

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

Safety Priorities:

- You
- Fellow Officers
- Civilians
- Suspects

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.
- Escalation does not need to follow step by step through intervention options.
- You can always disengage and/or escalate.
- 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



CONTROL OF DISTANCE

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

Danger Zones

- Unarmed** – Less than 10 ft
- Club or Edged Weapon** – Any distance where the officer reasonably perceives an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm
- Firearm** – In the line of sight unbroken by cover (something that would stop the bullet).

THREAT ASSESSMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- Level of Resistive Tension (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

- Numbers
- Age
- Size
- Relative Strength
- Skill Level

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

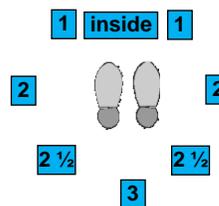
Factors or situation that may justify rapid escalation of force or selection of higher force options

- 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 history

PRE-ATTACK POSTURES

Behaviors that may indicate imminent danger of physical assault

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

INTERVENTION OPTIONS

MODE

A. Presence

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

PURPOSE (in bold)
GOAL (in italics)

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
2. **Compliance Holds**
 - Come Along
 - Pressure Points
 - Mandibular Angle
 - Hypoglossal
3. **Control Devices (OC/ECD)**
 - Oleoresin Capsicum
 - Electronic Control Devices
4. **Passive Countermeasures**
 - Secure the Head
 - Hug Yourself
 - Lower Your Center
 - Pull in-Push Down

To overcome passive resistance, active resistance, or their threats

To safely initiate physical contact

To overcome passive resistance

To overcome active resistance or its threat

To Decentralize

D. Protective Alternatives

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
2. **Incapacitating Technique**
 - Diffused Strike from the front
 - Diffused Strike from the rear
3. **Intermediate Weapons**
 - Baton
 - Baton Jab
 - Baton Jab-Multiple Strikes
 - Angle Strike
 - Angle-Cross Strike
 - Multiple/Overload Strikes

To overcome continued resistance, assaultive behavior, or their threats

To create dysfunction

To cause immediate temporary cessation of violent behavior

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 that creates 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.

Imminent Threat Criteria:

Imminent means "about to happen."
Suspect displays:

- Intent
- Weapon
- Delivery System

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.

Preclusion: The officer reasonably believes all other options have been exhausted or would be ineffective.

Greater Danger Exception: Shooting without Target Isolation if the consequence of not stopping the threat would be worse than the possibility of hitting an innocent person..

Defense of Self or Others: You may use deadly force when a subject poses an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to you or to another person or persons.

Defense of Society at Large: You may use deadly force to apprehend a criminal suspect who has used or threatened to use deadly force against someone, and presents a continued threat to the public, and you reasonably believe there is no other way to make the arrest or retain custody of the person once arrested. In all such cases, the officer should warn the subject, if feasible, prior to using deadly force.

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