

INTERVENTION OPTIONS

MODE

PURPOSE

A. Presence

1. Open Stance
2. Ready Stance
3. Defensive Stance

To present a visible display of authority

B. Dialogue

1. Search Talk
2. Persuasion
3. Light Control Talk
4. Heavy Control Talk

To verbally persuade

C. Control Alternatives

1. Escort Holds

- Blanket the Arm
- Escort Position

To overcome passive resistance, active resistance, or their threats

To safely initiate physical contact

2. Compliance Holds

- Come Along
- Pressure Points
- Mandibular Angle
- Hypoglossal

To overcome passive resistance

3. Control Devices(OC/ECD)

- Oleoresin Capsicum
- Electronic Control Devices

To overcome active resistance or it's threat

4. Passive Countermeasures

- Secure the Head
- Hug Yourself
- Lower Your Center
- Pull in-Push Down

To Decentralize

D. Protective Alternatives

To overcome continued resistance, assaultive behavior, or their threats

1. Active Countermeasures

- Vertical Stuns
- Focused Strikes
- Reaction Hand Strike
- Reaction Forearm Strike
- Strong Hand Strike
- Strong Forearm Strike
- Reaction Front Kick
- Reaction Knee Strike
- Strong Angle Knee Strike
- Strong Angle Kick

To create dysfunction

2. Incapacitating Technique

- Diffused Strike from the front
- Diffused Strike from the rear

To cause immediate temporary cessation of violent behavior

3. Intermediate Weapons

- Baton
- Baton Jab
- Baton Jab-Multiple Strikes
- Angle Strike
- Angle-Cross Strike
- Multiple/Overload Strikes
- 40mm/12g Impact Munitions

To impede

E. Deadly Force

To stop the threat



REACT

- Request Cooperation
- Explain Reason
- Allow Choice
- Check Decision (Is there anything I can say to?)
- Take Action

DONE

- Danger
- Overriding Concern
- No Progress
- Escape

Passive Resistance: Non-threatening and non-complaint behavior

Active Resistance: Behavior which physically counteracts an officers control efforts and which creates risk of bodily harm to the officer, subject and/or other person.

Continued Resistance: Maintaining a level of counteractive behavior that is not controlled by an officers current efforts.

Fighting Rules:

- Be effective from the beginning.
- Never spar with anyone.
- Hit as hard as you can.
- Attempt to create a dysfunction.
- Get the confrontation over quickly.

Assaultive Behavior: Direct actions or conduct that generate bodily harm

Deadly Force Definition: The intentional use of a firearm or other instrument, the use of which would result in a high probability of death or great bodily harm.

Deadly Force Justification: Behavior which has caused or imminently threatens to cause death or great bodily harm to you or another person or persons.

Great Bodily Harm: Bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death or which causes serious permanent disfigurement, or which causes a permanent or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ or other serious bodily injury.

Target Requirements:

- **Acquisition:** The process of locating your adversary.
- **Identification:** The process of recognizing the subject as the adversary placing you/others in "Imminent Danger".
- **Isolation:** The process of separating the subject from innocent persons.

Imminent Threat Criteria/Attack Theory:

Imminent means "About to Happen" Suspect displays:

- Weapon
- Intent
- Delivery System

Greater Danger Exception: Exception to Isolation Rule.

Preclusion: The elimination of all other reasonable alternatives.

FOLLOW-THROUGH CONSIDERATIONS

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| A. Stabilize | Application of restraints, if necessary |
| B. Monitor/Debrief | |
| C. Search | If appropriate |
| D. Escort | If necessary |
| E. Transport | If necessary |
| F. Turn-Over/Release | Removal of restraints, if necessary |

STABILIZE

- Presence stabilization
- Verbal stabilization
- Standing stabilization
- Wall stabilization
- Ground stabilization
- Special restraints

Monitor/Debrief

- Calm self and partner
- Calm subject
- Provide initial medical assessment
- Reassure the subject
- Rebuild subjects self esteem

Defensive and Arrest Tactics (DAAT): A system of verbalization skills coupled with physical alternatives.

DAAT Concepts:

- Control is a perception based on an officer's training, experience and the fact situation.
- Control is not a 50/50 proposition.
- Proper police action balances safety and efficiency.

DAAT Rules:

- No officers are injured.
- No suspects are injured needlessly.
- No one is accepted/detained or released improperly.

Safety Priorities:

- You.
- Fellow Officers.
- Civilians.
- Criminals.

When Can Officers Use Force?

- To achieve and maintain control of resistive subjects.
- To detain persons reasonably suspected of criminal behavior.
- To make lawful arrests.
- In defense of self or others.
- To prevent escapes.

Key Rules for Use of Force:

- The purpose is control.
- You can always disengage and/or escalate.
- Escalation does not need to follow step by step through options.
- Once control is achieved, you must reduce the level of force to that needed to maintain control.
- You must always maintain a position of advantage.

Categories of Force:

- A trained technique.
- A dynamic application of a trained technique.
- Not trained by justified under the circumstances.

INCIDENT RESPONSE (RESPOND)

REPORT

- Become aware
- Plan response
- Arrive/Assess
- Alarm/Inform

EVALUATE

- Look for Dangers
- Determine back up needs
- Enter when appropriate/tactically sound

STABILIZE

- Subject/s
- Scene

PRESERVE

- Life
 - Conduct an initial medical assessment
 - Treat to level of training
 - Continue to monitor subject
- Evidence

ORGANIZE

- Coordinate additional responding units (if necessary)
- Communicate with dispatch and others
- Organize the collection of evidence (if appropriate)

NORMALIZE

- Provide for long term monitoring (as appropriate)
- Restore scene to normal
- Return radio communications to normal

DOCUMENT/DEBRIEF

- Debrief self, others, subjects
- Document incident appropriately

DISTURBANCE RESOLUTION

1. APPROACH CONSIDERATIONS

A. Decision-Making

- Justification
- Desirability

B. Tactical Deployment

- Control of Distance
- Relative Positioning
- Relative Positioning with Multiple Subjects
- Team Tactics

C. Tactical Evaluation

- Threat Assessment Opportunities

- Officer/Subject Factors

- Special Circumstances

- Level/Stage/Degree of Stabilization

2. INTERVENTION OPTIONS

3. FOLLOW THROUGH CONSIDERATIONS

CONTROL OF DISTANCE

- Public >12 ft
- Social 4-12 ft
- Personal 1.5-4 ft
- Intimate 0-1.5 ft

THREAT ASSESSMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- Resistive Tension (Level of agitation in a person's body)
- Early Warning Signs
- Pre-attack Postures
- Indications of mental illness, emotional disturbance, or medically significant behavior
- Weapon Control Factors

OFFICER/SUBJECT FACTORS

- Age
- Size
- Relative Strength
- Skill Level

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Factors or situation that may justify rapid escalation of force or selection of higher force options

- Reasonable perception of threat
- Special knowledge of subject
- Sudden assault
- Subject's ability to escalate force rapidly
- Your physical positioning
- Injury or exhaustion
- Equipment or training
- Availability of backup
- Other special circumstances

LEVEL/STAGE/DEGREE OF STABILIZATION

- Presence stabilization
- Verbal stabilization
- Standing stabilization
- Wall stabilization
- Ground stabilization
- Special restraints

Positioning



EARLY WARNING SIGNS

Signals or certain behaviors provided by the subject that are often associated with a high level of danger to officers

- Conspicuously ignoring
- Excessive emotional attention
- Exaggerated movement
- Ceases all movement
- Known violent behavior

PRE-ATTACK POSTURES

Behaviors that may indicate imminent danger of physical assault

- Boxer Stance
- Shoulder Shift
- Hand set
- Target Glance
- Thousand Yard Stare