

2021 New Jersey Attorney General's Use of Force Training

Use the link below for video instructions on building EIGHT separate tests for this course. Each test will be set to select 5 random questions and be given a passing score of 80%.

[How to Create the Use of Force Tests in PowerDMS](#)

Use of Force Modules Test Questions (Each Core Principle is a separate Test)

Core Principle 1

1. Law Enforcement Officers may use or threaten to use force for the following reason:
 - a) To punish a person or to retaliate against them for past conduct
 - b) To teach a lesson to prevent a person from resisting or fleeing in the future
 - c) All of the Above
 - d) None of the above**
2. Whenever feasible, when using force, officers shall:
 - a) Provide clear instructions and warnings
 - b) Give the suspect a reasonable opportunity to comply
 - c) All of the above**
 - d) None of the above
3. When determining whether and how much force to apply officers should consider:
 - a) Immediacy & severity of the threat to officers or the public
 - b) Characteristics of the officer and subject
 - c) The individual's mental state or capacity
 - d) All of the above**
4. The less resistance officers face, the less force they should use
 - a) True**
 - b) False
5. Pointing a firearm does not constitute a seizure that must be reported as a Show of Force on the Attorney General's Use of Force Reporting Portal:
 - a) True
 - b) False**

6. Law Enforcement Officers may only apply pain compliance techniques for which the officer has received department approved training. Officers utilizing any pain compliance technique should consider the following:
- a) The potential for injury to the officer(s) or others if the technique is not used
 - b) Whether a person has had previous encounters with law enforcement
 - c) The potential serious risk of serious injury to the individual being controlled
 - d) The potential for injury to the officer(s) or others if the technique is not used and the potential serious risk of serious injury to the individual being controlled**
7. To reduce the risk of positional asphyxiation, as soon as handcuffed and restrained, a person who is face down in the prone position should immediately be rolled to the _____ and taken to an _____ position.
- a) Back, seated
 - b) Side, upright**
 - c) Stomach, prone
 - d) Side, seated
8. Applying a chokehold, carotid artery restraint, or similar technique that involves pressure on the neck is considered deadly force:
- a) True**
 - b) False
9. Officers must treat every person equally without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or any other protected characteristic. This is applicable to both actual and perceived characteristics:
- a) True**
 - b) False
10. Core Principle One emphasizes that:
- a) A respectful and cooperative relationship with the community is essential for effective law enforcement
 - b) Every officer shall respect the sanctity of human life
 - c) Officers can determine how to treat people based on their personal beliefs
 - d) A respectful and cooperative relationship with the community is essential for effective law enforcement and every officer shall respect the sanctity of human life**

Core Principle 2 Test Questions

1. Officers are granted the authority to use force for lawful purposes, including:
 - a. Conducting lawful search
 - b. Protecting the officer or another from unlawful force
 - c. Preventing property damage or loss
 - d. All of the above**
2. An officer cannot use or threaten to use force as a lesson to prevent a person from resisting or fleeing in the future.
 - a. True**
 - b. False
3. De-escalation techniques include calming communications, active listening techniques and verbal persuasions.
 - a. True**
 - b. False
4. Officers should generally use force immediately for noncompliance with verbal directions.
 - a. True
 - b. False**
5. Whenever feasible, before using force officers should:
 - a. Give vague instructions/warnings
 - b. Attempt to determine whether the person has a special need, condition, limitation or disability.
 - c. Give the suspect reasonable opportunity to comply
 - d. Attempt to determine whether the person has a special need, condition, limitation or disability and give the suspect reasonable opportunity to comply**
6. Some of the factors officers should consider that affect an individual's ability to communicate or comply include:
 - a. Behavioral/mental health crisis
 - b. Language barrier
 - c. Hearing loss or impairment
 - d. All of the above**
7. Force shall only be used as a last resort when necessary to accomplish lawful objectives that cannot reasonably be achieved through verbal commands, critical decision making, tactical deployment or de-escalation techniques.
 - a. True**
 - b. False

8. It is prohibited to use or threaten to use force simply to resolve a situation more quickly unless:

- a. The delay would pose a safety risk
- b. The delay would interfere with other legitimate law enforcement objectives
- c. The person has had past issues with law enforcement
- d. **The delay would pose a safety risk and the delay would interfere with other legitimate law enforcement objectives**

9. Officers shall never engage in unnecessary, overly aggressive, or other improper actions that create a situation where force becomes necessary.

- a. **True**
- b. False

10. The first step in critical decision making is:

- a. Assess situations, threats and risks
- b. Determine the best course of action
- c. **Begin critical assessment and planning prior to arrival at scene**
- d. Collect available information

Core Principles 3 Test Questions

1. Which of the following is NOT a factor that an officer must, as time permits and is feasible, consider when determining whether and how much force to apply?

- Immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or the public
- Characteristics of the officer and subject
- **Whether the subject has a past criminal record**
- The effects of drugs or alcohol

2. Proper tactical positioning helps to decrease the likelihood of use of force.

TRUE

3. When faced with a passive resistor, an officer may use:

- Verbal control techniques
- Strikes or punches
- Manual pain compliance
- **Verbal control techniques and manual pain compliance**

4. A _____ becomes an _____ if that individual uses force, threatens to use force, or acts in an aggressive manner likely to cause physical injury.

- Cooperative person, resistor
- Assailant, Resistor
- **Resistor, Assailant**
- Assailant, cooperative person

5. If an individual stops resisting, the officer does not have to immediately stop using force.

FALSE

6. Which of the following is a heightened risk factor for positional asphyxiation?

- Mental health episode or incident
- Alcohol or drug intoxication
- A substantially overweight individual
- **All of these**

7. As soon as a person is handcuffed and restrained they should immediately be rolled to the side and taken to an upright position.

TRUE

8. A Conducted Energy Device and other less-lethal devices and ammunition are forms of:

- Constructive Authority
- **Enhanced Mechanical Force**
- Physical Force
- Physical Contact

9. OC Spray may be used against specific individuals in a crowd who are active resisters, threatening assailants, or _____.

- Cooperative persons
- **Active assailants**
- Passive Resisters
- All of these

10. The visible presence or deployment of canines for crowd control purposes is permitted in peaceful demonstrations

FALSE

Core Principle 4 Test Questions

1. Deadly force can be used:
 - a.) Never
 - b.) Only as a last resort when the suspect poses an imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury to an officer or another.**
2. Actions by law enforcement that create a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury must be avoided or employed only under the strictest of conditions.
 - a.) True**
 - b.) False
3. Intentionally driving a vehicle at or in the direction of a person with the intent to strike the individual is considered deadly force.
 - a.) True**
 - b.) False
4. Deadly force includes:
 - a.) applying a chokehold
 - b.) unholstering your weapon
 - c.) sitting, kneeling, or standing on a person's chest, back, or neck for a prolonged period of time
 - d.) applying a chokehold and sitting, kneeling, or standing on a person's chest, back, or neck for a prolonged period of time**
 - e.) None of the above
5. An officer may use deadly force:
 - a.) Never
 - b.) To protect the officer or another person from the risk of bodily injury
 - c.) To protect the officer or another person from imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury**
 - d.) None of the above
6. When feasible, BEFORE using deadly force, officers shall attempt to de-escalate situations, issue verbal warnings, or use non-lethal force.
 - a.) True**
 - b.) False
7. If a suspect is fleeing, an officer may use deadly force:
 - a.) Never
 - b.) Only when the suspect's escape would create an imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or a member of the public if the suspect is not immediately apprehended.**
 - c.) None of the above

8. If a person is a threat only to themselves and not to others, an officer can still use deadly force.
a.) True
b.) False
9. An officer can use a chokehold to prevent someone from eating/ingesting evidence.
a.) True
b.) False
10. In terms of moving vehicles, an officer:
a.) Should NOT position themselves in front of a moving vehicle or vehicle that's likely to move
b.) Should try to move out of the path of a moving vehicle
c.) Should disengage from holding or grabbing a vehicle or occupant if the vehicle starts to move
d.) All of the above
11. Law enforcement officers shall not discharge a firearm from a moving vehicle except:
a.) When a suspect is driving a vehicle toward persons other than the officer, creating an imminent threat of death or serious injury
b.) When there are no other means to eliminate the danger
c.) When there is a possibility the suspect will escape
d.) When a suspect is driving a vehicle toward persons other than the officer, creating an imminent threat of death or serious injury and when there are no other means to eliminate the danger
12. The display of a weapon or otherwise, so long as the officer's purpose is limited to creating an apprehension that deadly force will be used if necessary, does **not** constitute deadly force.
a.) True
b.) False
13. Officers may not discharge their weapons or use other deadly force:
a.) To signal for help
b.) To issue a warning shot
c.) To prevent property damage or loss
d.) All of the above
14. Sitting, kneeling, or standing on a person's chest, back, or neck for a prolonged period of time constitutes deadly force.
a.) True
b.) False
15. Applying a chokehold, carotid artery restraint, or similar technique that involves pressure on the neck constitutes deadly force.
a.) True
b.) False

Core Principle 5 & 6 Test

1. By preventing improper use of force, there are fewer citizen complaints and officer disciplinary matters.
 - a. **True**
 - b. False

2. Only officers of a certain rank, title, seniority or status have an affirmative duty to take steps to prevent any illegal or excessive use of force.
 - a. True
 - b. **False**

3. Which of the following is an example of a situation where the duty to intervene is required?
 - a. Excessive force, including intentionally escalating an encounter
 - b. Discriminatory policing
 - c. Falsifying Documents
 - d. **All of the above**

4. The levels of intervention include:
 - a. Physical intervention
 - b. Verbal intervention
 - c. **Physical intervention and Verbal intervention**
 - d. None of the above

5. What is the desired impact of the duty to intervene?
 - a. Save lives
 - b. Protect civil liberties
 - c. Protect agency and foster legitimacy
 - d. **All of the above**

6. After any use of force, when the environment is safe, officers are to promptly render medical assistance to any injured person.
 - a. **True**
 - b. False

7. Who does the duty to render medical assistance apply to?
 - a. Only the officer who used force
 - b. Only the officers who did NOT use force
 - c. **Everyone on scene**
 - d. No one on scene

8. Special circumstances that officers should remain alert to when it comes to rendering medical assistance include:
 - a. Pregnant
 - b. Elderly
 - c. Mental Health Crisis
 - d. **All of the above**
9. Law enforcement agencies, supervisors, and officers are prohibited from retaliating in any form against an officer who intercedes in or reports illegal or inappropriate uses of force.
 - a. **True**
 - b. False
10. Any officer who observes or has knowledge of a use of force that is illegal, excessive, or otherwise inconsistent with this directive or department policies must:
 - a. Notify a supervisor as soon as possible
 - b. Submit an individual written report to a supervisor before reporting off duty the day the officer becomes aware of the misconduct
 - c. Do nothing
 - d. **Notify a supervisor as soon as possible and submit an individual written report to a supervisor before reporting off duty the day the officer becomes aware of the misconduct**

Core Principle 7 Test Questions

1. Every use of force must be reported
 - a. **True**
 - b. False
2. Notification of fatal and serious bodily injury situations, also called 'law enforcement incidents' shall be made:
 - a. **As soon as any local, county, or state law enforcement learns of a law enforcement incident.**
 - b. Within a week of a law enforcement incident.
 - c. Within a month of a law enforcement incident.
 - d. It does not need to be reported.

3. After a “law enforcement incident,” the local, county or state agency shall immediately notify the County Prosecutor’s Office by _____.
 - a. Email
 - b. Written form
 - c. Phone**
 - d. County Prosecutor’s Office
4. Which of the following constitutes a ‘law enforcement incident’?
 - a. Any use of force by an officer resulting in death
 - b. Any use of deadly force (including the discharge of a firearm) by an officer, regardless of whether such force resulted in injury
 - c. The death of any civilian while in the custody of law enforcement
 - d. All of the above**
5. Discharging a firearm is not considered a “law enforcement incident” if it occurs during a routine law enforcement training exercise, routine target practice, _____, or the humane killing of an injured animal.
 - a. If no one was injured
 - b. A lawful animal hunt**
 - c. If property damage occurred
 - d. None of the above
6. When force is used, the officer shall complete a Use of Force report in the Attorney General’s Use of Force Portal within 24 hours.
 - a. True**
 - b. False
7. If an officer is unable to make a Use of Force report in the Attorney General’s Portal within 24 hours, the report must be completed as soon as the officer is able to do so OR _____.
 - a. Within 2 weeks.
 - b. By a supervisor immediately
 - c. By a supervisor within 48 hours.**
 - d. By the end of the calendar week.
8. “Meaningful review” shall be undertaken by at least two levels of supervision, with one reviewer being at least 3 levels or more above the subject officer.
 - a. True
 - b. False**

9. How often will the Law Enforcement Executive now conduct a review of all use of force incidents?
- a. Weekly
 - b. Monthly
 - c. **Annually**
 - d. Biweekly
10. After the Law Enforcement Executive's annual review, a municipal law enforcement agency must document its findings and actions in a written report to _____.
- a. Internal Affairs
 - b. Attorney General's portal
 - c. **County Prosecutor's Office**
 - d. Federal Bureau of Investigation

Addendum A Test Questions

1. A person who is threatening the use of force against an officer or another person, with or without a weapon, in an aggressive manner that may cause bodily injury is known as a:
- a) Passive Resistor
 - b) Active Resister
 - c) **Threatening Assailant**
 - d) Active Assailant
2. Conducted energy devices, when discharged, are what type of force?
- a) Constructive Authority
 - b) Physical Force
 - c) Mechanical Force
 - d) **Enhanced Mechanical Force**
3. A conducted energy device shall not be used on a handcuffed subject unless deadly force would be authorized.
- a) **True**
 - b) False
4. Conducted energy device spark display is what type of force?
- a) **Constructive Authority**
 - b) Enhanced Mechanical
 - c) Mechanical
 - d) Deadly Force

5. A conducted energy device or less-lethal device can be used in which of the following circumstances?
- a) An active assailant
 - b) A threatening assailant who will not voluntarily submit to custody after having been given a reasonable opportunity to do so.
 - c) A person attempting to cause death or serious bodily injury to themselves.
 - d) A fleeing suspect, if clear and convincing evidence exists to believe the suspect has committed a crime in which the suspect caused or attempted to cause death or serious bodily injury
 - e) **All of the above**
6. A conducted energy device shall not be used in drive stun mode unless the use of deadly force is permitted.
- a) True
 - b) **False**
7. The law enforcement executive shall determine which officers can be authorized to carry a conducted energy device. All of the following may be authorized except for:
- a) **Class I Special Law Enforcement Officers**
 - b) Class II Special Law Enforcement Officers
 - c) Class III Special Law Enforcement Officers
 - d) Full-time Law Enforcement Officers
8. When a conducted energy device's spark display is used as a show of constructive authority, this does not have to be reported in the Attorney General's Use of Force Reporting Portal.
- a) True
 - b) **False**
9. Less-lethal ammunition is permitted to be used against a person to prevent that person from causing property damage.
- a) True
 - b) **False**
10. All law enforcement officers authorized to carry and use a CED or less-lethal device must re-qualify annually.
- a) **True**
 - b) False

Addendum B Test Questions

1. A law enforcement officer observes a vehicle run a red traffic signal, begins to follow the vehicle and learns that the vehicle's registration is suspended. The officer activates the overhead lights and siren on her patrol car, but the vehicle refuses to stop. Under the Attorney General's Revised Vehicular Pursuit Policy, the officer may initiate a pursuit of that vehicle for the motor vehicle violations.

A) True
B) **False**
2. A law enforcement officer is following a vehicle and notices that it is swerving across the center line of the roadway and exceeding the speed limit. The officer runs the license plate and learns that the vehicle was involved in an armed robbery that took place 20 minutes earlier in a nearby jurisdiction. The officer attempts to initiate a motor vehicle stop and the vehicle increases speed and refuses to stop. In this situation, under the Attorney General's Revised Vehicular Pursuit Policy, the officer may continue to pursue the vehicle after calling in the relevant information to police communications.

A) **True**
B) False
3. Which of the following is a factor which an officer must consider when making a decision whether to pursue a vehicle?

A) The likelihood of successful apprehension of the violator;
B) Whether the identity of the violator is known so that later apprehension is possible;
C) Police officer characteristics, such as driving skills;
D) The degree of risk created by the pursuit;
E) **All of the above.**
4. In deciding whether to pursue a motor vehicle, officers must constantly balance the need to immediately apprehend vs. the risk created by pursuit, taking into consideration the circumstances facing the officer at that moment, such as the offense, location, traffic conditions and weather.

A) **True**
B) False

5. For which of the following crimes is a vehicular pursuit **NOT** authorized under the Attorney General's 2020 revised Vehicular Pursuit Policy?
- A) Kidnapping, 2C:13-1;
 - B) **Possession of a Stolen Motor Vehicle, 2C:20-7;**
 - C) Murder, 2C:11-3;
 - D) Sexual Assault, 2C:14-2.
6. In which of the following situations **must** an officer terminate a vehicular pursuit?
- A) If instructed to do so by a supervisor;
 - B) If a supervisor has not affirmatively authorized the continuation of the pursuit after being notified and given an opportunity to assess the situation;
 - C) If the officer believes that the danger to the pursuing officers or the public outweighs the necessity for immediate apprehension of the violator;
 - D) If the violator's identity is established to the point where later apprehension may be accomplished and where there is no imminent threat to the safety of the public or police officers.
 - E) **All of the above.**
7. When a vehicular pursuit is terminated and officers have turned off all emergency lights and sirens, officers may continue to follow the violator vehicle at high speeds in order to keep the violator in sight and determine where the violator vehicle may be located.
- A) True
 - B) **False**
8. Upon being notified or becoming aware of a vehicular pursuit, the supervisor shall decide as quickly as possible whether or not the pursuit shall be permitted to continue and shall broadcast that decision over the police radio.
- A) **True**
 - B) False
9. Whenever a pursuit enters the jurisdiction an officer is assigned to patrol, the officer should immediately join the pursuit, even if not requested by the agency that initiated the pursuit.
- A) True
 - B) **False**

10. The Attorney General's Vehicular Pursuit Policy creates a strong presumption against the initiation of vehicular pursuits for traffic violations. It should be the rare case when a pursuit is initiated for a motor vehicle violation
- A) **True**
B) False

Use the link below to watch a video on adding the EIGHT embedded links into PowerDMS as separate module, attaching the EIGHT tests (each after the related module), and assigning the course to officers.

[How to Create the Use of Force Course in PowerDMS](#)

Use of Force Video Modules Embedded Links

UOF Core Principle 1

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UOF Core Principle 2

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UOF Core Principle 3

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UOF Core Principle 5 & 6

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UOF Core Principle 7

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UOF Addendum A- CED

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UOF Addendum B- Vehicular Pursuit

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