

SAN LEANDRO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Control Course Number 6050-29503-20

Arrest and Control Techniques

Perishable Skills Program

- I. Course Description III(a)(b)
- A. Through lecture, discussion and POST-developed training video on the POST Learning Portal, students will be provided with legal updates relating to the use of deadly force in Assembly Bill 392 (Weber), signed into law by Governor Newsom on August 19, 2019.
 - B. Students will develop and be able to demonstrate psycho-motor skill proficiency in the use of various weaponless defense techniques. These include footwork, control holds, takedowns, handcuffing, searching, weapon retention and body parts as weapons. Students will be able to identify levels of resistance and explain the justifications for using weaponless defense techniques.
 - C. Instructors will adhere to the outline for this course. The general content of the class will be explained to students prior to the start of the physical portion of the class. Instructors will lay out floor mats and ensure proper placement and joining. An adequate warm-up will precede physical activity, and breaks will be provided as indicated in the hourly distribution report, or as needed. Safety equipment will be inspected prior to use. All techniques will be explained and demonstrated prior to student participation; instructors will work one-on-one with students that need additional attention and tutoring.
 - D. Instructors will go over safety procedures as outlined in the Safety Policy.
- II. INTRODUCTION AND COURSE OVERVIEW
- A. Command Staff
 - B. Video Presentation – POST Video AB392: California’s Use of Force Standard, What You Need to Know
- III. USE OF FORCE POLICY – LEXIPOL 300 III(g,j,k)
- A. Department Policy
 - i. Valuation of human life
 - ii. Duty to intercede
 - B. Authority for Use of Force - PC 835a (a)
 - i. The Legislature finds and declares:

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1. Peace officers must understand that the authority to use physical force is a serious responsibility that shall be exercised judiciously and with respect for human rights and the dignity and the sanctity of every human life
2. The Legislature finds and declares that every person has a right to be free from excessive use of force by peace officers acting under the color of law
- ii. It is the intent of the Legislature that peace officers use deadly force only when necessary in defense of human life
 1. Peace officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the particular circumstance of each case and shall use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible to an objectively reasonable officer
 2. The standard changed with the addition of the word “objectively” reasonable officer
- iii. Peace officers shall carefully and thoroughly evaluate the decision to use force in a manner that reflects the gravity of that authority and the serious consequences of the use of force, to ensure that officers use force consistent with law and agency policies
- iv. The decision by a peace officer to use force shall be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable officer in the same situation
 1. Based on the totality of circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time
 2. Without the benefit of hindsight
 3. The totality of circumstances shall account for occasions when officers may be forced to make quick judgments about using force
- v. Peace officers must understand that individuals with physical, mental health, developmental, or intellectual disabilities are significantly more likely to experience greater levels of physical force during police interactions

C. Use of Force to Effect an Arrest – 835a

- i. Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance (835a(b) PC)

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- ii. A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from their efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested 835a(d) PC)
- iii. A peace officer shall not be deemed an aggressor or lose the right to self-defense by the use of objectively reasonable force in compliance with subdivisions of 835a to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. The term “retreat” does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation tactics (835a(d) PC)

D. Deadly Force Applications – 835a (c)(1)

- i. A peace officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons:
 - 1. To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person
 - 2. To apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended.
 - 3. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, before the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and
 - 4. Warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts

E. Case Law Update

- i. Tennessee v. Garner
- ii. Graham v. Connor
- iii. Forrester v San Diego
- iv. Long Beach v Long Beach POA

F. Use of Force Considerations

- i. Escalation of force
 - 1. When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration, as time and circumstances permit

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- ii. De-escalation of force
 - 1. De-escalation of force is defined as the process of using strategies and techniques intended to decrease the intensity of the situation
 - 2. De-escalation strategies and techniques
 - a. Pre-planning
 - b. Presence
 - c. Verbal or non-verbal communication
 - d. Building rapport
 - e. Posturing
 - f. Disengagement
 - g. Use of time
 - h. Apologizing
 - i. Intervention
 - j. Physical contact
 - k. Uses of force

G. Documentation of Use of Force

- i. Notification to Supervisor
- ii. Detail in official case report
- iii. Use of Force Review – Blue Team

H. Post-Incident Administration of First Aid

- i. Injured shall be treated in field, or transported to hospital via ambulance or police vehicle

I. Restraint Device Review

- i. The Wrap
- ii. Placing it on and taking off safely

IV. FACILITATED CLASS DISCUSSION

A. Officer Involved Shooting

- i. The reporting party reports that her adult son stabbed her husband in the side, and he is bleeding. The suspect is still armed with a knife and she advises the dispatcher that he is in a mental crisis. All occupants in the apartment have barricaded themselves in. The suspect is somewhere in the apartment. When officers arrive, they are confronted by the subject in the

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courtyard of the complex. He is still armed with the knife and charges at officers while yelling "kill me."

B. Dispatch (during 911 call)

- i. Considerations/mindset
- ii. Possible actions taken by dispatch (For purposes of the discussion, dispatch relays all this information obtained to the officers)

C. Officer Response (while en route to the call)

- i. Considerations/mindset during dispatched call
- ii. Objectively reasonable officer actions taken may include but not limited to:
 1. Pre-planning tactics
 2. Staging medical
 3. Less lethal options

D. 835a(c)(1) PC Discussion in relation to the shooting

- i. What was known at the time?
- ii. Was there an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person?
- iii. Did the officers identify themselves? Was it feasible?
- iv. Was a warning given? If not, is there objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts

E. Other alternatives

V. PHYSICAL CONDITIONING

A. Big 3 Disablers (review)

- i. Heart Attacks
- ii. Lower back and knee injuries
- iii. Peptic ulcers
- iv. Life threatening physical altercations, 90 seconds of explosive endurance

VI. WARM UP

A. Safety orientation

B. Stretching exercises

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- VII. STANCES III(i)
- A. Position of interview/advantage
 - i. Mechanics of bladed stance
- VIII. MOVEMENT AND FOOTWORK III(h)
- A. Forward shuffle
 - B. Rearward shuffle
 - C. Right shuffle
 - D. Left shuffle
- IX. CONTROL HOLDS III(c,d,e,f)
- A. Twist lock
 - i. Front entry to bottom/top hand twist lock
 - ii. Step through to twist lock
 - B. Rear wrist lock
 - i. Front entry to rear wrist lock
 - ii. Arm hook entry to rear wrist lock
 - iii. Rear entry to rear wrist lock
 - C. Bar arm wrist lock
 - i. Front entry
 - ii. Circle down
- X. TAKE DOWNS TO PRONE CONTROL III(c,d,e,f)
- A. Arm bar
 - B. Elbow push over
 - C. Twist lock takedown to rear
 - D. Reverse Wrist takedown to rear
 - E. Leg sweep from front and rear
 - F. Head tilt takedown from rear
- XI. BATON REVIEW

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- A. Holster deployment
- B. Zone strikes
- C. Avoidance areas
 - i. Care for injured persons
 - ii. Notifications

XII. WEAPON RETENTION AND TAKAWAYS

- A. Holstered front/rear retention
- B. Dual possession retention out of holster
 - i. Twist lock
 - ii. Arm bar
- C. Takeaway front/rear
 - i. Head
 - ii. Body
 - iii. Back
- D. Handgun Retention on ground

XIII. CONTROLLING SUSPECTS

III(f,g,k)

- A. Whenever possible use verbal commands to assist in the arrest and control of suspects
- B. Utilization of the WRAP device
- C. Figure 4 leg restraint
- D. Once the suspects yield to the arresting officers force and is safely taken into custody, the force stops at that point and the subject is searched
- E. Evaluate arrestee, administer first aid, as may be necessary
- F. Facilitated Class Discussion – Duty to Intervene

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Officers respond to a call of a counterfeit bill being passed at a local convenience store. They contact the suspect in a vehicle just outside the store. While attempting to detain the suspect, a brief struggle ensues and the primary officer advises radio of the struggle. The suspect is eventually detained in handcuffs, but continues to struggle as three officers attempt to place him in a patrol car. The cover officer updates dispatch regarding the continued struggle. The primary officer takes him to the ground to control him and places his knee on the back of his neck. The suspect is handcuffed, on his stomach and states multiple times that he is having trouble breathing. It does not appear as though he is struggling anymore, but the primary officer continues to place his knee on his neck. A crowd begins to form and begin to yell at the officers to get off the suspect's neck. One of the cover officers updates radio regarding the crowd.

- i. Cover Officer
 1. Considerations/mindset
 2. Actions an objectively reasonable officer shall take include, but not limited to:
 - a. Shall intervene per Lexipol 300.2.1
 - b. Shall summoning medical aid per Lexipol 300.6
 - c. Shall notifying supervisor per Lexipol 300.2.1
- ii. Supervisor
 1. Considerations/mindset when listening to radio traffic
 2. Actions per Lexipol 300.7:
 - a. Respond to the scene
 3. Conduct a use of force review

XIV. TASER REVIEW

- A. Lexipol Policy 303 - (Conducted Energy Device)
 - i. Definitions
 - ii. Pre-deployment Procedures
 - iii. Post-deployment Procedures
- B. Nomenclature of Taser 7
- C. Case Law Review
 - i. Scott v Harris
 - ii. Beaver v. City of Federal Way
 - iii. Graham v Connor
 - iv. Chew v Gates
- D. Proficiency Demonstration

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XV. REVIEW & CLOSE

- A. Critique of day's activities
- B. Questions and answers
- C. Dismissal