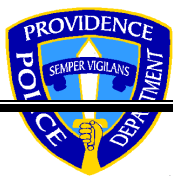


Providence Police Department Defensive Tactics



Defensive Tactics
Lesson Plan

COURSE TITLE: *Defensive Tactics*

HOURS: *8 Classroom
240 practical*

COURSE LOCATION: Providence Police Training Academy

DATE FIRST PREPARED: 1985

PREPARED BY: Sergeant Kenneth J. Vinacco

DATE REVISED/REVIEWED: 1999

BY: Sergeant Kenneth J. Vinacco

DATE REVISED/REVIEWED: May 2014

BY: Sergeant Kenneth J. Vinacco

DATE REVISED/REVIEWED:

BY:

DATE REVISED/REVIEWED:

BY:

LIST ANY PREREQUISITES:

INSTRUCTOR(S): Sergeant Kenneth J. Vinacco

COURSE DESCRIPTION: Through lectures, demonstrations and practical applications, the student will be introduced to the proper methods for arrest, defense, restraint and control. Emphasis will be placed on an approach system through blocking and joint manipulation, to control. The use of handcuffs and baton, weaponless defense, vehicle extrication *chemical agents* searching, counter movement, transporting, and body mechanics.

INSTRUCTOR REFERENCES:

(Included in lesson plan under "References")

TRAINING AIDS, EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS:

Power Point
Hand-outs
Batons
Training Bags
Monadnock Expandable batons (MEB)
Handcuffs
Redman Suits
Hit suits

PRE-TEST: No **POST-TEST:** No

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION:

Lecture, power point presentation, demonstrations, practical application, role-play scenarios, critique

SUCCESS CRITERIA: Officer is able to demonstrate the proper method of defending themselves, and subduing hostile subjects.

TRAINING OBJECTIVES: After this course, the officer will be able to:

Identify proper procedure to conduct field search of arrested persons.

Identify proper procedures to conduct a frisk or pat down in a “Terry Type” stop.

Recognize circumstances which influence strategy in effecting an arrest.
Identify proper procedure to handcuff suspects or prisoners.

Define legal requirements regarding strip searches and refer cadets to department rules and regulations.

Demonstrate, at an acceptable level of proficiency, the proper approach, verbal contact and interview position with respect to a:

A. Unknown Risk Suspect

B. A High-Risk suspect

Demonstrate at an acceptable level of proficiency, the following skills:

A. The proper methods used by one officer in the personal search of a male and/or female:

1. Unknown Risk suspect
2. High-Risk suspect

- The proper methods used by two officers in the personal search of male and/or female:

1. Unknown Risk suspect
2. High-Risk suspect

- Demonstrate at an acceptable level of proficiency, handcuffing:

A. A single suspect.

B. Two suspects with a single pair of handcuffs.

- Demonstrate at an acceptable level of proficiency, the removal of handcuffs from one and/or two suspects by:

A. Maintaining control of the suspect(s).

B. Maintaining control of the restraining device.

- Identify the basic concepts of weaponless defense.
- Identify the areas of the body which are vulnerable to physical attack.

- Identify those parts of the body which are capable of delivering a strike which would minimize danger and/or pain to another person.

Demonstrate at an acceptable level of proficiency in the following techniques:

- A. "Counter and escape holds".
- B. "Take-down" tactics.
- C. Control holds.
- D. Blocks.
- E. Ground Defensive Techniques.

Given a practical exercise with an armed or unarmed suspect, demonstrate at an acceptable level of proficiency with at least one of the techniques listed in the above

Given a practical exercise simulating a suspect with a semiautomatic and/or revolver, demonstrate at an acceptable level of proficiency front and rear gun take-aways.

Given a practical exercise simulating a suspect with a shotgun and/or rifle, disarm the suspect who has him/her "covered" with a long barreled firearm from the front or rear.

Given a practical exercise wherein he/she is faced with a single simulated suspect attacking him/her with a knife, disarm the attacker.

Identify whether or not the utilization of the police baton would be appropriate and/or justified in given situations.

- Identify the vital body points and bone edges that affect police baton "target" areas.
- Identify those body points that are potentially lethal when struck by a baton.
- Demonstrate at an acceptable level of proficiency, the proper use of the baton, including:
 - A. Methods of gaining positions.
 - B. Methods of attack.
 - C. Methods of release.
 - D. Baton parries.
- Demonstrate at an acceptable level of proficiency, with techniques utilizing physical means for removing:
 - A. A seated male and/or female suspect from a vehicle.
- Demonstrate proper use of chemical agents, e.g., mace, cap stun in subduing a subject. Each cadet will experience the effect of their department issued chemical agent, or if none available, a Academy provided chemical agent. demonstrate decontamination procedures

and participate in a practical exercise

- Identify proper procedures to transport prisoners.
- Identify the proper procedures for detention of arrested persons for an extended period (1-5 hours) at each of the following:
 - D. Station house (booking and interviewing).
 - E. Temporary detention.
 - F. Hearing or courtroom.
- Arrest scene (inside and outside of vehicle).
- Identify need to seize evidence discovered during a custodial search including weapons, contraband, and fruits of a crime and proper procedures for handling same.
- Identify the importance of the knowledge of the student's specific departmental policy relating to all Use of Force issues regardless of techniques or procedures in the Mechanics of Restraint and Control Manual or those taught in the practical MARC program

Signature

Name (Type or Print)

Date

Name (Type or Print)

Signature

Date

:

Classroom Lecture

Use of Force

Objective: The purpose of this policy is to provide police officers with guidelines regarding the application, procedures, and regulations relating to the use of force

deadly and less-lethal force. All sworn personnel will be issued a copy of, and instructed in, all aspects of this policy prior to being allowed to utilize any weapon. (1.3.12)

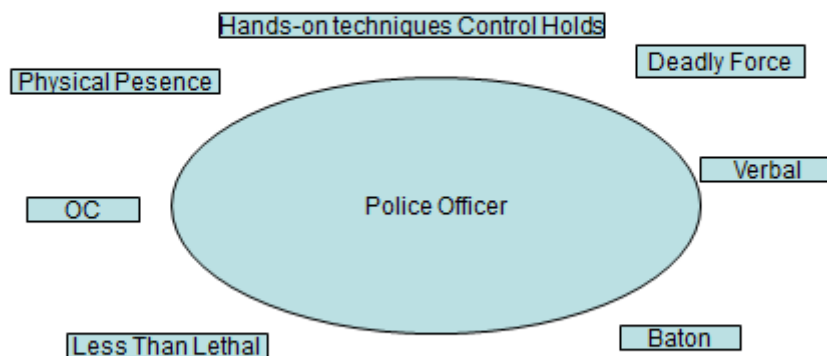
Use of Force Policy

- The primary duty of all police officers is to preserve human life. Only the minimal amount of force necessary to protect life or effect an arrest will be used by an officer.
- Excessive, unnecessary, unreasonable or unlawful force will not be tolerated.
- Officers will exercise all safe and reasonable means of control and containment, using only the amount of force necessary to overcome resistance.
- The applications of force by a police officer are guided by the principles found in the Force Continuum

Use of Force

- **Physical presence of police officer(s)**
- **Verbal persuasion/warnings/commands**
- **Hands-on techniques/control holds**
- **Oleoresin Capsicum (OC)/Baton**
- **Less-lethal force**
- **Deadly force**

Force Continuum



Use of Force: The level of force used will be based directly upon the level of resistance exhibited by a subject, and will escalate and de-escalate in relation to that level of resistance. Under no circumstance shall any force be used as a means of interrogation, coercion or punishment. Therefore, once a subject has been handcuffed and is compliant, no further force techniques will be employed, unless the subject becomes actively resistant or actively aggressive. (1.3.1)

DEFINITIONS:

- A. Deadly Force: Any tactic or use of force that has a natural, and probable consequence of serious bodily injury or death.
- B. Less-Lethal Force: A concept of planning and force application that meets an operational and tactical objective, with less potential for causing death or serious injury than conventional more-lethal police tactics.
- C. Serious Use of Force: Lethal and less-lethal actions by Officers including:
Any firearms discharge by an Officer, with the exception of range training.
Any use of force by an Officer resulting in broken bones or serious bodily injury requiring treatment at a medical facility.
Any head strikes with an impact weapon.
Any use of force by an Officer resulting in the loss of consciousness, or that creates substantial risk of death, serious disfigurement, disability or impairment of the functioning of any body part or organ.
Any incidents where a person receives a bite from a Police canine resulting in seriously bodily injury.
Any other uses of force by an Officer resulting in a death.
Any incident where a person has been subjected to a Conducted Energy Device (CED) activation.
- **POLICY: The primary duty of all police officers is to preserve human life.**
- Only the minimal amount of force necessary to protect life or effect an arrest will be used by an officer.
- Excessive, unnecessary, unreasonable or unlawful force will not be tolerated.
- Officers will exercise all safe and reasonable means of control and containment, using only the amount of force necessary to overcome resistance.
- D. Use of Force: Any physical effort used to control, overpower, restrain or overcome the resistance of an individual. The term shall not include compliant handcuffing or soft, empty hand control techniques that do not result in injury.
- E. Active Aggression: A threat or overt act of an assault (through physical or verbal means), coupled with the present ability to carry out the threat or assault, where a reasonable officer believes that an assault or injury to any person is imminent.
- Active Resistance: Physically evasive movements including but not limited to; bracing, tensing, or pushing, to defeat an officer's attempt at control.
- Escape Resistance: Physically evasive movements including but not limited to; bracing, tensing, pushing, or verbally signaling an intention to avoid or prevent being taken into or retained in custody.
- H. Objective Reasonableness: Reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, in light of the facts and circumstances confronting the officer, without regard to the officer's underlying intent or motivation.
- I. Bodily Injury: Injury to the human body that requires treatment by a doctor or other health professional.

- J. Serious Bodily Injury: Bodily injury that, either at the time of the actual injury or at a later time, involves a substantial risk of death, or a substantial risk of serious permanent disfigurement, a substantial risk of protracted loss or impairment of the function of any part or organ of the body, or breaks, fractures, or burns of the second or third degree.
- Note: This definition differs from Rhode Island General Laws definition for Serious Bodily Injury in that it has a broader application.
- K. Less-Lethal Weapons: Any apprehension or restraint device that, when used as designed and intended, has less potential for causing death or serious injury than conventional police lethal weapons.
- L. After Incident Report (A.I.R.): A post-incident report documenting use of force.

- M. Providence Police Defensive Action Continuum: The Providence Police Department's training model and philosophy that supports the progressive and reasonable escalation and de-escalation of Officer applied force, in proportional response, to the actions and level of resistance offered by a subject. The level of response is based on the situation encountered at the scene and the actions of the subject, in response to the commands of the Officer. Such response may progress from the Officer's physical presence at the scene to the application of deadly force. The Providence Police Department's use of force continuum includes, but is not limited to the following force options; clear, concise verbal commands, soft empty hand control techniques, hard empty hand control techniques, OC Spray, baton, CED, less-lethal munitions and 37 mm launcher, firearm (deadly force). If tactically feasible, clear verbal commands should be given at all points in the continuum, to encourage compliance, and afford the Officer the opportunity to use lesser levels of force while maintaining control of the subject.
- Force Investigation Team (FIT): A three person panel consisting of the Training Instructor of the type of force used, an Internal Investigations and Inspections officer, and a designee of the Chief of Police responsible for investigating weapons discharges and serious use of force incidents, which will be reported to the Use of Force review Board.
- Use of Force Review Board: A three person panel designated by the Chief of Police, whose findings will then be reported to the Chief of Police.

• **PROCEDURES:**

- In recognition of the United States Supreme Court decision, Tennessee V. Garner, the Providence Police Department will adhere to the following procedures.
- **Officers shall not discharge their firearms under the following conditions:**
 - As a warning. (1.3.3)
 - From a moving vehicle or at a suspect in a moving vehicle unless the suspect poses an imminent threat to the officer or another, by the use or threatened use of a weapon and in situations where a vehicle itself has the ability to inflict death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another, and the use of deadly force by the officer does not constitute a greater hazard to the public and is the most reasonable action under the circumstances. Officers shall avoid tactics that will place them in a position where a vehicle could be used against them. When possible, escape from the path of an on coming vehicle should be the first priority and course of action.
 - Officers must weigh the need to use deadly force against potential harm to innocent bystanders caused by such use. Therefore, he/she must be aware of

their surroundings and shall not discharge their firearms if it appears that an innocent person may be injured. (e.g. into a crowd) Passengers in a motor vehicle will be considered uninvolved persons unless they are actively engaged in actions that would justify a deadly force response from the Officer.

- Officers shall not draw and point a firearm at, or in the direction of a person, unless there is a reasonable perception that the situation may escalate to the point where lethal force would be justified and the active pointing of a firearm at a person may prevent further escalation. When it is determined that the use of lethal force is not necessary, as soon as practicable, firearms shall be secured or holstered.
- Officers shall not, in the normal exercise of their responsibilities, carry, use, or discharge any firearm or other weapon, except those trained in and approved by the Department, under the direction of the Chief of Police.
- Officers shall not carry, use or discharge any unauthorized ammunition in their issued/approved service weapons. Members of the Department are prohibited from obtaining service ammunition from any source, except through the Department. Further, members will carry only the requisite amount of ammunition authorized for the weapon they are utilizing.
- . The use of any weapon or other instrument in a manner that is likely to cause serious bodily harm or death (for example, striking a suspect in the head) is deadly force. Thus, an officer using this force must be able to justify his or her actions based on the standards for deadly force listed in this policy.
- In regard to animals, Police officers are authorized to discharge a firearm in order to:
 - a. Destroy an animal that represents a threat to public safety, if less lethal means of control are not feasible.
 - b. Destroy an animal which has been seriously injured.
- **Departmental parameters for use of less-lethal force:**
 - Any time force is used, the Officer must be able to articulate the facts and circumstances surrounding the force used. The parameters for training, use and documentation for weapons identified as Less-Lethal or Impact weapons, including but not limited to, Oleoresin Capsicum (OC), CED, Combined Tactical Systems 37 mm Super-Sock Round and rubber pellet munitions, are addressed in General Orders, #17 of 2005, #18 of 2005 and #19 of 2005, respectively. (1.3.4)
 - When there is an alternative, officers should assess the incident in order to determine which less-lethal technique or weapon will best de-escalate the incident, and bring it under control in the safest manner.
 - Officers are trained in and authorized to use department-approved less-lethal force techniques and issued equipment to resolve incidents as follows:
 - When there is an alternative, officers should assess the incident in order to determine which less-lethal technique or weapon will best de-escalate the incident, and bring it under control in the safest manner.
 - Officers are trained in and authorized to use department-approved less-lethal force techniques and issued equipment to resolve incidents as follows:
 - To protect themselves and/or another from physical harm: or

- To restrain, control or subdue a resistant individual; or
 - To bring an unlawful situation safely and effectively under control.
- **Medical Attention:** Any time any member uses force and injuries are visible or the subject makes complaint of any injuries, medical attention shall be given without any delay and a supervisor will be immediately notified.
 - Such medical aid may include but not be limited to: (1.3.5)
 1. Evaluation of suspect by on duty Providence Rescue or an on duty Out of Town authorized rescue.
 2. Transportation to a medical facility.

Documentation:

- **Officer's responsibilities:**
 - All officers involved in using force at a level higher than normal handcuffing of a compliant subject, or soft empty hand control techniques, will immediately contact a supervisor to respond to the scene to conduct an inquiry. The After Incident Report (AIR) will be completed prior to the end of their tour of duty. Examples will include, but not be limited to: (1.3.6.d)
 - Drawing and pointing a firearm at or in the direction of another person or the discharge of a firearm outside of the firing range. (1.3.6.a)
 - Any action that results in, or is alleged to have resulted in, any complaint of injury, or death of another person. (1.3.6.b,c)
 - - All officers involved shall complete an A.I.R. form. The primary officer will also complete an incident report. (1.3.6)
 - Every Incident report and A.I.R. will be completed prior to the conclusion of the officer's shift. Copies will be forwarded to: (1.3.7)
 - The Weapons Bureau for review of training issues.
 - The Internal Investigations Division for review of policy compliance
 - The Inspections Division for auditing.
 - Every A.I.R. will be assigned an independent reporting number for record keeping purposes.
- **E. Supervisor's Responsibilities for Use of Force Review and Documentation**
- Any time force greater than normal handcuffing or soft, empty hand control technique is used by an officer (e.g. the use of O.C. spray, baton strikes, etc.) a supervisor who is not involved in the incident will: (1.3.6.d)
 - Respond to the scene without delay.
 - Ensure that if there is an incident scene, it is properly processed and that the evidence is secured and properly collected (e.g. photographs of suspect/ officer injury).
 - Attempt to speak with and identify all persons involved including available independent witnesses, and obtain contact information and statements.
 - Complete a Supervisor's Use of Force Inquiry form, documenting all facts and indicating whether further review is needed. The inquiry form will be turned over to the Internal Investigations and Inspections Division before the end of the supervisor's tour of duty.
- In addition to the above requirements, when force has been used and a suspect has a visible injury or complaint of injury, the supervisor will:
 - Ensure that medical attention is given without any unnecessary delay.

- Respond to any medical facility where the suspect is being treated and obtain the name of attending physician.
 - Obtain whatever information possible to detail the type and extent of injury.
 - When possible, photograph area of injury or complained area of injury.
 - Complete a report documenting all facts before the end of the supervisor's tour of duty and forward it to the Internal Investigations and Inspections Division. This will include the A.I.R. completed by the officers involved.
 - In cases involving any weapons discharge and/or a serious use of force causing serious bodily injury, the supervisor will immediately notify the O.I.C. who will in turn notify the Force Investigation Team (FIT) and the Chief of Police.
- In all instances where there is an incident involving serious bodily injury or death, the ranking superior officer on duty will notify the Chief of Police, immediately.
 - The procedures for documentation, investigation and review of any weapons discharge or serious injury incident resulting from a use of force will be addressed in GO # 16 of 2005.
 - At the end of each year, the Internal Investigations and Inspections Division Commander, or his designee, will conduct a documented annual analysis of all Use of Force Reports, including all uses of Conducted Energy Device (CED), to be forwarded to the Chief of Police. (1.3.13)

I. Instructor Guidelines

The instructor(s) should use the following guidelines when Training Recruits

- b) Exercise Conditions
- c) Personnel and Equipment
 - (1) One (1) primary instructor and at least three (2) assistant instructors will help to facilitate training.
- d) Procedures for Conducting the Exercises
 - (4) Assign “***SAFETY WORD OR PHRASE or Action***” *Tap out, real world*

Power Point Presentation

DEFENSIVE TACTICS
OFFICER SURVIVAL

INTRODUCTION

- **Instructor:** Sgt. Kenneth J. Vinacco
- **Objectives:** To give each recruit the confidence and understanding of how to protect others as well as themselves in situations that may require the use of force extending from police presence to deadly force.

CLASSES COVERED

- Use of Force

- Pressure Points
- Handcuffing
- Searching
- Come-along
- Takedowns
- Strikes / Blocks
- Expandable baton Training
- Vulnerable areas of the body

- Defensive Tactics
- OC Training
- Vehicle Stops
- Firearms Training
- Entries
- Riot Training
- Less-Lethal Options

Introduction to DT / OS

Self Defense

“The right to use whatever means reasonably necessary to protect oneself against violence or threatened violence”

There are three main styles of self defense

- Military – to kill before or during an attack
- Sport – to receive points when attacking or being attacked
- Police Defensive Tactics – to effectively restrain another from doing harm to himself, another, or the officer while at the same time using reasonable and minimum amount of force necessary to effect and arrest.

Key Points

- Not one police defensive tactic technique works on 100% of the subjects 100% of the time.
- There are no “blanket policies” regarding police defensive tactics.

When can police use defensive tactics?

- To defend themselves
- To effect an arrest.

- When the officer has no doubt the subject will do harm to himself, the officer or others.
- In an attempt to de-escalate a situation.

Types of Suspects

- Cooperative – A subject that can be directed with verbal commands. A subject will do what the officer directs the subject to do.
- Uncooperative – A subject that could not be directed with verbal commands. A subject that will not do as told. Coercion in the form of verbal or physical control is used.
- Suicidal – A subject that wishes to take their own life (suicide by police).

COMMON SENSE

The ability to think and behave in a reasonable way and to make good decisions

DT / OS

Rules and Regulations

Learning Defensive Tactics

■The following behavioral standards are to be enforced during all self- defense classes and exams:

Learning Defensive Tactics

■The following behavioral standards are to be enforced during all self- defense classes and exams:

A. LEARNING DEFENSIVE TACTICS

■Proficiency in defensive tactics is attained in the same manner as proficiency in any other type of physical skill.

■*First:* A clear understanding of the principles or fundamentals governing that particular skill.

■*Second:* Application of these principles as you practice the skill.

LEARNING DEFENSIVE TACTICS cont.

■The more you practice the more proficient you become. Ideally you should strive for the ability to perform the techniques rather instinctively with little or no aforethought. With sufficient practice, this is possible. However, you must always remember that mere practice does not make perfect, but rather **PERFECT PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT.**

■

B. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

■A cautious approach must be taken in learning and practicing defensive tactics. Many of the techniques are dangerous and, if performed in a haphazard manner, could result in serious injury. The risk of injury can be reduced to a minimum by observing the following safety procedures:

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS cont.

■All techniques must be first practiced slowly and accelerate only after the mechanics have been thoroughly learned. Speed comes with practice.

■The person being “worked on” should offer only passive resistance. The individual should permit his partner to execute the technique and should always be ready to “give with the pressure”. Active resistance not only leads to injury, but also impedes learning.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS cont.

■The person performing the technique should **ALWAYS APPLY THE PRESSURE SLOWLY** and be extremely careful to simulate the striking of all blows. The slow application of pressure allows his/her partner to give with the pressure and thus avoid being injured.

■Each technique will be divided into two phases. By practicing these two phases separately and then in sequence, the technique can be mastered with comparative safety.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS cont.

■*First Phase* – This consists of all the steps, or maneuvers and actions, necessary to place your opponent in a position where he/she can be either thrown or hurt by the application of pressure.

■*Second Phase* – This consists of actually throwing your opponent or applying pressure, so as to inflict temporary pain.

Conclusion

■From an analysis of the two phases, it is apparent that the first phase of any technique is the most important. Once you have your partner in the proper position, it is relatively easy to apply pressure or throw him/her. Once the mechanics have been mastered, the first phase can be practiced “full speed”, however, the second phase must always be done slowly.

QUESTIONS?

Ten Fatal Errors

■The Ten Fatal Errors That Have Killed Experienced Lawmen
Attitude

■If you fail to keep your mind on the job while on patrol, or carry home problems into the field, you will start to make errors. It can cost you or other fellow officers their lives.

Tombstone Courage

■No one doubts that you are all man (or woman), but in any situation where time allows, wait for back-up. There are few instances where alone and unaided you should try and make a dangerous apprehension.

Not Enough Rest

■To do your job you must be alert. Being sleepy or asleep on the job is not only against regulations, but you endanger yourself, the community and all your fellow officers.

Taking A Bad Position

■Never allow the subject you are questioning or about to stop get in a better position than you. There is no such thing as a routine stop or call

Danger Signs

■In time you will recognize the “danger signs”. Know your post, your community and watch for what is “out of place”.

Failure To Watch Hands Of The Suspect

■Is he or she reaching for a weapon or getting ready to strike you?

Relaxing To Soon

■The “rut” of false alarms that are accidentally set off. Walking in and asking if the place is being held up. Observe the activity. Never take any call as a routine call or just another false alarm.

Improper Use or Not Using Handcuffs

■Once you have made an arrest, handcuff the prisoner properly. Check to see if the hands that can kill you are safely secured.

■Six Steps to handcuffing

■Immobilize

■Control

■Handcuff

■Search

■Monitor

■Transport

No Search or Poor Search

■There are so many places to hide weapons. Your failure to search is a crime against fellow officers. Many criminals carry SEVERAL weapons and are able and prepared to use them against you.

Dirty or Inoperative Weapon

■Is your weapon clean? Is your weapon working properly? Will your weapon fire? What about ammo? When did you last practice firing your weapon in a combat scenario? Why carry a firearm you know nothing about?

Which of the Ten Fatal Errors Will You Perform?

Which of the Ten Fatal Errors Will Get You Killed?

-A police officer may use force dangerous to human life to make a lawful arrest for committing or attempting to commit a felony, whenever he or she reasonably believes that such force is necessary to effect the arrest and that the person to be arrested is aware that a peace officer is attempting to arrest him or her.

U.S. Supreme Court

Tennessee v. Garner, 471 U.S. 105 S Ct. (1985)

■ This United States Supreme Court decision, dealing directly with the issue of deadly force by law enforcement officers, ruled on the following as appropriate force to prevent escape of a fleeing felon:

■ Deadly force must be necessary to prevent escape

■ The officer must have probable cause to believe that the suspect poses a significant threat of death or serious bodily harm to the officer or others.

■ The officer must warn the suspect of an intention to use deadly force, if feasible.

Providence Police Department Use of Force Continuum

■ Physical presence of police officer (s)

■ Verbal persuasion/warnings/commands

■ Hands-on techniques/control holds

■ Oleoresin Capsicum Aerosol Spray (OC)/Baton

■ Less-Lethal Munitions (LLMs)/Conducted Electrical Weapons (CEWs)

■ Deadly (Lethal) force

PHYSICAL PRESENCE of a Police Officer

■ Open Stance – Natural Stance

■ Ready Stance –

■ Defensive Stance – Center is lower to the ground, hands are in a high defensive position.

VERBAL PERSUASION/ WARNINGS/COMMANDS

■ Search Talk – Normal conversational tone

■ Persuasion – Asking subject to comply with your commands

■ Light Control – Ordering subject to comply to your commands

■ Heavy Control – Ordering the subject with loud direct commands. Giving warning

HANDS-on-TECHNIQUES/CONTROL HOLDS

■ Escort Holds – Guide or assist

■ Pain / Pressure Compliance – Pressure points

■ Passive Counter Measures – Come-alongs, take down, joint locks

■ Pepper-Spray – Department issued

■ Active Counter Measures – Strikes (no weapons, includes feet)

OLEORESIN Capsicum aerosol Spray (OC) baton

- Verbal Warning
- Hand on impact tool (OC)
- Present impact tool (OC)
- Load Impact tool
- Feint with impact tool
- Use of impact tool (OC)

LESS-LETHAL MUNITIONS (LLM) CONDUCTED ELECTRICAL WEAPONS (CEWs)

- Verbal Warning
- Display Less-Lethal
- Aim Less-Lethal
- Deploy Less-Lethal

DEADLY (Lethal) FORCE

- Verbal Warning
- Hand on Firearm
- Draw Firearm
- Aim Firearm
- Shoot Firearm

Three conditions for use of deadly force by officer

- Intent
- Weapon
- Delivery System

Body Alarm Reactions

- The following list of physical changes occurs to your body when confronted with stressful and or emergency situations. Your mind and body will choose one of two different responses...

Fight or Flight.

Caveman Terms

- Fight – Club to death your opponent.
- Flight – Run like hell

Law Enforcement Terms

- **Fight** – (first, what is a fight?) To make a decision on what form or level of force would be appropriate to effectively de-escalate, control and or subdue a suspect(s) and do so with only the necessary and reasonable amount of force allowed by law.

Law Enforcement Terms

- **Flight** – To seek better ground.

Not to be confused with a retreat or “retreating”.

- Pulse will increase
- Adrenaline will released
- Blood flows to large muscle groups
- Increase in pain tolerance
- Strength increases
- Trembling starts
- Perception of time may be altered
- Ability to judge size and distance decreases
- Dexterity decreases
- Auditory exclusion
- Reflexive behavior takes over
- Tunnel vision develops
- Creative thought process decreases

Reactionary Gap

- 4 to 6 feet
- Action is faster than reaction
- Once you are in the reactionary gap you have to make a decision to put your hands on the subject.

Color Codes Of Danger

- Condition White:** Unaware, unprepared
- Condition Yellow:** Relaxed alert. Aware of what is going on around you. Scanning.
- Condition Orange:** Specific alert, focused on a potential threat. Thinking of escape routes, cover, weapons and tactics.

Color Codes Of Danger ...

- Condition Red:** Fight mode. Mental trigger has been tripped. Tendency is to revert to conditioned responses.
- Condition Black:** Panic, misdirected frenzy, paralysis.

Principles Of Personal Defense

- Certain standards of conduct are sometime necessary for personal defense. Each of the following can help an individual to overcome an aggressor.
- Alertness – Be alert at all times.
- Decisiveness – Be determined to finish your goal.
- Aggressiveness – Be assertive. Stick to your plan.
- Speed – Action is quicker than reaction.
- Coolness – Stress will suppress your thought process.

MORE.....

- Ruthlessness – Compassion can wait until your aggressor submits to your orders or techniques.
- Surprise – Turn your reaction to action.

- Address Safety Rules

