El Centro Police Department DEFENSIVE TACTICS/OFFICER SAFETY Course Control # 3620-21035-19 Expanded Course Outline Revised 12/09/2019

Purpose

Students will be able demonstrate their knowledge of their individual department's Use of Force policies. They will be able to demonstrate their knowledge of the importance of physical and mental conditioning as it relates to use of force. Students will demonstrate an understanding of the importance of the principle of escalation and de-escalation of use of force tactics. Students will understand the importance of Verbal Commands and Tactical communications techniques to gain suspect compliance.

I.	Registration and Orientation A. Instruction, Registration and Orientation B. Course Objectives/Overview, Exercises, Evaluation/Testing	III(b)
II.	Safety Orientation and Warm-up A. Review of Safety Policies and injury precautions B. Students will participate in warm-up/stretching exercises	III(a)
111.	 Use of Force Lecture and Legal Issues A. Lecture on the following: Force Options, Escalation and De-Escalation Visual Presence Verbal commands Firm grip or gesture Pain Compliance Impact Weapons, Carotid Restraint, OC, etc. Lethal techniques Consequences of Unreasonable Force Consequences of Excessive Force Consequences of Insufficient Force Reasonable Force Standard Graham v. Connor Tennessee v. Garner Forrester v. San Diego Long Beach v. Long Beach POA 	III(g,j)
	a. Four circumstances where Peace Officers may use force 5. Levels of Awareness a. White = relaxed frame of mind b. Yellow = general awareness, minimum level of awareness uniform c. Orange = specific awareness	III(h)

d. Red = fight or flight

- B. Six Considerations Prior to Contact
 - 1. Hands
 - 2. Weapons
 - 3. Associates
 - 4. Terrain
 - 5. Escape Routes
 - 6. Cover/Concealment
- C. Tactical Communications
 - 1. Verbal commands are used in conjunction with other force options to gain compliance
 - 2. Verbal commands are used so the suspect knows what is expected of them
 - 3. The use of verbal commands must be documented in the incident report.
 - a. What verbal commands were used and what was the suspect's response.

IV. Stances, Movements, Falling Techniques & Position of Advantage

A. Explanation, demonstration and performance of the following:

- 1. Interview Position
- 2. Self Defense Position
- 3. Forward/Rear shuffle
- 4. Pivots: Normal, Shuffle, Progressive
- 5. Falls: Front, Back, Side

V. Searching Philosophy and Cursory Search Techniques III(c,d,f)

A. Explanation, demonstration and performance of the following:

- 1. Justification to search (consent, reasonable suspicion, probable cause)
 - 2. Control the suspect's hands
 - 3. Communicate with the suspect (reason for the search, ask for the location of contraband
 - 4. Search for accessible weapons
 - 5. Plan for suspect resistance and finding a weapon

VI. Takedowns

A. Explanation, demonstration and performance of the following:

1. When to take suspects to the ground

- a. Violent resistance
- b. Escape attempt
- c. Possession of a weapon

B. – F. Redacted

G. First Aid

- a. Suspect injured, wounds, fractures
- b. Officer's injuries
- c. Documentation

VII. Handcuff Lecture and Quick Handcuffing

A. Explanation, demonstration and performance of the following:

lll(d, f, g, h, k)

III(d, e, f, k)

Page 2 of 5

III(i)

- 1. The importance of documenting and checking for tightness and doublelocking
 - a. Reduce suspect injury
 - b. Agency liability
- 2. Special circumstances
 - a. Pregnant females
 - b. Amputees
 - c. Suspect injuries
- 3. Suspects complaints of pain must be documented
- 4. Pros and cons of quick handcuffing
- 5. Quick handcuffing
 - a. Handcuffs set in non-gun hand
 - b. Suspect's hands positioned back to back
 - c. Handcuffs applied, left handcuff/left wrist, right handcuff/right wrist
 - d. Check for tightness and double lock
 - f. Officer communicates with the suspect to maintain compliance
- 6. First Aid
 - a. Suspect injured, wounds, fractures
 - b. Officer's injuries
 - c. Documentation

VIII. Introduction to Control Holds

A. Explanation, demonstration and performance of the following:

- 1. Twist-lock
 - a. Cursory search position
 - b. Thorough search for readily accessible weapons
 - c. Appropriate reaction to discovering a weapon or suspect resistance
 - d. Effective twist-lock hold
 - e. Effective application of handcuffs while maintaining pain compliance
 - f. Handcuffs checked for tightness and double locked
 - g. If justified, search incident to arrest
 - h. Officer communicates with the suspect to maintain compliance
- 2. Rear wrist-lock
 - a. Cursory search position
 - b. Thorough search for readily accessible weapons
 - c. Appropriate reaction to discovering a weapon or suspect resistance
 - d. Effective rear wrist-lock hold
 - e. Effective application of handcuffs while maintaining pain compliance
 - f. Handcuffs checked for tightness and double locked
 - g. If justified, search incident to arrest
 - h. Officer communicates with the suspect to maintain compliance

IX. Standing Modified Search and Handcuff

A. Explanation, demonstration and performance of the following:

<mark>1. – 5. Redacted</mark>

- 6. Check for tightness and double lock the handcuffs
- 7. If appropriate, search incident to arrest

lll(d, e, f, k)

III(c, d, e, f,)

	8. Constant communication with the suspect to maintain compliant	ce
Х.	 Kneeling Search and Handcuff A. Explanation, demonstration and performance of the following: <u>1. – 9. Redacted</u> 10. Constant communication with the suspect to maintain compliance 	lll(d, e, f, k) ce
XI.	 Prone Search and Handcuff A. Explanation, demonstration and performance of the following: <u>1. – 10. Redacted</u> 11. Constant communication with the suspect to maintain control an motivate the suspect to comply 	III(d, e, f, k) d to
XII.	Overcoming Resistance to Searching Positions A. Explanation, demonstration and performance of the following: Redacted	lll(d, e, f, k)
XIII.	 Ground Tactics A. Explanation, demonstration and performance of the following: Sprawl Guard Positions Mount Positions Escape from the mounted positions Escape from the guard positions 	lll(d,g,)
XIV.	Personal Body Weapons Introduction A. Explanation, demonstration and performance of the following: <u>1. – 4. Redacted</u>	lll(g,i)
XV.	 Classroom, Carotid Restraint Lecture and Quiz A. Lecture on the following: Hazards of the Carotid Restraint (choke versus Carotid Restraint Frontal pressure Vagus nerve stimulation Time frames Age of the suspect Techniques to minimize the hazards of the Carotid Restraint Department Policy Officer justification to apply the Carotid Restraint Required medical clearance Documentation Suspect first aid and monitoring 	III(n, b, k) nt)
XVI.	Carotid Restraint A. Explanation, demonstration and performance of the following: <u>1. – 4. Redacted</u> 5. Officer handcuffs the suspect	lll(n)

	 Officer checks suspects vital signs and for other injuries Officer places suspect into a recovery position If appropriate, officer searches incident to arrest Officer monitors the suspect During classroom practice, no pressure is applied to student's 	s necks
XVII.	Carotid Restraint Escape A. Explanation, demonstration and performance of the following: Redacted	lll(n)
XVIII.	Handgun Retentions A. Explanation, demonstration and performance of the following: Redacted	lll(m)
XIX.	Handgun Takeaways A. Explanation, demonstration and performance of the following: Redacted	lll(m)
XX.	Long Gun Takeaways A. Explanation, demonstration and performance of the following: Redacted	lll(m)
XXI.	Personal Body Weapons A. Explanation, demonstration and performance of the following: Redacted	
XXII.	Impact Weapons: Straight Baton, Collapsible Baton, Side-handle B A. Overview of course and explain which techniques will be tested Redacted	aton III(a,k,l)
XXIII.	Student Skills Testing A. Explanation, demonstration and performance of the following: Redacted	III(b)