



2021 Advanced Officer Training Plan

- PSP Firearms (4 HOURS)
 - Course outline
- PSP Arrest & Control (4 HOUR)
 - Course outline
- POST Bias and Racial Profiling Multimedia Course (2 HOUR)
 - <https://post.ca.gov/POST-Multimedia-Products>
- Title 15 Jail Holding Facility Training (8 HOURS)
 - Course Outline
- Use of Force/De-Escalation (5 HOURS)
 - Course presentation
- Less Lethal Systems (5 HOURS)
 - Course outline
- TASER 7 Certification (3 HOURS)
 - TASER 7 Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW) User Version V21
 - <https://www.axon.com/training-resources>
- Patrol Tactics: Hot Stops & Officer/Citizen Rescues (5.5 HOURS)
 - Course outline
- Pursuit Policy – POST Learning Portal (2 HOURS)
 - Course outline

OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Firearms PSP

CCN# 2030-29501-20 (4 hours)

Revision: 03/2021

Course Purpose

This course is designed to refresh officers in the use and handling of firearms. The course includes a review of department procedures, legal considerations, manipulative skills, demonstration of proficiency, as well a review of communication tactics in a variety of environments.

I. **Registration, introduction, and safety**

I (c)

A. Student registration:

1. Complete POST course roster.
2. Verify POST ID numbers.

B. Introduction:

1. The purpose of this training.
 - a. To provide biennial firearms skills refresher training as mandated by POST.
 - b. To meet the minimum requirements outlined in POST Commission Procedure D-2.
2. Training sequence.
 - a. Classroom – review use of force law and department policy.
 - b. Classroom – review current LEOKA data.
 - c. Department firearms range – live-fire training drills.
 - d. Department firearms range – live-fire testing.
 - e. Department firearms range – live-fire scenario-based exercises.

C. Safety:

1. Identify the safety-related roles and responsibilities of each instructor.
2. Review range safety rules.
3. Review emergency procedures for non-life-threatening injury.
4. Review emergency procedures for life-threatening injury.
5. Review safety procedures for live-fire testing.
6. Review safety procedures for live-fire scenario-based exercises.
4. Provide standardized safety brief (before live-fire exercises).

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II. Use of force law and policy

I (h, i, & j)

Learning Objective #1: Provided with a presentation on the updated legislative content of Penal Code §835a, the moral obligations fundamental to a law enforcement officer's use of force, and the department's use of force policy, the student will answer topic-specific questions on the legal use of force with a minimum performance standard of 100%.

A. The 4th amendment to the U.S. Constitution:

1. Prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures.
2. Every arrest or detention is a 4th Amendment seizure.
3. Some degree of force is always used to effect the seizure of a person.

B. Graham v. Connor:

1. 1989 SCOTUS decision out of which the 4th Amendment standard of objective reasonableness was born.
2. The reasonable officer standard.
3. The Graham factors and the totality of circumstances.
4. Hindsight not relevant to the analysis of reasonableness.

C. PC §835a:

1. Amended in 2019 via AB 392.
2. Definition – deadly force.
3. Definition – imminent threat.
4. Definition – totality of circumstances.
5. Objective reasonableness standard is codified in the law.
6. A peace officer may use reasonable force to effect an arrest, prevent escape, or overcome resistance.
7. De-escalation shall be used when feasible.
8. Officers may use deadly force in defense of self or others if faced with an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
9. The duty to warn.

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10. Deadly force shall not be used against a person posing a danger only to themselves.

11. No duty to retreat in the face of resistance to an arrest or detention.

12. Retreating does not include tactical repositioning or de-escalation.

D. Department use of force (UOF) policy:

1. Chapter-2 of the department's consolidated use of force policy.
2. Includes all the legal mandates of PC §835a and Gov. Code §7286.
3. Objective reasonableness is codified in policy.
4. Force must be reasonable in its application and proportional to the circumstances.

E. Department UOF policy – factors used to determine reasonableness:

1. Graham factors.
2. Officer / subject factors.
3. Factors incorporated from the 9th Circuit Court.

F. Department UOF policy – an officer may use reasonable force to:

1. Resist and neutralize an attack upon the officer or other person.
2. Overcome and neutralize resistance to an arrest.
3. Overcome and neutralize efforts of a person in custody to escape.
4. Stop someone from committing an unlawful act.
5. Gain compliance with the lawful orders or directive of a peace officer.

G. Department UOF policy – authorized force includes:

1. Physical restraint.
2. Physical holds that inflict transitory pain.
3. Personal impact weapons.
4. Chemical agents.
5. Baton.
6. Police canine.
7. Conducted energy weapon.
8. Kinetic energy projectile delivery devices.

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9. The WRAP restraint system.
 10. Firearm.
 11. Any other resource or tool authorized by the department.
- H. Department UOF policy – prohibited force:
1. Any other technique that applies pressure against the trachea or windpipe.
 2. The carotid restraint or any similar technique.
 3. Any force used for the purpose of punishment.
 4. Force used for the purpose of eliciting a confession.
 5. Force that exceeds the level required to accomplish the purpose for which it is approved.
 6. Force used to accomplish a purpose beyond the authority of the involved member.
- I. Department UOF policy – Duty to provide medical care:
1. Medical assistance shall be provided as soon as practical and safe.
 2. Care shall be provided for visible injuries, complaints of injury, or anytime a subject has been rendered unconscious.
 3. Officers should continuously monitor anyone exhibiting signs of physical distress.
 4. Officers will provide medical care to the level of their training until relieved by trained medical first responders.
 5. Refusal of medical care by any subject in custody shall be fully documented.
- J. Department UOF policy – duty to intervene / duty to report misconduct:
1. Moral obligation to prevent / stop the unlawful or prohibited actions of your fellow officers.
 2. Policy - duty to intervene.
 3. Policy – duty to report misconduct.
 4. Policy – reporting procedures.

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5. Policy – supervisor responsibilities.
- K. Department deadly force policy – officers are permitted to use deadly force:
1. To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to themselves or another person.
 2. To apprehend a fleeing dangerous suspect who poses an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm to the officer or another person.
 3. A dangerous suspect is one who has already committed a violent felony involving the threatened or actual infliction of death or SBI.
 4. Duty to warn.
 5. Officers are prohibited from using deadly force against persons who threatening only themselves.
- L. Authority to draw and display firearms:
1. Officers are permitted to draw / display a firearm only in those circumstances where it is objectively reasonable to do so.
 2. Pointing a firearm at a person is an application of constructive force governed by the same standard of objective reasonableness as all other applications of force.
 3. An officer shall holster / or re-orient the muzzle of his or her firearm when the threat has been neutralized.
- M. Unholstering the firearm when in physical contact:
1. Avoid unless deadly force is authorized.
- N. Warning shots are generally prohibited unless:
1. There is a defined target.
 2. The use of deadly force is authorized.
 3. The warning shot will not pose substantial risk of death or SBI to the officer or others.
 4. The officer reasonably believes the warning shot will reduce the likelihood deadly force will have to be used.

III. **Marksmanship fundamentals review**

I (b, d, e & f, & i)

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Learning Objective #2: Provided with a review of the shooting platform (base, index, and firing grip) a live-fire range, and training ammunition, the student will demonstrate a minimum performance standard of 80% on a 20-round static live-fire marksmanship skills test.

A. The shooting platform:

1. Base.
2. Index.
3. Firing grip.
4. Dry-fire demonstration and practice.

B. Sight alignment & sight picture:

1. The relationship between the weapon's sights and the target.
2. An acceptable sight picture depends on target-size and distance.
3. See what you need to see before you shoot.
4. Dry-fire demonstration and practice.

C. Trigger control:

1. Purpose – keeping the sights on target as the shot is fired.
2. Isolate the trigger finger from the primary hand grip.
3. Trigger finger – positioned to pull the trigger straight back.
4. Avoid pinning the trigger between shots.
5. Dry-fire demonstration and practice.

D. Weapon malfunctions:

1. Immediate action – weapon fails to fire.
 - a. Potential causes.
 - b. Response – tap, roll, rack, and assess.
2. Remedial action – weapon still fails to fire after immediate action.
 - a. Potential causes.
 - b. Response – lock, clear, cycle, reload, and assess.
 - c. Technique variations.
3. Dry-fire demonstration and practice - immediate action.

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4. Dry-fire demonstration and practice – remedial action.

E. Live-fire drills:

1. The 5-shot cold drill:

- a. Purpose – assess the student's baseline level of performance.
- b. Sequence – on signal, draw, obtain acceptable sight picture, and fire 5-shots into 6-inch circle target.
- c. Distance – 5-yards.
- d. Starting position – holstered with hands above waist (off pistol).
- e. Repetitions – 1.
- f. Performance standard –3.5-seconds w/ no misses.

2. 1-shot drill from the holster:

- a. Purpose – assess the student's ability to execute an efficient draw-stroke and place 1-shot center-mass in 2-seconds or less.
- b. Sequence – on signal, draw, obtain acceptable sight picture, and fire 1-shot into 6-inch circle target.
- c. Distance – 5-yards.
- d. Starting position – holstered with hands above waist.
- e. Repetitions – 10.
- f. Performance standard – 2-seconds or less 80% of reps.

3. Failure to stop drill:

- a. Purpose – assesses the student's abilities in 1) rapid shot placement, 2) target indexing, and 3) precision fire to incapacitate the threat.
- b. Sequence – on signal, draw, fire 2-shots center-mass (8-in. circle), visually index 4-in. circle (head), and fire 1-shot center-mass into 4-in. circle.
- c. Distance – 7-yards.
- d. Starting position – holstered with hands above waist.
- e. Repetitions – 10.

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- f. Performance standard – 4-seconds or less 80% of reps.
4. Reload drill:
- a. Purpose – provides the student with refresher training in proper reloading technique during target engagement.
 - b. Sequence – on signal, draw, fire 5-shots center-mass (8-in. circle), perform speed-reload, and fire 5-shots into target center-mass.
 - c. Distance – 10-yards.
 - d. Starting position – holstered with hands above waist.
 - e. Repetitions – 4
 - f. Performance standard – 15-seconds or less w/ 80% hits center-mass.
5. Standing to kneeling drill:
- a. Purpose - Provides the student with refresher training in the proper technique for transitioning to and working from an alternative shooting position.
 - b. Sequence – On signal, draw while assuming kneeling position, and fire 3-shots into target center-mass (8in. circle).
 - c. Distance – 15-yards.
 - d. Starting position – standing and holstered.
 - e. Repetitions – 4.
 - f. Performance standard – 6-seconds or less w/ 80% of all rounds center-mass.
6. Intermediate distance drill:
- a. Purpose – Provides the student with refresher training on the techniques for effective target engagement at distance.
 - b. Sequence – on signal, draw and fire 2-shots into target center-mass (8-in. circle).
 - c. Distance – 20-yards.

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- d. Starting position – standing and holstered.
 - e. Repetitions – 6.
 - f. Performance standard – 6-seconds or less w/ 80% of all rounds fired center-mass.
7. Static live-fire test:
- a. Purpose – to evaluate the student's marksmanship and weapon handling skills at close and intermediate distances.
 - b. Starting position – holstered (all stages)
 - c. Test standard – 80% of all rounds fired must be center-mass.
 - d. Target – Q-target 8-in. circle and 4-in. circle.
 - e. Stage-1: 20-yds. standing / 3-rounds / 7-sec.
 - f. Stage-2: 15-yds. standing to kneeling / 4-rounds / 6-sec.
 - g. Stage-3: 10-yds. standing / 5-rds.-reload-5-rds. / 12-sec.
 - h. Stage-4: 7-yds. standing / 2-rds. center & 1-rd. head / 4.5-sec

IV. **Stress and marksmanship**

I (b, d, & e)

Learning Objective #3: Provided with instruction on the effects of shooting while experiencing physiological and psychological stress, a live-fire range, and training ammunition, the student will demonstrate a minimum performance standard of 80% on a timed 20-round live-fire marksmanship test that includes intentionally induced physiological and psychological stress.

- A. Stress and its effects on shooting performance:
 - 1. Physiological stress – induced by strenuous physical activity.
 - 2. Psychological stress – induced by the brain's perception of danger
 - 3. Potentially adverse effects on performance.
- B. Mitigating stress:
 - 1. Recognizing stress as it occurs.
 - 2. Physical conditioning.
 - 3. Stress acclimation training.
- C. Live-fire performance testing – induced stress course:

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1. Performance under stress test:
 - a. Purpose – to evaluate the student’s marksmanship and weapon handling when exposed to moderate physiological and psychological stress.
 - b. Holstered while moving.
 - c. Test standard – 80% of all shots fired center-mass in 2.25-min. or less.
 - d. Target – Q-target w/ 8-in. circle and 4-in. circle.
 - e. The test requires the student to be in continuous motion between shooting positions (moving approximately 250-yards).
 - f. Stage-1: 30-yd. run to 20-yd. position - draw & fire 3-rds. center-mass (8-in. circle). Run back to start position.
 - g. Stage-2: 35-yd. run to 15-yd. position – draw while kneeling & fire 4-rds. center-mass (8-in. circle). Run back to start position.
 - h. Stage-3: 40-yd. run to 10-yd. position – draw and fire 5-rds., reload, and fire 5-rds. center-mass (8-in. circle). Run back to start position.
 - i. Stage-4: 43-yd. run to 7-yd. position – draw and fire 2-rds. center-mass (8-in. circle) and 1-rd. center-mass (4-in circle).
This concludes the drill.

VII. Officer / citizen rescue techniques

I (a, b, d, e, g, i, & j)

Learning Objective #4: Provided with instruction on team-based officer/citizen rescue techniques, tactics, and procedures the students will participate in a team-based live-fire scenario as assigned members of an officer/citizen rescue team with a minimum performance standard of 100%.

A. The officer/citizen rescue:

1. Rescue technique method – team approaches victim on foot.
2. Criteria for initiating the rescue.
3. Equipment considerations.

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4. Team formation and role designations.

B. Planning:

1. Leadership – assign a designated team leader.
2. Priority intelligence requirements.
3. Briefing the hasty rescue plan.
4. Contingency planning.
5. Emergency medical care / first aid - what and where provided.
6. Victim carry techniques – with and without litter.
7. Directed (cover) fire – when and how applied.

C. Student performance evaluation criteria:

1. Leadership - decision-making and control.
2. Rescue plan and contingency plan brief.
3. Assignment of role designations.
4. Team movement.
5. Weapon handling.
6. Use of force.
7. Marksmanship.
8. Tactical communication.
9. Victim recovery.
10. Application of emergency medical care.

D. Live-fire scenario:

1. Safety – review standardized range safety brief.
2. Brief scenario & individual team assignments.
3. Scenario execution.
4. Performance debrief.
5. Remediation (if needed).

VIII. **Concluding administrative activities**

A. Training summary:

1. Injury survey.

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2. Course review.
3. Opportunity for questions from the class.

B. Course feedback:

1. Utilize Department course evaluation form.
2. Return completed form to Training Coordinator.

C. Range and firearms maintenance

1. Brass & trash cleanup.
2. Weapon maintenance.
3. Re-set range / secure equipment.



OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT
PSP Arrest and Control
Expanded Course Outline (4 hours)
CCN# 2030-29503-20
REVISION: 07/16/2020

Purpose

The purpose of this training is to provide the law enforcement officer the knowledge, skills and ability to effectively defend themselves and place a combative subject into custody.

I. REGISTRATION AND ORIENTATION

III(b)

1. Introduction, Registration and Orientation
 - a. Students sign in on POST roster
 - b. Verify POST ID numbers
2. Course Objectives/Overview, Exercises, Evaluation/Testing
 - a. Evaluations and Testing protocols
 - b. Review, practice, and drill both baton and suspect take downs
 - c. Review and practice handcuffing and person searches
 - d. Review and practice gun take away techniques
 - e. Discuss and practice De-escalation techniques

II. SAFETY ORIENTATION AND WARM-UP

III(a)

1. Safety plan review and medical emergencies
2. Warm-up & Stretching

III. USE OF FORCE POLICIES AND LEGAL ISSUES

III(g,j)

1. Case Law Update, report documentation and policy
 - a. Tennessee v Garner
 - b. Graham v Connor
 - c. Forrester v San Diego
 - d. Bryan v. MacPherson
 - e. Department Policies



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IV. IMPACT WEAPONS REVIEW

III(f, h, l,)

1. Review of types of strikes, draws and bag drills
 - a. Types of draws
 - b. Types of carries
 - c. Types of strikes
 - d. Strikes practiced on bags

V. Suspect Take Downs

III(d, h, l, j, k)

1. Single Officer
 - a. Types of Arm Bars
 - a. Body parts to body mass
 - b. Arm Control
 - c. Body Control
 - b. Wrist Manipulation
 - a. Grip and Positioning
 - b. From Escort
 - c. From the Grab
 - c. Handcuffed Suspect
 - a. Modified Arm Bar
 - b. Using the Cuff
 - d. Recovery and medical aid for suspect
2. Two Officer
 - a. Unhandcuffed and Handcuffed
 - b. Body Positioning
 - c. Guiding to the ground
 - d. Communication
 - e. Recovery and medical aid for suspect



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**VI. SEARCH TECHNIQUES/CONTROL HOLD/TAKEDOWN/HANDCUFFING,
DE-ESCALATION, VERBAL COMMANDS III (c, e, f, g, h, i, j)**

1. Tactical considerations Department policy
 - a. Officers' positioning relative to suspect
 - b. Proper techniques and commands throughout search and handcuffing
 - c. Use of verbal commands/ command presence
2. Suspect cannot be handcuffed due to injuries:
 - a. First Aid for Suspect's injuries, wounds, fractures
 - b. Special Circumstance (pregnant, missing limbs)
 - c. Complaint of pain should be documented
 - d. Failing to double lock handcuffs can result in injury to suspect and liability to agency
3. Practical Application - Standard Handcuffing - Quadrant Search
 - a. Rear finger lock
 - b. Breaking the suspect down to an off balance stance
 - c. Handcuff/ complete quadrant search
 - d. Safely remove handcuffs
 - e. Contact / cover considerations
4. Practical Application - Felony Prone Handcuffing - Quadrant Search
 - a. Approach, arm snatch and pin shoulder
 - b. Open the palm up and rotate down and to center of back
 - c. Handcuff down and away
 - d. Quadrant search- roll suspect
 - e. Assist in the standing of suspect/DON'T use your back, safely remove handcuffs.
 - f. Use of maximum restraints (WRAP/Cord Cuff)



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VII. **GUN RETENTION/TAKE AWAY DRILL**

III (d, f, g, h, l, m)

1. Prevention of the unsuspected gun grab while standing
 - a. Be cognizant of surroundings in current situation
 - b. Balance and focus (foot positioning, fighting stance)
 - c. React appropriately and **utilize clear verbal commands**
 - d. First Aid for Suspect's injuries, wounds, fractures
 - e. Complaint of pain should be documented
2. Weapon Retention Drill Practical Application
 - a. Frontal Attack (weapon at the ready)
 - b. Side Attack (weapon at the ready)
3. Weapon Take-Away Drill Practical Application
 - a. Frontal Attack (weapon below eye level)
 - b. Front Attack (weapon at or above eye level)
 - c. Rear Attack
 - d. Front Attack with Long Gun
 - e. Rear Attack with Long Gun

VIII. **FORCE OPTIONS DECISION MAKING DRILL** III (b, c, d, e, f, g, h, l, j, k)

1. Learning Activity: To allow officers to practice good force-options decision making skills by using proper technique and **verbal commands**.
 - a. Using the "hood drill" technique the instructor will set up the following scenario: The officer is in foot pursuit of a felony suspect. The suspect is believed to be armed. The area where the officer is standing is the last area the officer had observation of the suspect. The hood is placed over the officer. Once the hood is removed the scenario is "Live".
2. Scenarios: Instructors will set up equipment for the drill. The drill will begin with a student wearing his/her duty belt, a training weapon, training baton, training taser/cartridge and mock OC canister. The student will stand in a designated spot while an instructor describes the scenario. Another instructor will portray the part of a suspect with a pre-determined scenario ending in place. The "suspect" will act in accordance with the pre-determined ending



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and when the student enters the scenario, the suspect will continue his assault. The student will need to determine the correct force option response, apply it, and keep in mind our departments Policy and Procedure regarding Use of Force.

- Officer is attacked by the suspect(s) with open hands only
- Officer is attacked by the suspect(s) with a baton
- Officer is attacked by the suspect(s) with a firearm at close range
- Officer is attacked by the suspect(s) at a distance with firearm

3. Learning Points

- a. Officers must instantaneously identify the threat they face and then exercise the correct force option response to that threat.
- b. Frequently, confrontations occur instantaneously and an officer's response must be rapid.
- c. Officers must recognize that physical altercations are extremely taxing and that fine motor skills frequently disappear quickly when one is engaged in a fight.
- d. Recognizing this condition is paramount to overcoming it and moving beyond the initial phase of exertion and exhaustion.
- e. The will to survive must be paramount in an officer's mind and he/she must do everything possible to ensure that they survive a violent confrontation.
- f. Resources: Training area for 20-25 students & instructors; Duty Belt; Redgun; High Gear suit/Redman suit; training taser, Training batons; Mock OC spray; Training mat; Handcuffs and keys.

IX. **Wrap - Up**

1. Review Department Use of Force P&P handout
2. Complete instructor evaluation forms
3. Final roster review and signatures.

OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Court & Temporary Holding Facility Course

CCN# 2030-30780-19 (8 hours)

Revision: 02/01/2020

Course Purpose

The purpose of this training is to provide the law enforcement officer the knowledge, skills and ability to operate a prisoner holding facility and manage inmates appropriately for their safety and the safety of the law enforcement officer.

Expanded Course Outline

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| A. Welcome & Introduction | <u>15 Mins</u> |
| 1. Greet students | |
| 2. Present instructional goal | |
| a. Discuss relevant issues pertaining to persons in custody | |
| b. Provide training on the operation of a Temporary Holding Facility | |
| c. Meet legislative training mandate (Title 15 §1024) | |
| 3. Provide course overview | |
| a. Eight (8)-hour class | |
| b. POST-certified for Continuing Professional Training (CPT) | |
| 4. Jail Inspections | |
| a. Auditing Agencies and functions | |
| b. Problems Encountered | |
|
 | |
| B. Prisoner Oversight | <u>135 Mins</u> |
| 1. Searches | |
| a. Field Searches | |
| b. Pat Down Searches | |
| c. Strip Searches | |
| d. Cavity Searches | |
| e. Jail Cell Searches | |
| 2. Compulsory Testing/Forced Blood Draws | |
| a. P&P 713.04.01 | |
| b. P&P 713.04.02 Exemptions | |
| 3. Inmate Segregation | |
| a. CCR 1050 & 1027 | |
| b. PC 4021 | |
| 4. Suicide Prevention | |
| 5. Combative Subjects | |
|
 | |
| C. Definitions | <u>60 Mins</u> |
| 1. Identify, list and discuss the definitions pertaining to temporary holding Facility operations | |
| a. Definition Quiz | |
| b. Review | |
|
 | |
| D. Prison/Jail Civil Liability | <u>60 Mins</u> |

1. California Law
 - a. Prisoner defined
 - b. Negligence
 - (i.) Duty
 - (ii.) Breach
 - (iii.) Causation
 - (iv.) Damages
 - c. Immunities
 - (i) Injuries: GC sec. 844.6
 - (ii) Medical Care: GC sec. 845.6
 - d. (iii) Discussion of PC835a, AB392, and SB230
2. Federal Civil Rights Law
 - a. 42 U.S.C. sec. 1983: 4th, 8th and 14th Amendments
 - b. 42 U.S.C. sec. 1985: Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights
 - c. Damages
 - d. Defenses: Qualified Immunity
 - e. Pre/Post Conviction Detainees
 - f. Cruel and Unusual Punishment
 - g. Deliberate Indifference
3. Strip and Body Cavity Searches and Restroom Observation
 - a. Federal Law: cases and scenarios
 - b. California Law: PC secs. 4030 & 4021
4. Use of Force
 - a. California Law: PC sec. 835a
 - b. Federal Law: cases and scenarios

E. Secure and Non-Secure Detention of Minors

60 Mins

1. Minor Defined
 - a. What Classifies a Minor
 - b. W&I 300
 - c. W&I 601
 - d. W&I 602
2. Non-Secure Detention
 - a. Arresting Officer's responsibilities
 - b. Use of handcuffs
3. Secure Detention
 - a. Criteria
 - b. Arresting Officer's responsibilities
 - c. Monitoring minors
 - d. Contact/Communication between minor and adult prisoners
4. Required Forms
 - a. Non-Secure Detention Log
 - b. Secure Detention Log
 - c. Medical Screening

F. Prisoner Control

60 Mins

1. Use of Force & Restraints
 - a. Type of Restraints
2. Force Options
 - a. Low, Medium and High Levels of Force
 - b. Objective Reasonableness
3. Resistive/Combative Prisoner
 - a. Levels of Resistance

4. Cell Extraction Team
 - a. Deploying weapons
 - b. Restraint Options
 - c. Cell Extraction Exercises

G. Emergency Procedures & Planning

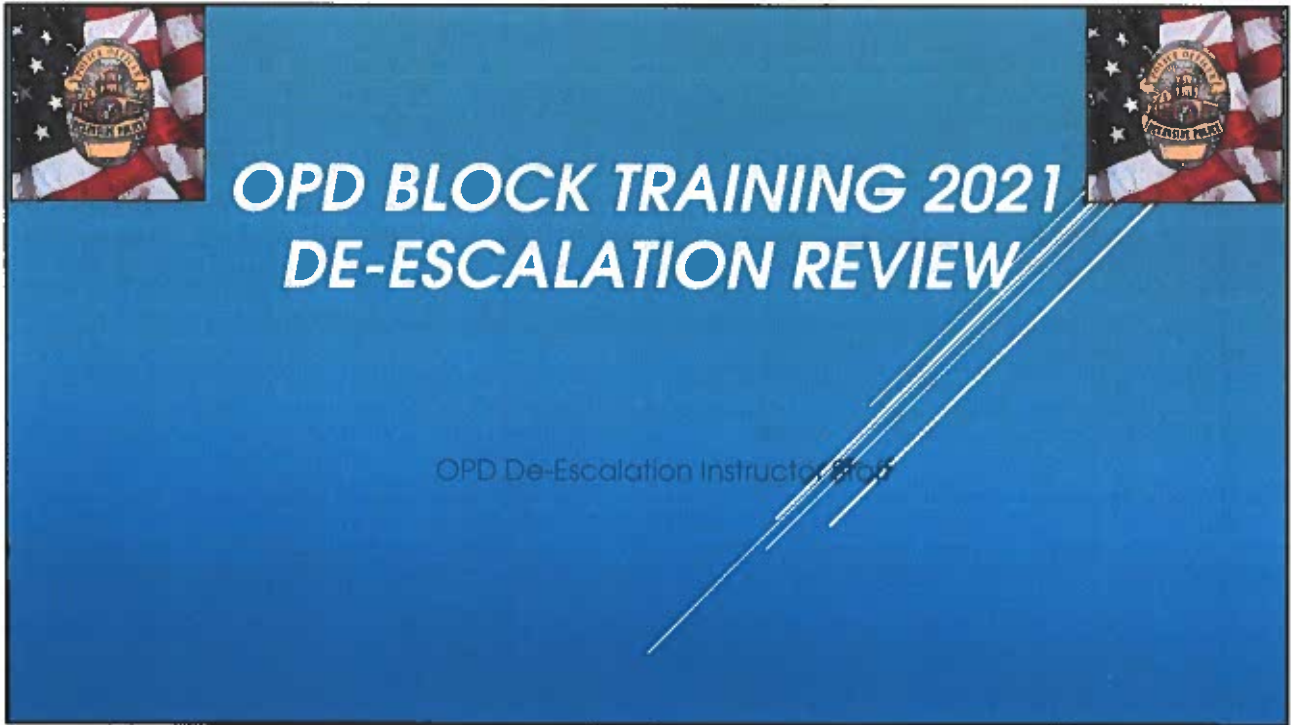
60 Mins

1. Holding Facility Floor Plan
 - a. Location of Exits
2. Emergency Evacuations
 - a. Methods of Notifications
 - b. Officer Responsibility
3. Scenario Fact Patterns
 - a. Floor Plan and Evac Questions and Review
4. Fire Drill Exercise
 - a. Scenarios

H. Review / Wrap-Up

30 Mins

1. Review
2. Q&A's
3. Course Evals



OPD BLOCK TRAINING 2021
DE-ESCALATION REVIEW

OPD De-Escalation Instructor Brob

This slide features a blue background with a white American flag graphic in the top corners. The flag contains the logo for the "POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS" (POAT). The title "OPD BLOCK TRAINING 2021 DE-ESCALATION REVIEW" is centered in white, bold, sans-serif font. Below the title, the text "OPD De-Escalation Instructor Brob" is displayed in a smaller, lighter font. Three white diagonal lines cross the bottom right portion of the slide.




DE-ESCALATE!!!

150:0050

07/29/2019 05:59:29 D00 153604



This slide features a blue background with a white American flag graphic in the top corners, containing the "POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS" logo. The text "DE-ESCALATE!!!" is centered in white, bold, sans-serif font. Below the text is a video frame showing a first-person view from a vehicle's driver's seat. The video shows a steering wheel, a dashboard, and a view of a road with yellow fields under a blue sky. In the top left corner of the video frame, the text "150:0050" is visible. In the bottom left corner of the video frame, the text "07/29/2019 05:59:29 D00 153604" is visible. Three white diagonal lines cross the bottom right portion of the slide.



CURRENT PARADIGM


Police need De-escalation Training because:

- Police are “heavy handed”
- Police don’t know how to talk to people
- “Us” vs. “Them” Mentality
- Police are quick to use force
- Police “talk down” to people
- Police are arrogant/non-empathetic

DEFINE DE-ESCALATION

- The use of strategies and/or techniques to gain voluntary compliance from a subject in order to gain or maintain control of an incident while reducing the need for physical coercion.
- These strategies and/or techniques are used to increase **time and distance** from the subject while attempting to establish effective communication.





THE GOAL OF DE-ESCALATION



- To enhance law enforcement's ability to manage people by building on tactics and skills already in place to establish rapport and gain influence to achieve control of the situation.
- To teach officers how to recognize and appropriately address the behavior of a **person in a time of crisis**.
- The subject's behavior guides the officer's response.



PRINCIPLES OF DE-ESCALATION



- Provide effective tools during interactions with the community.
- Result in improved decision-making.
- Reduction in situational intensity.
- Outcomes with greater voluntary compliance.
- Bottom Line.....
- De-escalation is a process of using strategies and techniques intended to decrease the intensity of the situation.





FALSE PERCEPTION



De-escalation is a new concept to law enforcement.

- *We have always practiced de-escalation...*
- *Talking suspects into handcuffs*
- *Traffic Stops*
- *Police Pursuits*
- *Personal Relationships, etc.*



REALITY VS PERCEPTION: FORCE SCIENCE INSTITUTE



Use of any physical force compared to all police/ public interactions

- 99.70% of police/public interactions result in no force.
- 0.30% of police/public interactions result in force. (<1/2%)





REALITY VS PERCEPTION (CONTINUED): FORCE SCIENCE INSTITUTE



Use of any physical force compared to all arrests

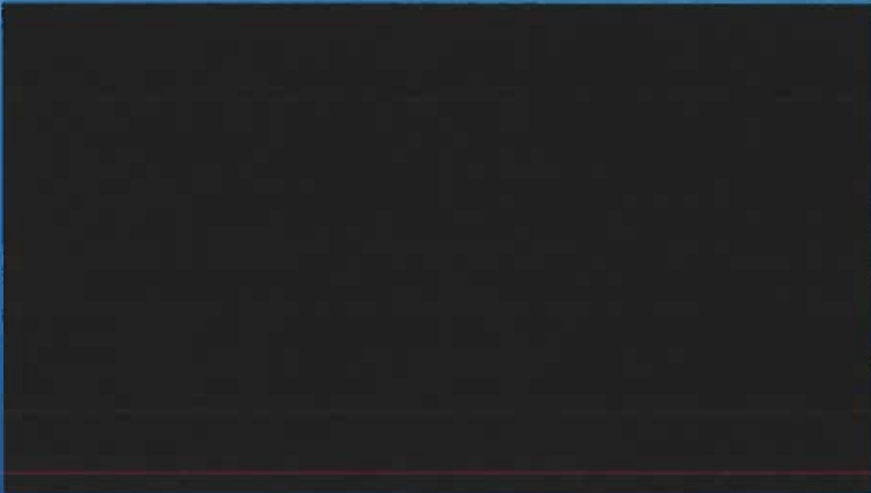
- 98.50% of all arrests result in no physical force
- 1.50% of all arrests result in use of physical force.

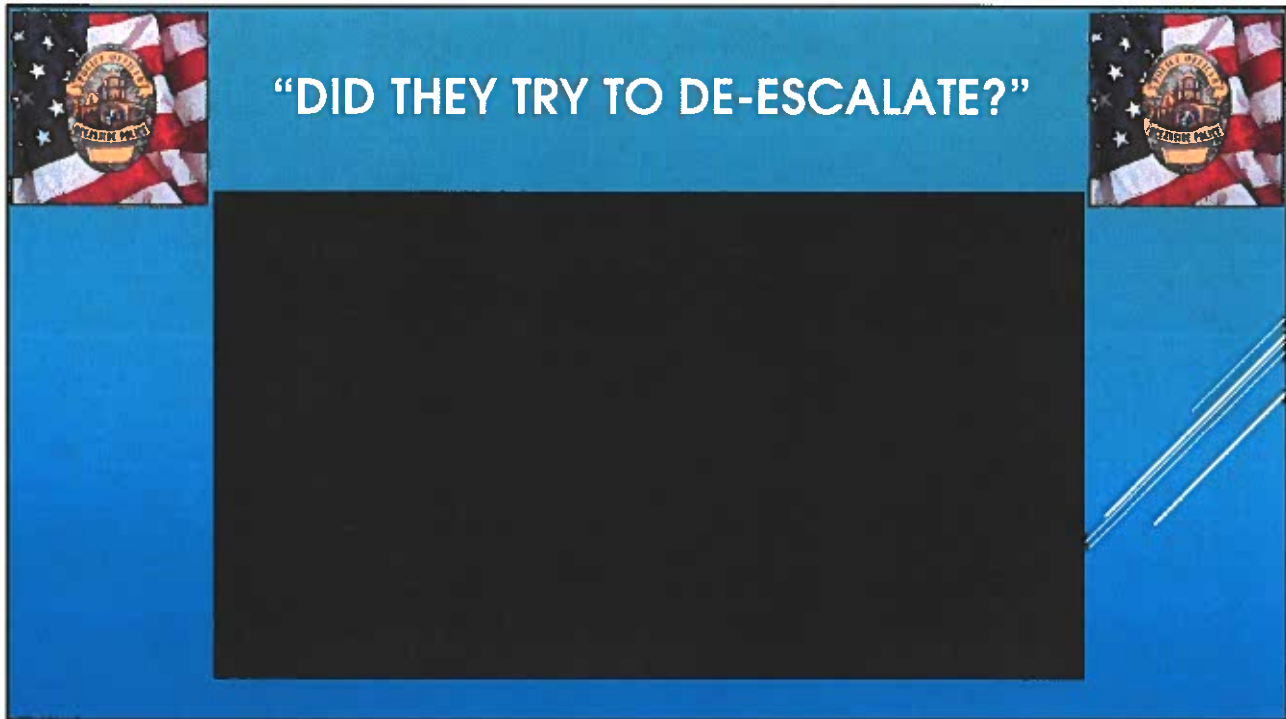
Frequency of deadly force compared to all arrests.

- 0.003 %. (Three thousandths of a percent)




“WHY DIDN’T THEY DE-ESCALATE?”





TRAINING PARADIGM SHIFT..

- Not every situation can be resolved with verbal communication, persuasion or encouragement.
- Officers need to quickly and decisively intervene in volatile situation in order to prevent a situation from escalating further.
- Officers should avoid creating further urgency



A blue slide with a list of three bullet points. The slide is decorated with American flags and police department emblems in the top corners. A photograph is located in the bottom right corner of the slide.



DE-ESCALATION CONCEPTS MAY ASSIST IN:




- Gaining voluntary compliance
- Defusing
- Mitigating unintended consequences
- Officer and public safety
- Police legitimacy






QUESTIONS??







LAWS AND TRAINING MANDATES




OPD UOF DATA



- Calls for service – 85315 (27% self-initiated).
- Reportable UOF events – 123 (.1% of all CFS).
- CFS w/ mental health component – 1494 (1.7%).
- Suspects injured in 71% of reportable UOF events.
- Officers injured in 30% of reportable UOF events.



LAWS





AB 392

SB 230


Penal Code Section 835a

Penal Code Section 196

Graham v. Connor



AB 392



- Signed into law August of 2019 / took effect Jan 1, 2020.
- Amended PC §196 & PC §835a



SB 230




- Companion bill to AB 392
- Establishes minimum requirements for use of force training, reporting, and use of force policies.



PC 835A: KEY CHANGES





- Objective reasonableness is now codified in the statute (*Graham v. Connor*).
- Specifies when a peace officer is permitted to use deadly force.
- Imposes the requirement to use de-escalation when *feasible*.



PC 835A(B)


When is an officer permitted to use force?

"Any officer who has **reasonable cause** to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use **reasonable force** to effect an arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance."




PC 835A(D)


"A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not **retreat** or **desist** from his efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested; nor shall such officer be deemed an aggressor or lose his right to self-defense by the use of **reasonable force** to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance."




PC 196



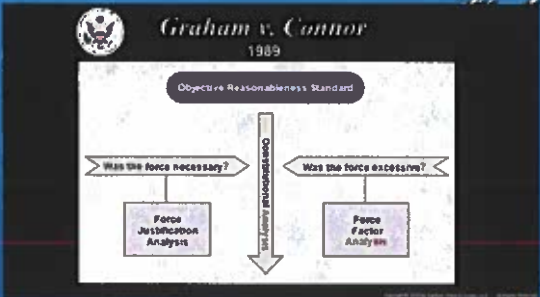
- ▶ Justifiable homicide by public officer.



Graham v. Connor




1989 SCOTUS decision establishing the 4th Amendment's standard of **objective reasonableness**.




```
graph TD; A[Objective Reasonableness Standard] --> B{Was the force necessary?}; A --> C{Was the force excessive?}; B --> D[Force Justification Analysis]; C --> E[Force Factor Analysis]; D --> F[Objective Reasonableness Standard]; E --> F;
```

The flowchart titled "Graham v. Connor 1989" illustrates the "Objective Reasonableness Standard". It branches into two questions: "Was the force necessary?" leading to "Force Justification Analysis", and "Was the force excessive?" leading to "Force Factor Analysis". Both analyses feed into a central vertical arrow labeled "Objective Reasonableness Standard".




OBJECTIVE REASONABLENESS




Fact specific – based on the totality of the circumstances at the time that the force was used.

Analyzed from the perspective of a **Reasonable Officer**.


Hindsight not factored into the analysis.



The Graham Factors




- The immediacy of the threat to officers or others.
- The suspect's degree of resistance and/or any attempt to evade arrest by flight.
- The severity of the crime.
- Incident-specific factors.



THE LEVELS OF FORCE


LEVELS OF FORCE:

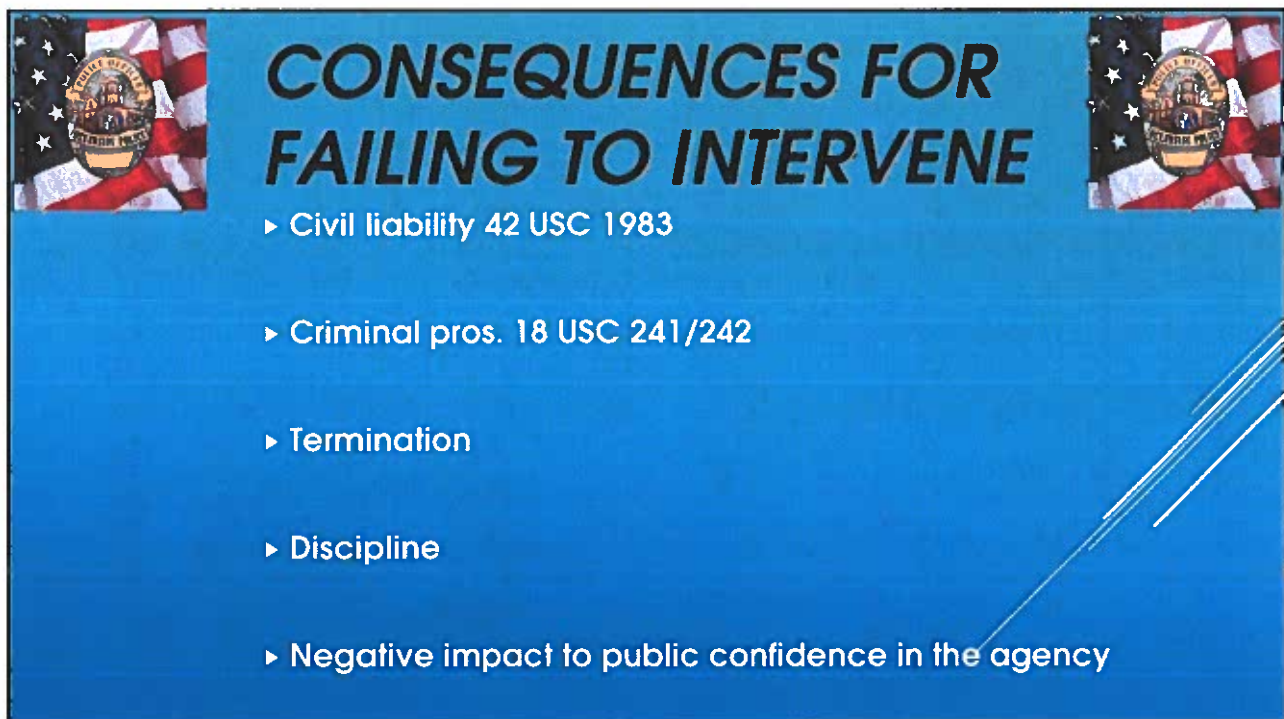
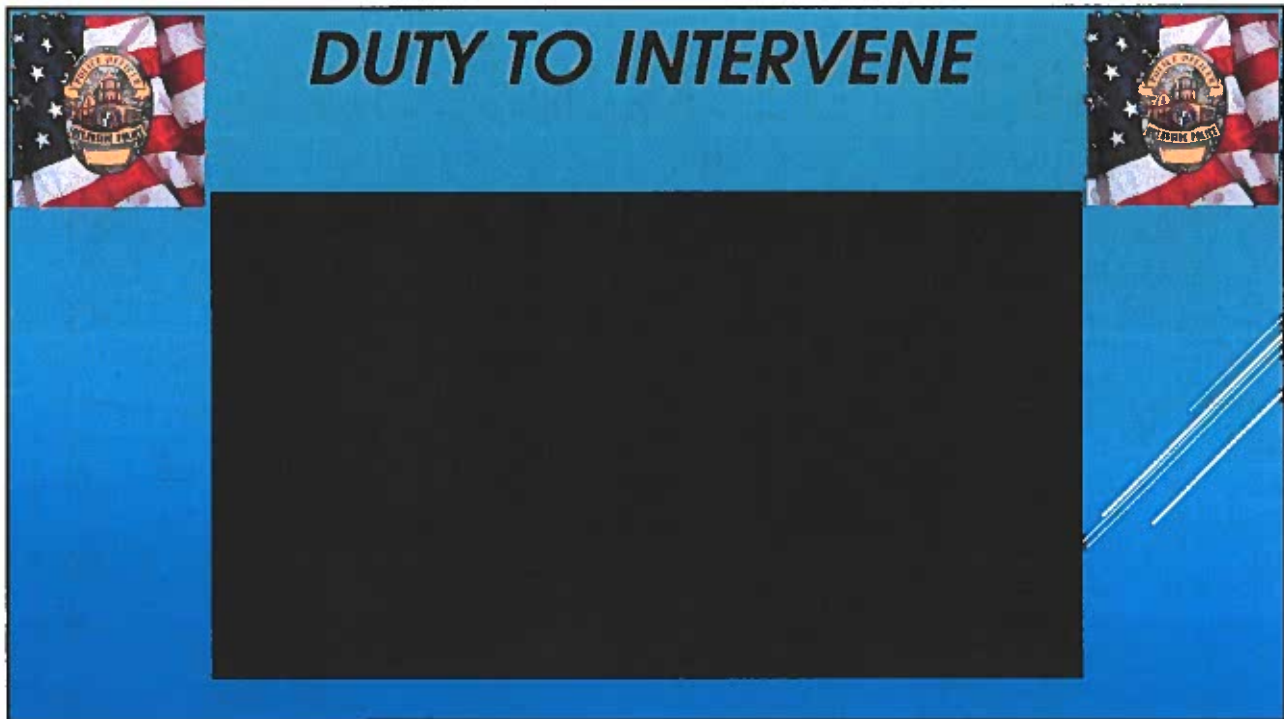
- Low level force.
- Intermediate force.
- Deadly force.



DUTY TO INTERVENE

- ▶ Codified in both law and agency policy.
 - ▶ Duty to intervene.
 - ▶ Duty to report misconduct.












QUESTIONS??






EFFECTIVE ON-SCENE SKILLS TO ENSURE A SAFE RESOLUTION




PRE-ENGAGEMENT


How we get our work:

1. Dispatched (Radio Call)
2. Flag down
3. Observation
4. Self Initiated/Pro-active/Follow-up







PRE-ENGAGEMENT




➤ These are considerations before we arrive at the scene.

1. Weapons, weapons, weapons!!
2. Location – Does anybody know my location? Did it change once I arrived? Update if needed.
3. Suspect(s)
4. Type of incident or Crime if any?
5. Do I need to intervene right now?





Remembering the Process!




<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <u>5 A's</u> ▶ A – Assessment ▶ A* – *Anticipate/Plan ▶ A – Assemble ▶ A – Announcement ▶ A – Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <u>P.A.T.R.O.L</u> ▶ P – Planning ▶ A – Assessment ▶ T – Time ▶ R – Redeployment ▶ O – Other resources ▶ L – Line of communication
--	--


ASSESSMENT SHOULD NEVER END!




5 (FIVE) A's




- **ASSESSMENT**
 - Officer Safety is #1 PRIORITY!
 - Weapons (Identify what the threat is if any)
 - Suspect(s) – Location, Number, Description, Direction of travel, Behaviors/Actions, Time fled scene, Inability to comprehend, Vehicle
 - Areas to avoid while making an approach
 - Cover and Concealment
 - Cover Units
 - Location of innocent victims or citizens
 - Resources needed (LL, ENT, PERT, K9, Swat)
 - CONTAINMENT?




5 (FIVE) A's




- ***ANTICIPATE/PLANNING**
 - Plan how you are going to handle the problem
 - Anticipate suspect possible actions and have a contingency plan in place to address it
 - Communicate all plans (Situational Update)
 - Mirror plans on back side of problem if needed
 - Do not rush or make hasty decisions
 - Isolate the Suspect(s)
 - Resources and capabilities
 - Negotiate (Better for them to come to us!)
 - NEVER STOP ANTICIPATING AND PLANNING!







5 (FIVE) A's




➤ **ASSEMBLE**

- Stage or Immediate response
- While assembling, continue to gather information from dispatch, RP, Witnesses, Etc.
- Containment (Inner/Outer Perimeters)
- Establish Eyes On or Updated Intelligence
- Planning/Contingencies
- Proper placement and utilization of Less than Lethal tools and resources





5 (FIVE) A's



➤ **ANNOUNCEMENT**

- Advise dispatch with updates and plans
- Advise officers with updates and plans
- Announce and Identify yourself as L.E. to suspect
- If feasible, advise suspect reason for the arrest
- Advise Suspect(s) your plans if they do not comply with given orders





5 (FIVE) A's



▶ ACT

- You are ACTING on the response of the suspect(s)
- You are executing the discussed plans
- You are constantly re-assessing and adapting your plans if needed.
- SLOW DOWN, THINK AND CONTROL THE SCENE!

OFFICER SAFETY AND
CITIZEN SAFETY IS #1
PRIORITY!




Tactical Redeployment **OR** Tactical Withdrawal



▶ Tactical Redeployment



- Use tactics to reduce likelihood of injury
- Time and distance
- Redeployment should not enable a subject to gain a tactical advantage, arm himself/herself, or flee and pose a greater danger to the public or officers.





Tactical Redeployment **OR** Tactical Withdrawal


- ▶ Tactical Withdrawal
 - Negative stigma with Officers/Deputies
 - Can we walk away?
 - Will there be a high likelihood of death or serious bodily injury if we push this issue?

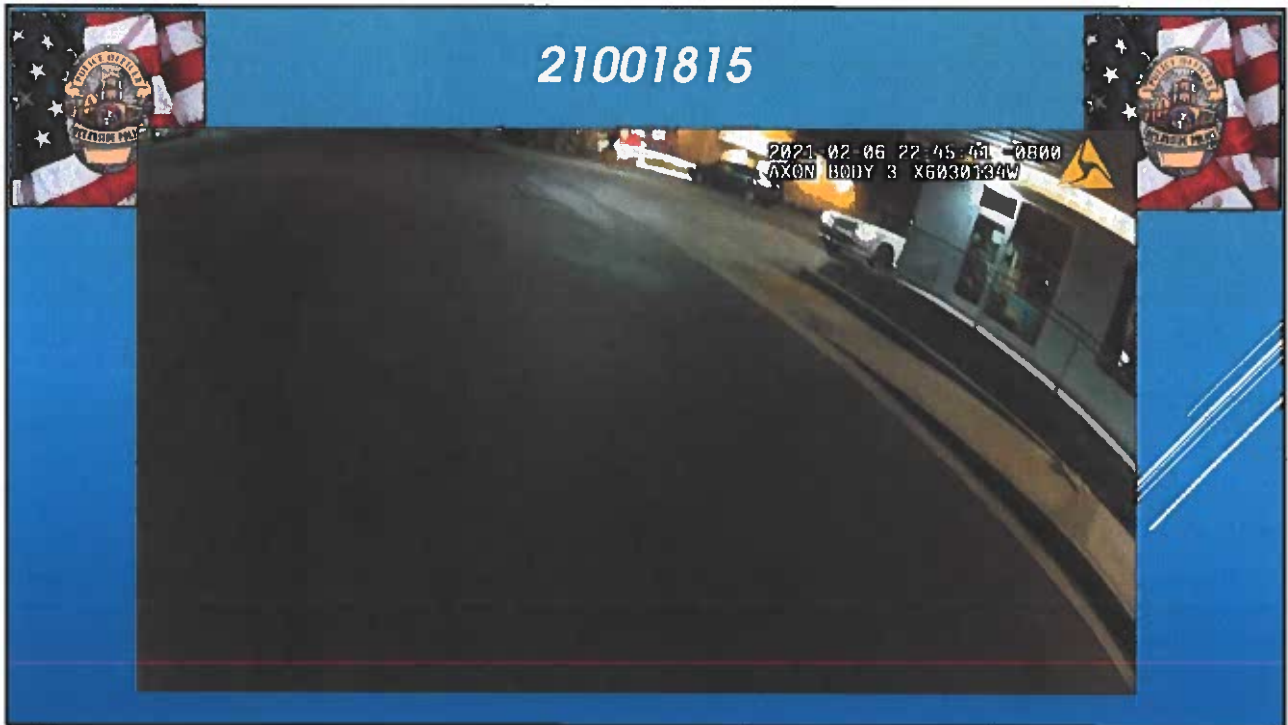
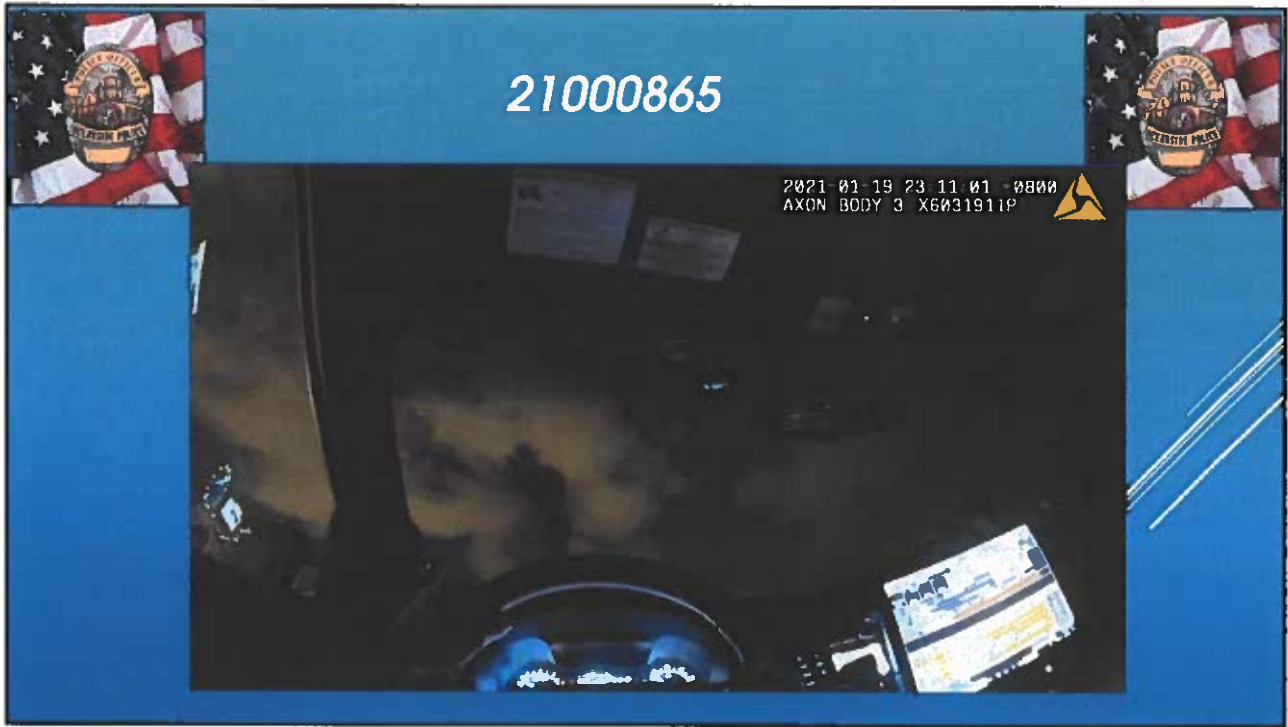



SCENARIO 1

PC211 AT WALMART

You respond to a radio call of a armed robbery at the Walmart on Vista Way. Loss prevention informed dispatch that they attempted to detain a female for shoplifting when she produced a screwdriver and threatened the employee before walking away with the merchandise. Upon arrival an employee informs you that the female suspect, and her male companion, are in the corner of the parking lot. You look in the direction the R/P points and observe a detective is holding a male and female at gunpoint.







SCENARIO 2

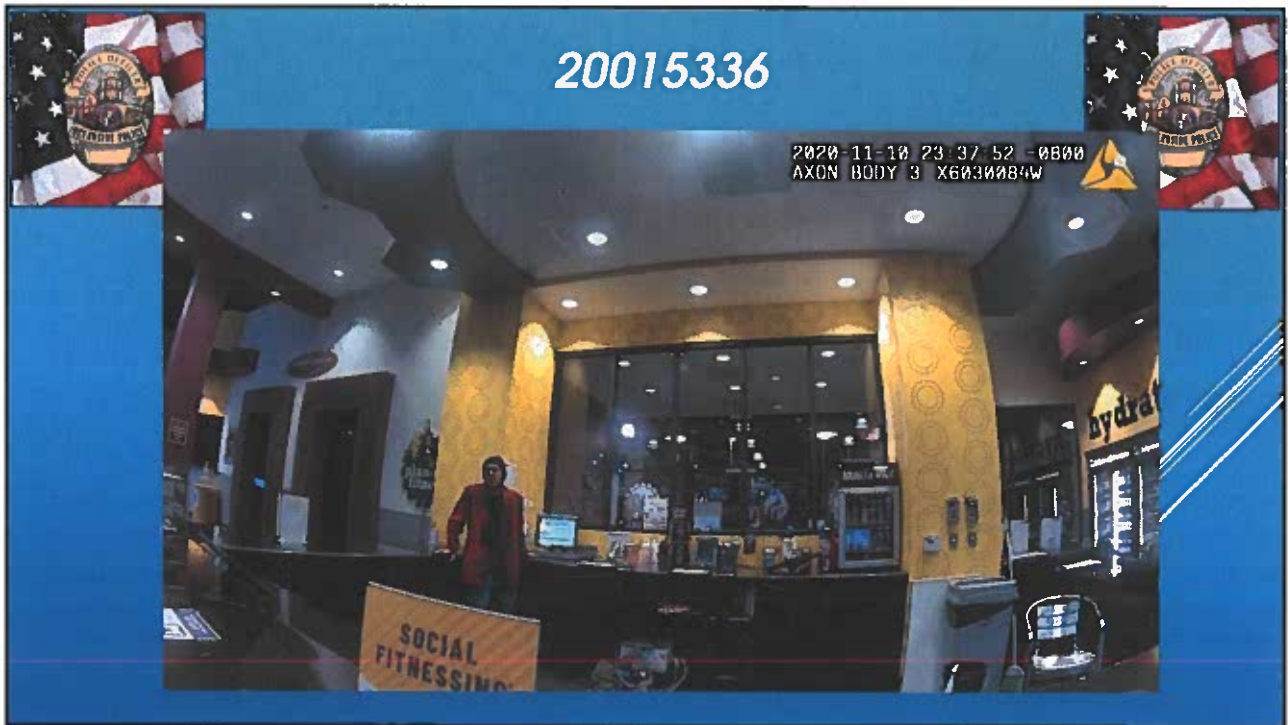
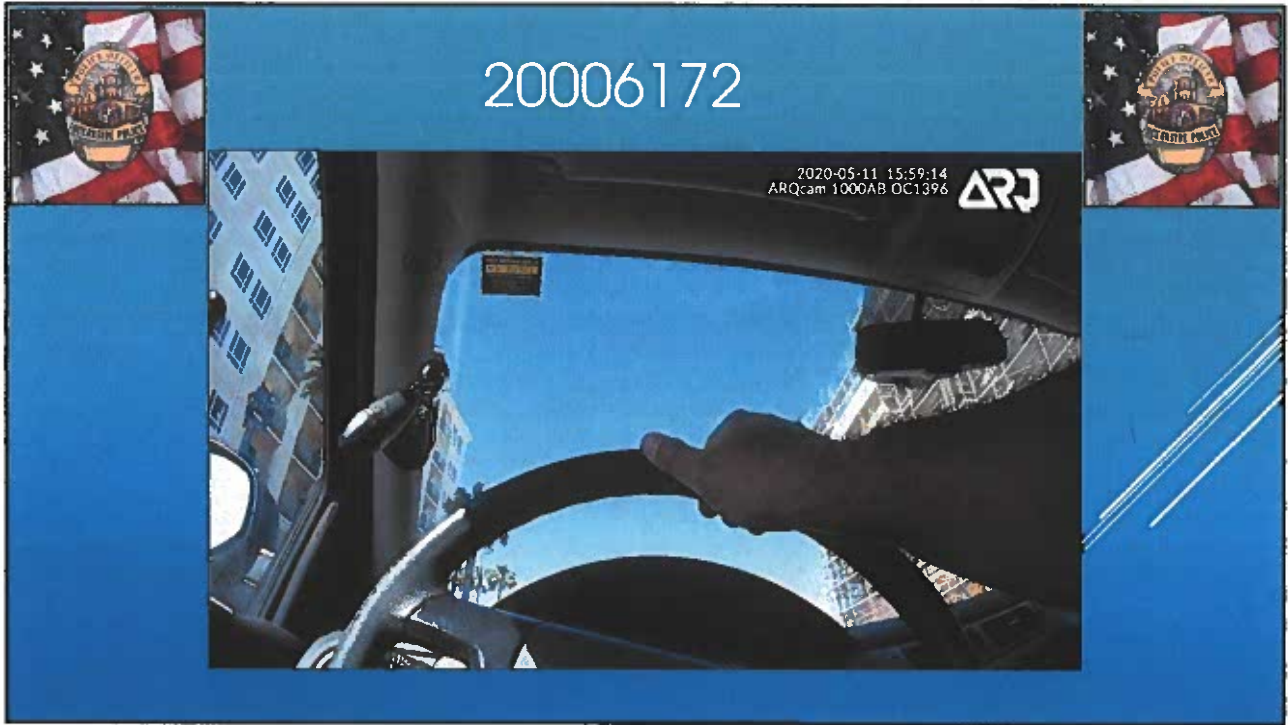



- ▶ Dispatch receives multiple calls of a road rage incident. One RP advised a "Biker" crashed while trying to run him off the road and is now back on his motorcycle chasing him with a firearm. Additional RP's confirm the "Biker" is chasing the vehicle but no one else reports seeing a firearm. The original RP reports he has parked his car and is now hiding in some near by bushes from the "Biker" who is going door to door on the street confronting citizens looking for him. You are the first officer in the area and observe a subject wearing no shirt or helmet driving away on a Harley Davidson at a high rate of speed. You follow the motorcycle as it pulls into the garage at the corner of Arthur Ave and East Parker. You keep observation on the garage while you wait for cover units.



HAYWARD PD ERIC GATO












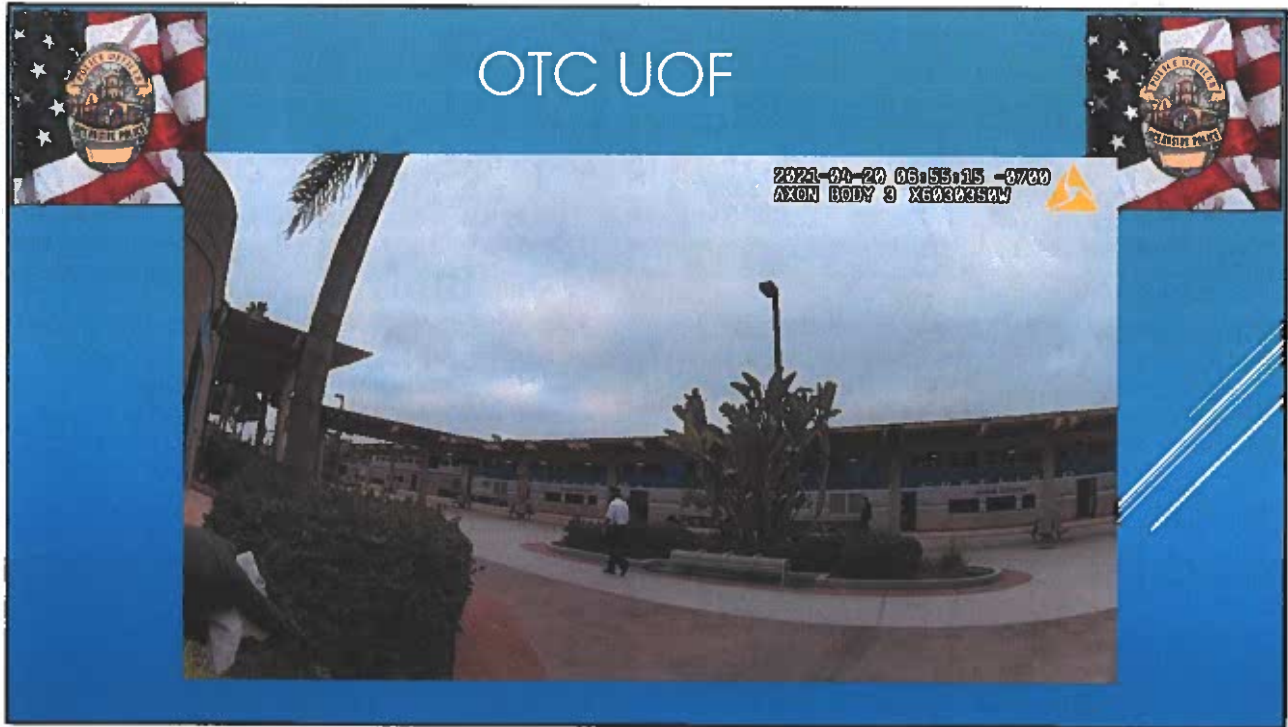
SCENARIO 3

You respond to a radio call of a non-injury hit and run (CVC20002). The victim, and a good Samaritan who witnessed the accident, are on scene waiting for police to take a report.



COLUMBUS PD DE-ESCALATION







REVIEW



- ASSESMENT! ASSESSMENT! ASSESSMENT!
- ALWAYS BE AWARE AND PREPARED. NO SUCH THING AS A ROUTINE CALL.
- DE-ESCALATION DOES NOT END JUST BECAUSE THE SUBJECT IS IN HANDCUFFS.
- BE NICE.



QUESTIONS?



Oceanside Police Department

Less-Lethal Certification & Re-Certification Block Training 2021



Instructional Goal:

- A. To provide initial certification training and updates on Less-Lethal Launchers and SIMS (Specialty Impact Munitions) utilized by the Oceanside Police Department. This course will also serve as a recertification to qualified OPD Officers who have received their initial training.

Student Objectives:

- A. The student will be able to explain the department UOF policy and the fundamental of Marksmanship.
- B. The student will demonstrate the loading and unloading process of the 40mm single-shot launcher, Remington 870 less lethal shotgun, and the FTC Pepperball launcher.
- C. The student will be able to explain the components of the impact munitions in use by OPD and their tactical applications.
- D. The student will be able to achieve a passing score on a live-fire range and written test.

References:

- A. National Training Concepts, Less Lethal Instructor's Course Book
- B. Defense Technologies Website (www.defense-technology.com)
- C. Combined Training Systems Website (www.combinedsystems.com)
- D. Pepperball Website (www.pepperball.com)

Teaching Aids:

- A. Def-Tech single shot launchers
- B. Def-Tech 40mm Exact Impact Sponge round
- C. Remington 870 less lethal shotgun

- D. CTS Super sock round
- E. Pepperball FTC launcher
- F. Pepperball Inert training rounds

Expanded Course Outline

1. Introduction
 - a. Welcome and Introduction
 - i. Introduce Instructors
 - ii. Sign-in Roster / Verification of POST ID
 - b. Course Overview
 - i. 40mm less lethal weapons system & less lethal munitions
 - ii. Less lethal shotgun weapons system & less lethal munitions
 - iii. Pepperball Less Lethal Weapon system & munitions
 - c. Definition of SIMS (Specialty Impact Munitions)
2. Liability
 - a. Law Enforcement Use of Force Review
 - b. "Objectively reasonable" v. Unreasonable force (handout)
 - c. Landmark Court Cases
 - i. Quezada v. County of Bernalillo
 - ii. Deorle v. Rutherford
 - iii. Plakas v. Drinkski
 - d. Review of policy
 - e. Current case reviews and de-briefs
3. Marksmanship Fundamentals
 - a. Review 3 M's
 - b. Optics and Sights
4. Documentation
 - a. Why do we document?
 - b. Landmark Court cases
 - i. Whiteley v. Warden
 - ii. Langford v. Gates
 - c. Department policy on documentation
 - d. What should be included?
5. Defense Technologies 40mm launchers
 - a. Single shot
 - i. Weight
 - ii. Length
 - iii. Number of rounds & re-load time
 - iv. Mission specific
 - b. General Care and Handling
 - i. Do's and don'ts
 - ii. Safety Rules
 - iii. Preventive maintenance
 - c. Operation Instructions
 - i. Loading
 - ii. Discharging of cartridge
 - iii. Misfires

- iv. After operation (cleaning)
6. Remington 870 Less Lethal Shotgun
 - a. Characteristics
 - i. Weight
 - ii. Length
 - iii. Number of rounds & reload time
 - iv. Mission specific
 - b. General Care and Handling
 - i. Do's and don'ts
 - ii. Safety Rules
 - iii. Preventive maintenance
 - c. Operation Instructions
 - i. Loading
 - ii. Pump Actuation
 - iii. Discharging of cartridge
 - iv. Misfires
 - v. After operation (cleaning)

 7. Pepper Ball FTC Launcher
 - a. Specifications
 - i. 3000 PSI air bottle/Semi-automatic
 - ii. 160 round capacity for the hopper
 - b. Operation Instructions
 - i. Loading/unloading
 - ii. Refilling air bottle
 - iii. Misfires/Jamming
 - iv. After operation/Staging of launcher

 8. Impact Munitions
 - a. Def-Tech 40mm Exact Impact Sponge rounds and marking rounds (non-flexible)
 - i. Specifications
 1. Sponge or marking nose, body and charge
 - ii. Deployment
 1. Direct fire
 - iii. Optimal energy range
 1. 10-75 ft.
 - b. CTS Super Sock
 - i. Specifications
 1. Shot filled ballistic fiber reinforced flexible sock
 - ii. Deployment
 1. Direct fire
 - iii. Optimal energy range.
 1. 15-60 ft.
 - c. Pepper Ball PAVA/Live- Capsaicin II projectiles
 - i. Specifications
 1. Powder/inert/water/markings
 - ii. Optimal energy range
 1. 0-60 ft. individual target range for powder filled rounds
 2. 0-150ft. for area saturation (non-target specific,

PAVA/Capsaicin rounds only)

- v. Intended use
 - 1. Pain compliance and irritant for dangerous, aggressive, and noncompliant subjects.
 - 2. Crowd control
 - a. Protection of the line
 - b. Targeting and/or marking specific agitators, and organizers of the crowd
- vi. Decontamination

9. Injuries

- a. Blunt force trauma
- b. Medical treatment for injuries
- c. Case study reviews reference injuries
- d. Pepperball emphasis on subjects 'folding when contacted'

10. Tactical Considerations

- a. Significant deployment factors
 - i. Selecting shot placement
 - ii. Backstop
 - iii. Contingency Plans (backup plan)
 - 1. Taser
 - 2. Pepperball
 - 3. K-9
 - iv. Transition to lethal force
 - v. Angles of fire
 - 1. Direct
 - 2. Indirect
 - vi. Distance
 - vii. Body area impacted / multiple hits
 - viii. Body weight / mass ("target analysis")
 - ix. Clothing
 - 1. Heavy vs. light
 - x. Level of threat
 - 1. Armed vs. unarmed
 - xi. Psychological impact
 - xii. Escape routes
- b. Role designations during arrest
 - i. Designate less lethal officer
 - ii. Designate "Hands on" officer
 - iii. Cover (lethal)
 - iv. Weapons selection (40mm or shotgun)
 - v. Placement of less-lethal operator in arrest team
- c. Containment
 - i. Cover officer
 - ii. "Runners" who present danger
 - iii. Weapons selection (40mm or shotgun)

11. Range Safety

- a. Range safety rules and expectations

Application:

- A. Loading and unloading of the 40mm single shot, less lethal shotgun, and Pepperball FTC.
- B. Each student will explain the different impact munitions and tactical considerations.
- C. Each student will participate in practical application by qualifying in a course of fire (Three Exact Impact Sponge rounds, two super sock rounds, and approximately 20 Inert Pepperball rounds).

Test & Verification:

- A. Written Exam
- B. Practical Application – course of fire and demonstration by student

Administrative:

- A. Training Summary:
 - a. Injury survey
 - b. Course review
 - c. Questions
- B. Course Feedback
 - a. Department course evaluation form
 - b. Return forms to coordinator
- C. Range and firearms maintenance
 - a. Brass and Trash cleanup
 - b. Launcher maintenance
 - c. Range set-up / secure equipment

OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Block Training 2021- Hot Stops and Officer/Citizen Rescues (5.5hrs)

- 1) INTRODUCTION
 - a. Greet Class
 - i. Introduce lead and assistant instructors
 - b. Identify and discuss training goal
 - i. Review and practice Hot Stops and Officer/Citizen Rescues
 - c. Provide course overview and identify topics
 - i. Hot Stop Fan Technique
 - ii. Use of Patrol Vehicle, Armored Vehicle and Shields during rescues
- 2) SAFETY BRIEF AND INSPECTIONS
 - a. Vehicle Safety
 - i. Patrol Vehicle
 - ii. Bear Cat Armored Vehicle
 - b. Weapons Safety
 - i. Simmunitions safety
 - c. Safety Checks
 - i. Safety officer/officer's responsible for checks prior to use of Simmunitions
- 3) RESCUE PLANNING
 - a. Brief a hasty rescue plan
 - b. Role designations
 - c. Contingency planning
- 4) RESCUE CARRIES AND TOOLS
 - a. Types of Carries
 - b. Mega Movers
- 5) RESCUES USING SHIELD
 - a. Positions and responsibilities
- 6) RESCUES USING PATROL VEHICLE
 - a. Ballistics
 - b. Angling
 - c. Positions and responsibilities
- 7) RESCUES USING BEAR CAT ARMORED VEHICLE
 - a. Ballistics
 - b. Angling
 - c. Positions and responsibilities
- 8) SCENARIO TRAINING AND PRACTICAL APPLICATION
 - a. Shield Rescues
 - i. Single suspect/Victim down in doorway
 - ii. Vehicle Approach
 - iii. Back yard rescue

- b. Patrol Vehicle Rescues
 - i. Single suspect/Elevated
 - ii. Sniper
 - iii. Ambush
- c. Bear Cat Rescues
 - i. Single suspect
 - ii. Multiple suspects
 - iii. Multiple citizen/officer's down



State of California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)

Vehicle Pursuit Policy (WEB)

Introduction

The Vehicle Pursuit Policy course includes interactions and evaluation activities that provide feedback based on your agency's policy, not just general guidelines. How well do you think you know your policy? Take this course to find out! Completion of this course satisfies the training requirement for annual vehicle pursuit policy refresher training as defined in PC 13519.8 and SB 719.

Learning Objectives

There are two audiences for this course: officers and supervisors. The learning objectives for each one are listed below.

Officers

- Given a situation where a citizen demonstrates a specific behavior, the officer will determine whether or not to initiate a vehicle pursuit in line with his/her agency's policy.
- Given a situation where a vehicle pursuit is in progress, the officer will correctly apply his/her policy in regards to deciding to continue, terminate, or utilize a pursuit intervention, factoring in balance test, roles and responsibilities, available resources, and level of training.
- Given a situation where a vehicle pursuit has been terminated or has ended with capture of suspect(s), the officer will correctly apply his/her policy in regards to post-pursuit actions, analysis, and reporting.

Supervisors

- Given a situation in which a vehicle pursuit has been initiated, the supervisor will determine whether or not the pursuit should continue or be terminated in line with his/her agency's policy.
- Given a situation where a vehicle pursuit is in progress, the supervisor will determine whether or not the pursuit should continue or be terminated, whether additional units or resources should be called in, and if and when pursuit interventions shall be used, in line with his/her agency's policy.
- Given a situation in which a vehicle pursuit has been terminated or has ended with capture of suspect(s), the supervisor will direct officers on post-pursuit actions, analysis, and reporting.



State of California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)

Content Outline

Module 1: Introduction

- Orientation, course overview.

Module 2: Pre-Pursuit

- **When it's Personal:** Liability, Vehicle Code Section 21055 and Section 21056, officer engaged in a pursuit is exempt from rules of the road, but is not relieved of duty to drive with due regard for safety
- **Time to Initiate:** When to initiate a pursuit

Module 3: In Pursuit

- **Calling All Units:** Types of units allowed in pursuit
- **Who Does What?:** Responsibilities of primary & secondary law enforcement units
- **Jockeying for Position:** Driving tactics
- **Lending a Hand:** Interjurisdictional Considerations
- **Follow Me:** Driving tactics, continuation or termination of pursuit
- **Time to Terminate:** Speed of pursuit, conditions of the vehicle, driver, roadway, weather, and traffic, hazards to uninvolved bystanders or motorists, continuation or termination of pursuit.
- **This Could End Badly:** Pursuit interventions

Module 4: Post-Pursuit

- **The End:** Capture of suspects
- **It's In the Details:** Reporting and post-pursuit analysis

Module 5: Supervisor

- **Final Call:** Supervisory responsibilities
- **On Report:** Reporting and post-pursuit analysis
- **After Action:** Reporting and post-pursuit analysis
- **Communication:** Communications

Module 6: Evaluation Activities

- **Where Choices Lead:** Number of units allowed in pursuit, driving tactics, requesting additional units, roles and responsibilities



State of California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)

- **Tracing a Pursuit:** Initiate/don't initiate pursuit, intervention tactics, capture of suspects, termination
- **Ground Control:** Initiate/don't initiate pursuit, passing the primary, liability, termination, roles and responsibilities

Module 7: Conclusion

- **Conclusion:** Download policy, attestation form

