



POLICY/PROCEDURE NUMBER: 08-L.E.-011 Page 1 of 23 with four Appendices

SUBJECT: USE OF FORCE

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 21, 2022

REVIEW DATE: March 21, 2023

AMENDS/SUPERSEDES: Use of Force, 200-25, October 22, 2001; Firearms Use and Training, 200-26, October 26, 2001; Procedural Directive : Change in Procedure for the Storage of Shotguns, 10/25/2002; Memo from Chief Glavin: Secondary Firearms Authorization Updates, 2/4/2003; Memo from Chief Glavin: Off Duty Weapons Updates, 2/4/2003; Procedural Directive 2003-005, Firearm Loading and Unloading Stations; Procedural Directive 2007-001, Firearms Range Attendance Requirements and Procedures; January 29, 2008 version; February 7, 2008 version; February 26, 2008 version; January 27, 2010 version; February 16, 2011 version; March 14, 2012 version; November 8, 2012 version; January 8, 2014 version; January 7, 2015 version; December 12, 2019 version.

IACLEA STANDARDS: 2.1.4, 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.1.3, 7.1.4, 7.1.5, 7.1.6, 7.1.7, 7.1.8, 7.1.9, 7.2.1, 7.2.2, 7.2.3, 7.2.4

CSU POLICE SYSTEMWIDE POLICY – YES

APPROVED: Alfredo B. Fernandez, Chief of Police

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this directive is to establish guidelines for the use of force by officers of this department. This order recognizes and affirms the sanctity of human life and that the use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern both to the public and the law enforcement community and therefore requires constant evaluation and review. In addition it stipulates that officers shall use only the force that is objectively reasonable to accomplish lawful objectives in accordance with state and federal laws and apply de-escalation techniques as a use of force option when reasonably possible.

California Penal Code Section 12031 (b) authorizes California State University, Northridge police officers to carry weapons. (See Department policy 02-O.A.-001, Law

Enforcement Role, Constitutional and Statutory Authority, Area of Jurisdiction, and Off-Campus Response page 4, Section 5 for further information).

II. POLICY

A. California Penal Code Section 196 provides that:

Homicide is justifiable when committed by peace officers and those acting by their command in their aid and assistance, under either of the following circumstances:

- (a) *In obedience to any judgment of a competent court.*
- (b) *When the homicide results from a peace officer's use of force that is in compliance with Section 835a.*

B. California Penal Code Section 835a provides that:

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance [PC 835a(b)].

A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his/her efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested. A peace officer shall not be deemed an aggressor or lose his/her right to self-defense by the use of objectively reasonable force in compliance with subdivisions (b – cited above) and (c – cited below) to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. For the purposes of this subdivision, "retreat" does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation tactics [835a(d)].

Subdivision (a) expands the legislative intent of Penal Code 835a declaring the following:

- (1) *That the authority to use physical force, conferred on peace officers by this section, is a serious responsibility that shall be exercised judiciously and with respect for human rights and dignity and for the sanctity of every human life. The Legislature further finds and declares that every person has a right to be free from excessive use of force by officers acting under color of law.*
- (2) *As set forth below, it is the intent of the Legislature that peace officers use deadly force only when necessary in defense of human life. In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the particular circumstances of each case, and shall use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible to an objectively reasonable officer.*
- (3) *That the decision by a peace officer to use force shall be evaluated carefully and thoroughly, in a manner that reflects the gravity of that authority and the serious consequences of the use of force by peace*

officers, in order to ensure that officers use force consistent with law and agency policies.

- (4) *That the decision by a peace officer to use force shall be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable officer in the same situation, based on the totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time, rather than with the benefit of hindsight, and that the totality of the circumstances shall account for occasions when officers may be forced to make quick judgments about using force.*
- (5) *That individuals with physical, mental health, developmental, or intellectual disabilities are significantly more likely to experience greater levels of physical force during police interactions, as their disability may affect their ability to understand or comply with commands from peace officers. It is estimated that individuals with disabilities are involved in between one-third and one-half of all fatal encounters with law enforcement.*

Subdivision (c) declares the following:

- (1) *Notwithstanding subdivision (b), a peace officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons:*
 - (A) *To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.*
 - (B) *To apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.*
- (2) *A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or to another person.*

C. The United States Supreme Court in Graham vs. Connor 490 U.S. 386 (1989) ruled that the use of force by police officers must be “objectively reasonable” and that officers must consider the following factors when considering what level of force, if any, to use.

- 1. Whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of officers and/or others.
- 2. Whether the suspect is actively resisting arrest.

3. In circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving (“pace” of events) which require split-second judgments.
 4. The severity of the alleged crime at issue.
 5. Whether the suspect is attempting to evade arrest by flight.
- D. It is the policy of this department that officers shall use only that force which is objectively reasonable and necessary to accomplish lawful objectives, given the totality of facts and circumstances known at the time of the event. An officer may use deadly force only when the officer objectively and reasonably believes that the action is necessary in defense of human life, including the officer’s own life, or in the defense of any person in danger of serious physical injury. In addition to recognizing the appropriate level of force options, officers must also make a conscious decision to de-escalate that force once the suspect submits or is under control. Deadly force is prohibited against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or to another person [PC 835(c)(2)].

III. DEFINITIONS:

- A. Critical Incident: An incident that is unusual, is violent, and involves perceived threat to, or actual loss of, human life. The incident is a significant emotional event that breaks through an individual’s normal coping mechanisms and may cause extreme psychological distress.
- B. Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW): A weapon that uses electricity to override voluntary motor responses, or apply pain in order to gain compliance or overcome aggressive resistance. The department authorized CEW is the TASER model X2 and the auto shut-down performance power magazine (APPM).
- C. Deadly Force: [PC 835a(e)(1)] means any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including, but not limited to, the discharge of a firearm.
- D. Imminent Harm (of death or serious bodily injury): [PC 835a(e)(2)] is when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.
- E. Non-Deadly Intermediate Force: Intermediate force is that force which is unlikely, when properly used, to result in serious physical injury or death.
- F. Reasonable Cause [PC 835a(b)]: The facts or circumstances that lead an officer to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance.
- G. Vulnerable Population Groups: Vulnerable population groups include those who reasonably appear to be, or are known to be, children, elderly, medically infirm, pregnant, users of a cardiac pace maker, or individuals with psychological or other physical disabilities.
- H. Self-Defense: [PC 835a(d)] A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from their efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested. A peace officer shall not be

deemed an aggressor or lose the right to **self-defense** by the use of objectively reasonable force in compliance with subdivisions (b) and (c) of PC 835a to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. For the purposes of this subdivision, "retreat" does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation tactics.

- I. Serious Physical Injury: A bodily injury that creates a substantial risk and may prove life-threatening or would be likely to cause serious harm to a person's health and physical well-being without immediate medical treatment (i.e., permanent or substantial injury whereby a person is **admitted** to a medical facility, loss of any body part or function, or permanent disfigurement).
- J. Totality of the Circumstances: [PC 835a(e)(3)] means all facts known to the peace officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of deadly force.
- K. Use of Force Continuum – A chart designed to facilitate an understanding of appropriate levels of force by officers (i.e., what and when). It is based on the 9th Circuit Court rulings and California legislative updates (AB 392 – Penal Code 835) involving use of force cases and designed to be easily understood and readily recalled by the officer under the stress of confrontation. It is valuable as a training aid in preparing for situations which may require the use of force. The continuum is NOT a step-by-step process. (See Appendix "A" for force continuum chart.)

IV. PROCEDURES

A. Duty to Intercede

Any officer present and observing another law enforcement officer or an employee using force that is clearly beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances, shall, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force.

When observing force used by a law enforcement officer, each officer should take into account the totality of the circumstances and the possibility that other law enforcement officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by the subject (Government Code § 7286(b)).

B. Fair and Unbiased Use of Force

Officers are expected to carry out their duties, including the use of force, in a manner that is fair and unbiased (Government Code § 7286(b)). See the Bias-Based Policing Policy for additional guidance.

C. Duty to Report Excessive Force

Any officer who observes a law enforcement officer or an employee use force that potentially exceeds what the officer reasonably believes to be necessary shall promptly report these observations to a supervisor as soon as feasible (Government Code § 7286(b)).

D. Determining Appropriate Force Options

1. Given that no policy can realistically predict every possible situation an officer might encounter in the field, it is recognized that each officer must be entrusted with well-reasoned discretion in determining the appropriate use of force in each incident given the totality of the circumstances and using an objectively reasonable standard.

A number of factors are taken into consideration when an officer selects force options, and when evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable force. The department recognizes that officers are expected to make split-second decisions and that the amount of time available to evaluate and respond to a situation may impact an officer's decisions. Examples of factors which may affect an officer's force option selection include:

- a. The conduct of the individual being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time);
 - b. Officer/subject factors (age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion, and ratio of officers versus subjects);
 - c. Whether the subject appears to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol;
 - d. Mental capacity of the subject and/or physical disabilities;
 - e. Proximity to weapons;
 - f. Availability of other options;
 - g. Seriousness of the offense in question or reason for contact with the individual;
 - h. Officer's training and experience;
 - i. Potential for injury to citizens, officers and suspects;
 - j. Risk of escape; and
 - k. Other exigent circumstances.
2. An officer need not attempt to gain control over an individual by use of the lowest level of force when reason dictates and the officer can articulate that a higher level of force is objectively reasonable and necessary given the totality of the circumstances. Likewise the skipping of levels may be appropriate given the resistance encountered. In addition to recognizing the appropriate level of force option, officers must also make a conscious decision to de-escalate that force once the suspect submits or is under control.

E. Actions of Subject

1. Force options are dependent on the totality of the circumstances to include nature and type of resistance encountered and information known or reasonably perceived by the officer.
2. The general categories below are non-exclusive and are intended to serve as illustrations of actions of individual behavior that have been identified with respect to potential citizen contacts. These categories are as follows:

- a. Cooperative – Subject is cooperative and complies with verbal commands or other directions.
- b. Non-Responsive or Uncooperative – Subject is uncooperative when taken into custody or fails to respond to verbal commands or other directions.
- c. Passive or Low- Level Resistance – Unarmed subject is passively or defensively refusing to comply with an officer's verbal commands or physical control techniques that does not involve the use of any physical force, control, or resistance of any kind.
- d. Active Resistance or Aggression – Subject is attempting to interfere with the officer's actions by inflicting pain or physical injury to the officer without the use of a weapon or object.
- e. Assault or Threat of Assault – Subject assumes a fighting stance, charges an officer or verbally or physically indicates an intent to commit an assault.
- f. Life- Threatening Assault or Assault Likely to Cause Great Bodily Harm – Subject commits an attack using an object, a weapon, or an empty hand assault, wherein the officer reasonably believes that the assault will result in serious physical injury and/or death.

F. Police Officer Response Options

Police officers are trained in the application and use of various force tactics. Force options depend on the nature and type of resistance encountered. Only weapons and ammunition authorized by the Chief of Police may be used by agency personnel in the performance of their responsibilities.

1. Professional Presence, Verbalization, and Restraining and Detaining – includes the display of authority as a peace officer and such non-verbal means of communication as body language, demeanor, and manner of approaching. Verbalization involves the directions and commands given to the subject. Restraining and detaining includes an officer laying hands on a subject with the intention of gaining control. Examples include the use of firm grip, escort position, or grappling types of techniques designed to hold a subject down by using the weight of an officer's body. Also included in this level would be the application of temporary devices such as handcuffs and leg restraints (NOTE: the hobble restraint is prohibited by this department).
2. Compliance Techniques – includes joint manipulations, pressure point applications, and tie-down type techniques in control type configurations.
3. Non-Deadly Intermediate Force Options includes chemical agents such as oleoresin capsicum base products and the use of impact weapons such as batons, 40 mm launcher, TASER, K9, and hands, feet, elbows, and knees to strike subject. (NOTE: choke holds, lateral vascular or other neck restraints are NOT authorized by this department as a non-deadly intermediate force option or lower level.
 - a. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray – A chemical agent that is used for the temporary disabling of violent or otherwise resisting

subjects. OC shall not be used when taking non-violent, non-responsive, or uncooperative persons into custody. OC is used to incapacitate those who violently resist or attack members of the Department or others. Only OC issued by the department may be utilized by police officers, community service officers, parking officers and Matador Patrol safety escort personnel.

- b. Patrol Baton – The department-issued 26” collapsible ASP baton may be used whenever an officer is faced with a situation in which he/she must use reasonable force to incapacitate those who violently resist or attack members of the Department or others. The ASP baton shall not be used when taking non-violent, non-responsive, or uncooperative persons into custody; and is not approved for use as a compliance technique in control-type configurations.
- c. Crowd Control Baton – Thirty-six inch (36”) crowd control batons are available for officer use and shall only be issued during crowd management situations as authorized by the Chief of Police or her/his designee. Officers must be trained on the care and use of the crowd control baton prior to its issuance as specified within the Department approved “Crowd Management” policy and lesson plan.
- d. Safariland Single Shot 40mm Launcher – The Safariland 40 mm launcher is a single shot, weapon with specific direct impact ammunition to be used in situations when the suspect(s) are aggressively resisting police and/or threatening life and where a non-deadly intermediate force option can be reasonably deployed. The weapon can deploy impact rounds, marking rounds and OC rounds and requires shift supervisor approval for deployment and use. During protest and demonstration situations (or other “crowd” events), only the Incident Commander shall determine deployment and use.
- e. K-9 (see Department Policy 05-S.O.-07 – Use of Department Canine)
- f. TASER – The TASER X2 is a conducted energy weapon (CEW) that uses electricity to override voluntary motor responses, or apply pain in order to overcome resistance. The department authorized TASER is to be equipped with the department issued auto shut-down performance power magazine (APPM). The APPM is a modified TASER CEW battery which automatically shuts down the high voltage output of the CEW after a five (5) second cycle.

Use Requirements of the TASER CEW:

- The CEW is to be used to restrain violent individuals where alternative restrain tactics fail or are reasonably likely to fail and/or where it would be unsafe for officers to approach a subject to apply restraints. It is not intended to be a substitute for other non-deadly intermediate force options unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of officers or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances.
- When feasible, officers should verbally warn the suspect before discharging the CEW.
- The CEW is to be aimed at the subject, fired, and cycled in a manner consistent with and as outlined in training.
- Note: Axon (Taser) training includes use of the arc switch to gain voluntary compliance. This department does not authorize use of the arc switch to gain such compliance.
- Upon activating the CEW against a person, the officer shall energize the subject no longer than objectively reasonable to overcome active/aggressive resistance and bring the subject under control. The department issued CEW is set to disperse a full 5 second cycle, after which the officer shall evaluate the need to apply a second cycle. In determining the need for additional energy cycles, officers should be aware that an energized subject may not be able to respond to commands during or immediately following exposure. Each subsequent five (5) second cycle requires clear justification as to the reason(s) deployment of the CEW was needed. The officer should consider certain factors before additional applications of the CEW are given:
 - Whether the probes are making proper contact;
 - Whether the individual has the ability and has been given a reasonable opportunity to comply;
 - And whether verbal commands, other options or tactics may be more effective.
- If the subject does not respond to the CEW deployment in the anticipated control manner based on training and experience, officers shall consider transitioning to alternative resistance control measures. Applied CEW cycles shall not normally exceed three (3). To minimize the number of cycles needed to overcome resistance and bring the subject under control, the subject should be secured as soon as practical while affected by the CEW power or immediately thereafter.
- The use of two or more CEWs simultaneously on the same subject should be avoided unless circumstances dictate the need. The use of the CEW “drive stun” mode should be used primarily to supplement the probe mode to complete the conductive circuit. The “drive stun” requires the same level of justification as a probe deployment.

- The CEW may be deployed to deal with a potentially dangerous animal, such as a dog, if the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to human safety and alternative methods are not reasonably available or would likely be ineffective.

The CEW shall not be used:

- As a means to gain compliance through intimidation (i.e., use of arc switch, brandishing without justifiable cause, etc.).
- On those who passively resist as defined in this policy.
- When facing persons who are not an imminent threat to the public or police officers.
- On a person who is complying with an officer's commands.
- On a handcuffed or secured prisoner, absent overtly assaultive, self-destructive, or violently resistive behavior that cannot reasonably be controlled by other readily available means.
- In any environment where an officer reasonably believes that a flammable, volatile, or explosive material is present, including but not limited to OC spray with volatile propellant, gasoline, natural gas, or propane.
- When it is reasonable to believe that incapacitation of the subject may result in serious injury or death (i.e., subject may fall resulting in death or serious physical injury) and the circumstances presented do not justify that risk.
- When the officer cannot for safety or other reasons approach the subject to within the effective range of the CEW.
- During a demonstration or other lawful protest where the subject is only offering passive resistance.
- In the proximity of a deployed police K-9 unit.

CEW risks requiring increased justification in use include (TASER CEW Use Guidelines):

- Subjects with increased risks.
 - Higher risk populations (children, pregnant, elderly, thin)
 - Known medical conditions (pregnancy, heart disease, pacemaker, seizure history)
- Secondary risks.
 - Uncontrolled falls, subjects in elevated positions or running on hard surfaces. Consider if tackling or intentional grounding is objectively reasonable.
 - Operating machinery or transportation (car, motorcycle, bicycle, skateboard)

- Presence of explosive, flammable substance, or vapor.

Additional policy and procedural directives involving the deployment and use of CEWs, see remaining policy sections below and those within department policy #08-L.E.-012 - Deployment Use and Storage of Deadly and Non-Deadly Intermediate Force Weapons.

4. Deadly Force Options include the use of a firearm or any force which has a reasonable likelihood of causing death or serious bodily injury. The following are authorized lethal weapons:

- a. Department issued firearm – Glock Models 17, 26, and 43X, 9mm handguns loaded with 147 grain hollow point department issued ammunition or other approved law enforcement type ammunition.
- b. Department issued AR-15 style rifle loaded with .223 caliber Remington, 64 grain soft point ammunition or other approved law enforcement type ammunition. The department issued 30-round magazines shall be loaded with no more than 28 rounds so as not to damage the internal magazine coil springs.
- c. Remington Model 870 12 gauge shotgun with department issued segmenting slug ammunition.
- d. Authorized secondary weapons – an additional weapon is authorized to be carried as a secondary or backup weapon while on duty provided it has been authorized by the Chief of Police, inspected and approved by the department armorer/rangemaster and the officer has qualified with the approved weapon on the range. Officers wishing to carry an additional weapon must complete the Off-Duty/Secondary Weapon request form (see appendix of this policy). This approval process also requires a DOJ firearm registration check. Only one weapon will be approved for use as a secondary weapon.

Authorized secondary weapons must be double action or “safe action”, regardless of whether they are revolver or self-loading and all must have a capacity of at least five (5) rounds. Secondary firearms will be limited to the following: 9mm, 10mm, .38, .380, .357, .40, or .45 calibers.

- e. Authorized off-duty weapons – officers have a legal right to carry firearms in an off-duty capacity. Officers who choose to carry firearms off-duty must do so in accordance with standards and procedures established by the Chief of Police. Officers may carry their on-duty weapon (Glock models 17, 26 or 43X) while off duty. Any officer who wishes to carry any other weapon while off duty must complete the Off-Duty/Secondary Weapon

request form as listed in item 4 above. All of the same requirements that apply to secondary weapons also apply to off-duty weapons. No more than two firearms will be approved for off-duty use.

Carrying or using a firearm while under the influence of alcohol is prohibited.

- f. All firearms carried by police officers on-duty and/or off-duty will be subject to a review, inspection, and approval by a certified department range master or armorer prior to use. A documented annual safety inspection of all authorized weapons (for both on and off-duty use) will also be conducted by a certified department rangemaster or armorer. Periodic inspections for serviceability may be conducted by a police supervisor. The Department armorer is responsible for all Department handgun, shotgun, rifle and other firearms repairs. Those repairs which cannot be serviced by the armorer will be sent out by the armorer to a competent firearms repair vendor. Individual officers are responsible for repairs to their personally owned weapons.
- g. The Department range master is responsible for ensuring that all department records and inventories on each weapon and ammunition authorized and approved by the Chief of Police for official use for this Department are properly completed and provided to the records unit for storage. This also includes those records relating to off-duty and secondary weapons.
- h. Specialized Firearms – Officers assigned to the system-wide Critical Response Unit (CRU) receive specific training in the use of specialized firearms and may be required to deploy such weapons while in the performance of their duties. While using alternative/special firearms, those officers assigned to CRU will fall under the policy and procedures for the CRU team. However, an officer from California State University, Northridge who is involved with a use of force incident connected to the Critical Response Unit, shall follow the procedures outlined in this directive for reporting the incident. This action will ensure that a constant record of force used by an individual officer is reviewed by this department.
- i. Carotid Control Hold – Sworn officers and non-sworn community service officers of this department are not authorized to use a carotid restraint hold. A carotid restraint means a vascular neck restraint or any similar restraint, hold, or other defensive tactic in which pressure is applied to the sides of a person's neck that involves a substantial risk of restricting blood flow and may render the person

unconscious in order to subdue or control the person (Government Code § 7286.5).

- j. Choke hold – Sworn officers and non-sworn community service officers of this department are not authorized to use a choke hold. A choke hold means any defensive tactic or force option in which direct pressure is applied to a person’s trachea or windpipe (Government Code § 7286.5).

G. Non-Sworn Community Service Officer Response Options

1. Physical Restraint & Aerosol Defense Options for Non-Sworn Officers

Only when there is an immediate threat to life safety of one’s self or that of another would a person’s detainment be applicable as a community service officer. The job function is to observe and report and direct appropriate resources, such as law enforcement personnel, to triage arrest matters as needed. Again, only when failure to act would arguably lead to the loss of life would detainment through reasonable force be appropriate (i.e. use of physical or aerosol defense options due to an officer response delay or other exigent circumstances).

Department issued two percent (2%) oleoresin capsicum (OC) pepper spray devices are the only authorized aerosol defense device for possession and use by non-sworn community service officers. No other self-defense weapon is authorized for carry or use.

Physical force and restraint methods are only permitted through the use of a community service officer’s body (e.g., hands, feet, etc.). Carotid control holds and choke holds as specified within this policy are not authorized for use as a defense option. Use of handcuffs, zip ties, or other physical restraint devices are not authorized for community service officer use. Physically restrained individuals are to be released from the restraint applied as soon as reasonably possible, given the incident and level of threat de-escalates below that of a threat to life safety of one’s self or that of another.

H. Medical Aid after Use of Force Actions (i.e., Deadly, Non-Deadly Intermediate, and Physical Force Options)

Medical assistance shall be immediately obtained for any person(s) who has sustained visible injury, medical distress is apparent, expressed a complaint of pain, or who has been rendered unconscious. Upon receipt of a request for medical assistance, dispatchers shall contact LAFD for paramedic response advising them of any known medical situations prompting a medical response. Officers shall closely monitor the subject until arrival of paramedics providing appropriate first aid to the person(s) as needed.

Upon deployment and use of a CEW on a person, even when no complaint of pain or visible injury exists, an immediate request for medical response shall be

made by the officer. CEW probes will be removed from the subject by officers unless removal of the probes poses a potential for serious bodily injury to the subject. The CEW probes once removed shall be treated as a biohazard risk and handled accordingly. CEW probes, wires, cartridge aphids, and related components are considered evidence and shall be protected and handled in accordance to department evidence collection, handling, and storage policies. Should the paramedics clear the subject upon evaluation, the officer may then transport the subject directly to the nearest LAPD or LASD medical prisoner intake center. The following persons however, should be transported to an emergency medical facility for treatment after exposure to a CEW:

- In cases where a subject was exposed to multiple CEW cycles;
- Subjects who are hit in a sensitive area (face, head, female breasts, genitals);
- Subjects who do not appear to be fully recovered within 10 minutes after being hit;
- And subjects who are in a potentially susceptible population category, such as those previously noted.

Photographs will be taken to document any injuries involving use of non-deadly intermediate force weapons to include the contact area(s) where CEW probes penetrated the flesh. All injuries shall be detailed in the written incident report (RIMS) as well as the Use of Force Report (see appendix of this policy).

I. Use of Deadly Force (Lethal Force)

Police officers may use deadly force only in the following circumstances as provided in Penal Codes 196 and 835a:

Penal Code 196 - *Homicide is justifiable when committed by peace officers and those acting by their command in their aid and assistance, under either of the following circumstances:*

- (a) *In obedience to any judgment of a competent court.*
- (b) *When the homicide results from a peace officer's use of force that is in compliance with Section 835a.*

Penal Code 835a - Subdivision (b): *Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance.*

Subdivision (c):

- (1) *Notwithstanding subdivision (b), a peace officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons:*

(A) *To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.*

(B) *To apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.*

(2) *A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or to another person.*

J. Display and Use of Firearms

Sworn officers will carry only firearms and ammunition authorized by the Department for duty use and are prohibited from carrying more than one handgun unless they are authorized by the department for one (1) secondary handgun. The Department armorer or range master will inspect all firearms before they are issued to ensure they are functioning properly. The Department has a number of loading/unloading stations, including those located within the men's and women's locker rooms near the pistol lockers and the briefing room. All officers are required to load/unload their duty firearms and personal firearms in one of these stations, unless exigent circumstances exist.

Before using a firearm, police officers will, when feasible, identify themselves.

Police officers are authorized to display and use firearms:

1. When deadly force is authorized;
2. When an officer reasonably believes they might encounter a deadly force situation;
3. During range practice, competitive shooting, or recreational use;
4. To destroy an animal that represents a threat to the public safety, or as a humanitarian measure where the animal appears to be seriously injured. Whenever possible, the animal control officer for the city should be contacted first to deal with the situation. In this situation, officers must first obtain supervisory authorization and ensure there is no risk to the public.

K. Restrictions When a Firearm is Exhibited

1. Except for maintenance or during training, police officers will not draw or exhibit their firearm unless circumstances create a reasonable belief that use of the firearm may be needed in conformance with this policy;
2. Warning shots are prohibited;
3. Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle are rarely effective and may involve additional considerations and risks. When feasible, officers should take reasonable steps to move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants. An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the imminent threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others (Government Code § 7286(b)). Such a situation may include:
 - a person in the vehicle is threatening the officer or another person with deadly force by means other than the vehicle; or
 - the vehicle is operated in a manner deliberately intended to strike an officer or another person, and all other reasonable means of defense have been exhausted, which includes moving out of the path of the vehicle.

Officers should not shoot at any part of a vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle.

L. Weapons Training

1. Sworn Personnel

The Department schedules annual training and qualification sessions for sworn personnel authorized to carry duty, secondary, off-duty, specialized firearms, and all non-deadly intermediate force weapons; and requires all sworn personnel to demonstrate proficiency in their care and use. Additionally, the department use of force policy and procedures will be reviewed annually. This requirement also applies to officers prior to the issuance of and authorization to carry any weapon. The Department's training coordinator is responsible for ensuring that this requirement is prepared, implemented and documented annually. All weapons proficiency training and qualification sessions will be provided and documented by a certified weapons instructor. TASER CEW instructors must be recertified biennially upon initial certification.

The Chief of Police, range master, training coordinator, and command staff will meet and review the use of force and firearms, and non-deadly intermediate force weapons training curriculum on an annual basis. In

general, the Department will exceed the frequency of training on an annual basis; however, the Chief of Police will determine the frequency of proficiency requirements during the annual review process (normally in November of each year). The training coordinator, under the supervision of the range master, will be responsible for ensuring this review is scheduled at the beginning of each calendar year and will be responsible for issuing a training directive each year summarizing the upcoming year's firearms range procedures and attendance requirements. The Chief of Police, range master and range master's commanding officer will approve the final version of the annual firearms training proficiency course prior to issuance of the training directive.

Police officers who fail to qualify with their assigned duty firearm(s) and authorized weapons in accordance with Department procedures are subject to being relieved of their police authority by the Chief of Police, until such time as remedial training measures are provided and the officer demonstrates proficiency with the weapon(s).

If a sworn officer fails to demonstrate proficiency after remediation, and the range master or weapons instructor indicates that proficiency will not be demonstrated, this will be grounds for termination of employment.

Sworn officers are not permitted to carry or use under law enforcement authority any firearm with which the police officer has not qualified during their most recent qualification period. Officers authorized to carry off-duty (personal firearms) and secondary firearms must qualify on the range on an annual basis with the authorized weapon and shall do so at the officer's own expense (for ammunition).

2. Non-Sworn Community Service Officers

The Department schedules annual training sessions for non-sworn community service officers authorized to carry department issued non-deadly intermediate force oleo-resin capsicum (OC) aerosol defense weapons. Additionally, the department use of force policy and procedures will be reviewed annually. This requirement also applies to officers prior to the issuance of and authorization to carry any weapon. The Department's training coordinator is responsible for ensuring that this requirement is prepared, implemented and documented annually. All weapons proficiency training and qualification sessions will be provided and documented by a certified weapons instructor.

Community service officers who fail to complete the required annual OC training in accordance with Department procedures are subject to being relieved of their authorized possession and use of the non-deadly intermediate force OC option. Authorization by the Chief of Police will only be restored upon completion of the required training as verified by a certified and authorized instructor.

Community service officers are not permitted to carry or use department issued OC aerosol defense weapons while off-duty or outside the scope and responsibilities of their assigned position.

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

This section outlines the documentation and reporting of use of force, including use of force actions when a police officer is assigned either through mutual aid or an agreement between Chiefs of Police (this includes actions involving officers assigned to the CSU CRU team).

- A. Police Officers: A RIMS report and Use of Force report (see appendix) shall be submitted whenever an officer:
1. discharges a firearm, for other than training or recreational purposes;
 2. takes an action that results in, or is alleged to have resulted in, injury or death of another person;
 3. applies force through the use of deadly and/or non-deadly intermediate force weapons; or
 4. applies weaponless physical force at a level as defined in the Use of Force Report, Sections “Level of Resistance” and “Police Force Used”.
 5. removes a firearm from the holster and points same at a human being (Use of Force Report – Use Level of Resistance – “Other”)

In officer-involved shooting situations it is the responsibility of the shift supervisor to complete all required reports. If necessary, the supervisor may administratively order any officer from this department to immediately provide public safety information necessary to secure the scene and pursue suspects. Public safety information includes outstanding suspect information, number and direction of shots fired, parameters of the incident scene, identity of known witnesses and similar information.

Absent a voluntary statement from any police officer(s), the initial on scene supervisor should not attempt to order any officer to provide other than public safety information.

In CEW use situations, including accidental discharge, the following information shall be articulated in a supplemental use-of-force narrative within the related RIMS report:

- The circumstances that necessitated the discharge. This should include the facts that support the officers’ conclusion that the use of force was justified and necessary.
- The identity of the subject, all officers involved, and any known witnesses.
- The make, model, and serial number of the TASER CEW unit used.

Note: The department-issued CEWs are computer controlled and have the capacity of downloading operational data. They provide data that addresses date and time, duration, temperature, and battery status of all deployments. This information is invaluable in the administrative use of

force investigation and claims of improper or excessive use of force involving the device. Following use of the CEW, the device will be secured by the shift supervisor who will download the unit's data into the designated CEW laptop computer.

- The range at which the unit was employed. A photograph of the officer's location and that of the suspect at the time of the CEW incident shall be included in the report.
- The point(s) of impact on the subject. Photographs of the probes' impact location and a hand drawn picture of the person's body showing location of the probes' impact shall be included in the report.
- Total number of 5-second cycles the subject was energized. No more than 3 cycles should normally be applied to the subject and a specific justification for each separate application/cycle is required.
- The type of clothing the probes encountered.
- The type of cartridge used.
- The type of discharge (probe, contact, or cartridge on contact).
- Officer's evaluation/opinion of the effectiveness of the device.
- After-discharge actions taken by the officers. (i.e., restraints used, medical attention provided, etc.)
- Any injuries observed or reported as a result of using the device. Photos of all injuries shall be taken and included in the report.
- Specific facts and circumstances involving the "required" use of the CEW in the following manner:
 - In the "contact" mode, if applicable;
 - More than one CEW was used against the subject, if applicable;
 - More than 3 cycles applied to the subject, if applicable;
 - Used on an individual in a sensitive population group ((i.e., women who are pregnant, persons with pacemakers, those suffering debilitating illnesses, persons who are very old or very young, and persons of very small stature irrespective of age), if applicable.

Police Officers utilizing force to subdue a subject or discharging a weapon will immediately, as soon as the situation is stabilized, notify their shift supervisor.

- B. Non-Sworn Community Service Officers: A RIMS report shall be submitted whenever a community service officer:
1. applies force through the use of an approved aerosol defense device; or
 2. applies weaponless physical force.

In community service officer-involved use of force situations, community service officers will immediately notify the patrol shift supervisor of the incident. It is the responsibility of the shift supervisor to complete all required report(s) documenting the force utilized and associated facts of the incident; using their body worn camera to record the use of force interview being documented. Report(s) shall be completed and approved prior to the end of watch on the date of occurrence.

- C. The shift supervisor will respond to the location of the incident and conduct a preliminary investigation, after ensuring that those in need of medical attention receive it. The investigation will include:

1. assessment of the incident;
2. collection of evidence

(CEW specific - when the CEW has been used operationally, the shift supervisor shall collect the CEW, CEW cartridge, wire leads, probes/darts, and three (3) AFIDs containing the cartridge serial number, securing them all in a single paper bag with the probes being placed in two separate bio-hazard containers and in accordance with evidence packaging and control requirements. If the probes were in contact with a person, then the evidence bag should have “Bio-Hazard” written on the front of it. The wires are not to be wrapped around the cartridge. The CEW data storage shall be downloaded onto the department’s designated CEW (i.e., TASER) laptop computer by the shift supervisor as soon as reasonably possible but no later than prior to the end of the shift. Once the CEW data has been downloaded, the unit may be inspected and redeployed for service as stated within department policy.);

3. witness identification;
4. photographing of injuries and general scene; and may include the use of department resources, such as Criminal Investigation personnel to assist.

The shift supervisor will ensure that the Use of Force report form is completed by all police officers using force as defined within this policy and approve said report(s) prior to the end of watch on the date of occurrence. The Patrol Operations Commander or his/her designee in his/her absence shall be notified as soon as possible of all firearm and non-deadly intermediate force option incidents (including accidental discharge) and incidents involving injuries or a death. The Patrol Operations Commander or their designee in his/her absence is responsible for immediately notifying the Chief of Police.

- D. RIMS Reporting for Use of Force Incidents

1. No Injury or Non-serious physical injury incidents

Officers involved in a use of force incident where no physical injury or a physical injury deemed non-serious in nature occurred (i.e., any physical injury outside the definition of “serious physical injury”) is not considered a “critical incident” as defined within this policy. In as such, police officers shall complete and have supervisory approval for their “Use of Force Report” form (attachment C) and RIMS report narrative (i.e., preliminary investigation) prior to the end of watch.

Note: This section (i.e., D.1) does not apply to officer-involved shooting incidents in that LAPD will manage the criminal investigation phase while a member of the department’s command staff will manage the administrative investigation phase. (See Section E.4)

2. Serious physical injury incidents

Use of force incidents which result in a “serious physical injury” are considered “critical incidents” as defined within this policy. In such situations, the Chief of Police or designee in their absence shall be notified by the shift supervisor immediately. If a designee is appointed, they shall immediately notify the Chief of Police. Police officers using force that fall within this category shall not complete a RIMS report of the crime/incident and subsequent use of force nor the “Use of Force Report” form (attachment C). The “Use of Force Report” shall be completed by the shift supervisor prior to their end of watch.

The crime/incident and subsequent use of force however shall be investigated and documented by department investigators and/or LAPD as identified within this policy (See Section E.4). If no department investigators are available for response, then the shift supervisor will assign the most senior patrol officer to complete the preliminary investigation. Department investigator(s) or patrol officer(s) assigned to such incidents shall complete the investigation in accordance with department policies 07-O.A.-007 – Field Reporting and Management; 07-C.I.-004 – Crime Scene Processing and the Collection and Preservation of Evidence; 07-C.I.-005 – Criminal Investigation; and all others that may apply given the nature of the incident being investigated.

Assigned investigator(s) or police officer(s) in critical use of force incidents shall also collect and document specific information related to the following using a supplemental use-of-force investigatory RIMS narrative within the RIMS case report:

- Conduct and behavior of the subject being confronted as perceived by the officer at the time of the incident.
- The relative age, size, relative strength, and physical ability of the officer to the subject.
- Special skill level, knowledge, and experience of the officer.
- Injury or exhaustion of officer/suspect.
- Prior contacts with subject.
- The number of officers present versus suspects.
- Mental illness and/or potential influence of alcohol and drugs.
- Subject’s proximity to weapons.
- Weapons used or threatened to be used by the subject.
- Force options available to the officer.
- Seriousness of the offense, basis for subject contact, and information known about the subject by the officer.
- Potential for injury to the public, officer, or subject.
- Risk of escape.
- Degree of subject resistance.
- Use of restraints.
- Environmental factors.
- Other exigent circumstances.

When interviewing police officers involved in such situations, investigators/officers shall be cognizant of the symptoms involving post-traumatic stress, such as time and space distortions, confusion, hearing and visual distortions associated with recalling details of the incident, as well as emotional impairment during questioning. In situations where such symptoms are observed, the investigator shall contact the Commander of Patrol Operations or their designee in their absence to discuss what information is crucial for the officer to provide verbally prior to being released from duty (i.e., end of watch) and what information can be obtained from follow-up interviews within 48 hours after the incident.

Note: This section (i.e., D.2) does not apply to officer-involved shooting incidents in that LAPD will manage the criminal investigation phase while a member of the department's command staff will manage the administrative investigation phase. (See Section E.4)

E. Review of Use of Force Incidents

1. All reported uses of force will be reviewed by the Patrol Operations Commander to determine if:
 - a. department rules, policy or procedures were violated;
 - b. the relevant policy was clearly understandable and effective to cover the situation;
 - c. department training is currently adequate.
2. All findings of policy violations or training inadequacies will be reported to the Chief of Police for resolution and/or discipline via a written investigative report. The report shall be completed and submitted by a commanding officer within ten (10) days of the incident.
3. Annually, (due no later than the last day of January every year), the Chief of Police's designee will conduct a written, documented analysis of all use of force reports to determine patterns or trends that could indicate training needs, equipment upgrades, and/or policy modifications. The assigned command staff member shall also download the electronic data from all agency TASER Units. The data obtained will be reconciled with existing use-of-force reports to ensure accountability between the cycles recorded, and those documented in such reports and occurring in pre-shift testing. The Command Staff officer may be assisted in this analysis by any police supervisory staff they deem appropriate (i.e. range master, Non-Deadly Intermediate Force options instructor, etc.).
4. The Los Angeles Police Department, by virtue of agreement with the California State University, Northridge Police Department (05-O.A.-004 Memorandums of Agreement: LAPD and LASD, p. 2, Section 5 c. of the LAPD MOA section) shall be responsible for the criminal investigation of any officer involved shooting or an in-custody death to determine whether any violation of criminal law may have occurred. This includes:

- a. An officer, on or off duty, shoots and injures any person during the scope and course of employment.
- b. An individual dies while in the custody or control of an officer or the department where the use of force may be a proximate cause of death.

F. Removal from Line Duty Assignment in Use of Force Incident

- 1. An officer involved in a use of force incident resulting in a death or serious physical injury shall be removed from line duty assignment, pending administrative review.
- 2. Where an officer's use of force involves a death, the officer shall be placed on administrative leave after completing all internal investigative requirements, until it is determined by the Chief of Police (after fitness for duty evaluation) that the officer is ready to return to duty.
- 3. The department will conduct both an administrative and criminal investigation of any use of force incident that involves a death or serious physical injury. (See Section E.4 above)

G. Request for Permission to Bring or Possess a Firearm on Campus

Penal Code 626.9 requires the written permission of the university or college President (or designee which is the CSUN Chief of Police) in order to bring or possess a firearm on campus (buildings or grounds). All such requests require the completion of the "Request for Permission to Bring or Possess a Firearm on Campus" form (see appendix) by the person requesting permission. The completed form is routed to the Chief of Police for review and further action if necessary (i.e. inspection of weapons used for movie sets by range master, etc.) The Chief of Police will determine whether or not permission will be granted after the review process.

VI. APPENDICES

- A. Use of Force Continuum – The Levels of Force: What & When
- B. Off Duty and Secondary Firearm Approval
- C. Use of Force Report
- D. Request for Permission to Bring or Possess a Firearm on Campus

USE OF FORCE CONTINUUM

"The levels of force: what & when"

Deadly Force (High)

- Any Method of Force Used which has Substantial Risk of Serious Physical Injury/Death
- Force used must be objectively reasonable and used only when necessary [PC 835a(a) and 835a(b)]. Use of force decision are to be evaluated carefully and from a "reasonable officer" perspective given the "totality of the circumstances" when [PC 835a(c)(1)]:
 - Defending against imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
 - Apprehending fleeing persons for a felony:
 - Involving threatened or actual death or serious bodily injury
 - Immediate apprehension is reasonably believed to be needed
 - Requires, when reasonable, that officers identify themselves and warn of intent to use force.
- Care must be taken for individuals with disabilities as they may be affective in their ability to understand or comply with peace officer commands.
- Deadly force is prohibited against persons who pose a danger only to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or to another person [PC 835a(c)(2)].

Non-Deadly Intermediate Force (Moderate)

- Types of force include OC, CEW (probe deployment and/or drive stun), Impact Weapons, K9
- Force used must be objectively reasonable and done so from a "reasonable officer" perspective [PC 835a(a)].
- Effect Arrest, Overcome Resistance, Prevent Escape (PC 835a) - Plus Must have "Active Resistance" **AND** "Threat of Harm." Care must be taken for individuals with disabilities as they may be affected in their ability to understand or comply with peace officer commands.

Non-Deadly (Low)

- De-Escalation Techniques (i.e, Presence, Verbal, Empty Hand)
- Force used must be Objectively Reasonable - “in light of the facts and circumstances confronting the officer without regard to the underlying intent or motivation – Graham v. Connor (U.S. Sup. Ct. 1989)”
- Effect Arrest, Overcome Resistance, Prevent Escape (PC 835a)



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, NORTHRIDGE
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE SERVICES

Off Duty and Secondary Firearm Approval

DATE OF SUBMISSION: _____

NAME (PRINT): _____

Is this approval for:

Off-Duty

Secondary

Both

Firearm Information:

Manufacturer: _____ Model: _____

Caliber: _____ Serial Number: _____

Type of Firearm (i.e. revolver, etc.): _____

Color: _____ Barrel Length: _____

I am requesting the approval of the above firearm for off-duty and/or secondary use. I have read the policy manual governing off-duty and secondary firearms. I have submitted this firearm to the department armorer for inspection. This firearm is registered to me and I have attached a copy of the DOJ print-out showing the firearm registration. I am also familiar with the use of this firearm and/or have received instruction from the department firearms instructor. I understand that the care, safe handling, and storage of this firearm is solely my responsibility.

Respectfully submitted,

Signature

Armorer Inspection (Signature)

APPROVED:		<input type="checkbox"/> YES	Chief's Signature: _____	Date _____
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	Reason for Denial: _____	_____

NOTE:
*Attach DOJ printout
showing firearm registration*

USE OF FORCE REPORT

UNIVERSITY POLICE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, NORTHRIDGE

RIMS Case Number	SUSPECT	Name (Last, First, M.I.)			
Date of Incident		DOB	Age	Sex	Race
Time of Incident		Suspect appeared to be under the influence of <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> Narcotics <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing Apparent			
Classification of Incident		Location of Incident			

LEVEL OF RESISTANCE (may <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> more than one) <input type="checkbox"/> Unarmed suspect resisted control, had to be physically handled with minimal force, no blows were struck, all parties remained standing. <input type="checkbox"/> Plus - at least one more officer was needed for assistance. <input type="checkbox"/> Unarmed suspect resisted control, officer or suspect fell to the ground or blows were struck, NO police weapons were used. <input type="checkbox"/> Plus - at least one more officer was needed for assistance. <input type="checkbox"/> Unarmed suspect resisted control, police weapon(s) used. <input type="checkbox"/> Plus - at least one more officer was needed for assistance. <input type="checkbox"/> Suspect armed with a club or similar weapon and threatened or attacked officer. <input type="checkbox"/> Suspect armed with a knife or similar weapon and threatened or attacked officer. <input type="checkbox"/> Suspect armed with a firearm threatened officer. <input type="checkbox"/> Suspect armed with a firearm shot at officer. <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	PURSUIT REPORT – See section V, pg. 7-8 of Vehicle Pursuit policy regarding reports Length of time of the pursuit: _____ Distance Traveled: _____ Involved Officers: _____ Initial Reason for Pursuit: _____ Starting point: _____ Ending point: _____ Disposition [arrest/citation/etc.] _____ Other Jurisdictions involved/assisted: _____ Property damage: _____	Charge(s) Resulting from Suspect's Resistance <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, list pending charge(s) _____ _____ Location of Incident <input type="checkbox"/> On Campus <input type="checkbox"/> Off Campus <input type="checkbox"/> Parking Lot <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway <input type="checkbox"/> Inside a Building <input type="checkbox"/> Inside PD Temporary Holding Facility <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
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Police Force Used (may <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> more than one) <input type="checkbox"/> Fists / Hands / Feet <input type="checkbox"/> OC Spray <input type="checkbox"/> Baton / ASP <input type="checkbox"/> Service Weapon pointed at suspect <input type="checkbox"/> Service Weapon fired at suspect <input type="checkbox"/> AR 15 pointed at suspect <input type="checkbox"/> AR 15 fired at suspect <input type="checkbox"/> TASER X26P <input type="checkbox"/> 40mm Launcher <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	Effect of Force / Resistance on Suspect / Police <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Suspect</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Police</th> <th style="width: 80%;">Observations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>No visible injury; no complaint of pain.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>No visible injury; complaint of minor pain; no medical treatment required.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Minor visible injury (redness, swelling, abrasion); no medical treatment required.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Injury requiring outpatient medical treatment (stitches, x-rays, doctor's exam).</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Injury requiring hospitalization.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Death</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Suspect	Police	Observations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No visible injury; no complaint of pain.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No visible injury; complaint of minor pain; no medical treatment required.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor visible injury (redness, swelling, abrasion); no medical treatment required.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Injury requiring outpatient medical treatment (stitches, x-rays, doctor's exam).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Injury requiring hospitalization.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Death	Witnessing Officer(s) _____ Unit # _____ Shift Supervisor: Do the actions of the officer involved in the incident indicate a need for additional training? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, provide additional written memorandum with specifics.
Suspect	Police	Observations																					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No visible injury; no complaint of pain.																					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No visible injury; complaint of minor pain; no medical treatment required.																					
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Injury requiring hospitalization.																					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Death																					

Involved Officer	ID #	Date of Report	Supervisor	ID #	Date
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Command Level Review (Signature)	Date Reviewed	Finding: <input type="checkbox"/> Level of force/actions taken within departmental guidelines <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned for follow-up internal investigation
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California State University, Northridge
Department of Police Services

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO BRING OR POSSESS A FIREARM ON CAMPUS

Individuals requesting permission to bring or possess a firearm upon the grounds or in the buildings of CSUN must complete the following information. This form will be reviewed by the Chief of Police and a follow-up interview may follow. The Chief of Police will determine whether or not permission will be granted after completion of this review process.

COMPLETED BY APPLICANT:			
First Name: _____	M.I.: _____	Last Name: _____	Today's Date: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Student <input type="checkbox"/> Staff <input type="checkbox"/> Faculty			
If none of the above, state relationship to CSUN: _____			
Student or Employee ID# _____		Drivers License # _____	
State: _____			
Do you currently have a concealed weapons permit? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>* If yes, please attach a copy of your permit with this form</i>			
Address:			
Number & Street: _____			
City: _____		State: _____	
Zip: _____			
Campus Telephone # (If applicable):		Alternate Telephone #:	
Ext. _____		() _____	
Employer Information:			
Name of Employer: _____			
Number & Street: _____			
City: _____		State: _____	
Zip: _____			
Supervisor's Name: _____		Supervisor's Telephone #: () _____	
PERMISSION REQUEST:			
Reason for request:			

What are the date(s) and time(s) you are seeking permission to bring or possess a firearm on campus?			

Signature of person making request: _____			
COMPLETED BY DEPARTMENT RANGEMASTER AND/OR ARMORER:			
Name of Owner of firearm: _____		Is the firearm registered? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Type of firearm: _____		Serial #: _____	
Make: _____		Model: _____	
Country of Manufacture: _____			
Frame No.: _____		Finish (describe): _____	

Continued on reverse

