



Nevada Department of Corrections

Leading Nevada Corrections Into the Future



Use of Force Policy

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
USE OF FORCE POLICY
AR 405

The Nevada Department of Corrections receives its authority from the *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) regarding the use of force within the prison setting. The following information is from Administrative Regulation 405.

This Administrative Regulation (AR) is highly “Confidential” and shall never be in the possession of or provided to an inmate. An inmate who comes into possession of this AR shall not read any further and must immediately turn it over to the prison staff. Any inmate found in possession of this AR or a copy shall be charged with possession of contraband. An inmate is not permitted to receive this AR in discovery and it shall not be used in any type of disciplinary hearing, administrative hearing, or court proceeding without the expressed approval of the Director of the Nevada Department of Corrections.

POLICY:

The use of force of any kind should be **restricted to the minimum degree necessary to regain control** or to repel attack by a resisting inmate.

The use of deadly force is restricted to that which is necessary to prevent escape, assault, serious bodily injury, or loss of life, or to control disturbances.

Before use of deadly force is considered, all other reasonable means of apprehension and control should be exhausted. As a policy, a show of force should be attempted prior to use of force whenever possible. Deadly force shall only be used as a last resort.

The use of restraint equipment is designed to prevent the committing of an offense by violent or unruly inmates. Force and restraint equipment are intended to be used only as control measures when absolutely necessary. They are not intended and will never be used as a means of punishment. Likewise, corporal punishment in any form is expressly prohibited.

The 8th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution prohibits cruel and unusual punishment. The unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain constitutes cruel

and unusual punishment. The U.S. Supreme Court has issued guidelines to determine whether a use of force constitutes cruel and unusual punishment.

The determination of whether a use of force inflicts unnecessary and wanton pain depends upon whether the force was applied in a good-faith effort to maintain or restore discipline or maliciously and sadistically for the very purpose of causing harm.

The factors to be considered in determining whether force was applied in good faith include the need for the application of force, the relationship between the need and the amount of force used, and the extent of the injury inflicted.

Equally important factors in determining whether there was a wanton infliction of pain are the extent of the threat to the safety of staff and inmates as reasonably perceived by officials on the basis of the facts known to them and any efforts made to lessen or avoid the severity of a forceful response.

If reasonable force is applied in a good-faith effort to maintain or restore discipline, then there is no cruel and unusual punishment.

It is not intended that the establishment of standards relating to the use of force create any right or interest in life, liberty, property or establish a basis for any cause of action in any court against the state, its political subdivisions, agencies, boards, commissioners, departments, officers or employees.

DEFINITIONS:

Force - Any violence, compulsion, or constraint physically exerted by any means upon or against a person.

Deadly Force – Any force that carries a substantial risk it will possibly result in death of a person.

Physical Harm to Persons – Any injury, illness, or physiological impairment regardless of its gravity or duration.

1. Any mental illness or condition of such gravity as would normally require hospitalization.
2. Any physical harm that carries a substantial risk of death.

3. Any physical harm that involved some permanent incapacity whether partial or total, or that involves some temporary, substantial incapacity.
4. Any physical harm that involves some temporary, serious disfigurement.

Risk – A significant possibility, as contrasted with a remote possibility, that a certain result may occur or that certain circumstances may exist.

Substantial Risk – A strong possibility, as contrasted with a remote or significant possibility, that a certain result may occur or that certain circumstances may exist.

Excessive Force – Any act of force in excess of what it takes to subdue a resisting inmate and/or to move a resisting inmate to a secure location.

Shoot to Disable – Shooting with the intent of inflicting a non-fatal injury by aiming at a non-vital part of the body; e.g., legs.

Shoot to Stop – To shoot with the intent of knocking the inmate down immediately with shots aimed at the head or torso in hostage situations; when persons are being assaulted with deadly weapons; or to prevent inmates from escaping into the community.

Birdshot – Number 7.5- – 12-gauge shotgun shells containing roughly 400 pellets approximately the size of a pin head. These pellets are very light with little wind resistance and are only lethal to a maximum of ten yards; they will penetrate about 1/4” into the skin at 30 to 50 yards.

Buckshot – double-ought (00) .32 caliber shotgun shells with 9 to 11 pellets that has such velocity that it can kill at 80 – 100 yards.

12-Gauge Blank Round – A non-lethal round used as a warning shot prior to using a live round, and creates a loud sound when used in a confined area.

.38 Caliber Snakeshot – Used in areas of close contact with the public or confined areas, e.g. hospital, transportation van. Snakeshot is lethal at distances of less than twelve (12) inches with a maximum effective range of ten yards. The round contains ¼ ounce of number 9 shot, approximately 135 pellets.

PROCEDURE:

When force may be used.

1. To protect the safety of oneself or others from harm.

- a. An employee may use force to protect himself or any other individual from physical harm by an inmate.
- b. Force shall be equivalent to the threat exhibited by the inmate and the **force shall cease immediately upon the restraint** of the inmate.

2. To prevent escape.

- a. An employee may use force to prevent the escape of an inmate if no alternative method of persuasion is effective.

3. To prevent destruction of state property.

- a. An employee may use force to prevent serious damage to state property by an inmate if no alternative method of persuasion is effective.
- b. Force should be used only to gain control over the inmate and prevent him from damaging state property and should be limited to the physical restraint of the inmate unless the safety and/or security of the institution is in jeopardy. If the safety and/or security of the institution is in jeopardy and no alternative method of persuasion is effective, the degree of force may be intensified.
- c. NRS 212.190 states that damaging prison property is at least a "Gross Misdemeanor."
 - 1) Injury to jail, place of confinement:
If any person shall, willfully and intentionally, break down, pull down, or otherwise destroy or injure, in whole or in part, any public jail or other place of confinement, every person offending is guilty of a public offense proportionate to the value of the loss resulting therefrom, and in no event less than a "gross misdemeanor."

4. To compel compliance with others.

- a. An employee may use force to compel an inmate to comply with his orders if no alternative method of persuasion is effective and where the circumstances require immediate performance; e.g., to disperse one or more inmates who are refusing direct orders to move and are attempting to create a disturbance involving other inmates; to control movement; to prevent an inmate from escaping.

- b. Force should be used only to gain control over the inmate(s) and to move him to the desired location. The degree of force should be determined by the circumstance surrounding the incident and should be restricted to the minimum degree necessary to regain control of the inmate(s).

5. To prevent or quell a disturbance.

- a. An employee may use force to disperse or apprehend an inmate whose conduct is creating a substantial risk of serious physical harm to other persons.

NON-DEADLY FORCE:

Non-Deadly Force may be used:

1. Physical Handling.

- a. The first level of force available to a Correctional Officer is the employment of his hands. Physical handling is justified to subdue unruly inmates, to separate participants in a fight, and in self-defense or in defending staff, inmates or other persons. It may also be employed to move inmates who fail to comply with lawful orders.

- b. As with the use of any type of force, the amount of physical handling should be only as much as is reasonable and necessary to subdue the resisting inmate and move him to a secure location.

2. PR-24 batons, riot sticks and other batons.

- a. When a degree of force that can be applied by physical intervention alone is inadequate, additional force may be

exerted. Batons or riot sticks may be used to separate brawling inmates, quell violence, or for the defense of the staff.

- b. Batons and riot sticks will not be routinely issued or carried, and their use is only authorized by the shift commander or above. A current listing of all employees appropriately trained and authorized to be issued a baton/riot stick shall be maintained and approved by the Associate Warden of Operations. A copy of this list should be placed in the institution's Emergency Response Manual. No person, other than those approved by the Associate Warden of Operations, will be issued a baton/riot stick in an emergency situation.
- c. The baton should be considered an alternative to a firearm whenever possible. If used, the baton will not be employed in a manner likely to produce death or serious bodily injury, unless the drawing or discharge of a firearm in a similar situation would be justified. In each case, the shift commander will determine whether a less lethal and less dangerous method, such as the use of chemical agent or a Nova Shield, would be equally effective.
- d. The Warden shall designate safe and secure areas for the storage of batons and riot sticks, allowing for rapid accessibility should the need arise.

3. Leather Slapjacks/Blackjacks.

- a. The use of this type of security equipment is strictly prohibited. Under no circumstances will NDOC personnel carry or use these types of weapons.

4. Tasers and Nova Shields

- a. Tasers and Nova Shields may be used in contained areas to compel an inmate to comply with direct orders when no alternative method or persuasion is effective and other types of force are deemed inappropriate.
- b. The use of the Taser or Nova Shield must be authorized by the Shift Commander or above. Only those employees

appropriately trained and authorized by the Associate Warden of Operations are allowed to employ a Taser or Nova Shield.

A current listing of employees trained shall be maintained and approved by the Associate Warden of Operations. A copy of this list should be placed in the institution's Emergency Response Manual.

- c. When using a Taser or Nova Shield, the authorized staff person shall aim at the largest part of the body, i.e. torso. At no time will the taser be fired in a person's facial area or other sensitive areas. Tasers and Nova Shields will not be used in infirmaries or mental health units or on inmates identified as being on sensitizing medications. Medical staff will be responsible for providing the shift commander with the confidential listing of inmates who are on sensitizing medications.

5. Chemical Agents.

- a. Chemical agents should be used only in emergency situations. The proper use of chemical agents depends upon:
 - 1) The exercise of good judgment.
 - 2) Its use being preceded by a verbal warning of the intended action.
 - 3) Its use being authorized by the Associate Warden, Warden, Administrative Officer of the Day, or above.
 - 4) The shift supervisor may authorize use of mace/CS gas in emergencies when time does not allow for obtaining approval.

6. Restraint Equipment

- a. The use of restraint equipment is governed by NDOC AR 407.

b. Procedure for the Use of Restraints for Mental Health Purposes (AR 645)

The use of restraints for mental health purposes is a medical/mental health procedure and as such must be directed and monitored by medical/mental health staff to ensure the health and safety of the inmate during the period of restraint.

Restraints applied for mental health reasons will never be used for the purpose of punishment.

Use of restraints shall be terminated when the conditions justifying their use no longer exists.

Restraints will be used when an inmate with apparent mental illness displays potentially violent or harmful behavior towards self or others to the point that his behavior can only be controlled by the use of physical restraint devices.

Physical restraints must be made of leather, nylon, or cloth (soft restraints). Metal restraints will not be used to control an inmate in mental health seclusion, except when needed temporarily to intervene in an emergency or for inmate movement.

Soft restraints will be available at each location where restraints are used. No inmate in the Department may be restrained to a fixed object unless it is in compliance with the provisions of this regulation.

If an inmate is to be restrained to a fixed object, it may only be to the top of a restraint bed in a seclusion room or a properly authorized restraint chair designed for that purpose. Only soft restraints will be used to restrain an inmate to a fixed object as described above.

USE OF FIREARMS:

1. **Warning Shots** – Shots directed away from inmates. Employees may use warning shots under the following circumstances:
 - a. To disperse a mass disturbance in an open yard
 - b. To disperse brawling inmates
 - c. To disperse one or more inmates who are refusing direct orders to move and attempting to create a disturbance involving other inmates
 - d. To control movement
 - e. To stop an inmate from attempting to escape

The Warden shall make a determination as to where in the ground warning shots (blank rounds) will be fired. A blank round contains a wad that could cause physical harm to a person at close range (less

than twenty yards). This determination must be based on an analysis of the terrain and the distribution of civilian population. Specifics will be outlined within the institutional Post Orders.

If the firing of a warning shot (blank round) fails to stop the prohibited activity, then birdshot may be “skipped” by firing into the ground near the problem inmate(s) or disturbance.

When firing warning shots into the yard, only birdshot may be used. “Buckshot” is used to prevent escapes. Buckshot has a high ricochet and deflection potential and may injure or kill innocent people. Birdshot skips and consequently has little risk or injury to others.

Warning shots, or racking shotguns, are never to be used to stop verbal abuse or other non-threatening behavior. These actions are only to be used for control purposes.

2. Deadly Force (where shots are directed at inmates).

a. Deadly force may be used as a last resort, and then it shall be restricted to the following circumstances:

- 1) To prevent an act which could result in death or serious bodily injury.
- 2) To prevent an inmate from escaping from a major institution.

b. Deadly force may be used as a last resort in the following instances **only** after approval from the Warden/designee:

- 1) To control riots or disturbances.
- 2) To prevent the commission of felonious destruction of state property, such as arson, where no other conceivable method of force can be utilized and lives are in danger or there is potential for massive destruction.

3. If Deadly Force is to be used, an employee shall take responsible actions under the following guidelines:

a. Time permitting, a clear verbal warning or order should be given before shots are fired.

- b. The firing of warning shots is mandatory, provided there is no reasonable likelihood of serious injury or death resulting to an innocent person.
- c. The general rule in any situation where the inmate does possess a deadly weapon shall be to “Shoot to Disable” by shooting at the legs (except in escape situations).
- d. In any **life-threatening situation** where the inmate **does possess** a deadly weapon, the policy shall be to “Shoot to Stop” by shooting at a vital portion of the body, such as the torso.

4. When in Doubt.

- a. If doubt exists in the officer’s mind as to whether he should discharge the firearm under the circumstances that have been outlined, the officer should conclude that he should not discharge the firearm. In addition, officers are expected to be totally familiar with their Post Orders so that they know how to immediately respond to an emergency situation.

No employee will enter beyond the specified perimeter of the respective institution carrying a firearm, unless directed to do so by the warden or above.

Post orders should be developed in accordance with NDOC AR 401 for all posts requiring the equipment issues of firearms. Such Post Orders will clearly specify the number, type, and condition of the firearms and ammunition, appropriate use of all firearms assigned to the post, and sanctioned lines of fire. Deadly force by means of discharging firearms shall never, under any circumstance, be used merely to harass and/or intimidate any person.

An employee may use firearms when it is necessary to kill an animal that is endangering human lives or that is so badly injured that decency requires its removal from further suffering and any other disposition is impractical, and there is not sufficient time to consult a supervisor.

ESCAPE SITUATIONS:

1. If unauthorized persons are observed tampering with the perimeter fence of any institution/facility, verbal warnings and warning shots may be utilized to detain them until an arrest can be effected. Non-inmates will not be shot except to prevent an actual escape or to save lives.

2. No type of aircraft is permitted to land within the fence compound of any institution/facility. The Department has given permission to the National Guard and "Flight for Life" to land helicopters on prison property during an emergency, provided they do not land within the fenced compound.

Permission has also been granted for the National Guard to make incidental landings; however, they are to be made outside a one-mile radius of any institution/facility. Radio contact is to be established with the prison's radio base station prior to landing; however, since radio base stations are only at major institutions, this does not apply to conservation camps. Should an unauthorized aircraft be reported, the following action is to be taken:

a. An aircraft flying over or near a prison should be logged in the shift report with, if possible, the aircraft ID numbers. If the aircraft appears to fly over the prison with less than 500 feet of altitude, the shift commander should be notified and the aircraft ID, description of the aircraft, e.g., high wing angle, single engine, low wing, twin engine, etc., and any other pertinent data.

b. If an unauthorized helicopter attempts to land within the fenced compound, the towers and gun posts should fire on the aircraft only after it has touched down to avoid the possibility of causing the aircraft to go out of control.

Once the aircraft has touched down, shots should be directed at the aircraft's engine area to disable it, but not at the persons on board unless they are shooting.

Officers should shoot to stop any inmate who attempts to board an aircraft that has landed inside the perimeter fences. If the aircraft

succeeds in taking off from the inside of the perimeter fences, then careful observation should be made of the direction of the departure and visual observation should be maintained as long as possible.

3. Major Institutions (Escape Situations)

- A. Each major institution shall establish a “danger zone” to consist of a certain number of feet (i.e. 10-15 feet) from the inner perimeter fence to be determined by the warden. This area must be clearly marked with some noticeable boundary line. Signs will be affixed to the inner perimeter fence at 25-30 feet intervals with appropriate wording to be determined by the Warden (e.g. “Danger Zone. Stay back 15 feet or you may be shot”). Similar signs should be posted on the outer perimeter fence for the benefit of civilians.
- B. If possible, attempts should be made to apprehend an escapee or inmate attempting to escape by physically restraining or chasing prior to using force.
- C. If an officer observes an inmate located within the “Danger Zone,” the following command, in a loud and firm voice, shall be given: “Stop or I will shoot.”
- D. If the fleeing inmate is climbing the inner perimeter fence before being noticed by the tower or roving officer, then a verbal warning is not required.
- E. Once an inmate has begun going over, under, or through the inner perimeter fence (that is, feet have left the ground or crawling under), the following shall be done:
 - 1. The officer shall take aim and fire at least one warning shot before firing to disable.
 - 2. If the inmate fails to halt and has cleared the inner perimeter fence, the officer may then fire at the inmate with the intent of disabling, by shooting at the legs.
 - 3. Should the situation arise in which the inmate attempting to escape is not noticed until after clearing the inner perimeter fence, the officer shall fire one warning shot, if, in his opinion,

there is still sufficient time to be able to shoot at the legs before the inmate could clear the outer perimeter fence. If there is not enough time for a warning shot after the inmate has cleared the inner fence, then shots may be fired directly at the escaping inmate(s).

4. All shots fired prior to an inmate reaching the top of the outer perimeter fence shall be directed at the legs with the intent to disable.
5. All shots fired after the inmate reaches the top of the outer perimeter fence shall be directed at the torso with the intent to completely stop the escapee.

4. Conservation Camps/Restitution Centers

An inmate assigned to a conservation camp or restitution center has been so classified because of the minimal threat he presents to the community. Therefore, Deadly Force will not be used to stop an escaping conservation camp/restitution center inmate unless probable cause has been established and determined that the subject poses a significant threat of death or serious injury to the officer or other.

5. Group Disturbance Situations.

In the event of an emergency situation, such as a riot or disturbance, the Warden/designee will report immediately to the scene.

In order to bring a disturbance under control or to prevent the taking of lives, the use of force may be required. The following steps, in order of severity, should be used in resolving the emergency situation:

- a. The Warden/designee should attempt to reason with the disorderly group.
- b. Provide a show of force where feasible. This entails outfitting as many correctional officers as possible in riot gear and weapons, if applicable, to stand in formation in the direct line of sight of the rioters.
- c. Use of chemical agents, if needed, at the direction of the Warden/designee at the scene.
- d. Use of other forms of force by designated personnel, directed by the Warden or the Associate Warden of Operations.

- e. Firearms will not be allowed into the institution without the consent of the Warden or above. Use of firepower is authorized to prevent loss of life or escape as outlined in NDOC AR 405.

6. Hostage Situations.

This area is covered in NDOC AR 452, "Hostage Situations and the Emergency Response Manual."

7. Inmate(s) refusing to leave/or enter cell.

- a. When an inmate refuses to leave his cell or enter his cell, every attempt shall be made to reason with the inmate prior to using force. If these attempts fail, then force may be employed to accomplish this move.
- b. At the point at which it becomes clear that a physical confrontation may be necessary or unavoidable, the first option exercised should be the use of the Taser, Nova Shield, or Mace. The Shift Supervisor or above must authorize the use of the Taser, Nova Shield, or Chemical Agents to move an inmate who refuses to leave or enter his cell.

These measures are designed to minimize the chances for injury to any person involved in these situations. Additional assistance should be sought prior to the initiation of these measures, if possible, in order to provide a show of force. This should be done by bringing in a number of officers greater than the number of inmates to be controlled.

8. Use of Force in the community

a. A number of situations call for Department personnel to provide escort and security functions in the community. Inmates may be transported to outside medical facilities, between NDOC institutions and facilities, into courtrooms for judicial proceedings, or to a variety of other locations.

- 1) Use of Force in the community calls for exercising extreme caution and for making careful judgments.
- 2) The level of force utilized in any particular situation may be based largely on the physical surroundings and the proximity of civilians.

- b. If the use of firearms becomes necessary in a confined area, such as within a building, it would be inappropriate to use warning shots. Verbal commands shall be substituted.
- c. Officers are required to cooperate with local law enforcement officials in any unusual or emergency situation involving inmates under the custody of the Department of Corrections.
- d. Warning shots are inappropriate when an inmate is escaping during transport in an outside setting when deadly force is necessary to prevent the inmate from escaping.

After the physical surroundings and proximity of civilians is considered, if, in the best judgment of the transporting officer(s), it is deemed necessary to fire shots at the inmate escaping into the community, all shots shall be directed at the inmate's torso with the intent to completely stop the escapee.

- e. The Warden/designee will determine the types of weapons and ammunition to be carried by officers working in the community. The Warden/designee will ensure that Post Orders that sufficiently address the Use of Force in the community are available to all staff assigned to transport or provide security coverage in the community.
- f. Jurisdictions regarding courtrooms and courthouses are governed in NDOC AR 554, "Transportation of Inmates to Court."

9. Notification Requirements.

- a. Any time Use of Force is used, notification shall be made and an "Incident Form" (NDOC-19) shall be completed as outlined in NDOC AR 121, "Incident Reporting and Notification Requirements." A report on the "Use of Force Form" (NDOC-1664) shall accompany the Incident Report.
- b. Any employee who uses force against an inmate must prepare an incident report. Failure to fully document such an occurrence will result in disciplinary action against the employee.

- c. Any employee who observes force being used against an inmate is required to submit a written report to the Shift Commander via the chain of command prior to leaving the institution.
- d. The Warden/designee shall maintain files on all incident reports, which shall include, but are not limited to, any and all inmate disciplinary violation reports relative to the incident, medical reports, statements of witnesses, the “Incident Form” completed by the Warden/designee, and the “Report on the Use of Force.”
- e. At the discretion of the Director, a “Critical Incident Review” may be convened in order to review the circumstance surrounding a particular incident involving the use of force.

10. Medical Assistance

In any instance involving the use of force where an inmate(s) has possibly been injured, the inmate(s) shall be taken to the infirmary as soon as possible for medical assistance.

As an alternative, medical staff will come to the scene to administer any first aid or other emergency care. Medical staff will fully document any assistance given which will be included in any subsequent investigative report.

11. Authorized Security and Weapons Equipment.

Weapons/firearms.

a. Mini-14 Rifle – The Mini-14 rifle is a high velocity weapon. This weapon may be used to stop or disable inmates escaping and will not be directed at inmates involved in brawls, fights or disturbances unless a weapon is clearly visible and is being or about to be used.

b. .12-Gauge Shotgun (Pump and Auto) – The .12-gauge shotgun loaded with 7.5 birdshot may be used for control purposes within the institutional perimeter, i.e., skipping birdshot one to two feet in front of an inmate’s feet to control movement.

Chemical Agent Equipment.

- a. .37 mm gas gun
- b. CS canister (grenade)
- c. CS mighty mites
- d. CS grenades (rubber ball)
- e. Machine gas dispenser (pepper fogger)
- f. Mach streamer
- g. Mini-streamer

Other Security Equipment

- a. Taser gun
- b. PR-24 batons
- c. 36" and 42" riot sticks
- d. 26" batons
- e. Riot shield
- f. Nova shield

The use of hollow-point bullets or any form of altered ammunition is expressly prohibited.

No other type of weapon or ammunition is allowed within the confines of any institution/facility unless specifically approved by the Director.

Nevada Law.

In keeping with the policy of the Department of Corrections prohibiting the use of excessive force, NRS 212.020 – "Inhumanity to Prisoners," is noted as follows:

- a. Every jailer or person who shall be guilty of willful inhumanity or oppression to any prisoner under his care or custody shall be punished:
 - 1) Where the prisoner suffers substantial bodily harm for such inhumanity or oppression, by imprisonment in the state Prison for not less than one year nor more than six years or by a fine of not more than \$5,000.00 or both fine and imprisonment.

- 2) Where no substantial bodily harm results, a gross misdemeanor.
- b. Whether or not the prisoner suffers substantial bodily harm, any public officer guilty of such willful inhumanity is guilty of a malfeasance of office.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ELEMENTS OF DEADLY FORCE:

The courts of the land have generally held that the following elements of Deadly Force are reviewed when determining the proper action in the use of Deadly Force. They are:

1. **Ability or apparent ability** – Does the violator/inmate possess the ability or the apparent ability to kill you or a third party, or to cause you or a third party great bodily harm?
2. **Opportunity** – Does the violator/inmate have the opportunity to kill you or a third party, or cause you or a third party great bodily harm?
3. **Imminent jeopardy** – Has the violator/inmate placed you or a third party in imminent jeopardy?
4. **Preclusion** – Have you reasonable exhausted all of your avenues of retreat at that time and at that place? Was there the feasibility or availability of alternative actions?

Summary:

The Nevada Department of Corrections, as a law enforcement agency, has been granted through the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) the right to exercise the Use of Force.

The degree and level are determined by the circumstances at the time. The information provided is given as a guideline to follow in just such situations. **Know them well.** Check your agency and/or institutional Post Orders for specifics to the Use of Force.