Voluntary Contacts	Arrest	Investigatory stop

3.24 Scenario

ANONYMOUS CALLER



911 Call

Dispatch receives a call from a concerned friend who wants to remain anonymous and does not want to confer with police. The anonymous caller states that they haven't spoken to their friend, John Doe, a 35-year-old man who was recently fired from his work place and has been exhibiting signs of severe depression. The caller mentions that John posted a Facebook message two days ago indicating he was contemplating suicide and wants the Police to do a check well.

Notes:

The police dispatch receives a call from a concerned friend who wants to remain anonymous and does not want to confer with police. The anonymous caller states that they haven't spoken to their friend, John Doe, a 35-year-old man who was recently fired from his work place and has been exhibiting signs of severe depression. The caller mentions that John posted a Facebook message two days ago indicating he was contemplating suicide and wants the Police to do a check well.

3.25 Knowledge Check

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

Knowledge Check



As you and your partner arrive on scene at John's residence, a single-story house with a small front yard. You observe that the curtains are drawn, and there are no signs of movement inside. The mailbox is full, and there is an accumulation of newspapers on the porch. The officers knock on the door loudly and announce their presence, "Police! Is anyone home?" There is no response. With the information provided, can you force entry into the house to check on the well being of John?

- Yes, This is exigent because the unknown status of John and would be covered under the good faith.
- No, because it is third party information and police do not have enough information to force entry into the house.

Submit

Correct	Choice
	Yes, This is exigent because the unknown status of John and would be covered under the good faith.
X	No, because it is third party information and police do not have enough information to force entry into the house.

Feedback when correct:

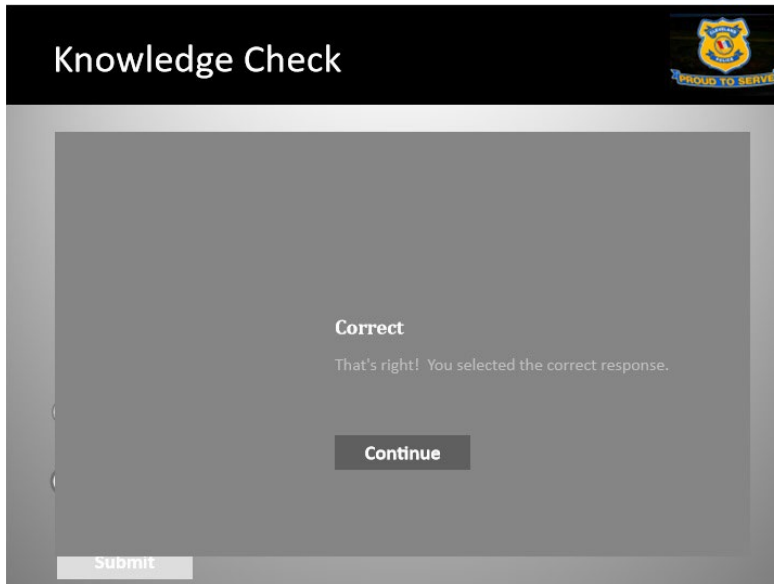
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.

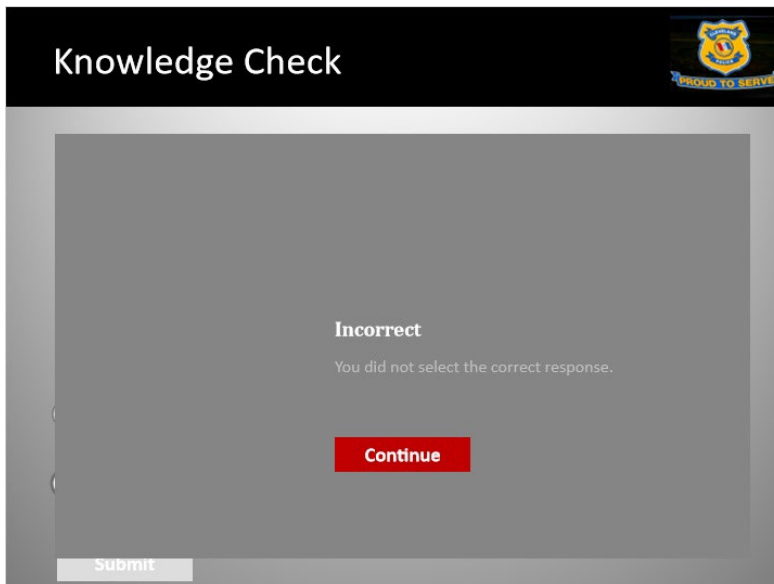
Notes:

Correct (Slide Layer)



The screenshot shows a slide titled "Knowledge Check" with a logo in the top right corner that says "PROUD TO SERVE". The main content area is a dark gray rectangle with the following text centered: "Correct" in bold, followed by "That's right! You selected the correct response." Below this is a dark gray button with the text "Continue" in white. At the bottom left of the slide, there is a light gray button with the text "Submit".


Incorrect (Slide Layer)



The screenshot shows a slide titled "Knowledge Check" with a logo in the top right corner that says "PROUD TO SERVE". The main content area is a dark gray rectangle with the following text centered: "Incorrect" in bold, followed by "You did not select the correct response." Below this is a red button with the text "Continue" in white. At the bottom left of the slide, there is a light gray button with the text "Submit".

3.26 Anonymous Tips

Anonymous Tips



- Information from a person not known by police is not to be assumed trustworthy without additional details which point to criminal activity.

- Officer's observations while on scene, securing more complete information from an anonymous person and/or other circumstances that would tend to support the information received are all ways that officers can articulate reasonable suspicion allowing a Terry stop.

- Reasonable suspicion in cases involving anonymous tips by corroborating information received with what the officer observes on scene.

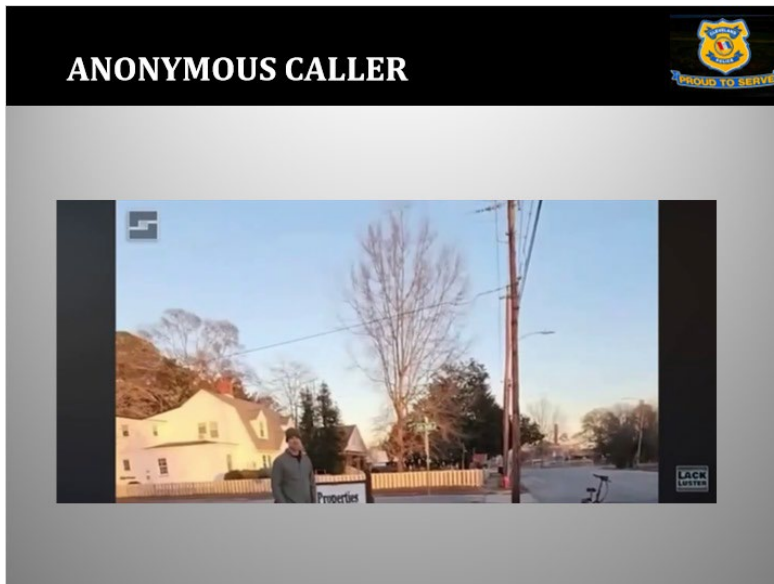
Notes:

Information from a person not known by police is not to be assumed trustworthy without additional details which point to criminal activity

Officers must carefully develop reasonable suspicion in cases involving anonymous tips by corroborating information received with what the officer observes on scene.

Officer's observations while on scene, securing more complete information from an anonymous person and/or other circumstances that would tend to support the information received are all ways that officers can use to articulate reasonable suspicion allowing a Terry stop.

3.27 ANONYMOUS CALLER



Notes:

3.28 Knowledge Check

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

A screenshot of a knowledge check question. The title bar at the top is black with the text 'Knowledge Check' in white. To the right of the title is a police department logo with a shield and the words 'PROUD TO SERVE'. The question text is: 'In this video was the officer allowed to detain the male for investigation with the information that was presented?'. Below the question are two radio button options: 'Yes' and 'No'. The 'No' option is selected, indicated by a black dot in the center of the radio button.

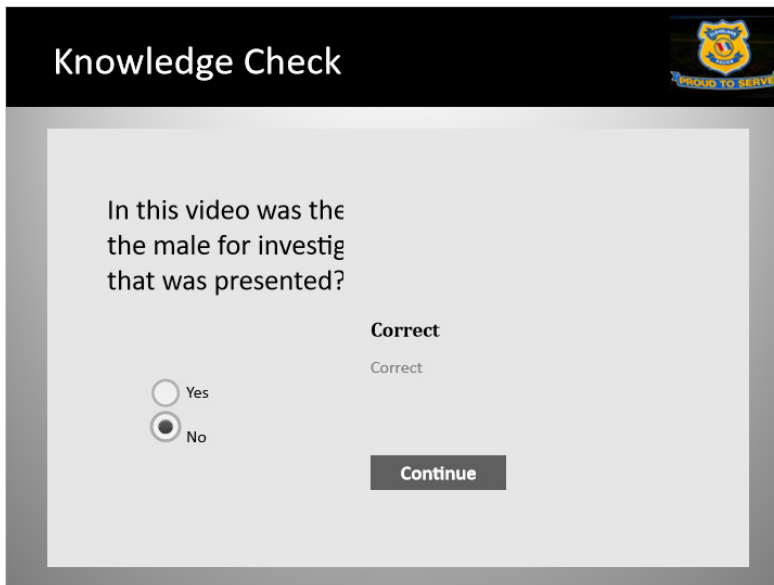
Correct	Choice
	Yes
X	No

Feedback when correct:

Correct


Notes:

Correct (Slide Layer)



Try Again (Slide Layer)

Knowledge Check



In this video was the
the male for investig
that was presented?

Yes
 No

Incorrect
You did not select the correct response.


Try Again

3.29 *Miranda*

Miranda Warning General Requirements

Officers shall provide the Miranda warning when both of the following criteria are met:

- A suspect is in custody
AND
- The officer is to question or interrogate the suspect about any crime



Notes:

Miranda Warning General Requirements

Officers shall provide the Miranda warning when both of the following criteria are met:

A suspect is in custody. AND. the officer is to question or interrogate the suspect about any crime

3.30 Knowledge Check

(Multiple Choice, 0 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

Knowledge Check

How long does an officer have to stop (detain) an individual?

- There is no time limit
- Until the officer has receives permission from a superior officer
- Only that period of time necessary to affect the purpose of the stop
- Until the officer completes the stop form

Submit

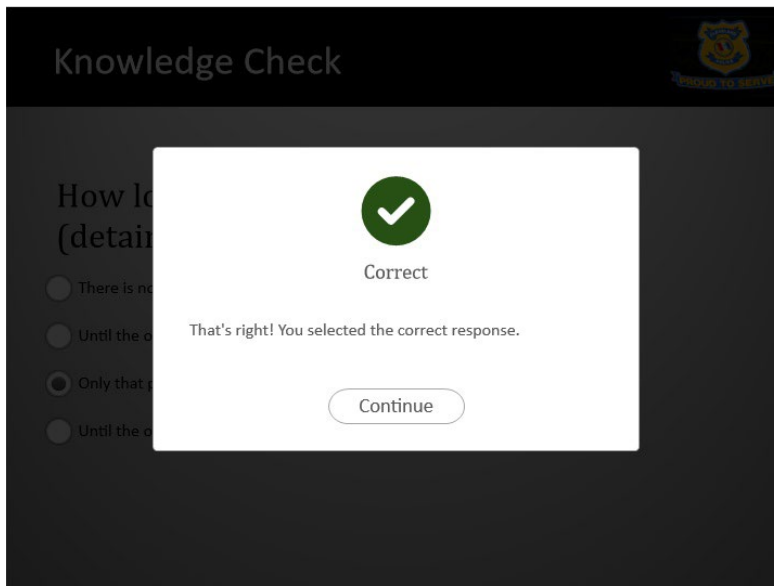
Correct	Choice
	There is no time limit
	Until the officer has receives permission from a superior officer
X	Only that period of time necessary to affect the purpose of the stop
	Until the officer completes the stop form

Feedback when correct:

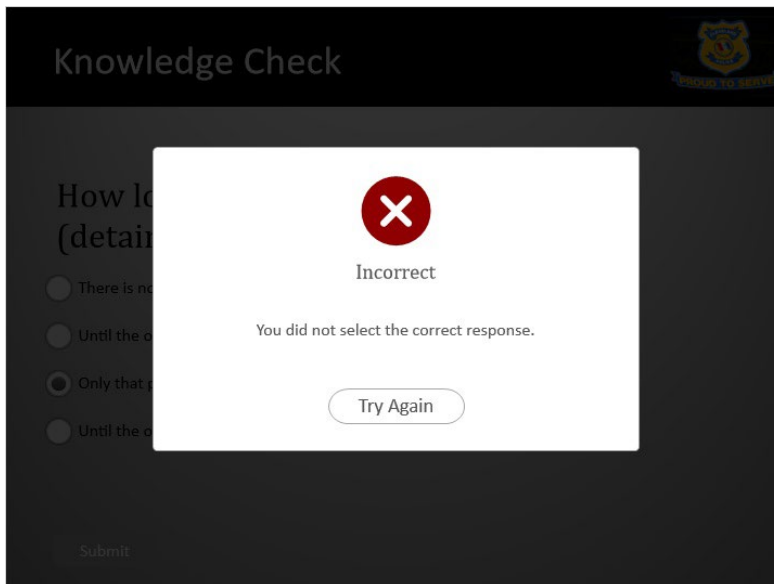
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Notes:

Correct (Slide Layer)



Try Again (Slide Layer)



3.31 Multiple Choice Question

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

Knowledge Check



Officer Jones conducts an investigatory stop outside of a corner store of a subject matching the description of a person breaking into cars in the area. Officer Jones detains, handcuffs, and places the subject in the back of the police car. Jones wants to ask the person their name, address and date of birth. According to GPO 2.02.03 Miranda Warning, does Officer Jones have to read them their Miranda warning before asking them these questions?

- Yes
 No

Correct	Choice
	Yes
X	No


Feedback when correct:

Correct, asking the person their legal name, address and date of birth is not an interrogation and subject to the Miranda warning.

Notes:

Correct (Slide Layer)

Knowledge Check



Officer Jones conducts an investigatory stop outside of a corner store of a subject who is a person breaking into cars. Officer Jones places the subject in handcuffs, and places the subject in the car. Jones wants to ask the subject their date of birth. According to the law, does Officer Jones have to ask for the date of birth before asking them these questions?


Yes
 No

Correct
Correct, asking the person their legal name, address and date of birth is not an interrogation and subject to the Miranda warning.

Continue

Try Again (Slide Layer)

Knowledge Check



Officer Jones conducts an investigatory stop outside of a corner store of a subject who is a person breaking into cars. Officer Jones places the subject in handcuffs, and places the subject in the car. Jones wants to ask the subject their date of birth. According to the law, does Officer Jones have to ask for the date of birth before asking them these questions?

Yes
 No

Incorrect
You did not select the correct response. Please review General Police Order 2.02.03 "Miranda warning" and try again.

Try Again

3.32 Knowledge Check

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

Knowledge Check



In the same scenario as before, Officer Jones obtained their identifying information and now wants to ask them where they were when the cars were broken into. According to GPO 2.02.03 Miranda Warning, does Officer Jones have to read this subject their Miranda warning before asking them this question?

- Yes
 No

Correct	Choice
X	Yes
	No


Feedback when correct:

Correct, as the subject is in custody and is being questioned relating to the crime, the Miranda warning is warranted.

Notes:

Correct (Slide Layer)

Knowledge Check



In the same scenario as before, when identifying information and they were when the cars were questioned. 2.02.03 Miranda Warning, this subject their Miranda warning question?


Yes
 No

Correct
Correct, as the subject is in custody and is being questioned relating to the crime, the Miranda warning is warranted.

Continue

Try Again (Slide Layer)

Knowledge Check



In the same scenario as before, when identifying information and they were when the cars were questioned. 2.02.03 Miranda Warning, this subject their Miranda warning question?

Yes
 No

Incorrect
You did not select the correct response. Please review General Police Order 2.02.03 "Miranda Warning" and try again!

Try Again

3.33 Knowledge Check

(Multiple Choice, 0 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

Knowledge Check



According to GPO 2.02.03 Miranda Warning, if a subject invokes their right to silence, but does not invoke the right to an attorney, all questioning shall cease immediately. Questioning may be reinitiated by officers if they:

- Wait a significant amount of time (at least 2 hours)
- Provide Miranda Warnings again
- Limit the questions to a crime that was not the subject of earlier questioning
- Only if they do all of the responses

Correct	Choice
	Wait a significant amount of time (at least 2 hours)
	Provide Miranda Warnings again
	Limit the questions to a crime that was not the subject of earlier questioning
X	Only if they do all of the responses

Feedback when correct:

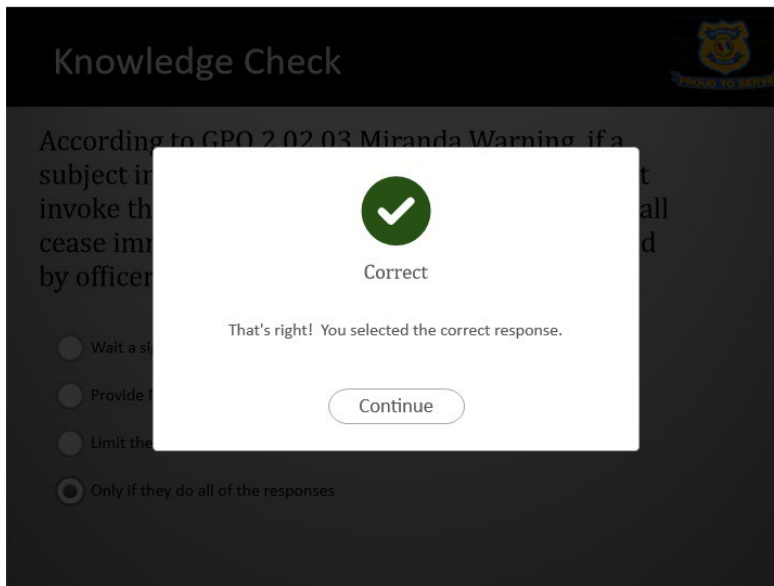
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.

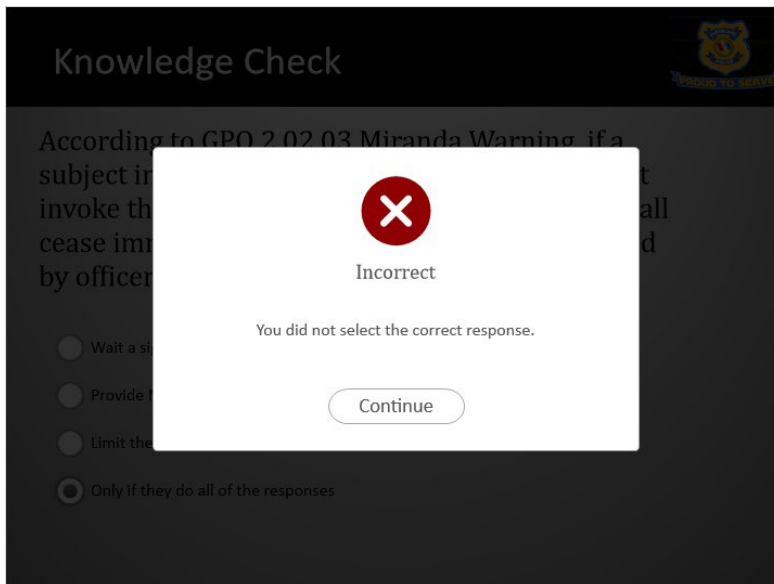
Notes:

Correct (Slide Layer)



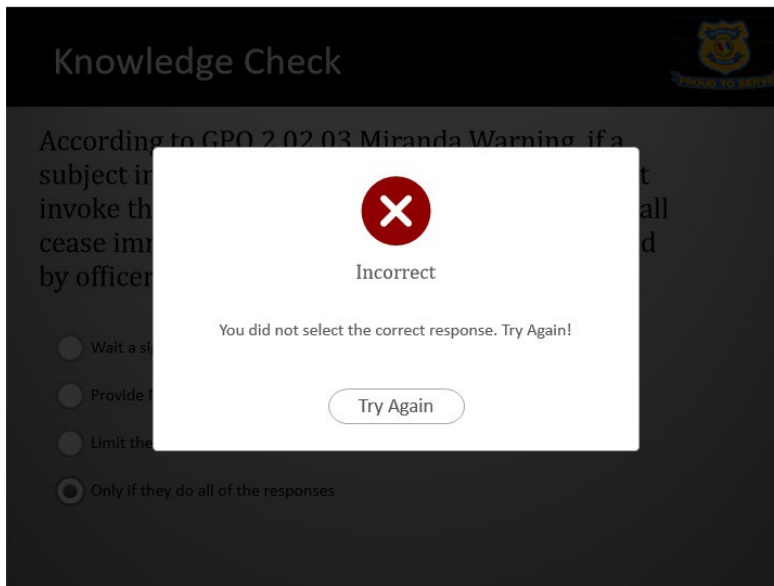
The screenshot shows a dark-themed slide titled "Knowledge Check" with a police badge logo in the top right corner. The main text on the slide reads: "According to GPO 2.02.03 Miranda Warning, if a subject in custody is not advised of their rights, all statements made by the subject are inadmissible in court." Below this text are four radio button options: "Wait a specified amount of time before asking questions", "Provide the subject with a lawyer", "Limit the questions to only those that are necessary", and "Only if they do all of the responses". A white modal box is centered on the slide, displaying a green checkmark icon, the word "Correct", and the message "That's right! You selected the correct response." at the bottom of the modal is a "Continue" button.

Incorrect (Slide Layer)

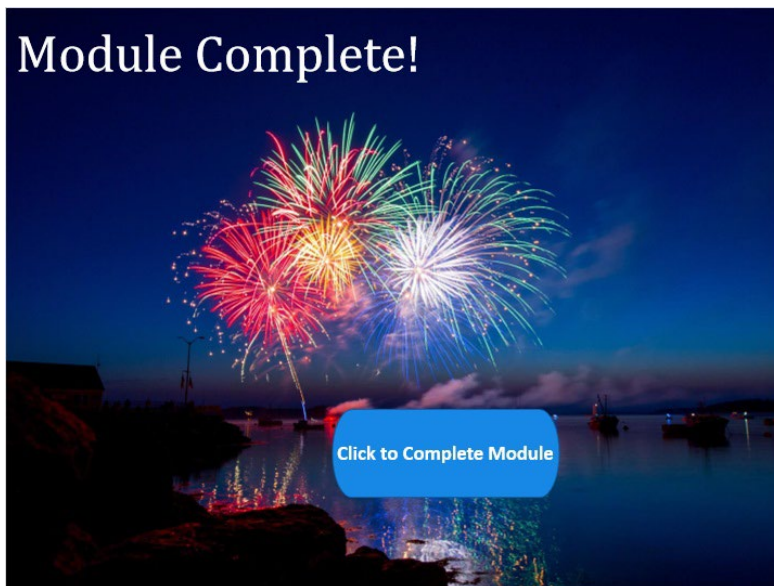


The screenshot shows the same "Knowledge Check" slide as above. The white modal box now displays a red 'X' icon, the word "Incorrect", and the message "You did not select the correct response." at the bottom of the modal is a "Continue" button.

Try Again (Slide Layer)



3.34 Module Complete!



Notes:

You have now completed the UOF Module. Please click the button below and complete any remaining modules.

4. Bias Free Policing

4.1 Bias-Free Introduction



Notes:

Bias Free Policing Module

4.2 Procedural Justice and Police Legitimacy



Notes:

Think to yourself, why is procedural justice and police legitimacy so important? And how does it affect police interactions on a day to day basis?

4.3 Objectives

A slide titled "Procedural Justice and Police Legitimacy" with a police badge logo in the top right corner that says "PROUD TO SERVE". The slide lists two objectives and includes a 3D illustration of a building with "TRUST" written on its facade.

Objectives:

- Identify Bias-Free Policing principles
- Identify strategies to recognize implicit bias

Notes:

Objectives:

Identify Bias-Free Policing principles

Identify strategies to recognize implicit bias

4.4 The Four Pillars of Procedural Justice




Notes:


Let's review the four pillars of procedural justice.
Neutrality. Making decisions fairly and transparently, based on facts.
Respect. Treating people with dignity and respect.
Voice. Giving individuals a chance to be heard during encounters.
Trustworthiness. Conveying goodwill and trustworthiness.





4.5 Procedural Justice

Procedural Justice



- The ways in which community members develop opinions about a specific interaction with an officer:
 - The outcome of the encounter
 - The process of the encounter



VOICE	NEUTRALITY
 <p>People need to have the chance to tell their side of the story and to feel that authority figures will listen and seriously consider this before making a decision.</p>	 <p>People need to see authority figures as neutral and principled decision makers, who apply rules consistently, transparently and do not base their decisions on personal opinion or bias.</p>
RESPECT	TRUSTWORTHY MOTIVES
 <p>People need to feel respected and treated courteously by authority figures, receive their rights and obligations explained to them in plain and that their issues will be taken seriously.</p>	 <p>People need to see authority figures do things with trustworthy motives, who show care and who try to do what is right for everyone involved.</p>

Notes:

What is Procedural Justice? Let's define and look at an example.

The ways in which community members develop opinions about a specific interaction with an officer, or their assessment, is based primarily upon two things:


First is the outcome of the encounter, for example, whether they received a ticket or not.

The second part of the assessment is the process of the encounter, for example, how the officer came to the decision about whether to give a ticket and if the officer explained their decision making process.


In short, procedural justice is concerned not exactly with what officers do, but also with the way they do it.

4.6 Legitimacy

Legitimacy



- Gained through Procedural Justice
- The public view the police as entitled to exercise their authority in order to maintain social order, manage conflicts, and solve problems in the community
- Fosters trust and confidence in the police, in which the public view police action as morally correct
- Promotes decisions acceptance, desirable public behaviors (self regulation), compliance with law, and cooperation with the police.



Notes:

Police legitimacy is gained through Procedural Justice.

If the community members believe in and recognize our authority as police officers, then our police authority is seen and recognized as legitimate.

Officers gain legitimacy by ensuring they use procedural justice..

Fosters trust and confidence in the police, in which the public view police action as morally correct

Promotes decisions acceptance, desirable public behaviors (self regulation), compliance with law, and cooperation with the police.

4.7 Legitimacy

Legitimacy



Establishing Legitimacy and Strengthening Relationships

- Actively pursuing knowledge about cultural diversity
- Engaging in continuing self-assessment regarding culture
- Integrating this information into our actions to reflect sensitivity and deliver high quality public service

Notes:

It is our responsibility to work towards establishing police legitimacy and strengthening relationships of trust and confidence with communities we serve and the individuals who reside in these communities.

This requires the following from officers:

Actively pursuing knowledge about cultural diversity.

Engaging in continuing self-assessment regarding culture.

And integrating this information into our actions to reflect sensitivity and deliver high quality public service.

This requires the following from officers:

Actively pursuing knowledge about cultural diversity.

Engaging in continuing self-assessment regarding culture.

And integrating this information into our actions to reflect sensitivity and deliver high quality public service.

4.8 Gaining trust

Gaining trust



- Strive to understand communities
- Build communication




Notes:

In order to gain trust, officers should strive to understand the communities they are serving and be approachable. Members of the community should feel like they can talk to the police.

4.9 The Community Bank Account

The Community Bank



- Deposits – Reserve of public trust through actions that reflect courtesy, kindness, and honesty
- Withdrawals – Reflect over reaction, discourtesies, or disrespectful behavior
- If a large reserve is not sustained by continual deposits, the community police relationship will deteriorate.

Notes:


Remember, when officers have positive interactions, we add to our community bank account. Deposits occur when police build up a reserve of public trust through actions that reflect courtesy, kindness, and honesty. However, we withdraw from our community bank account with every negative interaction. Withdraws occur when police actions reflect over reaction, discourtesies, or disrespectful behavior, or when individuals are ignored or their trust is betrayed.

If a large reserve is not sustained by continual deposits, the relationship between the community and the police will deteriorate.


Officers should make every effort to increase our bank account and avoid withdrawals.

4.10 The Community Bank Account

The Community Bank



Community trust towards the police becomes higher with a built up reserve, and even if the police make a mistake, the reserve will compensate for the mistake.




Notes:

Over time, a reserve is built up. Community trust towards the police becomes higher with a built up reserve, and even if the police make a mistake, the reserve will compensate for the mistake.

4.11 Strategies


Strategies



Slow it Down
Analyze and make better decisions

Introduce Yourself
State the reason for the interaction

Listen
Listen to the individual and answer any reasonable questions



Notes:

WaWays to implement procedural justice during your regular duties...

Slow it down.

When we slow down a situation, we can analyze what is happening and form better decisions.

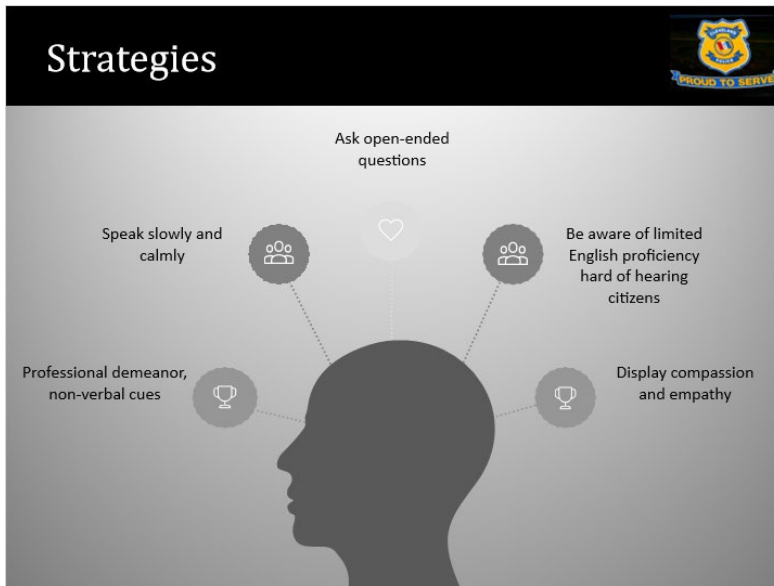
Introduce your self.

Explain your reason for the contact.

Listen.

People want to feel heard! Listen and answer any reasonable questions that the individual may have.

4.12 Strategies



Notes:

The following are additional strategies that can be used to implement procedural justice...

Using professional demeanor and nonverbal cues.


Speaking slowly and calmly.

Asking open-ended questions.


Being aware of limited English proficiency and hard of hearing community members.

Displaying compassion and empathy.

4.13 *Implicit Bias*

Implicit Bias 


- A preference (positive or negative) for a social category based on stereotypes or attitudes that we hold and tend to develop early in life and that operate outside of our awareness.



Notes:

A preference (positive or negative) for a social category based on stereotypes or attitudes that we hold and tend to develop early in life and that operate outside of our awareness.

4.14 *Implicit Bias*

Implicit Bias 

- Human beings will gravitate toward people, places, foods, activities, music, and many other things that are familiar to us.
- Implicit biases are largely hidden from our conscience mind, but their effects are pervasive and powerful.
- Understanding implicit biases is important because they have the potential to impact our interactions and efforts to engage with different groups of people or people with certain characteristics and use procedural justice tactics to promote police legitimacy.

Notes:

- Human beings will gravitate toward people, places, foods, activities, music, and many other things that are familiar to us.
-
- Implicit biases are largely hidden from our conscience mind, but their effects are pervasive and powerful.
-
- Understanding implicit biases is important because they have the potential to impact our interactions and efforts to engage with different groups of people or people with certain characteristics and use procedural justice tactics to promote police legitimacy.

4.15 Implicit Bias

Implicit Bias

- We begin to develop biases as soon as we are born.
- They are shaped by experiences, beliefs, interactions, or they are taught to us.

These are barriers to student success.

**IMPLICIT
BIAS
EXPLICIT**

What are you going to do about it?


Notes:

We begin to develop biases as soon as we are born.

They are shaped by experiences, beliefs, interactions, or they taught to us.


4.16 Implicit Bias

Implicit Bias



WE ALL HAVE THEM

- Imposing your implicit bias onto the situation can be interrupted through understanding and self-awareness, in order to limit the presence of it in interactions.




Notes:

Imposing your implicit bias onto the situation can be interrupted through understanding and self-awareness in order to limit the presence of it in interactions. As police officers we need to leave our biases out of our interactions with the people we serve.


4.17 Associations

Associations



System 1 Thinking

Evaluating everything we see and everyone we meet within 200 milliseconds to determine if something is pleasing, repugnant, or a threat.




Notes:

System 1 Thinking

Evaluating everything we see and everyone we meet within 200 milliseconds to determine if something is pleasing, repugnant, or a threat.

4.18 Associations

Associations: 

- Over time, based on experiences and influences of family, friends, media, we begin to associate characteristics (positive and negative) with certain groups
- These associations strengthen over time and become automatic


Notes:

Over time, based on experiences and influences of family, friends, media, we begin to associate characteristics (positive and negative) with certain groups

These associations strengthen over time and become automatic


4.19 Protecting Yourself from Implicit Bias

What can you do in your daily life to start protecting yourself from implicit bias?



Implicit Bias
One way to begin working on your implicit bias is to take a different approach to situations.


After the audio plays, click on each icon for more information




Notes:

Tab 01 (Slide Layer)

What can you do in your daily life to start protecting yourself from implicit bias?




Accept that all humans have bias
If we don't, it will be impossible to overcome




Tab 02 (Slide Layer)

What can you do in your daily life to start protecting yourself from implicit bias?




Slow down
Be deliberate with your thoughts and actions




Tab 03 (Slide Layer)

What can you do in your daily life to start protecting yourself from implicit bias?




Pay attention to your thoughts and actions
Once you recognize what biases you may have, you can learn to correct them




Tab 04 (Slide Layer)

What can you do in your daily life to start protecting yourself from implicit bias?




Focus
Focus on seeing people as individuals, not members of groups or sub-groups




Tab 05 (Slide Layer)

What can you do in your daily life to start protecting yourself from implicit bias?



Empathy
Put yourself in someone else's shoes



4.20 Knowledge Check

(Multiple Choice, 0 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

Knowledge Check



Implicit bias is defined as attitudes that affect understanding, actions, and decisions in a/an _____ and _____ manner.

- Fair and impartial
- Conscious and intentional
- Unconscious and intentional
- Unconscious and unintentional

Correct	Choice
X	Fair and impartial
	Conscious and intentional
	Unconscious and intentional
	Unconscious and unintentional

Feedback when correct:

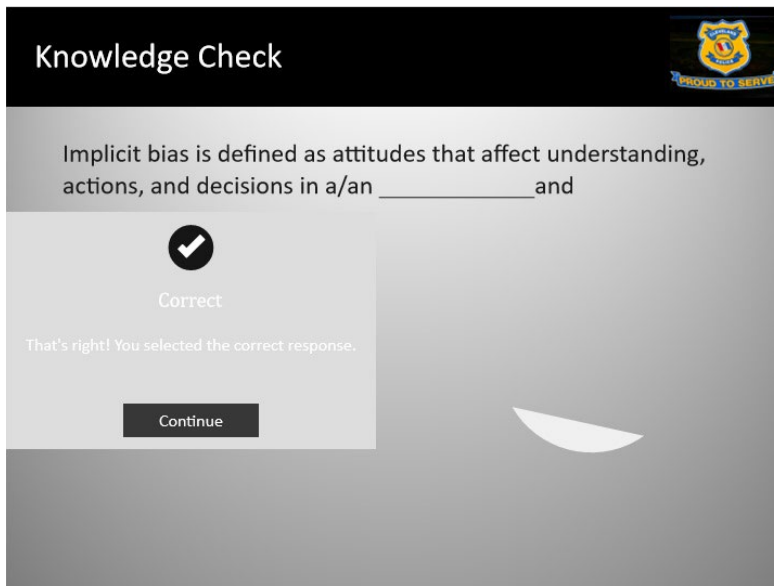
That's right! You selected the correct response.


Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response. Please review the course material and try again


Notes:

Correct (Slide Layer)



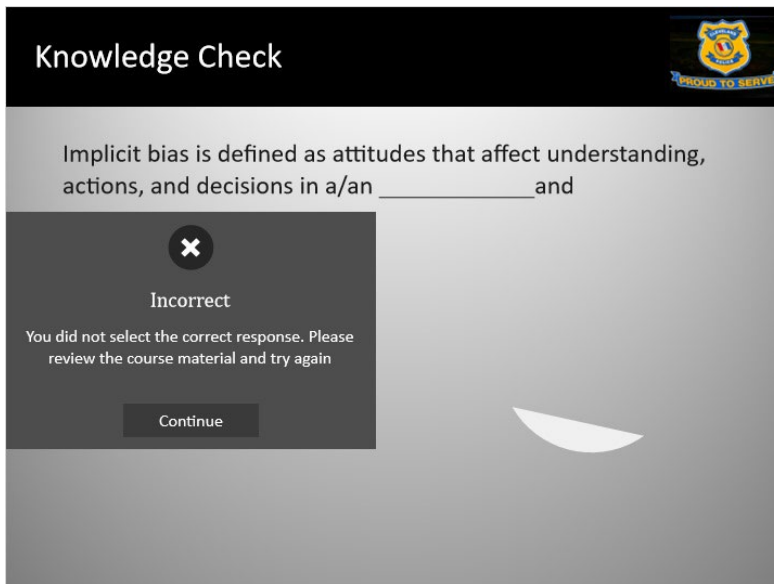
Knowledge Check 


Implicit bias is defined as attitudes that affect understanding, actions, and decisions in a/an _____ and


Correct
That's right! You selected the correct response.


Continue

Incorrect (Slide Layer)



Knowledge Check 

Implicit bias is defined as attitudes that affect understanding, actions, and decisions in a/an _____ and


Incorrect
You did not select the correct response. Please review the course material and try again

Continue

4.21 Knowledge Check

(Multiple Response, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

Knowledge Check



Select the four Pillars of procedural justice ?

- Kindness
- Neutrality
- Respect
- Community
- Relationships
- Giving others a voice
- Effort
- Trustworthiness

Correct	Choice
	Kindness
X	Neutrality
X	Respect
	Community
	Relationships
X	Giving others a voice
	Effort
X	Trustworthiness

Feedback when correct:

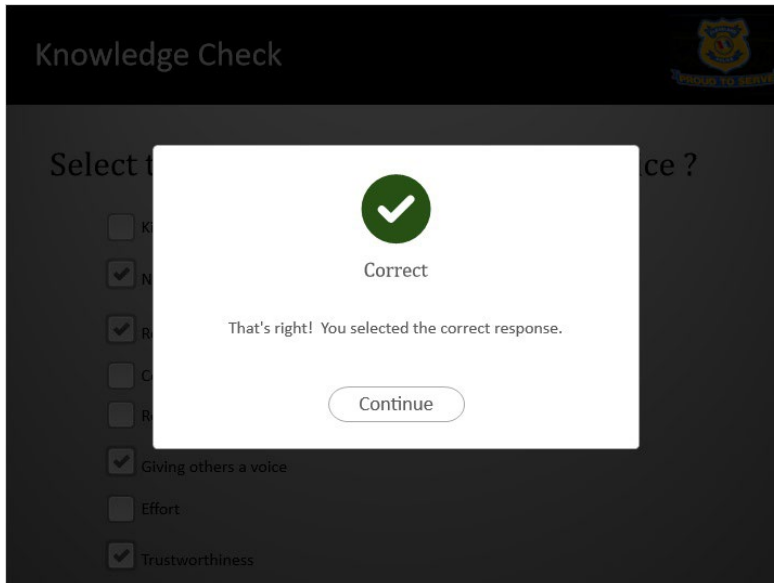
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

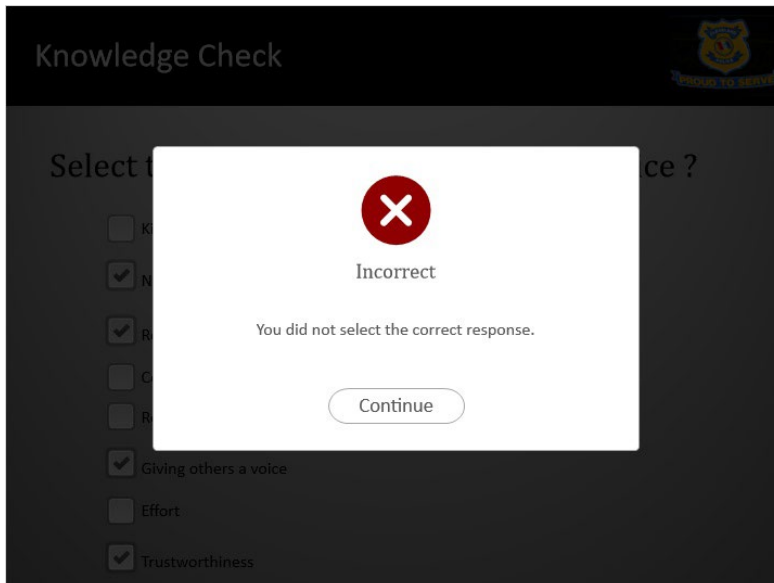
You did not select the correct response.

Notes:

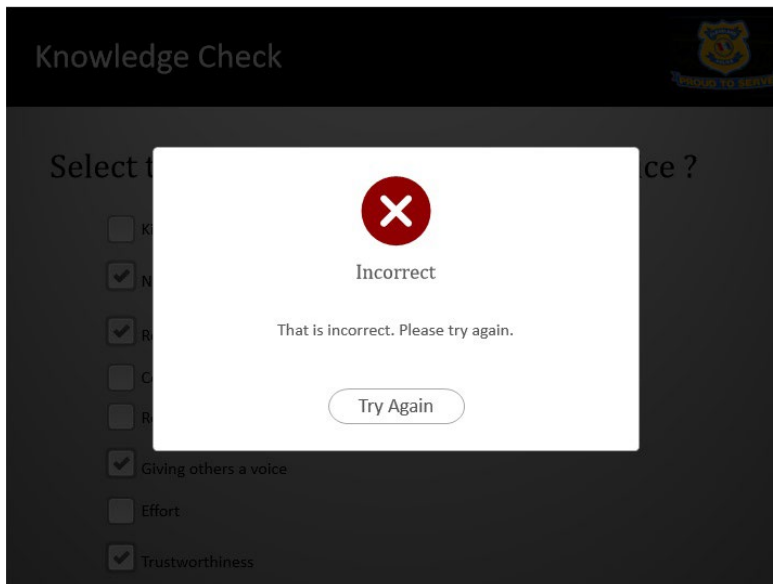
Correct (Slide Layer)



Incorrect (Slide Layer)



Try Again (Slide Layer)



4.22 Summary

A presentation slide titled "Summary" with a police badge logo in the top right corner. The slide contains a list of bullet points on the left and a graphic on the right. The graphic shows a hand holding a blue marker, writing the word "RESPECT" in large, blue, capital letters on a white background. The bullet points are:

- Implicit Bias- Preference (positive or negative) for a social category based on stereotypes or attitudes that we hold and tend to develop early in life and that operate outside of our awareness
 - Avoid implicit bias - Remain objective and allow the facts and circumstances to direct actions and responses
- Procedural Justice - the procedures used by police officers in which citizens are treated fairly and with proper respect as human beings
 - Pillars of Procedural Justice - Tools that build mutual respect and trust
- Strategies - Slow down the pace, listen, and show respect

Notes:

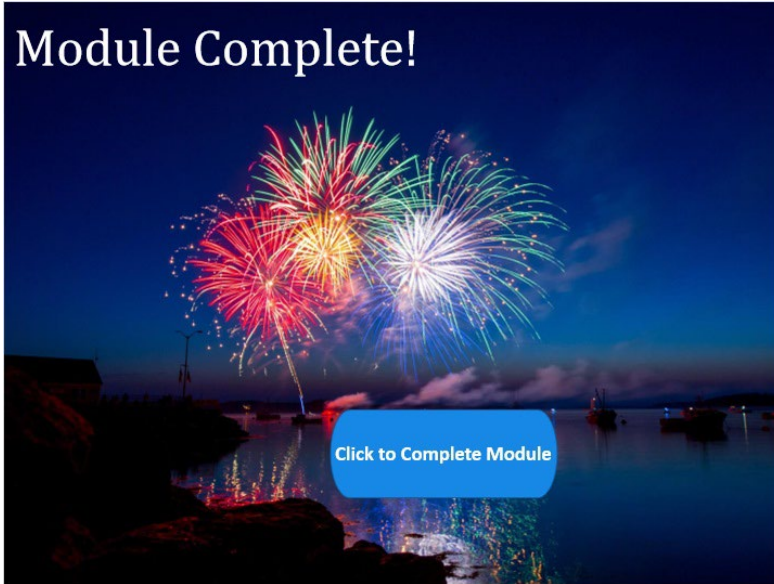
Implicit Bias. A preference (positive or negative) for a social category based on stereotypes or attitudes that we hold and tend to develop early in life and that operate outside of our awareness.

How to avoid implicit bias. Remain objective and allow the facts and circumstances to direct actions and responses.

Procedural Justice is defined as the procedures used by police officers in which citizens are treated fairly and with proper respect as human beings.

The Pillars of Procedural Justice are tools that build mutual respect and trust.
Strategies to employ procedural justice is to slow down the pace, listen, and show respect.

4.23 Module Complete!



Notes: