

Basic Training Module Specifications

<u>Functional Area:</u>	IV. Police Skills
<u>Subject Area:</u>	C. Police Physical Skills
<u>Module Title:</u>	2. POLICE TACTICAL TECHNIQUES
<u>Hours:</u>	Not less than 5 hours

Module Objectives:

IV.C.2.1. Pursue a Fleeing Suspect on Foot.

- a. Notifies dispatcher of intentions to chase.
- b. Evaluates the situation to determine:
 - (1) if there are potential hazards, (e.g., the possibility of an ambush),
 - (2) if obstacles exist,
 - (3) the type of terrain,
 - (4) if there are shortcuts, and
 - (5) if other persons are present who may assist or interfere, and
 - (6) makes use of available cover and uses appropriate tactics to minimize risk.
- c. Pursues suspect on foot, recognizing that certain limitations exist (e.g., the officer's physical condition, the subject's physical skills) and paces self accordingly.
- d. Remembers that safety of officers and citizens are paramount, and pursuit should be terminated rather than cause exposure to unreasonable risk.

IV.C.2.2. Break Through a Door Using Force.

- a. Evaluates the construction of the door and the setting (e.g., the possibility of an armed person or dangerous animal on other side, how the door is hinged, etc.). Body armor and specialized equipment should be employed in high-risk situations.
- b. Determines method to be used to break through door (e.g., uses physical strength, rams, pries, uses sledgehammer, etc.).
- c. Uses physical force to break through door (e.g., own physical resources and/or use of equipment).
- d. Initiates forced entries in high-risk situations only with a backup.

IV.C.2.3. Use Cover and Concealment to Ensure Officer Survival.

- a. Distinguishes between cover and concealment:
 - (1) identifies commonly encountered objects that are good cover; and
 - (2) identifies commonly encountered objects that offer concealment but not cover.

- b. Uses available cover to best advantage:
 - (1) recognizes that to continually appear from the same spot is to seriously negate the value of the cover;
 - (2) should not leave cover unless a destination has been decided on; moves from one covered position to another covered position;
 - (3) should not leave cover with a partially loaded weapon; performs a tactical reload if necessary;
 - (4) tracks subject to protect covered position; and
 - (5) maintains cover even if the attacker is down:
 - (a) calls for a backup and lets the backup approach the downed subject.

- c. Uses available concealment to best advantage:
 - (1) recognizes the advantages of concealment:
 - (a) offers limited protection from observation of suspect;
 - (b) allows time to observe suspect location and movement;
 - (c) allows time to identify a covered position; and
 - (d) allows time to direct other officers' positioning;
 - (2) recognizes the limitations of concealment:
 - (a) offers limited protection from a suspect on the move;
 - (b) provides no protection from lines of fire; and
 - (c) offers no protection if the suspect(s) observed movement into the position of concealment; and
 - (3) seeks cover to replace concealment when possible.

IV.C.2.4. Use Light Effectively.

- a. Uses flashlight effectively and safely:
 - (1) positions flashlight away from body;
 - (2) uses flashlight intermittently;
 - (3) moves after using flashlight; and
 - (4) does not create silhouettes.

- b. Uses environmental light effectively:
 - (1) does not create a silhouette;
 - (2) allows eyes to adjust to low light levels;
 - (3) acts to protect night vision; and
 - (4) uses shadows to personal advantage.

IV.C.2.5. Protect Handgun Using Weapons Retention Techniques.

- a. Uses preventive measures to keep a subject from taking the handgun:
 - (1) maintains approximately six (6) feet of distance between the subject and self;
 - (2) positions the body with the weapon away from the subject;
 - (3) maintains good balance to facilitate a strong response, if needed; and
 - (4) keeps the weapon secured in the holster.

- b. Uses offensive techniques to retain the holstered handgun when a subject attempts to take it:
 - (1) secures and traps the weapon in the holster by grabbing the subject's hand(s) and forcing the weapon down and back into the holster; and
 - (2) disengages the subject's grip from the weapon while retaining the weapon using leverage or striking techniques.

- c. Uses offensive techniques to recover an unholstered handgun when a subject attempts to take the weapon:
 - (1) disengages the subject's grip from the weapon using leverage, striking or any other technique which proves effective; and
 - (2) keeps muzzle pointed away from self.

Module History

Revised	03/12
Reviewed	12/22