

FCPD IMPACT WEAPONS

2019



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OBJECTIVES

- ❖ Review of FCPD Policy 300 -FCPD Lexipol Policy Manual December 2019
- ❖ Discuss case law covering use of force
- ❖ Documentation when force used
- ❖ Officer safety Precautions
- ❖ Review of impact weapon nomenclature
- ❖ Written test
- ❖ Demonstration skills
- ❖ Practical exercises

General Safety Rules

- Pre-existing injuries
- No horseplay
- Training vs. real life- half power

FCPD Use of Force Policy

LEXIPOL POLICY #300

-FCPD LEXIPOL POLICY MANUAL DECEMBER 2019
PC 835A



Lexipol Policy 300.3

FCPD USE OF FORCE POLICY

USE of Force REPORTING

Use of Force Reporting Considerations:

- Reports to be completed as soon as possible
- Photographs of officers and subjects
- Document factors perceived before, during, and after force application (pre-assaultive behaviors)
- Document why you felt the force was *reasonable* at the time
- Threats of physical violence made by suspect
- Exigent need to apprehend
- Public caretaking



FCPD USE OF FORCE POLICY

Officer's Responsibilities

- Duty to Intercede: An officer observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstance SHALL intercede
- Notify supervisor as soon as feasible
- Provide medical attention as soon as feasible



Officer's Responsibilities

-FCPD Lexipol Use of Force Policy December
2019

Demeanor towards Officers

- ◇ Compliant
 - ◇ Going along with the program
- ◇ Passive Resistant
 - ◇ Not complying with your orders
- ◇ Active Resistant
 - ◇ Pulling away
- ◇ Threatening (Assault)
 - ◇ Fighting stance, fists, swinging at you, etc.
- ◇ Assault
 - ◇ Actively fighting



Use of force

- ◆ Law enforcement discretion is always subject to review
- ◆ Potential for abuse of power invites evaluation of use of force





A demonstrator is hit with a baton by an Oakland police officer after a fellow protester was arrested during an Occupy Oakland protest on Broadway and 8th Street in Oakland, Calif., on Tuesday, Oct. 25, 2011. The woman was arrested shortly after. (Ray Chavez/Staff)

EVERYTHING IS CAUGHT ON VIDEO

Use of force Which looks better?





Use of force

- ◆ Officers should be able to:
- ◆ Understand Graham vs. Connor
- ◆ Identify Force Options
- ◆ Identify Types and Levels of Resistance
- ◆ Identify Behaviors Indicative of Resistance
- ◆ Understand current Use of Force Policy

Graham v. Connor

Graham v. Connor, [490 U.S. 386](#) (1989) was a case decided by the [United States Supreme Court](#), in which the court determined that an objective *reasonableness* standard should apply to a free citizen's claim that law enforcement officials used excessive force in the course of making an arrest, investigatory stop, or other "seizure" of his person. This case also established the doctrine that the judiciary may not use the [Due Process Clause](#) instead of an applicable specific constitutional provision:

"Because the Fourth Amendment provides an explicit textual source of constitutional protection against this sort of physically intrusive governmental conduct, that Amendment, not the more generalized notion of 'substantive due process,' must be the guide for analyzing these claims."

Force

- ◆ The application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents or weapons to another person. It is not a use of force when a person allows him/herself to be searched, escorted, handcuffed or restrained.



Lethal Force

Force reasonably anticipated and intended to create a substantial likelihood of causing death or very serious injury.



Special Circumstances

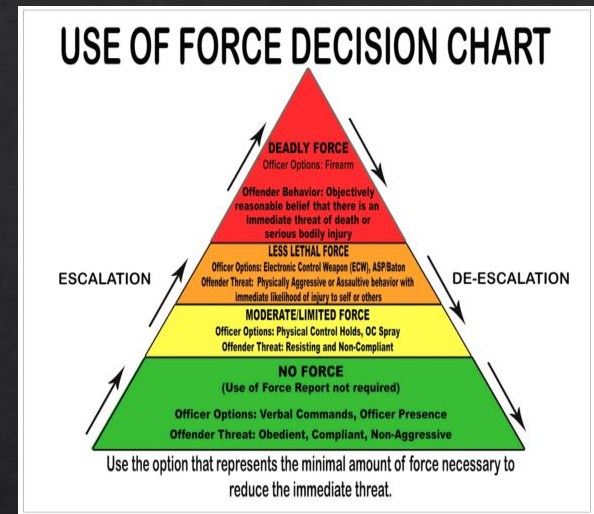
- ◆ Injury or exhaustion
- ◆ Close proximity to officer's weapon
- ◆ Special knowledge
- ◆ Being on the ground
- ◆ Weapons or options available

Do what you got to do- live.



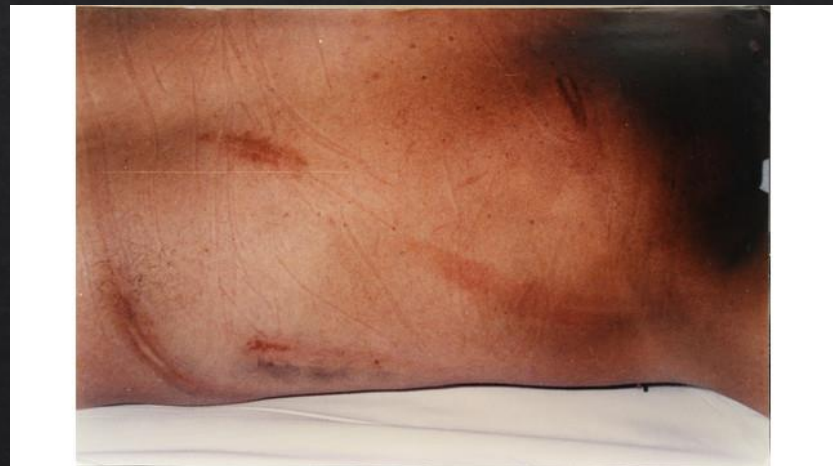
Subject Response to Officer

- ◆ Compliant
- ◆ Resistant - passive
- ◆ Resistant - active
- ◆ Threatening (Assault) - bodily harm
- ◆ Assault - serious bodily harm



Documentation

- ◇ What call or activity brought you here?
- ◇ Personal knowledge and experience
- ◇ How you were identified as the police
- ◇ Environmental conditions
- ◇ You can tell direction and number of strikes from injuries (photograph)
- ◇ Double lock handcuffs and document it



Use of Force Reports Should

- ◆ Be as complete and as accurate as possible
- ◆ If it isn't on paper, did it happen?
- ◆ Be understood by laymen
- ◆ Be understood by jurors, community leaders, media



Documenting Use of Force

- ◆ Suspect Non-verbal and verbal cues
- ◆ Suspect Factors
- ◆ Size\strength
- ◆ Perceived skills
- ◆ Drugs\alcohol use
- ◆ Multiple suspects
- ◆ Officer's perception prior to incident

Documenting Use of Force

- ◆ Commands given prior, during, after the use of force
- ◆ Describe the technique both descriptively and technically
- ◆ Refer to your training, policy and/or procedures



Medical

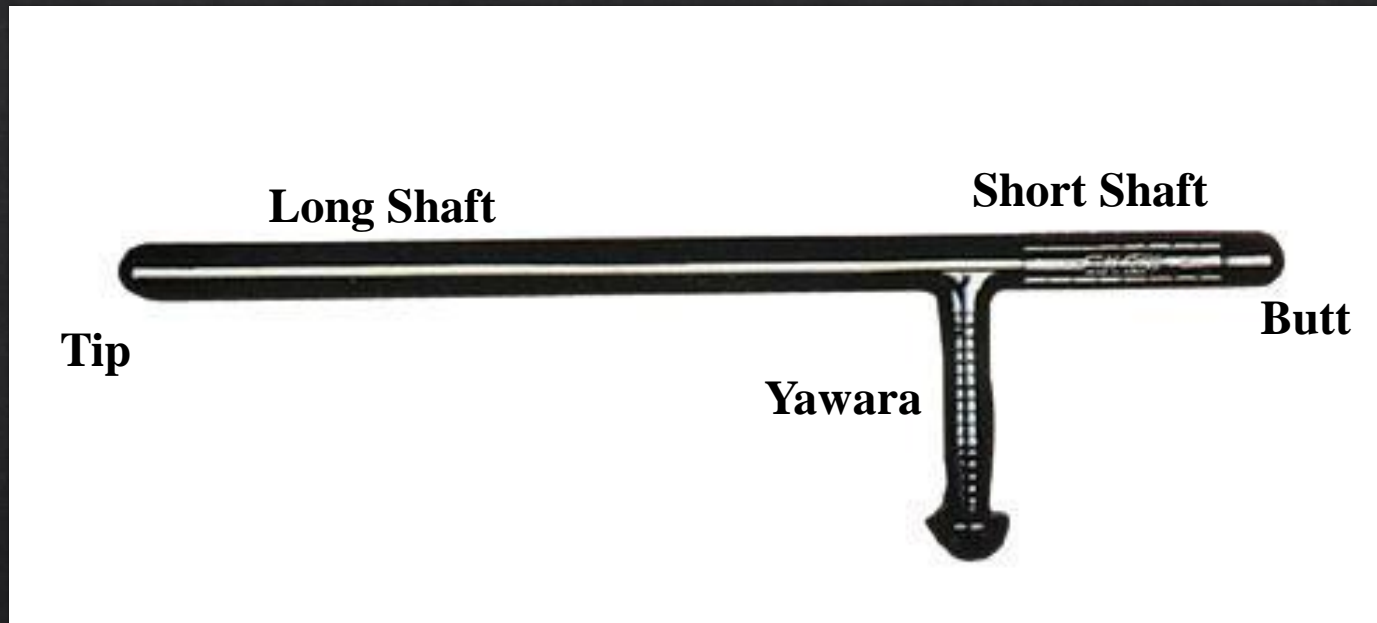
- ◆ Provide it!
- ◆ Document it!
- ◆ Photograph it!



Nomenclature



Side Handle Baton



TYPES OF STRIKES

- ◆ There are five types of
- ◆ strikes:

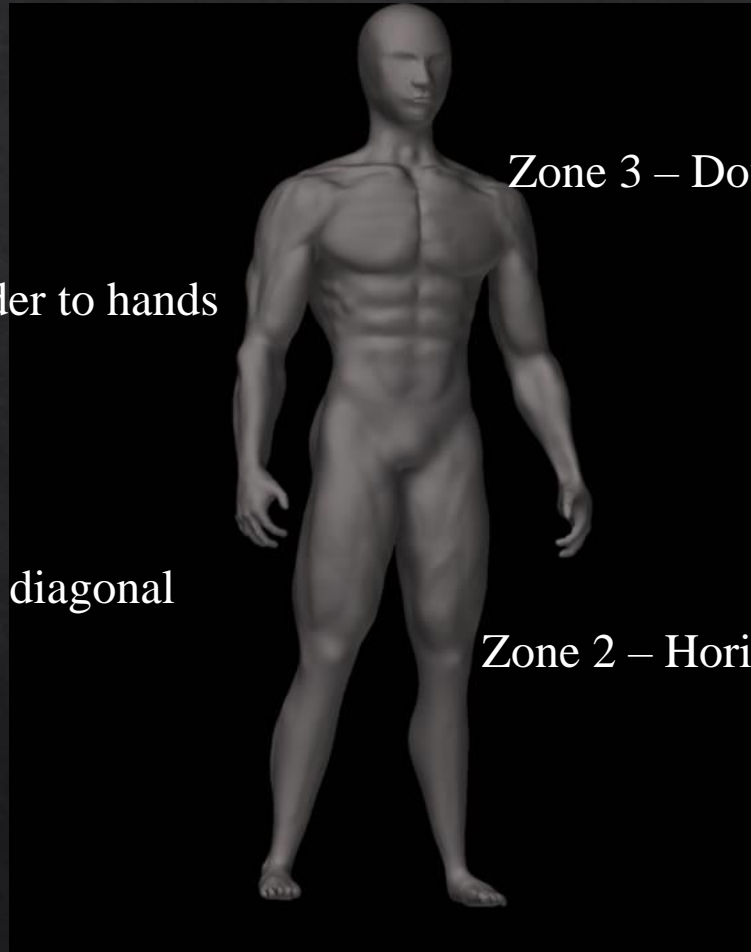
- ◆ Zones 1-4
- ◆ Elbow
- ◆ Jab
- ◆ Yawara
- ◆ Chops



Strike Zones

Zone 1 – Horizontal - shoulder to hands

Zone 4 – Upward diagonal



Zone 3 – Downward diagonal

Zone 2 – Horizontal – Hands to feet

TARGET AREAS

- ◇ Best target areas- Surface areas closest to bone
- ◇ Front of the body – arms below elbows, lower abdomen, thigh, leg below the knee
- ◇ Rear of the body – Buttocks, arm below the elbow, thigh, leg below the knee
- ◇ Areas to avoid – Head, throat, heart, groin, spine, kidneys, xiphoid process, chest

Prime Target Areas

