

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY—EXCESSIVE USE OF FORCE

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This annotated bibliography compiled by the students contains peer-reviewed and non-peer reviewed resources on excessive use of force.

Abel, D. (2008, Jul 19). Nantucket police chief promises overhaul. *Boston Globe* Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/405113785?accountid=38769> – An incident involving eight African-American children riding their bikes in Nantucket in the summer of 2008 sparked debate and started the cycle of change for the Nantucket police department. Officers involved threw a 13 year old to the ground and dislocated his shoulder as well as yelled racial slurs at all of the children. Many are arguing that excessive force was used as well as racial profiling. The police chief is quoted as saying, "A fundamental change in the philosophy governing the engagement of the police with the community is required," and in response to public demands, he is making changes such as diversity training, reorganizing its authoritative positions, hiring sergeants who can act as supervisors on all shifts, and creating a centralized dispatch center.

ACLU calls on Denver officials to deliver on promised police reform - ACLU - Colorado. (2010, October 4). Retrieved March 29, 2015, from <http://aclu-co.org/aclu-calls-on-denver-officials-to-deliver-on-promised-police-reform/> - This bulletin on the ACLU website addresses the neglected promises made by the city of Denver. The city promised reform into the ways it conducts officer use of excessive force investigations and created a Manager of Safety position that is responsible to issue reports to the public on cases involving death or serious bodily injury at the hands of Denver Police. At the time of the article, there had been 8 shooting deaths and one Taser death in a 16 month time span that the Manager of Safety had failed to report on.

ACLU of New Jersey. (2012, 4 26). Internal Affairs: Protecting the integrity of the badge. Retrieved from Youtube.com: https://www.youtube.com/watch?t=53&v=_RLjPZQ7jkk This video serves as a short 5-minute roll call training for police officers of various police departments in New Jersey. It essentially acts as very broad training for police officers, and US residents, as to the rights of individuals making a complaint to Internal Affairs departments. It expounds upon the correct attitudes and proper actions officers should take to ensure that they serve their community.

ACLU of New Jersey. (2015). What to do if you're stopped by the police. Retrieved from ACLU-NJ.org: <https://www.aclu-nj.org/files/1413/1540/4575/100710ENGBC.pdf> A very handy printable card with handy information on what to do when stopped by police. A good example of training the public on how to respond to police

inquiries and stops. It has basic rules such as “remain calm”, “don’t argue”, “keep your hands where the officer can see them”, and “write down everything”. It also goes into specific situations such as if you are stopped for questioning, in your home, in your car, and if you are arrested. It also has contact information and advice if you feel your rights have been violated.

Acosta Jr., J. M. (2015, Jan. 17). *Evaluating and Understanding Police Use of Force*. Retrieved from: <http://jurist.org/dateline/2015/01/john-acosta-police-force.php>. Law student gives general overview of legal implications of use of force and provides some suggested responses.

Albuquerque police reforms ordered by Justice Department amid excessive force accusations. (n.d.). Retrieved March 28, 2015, from <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/albuquerque-police-reforms-ordered-amid-excessive-force-reports> - This news report discusses problems within the Albuquerque, New Mexico police department and the patterns of the use of excessive force that have been ongoing for years. The Department of Justice and the city have reached an agreement to overhaul operations. These changes include new training, new procedures for officer involved shooting investigations as well as the department being monitored by an independent team that will be required to publicly report its findings.

Alpert, G., & Dunham, R. (1997). The Force Factor: Measuring Police Use of Force Relative to Suspect Resistance. *Use of Force*. Retrieved from <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/176330-2.pdf>. This research used a systematic sample of more than 7,500 adult custody arrests in 6 urban law enforcement agencies to examine training needs of police officers. The study suggests that additional training may help reduce the number of excessive force incidents by teaching officers how to gain control without using a weapon, using the correct amount of force based on the situation, using pepper spray and other types of non-lethal force, and using conflict resolution techniques.

Alpert, G.A., Smith, W. C. (1994). How reasonable is the reasonable man?: Police and excessive force. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 85(2), 481-50. Police officers are allowed to use physical force when apprehending suspects and criminals. This is allowed based on reasonableness, which is very vague in nature. There is no clear-cut definition as to what constitutes as what is reasonable. This seems to stem as most of the problem when dealing with excessive force. Until there is a clear explanation as to what is reasonable, police officers will continue to walk the thin line of what is considered excessive force from a reasonable standpoint.

American Civil Liberties Union of New Jersey. (n.d.). Retrieved March 30, 2015, from <https://www.aclu-nj.org/theissues/policepractices/> This site provides police practices in the state of New Jersey, such as the stop-and-frisk policy which forces officers to report all stops. The Internal Affairs of the state Attorney General provides a roll call training video that explains best practices who receive complaints. They also provide a police toolkit documenting citizens’ treatment by the police department.

- Ammar, N., Kessler, D., & Kratcoski, P. (2008). The interaction between a neighbourhood's racial composition and officer race in community policing: A case study from the residential area policing programme (RAPP), Cleveland, Ohio. *International Journal of Police Science & Management*, 10(3), 313-325. Retrieved March 23, 2015, from <http://psm.sagepub.com/content/10/3/313.full.pdf.html>. A case study of twenty-four Cleveland, Ohio police officers was done to distinguish the relationship between the neighborhood and face of officer in community policing. The Residential Area Policing Programmed (RAPP) was conducted in four neighborhoods in the Cleveland, Ohio. Findings did not support generalizability of race of officer as a factor on community policing.
- Anderson, D. (2007, Aug 30). S.B. westside shootings; police excessive force. *Precinct Reporter* Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/367575784?accountid=38769> – Local citizens are outraged over the way police in San Bernardino reacted to a fatal drive by shooting at an apartment complex in 2007. The police officers took hours to arrive, and when they did they arrived with violent tactics to subdue the situation. In response, the city is planning to expand Operation Phoenix, which is a program that partners with community based organizations and the general public to “reduce crime and violence through prevention, intervention and suppression strategies.” The projected expansion includes the Sixth Ward, where the shootings and other violent crime take place often.
- Apuzzo, M. (2015). Ferguson Police Routinely Violate Rights of Blacks, Justice Dept. Finds. The New York Times on the Web. Retrieved March 22, 2015, from: http://www.nytimes.com/2015/03/04/us/justice-department-finds-pattern-of-police-bias-and-excessive-force-in-ferguson.html?_r=0. The U.S. Justice Department was inclined to get involved in Ferguson due to the staggering racial undertones in its statistics. The statistics would imply black people commit crimes in Ferguson accounting for 95% of jaywalking, 85% of traffic stops, 90 % of tickets, and 93% of arrests. Statistics show that in Ferguson a black motorist was pulled over twice as much as his/her white counterpart, but out of these stops the white person was most likely to come up with drugs and illegal contraband. In minor cases such as jaywalking, whites who were charged with the same crime were 68% more likely to have their charges dropped. Ferguson will have to negotiate a settlement to right its wrongs or face being sued by the Justice Department.
- Atassi, Leila. (2015, February 18). Cleveland attorneys: Federal consent decree on police excessive force should overhaul internal investigations. Retrieved March 29, 2015, from http://www.cleveland.com/cityhall/index.ssf/2015/02/cleveland_attorneys_federal_co.html . This article suggests that Cleveland's police department appoint an experienced attorney to conduct independent investigations in excessive force cases. The idea developed from national best practices. They also suggest setting deadlines for these investigations and classification of cases based on level of severity.

- Atlanta Police Foundation: Secure Neighborhoods. Retrieved from:
<http://www.atlantapolicfoundation.org/HousingIncentiveProgram-8>. Various programs to increase housing options for sworn police officers who choose to live within the city limit and/or within certain high-crime zones.
- Ayres, I., & Markovits, D. (2014, December 25). *Ending excessive police force starts with new rules of engagement*. Retrieved March 27, 2015, from The Washington Post: http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/ending-excessive-police-force-starts-with-new-rules-of-engagement/2014/12/25/7fa379c0-8a1e-11e4-a085-34e9b9f09a58_story.html. This article discusses a potential policy solution to combat excessive force. Based on use of force statistics from other countries, the U.S. can reduce excessive force incidents by changing the rules of engagement between police officers and citizens. Changing the rules of engagement to be less violent will protect the public's rights, promote law and order, protect police, and promote racial equality.
- Balko, R. (2014, January 31). Utah's police reform movement confronts political realities. Retrieved March 26, 2015, from <http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/opinions/wp/2014/01/31/utahs-police-reform-movement-confronts-political-realities/> - Proposed legislation in Utah to change the way police are allowed to force entry into a private residence, aimed at limiting these violent raids. The bill comes after police raided a private residence in Ogden, Utah that led to a violent confrontation where one officer was killed, multiple others injured and the owner of the home was seriously injured. The new bill would require the "evidentiary standard for forced entry police raids from "reasonable suspicion" to "probable cause," in hopes to reduce volatile situations. It also requires police to use the least amount of force necessary when serving warrants, and mandates "evidentiary burden if they want to serve a warrant with forced entry at night." Law enforcement agencies are fighting the bill and a spokesperson for the Utah Fraternal Order of Police stated that the bill would make it nearly impossible to get a search warrant that are already very difficult to come by.
- Banks, R. R., Eberhardt, J. L., & Ross, L. (2006). Discrimination and implicit bias in a racially unequal society. *California Law Review*, 94(4), 1169-1190. The author details American history as it relates to racial discrimination, which was legally tolerated and racial bias was openly advocated.
- Barker, T. (1978). An empirical study of police deviance other than corruption. *Journal of Police Science and Administration*, 6(3), 264-272. Patterns of police occupational defiance are tested in unnamed cities. Some forms of occupational defiance are perceived as functions of opportunity. These functions of opportunities are examined and the perceived risks associated with those behaviors (Baker, 1978).
- Bernstein, M. (2012, Oct 12). Police excessive-force agreement due today. *The Oregonian* Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1103919883?accountid=38769> – This is a

- news article that appeared in a local Oregon newspaper discussing the settlement agreement made between the DOJ and the Portland Police Department. The changes to the department include the following; mental health training, de-escalation training, and new policies regarding the appropriate use of tasers. They will also be expanding their Mobile Crisis Department and setting up a mental health area in the dispatch center that will aide in mental health crisis related calls and allow for the dispatch of properly trained officers.
- Blanco, M. (2014). The U.K.'s solution to police brutality is something the U.S. would never consider. Retrieved from Identities.Mic.com: <http://mic.com/articles/105118/the-clear-solution-to-police-brutality-is-one-no-american-will-talk-about>. This article notes that the patrol police in the U.K. do not carry weapons. Essentially, their solution to stopping police from fatally shooting people, would be to disarm the police. However, the article notes that in 2013, British officers only fired their weapons a total of 3 times, with no one killed. Also, they note that in Japan, patrol officers can only carry firearms after submitting to a “rigorous training process”.
- Bonilla, Y. & Rosa, J. (2015, Feb.). *#Ferguson: Digital protest, hashtag ethnography, and the racial politics of social media in the United States*. *American Ethnologist*. Vol. 42 Issue 1, p4-17. doi:10.1111/amet.12112. General overview of the events surrounding death of Michael Brown and the impact of social media in documenting and challenging police brutality.
- Boone, C. (2015, Mar 21). Police use of force scrutinized after recent DeKalb shootings. *McClatchy - Tribune Business News* Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1664936251?accountid=38769> – This article discusses current practices in favor of police officers when excessive force is used. Based on the current standards, rulings are generally in favor of the police and leave the public feeling helpless. According to the article, “Police officers are not obligated to fight fair.” The current rules allow officer discretion as to how much force is necessary for the situation and often times these choices have to be made quickly. The opposing side argues that there are multiple ways to defuse or de-escalate the situation and weapon options other than fire arms, such as tasers.
- Boone, C. (2015, March 21). Police use of force scrutinized after recent DeKalb shootings. *McClatchy – Tribune Business News*. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1664936251?accountid=38769>. The author identifies two recent deadly shootings by DeKalb County officers, which brought about new questions on the rules of engagement.
- Brandel, S., Stronshine, M., & Frank, J. (2001). Who are the complaint-prone officers? An examination of the relationship between police officers' attributes, arrest activity, assignment, and citizens' complaints about excessive force. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 29, 521-529. This article identifies the characteristics of police officers (officers' background attributes, arrest activity, and assignment) who most frequently receive complaints from citizens regarding the use of excessive force. The data for the study was obtained from a large mid-western municipal police department. The results show that arrest activity, officer age, and officer gender

- are most strongly related to the receipt of citizen's complaints about excessive force and differentiate high-complaint officers from low-complaint officers. Implications of the findings are discussed.
- Brown, S. M. (2014). Police brutality top 2014 legal cases. *Washington Informer*. Retrieved from <http://washingtoninformer.com/news/2014/dec/30/police-brutality-top-2014-legal-cases/>. This article discusses court rulings on the most significant use of force cases that occurred in 2014. The cases revealed major breaches in the grand jury and prosecutorial systems and raised the world's consciousness to the prevalence of police brutality in the daily lives of minorities.
- Capers, I. B. (2014). Critical Race Theory and Criminal Justice. *Ohio State Journal of Criminal Law*, 12, 1-115. The author uncovers how the law operates to constitute race and maintain structure. The article is also committed to questioning racial hierarchy, and subordination in all of its various forms. Critical Race Theory asserts the idea of progressive race consciousness.
- Chapman, C. (2012). Use of force in minority communities is related to police education, age, experience, and ethnicity. *Police Practice and Research*, 13(5), 421-436. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/15614263.2011.596711>. The study was an attempt to examine the implications of excessive force being used by police officers in minority neighborhoods. It examined if better-educated police officers may use less force. In three mainly-minority US cities, 511 officers reported their use of force, acceptance of others' force use, age, experience, ethnicity, and education. Police officers in three cities in the state of New Jersey were invited to participate in an on-line survey. Results showed that among patrol officers only, education predicted less frequent force and lower levels of force use.
- Childress, S. (2015, March 4). How the DOJ Reforms a Police Department Like Ferguson. Retrieved March 23, 2015, from <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/criminal-justice/how-the-doj-reforms-a-police-department-like-ferguson> - This article discusses the newly released Department of Justice report and highlights issues found within the Ferguson, Missouri police department. It discusses the role that culture within a police department plays when trying to implement changes and states "The law is the only tool that exists to compel widespread change within a police department," implying that the only way for reform to happen is by the DOJ getting involved and forcing change because they will not do it on their own.
- Ciminelli, M. (2014). *Legal Implications of Force Continuums*. Retrieved from: www.aele.org/Continuum2014.pdf. Developed for Rochester, NY Police Department training showing that continuums can work both in favor of and against law enforcement in litigation, and that there are potential legal risks as well as benefits in abandoning continuums. The paper provides recommendations to develop legally sufficient force training with or without a continuum.
- City of Indianapolis v. Edmond*, 531 U.S. 32, 37 (2000). This case limited the power of law enforcement to conduct unreasonable searches and seizures, specifically, using drug-sniffing dogs at roadblocks. The Fourth Amendment permits law

enforcement officers to briefly detain individuals for investigating purposes if the officers possess reasonable suspicion that criminal activity is occurring.

- Cochrane, R. E., Tett, R. P., & Vandecreek, L. (2003). Psychological testing and the selection of police officers. A national survey. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 30(5), 511-537. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0093854803257241>. Results from this study shed light on the changes and trends that have occurred in police selection in the past decade. However, many agencies are not following public policy guidelines and psychological assessment recommendations, suggesting the need for further refinements.
- Collins, A. (1998). *Shielded from justice: Police brutality and accountability in the United States*. Human Rights Watch. Retrieved from <http://www.hrw.org/legacy/reports98/police/index.htm>. The report presents research conducted in 14 U.S cities where accountability was examined in large cities. The report further discusses the barriers to accountability and police department's becoming more transparent (Collins, 1998).
- Comey, J. (Director) (2015, March 27). Hard Truths: Law Enforcement and Race. Speech conducted from Georgetown University, Washington D.C.. Retrieved from <http://www.fbi.gov/news/speeches/hard-truths-law-enforcement-and-race>. This speech was given by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Georgetown University on his thoughts on improving policing in minority communities. In this speech, he acknowledges that there is a disconnect between federal and local law enforcement, and communities of color. He also calls for a debate on the nature of policing. He disagrees with the notion of racial colorblindness, and says that everyone carries racial biases that affect behavior (this tended to be taken out of context by the media). He stresses that recognizing these "hard truths" are key to fostering growth in relationships in minority communities. He also goes on to say that more than just training is needed to solve the crisis of excessive use of force.
- Consent Decree Monitor New Orleans, Louisiana. (2015, January 1). The Consent Decree. Retrieved March 30, 2015, from <http://consentdecree-monitor.com/the-consent-decree> The city of New Orleans located in Louisiana asked the Department of Justice to launch investigation into their police department in May 2010. After hours of research, interviews and observations, the Department of Justice completed a report the following year with a list of suggestions to improve the department. Consequently, a Consent Decree was established to address the issues outlined in the Department of Justice report. Part of the best practices currently implemented include but are not limited to; use of force, community engagement, recruitment, and officer support. Quarterly reports are produced to track the progress of each best practice addressed and is available via web.
- Cook, R. (2011, Dec 22). IN-CITY INCENTIVE: Free housing available for some Atlanta officers: Police foundation also offers relocation bonus. program aims to make certain areas of city safer by cops' presence. *The Atlanta Journal - Constitution* Retrieved from:

- <http://search.proquest.com/docview/912406949?accountid=38769>. Article outlines conditions under which APD officers can live for free in city crime zones.
- Copkido, the solution to excessive force. (n.d.). Retrieved March 29, 2015, from <http://www.copkido.com/> - The Copkido website states that Copkido is a form of martial arts created by a retired Marine, and former Boston police officer. He worked as a security officer at a major trauma hospital in Boston and perfected his skills at de-escalation and restraining violent patients. He later went on to create his organization that provides martial arts training to first responders. He claims his form of training promotes employee safety and liability reduction and is a form of self-defense that reduces claims of excessive force and brutality.
- Cordell, L. H. (2014, Aug. 15) Policing the Police: Training, retraining, and yet more training are not the way to stop police brutality. *Slate.com*. Retrieved from: http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/jurisprudence/2014/08/we_know_how_to_decrease_police_violence_like_what_we_ve_seen_after_the_michael.html. Article claims that officers already have tons of training hours and more will not change excessive force results.
- Cratty, C. (December 18, 2012). Portland police, *Justice Department agree on excessive force reform*. CNN Wire, Retrieved from www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/lnacademic - The Justice Department filed a suit against the Portland Police Department with allegations that the department violates Fourth Amendment rights in search and seizure cases as well as shows a pattern of excessive force on individuals with mental illnesses. The DOJ and the PPD are working together in federal court to implement needed changes and training to the department. The changes will be monitored by a community liaison and will allow the DOJ to receive reports on progress. It will also allow the public to give feedback on how to make changes within the community.
- Datta-Chaudhuri, M. (1990). Market failure and government failure. *The Journal of Economics Perspectives*, 4(3), 25-39. The author examines the development economics on the benefits of the free market as opposed to government intervention.
- Davis, R. C. (1999, February 28). Respectful and effective policing: Two examples in the South Bronx, *Vera Institute of Justice*, Retrieved from www.vera.org. Unlike other precincts, this study examines two Bronx police precincts where commanders have reduced civilian complaints about police conduct. The introduction of a set of new police strategies beginning in 1994 decreased the serious crime in New York City. The study shows that crime rate reduction can be achieved while practicing respectful policing.
- DeKalb County police officers to undergo mental health training. (2015, March 18). Retrieved March 25, 2015, from <http://www.wsbtv.com/news/news/local/dekalb-county-police-officers-undergo-mental-health/nkZNC/> - This article discusses mandatory mental health trainings that DeKalb County police officers will be taking starting April 2015. The current mental health training for this department is only four hours and will

be increased to 40 hours. Part of the training will consist of officers going to a mental health facility to see a real crisis situation first hand and how to handle it. Police Captain, Sonja Porter, says that having officers who are aware of what to look for in mental health cases will ensure they know how to deal with the situation differently.

Denver Office of the Independent Monitor. (2014). *2014 Annual Report*. Retrieved from http://extras.denverpost.com/Denver_Monitor_2014_Annual_Report.pdf. The Office of the Independent Monitor in Denver is an independent organization that is tasked with “working to ensure accountability, effectiveness, and transparency in the Denver police and Sheriff disciplinary process.” Essentially, they act as internal affairs of the police department’s Internal Affairs. This Annual Report covers numerous topics to include the use of body cameras in the DPD, other forms of monitoring (complaints and disciplinary processes), statistics and descriptions of critical incidents in 2014, and policies. This report keeps the public and city officials up to date with these topics, but it comes from a neutral party outside of the police department itself.

DePillis, L. (2014, August 23). Do diverse police forces treat their communities more fairly than almost-all-white ones like ferguson's? *Washington Post – Blogs*. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1555601730?accountid=38769>. This article examines the race of officers compared to the race of the community they serve and how that may influence the use of excessive force. Research finds that black police officers are more likely to use force against black subjects than white police officers. Therefore, there's no conclusive evidence to show that white and black police officers treat suspects differently.

Dowler, K., Zawilski, V. (2007). Public perceptions of police misconduct and discrimination: Examining the impact of media consumption. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 35, 193-203. There is a very complex relationship between the media and the police. Reason being is that the media can portray the police in a positive or negative light and sometimes falsely. In this study media consumption was looked at to see how much of an impact it had on public opinion. Minority viewers were more likely to come up with the conclusion that police department, as well as the wealthy treated whites better. But people who watch crime solving shows did not think that the wealthy were treated differently.

Edwards, S. (Director) (2012, March 1). Emerging Use of Force Issues. Report from the International Association of Chiefs of Police/COPS Office Use of Force Symposium. Lecture conducted from Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.. This symposium identified recommendations on how to implement reduction of excessive force policies. It suggests a new communications strategy, reporting standards, online resource library, conducting annual reports, additional training, and evaluations of the mindsets of police officers.

Eith, C., & Durose, M. (2011). *Contacts between police and the public*. Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice. Retrieved from

- <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpp08.pdf>. An in-depth review of data collected through surveys of persons who had contact with police during 2008. It indicated that a fairly low encounter rate for excessive force occurred when people are stopped by the police (1.4%). The majority of the occurrences were during traffic stops at night.
- Elinson, Z. (2014, Dec. 2). Body Cameras Put New Pressure on Police. *Wall Street Journal Online*. Retrieved from: <http://www.wsj.com/articles/body-cameras-put-new-pressure-on-police-1417565922>. Article discusses federal funding to increase wearable cameras for police, but cautions against seeing body cameras as the complete answer in light of high profile cases where officers turned off cameras or destroyed footage.
- Engel, R. S., (2000). The effects of supervisory styles on patrol officer behavior. *Police Quarterly*, 3(3), 262-293. doi:10.1177/1098611100003003003. The author examines data collected for the Project on Policing Neighborhoods campaign. The study observes patrol officers and first-line supervisors in two metropolitan police departments in 1996 and 1997. Four distinct supervisory styles are identified in the management and policing. The author assesses the influence of the different supervisory styles over patrol officers' behaviors, such as arrest, use of force, and issuing citations.
- Fachner, G., & Carter, S. (2014, May 1). COLLABORATIVE REFORM MODEL: Final Assessment Report of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. Retrieved March 30, 2015, from http://www.lvmpd.com/Portals/0/OIO/LVMPD_Collab_Reform_Final_Report_v6-final.pdf. This report details the implementation and progress of Las Vegas police strategies in collaboration with the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services under the Department of Justice. COPS teamed with Las Vegas Police Department to determine how to improve police conditions within their communities. A total of 80 best practices were developed and 72 have been completed thus far. The final report indicates use of force and training as two of the biggest policy changes to impact the department. A few more reforms are currently incomplete. It is clear that the results of this three year study has improved the quality of policing in Las Vegas.
- Fighting Police Abuse: A Community Action Manual. (1997, December 1). *American Civil Liberties Union*. Retrieved March 6, 2015, from https://www.aclu.org/racial-justice_prisoners-rights_drug-law-reform_immigrants-rights/fighting-police-abuse-community-ac#organizing. This is an action manual that identifies the excessive force problem and gives facts pertaining to the issue. It discusses the community goals related to excessive force by officers. It also organizes strategies that can help the community when trying to decide what solution works best.
- Finn, P., & Sullivan, M. (1989). Police handling of the mentally ill: Sharing responsibility with the mental health system. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 17(1), 1. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/237262965?accountid=38769>. Details how

- police are ill-equipped to handle mentally ill and how collaboration with social service agencies have improved the situation.
- Friedrich, R. J. (1980). Police use of force: Individuals, situations, and organizations. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 452(1), 82-97. This article attempts to explain the definition of excessive force and how and why there are many different perceptions of it. This articles attempts to explain police use of excessive force by using different approaches such as individual approach, situational approach, and organizational approach.
- Frontline. (2001, May 15). LAPD Blues: The Aftermath Federal Oversight of the L.A.P.D.: The Consent Decree. *WGBH Boston and Kirk Documentary Group, Ltd.* Retrieved March 24, 2015, from <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/lapd/after/decree.html> - Negotiations made between the Department of Justice and the Los Angeles Police Department address "serious deficiencies" in the training, supervision, investigations, and discipline of officers." It says the department did not properly handle at-risk patterns of behavior. The consent decree calls for independent monitoring and audits as well as a department developed database to properly track officer information such as age, race, gender and ethnicity. They will use the data base to track officer use of lethal and non-lethal force; shooting incidents and firearms discharges; complaints against officers and arrest reports and citations.
- Fyfe, J. (1996). Training to Reduce Police-Civilian Violence. In *Police Violence: Understanding and Controlling Police Abuse of Force*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press. This book gives different tactics in reducing the abuse of excessive force in the police department. This chapter suggests a training that helps the officers learn not to take insults on the job and includes cross-cultural training.
- Fyfe, J. J. (1996). Training to reduce police-civilian violence. *Police violence: Understanding and controlling police abuse of force*, 165-179. Preventative techniques to reduce the excessive use of force are examined in this book. The author provides research that shows the effects of training methods on the use of force resulting in the reduction of the number of incidents.
- Gallo, F. (2008). Police use of force. In *Encyclopedia of psychology and law*. Retrieved from: <http://libproxy.troy.edu/login?url=http://literati.credoreference.com.libproxy.troy.edu/>. This article displays a officer's character traits that serves as an alarm to psychological problems associated with an officer's behavior toward use of force against suspects. It discuss possible factors that contribute to an officer's decision making process.
- Gallo, F. J., Collyer, C. E., & Gallagher, P. L. (2008). Prevalence of force by police in rhode island jurisdictions: Implications for use-of-force training and reporting. *Criminal Justice Review*, 33(4), 480. Retrieved from: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/233185573?accountid=38769>. Study of RI police force specifically looking at frequency and quality of use-of-force training. Outlines potential legal and excessive force implications without training.

- Garner, J. H., & Maxwell, C. D. (2001). *Measuring the amount of force used by and against the police in six jurisdictions, 1996-1997*. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. Retrieved from <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/studies/03172>. This study examined over 7,500 arrest cases and over 1,100 suspects in local jails to collect data on the characteristics of the arrest situation, the suspects, and the officers, and the specific behavioral acts of officers, suspects, and bystanders in a particular arrest and the impact of those characteristics on the use of excessive force.
- Geller, W. A., & Toch, H. (Eds.). (1995). *And justice for all: Understanding and controlling police abuse of force*. Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum. This book provides a theoretical overview of the use of force and it identifies some causes related to the issue. The author also identifies potential gaps in education within the police force, as well as public perception.
- Gilio-Whitaker, D. (2010, September 15). What are Facts on the Cause of Police Brutality? Retrieved March 22, 2015, from http://www.ehow.com/info_8569680_cause-police-brutality.html. Statistical account of the frequency of occurrences of cases of excessive use of force are stated in this article. Four theories as to why these cases occur are also discussed in this article.
- Glaser, J. (2014). *Suspect race: causes and consequences of racial profiling*. Oxford University Press. The public policy expert, Jack Glaser, examines a century's worth of social psychological research to provide a better and more concise understanding of how stereotypes can cause police to make discriminatory judgments and decisions about whom to suspect, stop, question, search, use force on, and arrest. The disparate impact of these practices violates Title VI and the Safe Streets Act.
- Glaser, J., Spencer, K., & Charbonneau, A. (2014). Racial Bias and Public Policy. *Policy Insights from the Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 1(1), 88-94. This article explores psychological science on race bias and its implications in several domains of public policy. The article included a focus on bias policing, regulating behavior, and managing uncertainty.
- Gotz, F. (2014, June 7). *Constitutional Lawyer on Police Brutality, SIU, G20 & Solutions*. Retrieved March 27, 2015, from YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JSLbrH_9Dp0. This video interviews a constitutional lawyer that takes on high profile cases between police and government to discuss potential solutions to the use of force. The video suggests that police officers should be required to use de-escalation techniques before using force, such as speaking more softly to people and using their names when threatening commands do not work.
- Greene, S. (2014, December 5). Denver officer under investigation for chokehold excessive force incident. Retrieved March 29, 2015, from <http://www.coloradoindependent.com/150778/denver-officer-under-investigation->

- for-chokehold-excessive-force-incident - This article talks about the promise of reform by the City of Denver. The case of a Sergeant putting a prisoner in a choke hold while other officers piled on top of him as well as the death of a street preacher in 2010 who was killed using the same tactics. The city was sued and ordered to pay \$6million to the family of the deceased. In the aftermath of the jury decision, the Mayor, Michael Hancock “pledge comprehensive reforms,” but was not specific about his intentions for the department, however he did say he was willing to work with the DOJ.
- Greenspan, R., Hamilton, E. E., Williams, H., & Bryant, K. A. (2000). *Police attitudes toward abuse of authority: Findings from a national study*. US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice. This study provides a nationwide view of how officers view abuse and authority. The types of abuse and the attitudes towards officers become a byproduct to reduce the incidents of crime; the article also offers strategies for the prevention of possible abuse of authority (Greenspan, Hamilton, Williams, & Bryant, 2000).
- Gül, Z., Hekim, H., & Terkeşli, R. (2013). Controlling police (excessive) force: The American case. *International Journal Of Human Sciences*, 10(2), 285-303. In general, findings indicate that training may be a useful tool in terms of decreasing the use of excessive force, thereby reducing civilians' injuries and citizens' complaints.
- Hall, A., & Coyne, C. (2013). The militarization of U.S. domestic policing. *The Independent Review*, 17(4), 485-504. This paper develops the political economy of the militarization of domestic policing. The authors identify the conditions and mechanisms through which the "protective state" -- where the government utilizes its monopoly on force to protect citizens' rights -- devolves into a "predatory state" which undermines the rights it is tasked with enforcing. Their analysis focuses on the US, where a long history of laws has attempted, at least in spirit, to draw a clear distinction between domestic policing and the military functions of government. They use the tools of political economy to explain how the line between domestic police forces and the military has blurred over time. In doing so they explain the erosion of rules intended to permanently separate military and policing functions.
- Hampton, R. (2006) *Use of Force Continuum: A Debate*. Presentation at DOJ's Community Oriented Policing Service (COPS) 2006 Conference. Retrieved from: <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/workshops/saturday/Hampton.pdf>. Mr. Hampton examines the debate over whether the use of force continuum remains constitutional following the Supreme Court 1985 *Tenn. v. Garner* holding that police excessive force violates the 4th Amendment against unlawful seizure.
- Harmon, R. A., (2008). When is police violence justified? *Northwestern University Law Review*, 102(3). Available at SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1129022>. The author examines the legal structure for determining when one person may reasonably use force against another person. The author take a look at how the Supreme Court's Fourth Amendment doctrine regulating police violence is unprincipled and indeterminate in the recent decision in *Scott v. Harris*.

- Harper, D. (2007, Jun 23). NAACP complains about A.C. police, excessive force. *Press of Atlantic City* Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/392132399?accountid=38769> – This article discusses complaints filed by the NAACP against the Atlantic City Police Department. They allege that the police are “frequently disrespectful, make rude comments about people living in low-income neighborhoods and are quick to anger and needlessly use force.” Steven Young, who chairs the NAACP Prison Project, says that much of the problem stems from the fact that law allows for officers to live outside of the area they patrol leaving them naive and disconnected from the communities they police. He also mentions the need for more seasoned officers. In the wake of 79 officers recently retiring; the police force is now made up of young officers with little sensitivity training and no experience working with minority populations.
- Harris, C. J. (2012). The residual career patterns of police misconduct. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 40, 323-332. Police officers were followed in a longitudinal study through a significant portion of their career to see if career length corresponded in any way to the number of excessive force offenses that occurred through an officer’s lifetime and if they could prevent future crimes better than other early intervention systems, where complaints served as the primary indicator. The results showed that after the first complaint career length declined significantly, while the number of offenses stayed steady and that early intervention systems don’t predict future misconduct accurately.
- Hassell, K., & Archbold, C. (2010). Widening the scope on complaints of police misconduct. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, 33(3), 473-489. This study aims to examine the relationship between officer characteristics, productivity levels, situational context, the complaint process and allegations of police misconduct in a Midwestern municipal police agency. Data was collected for all formal and informal complaints filed against patrol officers from 2002-2005. The analyses in this study demonstrate that more aggressive officers (those who issue a greater number of citations) will generate a greater number of complaints of misconduct. Two variables explain the processing of formal complaints: number of officers present and the nature of the complaint. Further, the analyses indicate that informal complaints are a viable source of data and that the collection and archival of informal complaints can be a useful indicator for internal control of police misconduct. The findings indicate that police departments must employ internal mechanisms, such as early warning systems to deal with police misconduct. Internal monitoring of police conduct may be the best way to detect misconduct as relying solely on citizen complaints as measures of police misconduct does not appear to be warranted.
- Hellman, J. (2015, March 19). A better way for police officers to avoid lethal force. *Al Jazeera America*. Retrieved March 25, 2015, from <http://america.aljazeera.com/watch/shows/real-money-with-alivelshi/articles/2015/3/19/training-police-officers-for-conflict-situations.html>. This articles discusses how Chief of Police reduce the amount of excessive force

- cases within Richmond, California with emphasis on areas that are below the poverty level. He succeed in lowered the rates by having officers train with tools on their utility belt besides their gun. The trainings are held on a monthly basis within a short period of time under different circumstances which will help improve officers' behavior when placed in a stressful situation.
- Hickman, M.J. (2006). *Citizen Complaints about Police Use of Force: Organizational, administrative, and environmental correlates*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Los Angeles, CA, November 1, 2006. Retrieved from: <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=553>. Presents data on citizen complaints about police use of force. Also looks at municipal police force policies and procedures for processing citizen complaints.
- Holmes, M. D., & Smith, B. W. (2008). *Race and police brutality: Roots of an urban dilemma*. SUNY Press. This article focuses on the issues surrounding the use of physical force. It also discusses the unrealistic expectations that are placed on the police department and the need for clarification of vague standards that officers are required to respond to.
- Horowitz, E. (2014). An interpretation of the grand jury's decision on Eric Garner's death. Retrieved from: <http://www.bostonglobe.com/metro/2014/12/04/understanding-eric-garner-death-and-grand-jury-decision/s9uQPMvcKPD2mAmFy2ln9J/story.html#>. Review of the Eric Garner case and how the Grand Jury failed to convict despite the video evidence. Article calls into question the use of body cameras.
- Hudson, D. (2014). *President Obama Creates the Task Force on 21st Century Policing*. Retrieved at: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2014/12/18/president-creates-task-force-21st-century-policing>. White House staffer blogs about President Obama's new task force created to address recent high-profile excess force/police brutality cases.
- Hudson, J. R. (1970). Police-citizen encounters that lead to citizen complaints. *Social problems*, 18(2), 179-193. This article provided research based on citizen complaints of police misconduct with the Philadelphia Police Advisory Board. This articles discusses the variable contributing to excessive force and suggests how to avoid the conflict altogether. It also explains the three elements that lead to how officers respond to hostile situations.
- Ingram, J.R., & Lee, S.U. (2015). The effect of first-line supervision on patrol supervision on patrol officer job satisfaction. *Police Quarterly*, 0(0), 1-27. This study examines the extent to which attitudinal dimensions associated with supervisor and officer interaction explain subordinate officers' satisfaction levels. The pattern of results suggested that supervisory influences were more pronounced in the early stages of the officer-sergeant relationship to shape views toward policing.
- International Association of Chiefs of Police, & COPS Office. (2012). *Emerging Use of Force Issues Balancing Public and Officer Safety*. Retrieved March 25, 2014,

- from <http://www.theiacp.org/portals/0/pdfs/emerginguseofforceissues041612.pdf>. This is a symposium created by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services to help discuss law enforcement and society's views of excessive force usage by officers. It also gives recommendations on how to address the issues through policies and procedures.
- Jacobs, D. (2008, Oct 22). The best way to curb police abuse. *The Star-Ledger*. Retrieved from <https://www.aclu-nj.org/files/9013/1540/4577/CurbPoliceAbuse.pdf>. An article that focuses on the efforts of the Newark police department to respond to incidents of police brutality and overreach (illustrated by a case of a coach being told he had no rights by police officers). The article gives the feeling that officials were unaware of such incidents occurring and agree to take steps to “make internal affairs operations more accessible and accountable.” The article agrees that this is important, but also calls for an independent monitor “armed with subpoena power” to assess the work of the NPD. They back this up by indicating that departments in Denver, San Jose, Boise and Portland that have such an independent monitor have turned around bad departments.
- Jamie Stockwell and, R. C. (2004, Jan 23). Pr. george's agrees to curb excessive force by police. *The Washington Post* Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/409630968?accountid=38769> – This article discusses the Prince George County, Maryland Police Department and their excessive use of force with their canine unit. The consent decree they have entered into will require the following changes to be implemented; the dogs will be trained to keep the suspect cornered first rather than attacking and biting. They will not be allowed to release the dogs unless instructed to do so by a canine supervisor and only suspects who have committed felonies or are known to be armed will be subject to having the canine unit deployed on them. The department also hopes to reform the way they handle canine investigations and reporting.
- Jefferis, E., Butcher, F., & Hanley, D. (2011). Measuring perceptions of police use of force. *Police Practice & Research*, 12(1), 81-96. doi:10.1080/15614263.2010.497656. This article discusses the factors that have an effect on how people view officers. It breaks down the key factors that are common when excessive force occurs in a hostile environment. It also give insight to how media affects people's influences on law enforcement.
- Jim Barnett, C. N. N. (2011, Dec 16). Justice department finds seattle police department engaged in excessive force. *St. Joseph News - Press* Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/911487580?accountid=38769> – This news article discusses the findings of an investigation by the DOJ into the Seattle police department. They found that officers routinely escalate situations and use excessive force in an unconstitutional manner more than 20% of the time as well as in minor arrest situations. They also found that more than a 3rd of the officers have 3 or less years of experience, and 350 officers reaching retirement very soon. In an effort to restore public confidence and properly train new officers, they are implementing leadership training, mentoring and other tactics to instill proper and effective constitutional policing in their young force.

- Johnson, K. (2007, Dec. 18). *Police brutality cases on rise since 9/11*. Retrieved from: http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/news/nation/2007-12-17-Copmisconduct_N.htm. Article covers DOJ statistics covering period from 2002-2007 showing an increase in cases where excessive use of force occurred.
- Johnson, K., Hoyer, M., & Heath, B. (2014, August 15). Local police kill 400 a year. *USA TODAY*. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1553432121?accountid=38769>. This news article provides data on justifiable homicides in the U.S., stating that white police officers killed two minorities per week over a seven-year period. A racial analysis of 17,000 law enforcement agencies was completed to retrieve data on justifiable homicides. Participation in the study was voluntary and exposed the need for a central database on all excessive force incidents.
- Johnson, R. (2012). An Examination of Police Department Uniform Color and Police–Citizen Aggression. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40, 228-244. doi:10.1177/0093854812456644. This study examined sample data over a nine-year period to gather information on the effect of police officers uniform color and excessive force incident. Darker colors are typically viewed as more aggressive than lighter colors. However, the study found that the color of the uniform was not a factor in the use of force according to data collected from citizen complaints.
- Jonsson, P. (2011, Mar 18). Feds slam New Orleans police over excessive force, racial profiling. *The Christian Science Monitor* Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/857672897?accountid=38769> – This newspaper article discusses the corruption and culture of the New Orleans Police Department. A DOJ investigation revealed the department failed to investigate crimes against women and gay people, they engaged in racial profiling, used excessive force with batons, pepper spray, punching and arm twisting. The canine force is not properly trained; the department has an unprofessional atmosphere and ineffective leadership. To fix the problems a federal judge will oversee the reform. They now require a college education to move through the ranks, are implementing new training for police dogs and they stopped arresting people who possessed small amounts of marijuana in an effort to free up time for more important crimes as well as boost community satisfaction scores.
- Joyner, C. (2014, August 27). 7 rules to prevent 'excessive use-of-force' accusations. Retrieved March 27, 2015, from <http://www.policeone.com/use-of-force/articles/7502306-7-rules-to-prevent-excessive-use-of-force-accusations/>. This article informs officers on how they can prevent being falsely accused of using excessive force. Seven rules are listed on how to keep from being in trouble with the law. The article encourage reasonable force but encourage the officer to be mindful of using excessive force.
- Kerstetter, W. A., Rasinski, K. A., Heiert, C. L. (1996). The impact of race on the investigation of excessive force allegations against police. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 24(1), 1-15. This article shows that race plays a part on how the review of police misconduct allegations are handled. This study used the Chicago Police

- Department to examine allegations of non-deadly excessive force. The variables, race of investigator and the race of complainant were used. The results of the study showed that the race of the decision maker may add to the impact of stereotypes.
- Knutsson, J., & Kuhns, J. B. (2010). *Police Use of Force: A Global Perspective*. Santa Barbara, California: Prager. *eBook Collection (EBSCOhost)*, EBSCOhost (accessed March 29, 2015). Knutsson and Kuhns examines the application of excessive force from different perspectives in the book, "Police Use of Force: A Global Perspective." The authors uncovered various examples of incidents of proper and improper use of excessive force from the public, legal, organizational, and street officer perspective. It was found that various factors influence the level of appropriate use of force. The book further examines police use of firearms and non-lethal weapons from a global perspective. Based on their findings there are significant variations in the authorized techniques police officers are allowed to use and the methods police officers actually use while addressing incidents of possible threats. The taser, chemical agents, restrain methods, and firearms are all options used by police officers globally; however, the level of armament continues to be a debatable topic as non-lethal methods are closely examined and more compelling issues are raised (Knutsson & Kuhns, 2010).
- Kohler, J. (2014, Dec 06). Police departments scrambling to reduce excessive force. *McClatchy - Tribune Business News* Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1633215070?accountid=38769> – This news article discusses changes that are being implemented in police departments across the country, some of which are forced changes by the Department of Justice and others are cities who are being proactive in implementing changes that are working for other departments. Police Chief Sam Dotson in St. Louis, Missouri is tracking training programs in other cities and implementing their tactics within his own department. Some of these changes include, proper training on how to de-escalate a situation, knowing when to use less than lethal force, approaching the situation in a manner that does not breed hostility from either party and keeping in mind that ALL human life is valuable. Using these tactics has dropped fatal police shootings in the city of Philadelphia in the last year and are looking optimistic for other cities implementing the same ideas.
- Lawrence, R. G. (2000). *The Politics of Force: Media and the Construction of Police Brutality*. Berkeley: University of California Press. This study melds the two lines of research by viewing the social construction of the news as part and parcel of larger political competitions to designate and define public problems.
- Leaksource.info (2015, March 4). DOJ Ferguson Report: Systematic Racially Biased Policing/Unjustified Arrests/Excessive Force/Bigoted Emails; No Civil Rights Charges Against Darren Wilson. *Leaksource.info*. Retrieved March 27, 2015, from <http://leaksource.info/2015/03/04/doj-ferguson-report-systematic-racially-biased-policing-unjustified-arrests-excessive-force-bigoted-emails-no-civil-rights-charges-against-darren-wilson>. This articles discusses what the Department of Justice found when they investigated the Ferguson Police Department's violent conduct towards suspects. The investigation consisted of finding the FPD's

- patterns of conduct and discusses the evidence to support the investigation. It also shows solutions that can be implemented to stop these bias and violent practices.
- Lee, C. (2013). Making race salient: Trayvon Martin and implicit bias in a not yet post-racial society. *North Carolina Law Review*, 91(5), 1586-1612. The article utilizes the Trayvon Martin shooting to study the operation of implicit racial bias in cases involving self-defense claims. This article claims that in the ordinary case, when an individual claims he shot a young black male in self-defense, the police, the prosecutor, the judge, and the jury are likely to find reasonable the individual's claim that he felt he was being threatened by the young black male unless factors are in place to make the operation of racial stereotypes in the creation of fear salient.
- Lee, T. (2014, September 16). Autopsy report shows police shot Darrien Hunt in the back, lawyer says. Retrieved March 28, 2015, from <http://www.msnbc.com/msnbc/darrien-hunt-carrying-toy-sword-shot-and-killed-utah-police> - The author of this article recaps what happened in the shooting death of Darrien Hunt, a 22 year old African-American man who was shot and killed in a well to do neighborhood in a Salt Lake City suburb on September 10, 2014. Hunt was carrying a toy sword when he was gunned down by police. Officers argue that they shot in self-defense while he lunged at them. The autopsy and witness accounts prove that he was shot 6 times in the back as he tried to get away from police. The family's lawyer says it's a case of racism. Saratoga Springs, Utah is 95% white and the all-white police force has little, to no training with minority populations. The family is unable to afford their own investigation and has to rely on the answers provided by the authorities the case has been turned over to. The mother of the victim is quoted as saying, "We really hope the government will do its part and will do an objective, thorough investigation in which the questions we have will all be answered."
- Lee, H., Jang, H., Yun, I., Lim, H., & Tushaus, D. W. (2010). An examination of police use of force utilizing police training and neighborhood contextual factors: A multilevel analysis. *International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, 33(4), 681-702. doi:10.1108/13639511011085088. The study examines police use of force using individual, contextual and police training factors, expanding prior research by including multiple police agencies in the sample, thus producing research findings that can be more easily generalized. The results show that among individual level variables, age and arrestee's resistance were significant explanatory factors.
- Leonnig, C. D., Kindy, K. and Achenbach, J. (2014). Darren Wilson's first job was on a troubled police force disbanded by authorities. *The Washington Post on the Web*. Retrieved March 22, 2015, from: http://www.washingtonpost.com/national/darren-wilsons-first-job-was-on-a-troubled-police-force-disbanded-by-authorities/2014/08/23/1ac796f0-2a45-11e4-8593-da634b334390_story.html Darren Wilson did not grow up in a nice home with a white picket fence. He grew up with parents who had multiple divorces and there were numerous of run-ins with the law. His mother died while he was in high school and a friend suggested that he join the force to cope with his

- frustrations. But the department he joined was mostly white with a history of bad blood with local minority (mostly African American) neighborhoods. This would not be a good influence on a newly reported officer who sought solace from the force. These were white officers who did not know how to deal with issues in the black communities that it serviced and this was a continual problem. His incident was not the first incident for this community who was stricken with a lot of incidents that were not as publicized.
- Lersch, K. M., & Mieczkowski, T. (2005). Violent police behavior: Past, present, and future research directions. *Aggression and violent behavior, 10*(5), 552-568. Chicago. The research presented in the study examines various methods of violent police behavior and presents theoretical explanations to the situational circumstances involving incidents of excessive force (Lersch & Mieczkowski, 2005).
- Lersch, K., & Knuzman, L. (2001). Misconduct allegations and higher education in a southern sheriff's department. *American Journal of Criminal Justice, 25*(2), 161-172. The purpose of this research is to determine if a relationship exists between education level and misconduct allegations for patrol deputies. Official data from 231 deputies were collected from a large sheriff's office in the Southeastern United States. Significant relationships were found between education level and the number of misconduct allegations, administrative referrals, and sustained allegations. While some college exposure may be beneficial for job performance, a four-year degree might not yield the anticipated benefits.
- Malanga, S. (2014, December 4). What the Numbers Say on Police Use of Force by Steven Malanga, *City Journal* December 4, 2014. Retrieved March 27, 2015, from <http://www.city-journal.org/2014/eon1204sm.html> . This article discusses how the Bureau of Justice Statistics conducted a report that measured police officers' behaviors in certain situations. The report was based on surveys taken by citizens not by police reports. The reports consisted of 20 years of information that concluded that crime has declined and police confrontations has reduced among all races in America.
- Maple, J. (1999). Police Must Be Held Accountable. *Newsweek, 133*(25), 67. This editorial discusses the problem of police brutality in the US. In order to have a safer and more efficient police force, officers' salaries should be raised and there should be a minimum of three years of training.
- McElvain, J. P., & Kposowa, A. J. (2008). Police officer characteristics and the likelihood of using deadly force. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 35*(4), 505-521. The article discuss how citizen's behavior can be the cause of deadly force. Factors such as intoxication and education levels are viewed as factors that contribute to excessive force. The article reviews 186 police over involved shootings found that male officers were more likely to shoot than female officers, and college-educated officers were less likely to be involved in shootings than officers with no college education.
- McElvain, J., & Kposowa, A. (2004). Police officer characteristics and internal affairs investigations for use of force allegations. *Journal of Criminal Justice, 32*, 265-

279. The purpose of the study was to investigate whether there was a relationship between police officer characteristics (e.g., experience, race, gender, age) and internal affairs investigations for allegations of use of force. Cumulative logistic regression models were fitted to data extracted from personnel files of officers employed by the Riverside County Sheriff's Department for the years 1996 through 2000. Analysis showed that officers with less than five years' experience working in the Sheriff's Department had odds of being investigated for allegations of using force that were nearly 4.4 times the odds among officers with twenty or more years of experience. Officers with five to nine years' experience were eight times more likely to be investigated for use of force allegations than those with twenty or more years of experience. In general, the lower the departmental experience, the higher the odds of being investigated. No significant racial disparities were observed in investigations for allegations of use of force. Officers with a history of allegations of use of force investigations were considerably more likely to be subsequently investigated for alleged uses of force. It was concluded that investigations for allegations of use of force by officers might be reduced considerably if more attention were paid to training and mentoring of new and younger officers.

McKewan, T. (1996). *National Data Collection on Police Use of Force*. Retrieved from: <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ndcopuof.pdf>. Summarizes prior research on police use of force and lists the difficulties inherent in collecting use-of-force data and reluctance of police agencies to provide reliable data

McLaughlin, E.C.. (2015). Dallas police open fire on schizophrenic man with screwdriver. Retrieved March 22, 2015, from: <http://www.cnn.com/2015/03/18/us/dallas-police-fatal-shooting-mentally-ill-man-video/index.html> A mother called the police on her child as she had done many times before. He was diagnosed as schizophrenic. She specifically asked for someone who could deal with the mentally ill, as mentioned this is not the first time she has to involve law enforcement to handle her child. She warns them of what her child has been threatening her with and the cops of his situation. In the last few months' cops have responded to the same issue without any harm done to her son. But this time two trigger happy cops showed up and killed her son when he came to the door with a screwdriver and refused to drop it.

Michelle, T. S. (2013, Apr 28). BRUTAL CLAIMS; excessive force complaints plague cops. *New Haven Register* Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1346503585?accountid=38769> - This article discusses an investigation by the Department of Justice that found the East Haven Connecticut Police Department to have many excessive force lawsuits as well as one particular officer who is still with the force and received a promotion even though he was sued 4 times in a 5 years for excessive force and civil rights violations. Attorneys of the victims are advocating that rather than just pay the off the plaintiff, the department implement changes to operations. Many of these victims were Tased while in handcuffs, punched in the face while restrained and one had his face smashed into a stone wall and lost consciousness while already cuffed. The changes the community hopes to see include more

- transparent investigations, training, disciplinary action for officers a more effective way of reporting complaints. It was found that many departments in this area “routinely impose barriers to accepting complaints from civilians and failed to make complaint forms available, refused to accept anonymous complaints, and imposed time limits on receiving complaints.”
- Micucci, A. J., & Gomme, I. M. (2005). American police and subcultural support for the use of excessive force. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 33(5), 487-500. doi:10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2005.06.002. This article examines police officers’ perceptions and tolerance of abuse of force. Officers rated the seriousness of an excessive force violation, their support for discipline, and their willingness to report such misconduct.
- Minkovski, A. (2011, Sept. 2). Police Use Excessive Force Against Mentally Disabled. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rX-HOMJsqY>. Report for RT News covers excessive force used against mentally ill citizens in FL and AZ. Officer AZ tased a man despite informing pleas from witnesses.
- Minor, N. (2015, February 10). Recommendations for Purposes of Negotiating A Consent Decree. Retrieved March 29, 2015, from <http://www.justice.gov/usao/ohn/brochures/NSMBA Recommendations DRAFT.pdf> / The Norman S. Minor Bar Association submitted draft recommendations and suggestions to the Department of Justice to change the consent decree and propose best practices and solutions to reduce excessive force in Cleveland, Ohio.
- Moore, L. N. (2010). *Black Rage in New Orleans: Police Brutality and African American Activism From World War II to Hurricane Katrina*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. Incidents of police brutality in the post war period occurred frequently in the lower income black communities and participation of the middle class community was contingent on the background of the individual, the nature of the protest, and the political context. The author focuses on historical content on the relationship between the black community and the police department. The New Orleans Police Department is the focus of the study due to their historical record of protests and having the highest number of citizen’s complaints in the country (Moore, 2010).
- Nelson, S., & Staff. (2014, August 20). Policing the police: Stop excessive brutality. *University Wire*. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1554889286?accountid=38769>. This article discusses current incidents of police brutality and solutions to combat the problem. One proposed solution is the implementation of body cameras on officers nationwide. However, it is noted that this solution is costly and will take time. The alternative proposed solution is an analysis of the legal definition for reasonable use of force. The author proposes that the actions of the officer prior to incident taking place should be considered in determine reasonable use of force.
- Ochs, H. L. (2008). *The Role of Civilian Review in Responsible Policing*. Conference Papers -- Southern Political Science Association, 1. Author argues that citizen

- review is a important device to fight racial profiling, create high quality police units, and serves the public interest.
- Otu, N. (2006). The police service and liability insurance: Responsible policing. *International Journal of Police Science & Management*, 8(4), 294-315. This journal discusses the most common policy solutions to address police brutality and why they are not working. A new policy solution is suggested which includes requiring police officers to purchase individual occupational liability insurance to foster monetary liability and accountability of police officers when excessive force incidents occur.
- Overview. (2015, January 1). Retrieved March 29, 2015, from <http://www.seattlemonitor.com/overview/>. This site is dedicated to providing documentation on the Seattle consent decree by listing recommendations from best practices in other cities, by the Department of Justice. The decree calls for a restoration of excellent policing through implementation of new policies, regained trust by citizens and new trainings. The decree also suggests a monitoring system by a third party semi-annually to ensure proper implementation and adoption of procedures.
- Palmiotto, M. (2001). *Police misconduct: A reader for the 21st century*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall. The legal issues pertinent to police authority are discussed. Palmiotto attempts to define “what is considered to be police misconduct” in incidents involving minority citizens. Various strategies and techniques on the reduction of incidents of excessive force are presented.
- Patton, A. L. (1992). Endless Cycle of Abuse: Why 42 USC 1983 Is Ineffective in Deterring Police Brutality, *The Hastings LJ*, 44, 753. The author, Patton focuses on three major weaknesses to the section 1983 of the United States Constitution. These weaknesses create questions about the effectiveness of the statute as it relates to excessive force and deterring excessive force.
- Pecinovsky, T. (2014, October 29). Ferguson causes a nation to re-examine police violence and brutality. *People's World*. Retrieved March 22, 2015, from <http://peoplesworld.org/ferguson-causes-a-nation-to-re-examine-police-violence-and-brutality/>. The article displays the culture of the police force in Ferguson as disproportionately diverse and speaks on the lack of training within the department on handling excessive use of force by officers.
- Perez, A. D., Berg, K. M., & Myers, D. J. (2003). Police and Riots, 1967-1969. *Journal of Black Studies*, 34(2), 153-182. This article investigates the role of policing in both the genesis and development of racial rioting by examining several riots that occurred in Boston and San Francisco.
- Persico, N., & Todd, P. (2006). Generalizing the hit rates test for racial bias in law enforcement, with an application to vehicle searches in Wichita. *The Economic Journal*, 116(515). F351-F367. The author examines the use of outcomes-based tests for detecting racial bias in the context of police searches of motor vehicles. The results are consistent with the notion that police in Wichita select their search strategies to optimize successful searches.

- Policing the police: Stop excessive brutality. (2014, August 20). *UWIRE Text*, p. 1. Retrieved from <http://go.galegroup.com.libproxy.troy.edu/ps/i.do?id=GALE%7CA379359463&v=2.1&u=troy25957&it=r&p=ITOF&sw=w&asid=0ee96ee1d9eec21cb0061c14ea87fee1>– This article recapped recent cases of police use of excessive force and suggested solutions for the issues such as body cameras and expanding the legal definition of excessive force.
- Porter, K. (2014, May 8). APD officers will no longer be able to use personal guns on duty. Retrieved March 25, 2015, from <http://www.kob.com/article/stories/s3428948.shtml#.VRL-AvnF-E4> . This article discusses how Albuquerque Police Department can no longer use their personal weapons while on duty. All officers will have an issued handgun that will be for the job only. With the changes, the chief anticipates on creating uniformity and discipline with the department.
- President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing. (2015). *Interim Report of the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing*. Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, Washington, D.C. This is the first report of the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing, a committee created by President Barack Obama to foster strong, collaborative relationships between local law enforcement and the communities they protect and to make recommendations to the President on how policing practices can promote effective crime reduction while building public trust. The report discusses seven key areas to work towards this mission and contribute to the fight against excessive use of force. The report addresses building trust and legitimacy, policy and oversight, technology and social media, community policing and crime reduction, training and education, officer safety and wellness, and the future of community policing.
- Ramirez, D. (2015). *San Diego Police Department Body Worn Camera Program Update*. San Diego Police Department. Retrieved from http://docs.sandiego.gov/councilcomm_agendas_attach/2015/psln_150318_2.pdf This executive summary was prepared by the San Diego Police Department to update the City Council of the status of 600 body cameras deployed throughout the department. While the program has only recently went into effect, it seems that they have already seen a reduction in citizen complaints, allegations and a reduction of some use of force applications. Complaints in 2014 saw complaints and allegations fall 40.54% and 59.76% respectively between January-June as compared to July-December. Use of Force for Nov 2013-Jan 2014 compared to Nov 2014-Jan 2015 fell 46.5% for personal body weapons and 30.5% for chemical agents (use of force by the officer).
- Rice, S. K. & White, M. D. (Eds.). (2010). *Race, Ethnicity, and Policing: New and Essential Readings*. New York, NY: NYU Press. Compilation of classic essays and original pieces exploring the complex issue of racial profiling and police bias. Editors focus heavily on the foundational research that supports current findings.
- Richard, L. S, & Goff, P. A. (2014). Interrogating Racial Violence. *Ohio State Journal of Criminal Law*, 12, 115. This essay explains a theory of police racial violence that

- is based upon the social psychology of contemporary bias. The authors claim that if the state is to take seriously the project of protecting citizens from violence, then it must address the role of both unconscious racial biases and self-threats in producing racially disparate violence.
- Rogers, M. (2011, November 23). UHP to pay man shocked with Taser during traffic stop \$40,000. Retrieved March 29, 2015, from <http://www.sltrib.com/sltrib/news/52979392-78/jones-steed-taser-case.html.csp> - This article discusses a lawsuit filed and won by a man who was Tased multiple times by an officer after he requested to speak with a lawyer before he complied with a field sobriety test. The officer has since been fired from the force for excessive use of force and falsifying DUI arrests. However, at the time of the article she was still working, but had multiple pending cases against her. The man suing is advocating for better practices with regard to the use of Tasers that pose health risks to certain individuals and harsher disciplinary action when it comes to officer misconduct.
- Ross, J. I. (2000). *Making News of Police Violence: A Comparative Study of Toronto and New York City*. Westport, Conn: Praeger. The book examines police violence in the context of social policy and social movement research. The book reviews law enforcement reaction to excessive force and provides useful information on the use of news making resources to educate the community.
- Ryser, R. (2015, Jan. 25). *Police excessive force complaints remain rare*. Retrieved from: <http://www.ctpost.com/local/article/Police-excessive-force-complaints-remain-rare-6038019.php>. Article about firing of Danbury, CT police officer Daniel Sellner with a history of brutality complaints. Notes that with 1 million police officers and over 300 million US citizens, incidents of police-civilian force involvements remain less than 3% of all incidents.
- Sadler, M., Correll, J., Park, B., & Judd, C. (2012). The world is not black and white: racial bias in the decision to shoot in a multiethnic context. *Journal of Social Issues*, 68(2), 286-313. The study examined implicit race biases that impact the decision to shoot potentially hostile targets in a multiethnic context. Based on the results, college-aged participants and police officers exhibited anti-Black racial bias in their response times.
- Schatmeier, E. H. (2013). Reforming police use-of-force practices: A case study of the Cincinnati police department. *Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems*, 46(4), 539-586. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1492631018?accountid=38769>. This article is the result of a case study done of the Cincinnati Police Department in an attempt to aid in the elimination of excessive use of force, profiling, and violation of Constitutional rights by its police officers. It discusses an action plan that is focused on creating safe methods for officers when responding to suspects in excessive force situations. It is an effort to decrease excessive force case numbers.
- Schatmeier, E.H. (2013). Reforming Police Use-of-Force Practices: A Case Study of the Cincinnati Police Department. *Columbia Journal Of Law & Social Problems*,

- 46(4), 539-586. This article studies the Cincinnati Police Department and how they achieved measurable progress in reducing use-of-force incidents while under an agreement with the DOJ and various private parties. The article identifies several methods implemented in Cincinnati that may prove useful in reforming police agencies in other cities.
- Schirner, E. (1994). Controlling the use of excessive force: The role of police psychologist. National Institute of Justice, 6-6. Retrieved March 29, 2015, from <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/Digitization/150063NCJRS.pdf> This article states that controlling excessive force relies heavily on the use of police psychologists so that officers can have counseling to relieve stresses, conduct trauma assessments, and hypnosis. The article points out the reasons why the use of police psychologists is so crucial in the reduction and elimination of excessive force.
- Segan, S. (2014). What is excessive force. Retrieved March 22, 2015, from: <http://abcnews.go.com/US/story?id=96509> The author shows in this article that there is no clear-cut definition to excessive force and that is why it keeps happening. Officers are human and when filled with adrenaline they can lose their heads and do something that the situation does not warrant.
- Sen, R. (2014, September 12). OPINION: For police accountability, look beyond individual racial bias | Al Jazeera America. Retrieved March 27, 2015, from <http://america.aljazeera.com/opinions/2014/9/ferguson-police-accountabilityracelaborgender.html>. This article discusses how racial profiling and excessive force usage goes deeper than an officer being racist. It touches on the topic that the police department may play a role in why an officer may participate in racial profiling or using excessive force. It helps to give readers a better understanding of who may be held accountable for such action against suspects. Solutions are briefly discussed for improvement.
- Sherman, L. W. (1980). Causes of police behavior: The Current State of Quantitative Research. *Journal of research in crime and delinquency*, 17(1), 69-100. Quantitative research is used to analyze the aspects of violence, detection, arrest and service in relation to police behaviors. Five approaches were identified and the findings showed a range of hypothesized causes of excessive force and police behaviors (Sherman, 1980).
- Sklansky, D.A. (2006). Not your father's police department: making sense of the new demographics of law enforcement. *The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 96(3), 1209-1243. The author discusses the demographic changes in U.S. police departments since the 1960s and how the makeup of the police force has changed over the past several decades. The author examines how the workforce has grown more diverse with regard to race, gender, and more recently with regard to sexual orientation. The pace of change has varied greatly from department to department, and virtually all departments have a good ways left to go.
- Skolnick, J. H., Fyfe, J. J. (1993). Above the law: Police and the excessive use of force. National Criminal Justice Reference Service. This article goes deep in the past

- examining the relationships between the posse and early policing, which were, purposed control the public order. This articles shows that police officers' performance is effected by the things that occur and the culture of their surroundings as they learn the job. It noted that two attitudes in particular attributed to police brutality. These attitudes are: cops being looked at as soldiers in the war on drugs and the authoritarianism of the administrations they worked for.
- Smith, B. W., & Holmes, M. D. (2003). Community accountability, minority threat, and police brutality: an examination of civil rights criminal complaints. *Criminology*, 41(4), 1035-1064. The research in this article set out to show that minorities are the targets of excessive force and how police actions raises the tensions between minorities. The study focused on Hispanics and blacks, and discussed how excessive force is used on people of color more than other races. It uses community accountability and the threat hypothesis as the basis of its research.
- Smith, D. A. (1986). The neighborhood context of police behavior. *Crime and justice*, 313-341. The information contained in this article supports the idea that police officers act differently in different neighborhoods. Data from sixty neighborhoods located in three large U.S. cities were analyzed to test the neighborhood context hypothesis. The article suggests that the behavior and variants in the research contradicts what the American Justice System stands for.
- Smith, K. (2014, December 12). Ferguson to increase police ticketing to close city's budget gap, *Bloomberg News*, Retrieved from <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2014-12-12/ferguson-to-increase-police-ticketing-to-close-city-s-budget-gap>. The Bloomberg article insinuates that the City of Ferguson, Missouri plans to close a budget gap by boosting revenue from public-safety fines and tapping reserves. There is no dispute that the City budget does, in fact, forecast an increase of nearly a million dollars in municipal code enforcement fines and fees in 2015 as reported in the Bloomberg News report.
- Smith, M. (2008, Jul). How we can minimize excessive police force. *The Culvert Chronicles* Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/427336617?accountid=38769> – This text discusses the creation of the Tri-Level Legislative Task Force in New York following the 2006 shooting death of an unarmed teen, Sean Bell. The task force recognizes the unique culture and diversity in the state and the rift that has been caused by police forces not staying up to speed with the communities they are policing. In an effort to repair the lack of trust between officers and citizens they are creating new policies and procedures using a grassroots, community strategy. Initiatives to improve police accountability will include drug and alcohol testing of officers immediately after they discharge their weapon and recorded interrogations with audio as well as video. The state is also looking into ways that they can provide funding to the municipalities in an effort to ensure the better hiring practices and proper training and education in the new initiatives.
- Son, I. S., Tsang, C., Rome, D. M., & Davis, M. S. (1997). Citizens' observations of police use of excessive force and their evaluation of police performance.

- Policing, 20(1), 149. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/211235457?accountid=38769>
 This article briefly cover the Rodney King incident that happened in California. It also talks about how media has an strong influence on how society views and interpret excessive force situations. It focuses on how minority does not trust law enforcement due to their encounter with officers within their environment.
- Stanley, J. (2015, 3 24). Police Body Cameras: The Lessons of Albuquerque. *ACLU Free Future*. Retrieved from <https://www.aclu.org/blog/criminal-law-reform-immigrants-rights-technology-and-liberty-free-speech/police-body-cameras-le>.
 Jan Stanley, Senior Policy Analyst for the ACLU, interviews Legal Director of the ACLU of New Mexico, Alexandra Smith regarding the use of body cameras in Albuquerque. She notes that the APD, has shot over 40 people in the last 5 years. The APD has been wearing body cameras since 2012, but there seems to be an issue with the officers turning off cameras when they don't want to be filmed. This includes the shootings of Christopher Torres (in which footage was not turned in) and Mary Hawkes (in which the camera was not turned on). The suggestion is that officers shouldn't have the ability to turn off the cameras.
- Stanyon, W., Good, B. M., & Whitehouse, M. (2014). Using Simulation to Educate Police about Mental Illness. *Gateways: International Journal Of Community Research & Engagement*, 752-66. Although this is a Canadian-based study, it has some good insight and applications for police to approach mentally ill in the course of duty.
- Stark, R. (1972). *Police riots; collective violence and law enforcement* (p. 98). Belmont, Cal.: Wadsworth Publishing Company. The author presents an agreement that use of excessive force is a routine police behavior that escalates riots. Stark presents the reasons why these types of behavior go unpunished. Internal and external controls are proven to be ineffective in this study (Stark, 1972).
- Stinson, P. (2015). Police Crime: The Criminal Behavior of Sworn Law Enforcement Officers. *Sociology Compass*, 7-8. John Wiley & Sons Ltd. This study discusses research findings related to the use of excessive force. There is a common correlation between suspects who resist arrest and police officers that use force. Suspects who have negative perceptions of police officers may be more likely to resist arrest due to a lack of respect or fear of the officer. Officers are more likely to use excessive force when they encounter instances of situational risk. Situational risks include any event that occurs when an arrest is taking place that causes an officer to feel at risk. This can include situations such as the suspect resisting, the suspect charging toward the officer, or the suspect having a weapon in their possession. Situation risks such as these put the officer in the position to make a quick decision of whether they need to use force, and if so what type of force they should use.
- Stinson, P., Reynolds, B., & Liederbach, J. (2008). Police crime and less-than-lethal coercive force: A description of the criminal misuse of TASERS. *14*, 1-19. Retrieved March 23, 2015, from <http://psm.sagepub.com/content/14/1/1.full.pdf.html>. Exploration into the misuse of tasers is the discussion of this article. A

content analysis of newspaper articles over a period of time to display misuse of tasers by officers displaying officer characteristics, suspect character, and situational climate of the incident.

- Stoner v. Watlington*, 735 F 3d 799, 803 (8th Cir. 2013). This case ruled that for an arrest to constitute a reasonable seizure under the Fourth Amendment, it must be supported by probable cause, which exists only if the “totality of facts based on reasonably trustworthy information would justify a prudent person in believing the individual arrested had committed an offense at the time of the arrest.
- Strote, J., Verzemnieks, E., & Walsh, M. (2013). Emergency department documentation of alleged excessive use of force. *The American journal of forensic medicine and pathology*, 34(4), 363-365. The article’s main objective was to focus on examining the reporting process of excessive force cases. The research was based on evidence from one law enforcement agency. The study showed that the complaints were not documented the way that they were supposed to be.
- Swartz, P. (2015). Police need better training and community relations, presidential task force is told. Retrieved from [WashingtonTimes.com](http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2015/jan/13/police-brutality-solutions-are-training-community-/?page=all):
<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2015/jan/13/police-brutality-solutions-are-training-community-/?page=all>. Mr. Swartz outlines a meeting between law enforcement, elected officials, and the “President’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing”. Overall, the law enforcement officials said that police needed more comprehensive training and that they “need to learn more than logistics of policing but also the broader significance of their role in society.” Officials were not happy at the thought of continuing to throw money at the issue, but most seem to think it’s a “good start”. Essentially, they are advocating training in social interactions with the public.
- Terrill, W. (2001). *Police Coercion: Application of the Force Continuum*. New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC. Terrill talks about the implementation of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 as a result of the lack of reliable information pertaining to incidents involving use of excessive force. Data collected from the Indiana and Florida police departments was used to gain a better understanding of why police officers resort to using a more lethal use of force. Terrill conducts his research not to explain or measure excessive force behaviors but rather to focus on the application of force continuum. Different types of force tactics are examined, the application of force in police and citizen encounters, and the influential factors that play a part in the decision making process of the application of force that has advanced over the past 30 years
- Terrill, W. (2003). Police use of force and suspect resistance: The micro process of the police-suspect encounter. *Police Quarterly*, 6(1), 51-83. This research examines 3,544 police-suspect encounters in Indianapolis, Indiana, and St. Petersburg, Florida, in an attempt to better understand the application of nonlethal force and the relationship between officer use of force and suspect resistance. Results show that when both verbal and physical forms of coercion are considered, force occurs quite frequently.

Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1, 21 (1968). This case was a landmark decision by the United States Supreme Court which held that the Fourth Amendment prohibition on unreasonable searches and seizures is not violated when a police officer stops a suspect on the streets and frisks him or her without probable cause to arrest if the police officer has a reasonable suspicion that the person has committed a crime and has a reasonable belief that the person “may be armed and presently dangerous.” Such a search “requires more than an officer’s inchoate and un-particularized suspicion or hunch.”

Thomas, D. (2014, December 14). *White Paper: Practical Solutions to End Police Use of Excessive Force*. Retrieved March 27, 2015, from LinkedIn:

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/white-paper-practical-solutions-dwayne>. This article proposes four practical policy solutions to end excessive force. These solutions include increasing police and citizen interaction, as well as citizen-to-citizen interaction; removing bad police officers and replacing them with thoroughly screened new police officers; encouraging media outlets and the corporations that own them to change the perception of violent crime in the news; and decreasing the use of aggressive police tactics that were adopted in the 1980s.

U.S. Census Bureau. (2012). *2012 Census of Governments*. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/govs/cog/>. The US Census is taken every ten years ending with zero. The population for all other years is an estimate only. Census data influences federal and state funding that is allocated to communities for neighborhood improvements, public education, public safety, education and transportation. Funding is awarded based on population, or on trends that show future needs, such as the use of excessive force by police.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2015). *Use of Force*. Retrieved from: <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=703>. Summarizing statistics that show from 2002-08 of all persons who had contact with police less than 2% had force used or threatened against them.

U.S. Department of Justice, Community Oriented Policing Service (2015, Feb. 24). *Task Force on 21st Century Policing Listening Session Minutes*. Retrieved from: http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/taskforce/Recommendations/COMPREHENSIVE_21st_Century_Policing_Task_Force_Notes.pdf. Part of President Obama’s initiative to foster communication and trust between police and citizens. Stakeholders from different sectors of society offer their input on how best to work together.

U.S. Department of Justice, Community Relations Service (2003). *Responding to Incidents Involving Allegations of Excessive Use of Force: A Checklist to Guide Police Executives*. Retrieved from: <http://www.justice.gov/archive/crs/pubs/pubefchecklist.htm>. Extremely helpful checklist of activities when you are in the crisis stage of responding to excessive force situation.

U.S. Department of Justice, Community Relations Service. (2002). *Police Use of Excessive Force: A Conciliation Handbook for the Police and the Community*. Retrieved from: <http://www.justice.gov/archive/crs/pubs/pdexcess.pdf> . This

- publication provides options for addressing controversy surrounding the use of excessive or deadly force and offers guidelines for resolving community disputes.
- U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. (2009, August 4). *Statistics on the Use of Force*. Retrieved from: <http://www.nij.gov/topics/law-enforcement/officer-safety/use-of-force/Pages/statistics.aspx>. Outlines statistics showing that media hype of excessive force does not match the number of cases relative to population.
- U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. (2009, August 4). *The Use-of-Force Continuum*. Retrieved from: <http://www.nij.gov/topics/law-enforcement/officer-safety/use-of-force/Pages/continuum.aspx>. Overview developed under DOJ's Office of Justice Programs outlines continuum and instructs officers to respond with a level of force appropriate to the situation at hand, recognizing that officers can move through entire continuum in a matter of seconds.
- United States v. Cotter*, 701 F.3d 544, 547 (8th Cir. 2012). This case ruled that such a search is not based on inchoate and un-particularized suspicion. But, rather the officer conducting the search must be able to point to specific and articulable facts which, taken together with rational inferences from those facts, reasonably warrant that intrusion.
- United States v. Gannon*, 531 F.3d 657, 661 (8th Cir. 2008). This case ruled that reasonable suspicion can be determined by examining the totality of the circumstances, taking into consideration the circumstances "through the eyes of the officers, because they are trained to cull significance from behavior that would appear innocent to the untrained observer."
- United States v. Givens*, 763 F.3d 987, 989 (8th Cir. 2014). This case ruled if the officer reasonably believes the person with whom he or she is dealing is armed and dangerous, the officer might conduct a protective search or frisk of the person's outer clothing.
- US finds Miami police used excessive force in shootings. (2013, Jul 09). *Ocala Star-Banner* Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1399055839?accountid=38769> – Former Miami police chief Miguel Exposito created tactical teams within his department that specifically focused on high-crime areas, this led to the increase in violent confrontations and excessive force. A new chief was hired who disbanded the teams and changed department tactics, his reform led to a sharp decline in shootings in these areas since 2012. The new police chief said he is working closely with the Department of Justice to implement even more useful changes and hopes to make additional changes to the way shooting investigations are handled.
- Use of Force Policy. (2015). In *Seattle Police Manual* (pp. 1-23). Seattle Police Manual. This manual offers a reader the core principles of the use of excessive force, the definitions related to excessive force, when the use of force is permitted

- reasonably, the tools or weapons an officer may use, as well if a canine needs to be used to subdue the situation.
- Use of Force. (n.d.). Community Oriented Policing Services. *U.S. Department of Justice*. Retrieved from <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/default.asp?Item=1374>. This webpage discusses use of force by defining excessive force, discussing types of force, and explaining how each court jurisdiction can define reasonable and necessary force differently.
- Utah Highway Patrol excessive force claim dashcam. (n.d.). Retrieved March 29, 2015, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DHJ9O20GukM> – This video shows Utah Highway Patrol officer dash cam footage of a man being punched at least eight times in the head and Tased at least twice while 4 officers restrain him on the ground; the altercation began after the man was pulled over and tried to swallow prescription methamphetamine before officers found it. The man is suing the four troopers in federal court for more than \$250,000. The argument is whether officers were justified in punching the man, is it considered excessive force or regular practice in this type of situation.
- Walker, S. (2012, August 15). Dallas Chief Issues 8 Point Plan in Response to Shooting. Retrieved March 30, 2015, from <http://samuelwalker.net/2012/08/dallas-chief-issues-8-point-plan-in-response-to-shooting/> This is a statement from the Dallas Police Chief which addresses recent occurrences of police shootings within the Dallas community. After a string of incidents, Police Chief David Brown proposed an Eight-Point Plan to tackle issues head on. He organized a team to develop best practices Dallas Police could implement effectively. Some of the eight new strategies include a development of a foot pursuit policy, implementation of mandatory taser training policy for all officers, a formalized process of concurrent investigative review with the FBI Civil Rights Office of all officer involved shootings, as well as five others. The impact of these strategies have yet to be determined; however, David Brown is confident these best practices will positively impact the community.
- Warren Cronin, S. (2015, February 27). POV: Police Body Cameras Aren't the Answer to Excessive Force | BU Today | Boston University. Retrieved March 30, 2015, from <http://www.bu.edu/today/2015/pov-police-body-cameras/> This piece discusses the idea that police body cameras are not necessarily the only means to relieving excessive force, while it does promote accountability, it does not alleviate the problem. The article suggests officers use de-escalation techniques, learn biases, developing the youth, and learning about mental illnesses.
- Weitzer, R. (1999). Citizens' perceptions of police misconduct: Race and neighborhood context. *Justice Quarterly*, 16(4), 819-846. This article examines African Americans' and whites' perceptions and experiences of three types of police misconduct in three neighborhoods in Washington, D.C.: unjustified street stops of citizens, verbal abuse, and use of excessive force. Residents of both the white and the black middle-class neighborhoods were less likely to perceive or experience police abuse in their neighborhoods than were residents of the black lower-class neighborhood.

- Weitzer, R. (2002). Incidents of police misconduct and public opinion. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 20, 397-498. Although it is clearly seen that publicized cases of officer misconduct have adverse affects on the victims as well as the officers. The thing that hasn't been studied is the effect that these incidences of misconduct have on the long run in communities. Several highly publicized cases were examined over a lengthy period of time tracking the attitudes of the public before and after police officers made these mistakes. There was noticed that there was a significant effect on public opinion over time.
- Wihbey, J. (2015). Excessive or reasonable force by police? Research on law enforcement and racial conflict in the wake of Ferguson. Retrieved March 22, 2015, from: <http://journalistsresource.org/studies/government/criminal-justice/police-reasonable-force-brutality-race-research-review-statistics#> Since the 1992 Los Angeles riots, Ferguson has once again brought the ever going topic of police brutality to the forefront. This has divided the nation especially amongst minorities who see law enforcement as a force that the minorities cannot not trust as most of this crime happens to them. Yet, this is hard to measure due to the fact that demographic data in this area is usually not reported which shows that there is something terribly wrong with excessive force allegations in general.
- Wisniewski, M. (2015, March 24). Three arrested as Chicago protesters confront Mayor Rahm Emanuel to demand police reforms. Retrieved March 29, 2015, from <http://www.rawstory.com/rs/2015/03/three-arrested-as-chicago-protesters-confront-mayor-rahm-emanuel-to-demand-police-reforms/> - An American Civil Liberties Union report indicated that in the city of Chicago, 72% of police stops were of African-Americans. This is troubling information that leans towards the common idea the police are racially profiling, African-Americans only make up 32% of the city's population. Protestors are advocating for reform and want to see changes made to an existing pilot program for body cameras, and policies promoting less abuse by officers when searching suspects.
- Worden, R. E. (1996). The causes of police brutality: Theory and evidence on police use of force. *Police violence: Understanding and controlling police abuse of force*, 23-51. Worden analyzes different theories of police behaviors. Civil penalties and scandals were further examined and conceptual and analytical issues surrounding excessive use of force were highlighted.
- Ziv, S. (2014, December 28). Study Finds Body Cameras Decrease Police's Use of Force. *Newsweek*. Retrieved March 22, 2015, from <http://www.newsweek.com/amidst-debate-study-finds-body-cameras-decrease-polices-use-force-295315>. This article discussed a study that was conducted in Rialto, California on the impact of officers wearing body cameras. The findings for the 12 month study showed a decrease in the number of complaints filed by suspects and a decrease in the number of excessive force cases.