2011 City Works
Defensive Tactics
Defensive Tactics

- Fort Collins Police Services has a responsibility to train Officers to defend themselves and others and safely take people into custody.
- Police actions are reactive based on a suspects actions.
- Utilize the least amount of force necessary to control any given situation.
## Current Instructors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program Coordinator</td>
<td>Joel Tower</td>
<td>Sgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Instructor</td>
<td>Kent Robinson</td>
<td>Sgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Instructor</td>
<td>Al Brown</td>
<td>Patrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Instructor</td>
<td>Kelly Weaver</td>
<td>Patrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Instructor</td>
<td>Jerrod Hardy</td>
<td>Detective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Instructor</td>
<td>Frank Barrett</td>
<td>Patrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Instructor</td>
<td>Jackie Pearson</td>
<td>Sgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Instructor</td>
<td>David Kaes</td>
<td>Patrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Instructor</td>
<td>Laura Lunsford</td>
<td>Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Instructor</td>
<td>Gary Trujillo</td>
<td>Detective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Instructor</td>
<td>Siobhan Jungmeyer</td>
<td>Detective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Instructor</td>
<td>Jason Jungmeyer</td>
<td>Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Instructor</td>
<td>Alyia Gasca</td>
<td>Patrol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DT training at FCPS

- POST Academy
  - 80 hours (PPCT, KOGA)
- 80 hours mini academy
  - KOGA, PPCT, ASP, martial arts
  - FTO three-four hour sessions/scenarios
- 12 hours in service yearly
  - Rotating skills
  - Skills list
- 184 hours the first year
Why Defensive Tactics

- Safety of community
  - Tactics
  - Weapon systems
  - Mental conditioning
  - Used daily
- Protection of Officer
  - Mental conditioning
  - Personal weapons
  - Intermediate weapons
  - Lethal force
  - Legal justification of the use of force
WHY?

- Safely take suspect into custody
  - Verbal commands
  - Minimize injury potential
  - Reactive
  - Level above threat
- Use of Force
  - Paradigm
  - Continuum
- Understand WHY
Color Code of Awareness

- **White** = unaware
- **Yellow** = relaxed state of awareness
- **Orange** = heightened state of awareness
- **Red** = action
- **Black** = panic, no action, shut down
AWARENESS

- Awareness vs. paranoia
  - (be prepared video)

- Where do you want to be?
- What color is appropriate?
Paranoia

- a tendency on the part of an individual or group toward excessive or irrational suspiciousness and distrustfulness of others.
Awareness

- Having knowledge and/or intelligence
We want to be AWARE

pick the color based on the circumstances
Self Defense

- Understand the Officer is defensive.
- Understand “control” as it relates to the use of force paradigm.
- Understand liabilities and obligations in the use of force paradigm.
- Awareness, distance, balance, position.
- Hands will kill you
- Increased confidence provides increased resolution.
- Recognize the various levels of control and appropriate application
- Safely and tactically recover from being pushed and/or knocked down.
- Pivots for maintaining balance, leverage and control.
- Defense against punches, kicks, pushes, pulls, and control the Officer, the suspect and situation.
- Perform weapon retention.
- Demonstrate the ability to disarm and control an armed suspect.
Elements of Self Defense

- **Control**
  - Standing, kneeling, prone

- **Methods to gain control**
  - Distractions
  - Pain compliance
  - Momentum
  - Leverage

- **Force (offered by the suspect)**
  - Projected
  - Containing
Arrest Control

- Apply their understanding of the defensive role of a Police Officer.
- Apply the definitions of control as it relates to the use of force paradigm.
- Relate their abilities and obligations as they apply to the use of force and control in law enforcement.
- Be aware of hazards when approaching suspects.
- Be in the position that offers the greatest level of advantage, control and safety.
- Focus on the positive resolution of the problem and their confidence in their abilities.
- Apply a systematic searching and cuffing technique while maintaining control.
- Recognize and understand the different degrees of control they may exert over the suspect to safely search and cuff.
- Counter escape attempts while attempting to control the suspect.
- Appropriate response to actions of the suspect during a search and cuff, weapon find, resistance.
Elements of Arrest Control

Control consists of:

a. Complying control where an individual complies with verbal directions of the Officer.
b. Physical control where the Officer has physical contact and uses specific techniques to obtain control.
c. Self control is the control you have over yourself to avoid unnecessary force and the lawful and proper use of your authority.

Awareness:

a. Legal justification for your actions.
b. Of the potential situation before entering.
c. Know what you are going to do before you do it.
Arrest Control Techniques

- **Twist lock**
  - Commonly used for low profile control.
  - Officers maintain control of only hand while searching/handcuffing.

- **Standing**
  - Most commonly used for search and cuff.
  - Subject remain standing with hands behind head.

- **Kneeling**
  - Used when a higher level of control over the suspect is needed.
  - Subject is ordered on their knees before approach.

- **Prone**
  - Highest level of control of the subject due to greater threat potential.
  - Suspect is ordered to lie down on their stomach before approach.
  - Subject is handcuffed while lying on the ground.
Why use one over the other?

- The number of subjects involved
- The size of the subject
- The physical and/or mental limitations of the subject
- The location of the contact
- The time of the contact, day vs. night
- The subjects past criminal record
- The type of offense
- The subjects level of cooperation
- Disparities as well as the Officer’s learned instincts.
Baton

- Apply and understand the Police Officer’s defensive role.
- Describe the nomenclature of the batons.
- Understand the use of the baton and where it fits on the use of force paradigm.
- Describe primary striking areas vs. lethal striking areas and why.
- Appropriately apply the theory of escalation and de-escalation of force.
- Demonstrate proficient baton techniques.
- Understand why the Police batons are applicable and appropriate intermediate weapons for Officers.
Baton considerations

- The size of the subject.
- The number of subjects.
- The need for immediate control due to tactical considerations.
- Always strike with the blade edge of the hand.
- Keep the baton between you and the subject.
- Target primary striking areas.
  - Center of mass of the offending appendage.
- Avoid lethal target areas.
  - Head, neck, throat, joints, groin, spine, kidneys.
Hobble

- Uses for Hobble?
- Proper application.
- Information about sudden custody death syndrome.
- Help reduce injury to suspect, Officer and citizens.
Pepper Spray

- Familiarize the Officer with the various types of intermediate weapons. (Oleo resin capsicum)
  - History, effects, pros/cons, acceptable applications, care for exposed individuals
- Understand civilian chemical agents.
- Understand FCPS issued pepper spray.
- Demonstrate and apply pepper spray safely.
- Respond to potential ineffectiveness of OC.
- Recognize and handle the psychological and physiological effects of pepper spray.
- Identify medical concerns and supervise cleanup.
Tools in the toolbox

- **Presence** = uniform, badge, belt, etc.
- **Voice** = clear concise, witnesses
- **Personnel weapons** = hands, knees, legs
- **Equipment** = oleoresin capsicum, ASP, straight baton, firearms, vehicle
- **Lethal weapon**
Basic skills

- Mental preparedness
- Physical fitness
- Personnel weapons
  - Distractions
  - Palm heal strikes
  - Straight strikes
  - Knee strikes
  - Angle kicks
Basic skills

- Intermediate weapons
  - Impact weapons
  - Oleoresin capsicum
    - Personal carrier, pepperball, M9, mega devastator
Questions

DRILLS
Interview stance
Pivots
Personal weapons
Escapes
Twist Lock
Standing
Kneeling Prone
Baton strikes
OC