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**Lieutenant Shayne M. Duryea**

- Christian County Sheriff's Office
- Lincoln County Sheriff's Office
- Atchison County Sheriff's Office
- Leavenworth County Sheriff's Office
- Wyandotte County Sheriff's Office
- Patrol Sergeant H.U.D. Housing Authority

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**Lieutenant Shayne M. Duryea**

- CCSO LESAC Defensive Tactics Instructor Trainer
- NLETC L.V.N.R. Instructor
- Hutton's Edge Police Knife Instructor
- OPN Police Nunchaku Instructor
- Redman Knife Defense Instructor
- H.F.R.G. (PPCT) Instructor
- \*C.I.A.M.P. Instructor
- \*G.R.A.S.P. Instructor

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**Lieutenant Shayne M. Duryea**

- Taser Instructor
- Less Lethal Instructor
- FBI Firearms Instructor & Range Master
- NRA Patrol Rifle Instructor
- Raider Training Active Shooter Response Instructor
- ALICE Instructor

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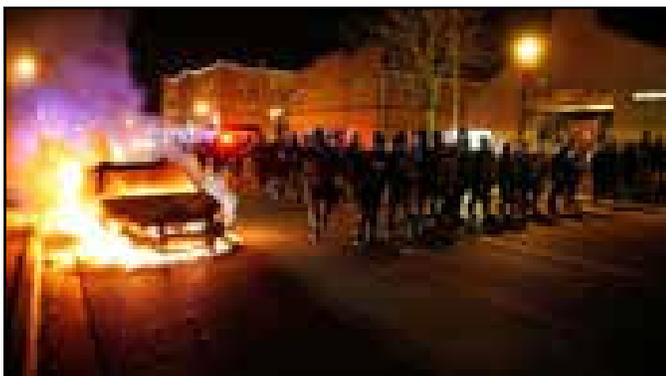
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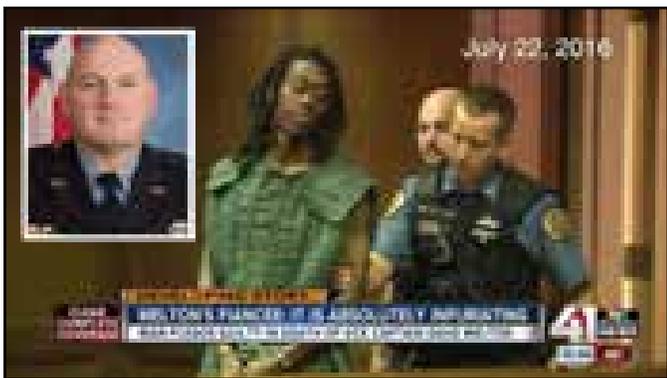
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**Officer Down Memorial Page**

September 8 <sup>th</sup> , 2021	2020	2019
Assault 4	Assault 1	Assault 3
Gunfire 39	Gunfire 45	Gunfire 49
Stabbed 3	Gunfire (accidental) 4	Gunfire (accidental) 2
Vehicular assault 16	Vehicular assault 13	Vehicular assault 8

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**CAUSES OF THE DIVIDE**

**"IF YOU TELL A BIG ENOUGH LIE  
AND TELL IT FREQUENTLY  
ENOUGH, IT WILL BE BELIEVED."**

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**CAUSES OF THE DIVIDE**

• **"IF YOU TELL A BIG ENOUGH LIE AND TELL IT  
FREQUENTLY ENOUGH, IT WILL BE BELIEVED."**



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**ASK YOURSELF THIS QUESTION...**



*The Germany of the late 1930s and 1940s was a modern, industrialized nation of hardworking, educated people. Germany had an advanced educational system, with many respected universities. Churches from many denominations, with most Germans self identifying as being Christian. So how, in a modern, well educated, industrialized society, does a populace stand by while their neighbors are rounded up from their homes and exterminated in Government sanctioned facilities?*

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**CAUSES OF THE DIVIDE**

- " IF YOU TELL A LI: BIG ENOUGH AND KEEP REPEATING IT, PEOPLE WILL EVENTUALLY COME TO BELIEVE IT. TH: LI: CAN B: MAINTAINED ONLY FOR SUCH TIME AS THE STATE CAN SHIELD THE PEOPLE FROM THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND/OR MILITARY CONSEQUENCES OF THE LI: . IT THUS BECOMES VITALLY IMPORTANT FOR THE STATE TO USE ALL OF IT; POWERS TO REPRESS DISSENT, FOR THE TRUTH IS: THE MORTAL ENEMY OF THE LI:, AND THUS B' EXTENSION, THE TRUTH IS: THE GREATEST ENEMY OF THE STATE."
- JOSEPH GOEBBELS - REICH MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA OF NAZI GERMANY





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SOMETIMES WISDOM COMES FROM THE MOST UNEXPECTED PLACES...

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Breonna Taylor, a 26-year-old emergency room technician was fatally shot by three plainclothes narcotics investigators who were part of a seven man team attempting to serve a "no-knock" search warrant at 12:40 a.m. on March 13 as a part of an ongoing narcotics investigation into Taylor's ex-boyfriend.

Despite being a no-knock warrant, witnesses at the scene confirm hearing the police knock and announced themselves before breaking down the door with a battering ram.

Taylor's new boyfriend, Kenneth Walker, stated that he and Breonna heard the pounding at the door, but that he did not hear anyone announce they were police.

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Kenneth Walker stated that Breonna yelled out "who is it" several times while the police were pounding on the door. Walker stated that anyone who was outside of the apartment should have been able to hear her yelling. Evidence suggests that although the police could hear Breonna, they could not make out what she was saying, just as Walker could not make out that the officers outside were yelling police.

After a hostile confrontation between Detective Hankinson and a man from a neighboring apartment who had come outside to investigate the noise, and multiple knocks at the door, Lieutenant Hoover gives Sergeant Mattingly and Detective Nobles the okay to breach the door.

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According to officer testimony, it took three hits to force the door open with the ram. Kenneth Walker stated that when the door flew open, he was unable to see who was there because of the lighting conditions. Believing that an intruder was forcing entry, He fired one shot at 12:43 a.m.

Walker's bullet struck Sergeant Jonathan Mattingly who was on point during the entry, in the leg. The round would rupture his femoral artery, requiring life-saving medical care in the parking lot and emergency surgery upon his transportation to a local emergency room. As he is going down, Sgt. Mattingly returns fire towards the man and woman he can see standing at the end of the hallway.

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Altogether, Sgt. Mattingly and Detective Myles Cosgrove fire more than 20 rounds into the apartment. Taylor was struck multiple times and died in the hallway of her apartment. Walker, who fired the initial shot, was not wounded in the exchange of gunfire.

When the gunfire initially erupted, four of the detectives from the entry team fled from the entryway of the apartment out into the parking lot for safety. Believing they were under attack, one of those investigators, Detective Brett Hankison, then turned and began to fire rounds through a sliding glass door into the kitchen area of apartment.

By his own admission, despite the fact the curtains were drawn at the time, Hankison fired the rounds through the sliding glass doors because he believed that was where the gunfire was coming from.

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Detective Brett Hankison, then moved and began to fire rounds through the bedroom window of Breonna Taylor's sister, who is not home at the time. Some of the rounds Detective Hankison fire into the apartment pass through Breonna Taylor's wall into the neighboring apartment. A pregnant woman, her partner and a five year old child are home at the time, but luckily not hit.

In subsequent interviews, Detective Hankison stated that he selected the sliding glass door to fire into that was where he could see the muzzle flashes coming from, not realizing those muzzle flashes were actually from the gunfire of Sgt. Mattingly and Detective Cosgrove.

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A grand jury was convened to hear the evidence in the Breonna Taylor shooting. Detective Hankison was subsequently indicted by the grand jury for firing his weapon blindly in the apartment, endangering the lives of un-involved civilians. The actions of Sgt. Mattingly and Detective Cosgrove were ruled as justifiable.

SWAT was on duty, serving a drug search warrant connected to the one the seven man narcotics team was executing at the time of Breonna Taylor's death. According to Testimony, SWAT was never notified the narcotics team would be executing a search warrant until after the shooting had already occurred and their assistance was requested.

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Walter Scott

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On April 4, 2015, Walter Scott, a 50-year old forklift operator was fatally shot by North Charleston Police Officer Michael Slager following a brief foot pursuit. Officer Slager had stopped Scott for a non-functioning brake light. Slager was charged with murder after cell phone video surfaced showing him shooting Walter Scott from behind while was running away. Immediately following the shooting, Slager radioed a dispatcher, stating, "Shots fired and the subject is down. He grabbed my Taser." When Slager fired his gun, Scott was approximately 15 to 20 feet away and fleeing. Slager said he had feared for his life because Scott had taken his Taser, and that he shot him because he "felt threatened".

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The official report for the incident indicates that Officer Slager and Officer Clarence Habersham provided CPR and other life saving measures to Scott following the shooting. The video from the scene however, seems to strongly contradict this. The official report also indicates that Slager and Scott were struggling over the Taser at the time he shot him, an assertion which also seems to be contradicted by the video.

The case was independently investigated by the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Office of the U.S. Attorney for the District of South Carolina, and the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division. In June 2015, a South Carolina grand jury indicted Slager for murder.

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In late 2016, a five-week trial on the murder charge ended in a mistrial due to a hung jury. In May of that same year, a federal grand jury indicted Slager on charges including the violation of Scott's civil rights, lying to investigators and obstruction of justice. In a May 2017 Slager entered into a plea agreement to the federal charge of civil rights violations. In return for his guilty plea, the state's murder charges were dropped.

On December 7, 2017, U.S. District Judge David C. Norton sentenced Slager to 20 years in prison. Although defense attorneys had argued for voluntary manslaughter, the judge agreed with prosecutors that the "appropriate underlying offense" was second-degree murder.

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He began serving his sentence in Colorado's Federal Correctional Institution, Englewood in February 2018. All of Slager's appeals to date, have been struck down. His earliest possible release is August 16, 2033.

An enhancement of the video by Canadian cinematographer Daniel Voshart does appear to confirm Officer Slager's assertions that he and Walter Scott were struggling on the ground over the Taser at one point prior to the shooting. It also shows the Taser being tossed past Slager as he is drawing his firearm, meaning that he could not have been the one to have thrown it aside. This could also mean that Slager was not aware that Scott had discarded the Taser prior to him firing the first shot.

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The questions at hand then become, is it grounds for a successful appeal that Officer Slager may have believed that Walter Scott could have still been armed with his Taser at the time the shots were fired, and that Slager then found it objectively reasonable that a person running away from him while still armed with a Taser would have posed a significant threat to his safety.

FBI expert Tony Imel, who analyzed the video footage testified that Walter Scott was 16 feet, 5 inches away at the time Officer Slager fired his first of eight shots. He was 37 feet, 5 inches away for the seventh shot. Scott's distance at the time of the eighth, and final shot is undetermined, but he was struck by a total of five rounds.



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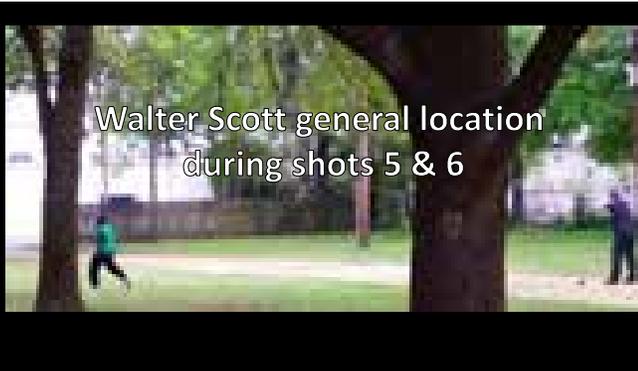
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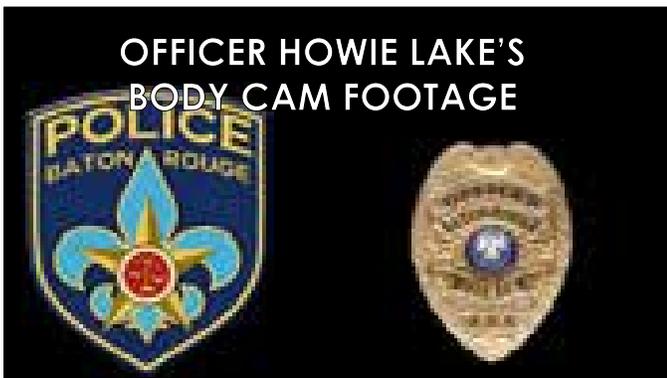
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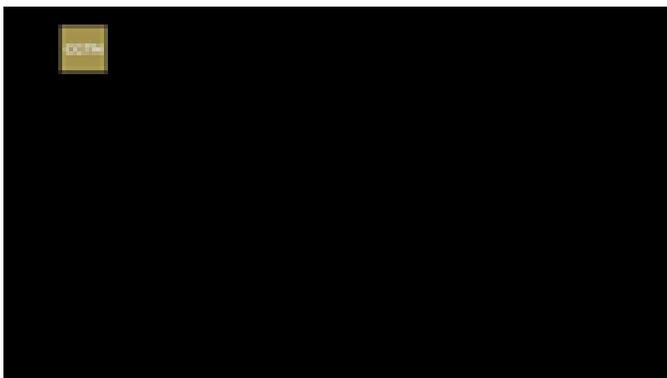
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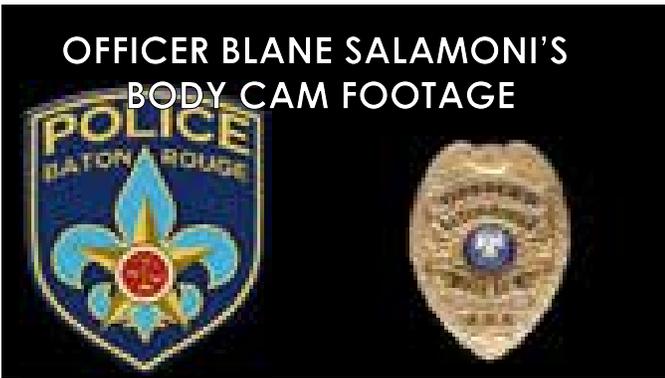
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OFFICER BLANE SALAMONI'S  
BODY CAM FOOTAGE



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BYSTANDER CELLPHONE FOOTAGE



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On July 5, 2016, 37-year-old Alton Sterling was shot dead at close range by two Baton Rouge Police Officers. The officers were attempting to control Sterling's arms, and he was shot by them while allegedly reaching for the loaded handgun in his pants pocket.

**POLICE WERE RESPONDING TO A REPORT THAT A MAN IN A RED SHIRT WAS SELLING CDS OUTSIDE OF THE CONVENIENCE STORE, AND THAT HE HAD USED A GUN TO THREATEN A MAN OUTSIDE THE STORE.**

The owner of the store where the shooting occurred would later say that Sterling had started carrying a gun a few days prior to the event as other CD vendors had been robbed recently. He also said that Sterling was "not the one causing trouble" during the situation that led to the police being called.

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# WARNING:

The following video contains **GRAPHIC CONTENT.** Viewer discretion is advised.

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The shooting led to protests in Baton Rouge and a request for a civil rights investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice. The Department of Justice investigated but in May 2017 decided that it would not file criminal charges against the police officers. In response, Louisiana's attorney general, Jeff Landry, said the state of Louisiana would open an investigation into the shooting once the Department of Justice released the physical evidence. In March 2018, Landry's office announced it would not bring charges against the officers stating that they acted in a "reasonable and justifiable manner".

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On March 30, 2018, Officer Salamoni was fired for violating use of force policies, and Lake was suspended for three days for losing his temper.



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On July 17, 2014, Eric Garner died in the New York City borough of Staten Island after Daniel Pantaleo, a New York City Police Department (NYPD) officer, put him in a prohibited chokehold while arresting him. Video footage of the incident generated widespread national attention and raised questions about the appropriate use of force by law enforcement.

NYPD officers approached Garner on July 17 on suspicion of selling single cigarettes from packs without tax stamps. After Garner told the police that he was tired of being harassed and that he was not selling cigarettes, the officers attempted to arrest Garner. When Pantaleo placed his hands on Garner, Garner pulled his arms away. Pantaleo then placed his arm around Garner's neck and wrestled him to the ground.

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With multiple officers pinning him down, Garner repeated the words "I can't breathe" 11 times while lying face down on the sidewalk. After Garner lost consciousness, he remained lying on the sidewalk for seven minutes while the officers waited for an ambulance to arrive. Garner was pronounced dead at an area hospital approximately one hour later.

The medical examiner ruled Garner's death a homicide. According to the medical examiner's definition, a homicide is a death caused by the intentional actions of another person or persons. Specifically, an autopsy indicated that Garner's death resulted from "[compression] of neck, compression of chest and prone positioning during physical restraint by police". Asthma, heart disease, and obesity were cited as contributing factors.

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During an April 4, 2019, disciplinary hearing Pantaleo's attorneys argued that in an internal report dated December 10, 2014, NYPD Chief Surgeon Eli Kleinman concluded Pantaleo did not use a chokehold on Garner and Garner had suffered no chokehold associated injuries.

According to Pantaleo's lawyer, Kleinman found that Garner's pre-existing health conditions contributed to his death. The report was completed at the request of NYPD Internal Affairs Bureau. Kleinman did not personally examine Garner and based his conclusions on a review of two videos of the incident and Garner's autopsy.

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At a May 2019 disciplinary hearing for Pantaleo, Dr. Floriana Persechino, who performed Garner's autopsy, testified that Pantaleo's use of a chokehold on Garner "set into motion a lethal sequence" that led to a fatal asthma attack. However, the examiner conceded that even "a bear hug" could have had the same effect as the chokehold, given that Garner weighed 395 pounds (179 kg), suffered from asthma and diabetes, and had a heart twice the size of a healthy person's heart.



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Moreover, during the trial at a hearing in June 2019, a defense witness, Dr. Michael Graham, St. Louis, Missouri's chief medical examiner, testified Garner's death couldn't have been caused by a chokehold because Garner was never actually choked or unable to breathe during the arrest. Graham attributed Garner's death to heart disease exacerbated by the stress of the arrest.

On August 19, 2019, O'Neill terminated Pantaleo's employment with the New York Police Department, stating that it would not be possible for Pantaleo to serve effectively, and that Pantaleo's decision to maintain the chokehold on the ground is what led to his firing. Pantaleo's attorney, Stuart London, told reporters that his client planned to sue in state court for his reinstatement.

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- On August 9, 2014, 18 year old Michael Brown Jr. was fatally shot by 28-year-old Ferguson Police Officer Darren Wilson. Brown was in the company of his 22-year-old friend Dorian Johnson at the time of the shooting.
- Officer Wilson stated that the altercation ensued when Brown suddenly attacked him while he was still sitting in the driver's seat of his patrol unit, and that the two began struggling for control over his service weapon until it discharged inside of the vehicle.
- According to Dorian Johnson however, Officer Wilson was the one who initiated the confrontation by reaching out through the window of his patrol car and grabbing Brown by the neck, threatening him and then shooting at him.
- Both Wilson and Johnson agree that Brown and Johnson fled after the weapon went off, with Wilson pursuing Brown on foot.

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- Officer Wilson stated that Michael Brown stopped running, and then turned and charged him following a short foot pursuit. Dorian Johnson contradicted this version of events, stating that Brown had turned around with his hands raised in surrender after Wilson shot at him. According to Johnson, Officer Wilson then opened fire on Michael Brown without provocation, hitting him multiple times.
- In the entire altercation, Wilson fired a total of twelve bullets, including two that were discharged during the struggle inside of the vehicle. Brown was struck six times, all in the front of his body.

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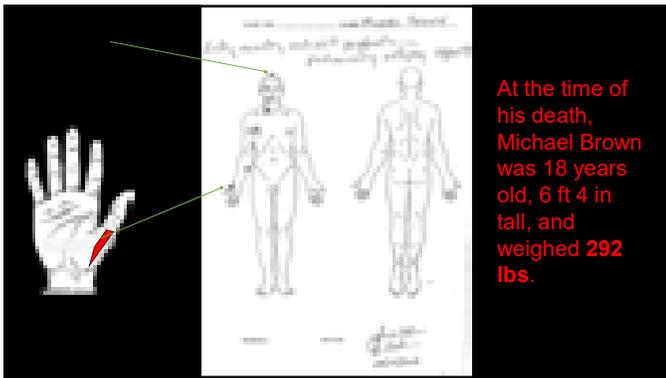
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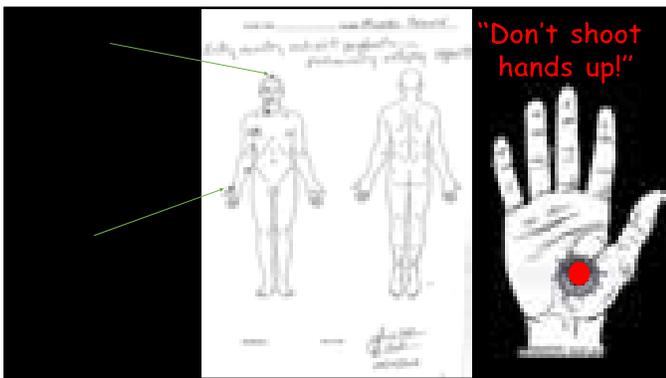
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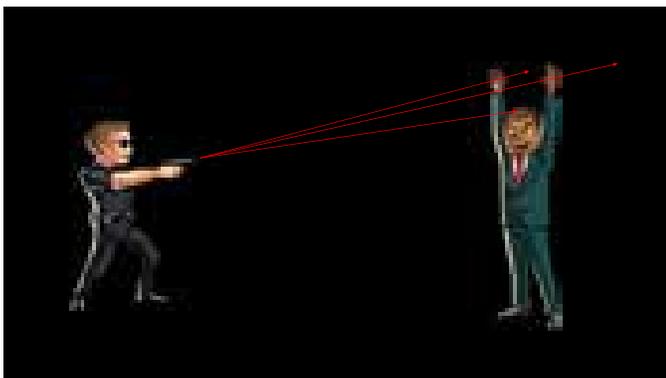
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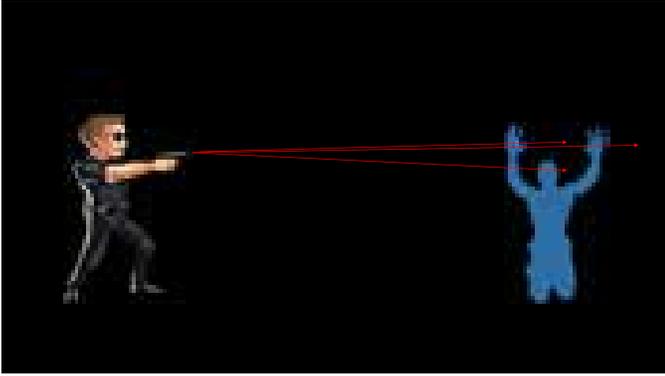
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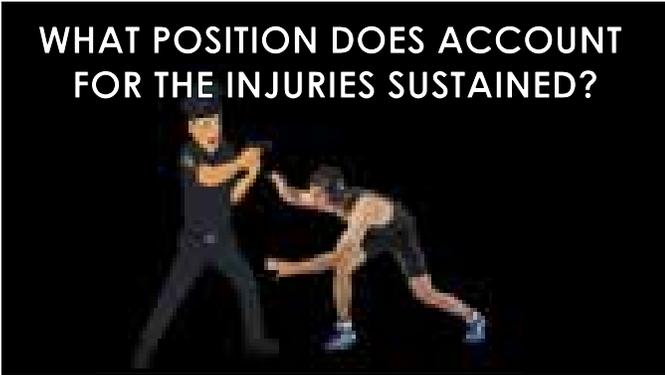
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**WHAT POSITION DOES ACCOUNT FOR THE INJURIES SUSTAINED?**

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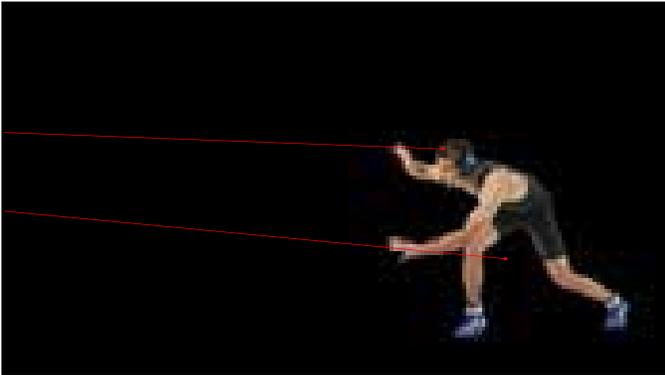
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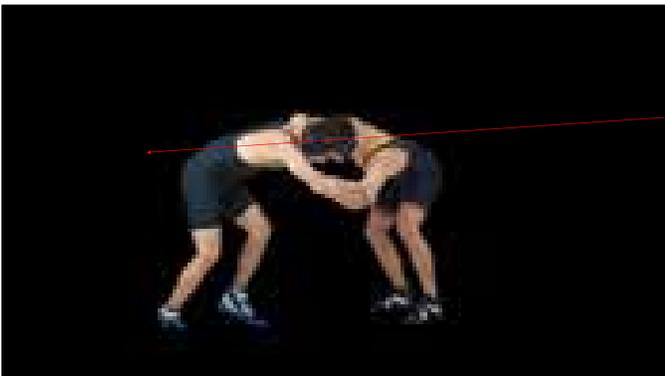
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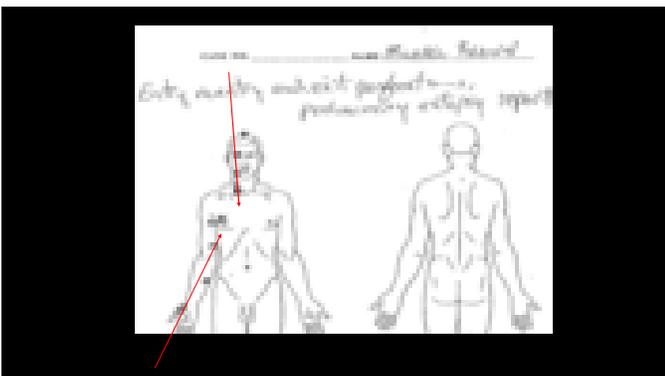
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DISCUSSION

CAUTION  
GOOD INTENTIONS  
AHEAD

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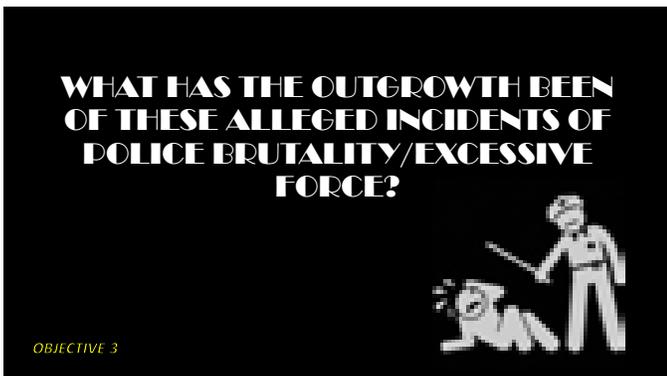
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**WHAT HAS THE OUTGROWTH BEEN  
OF THESE ALLEGED INCIDENTS OF  
POLICE BRUTALITY/EXCESSIVE  
FORCE?**

OBJECTIVE 3

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Minneapolis Police Department Budget Slashed by 8 Million dollars

Los Angeles Police Budget Slashed By \$150 Million

New York City Council Wants to Cut NYPD Budget by 1 Billion Dollars

Seattle City Council Votes to Slash Budget by 3 Million Dollars

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**8 CAN'T WAIT**

- Ban chokeholds
- Require de-escalation
- Duty to intervene
- Ban shooting at moving vehicles
- Require warning before shooting
- Use of force continuum
- Comprehensive reporting
- Exhaust all other means before shooting

OBJECTIVE 4

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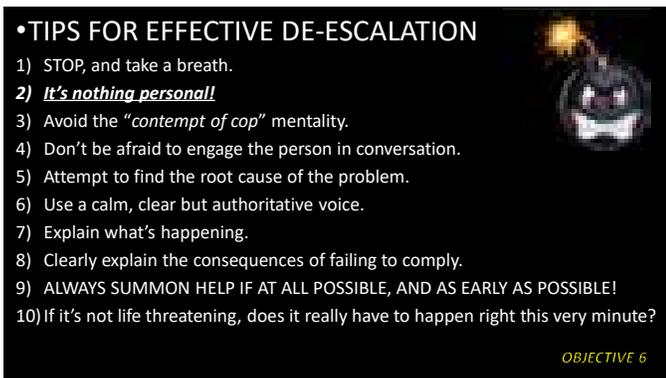
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FIRING INTO A MOVING VEHICLE IS RARELY EFFECTIVE, AND SHOULD BE AVOIDED IF AT ALL POSSIBLE. THE VEHICLE IT'S SELF IS NOT GOING TO STOP IMMEDIATELY, AND THERE WILL NO LONGER BE ANYONE CONTROLLING ITS PATH OF TRAVEL. ITS ALSO VERY EASY TO MISS YOUR INTENDED TARGET.



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WHEN IS THE LAST TIME YOU PRACTICED THIS SKILL ON THE RANGE? THERE WILL INEVITABLY BE INSTANCES HOWEVER WHERE THIS TACTIC IS THE ONLY LIFE SAVING ALTERNATIVE AVAILABLE.



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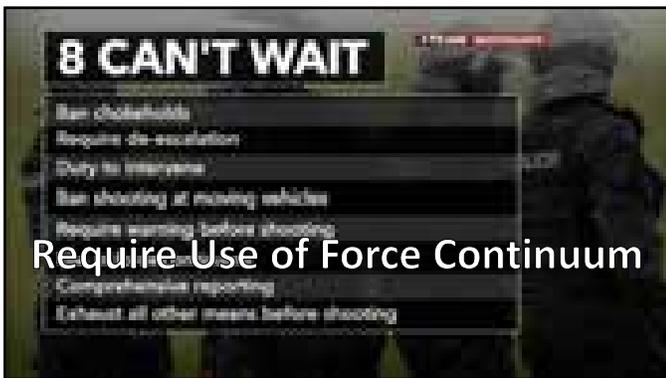
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### What is actually being suggested with "Comprehensive Reporting"

- A report should be prepared every time you use force on a civilian.
- A report should be prepared every time you "threaten" to use force on a civilian.
- A report is required anytime you point your weapon at a civilian.
- A report is required anytime you draw your weapon.
- Anytime you "Laser or paint" someone with a Taser Device.
- Present your spray.
- Draw your baton.

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### EXHAUST ALL ALTERNATIVES BEFORE SHOOTING

*"Require officers to exhaust all other alternatives, including non-force and less lethal force options, prior to resorting to deadly force."*

If you take this provision at face value, while a subject is actively shooting at you, attempting to stab you, or in some other way using deadly force against you or another person, you must use every step in the use of force continuum prior to drawing your service weapon and firing it. Upon reading the model policy however, this is clearly not the case. The model policy in fact, isn't that far off when it comes to the use of deadly force from most agencies use of force policies.

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# The Use of Force Continuum



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## THE USE OF FORCE CONTINUUM Resistance / Control Continuum

The Resistance/Control Continuum was designed around the One-Plus-One Theory of force escalation. The continuum is divided into two categories:

- > Levels of Resistance, describing threatening, resistive, or assaultive acts by the subject.
- > Levels of Control, detailing the escalating methods of subject control used by the officer.

OBJECTIVE #7

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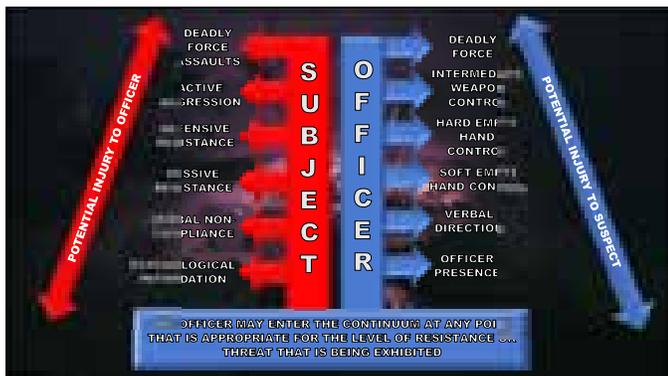
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It is imperative to remember that the law enforcement officer may enter into the use of force continuum at any point that is appropriate, given the level or resistance being exhibited by the suspect or the particular situation that they find themselves in. The continuum is in no way intended to be a step-by-step progression that must be strictly adhered to, no matter what the circumstances.

It is of equal importance to remember however, that the officer must also be prepared to reduce the level of control they are utilizing, should the level of resistance being offered by the suspect suddenly decrease, or cease altogether. An initial justification to use force against a subject is not blanket authority to continue using control tactics, even once resistance has stopped or they are no longer appropriate.

**De-Escalation**



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**CONTROVERSIAL OPINION**

**Can a law enforcement officer initially using too little force, or ineffective/inappropriate control tactics, end up being the root cause of having to seriously injure or kill a suspect?**



OBJECTIVE 11

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**CONTROVERSIAL OPINION**

**It is an irrefutable fact that the longer you are in physical contact with another human being, the greater the chances one or both of you will be injured.**



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**CONTROVERSIAL OPINION**

**The majority of the people that we end up being in a true, knock down drag out physical confrontation with, are stronger than us, more fit than us and often more skilled than us. The faster a subject can be contained under these circumstances, the safer the situation will be for the both of you.**

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**CONTROVERSIAL OPINION**

- **Rapid containment techniques can quickly and efficiently shut down a physical confrontation.**
- **Less risk of injury to subject.**
- **Less risk of injury to LEO**
- **Much lower chances of unnecessarily having to escalate your control tactics.**
- **Reduced public view of incident. (*cellphone video*)**

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**CONTROVERSIAL OPINION**

**Lets look at an example**

**Peacekeeper RCB –vs- ASP Baton**

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**CONTROVERSIAL OPINION**



**Peacekeeper RCB –vs- ASP Baton**

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**CONTROVERSIAL OPINION**

- **ASP is smaller, lighter and less "offensive" in appearance than the Peacekeeper Baton.**
- **Physics work against the ASP**
- **More strikes are required to achieve the desired objective**
- **With the Peacekeeper, often only one to two strikes are required to achieve the same objective.**
- **WHICH ONE LOOKS BETTER TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC???**
- ***Public perception of incident will be that what they are witnessing is an incident of excessive force, when in reality, the tool you've selected is simply failing to perform the job you've asked of it!***

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**CONTROVERSIAL OPINION**

- **More baton strikes will increase the risk of the baton impacting somewhere that is unintended.**
- **More baton strikes increase the risk of rotator cuff or elbow injury for the officer.**
- **More baton strikes create a poor public perception.**
- **When the baton strikes fail to contain the subject, and the officer begins to reach the level of physical exhaustion, the risk of escalating to deadly force greatly increases!**

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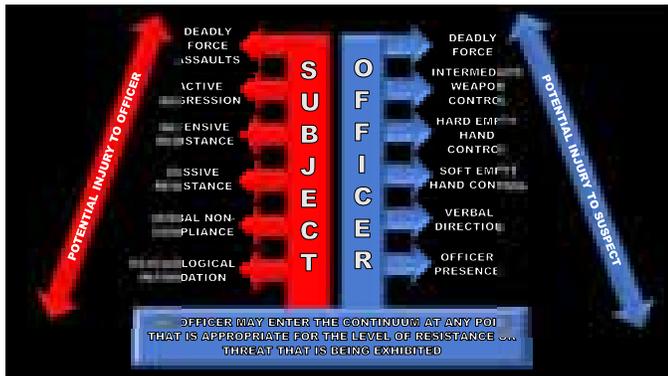
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**LEVELS OF RESISTANCE** *OBJECTIVE #8*

*Levels of Resistance –*

- Psychological Intimidation – Nonverbal cues indicating subject’s attitude, appearance, and physical readiness.
- Blank stare (1000 yard stare)
- Loss of eye contact
- Tightening of jaw




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**LEVELS OF RESISTANCE**

*Levels of Resistance –*

- Psychological Intimidation –
- Clenching of fists
- Clenching of teeth
- Heavy breathing
- Puffing out chest
- Obscene gestures




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**LEVELS OF RESISTANCE**

Psychological Intimidation –

BASELINE+ANOMALY=DECISION



This is one of the most important, and yet most often missed areas of preattack threat cues. The law enforcement officer misses subtle, and sometimes not so subtle cues, that would have let them know that they were “in a fight” for several moments before the first blow was ever thrown.

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**LEVELS OF RESISTANCE**

Verbal Noncompliance –

Any verbal response from the subject indicating their unwillingness to obey the officer’s commands of detainment, arrest, or to stop unlawful or dangerous behavior.

From a safety standpoint, any verbalization of an unwillingness to cooperate, should be taken seriously.



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**LEVELS OF RESISTANCE**

Passive Resistance –

Any type of resistance where the subject does not attempt to defeat the officer’s attempt to touch or control them, but still will not voluntarily comply with verbal and physical attempts at control. The typical scenario provided for this level of resistance is that of a “sit-in” protest, where subjects refuse to move or comply with verbal directions/commands.



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**LEVELS OF RESISTANCE**

At some point, it may become necessary to use force to resolve this type of situation. The selection of a reasonable control method or compliance technique is crucial. The objective is resolve the situation using a control technique that is effective, but with the least potential for injury.



You are not required to select the least intrusive control method, only one that is reasonable for the set of circumstances presented.



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**LEVELS OF RESISTANCE**

**Defensive Resistance –**

Any type of resistance where the subject attempts to prevent an officer from gaining physical control over them (pulling/pushing away).



This is not a physical attack on the officer, but a act designed to prevent the officer from gaining control.

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**LEVELS OF RESISTANCE**

**Defensive Resistance –**

It is important to remember that defensive resistance can quickly escalate into active aggression, especially once the subject realizes they are not being successful at their attempts to free themselves or get away.



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**LEVELS OF RESISTANCE**

**Active Aggression –**

Any type of resistance involving physical actions/assaults against the officer or another person with less than deadly force (advancing, challenging, punching, kicking, grabbing, wrestling, etc).

Subjects may be actively aggressive towards the officer, or a third party.



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**LEVELS OF RESISTANCE**

**Active Aggression –**

Obviously there is a great disparity between challenging an officer, and actually kicking or punching them. Even though both actions are classified as Active Aggression, the response to each situation will be entirely different, and based on the totality of the circumstances.



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**LEVELS OF RESISTANCE**

Deadly force is ANY force the officer reasonably believes may result in serious physical injury or death. If the subject is using martial arts techniques against the officer to seriously injure them or render them unconscious, or if it is believed they have the capacity to do so to another person unless stopped immediately, they should be viewed as utilizing deadly force.



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### Levels of Control

#### Officer Presence –

The identification of a police officer's authority, either by uniformed presence, or the verbal identification of being a law enforcement officer. In either case, an officer's identification of authority brings with it, the assumption the public must obey a lawful order.



OBJECTIVE #9

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### Levels of Control

#### Verbal Direction –

Verbal direction is defined as "commands of direction or arrest". Interpersonal communication skills can be an important factor in gaining control of a subject or situation, and should continue throughout the entirety of the incident when practical. Every attempt should be made at this level to de-escalate a situation to prevent any further need for escalating control tactics.



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### Levels of Control

#### Soft Empty Hand Control –

Techniques that are designed to control Passive or Defensive Resistance. They are used when verbal direction/commands are not effective and there is noncompliance with lawful order. They include strength techniques, joint locks, pressure points, and/distractory knee strikes to the thigh.



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### Levels of Control

**Hard Empty Hand Control -** Techniques that are designed to control Active Aggression, but can be used to control Defensive Resistance when lower forms of control have failed, or when the officer "reasonably believes" lower forms of control will fail.



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### Levels of Control

**Intermediate Weapon –** Intermediate weapon control is the application/use of any weapon/object that is not part of the human body to control resistance or an assault. This can include the use of chemical agents, impact weapons, Tasers, or an emergency improvised impact weapon, such as a flashlight or radio.



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### Levels of Control

**Intermediate weapons are justified** when lower forms of empty hand control have failed, or when the officer reasonably believes they will be insufficient or ineffective, and the use of deadly force is not justified.



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### Levels of Control

Intermediate weapons are used to temporarily disable a subject, and never with the intent to cause permanent injury. When using an impact weapon, the officer should first target motor points, and joints and bony areas if the preferred target is unavailable. Intermediate weapons should never be used to strike the head, neck, throat, or clavicle, unless deadly force is justified, and there is no other practical alternative.




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### Levels of Control

**Deadly Force** – Deadly force is any force used by an officer that may result in great bodily harm or the loss of human life. In this definition, the word “may”, means “likely to,” not just a mere possibility.



Deadly force is generally authorized when:

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### Levels of Control

The suspect has threatened the officer or another with a weapon;  
 Or the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect has committed a crime involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical harm; and the use of deadly force is necessary to prevent the suspect's escape.




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 Levels of Control

It is important for the officer of the law to remember that these situation are often tense, uncertain, and rapidly unfolding. The need to either escalate or de-escalate the level of control being used can occur at a moments notice, with little or no warning.

There have been documented instances where subjects have fired on law enforcement, and then promptly dropped their weapon and surrendered. Lethal force at this point, is obviously going to be unjustified as the threat posed has ended.



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*Variables Affecting the Use of Force –*

- Type of crime committed or attempted
- Relative size/stature of the officer and subject
- Exigent conditions
- Number of officers involved
- Number of suspects involved
- Availability of back up
- Reaction time

OBJECTIVE 12

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*Variables Affecting the Use of Force –*

- Relative strength
- Subject(s) access to weapons
- Influence of alcohol or drugs
- Exceptional skills of abilities (martial arts)
- Injury or exhaustion level of officer
- Weather or terrain conditions

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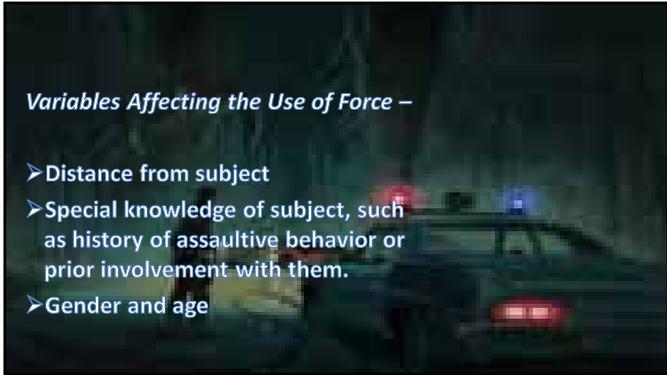
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*Variables Affecting the Use of Force –*

- Distance from subject
- Special knowledge of subject, such as history of assaultive behavior or prior involvement with them.
- Gender and age



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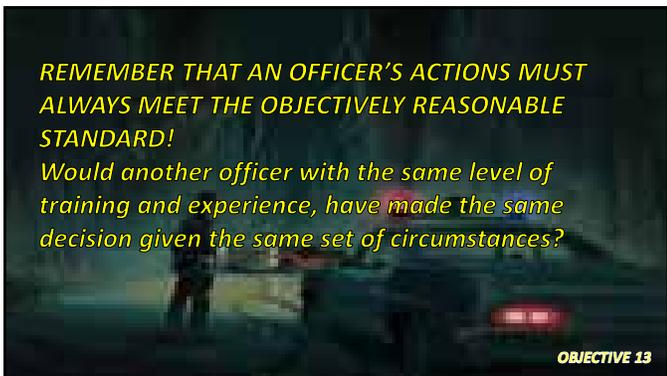
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**REMEMBER THAT AN OFFICER'S ACTIONS MUST ALWAYS MEET THE OBJECTIVELY REASONABLE STANDARD!**

*Would another officer with the same level of training and experience, have made the same decision given the same set of circumstances?*

**OBJECTIVE 13**



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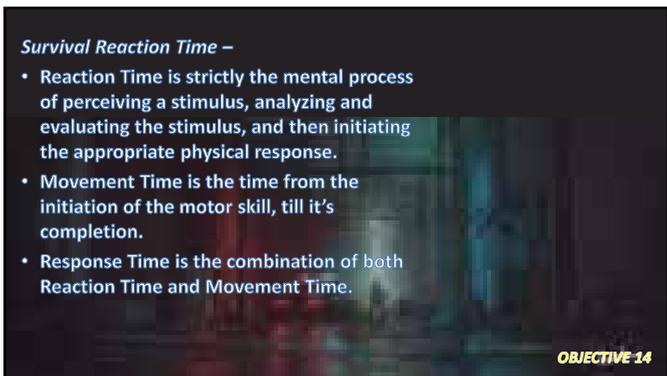
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*Survival Reaction Time –*

- Reaction Time is strictly the mental process of perceiving a stimulus, analyzing and evaluating the stimulus, and then initiating the appropriate physical response.
- Movement Time is the time from the initiation of the motor skill, till it's completion.
- Response Time is the combination of both Reaction Time and Movement Time.

**OBJECTIVE 14**



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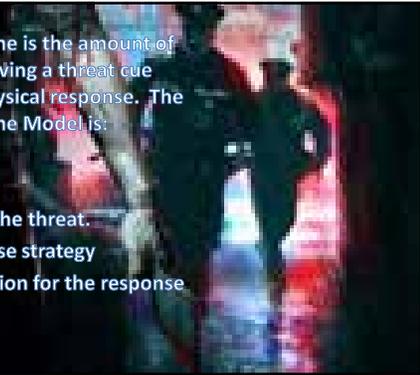
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Survival Reaction Time is the amount of time between perceiving a threat cue and initiating the physical response. The Survival Reaction Time Model is:

- 1) Perceive the threat.
- 2) Analyze / Evaluate the threat.
- 3) Formulate a response strategy
- 4) Initiate motor function for the response strategy




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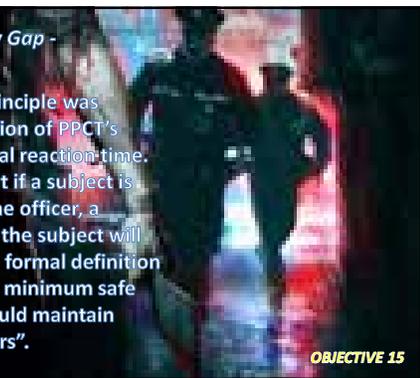
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*PPCT/HFRG Reactionary Gap -*

The Reactionary Gap Principle was introduced as an extension of PPCT's understanding of survival reaction time. The basic premise is that if a subject is closer than six feet to the officer, a spontaneous assault by the subject will be difficult to stop. The formal definition of this principle is, "The minimum safe zone that an officer should maintain when dealing with others".

**OBJECTIVE 15**




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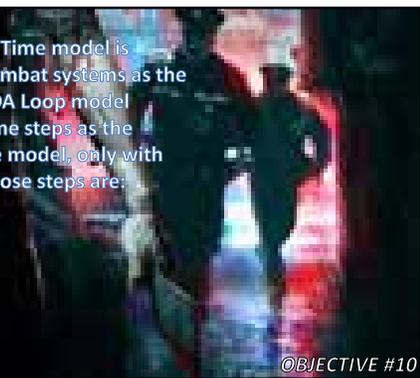
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The Survival Reaction Time model is taught in several of combat systems as the OODA Loop. The OODA Loop model provides the exact same steps as the Survival Reaction time model, only with different verbiage. Those steps are:

- 1) *OBSERVE*
- 2) *ORIENT*
- 3) *DECIDE*
- 4) *ACT*

**OBJECTIVE #10**




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*Tactical Reactionary Options -*  
There are two Tactical Reactionary Options that are available to an officer in a survival situation:

- Penetrate the reactionary gap to apply techniques designed for close quarters combat.
- Disengage the subject, to employ techniques designed to be used on the edge of the reactionary gap.

A photograph of a police officer in tactical gear, including a helmet and sunglasses, leaning over a car hood in an urban setting.

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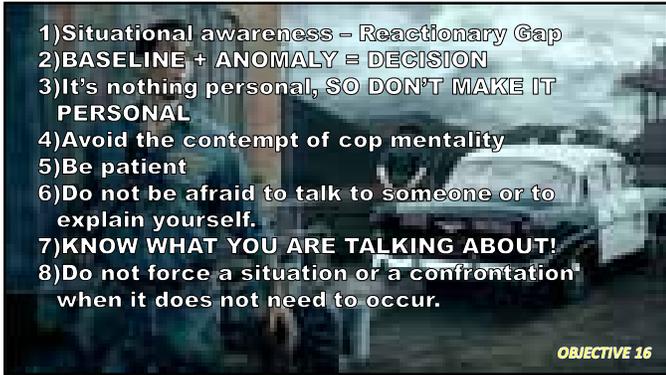
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1) Situational awareness - Reactionary Gap  
 2) **BASELINE + ANOMALY = DECISION**  
 3) It's nothing personal, **SO DON'T MAKE IT PERSONAL**  
 4) Avoid the contempt of cop mentality  
 5) Be patient  
 6) Do not be afraid to talk to someone or to explain yourself.  
 7) **KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT!**  
 8) Do not force a situation or a confrontation when it does not need to occur.

**OBJECTIVE 16**

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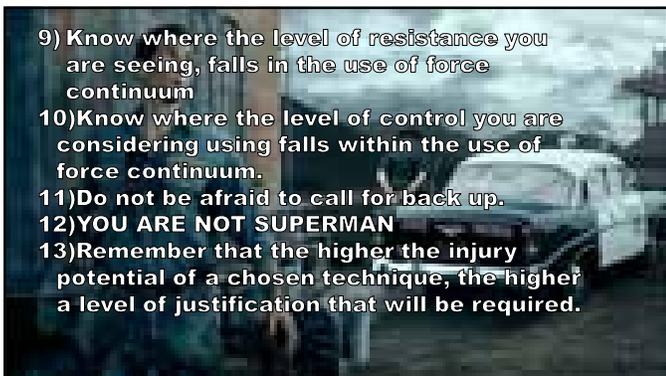
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9) Know where the level of resistance you are seeing, falls in the use of force continuum  
 10) Know where the level of control you are considering using falls within the use of force continuum.  
 11) Do not be afraid to call for back up.  
 12) **YOU ARE NOT SUPERMAN**  
 13) Remember that the higher the injury potential of a chosen technique, the higher a level of justification that will be required.

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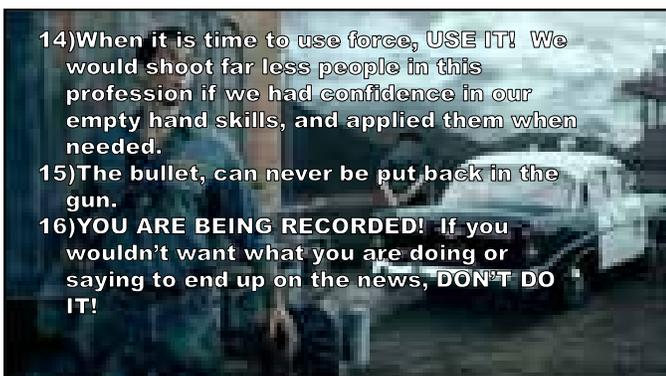
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14) When it is time to use force, **USE IT!** We would shoot far less people in this profession if we had confidence in our empty hand skills, and applied them when needed.  
 15) The bullet, can never be put back in the gun.  
 16) **YOU ARE BEING RECORDED!** If you wouldn't want what you are doing or saying to end up on the news, **DON'T DO IT!**

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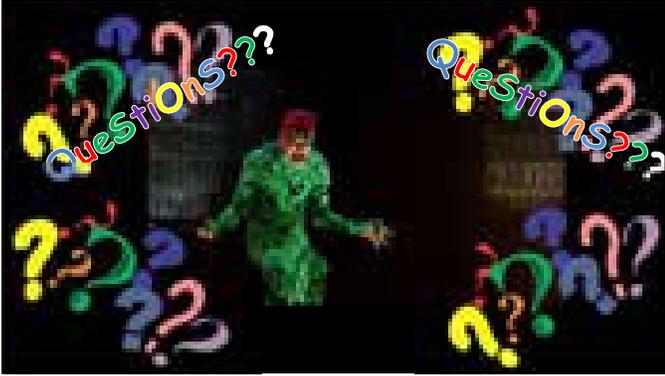
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