


PBP FORM 290  PITTSBURGH BUREAU OF POLICE <i>"...honor, integrity, courage, respect, and compassion."</i>		SUBJECT: "MATRIX OF CONTROL"	ORDER NUMBER: 12-08
		PLEAC STANDARD: 1.3.1, 1.3.4	PAGE 1 OF 4
RE-ISSUE DATE: 1/5/2021	EFFECTIVE DATE: 3/23/2007	REVIEW MONTH: JUNE	RESCINDS: ALL PREVIOUS
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1.0 POLICY OR PURPOSE

- 1.1 The City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police recognizes and respects the inherently special value of each human life. The law recognizes, however, that police officers, in the performance of their duties, will encounter situations where it is necessary to use force in order to affect an arrest, to otherwise protect the public welfare or a means of protecting themselves or others.
- 1.2 As set forth in General Order #12-06, "Use of Force", an officer "shall only use that level of control which he/ she might reasonably believe is necessary to affect an arrest or to protect the officer(s) or others from physical harm."
- 1.3 In determining which control options may be "reasonable" in a given incident, an officer must consider all facts and circumstances with which he/ she is confronted at the time of the incident.

2.0 MATRIX OF CONTROL

- 2.1 The U.S. Supreme Court case of *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989), established "Objective Reasonableness" as the standard for all applications of force in United States. The matrix of control is designed to assist officers in a use of force incident when used in accordance with the guidance provided in *Graham*: The totality of circumstances from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at the moment force was used without 20/20 hindsight in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving.
- 2.2 The matrix of control illustrates the variety of "control" options that may be available to an officer when presented with a given level of subject resistance.
- 2.3 The matrix of control aids officers in determining whether a particular control option constitutes a reasonable method of control under a given set of facts and circumstances.
- 2.4 The theory of control is the "one plus one" theory. This theory provides that as a general guideline, an officer may utilize a control option one level higher than the resistance demonstrated by a subject.
- 2.5 To gain control in a physical confrontation, (e. g. where a particular method of control has failed or other special circumstances exist) an officer may be required to adapt, for example, by using higher or lower control options, by using multiple control options, etc., depending on changes in escalation/ de-escalation of resistance by a subject.
- 2.6 Members will recognize that the level of force may fluctuate between options as the tactical situation stabilizes or destabilizes, as the resistance of the subject subsides or escalates, or as the achievement of positive control of the subject permits.

3.0 MATRIX OF CONTROL LEVELS

- 3.1 The City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police recognizes the following levels of control:

3.1.1 Officer Presence

- 3.1.1.1 The officer assumes control of the situation and/ or suspect(s) through his/ her visual and verbal identification of authority including uniform, badge, and verbalization. This level includes plainclothes officers and canine officer presence.

3.1.2 Verbal Direction

- 3.1.2.1 In dealing with people, each officer must make every reasonable attempt to make his/ her contact one that inspires respect and generates voluntary compliance.
- 3.1.2.2 The manner and form in which an officer speaks to an individual can be an effective means of exerting control over the situation. Verbal control may be in the form of advice, persuasion, admonitions and/ or orders.
- 3.1.2.3 This level also includes verbal commands, surrender rituals, 8 step "meet and greet", and 5 step "hard style".

3.1.3 Restraint and Control

- 3.1.3.1 This level includes soft empty hand control techniques, hard empty hand control techniques, the use of Oleoresin Capsicum (O.C.), and use of a conducted energy weapon such as a TASER.
 - 3.1.3.1.1 *Soft Empty Hand Control Techniques* - Have a minimum probability of causing injury. This category typically involves the turning, moving, or directing of the subject's body in a specific direction.
 - 3.1.3.1.2 *Hard Empty Hand Control Techniques* - Have a probability of causing injury. This category typically includes impact strikes using the officer's personal weapons (hands, feet, knees, and elbows).
 - 3.1.3.1.3 Use of *Oleoresin Capsicum (O.C.)* to control a suspect.
 - 3.1.3.1.4 *Use of a CEW (Conducted Energy Weapon), including a TASER.*

3.1.4 Impact Devices

- 3.1.4.1 This level typically includes:
 - 3.1.4.1.1 Batons-both straight and expandable
 - 3.1.4.1.2 Extended range impact devices-such as less lethal munitions
 - 3.1.4.1.3 Canine deployment
 - 3.1.4.1.4 Other impact devices

3.1.5 Deadly Force

- 3.1.5.1 This level includes force which under the circumstances/manner in which it is used, is readily capable of causing death or serious bodily injury such as a firearm.

3.1.6 Presentation of a Firearm

- 3.1.6.1 This level includes the pointing of a firearm (sidearm, patrol rifle, less lethal shotgun) at a subject.
- 3.1.6.2 This level may present itself at any point on the matrix. Members shall only point a firearm at a subject when it is objectively reasonable to do so under the totality of the circumstances. Members should consider factors that include, but that are not limited to: the nature of the incident, the immediate risk of serious bodily injury to themselves or others, and the level of threat or resistance presented or maintained by the subject (e.g. possession or access to weapons).

4.0 LEVELS OF SUBJECT ACTION/RESISTANCE

4.1 Resistance is defined as the effort to oppose an arrest or other law enforcement action.

4.2 Levels of resistance or action that may be employed by a suspect include:

4.2.1 Body Language/Psychological Resistance

- 4.2.1.1 This level includes non-verbal cues indicating the subject's attitude, demeanor and physical readiness.

4.2.2 Verbal Non-Compliance

4.2.2.1 This level includes verbal responses, defiant or threatening responses that show an unwillingness to actively cooperate/submit to lawful authority or verbal direction, but no active attempts are made to harm or resist the officer's control.

4.2.3 Passive Resistance

4.2.3.1 This level includes low level physical non-compliance (e.g.: Use of dead weight) and some form of physical maneuver may be required in order to escort the individual from one location to another.

4.2.4 Defensive Resistance

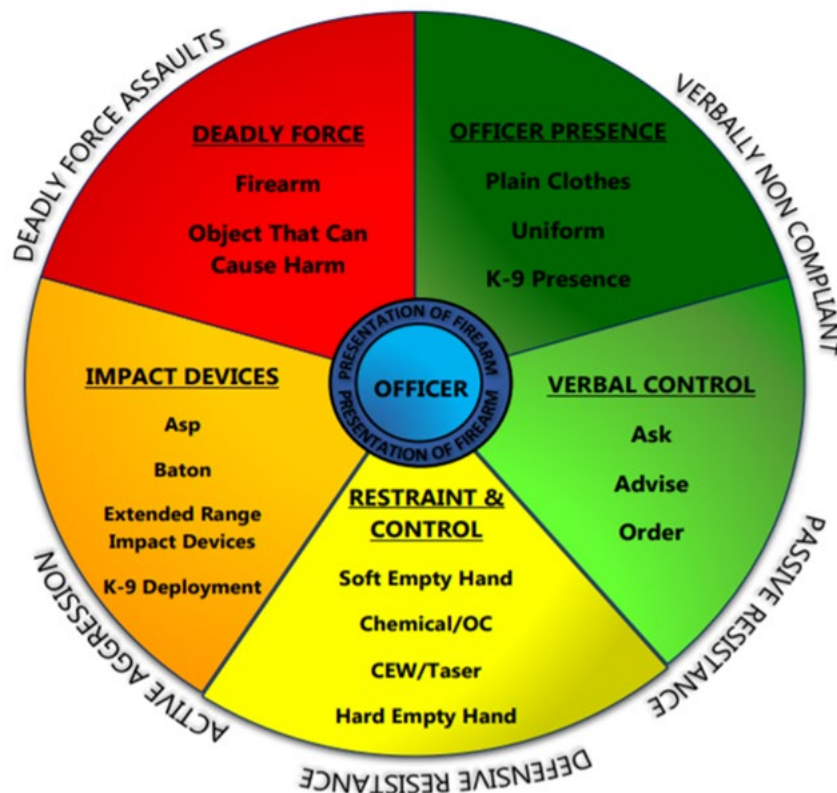
4.2.4.1 This level includes physical, affirmative actions, which attempt to prevent an officer's control but never attempts to harm the officer. Grasping of objects, moving or pulling away from the officer, flight, or hiding to evade capture are all examples of defensive resistance.

4.2.5 Active Aggression

4.2.5.1 This level includes physical attempts to cause bodily harm to the officer or another.

4.2.6 Deadly Force

4.2.6.1 This level includes resistance likely to cause serious bodily injury or death to the officer or another.



* PRESENTATION OF FIREARM: Pointing a firearm (sidearm, patrol rifle, and/or less lethal shotgun) at an individual

5.0 FACTORS AFFECTING THE MATRIX OF CONTROL

5.1 As a general rule, the matrix of control applies to all control situations. However, situations may vary depending on the totality of circumstances which may include, but not be limited to, the following factors:

5.1.1 **Officer – Subject Factors** include but are not limited to: age, sex, size, skill level, multiple officers or subjects.

5.1.2 **Special Circumstances** include but are not limited to: close proximity to a firearm or other weapon, special knowledge / ability, disability or exhaustion, ground disadvantage, imminent danger, lighting conditions, and weather conditions.

5.1.3 **Weapons of Last Resort** - The Bureau recognizes that in some extreme circumstances, where the safety or survival of the officer is in jeopardy, the situation may dictate utilizing other implements as weapons. Use of such weapons should be viewed as weapons of last resort.

Approved By:



Scott Schubert
Chief of Police