The following is an actual UoF review from a supervisor. We have broken it into 8 paragraphs as a means to provide a summary on page 2. Hope this helps by providing an example.

- After reviewing in-car video, body worn camera video, and interviewing the officer involved (XX) the following facts were discovered involving this UoF: On 00/00/0000 at approximately 11:11 hours XX was dispatched to a reported Break & Entering to a Residence. During the course of the investigation, it was determined that there was no B&E that occurred.
- 2. While speaking with the reporting party (OO) in an effort to collect facts that lead to the initial call made to 911, it was apparent that OO was what could best be described as "grossly intoxicated". OO was attempting to report a B&E, with his roommate & friends as the suspects. It was determined that the gentlemen on the premise were all invited by the roommate, had not "broken-in", and nor were they trespassing.
- 3. While XX was speaking with OO, another involved party was being taken into custody regarding an outstanding warrant. OO then began to yell and argue with the other subject, while clearly posturing for a fight. OO then, with clinched fist and rigid arms, proceeded to walk away from XX in effort to get to the other subject in custody to fight while making statements to the effect of "I will beat your ass!"
- 4. In an appropriate effort, XX attempted to redirect OO, by placing hands on his arms. XX attempted to position his body between OO AND the other subject. While doing so XX attempted to verbally de-escalate OO, however OO would not cooperate with the de-escalation attempts. OO immediately pulled away to close the distance between he and his target. XX on several occasions throughout this incident used minimal force to grab and keep OO from reaching his target.
- 5. XX warned OO that he was going to be taken to the ground if he continued to pull away from law enforcement to get to a fight. OO then continued to exhibit "active non-compliance" as defined by XX PD Use of Force Policy as: Verbally disobedient with lawful commands with physical efforts to prevent control by the officer.
- 6. XX then gained physical control of OO by deploying "soft hand controls" which are defined by XXPD Use of Force Policy as: Techniques which have a low probability of injury, such as joint locks or pressure points as taught during in-service training. Soft hand control may also include forcing a subject from a standing position to a prone position on the ground to gain control of the subject.
- 7. OO was taken from a standing position, and was placed in a prone handcuffing position. Such actions are normally applied to passive or active non-compliant subjects. OO was then successfully handcuffed, and then immediately returned to the standing position. OO was then subsequently placed under arrest for Intoxicative & Disruptive, Misuse of 911, and Resist/Delay/Obstruct an Officer.
- 8. The officer's actions were well within policy & procedure. Actions were reasonable, appropriate, and necessary to gain control of the subject in effort to de-escalate a rapidly escalating scenario between OO and a third party.

The bold has been added to highlight what is good about this UoF summary. There are many other items we could document. This is not the perfect supervisor use of force review. BUT, it is a real world example of how this supervisor documents what his officer did and how it was within the "range of reasonableness" based on Case Law, NCGS, and Policy.

Quick note at to where the facts of this summary came from, and as to what the call was about.

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First documented reference of potential non-compliant indicator.

2. While speaking with the reporting party (OO) in an effort to collect facts that lead to the initial call made to 911, it was apparent that OO was what could best be described as "grossly intoxicated". OO was attempting to report a B&E, with his roommate & friends as the suspects. It was determined that the gentlemen on the premise were all invited by the roommate, had not "broken-in", and nor were they trespassing.

Additional indicators of non-compliant indicators and possible pre-assaultive indicators. You can use your cheat sheet to list why you know these to be non-compliant indicators.

3. While XX was speaking with OO, another involved party was being taken into custody regarding an outstanding warrant. OO then began to yell and argue with the other subject, while clearly posturing for a fight. OO then, with clinched fist and rigid arms, proceeded to walk away from XX in effort to get to the other subject in custody to fight while making statements to the effect of "I will beat your ass!"

Officer attempts minimum amount of force: soft hand tactics, de-escalation, and officer presence.

4. In an appropriate effort, XX attempted to redirect OO, by placing hands on his arms. XX attempted to position his body between OO AND the other subject. While doing so XX attempted to verbally de-escalate OO, however OO would not cooperate with the de-escalation attempts. OO immediately pulled away to close the distance between he and his target. XX on several occasions throughout this incident used minimal force to grab and keep OO from reaching his target.

Verbal commands again before increasing force. Cited how his Police Dept. defines the suspect behavior. Goes back to prove you did as you were trained. When we cite policy to justify our actions we are doing great.

5. XX warned OO that he was going to be taken to the ground if he continued to pull away from law enforcement to get to a fight. OO then continued to exhibit "active non-compliance" as defined by XX PD Use of Force Policy as: Verbally disobedient with lawful commands with physical efforts to prevent control by the officer.

Defines the forced used by the officer according to his Police Dept. Again cites policy, or if you don't have it in policy cite NCJA lesson plans.

- 6. XX then gained physical control of OO by deploying "soft hand controls" which are defined by XXPD Use of Force Policy as: Techniques which have a low probability of injury, such as joint locks or pressure points as taught during in-service training. Soft hand control may also include forcing a subject from a standing position to a prone position on the ground to gain control of the subject.
- 7. OO was taken from a standing position, and was placed in a prone handcuffing position. Such actions are normally applied to passive or active non-compliant subjects. OO was then successfully handcuffed, and then immediately returned to the standing position. OO was then subsequently placed under arrest for Intoxicative & Disruptive, Misuse of 911, and Resist/Delay/Obstruct an Officer.

Supervisor's Conclusion statement. Shows how force was used to protect an innocent citizen.

8. The officer's actions were well within policy & procedure. Actions were reasonable, appropriate, and necessary to gain control of the subject in effort to de-escalate a rapidly escalating scenario between OO and a third party.

Sample provided by <u>360policing.com</u>.