Brea Police Department
Training Matrix

December 2019
John Burks, Chief of Police
BREA POLICE DEPARTMENT
Training Matrix

The Brea Police Department has an interest and responsibility to provide the community with the highest level of trained personnel possible. Continued training for our personnel also provides them with the knowledge and expertise to safely handle all situations professionally, ethically, and fairly. Enhancing our personnel’s knowledge also allows them to achieve both personal and professional excellence. It is with these goals in mind that the Brea Police Department has formulated this Training Matrix.

The Training Matrix is an outline of recommended training courses for all Departmental employees (both sworn and civilian). The courses in the Training Matrix are categorized by the need of the training set forth by the Brea Police Department. By adhering to the Training Matrix, the employee can select a training course relative to their current position and tenure to develop their career development and expertise.

As with many other procedural outlines, this Training Matrix is a guideline and is flexible relative to the needs of the employee and the Brea Police Department. Therefore, it is recommended that an employee refer to the Training Matrix when deciding what training course to attend in order to develop their expertise.

This Training Matrix is divided into the following categories and does not include mandatory training required by law, (i.e. POST, state and/or federal requirements). The categories contained in this Training Matrix are:

- Mandatory
- Highly Desirable
- Desirable

POST mandated training (including perishable skills, i.e.; driver training, firearms, communications, arrest and control, etc.) will generally be organized and scheduled by the Police Training Coordinator and will be standardized to adhere to legislative mandates.

The training listed within this document will be the responsibility and at the discretion of the employee but completion of the recommended courses will be reviewed and utilized by supervisors during the employee evaluation process.

By adhering to the Training Matrix the Brea Police Department can develop all of their employees to their utmost potential and ensure that the needs of the community are met by the most highly trained and professional personnel.
### Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position/Title</th>
<th>Assignment</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADMINISTRATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief of Police</td>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Captain</td>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Lieutenant</td>
<td>Professional Standards</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Training Coordinator</td>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Outreach Coord.</td>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Assistant</td>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Clerk I/II</td>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PATROL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Lieutenant</td>
<td>Watch Commander</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Sergeant/FTO Sgt.</td>
<td>Patrol</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporal</td>
<td>Patrol</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Officer</td>
<td>Patrol</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Officer</td>
<td>SWAT</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Officer</td>
<td>School Resource Officer</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Officer</td>
<td>Canine Handler</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Officer</td>
<td>Range Master</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Officer</td>
<td>Crime Suppression Unit</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Services Officer</td>
<td>Patrol</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jailer</td>
<td>Patrol</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadet</td>
<td>Patrol</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRAFFIC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Sergeant</td>
<td>Traffic</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporal</td>
<td>Traffic</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Officer</td>
<td>Traffic</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Officer</td>
<td>Commercial Enforcement</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking Control Officer</td>
<td>Traffic</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INVESTIGATIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Sergeant</td>
<td>Investigations/Crimes Persons</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Sergeant</td>
<td>Investigations/Crimes Prop.</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position/Title</td>
<td>Assignment</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detective</td>
<td>OCFIT</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detective</td>
<td>OCATT</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detective</td>
<td>Special Investigations Unit</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian Investigator</td>
<td>Investigations</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime Analyst</td>
<td>Investigations</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Services Officer</td>
<td>Investigations/Fin. Crimes</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DISPATCH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications Supervisor</td>
<td>Dispatch</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr. Public Safety Dispatcher</td>
<td>Dispatch</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Safety Dispatcher I/II</td>
<td>Dispatch</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RECORDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Records Supervisor</td>
<td>Records</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr. Police Records Technician</td>
<td>Records</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Records Tech/Clerk</td>
<td>Records</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Clerk I &amp; II</td>
<td>Records</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROPERTY &amp; EVIDENCE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prop &amp; Evidence Technician</td>
<td>Property &amp; Evidence</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADMINISTRATION
Chief of Police

Administration

**Mandatory**
1. Executive Development (POST)
2. Role of the Police Chief
3. Crisis Intervention Training (CIT I, 16 hour)

**Highly Desirable**
1. Orange County Chief’s and Sheriff’s Association (Spring Workshop)
2. California Association of Police Chief’s Conference

**Desirable**
1. FBI National Academy
2. Command College
3. International Association of Chiefs of Police Conference
Police Captain
Administration

**Mandatory**
1. Executive Development (POST)
2. Crisis Intervention Training (CIT I, 16 hour)

**Highly Desirable**
1. Role of the Police Chief
2. Legislative Updates and Legal Updates

**Desirable**
1. FBI National Academy
2. Command College
3. Budget Workshop
Police Lieutenant

Professional Standards

**Mandatory**
1. Public Information Officer
2. Internal Affairs Investigation (CSULB preferred)
3. Pitchess Motion
4. Public Records Act
5. Officer Involved Shooting/Field Supervisors
6. Crisis Intervention Training (CIT I, 16 hour)

**Highly Desirable**
1. Executive Development (POST)
2. Civil Liability Update(s)
3. Use of Force Investigations

**Desirable**
1. Officer Involved Domestic Violence Investigations
Police Training Coordinator

Administration

**Mandatory**
1. Training Managers Course
2. Training Management System (TMS)
3. Orange County Training Managers Association (OCTMA) - Monthly Participation

**Highly Desirable**
1. Training Administrator’s Course
2. Training Manager Conferences and Workshops

**Desirable**
Community Outreach Coordinator

Administration

**Mandatory**
N/A

**Highly Desirable**
1. Public Information Officer, Basic
2. Government Social Media Conference

**Desirable**
1. SMILE Conference
Executive Assistant

Administration

**Mandatory**
1. Role of the Chief’s Executive Assistant (CPCA)
2. Notary Public (training/certified)

**Highly Desirable**
1. Laserfiche

**Desirable**
N/A
Administrative Clerk (I & II)

Patrol

**Mandatory**
1. Training Management System (TMS), Basic

**Highly Desirable**
1. Training Management System (TMS), Advanced

**Desirable**
1. Indispensable Assistant (Skillpath)
PATROL
**Police Lieutenant**

**Watch Commander**

**Mandatory**
1. Management Course (POST)
2. Crisis Intervention Training (CIT I, 16 hour)

**Highly Desirable**
1. Internal Affairs Investigation (CSULB preferred)
2. CIT-2

**Desirable**
1. Executive Development Course (POST)
2. Force Encounters Analysis
3. Human Factors
Police Sergeant

Patrol

**Mandatory**
1. Supervisory Course (POST)
2. Officer Involved Shooting, Supv/Mgmt Responsibility (CPOA)
3. Court & Temporary Holding Facilities
4. Internal Affairs Investigation (CSULB preferred)
5. Crisis Intervention Training (CIT I, 16 hours)

**Highly Desirable**
1. Critical Incident Response, Supervisor
2. Civil Liability Updates/Use of Force Updates
3. Supervisory Leadership Institute (SLI)
4. CIT-2

**Desirable**
1. Search and Seizure Update
2. Assertive Supervision
3. Officer Involved Domestic Violence
4. LE Response to Terrorism, Supervisor
5. Force Encounters Analysis
6. Human Factors

FTO Sergeant

Patrol

In addition to all Police Sergeant, Patrol requirements:

**Mandatory**
1. Field Training Program SAC Course
Corporal

Patrol

In addition to all Police Officer, Patrol, requirements:

**Mandatory**
1. Supervisory Course (POST)
2. Field Training Officer Course
3. Field Training Officer Updates (Every 3 years)
4. Officer Involved Shooting
5. Crisis Intervention Training (CIT I, 16 hour)
6. Mental Health Decision Making
7. Court & Temporary Holding Facilities

**Highly Desirable**
CIT-2

**Desirable**
1. Domestic Violence for the 1st Responder
2. Sexual Assault for the 1st Responder
3. Child Abuse for the 1st Responder
4. Elder Abuse for the 1st Responder
Police Officer

Patrol

**Mandatory**
1. Traffic Collision Investigation, Basic
2. DUI (Cavanaugh & Associates or Fullerton PD combo SFST/ARIDE)
3. Interview & Interrogation
4. Crisis Intervention Training (CIT I, 16 hours)
5. DNA Evidence Collection

**Highly Desirable**
1. Courtroom Testimony
2. Parole LEADS
3. Parolee Contact
4. Cal Gangs
5. Search & Seizure Update (Devallis Rutledge)
6. Fraud/Forgery for Patrol
7. CIT-2

**Desirable**
1. Drug Abuse Recognition (DAR)
2. ID Theft for Patrol
3. Law Enforcement Response to Terrorism
4. Narcotics Investigation for Patrol
5. Spanish for Law Enforcement
6. Officer Survival & Field Tactics
Police Officer

SWAT

In addition to all Police Officer, Patrol requirements:

**Mandatory**
1. Basic SWAT Academy (required to being deployed on Team)

**Highly Desirable**
1. Manual, Mechanical, Ballistic, Thermal, & Hydraulic (MMBTH) Breacher Certification Course
2. Firearm Instructor School
3. Diversion Device Instructor School
4. Chemical Agent Instructor School

**Desirable**
1. Understanding and Planning for School Bombing Incidents (POST on-line)
2. Initial Law Enforcement Response to Suicide Bombing Incidents
3. Team Leader’s Course (for senior personnel)
4. TLO - Basic
Police Officer

School Resource Officer

In addition to all Police Officer, Patrol requirements:

**Mandatory**
1. School Resource Officer Course

**Highly Desirable**
1. School Shootings: Advanced First Responder Course

**Desirable**
1. Multi-Hazard Emergency Planning for Schools
2. Drug and Alcohol Recognition (DAR)
3. Interview and Interrogation (BATIC)
4. School Resource Officer Conference
5. Cyber Safety & Social Network
Police Officer

Canine Handler

In addition to all Police Officer, Patrol requirements:

**Mandatory**
1. Canine Handler Course (Patrol)
2. Canine Handler Course (Narcotics)
3. Canine Re-Certification Course-Patrol (Annual)
4. Canine Re-Certification Course-Narcotics (Annual)
5. Crisis Intervention Training (CIT I, 16 hour)

**Highly Desirable**
1. Canine Agitators Course
2. Canine Legal Updates (Annual)
3. Canine Advanced Handler Course

**Desirable**
1. Daily Canine Training
2. Canine SWAT Deployment (SKIDDS School)
Police Officer

Range Master

In addition to all Police Officer, Patrol requirements:

**Mandatory**
1. Range Master School

**Highly Desirable**
1. H & K G36 Armorer School
2. Glock Armorer School

**Desirable**
N/A
Police Officer

Crime Suppression Unit (CSU)

In addition to all Police Officer, Patrol requirements:

**Mandatory**
1. Narcotics Investigation

**Highly Desirable**
1. Fraud Investigation

**Desirable**
N/A
Police Services Officer

Patrol

**Mandatory**
1. Traffic Collision Investigation, Basic
2. Crisis Intervention Training (CIT I, 16 hour)
3. Hearsay Testimony/Prop 115 (DVD)
4. DNA Evidence Collection

**Highly Desirable**
1. Traffic Collision Investigation, Intermediate
2. Report Writing

**Desirable**
1. Interview/Behavior Response
2. Traffic Collision Investigation, Intermediate
3. Fraud/Computer/Identity Investigations
4. Arrest & Control (in-house) or Self-Defense (for non-sworn)
**Jailer**

**Patrol**

**Mandatory**
1. Court & Temporary Holding Facilities (8 hours)-Mandatory w/in 90 days of appointment. Mandatory update every 2 years per POST and DOJ
2. Arrest & Control (in-house) or Self-Defense (for non-sworn)
3. Electronic Portable Alcohol Device Class - Mandatory as soon as possible upon appointment. Updates as required by County.
4. Court and Short Run Prisoner Transport (8 hours)
5. Booking and Detention (8 hours)
6. DNA Evidence Collection
7. Hearsay Testimony/Prop 115 (DVD)

**Highly Desirable**
N/A

**Desirable**
N/A
Cadet Patrol

**Mandatory**
1. Court & Temporary Holding Facilities (8 hours)-within 1 year of appointment
2. Jail Security-Clerks/Matrons (Females only)
3. Hearsay Testimony/Prop 115 (DVD)

**Highly Desirable**
1. Traffic Collision Investigation, Basic

**Desirable**
N/A
TRAFFIC
Police Sergeant

Traffic

Mandatory
1. Motorcycle Training
2. Traffic Collision Investigation, Basic
3. Radar Operator (24 hour)
4. Radar-Laser Operator (Lidar) (8 hour)
5. Semi-Annual Motor Training Recertification (in-house)
6. Crisis Intervention Training (CIT I, 16 hour)
7. FX3/Total Station Training

Highly Desirable
1. Traffic Collision Investigation, Intermediate

Desirable
1. Firearms Motor Officer Safety
Corporal

Traffic

In addition to all Police Officer, Traffic requirements:

**Mandatory**
1. Motorcycle Training Instructor
2. Supervisory Course (POST)
3. Field Training Officer Course
4. Field Training Officer Updates (every 3 years)
5. Officer Involved Shooting
6. Mental Health Decision Making
7. Court & Temporary Holding Facilities

**Highly Desirable**
5. Domestic Violence for the 1st Responder
6. Sexual Assault for the 1st Responder
7. Child Abuse for the 1st Responder
8. Elder Abuse for the 1st Responder

**Desirable**
N/A
Police Officer

Traffic

**Mandatory**
1. Motorcycle Training
2. Traffic Collision Investigation, Basic
3. Traffic Collision Investigation, Intermediate
4. Radar Operator (24 hour)
5. Radar-Laser Operator (Lidar) (8 hour)
7. FX3/Total Station Training
8. Crisis Intervention Training (CIT I, 16 hour)

**Highly Desirable**
1. Traffic Collision Investigation, Advanced
2. Traffic Collision Investigation, Reconstruction

**Desirable**
1. Pedestrian/Bicycle Investigation School
2. Crush Investigation
3. Firearms Motor Officer Safety
Police Officer

Commercial Enforcement

In addition to Police Officer, Traffic requirements:

Mandatory
1. Commercial Vehicle Enforcement
2. Traffic Collision Investigation, Basic
3. Radar Operator (24 hour)
4. Radar-Laser Operator (Lidar) (8 hour)
5. Hazardous Materials Trans Enforcement
6. FX3/Total Station Training

Highly Desirable
1. Traffic Collision Investigation, Intermediate
2. Traffic Collision Investigation, Advanced
3. Traffic Collision Investigation/Motor Inspection

Desirable
N/A
Parking Control Officer

Traffic

Mandatory
1. Hearsay Testimony/Prop 115 (DVD)

Highly Desirable
1. Traffic Collision Investigation, Basic
2. Report and ILeads Training (Records)

Desirable
1. Arrest & Control (in-house) or Self-Defense Class (non-sworn)
INVESTIGATIONS
Police Sergeant

Investigations, Crimes Persons

**Mandatory**
1. Same requirements as “Patrol Sergeant”

**Highly Desirable**
1. Robbery Investigations

**Desirable**
1. Basic Investigations
2. Search Warrant preparation and service
3. Marijuana Dispensary
4. FBI Violent Crimes

Police Sergeant

Investigations, Crimes Property

**Mandatory**
1. Same requirements as “Patrol Sergeant”

**Highly Desirable**
1. Basic Investigation
2. Homicide Investigation

**Desirable**
1. Search Warrant preparation and service
Detective

Investigations, Crimes Person

**Mandatory**
1. Child Abuse Investigation
2. Sexual Assault Investigation
3. Homicide Investigation
4. Domestic Violence Investigation
5. Crisis Intervention Training (CIT I, 16 hours)

**Highly Desirable**
1. Robbery Investigation
2. Advanced Child Abuse & Child Homicide Investigation
3. Child Interviewing
4. Juvenile Law Enforcement
5. Internet Crimes Investigation

**Desirable**
1. FBI Violent Crime Behavioral Analysis Seminar
2. California Sexual Assault Investigators Association Conference
3. Homicide Conference
Detective

Investigations, Crimes Property

**Mandatory**
1. Basic Investigation Course
2. Interview & Interrogation
3. Burglary Investigation

**Highly Desirable**
1. Search Warrant Writing Course
2. Fraud & Identity Theft Investigation

**Desirable**
N/A
Detective

Financial Crimes

Mandatory
1. Fraud Investigations Course

Highly Desirable
1. Fraud & Forgery Investigation
6. Investigations of Websites/Social Networking

Desirable
1. Advanced Investigations of Websites/Social Networking
2. Advanced Fraud & Forgery Investigation
3. Real Estate/Loan Fraud Investigation
Detective
OCFIT

Mandatory
1. Narcotics Investigation

Highly Desirable
1. Homicide Investigation

Desirable
N/A
Detective

OCATT

**Mandatory**
1. Basic Investigation Course
2. Vehicle Theft Investigation

**Highly Desirable**
N/A

**Desirable**
1. Homicide Investigation
Detective

Special Investigations Unit (SIU)

**Mandatory**
1. Narcotics Investigation
2. Vice School
3. MJ Dispensaries/Med MJ Enforcement (1 day)

**Highly Desirable**
N/A

**Desirable**
N/A
Civilian Investigator

Investigations

**Mandatory**
1. Crime Scene Investigation Course
2. DNA Evidence Collection
3. Hearsay Testimony (DVD)

**Highly Desirable**
1. Courtroom Testimony
2. Basic Crime Scene Photography
3. Basic Latent Fingerprint Comparison

**Desirable**
1. Advanced Crime Scene Field Investigations Course
2. Crime Scene Video Training
3. Additional Latent Fingerprint Lifting/Collection Training
4. Report Writing
Crime Analyst

Investigations

**Mandatory**
N/A

**Highly Desirable**
N/A

**Desirable**
1. ARC View/Mapping
2. Adobe CS5
3. Crime Analysis Conference
4. Geospacial Conference
5. Access/Office Products
Police Services Officer

Investigations/Financial Crimes

**Mandatory**
1. Basic Investigations Course
2. Hearsay Testimony (DVD)

**Highly Desirable**
1. Fraud Investigation

**Desirable**
1. Search Warrant Course
DISPATCH
Communications Supervisor

Dispatch

Mandatory
1. Civilian Supervisory Course
2. Hearsay Testimony (DVD)

Highly Desirable
1. Public Records Act
2. Disaster Response
3. Civilian Management Seminar
4. Internal Affairs

Desirable
N/A
Senior Public Safety Dispatcher

Dispatch

**Mandatory**
1. Communications Training Officer
2. Civilian Supervisory Course
3. Dispatcher Role in Critical Incidents
4. Dispatcher in Emergency Management
5. Hearsay Testimony (DVD)

**Highly Desirable**
1. Tactical Dispatcher School (SWAT)
2. Stress Management

**Desirable**
N/A
Public Safety Dispatcher II

Dispatch

**Mandatory**
1. First Aid/CPR
2. Dispatcher Update
3. ABC’s of Call Taking
4. Amber Alert/Missing Children
5. Hearsay Testimony (DVD)

**Highly Desirable**
1. Terrorism Awareness
2. Suicidal Callers
3. Hostage Negotiations
4. Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence
5. Crisis Negotiations
6. Active Shooter Response

**Desirable**
1. Dispatcher Wellness
2. Communications Training Officer
3. Tactical Dispatcher

Public Safety Dispatcher I

**Mandatory**
1. Public Safety Dispatchers Basic Course (Shall satisfactorily complete before or within 12 months after date of appointment.)
2. Hearsay Testimony (DVD)
RECORDS
Police Records Supervisor

Records

Mandatory
1. Records Supervisory Course (POST)
2. Public Records Act

Highly Desirable
1. Legislative Update Courses (CPOA)
2. Civilian Supervisory Course (POST)

Desirable
1. CLEARS Bi-Monthly Training
2. CCUG Annual Conference
3. CLEARS Annual Conference
Senior Police Records Technician

Records

**Mandatory**
1. Public Records Act
2. DMV Interpretation (DOJ)
3. Criminal History Interpretation (DOJ)

**Highly Desirable**
1. Records Supervisory Course
2. Restraining Order Training (DOJ)
3. Stolen Vehicle System (SVS) Training (DOJ)

**Desirable**
1. CLEARS Annual Conference
2. CCUG Annual Conference
3. CLEARS Bi-Monthly Meetings
4. Legislative Update Courses (CPOA)
Police Records Technician/Clerk

Records

**Mandatory**
1. Public Records Act
2. DMV Interpretation (DOJ)
3. Criminal History Interpretation (DOJ)

**Highly Desirable**
1. Restraining Order Training (DOJ)
2. SVS (Stolen Vehicle System) Training (DOJ)
3. Dealing with Difficult People
4. Conflict Resolution in the Workplace

**Desirable**
1. CLEARS Meeting (2x annually)
2. Basic Records Course (POST)
Administrative Clerk I & II

Records

**Mandatory**
1. Public Records Act
2. DMV Interpretation (DOJ)
3. Criminal History (DOJ)

**Highly Desirable**
1. Restraining Order Training (DOJ)
2. Stolen Vehicle System (SVS) Training (DOJ)
3. Dealing with Difficult People
4. Conflict Resolution in the Workplace

**Desirable**
1. CLEARS Meeting (2x annually)
2. Basic Records Course (POST)
Property & Evidence Technician

Property & Evidence

Mandatory
1. Managing Property & Evidence in LE Agencies

Highly Desirable
N/A

Desirable
1. Dealing with Difficult People
2. Conflict Resolution in the Workplace
3. CAPE Bi-Monthly Meeting
4. CAPE Annual Conference
COURSE GOAL:

The course will provide the trainee with the minimum topics of Arrest and Control required in the POST Perishable Skills Training Program (PSP). The trainee will develop the necessary tactical knowledge and skills to safely and effectively arrest and control a suspect. The course consists of a hands-on/practical skills arrest and control training for in-service officers. The training may be presented in a 4, 6, or 8 hour format allowing for flexibility based upon Brea Police Department or trainee group needs, and as long as the minimum topics are contained within each format independently.

ARREST AND CONTROL

Minimum Topics/Exercises:

a. Safety orientation and warm-up(s)
b. Class Exercises/Student Evaluation/Testing
c. Search - in exercise(s)
d. Control/Takedown - in exercise(s)
e. Ground Control Techniques
f. Striking/Pugilistics
g. Equipment/Restraint device(s) use - in exercise(s)
h. Verbal commands - in exercise(s)
i. Use of Force considerations
j. Body Physics & Dynamics (suspect’s response to force)
k. Body balance/stance/movement patterns - in exercise(s)
l. Policies and legal issues
m. Recovery/First Aid (as applicable)

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The trainee will:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of Brea Police Department Arrest and Control Policy.
2. Demonstrate knowledge of the importance of mental and physical conditioning as it relates to effective arrest and control techniques.
3. Demonstrate a minimum standard of arrest and control skills with every technique and exercise, to include:
   A. Judgment and Decision Making
   B. Officer Safety
   C. Body Balance, Stance and Movement
   D. Searching/Handcuffing Techniques
   E. Control Holds/Takedowns
F. De-escalation, Verbal Commands
G. Effectiveness under Stress Conditions

Minimum standards of performance shall be tested by an instructor observing the trainee during their performance of each technique and exercise. If the trainee does not meet minimum standards, as established by the presenter, remediation will be provided until the standard is met.

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

I. REGISTRATION AND ORIENTATION III(b)
   A. Introduction, Registration and Orientation
   B. Course Objectives/Overview, Exercises, Evaluation/Testing

II. SAFETY ORIENTATION AND WARM-UP III(a)
   A. Review of Safety Policies and injury precautions
   B. Students will participate in warm-up/stretching exercises

III. USE OF FORCE POLICIES AND LEGAL ISSUES III(i,l)
   A. Case Law Update, report documentation and policy
      1. Tennessee v Garner
      2. Graham v Connor
      3. Forrester v San Diego
      4. Long Beach v Long Beach POA
   B. Brea Police Department Policies
      1. Policy 300, Use of Force (Sections 300.1-300.5)

IV. BODY PHYSICS AND DYNAMICS/SUSPECT REACTION TO FORCE III(h)
   A. Suspect attacks officer
   B. Locking resistance
   C. Going limp. (Should not use term passive resistance)
      Resisting with apparatus (Chaining to objects, using large pipes with arms locked inside).
   E. Use of pain compliance/pressure point/distraction techniques
   F. Mental conditioning for arrest control
      1. Set goals for ever increasing difficulty in training
      2. Visualization (when...then, not if...when)
      3. Commitment to training
      4. Confidence (prove to yourself what your body is capable of)
V. PHYSICAL CONDITIONING  

A. Three Biggest Disablers  
   1. Heart Attacks  
   2. Lower Back and Knee Injuries  
   3. Peptic Ulcers  

B. How to Reduce Individual Risk to Above Disablers  
   1. Nutrition  
   2. Life threatening physical altercations, 90 seconds of explosive endurance  

VI. BODY BALANCE/STANCE & MOVEMENT FROM POSITION OF INTERVIEW AND FIGHTING STANCE  

A. Footwork Review:  
   1. Forward shuffle  
   2. Rear shuffle  
   3. Shuffle right and left  
   4. How to fall to the ground safely and assume a fighting position  
   5. How to safely get back up  
   6. Access to equipment on duty belt while in a fighting stance and on the ground  

VII. SEARCH TECHNIQUES/CONTROL HOLD/TAKEDOWN/HANDCUFFING DE-ESCALATION, VERBAL COMMANDS  

A. Overview on restraint devices and need to double lock and check for tightness  
   1. Suspect cannot be handcuffed due to injuries  
      a. First Aid - Suspect injured, wounds, fractures  
      b. Special circumstances (i.e. Pregnant females)  
      c. Complaint of pain should be documented  
      d. Failing to double lock handcuffs can result in injury to suspect and liability to an agency  

B. Joint Lock Techniques from C-Grip Position of Advantage  
   1. Rear arm lock finger flex  
      a. Verbal commands  
      b. Taking the suspect's balance
VIII. STRIKING/TAKE DOWN

A. Hand and elbow strikes
   1. Jab
   2. Cross
   3. Hook
   4. Uppercut
   5. Horizontal elbow

B. Kicks
   1. Front kick
   2. Round kick
   3. Back kick
   4. Knee

C. Strike to takedown combinations
   1. Strike into body lock takedown
   2. Attempt arm hold, suspect attempts Strike
   3. Hand strike combination
   4. Body lock takedown

IX. TESTING/REMEDICATION

Students will perform a series of techniques designated by the instructors in order to demonstrate their knowledge. Any student scoring below standard on any exercise, as established by the presenter, will be remediated until standard is achieved.

EXTENDING EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE TO 6 HOURS:

Ground Control

X. GROUND CONTROL/GRAPPLING TECHNIQUES

   1. Arm and wrist control
   2. Handcuffing

   2. Outward wrist lock (figure four arm lock)
      a. Verbal commands
      b. Taking the suspect's balance
      c. Arm and wrist control
      d. Takedown
      e. Roll over
      f. Handcuffing
A. Overview of course and explain which techniques will be tested
   1. Safety orientation
   2. Ground position review / positional hierarchy
      a. Mount
      b. Guard
      c. Side Control
      d. Back Grab

B. Ground Control Techniques
   1. Side Control Escape into Guard
      a. Hip movement / Hip out
      b. Leg movement
      c. Securing closed guard
   2. Guard / Arm Shoulder Lock Grapevine Sweep
      a. Verbal commands
      b. Secure arm and shoulder lock
      c. Sweep
      d. Rollover
      e. Handcuffing
   3. Top Control Reversal
      a. Arm and leg control / “posting”
      b. Bridge
      c. Posture
   4. Guard Pass
      d. Posture
      e. Leg pressure
      f. Walk over
   5. Lateral Head Displacement Handcuffing
      g. Verbal commands
      h. Elbow head push
      i. Wrist control / shoulder pressure
      j. Handcuffing

XI. TESTING/REMEDIATION

Students will perform a series of techniques designated by the instructors in order to demonstrate their knowledge. Any student scoring below standard on any exercise, as established by the presenter, will be remediated until standard is achieved.
Bimonthly Defensive Tactics Training

Curriculum: Baton

Learning Goal

Instructors will conduct a brief PEP review prior to the physical training.

Utilizing a striking pad or bag, officers will demonstrate their ability to safely and quickly draw their impact weapon, maintain a safe distance from the threat and deliver a two handed power strike.

- The techniques will be performed rapidly, methodically and with maximum strength
- Officers are encouraged to use verbal commands to aid in gaining control and compliance.

Safety Precautions

- Instructors will maintain a safe training environment at all times.
- The instruction, practice and demonstration of the techniques will be conducted on training mats.
- Officers may wear their duty belts with all weapons and sharp objects removed.
- Training partners acting as suspects will remove belts.
- Officers will perform the techniques in a slow, controlled manner with respect for their training partner’s safety.
- Officers are encouraged to use verbal commands to aid in gaining control and compliance
- All instructors are reminded to control and contribute to a safe learning environment, which includes ensuring all participants follow classroom protocols.
- Instructors will ensure all live weapons will be secured away from students during training session.
- Instructors shall advise the students of their responsibility to report and or stop unsafe actions during training.
- The Arrest and Control / Physical Training Safety Guidelines will be reviewed prior to training.
- Instructors shall display an attitude of safety and professional demeanor at all times.
- Students shall immediately notify the instructor(s) of any known, pre-existing medical condition that is likely to be aggravated during training or impact performance during training.
- Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) of any injury sustained during training.
- Instructors shall make notification to an on-duty supervisor or watch commander of any injury reported as a result of training.

PEP Review
Platform – Strong foundation to support the amount and type of force used
Efficiency – Always thinking, understanding capability of force options, fast transition from ineffective techniques to effective (adapt to failures)
Proficiency – Continuous training, debrief, pay attention to current events/case law, though report writing

**Straight Baton**

**Two Handed Power Strike** – The two handed power strike is delivered from the dominant side of the body. The strike is executed between a 45 degree downward angle and horizontal and should target large muscle groups such as the quadriceps and hamstrings. The strike should be delivered with the last few inches of the baton. The two handed power strike is intended to disable a suspect within two strikes. If multiple strikes are necessary, it is recommended that officers use consecutive forward two handed power strikes instead of back and forth strikes incorporating a back swing. Officers should utilize the moment it takes to return the baton to the strike ready position to assess the suspect for compliance.

**One Handed Strike** – Though the two handed power strike is always the preferred striking method to gain compliance, circumstances may require the use of the baton with one hand. The one handed strike will begin in the strike ready position at the dominant shoulder, gripped only by the dominant hand. The strike is executed between a 45 degree downward angle and horizontal and should target large muscle groups such as the quadriceps and hamstrings. Back hand strikes should be avoided in favor of forward strikes with the single hand as well.

**Side Handle Baton**

**Two Handed Power Strike** – The two handed power strike with the side handle baton is delivered in the same manner as with a straight baton, except one hand holds the side handle. The two handed power strike is delivered from the dominant side of the body. The strike is executed between a 45 degree downward angle and horizontal and should target large muscle groups such as the quadriceps and hamstrings. The strike should be delivered with the last few inches of the baton. The two handed power strike is intended to disable a suspect within two strikes. If multiple strikes are necessary, it is recommended that officers use consecutive forward two handed power strikes instead of back and forth strikes incorporating a back swing. Officers should utilize the moment it takes to return the baton to the strike ready position to assess the suspect for compliance.

**Forward Spin Strike** – The forward spin strike is delivered from the dominant side of the body. The strike is executed between a 45 degree downward angle and horizontal and should target large muscle groups such as the quadriceps and hamstrings. Grip the side handle and raise that hand to the shoulder. With a loose grip, allowing for the baton to spin in the hand, swing the baton toward the target. The strike should be delivered with the last few inches of the baton. If multiple strikes are necessary, it is recommended that officers use consecutive forward spin strikes instead of back and forth strikes incorporating a back swing. Officers should utilize the moment it takes to return the baton to the strike ready position to assess the suspect for compliance.

**Reverse Spin** - Assume the terminating position of the forward spin with the baton at the rib cage on the opposite side of the body. Vigorously sweep back across your body until the long extended portion
comes to rest on the outside of the forearm of the gripping arm. To decrease the velocity of the returning baton, tighten the grip of the gun hand (breaking action).

**Draw** - The baton is held in a special ring on the non-gun side. With the non-gun hand, grasp the long extended portion and move it up and forward. With the gun hand, reach across the body and grasp the short handle and by using a reverse spin, come to the ready position.

**RCB Impact Weapon**

**Drawing and Opening** – The rubber grip of the RCB will hinder smooth drawing from the holster if it is drawn straight from the holster. The baton should be drawn with a slight twist. From the draw, raise the baton to your support side ear, then forcefully swing the baton down and backward to your side, extending the baton and engaging the friction locks. Continue the circle upward, bringing the baton into a strike ready position at your dominant side shoulder and add your support hand to the grip. The RCB’s larger friction locks require a more forceful opening motion than smaller friction lock batons, and should not be opened to the side or to the sky. The RCB may also be pulled open with two hands if the officer is in close quarters and does not have the space to swing it open. In this case, grip the baton with your dominant hand. Pinch the striking end cap with the other hand and forcefully pull the baton open, engaging the friction locks.

**Two Handed Power Strike** – The two handed power strike is delivered from the dominant side of the body. The strike is executed between a 45 degree downward angle and horizontal and should target large muscle groups such as the quadriceps and hamstrings. The strike should be delivered with the last few inches of the baton. Officers should avoid striking suspects with the middle of the shaft, as these strikes could loosen the friction locks. The two handed power strike with the RCB is intended to disable a suspect within two strikes. If multiple strikes are necessary, it is recommended that officers use consecutive forward two handed power strikes instead of back and forth strikes incorporating a back swing. Officers should utilize the moment it takes to return the baton to the strike ready position to assess the suspect for compliance.

**One Handed Strike** – Though the two handed power strike is always the preferred striking method to gain compliance, circumstances may require the use of the RCB with one hand. The one handed strike will begin in the strike ready position at the dominant shoulder, gripped only by the dominant hand. The strike is executed between a 45 degree downward angle and horizontal and should target large muscle groups such as the quadriceps and hamstrings. Back hand strikes should be avoided in favor of forward strikes with the single hand as well.

**Striking with the Closed Baton** – Situations may sometimes call for the use of the closed RCB as an improvised weapon before the officer has time to extend it. The officer may use the butt end of the closed baton to deliver a hammer strike, the striking end cap to deliver a jab, or the closed fist holding the baton to deliver a punch. These strikes should target the torso and should be used as clearing strikes to create enough space to deploy the baton in the preferred extended mode. If the RCB is equipped with a window-breaker butt end cap, that end of the baton will not be used for closed baton strikes.

**Jabbing** – Unlike other friction lock batons, the larger friction locks and larger striking end cap of the RCB allow it to be used in a jabbing capacity. Jabbing with the RCB is performed by gripping the grip with the dominant hand, gripping the shaft with the other hand with a palm-up grip, stepping forward
and driving the striking end cap into the suspect. Jabbing strikes should be used to create distance between the officer and suspect or to back up suspects in a crowd control situation.

**Closing the Baton** – The RCB should be collapsed using one of two methods. The first method is to drive the striking end cap directly into the ground. Grip the baton with a loose grip and swiftly drive the end of the baton into the ground to release the friction locks. The second method is the tap-and-roll method. Repeatedly tap the end of the baton on the ground at an approximate 45 degree angle, rolling the baton in your hand between each tap, until the friction locks release. Then place your palm on the striking end cap and press inward to collapse the baton.

**ASP Tactical Baton**

**Weapon Strike** - The weapon strike is delivered from the weapon side of the body. The strike is executed at a 45 degree down-ward angle targeting the assailant’s lower leg or elbow. The weapon strike may be delivered from the ready or loaded position.

**Reaction Side Strike** - The reaction side strike is delivered from the reaction side of the body. The strike is executed at a 45 degree down-ward or horizontal targeting the assailant’s knee or elbow. The reaction strike is primarily executed as a follow through or “clearance” strike immediately after a weapon side strike. A Reaction Side strike may be delivered from the ready or loaded position.

**Opening the ASP** - Open the baton downward or upward to open. Avoid opening the baton horizontally as innocent bystanders may be hit with the extending tip. “Open to the sky” or “Open to the ground”. A sharp flick of the wrist will open and lock the baton. It is not necessary to violently extend the blade of the baton. Doing so will make it difficult to close the baton and may damage the blade.

**As with any use of force, during deployment of a baton, officers should give loud clear commands so suspects have no confusion about the manner in which the officer wants them to comply.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Targets to Avoid</strong></th>
<th><strong>Targets of Choice</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Large Muscle Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>Mid-section (Ribs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spine</td>
<td>Elbows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sternum</td>
<td>Mid-leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throat</td>
<td>Hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groin</td>
<td>Arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney area</td>
<td>Shins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bimonthly Defensive Tactics Training

Curriculum: Carotid Restraint Control Hold

Learning Goal

Instructors will conduct a brief PEP review prior to the physical training.

Using a partner acting as the suspect, the officer will demonstrate their ability to control the suspect and correctly apply the carotid restraint control hold in three different training scenarios. Officers will be encouraged to use verbal commands during the practice and demonstration of the techniques.

Safety Precautions

- Instructors will maintain a safe training environment at all times.
- The instruction, practice and demonstration of the techniques will be conducted on training mats.
- Officers may wear their duty belts with all weapons and sharp objects removed.
- Training partners acting as suspects will remove belts.
- Officers will perform the techniques in a slow, controlled manner with respect for their training partner’s safety.
- Officers are encouraged to use verbal commands to aid in gaining control and compliance
- All instructors are reminded to control and contribute to a safe learning environment, which includes ensuring all participants follow classroom protocols.
- Instructors will ensure all live weapons will be secured away from students during training session.
- Instructors shall advise the students of their responsibility to report and or stop unsafe actions during training.
- The Arrest and Control / Physical Training Safety Guidelines will be reviewed prior to training.
- Instructors shall display an attitude of safety and professional demeanor at all times.
- Students shall immediately notify the instructor(s) of any known, pre-existing medical condition that is likely to be aggravated during training or impact performance during training.
- Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) of any injury sustained during training.
- Instructors shall make notification to an on-duty supervisor or watch commander of any injury reported as a result of training.

PEP Review
Platform – Strong foundation to support the amount and type of force used
Efficiency – Always thinking, understanding capability of force options, fast transition from ineffective techniques to effective (adapt to failures)
Proficiency — Continuous training, debrief, pay attention to current events/case law, though report writing

**Review of application of CRCH**

Approach the subject from the rear (subject seated on the ground) and make chest to back contact. Using the blade of your hand, slide your arm under the subject’s chin. Drop your shoulder over the subject’s shoulder and line your elbow up with the subject’s chin. Place your hand of your wrapping arm on the bicep of your free arm. Make head to head contact to avoid being head butted. Slide the hand of your free arm between the back of the subject’s head and your head. With your palm away from the back of the subject’s head, grab the collar area of your uniform shirt to secure the lock. Bring your elbows together, flex your bicep and press the blade of your forearm against the lateral side of the neck by bringing your wrist toward your opposite shoulder, applying bilateral compression. Provide verbal commands and seek to gain voluntary compliance before the subject is rendered unconscious. Once the subject is unconscious, release the bilateral pressure from the sides of the neck. Cradle the side of the subject’s head with your wrapping hand. Reach behind and across the subject’s back with your free hand and grab the inside of the subject’s elbow. Raise your knee on the same side as your wrapping arm. Gently roll the subject into the prone position while guiding his head and pulling up on their arm. Place your raised knee down on the subject’s shoulder blade area and establish prone control. Quickly handcuff the subject and check the rear waistband for weapons. Remove your knee from the subject’s shoulder blade area, roll the subject to his side and check the front of the waistband. Check the brachial artery for a pulse. Check for rise and fall of the chest for breathing. If conscious, assess for a recognizable level of consciousness and coherency. Assist the subject to a seated position.

**Risk Factors and Important Times**

Frontal pressure to the throat and direct pressure to the back of the head should be avoided. The CRCH should not be applied to the very young (middle school age and below) or very old (55 and older), subjects with downs syndrome or pregnant women. The use of the CRCH in combination with chemical agents such as OC, CS, and CN should be avoided. The average healthy individual will be rendered unconscious by the proper application of the CRCH in approximately 7-10 seconds. The CRCH should not be applied for longer than 30 seconds. If the subject is not rendered unconscious within 20-30 seconds, reassess your application or use an alternate force option. Subjects should regain consciousness within 20-30 seconds and should be coherent within the next 30 seconds. If they have not, consider it a medical emergency. Use of the CRCH more than twice in a 24 hour period should be avoided.

**Takedown from the rear into CRCH**

Approach the subject from the rear (cover officer position). Simultaneously place your hands on the subject’s shoulders and the arch of your foot behind the subject’s knee. Push the subject’s knee forward, taking his balance. Pull the subject’s shoulders in toward your chest and quickly establish over/under control (seatbelt). With chest to back contact, force the subject down into the seated position. Lean into the subject as you walk back, controlling his descent to the ground. As he sits, maintain pressure on the upper back to keep his torso upright and then position yourself behind the subject with your knees beside his hips. Stay on the balls of your feet, chest to back contact, with your knees wide for a good base. Apply the carotid restraint control hold. Handcuff and assess.
Maintaining back control and application of CRCH

The subject pushes you backward while you are applying the carotid restraint control hold. Place your heels on the inside of the subject’s thighs, press your heels downward to lock in your “hooks” (do not cross your ankles) and press your hips forward. Maintain back control and continue applying the carotid restraint control hold until the subject submits or is rendered unconscious. When the subject is rendered unconscious, post the foot opposite your wrapping arm and roll the subject into the prone position. You will be in back mount. Handcuff and assess.
Bimonthly Defensive Tactics Training

Curriculum: Leg Control and Hobble Application

Learning Goal

Instructors will conduct a brief PEP review prior to the physical training.

With an instructor acting as the suspect, officers will demonstrate their ability to safely control a resistive or combative suspect attempting to stand from a prone position using a leg control technique. Officers will then demonstrate their ability to apply the RIPP style hobble restraint in both the TARP and Hobble only applications. Officers will be encouraged to use verbal commands during the practice and demonstration of the techniques.

Safety Precautions

- Instructors will maintain a safe training environment at all times.
- The instruction, practice and demonstration of the techniques will be conducted on training mats.
- Officers may wear their duty belts with all weapons and sharp objects removed.
- Training partners acting as suspects will remove belts.
- Officers will perform the techniques in a slow, controlled manner with respect for their training partner’s safety.
- Officers are encouraged to use verbal commands to aid in gaining control and compliance
- All instructors are reminded to control and contribute to a safe learning environment, which includes ensuring all participants follow classroom protocols.
- Instructors will ensure all live weapons will be secured away from students during training session.
- Instructors shall advise the students of their responsibility to report and or stop unsafe actions during training.
- The Arrest and Control / Physical Training Safety Guidelines will be reviewed prior to training.
- Instructors shall display an attitude of safety and professional demeanor at all times.
- Students shall immediately notify the instructor(s) of any known, pre-existing medical condition that is likely to be aggravated during training or impact performance during training.
- Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) of any injury sustained during training.
- Instructors shall make notification to an on-duty supervisor or watch commander of any injury reported as a result of training.

PEP Review
Platform – Strong foundation to support the amount and type of force used
Efficiency – Always thinking, understanding capability of force options, fast transition from ineffective techniques to effective (adapt to failures)
Proficiency – Continuous training, debrief, pay attention to current events/case law, though report writing

**Leg Control**

An instructor, acting as the suspect, will assume a modified kneeling position with his hands and knees on the ground, simulating being in transition from a prone position to a standing position. This is a common position for officers to find suspects in when they are resisting being held in a prone position for handcuffing and attempting to rise. Student officers will address the suspect in pairs.

**Cover Officer:**
Approach the suspect from behind and safely hook the front of his ankles with your hands. Pull aggressively backward, forcing the suspect down to his chest. Immediately push the suspect’s feet back toward his him, bending his knees. Press his insteps downward into his buttocks and straddle his shins, sitting on your knees, resting your weight on his bent legs.

**Contact Officer:**
Take a position to the suspect’s left side, near his arm. Your partner will approach the suspect from behind and control his legs. Once your partner has successfully controlled the legs and the suspect is chest down, approach and grasp the suspect’s left hand with your left hand (thumb on thumb side, four fingers on blade of hand side). Pull the suspect’s arm up to a vertical position and apply pressure directly into the shoulder. Squat down and apply pressure to the suspect’s back, left shin on the upper back and right shin on the middle back, with the arm between your legs. This technique may be applied from either side.

**RIPP Hobble**
Officers are not limited to the RIPP brand hobble restraint device, but hobbling devices should be constructed of high quality nylon webbed strapping, equipped with a friction locking clip and a clasp for attachment to handcuffs.

**Total Appendage Restraint Procedure (TARP)**
The TARP is executed by securing the suspect’s wrists behind his back with handcuffs, securing his ankles with the hobble restraint, and attaching the clasp of the hobble to the chain of the handcuffs. If the suspect is not already in a prone position prior to handcuffing, they should be moved to a prone position after handcuffing to facilitate the application of the TARP. The leg control position is an ideal position for hobble application.

Loop the hobble around the ankles and pull tight. Feed the remainder of the hobble between the suspect’s feet, from heel to toe, back between the legs above the ankles and then attach the clasp to the handcuff chain. As soon as possible after TARP application, turn the suspect to his side or to a sitting position.

**Hobble**
Hobbling a suspect is the application of the hobble restraint to the ankles, as described in the TARP method, without attaching the clasp to the handcuffs.
**Transporting**

Suspects should not be transported in a full TARP position. Remove the clasp of the hobble restraint from the handcuffs and seat belt the suspect into the patrol car as usual. You may secure the suspect’s feet to the floor by draping the hobble, still attached to the ankles, out the door and secure it by closing the door. Then secure the clasp end of the hobble inside the vehicle with the front door to prevent damage to the vehicle.
Bimonthly Defensive Tactics Training

Curriculum: Mount Escape and Guard Pass

Learning Goal

Instructors will conduct a brief PEP review prior to the physical training.

Using a partner officer acting as the suspect, officers will demonstrate their ability to escape a mounted position and then pass the guard and advance to a more advantageous position. Officers will be encouraged to use verbal commands during the practice and demonstration of the techniques.

Safety Precautions

- Instructors will maintain a safe training environment at all times.
- The instruction, practice and demonstration of the techniques will be conducted on training mats.
- Officers may wear their duty belts with all weapons and sharp objects removed.
- Training partners acting as suspects will remove belts.
- Officers will perform the techniques in a slow, controlled manner with respect for their training partner’s safety.
- Officers are encouraged to use verbal commands to aid in gaining control and compliance
- All instructors are reminded to control and contribute to a safe learning environment, which includes ensuring all participants follow classroom protocols.
- Instructors will ensure all live weapons will be secured away from students during training session.
- Instructors shall advise the students of their responsibility to report and or stop unsafe actions during training.
- The Arrest and Control / Physical Training Safety Guidelines will be reviewed prior to training.
- Instructors shall display an attitude of safety and professional demeanor at all times.
- Students shall immediately notify the instructor(s) of any known, pre-existing medical condition that is likely to be aggravated during training or impact performance during training.
- Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) of any injury sustained during training.
- Instructors shall make notification to an on-duty supervisor or watch commander of any injury reported as a result of training.

Mount Escape Guard Pass

Begin in a mounted position with the suspect on top. Wrap the suspect’s right arm with your left arm, grasping the tricep with your hand, and pull the arm in tight to your side. Hook the suspect’s right foot with your left heel and bridge over your left shoulder, rolling the suspect to his back. Walk your hands
down the suspect’s torso, pressing yourself into an upright back position with your legs in a wide base. If the suspect has closed his guard, break it by moving your right knee to his tail bone, moving your left knee out to maintain a wide base, and pressing your lower back backward until his ankles separate. Place one hand on each of the suspect’s knees, or if the suspect is wearing long pants, grasp the fabric of the pants at the shins. Stand in a bent over position, maintaining downward pressure on the suspect’s legs. Pass both legs to your right, step forward with your right leg and drive your shin into the suspect’s hip. Move to side control.
BREA POLICE DEPARTMENT
FIREARMS/TACTICAL RIFLE
COURSE OUTLINE

COURSE TITLE: FIREARMS/TACTICAL RIFLE COURSE

COURSE HOURS: 16

COURSE GOAL: To provide students with the information and hands-on experience to effectively use a rifle.

AUDIENCE: Sworn Peace Officers, with an emphasis on Brea PD personnel, who are being introduced to a rifle and will qualify and carry it on duty and in the scope of their employment.

NOTE: Successful completion of this course satisfies the legislative training mandate to possess short barrel rifles as specified in Penal Code section 33220(b) and the Commission training requirement to possess long barrel rifles as specified in Commission Regulation 1081.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

Under the supervision of a qualified instructor and using an approved law enforcement rifle, each student will:

I. Demonstrate their understanding of the Four Basic Safety Rules for handling firearms.
II. Demonstrate the ability to field strip the weapon and to properly clean and maintain it.
III. Be provided with and demonstrate understanding of the agency policy regarding the use of firearms as it pertains to the patrol rifle.
IV. Demonstrate the ability to properly load, unload and fire the weapon and to clear malfunctions that might occur with the weapon.
V. Demonstrate the ability to apply the fundamentals for rifle marksmanship to fire accurately from the prone, kneeling, sitting and standing positions.
VI. Demonstrate proficiency with the weapon and obtain agency qualification.

COMMISSION REGULATION 1081

(1) Law Update.
(3) Safety Issues.
(4) Nomenclature, specifications and Capabilities.
(5) Firearm Care, Breakdown and Cleaning.
(6) Tactical Considerations.
(7) Skill Development and Qualifications.
I. SAFETY & RANGE RULES

A. The Four Basic Safety Rules include:
   1. Treat all firearms as if they are loaded.
   2. Never let the muzzle cover anything you are not willing to destroy.
   3. Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are on target and you intend to shoot.
   4. Be sure of your target.

B. Classroom Rules for Rifles:
   1. No live rifle ammunition in the classroom.
   2. No handling of any firearms unless directed by Instructor.
   3. Refer to section A, 1 and 2.

C. Range Rules
   1. After weapons have been grounded and the line has been called safe by an instructor, do not touch the weapon until all students are back from their targets and the instructor has given the okay.
   2. If a problem arises on the line, raise your non-gun hand to summon an instructor.
   3. Refer to section A, 1 thru 4.

D. Explain & sign “Safety Acknowledgement” Forms

E. Review Safety Plan and Emergency Medical Procedures

II. HISTORY OF THE PATROL RIFLE

A. Rifles for Law Enforcement in US History
   1. Modern repeating arms largely an American invention.
      a. Revolver, Lever Action, Pump
   2. Urban vs. Rural environments, introduced extended ranges new threats
      a. City policing, up close and personnel
      b. Open plains in the west created new challenges
   3. Roaring 20’s, and the Bonnie & Clyde effect.
      a. Largely unregulated civilian possession of fully automatic weapons and high profit opportunity in emerging black markets
   4. WW2 and homeland defense.
      a. Military oversees, increased reliance on local Police for possible homeland protection
III. MISSION OF THE PATROL RIFLE & TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

A. Roll of a Carbine / Rifle
   1. Law enforcement general-purpose shoulder fired weapons have only one raison d’être. (Meaning: Reason or Justification) To rapidly incapacitate and stop dangerous individuals who pose an immediate threat to public safety and prevent them from continuing their violent actions. Law enforcement general purpose shoulder fired weapons must be able to accomplish this goal despite being used for diverse missions.
      a. High Risk Patrol Encounters.
      b. Perimeter Containment.
      c. Sharpshooter Support.
      d. Intermediate to Long Range (100+ yards) Engagements.
      e. Suppression of Violent Criminals using Armor.
      f. Close Quarter Engagements.

B. Types of Field Encounters
   1. Active Shooter(s)
   2. Armed or Barricaded Suspect(s)
   3. “High Risk” Vehicle Stops Involving Armed Suspects
   4. Sniping Incidents
   5. Riot Situations Involving Armed Suspects
   6. Criminal Acts Involving Armed Suspects
   7. Incidents in which suspects are known or believed to be wearing body armor, or concealed by protective cover, and/or are shooting or threatening to shoot at officers or citizens.

C. Physical Environment
   1. Be aware of cover and concealment.
   2. Open Terrain.
   3. Use of natural terrain features.

D. Pros and Cons of Selecting the Rifle
   1. Pros
      a. Easier weapon system to utilize.
      b. Safer (increased hit probability, decreased over penetration hazard and skill is less perishable than handgun shooting).
      c. Greater accuracy.
      d. Better terminal ballistics (to rapidly incapacitate and stop dangerous individual’s violent actions).
      e. Greater stability (more points of contact with body).
      f. Greater range of engagement (0 to 200+ yards) concurrent with the most typical field deployment distances, such as “across the street”, length of car, and close quarters engagements.
g. Accessories – Rifle can be equipped with optics, lights, adjustable stocks, vertical grips & slings, which aid in more efficient use.

2. Cons
   a. Maneuverability in confined spaces.
   b. Control of weapon if “hands on” with suspect.
   c. Noise Level – Hearing loss within confined spaces, close quarters with other officers/civilians, exacerbated by shortened barrel length if SBR, can be mitigated by use of suppressors.

IV. LAWS & AGENCY POLICY

A. Penal Code section 32610(b)
   1. Possession of within the Scope of Employment.

B. Penal Code section 33220(b)
   1. Training Requirement.

C. Agency Firearms Use of Force policy (300)
   1. Use of Force Options.
   2. Department Policy.

D. Law Update
   1. Tennessee vs. Garner
   3. Deorle vs. Rutherford 242, F. 3rd 1119 (9th Circuit 2001)
   4. Quezada vs. County of Bernalillo (10th Circuit 1991)
   5. City of Canton vs. Harris 489 US 378 109 S. Ct. 1197
   6. Davis vs. Mason County, WA 927 F.2d. 1473 (9th Circuit 1991)

V. SHOOTING DECISION & TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

A. Imminent Threat Identification
   2. Background considerations.

B. Know your Abilities/Limitations and those of Weapon
   1. Distance.
   2. Target Area.
   3. Shooting is a Perishable Skill requiring continual training to maintain proficiency.
C. Legal Consideration for Lethal Force
   1. Federal and State Laws
   2. Department Policy.

VI. RIFLE DESCRIPTION, NOMENCLATURE / SPECS & CAPABILITIES

A. Rifle Nomenclature
   1. Front & Rear Sights (Iron Sights).
   2. Bolt Catch.
   5. Magazine.
   7. Weapon Light.
  11. Operator Controls.

B. Specifications
   1. Type of Weapon.
   2. Barrel Length.
   3. Overall Length.
   5. Magazine Capacity (Magazine Types).
   7. Weight (Empty.)
   8. Other Types of Sights (Electronic Dot Optics)
  10. Ammunition Considerations (Practice and Duty Ammo).

C. Capabilities
   1. Maximum Range.
   3. Penetration of Body Armor.
   4. Ballistics & Characteristics of .223/5.56mm Ammunition.
   5. Full/Semi-Automatic.
VII. FIREARM CARE, DISASSEMBLY/ASSEMBLY & MAINTENANCE

A. Cleaning (Lecture/Instructor Demo/Student Demo)
   1. Cleaning to be completed in the designated cleaning area.

B. Clearing (Lecture/Instructor Demo/Student Demo)
   1. Clearing of barrel procedures.

C. Disassembly (Lecture/Instructor Demo/Student Demo)
   1. Disassembly of firearm.

D. Cleaning & Lubrication (Lecture/Instructor Demo/Student Demo)

E. Reassembly (Lecture/Instructor Demo/Student Demo)
   1. Reassembly of firearm.

F. Function Test (Lecture/Instructor Demo/Student Demo)
   1. Conduct a safety check.
   2. Pull charging handle to rear and release.
   3. Place selector lever on safe, pull trigger, hammer should NOT fall.
   4. Place selector lever on semi, press trigger and hold to rear and hammer should fall.
   5. Pull charging handle to rear and release.
   6. Release trigger (it should reset) press trigger again and hammer should fall.

VIII. BASIC RIFLE SKILLS

A. Stance/Positions (Lecture/Instructor Demo/Student Demo)
   1. Standing
   2. Kneeling
   3. Prone
   4. Seated
   5. Squat
   6. Unconventional

B. Iron Sight Alignment/Picture (Lecture/Instructor Demo/Student Demo)
   1. Sight Alignment.
   2. Top of front sight post centered in the rear peep.
   3. 100% focus in on the top edge of the front sight post. The rear peep and target is blurred during this time.

C. Electronic Dot Optics Alignment/Picture (Lecture/Instructor Demo/Student Demo)
   1. Function.
   2. Sight Alignment, Dot on Target
   3. Line of Sight Offset – Height Difference Between Barrel and Sight.
   4. Ranging.
   5. Focus on Target, Both Eyes Open.
BREA POLICE DEPARTMENT
FIREARMS/TACTICAL RIFLE
 COURSE OUTLINE

D. Sight Picture (Lecture/Instructor Demo/Student Demo)
   1. Defined as the relationship of sight alignment to the target.

E. Trigger Control (Lecture/Instructor Demo/Student Demo)
   1. Emphasis that this is the single most important element.
   2. Shooter must apply gradual pressure on the trigger for a surprise trigger break
      so as to not disturb sight alignment when the shot is taken.

F. Grip/Stock Weld (Lecture/Instructor Demo/Student Demo)
   1. Proper Hand Positioning.

G. Breathing (Lecture/Instructor Demo/Student Demo)
   1. Breath must be held at the moment the shot is taken.
   2. Breathing while firing will cause vertical stringing of shots.
   3. Holding breath too long will cause vision to blur and muscles to
tremble, so the shot must be taken before this happens.

H. Follow Through (Lecture/Instructor Demo/Student Demo)
   1. Maintain all the elements throughout the shot.

I. Weapons Storage
   1. In Patrol Vehicles
   2. In Unmarked Vehicles
   3. On Motorcycles

J. Special Considerations
   1. In close quarter confrontations, consider immediate transition to the handgun.

IX. CLEARING MALFUNCTIONS & STOPPAGES

A. Failure to Fire (Lecture/Instructor Demo/Student Demo)
   1. Push, Pull, Rack and Assess
      a. Push up on the magazine, pull down on the magazine, insuring it was
         seated with the support hand.
      b. Pull bolt to rear and release.
      c. Obtain sight picture.
      d. Assess if follow up shots are necessary.

   2. Stove Pipe
      a. Tilt rifle so that ejection port faces ground.
      b. Pull bolt to rear and release.
      c. Obtain sight picture.
      d. Assess if follow up shots are necessary.
3. **Feedway Stoppages**
   a. Lock the bolt to the rear.
   b. Remove the magazine from weapon and discard.
   c. Clear live rounds from the receiver and chamber.
   d. Insert a fresh loaded magazine.
   e. Chamber a round.
   f. Obtain sight picture.
   g. Assess if follow up shots are necessary.

X. **SKILL DEVELOPMENT / TESTING & QUALIFICATION**

A. **Overview/Review of Section I, Safety & Range Rules**
   1. The Four Basic Safety Rules
   2. Range Rules
   3. Safety Plan & Emergency Medical Procedures

B. **Dry Firing Exercises**
   1. Done on the range under the direct supervision of the instructors.
   2. Dry fire each position (standing, kneeling, sitting and prone).

C. **Live Fire Exercises**
   1. Done on the range under the direct supervision of the instructors.
   2. Live fire each position (standing, kneeling, sitting and prone).
   3. Live fire at various distances based on agency mission and environment.
   4. Live fire at multiple targets.
   5. Precision shooting exercises.
   6. Reloading and firing exercises.
   7. Malfunction exercises.
   8. Shooting on the move exercises.
   10. Cover and Concealment.
   11. Tactical Reloads.
   12. Speed Reloads.
   13. Transition drills.

D. **Qualification / Debrief / Course Critique**
   1. Qualification -- See Appendix “A” (Brea PD Qualification Course).
      a. Brea PD Rifle Qualification, 50 round course of fire, 80 points needed to pass out of 100 possible (80%).
   2. Debrief
   3. Course Critique
# SBR/Patrol Rifle Qualification 50yd

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yard Line</th>
<th>Drill</th>
<th>Reps</th>
<th>Rnds</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Pair Standing/Pair Kneeling/Pair Prone</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-25 Run</td>
<td>Pair Standing/Pair Kneeling</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Headshot</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Pair to Torso</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Pair to Torso</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Failure Drill</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Failure Drill</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Failure Drill</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Score**  

20 Torso, 5 Head (50 Points Total)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yard Line</th>
<th>Drill</th>
<th>Reps</th>
<th>Rnds</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Pair Standing on Target/Speed Reload/Pair Kneeling on Target</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Pair to Torso, Pair to Head on Target</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pair to Head of Target</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pair to Head Pair to Torso</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Torso Shot (turn of optic, no BUlS)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Score**  

15 Torso, 10 Head (50 points total)  

**Notes**  

- All drills start from low ready with long gun  
- Tactical/Speed Reload as necessary  
- Clear all malfunctions as necessary (timer stops as long as active attempts are made to fix malfunction)

**Shooter**  

**RSO**  

**Date**  

**Location**  

**Score**  

All speed reload portions will be set up to simulate an actual speed reload (1 round in chamber 1 round in magazine so the bolt will lock back for speed reload).

Shooting without the use of an optic will simulate a power failure with no time to utilize the backup iron sights. The shooter will use the window of the optic as an aiming aid to frame the target.
Bimonthly Defensive Tactics Training

Curriculum: Blocking and Personal Weapons

Learning Goal

Instructors will conduct a brief PEP review prior to the physical training.

With an instructor holding striking pads acting as the suspect, officers will demonstrate their ability to protect themselves from a striking attack and return strikes to stop the suspect's attack. The striking combination chosen for this training session is meant to allow officers to practice flowing from one strike to another. The majority of the session should be spent on practicing the strikes in combination. Officers will be encouraged to use verbal commands during the practice and demonstration of the techniques.

Safety Precautions

- Instructors will maintain a safe training environment at all times.
- The instruction, practice and demonstration of the techniques will be conducted on training mats.
- Officers may wear their duty belts with all weapons and sharp objects removed.
- Training partners acting as suspects will remove belts.
- Officers will perform the techniques in a slow, controlled manner with respect for their training partner’s safety.
- Officers are encouraged to use verbal commands to aid in gaining control and compliance
- All instructors are reminded to control and contribute to a safe learning environment, which includes ensuring all participants follow classroom protocols.
- Instructors will ensure all live weapons will be secured away from students during training session.
- Instructors shall advise the students of their responsibility to report and or stop unsafe actions during training.
- The Arrest and Control / Physical Training Safety Guidelines will be reviewed prior to training.
- Instructors shall display an attitude of safety and professional demeanor at all times.
- Students shall immediately notify the instructor(s) of any known, pre-existing medical condition that is likely to be aggravated during training or impact performance during training.
- Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) of any injury sustained during training.
- Instructors shall make notification to an on-duty supervisor or watch commander of any injury reported as a result of training.

PEP Review

Platform – Strong foundation to support the amount and type of force used
Efficiency – Always thinking, understanding capability of force options, fast transition from ineffective techniques to effective (adapt to failures)
Proficiency – Continuous training, debrief, pay attention to current events/case law, though report writing

**Combat Stance and Movement**
Prior to training the blocking and striking techniques, instructors will review the combat stance. The preferred combat stance consists of standing with the feet approximately shoulder width apart, on the balls of the feet. One foot should be set back from the other, angling the body, presenting a thinner target to the attacker. The dominant, more powerful side of the body should be the side set back. The knees should be bent and the arms should be raised in front of the upper body, ready to defend or deliver an attack. The mouth should be closed, teeth together, chin dipped low. The shoulders should be slightly raised to protect the jaw.

When the officer has demonstrated proficiency at assuming a combat stance, instructors will review moving in the combat stance using a step and drag or step and slide movement. Assuming a left foot forward stance, any movement to the front or left should be initiated by stepping in that direction with the left foot and completed by allowing the right foot to slide in the same direction back into the proper stance. Any movement to the right or rear should be initiated by stepping in that direction with the right foot and completed by allowing the left foot to slide in the same direction back into the proper stance.

**Blocking**
The instructor, acting as the suspect, wearing strike pads, will initiate a hand strike attack to the head and upper body. Take a combat stance and raise the arms in front of the face. The forearms should be vertical with hands clenched in fists, hardening the forearm muscles to absorb the strikes. Clench the jaw and lower the chin. Absorb the strikes with the arms while moving backward, away from the attack, with controlled footwork.

**Jab**
The instructor will hold strike pads for the practice of the jab. Assume a combat stance and strike the presented pad with the lead fist. The jab should be delivered with as little telegraphed movement as possible. The power in the jab is generated by a rapid rotation of the shoulders and hips, driving the jabbing fist into the target.

**Cross/Power Punch**
The instructor will hold strike pads for the practice of the cross. Assume a combat stance and strike the presented pad with the following fist. As the cross is a more difficult strike not to telegraph, it typically follows the jab in combination. When delivering a cross, the fist should travel a straight path from its cocked position to the target. Because the strike from the following side of the body requires a reach to the target, the shoulders and hips will turn, pulling the following foot off the heel. The power in the cross is generated by the rotation of the hips and shoulders and the drive off the following foot.

**Outside Leg Kick**
The instructor will hold strike pads for the practice of the outside leg kick. Assume a combat stance and strike the presented pad with the shin of the following/power side leg. The outside leg kick is
delivered to the outside of the suspect’s lead leg. Assuming a left lead stance, take a step forward with the left foot and then rapidly rotate the body, pivoting on the ball of the left foot, and swing the right leg into the target, delivering the blow with the lower shin. The power in the outside leg kick is generated by the rapid rotation of the hips.

**Striking Combination**

The instructor will initiate a controlled attack with the strike pads and then present the pads for strikes, allowing officers to simulate defending a violent attack and then counterattacking. Assume a combat stance. As the instructor delivers blows with the pads, block with the forearms while moving backward and creating distance, utilizing a step and slide. When the instructor presents the pads at head level, deliver a jab, immediately followed by a cross, immediately followed by an outside leg kick. The instructor will move the pads in combination as the officer delivers the combination.
Brea Police Department

Interoffice Memorandum

Bimonthly Defensive Tactics Training

Curriculum: Violent Subject Restraint Belt

Learning Goal

Instructors will conduct a brief PEP review prior to the physical training.

Using a partner acting as the suspect, the officer will demonstrate their ability to safely control a seated suspect who has demonstrated an intent to injure him/herself by striking their head against a unit window or door or an intent to damage property by kicking a unit window. The officer will also demonstrate how to correctly apply the Violent Subject Restraint Belt to prevent self-inflicted injury or unit damage. Officers will be encouraged to use verbal commands during the practice and demonstration of the techniques.

Safety Precautions

- Instructors will maintain a safe training environment at all times.
- The instruction, practice and demonstration of the techniques will be conducted in a patrol unit.
- Officers may wear their duty belts with all weapons and sharp objects removed.
- Training partners acting as suspects will remove belts and any weapons.
- Officers will perform the techniques in a slow, controlled manner with respect for their training partner’s safety.
- Officers are encouraged to use verbal commands to aid in gaining control and compliance
- All instructors are reminded to control and contribute to a safe learning environment, which includes ensuring all participants follow classroom protocols.
- Instructors will ensure all live weapons will be secured away from students during training session.
- Instructors shall advise the students of their responsibility to report and or stop unsafe actions during training.
- The Arrest and Control / Physical Training Safety Guidelines will be reviewed prior to training.
- Instructors shall display an attitude of safety and professional demeanor at all times.
- Students shall immediately notify the instructor(s) of any known, pre-existing medical condition that is likely to be aggravated during training or impact performance during training.
- Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) of any injury sustained during training.
- Instructors shall make notification to an on-duty supervisor or watch commander of any injury reported as a result of training.

PEP Review

Platform – Strong foundation to support the amount and type of force used
Efficiency – Always thinking, understanding capability of force options, fast transition from ineffective techniques to effective (adapt to failures)
Proficiency – Continuous training, debrief, pay attention to current events/case law, though report writing

Application of the Violent Subject Restraint Belt (VSRB)
Once the suspect has been seated in the rear seat of the police vehicle, while using your right forearm as a block to protect against a head butt or biting, attach the clasp of the VSRB to the child restraint hook or eye bolt specifically installed for use with the VSRB. Thread the male end of the device under the left arm and then lean the suspect back into the seat. Run the strap across the upper chest and thread it under the right arm. Attach connect the buckle behind the suspect and pull the strap to tighten. Do not tighten tight enough to restrict breathing. Always use the standard vehicle seatbelt in conjunction with the VSRB.

306.6 APPLICATION OF AUXILIARY RESTRAINT DEVICES
Auxiliary restraint devices include transport belts, waist or belly chains, transportation chains, leg irons and other similar devices. Auxiliary restraint devices are intended for use during long-term restraint or transportation. They provide additional security and safety without impeding breathing, while permitting adequate movement, comfort and mobility.
Only department-authorized devices may be used. Any person in auxiliary restraints should be monitored as reasonably appears necessary.

306.7 APPLICATION OF LEG RESTRAINT DEVICES
Leg restraints may be used to restrain the legs of a violent or potentially violent person when it is reasonable to do so during the course of detention, arrest or transportation. Only restraint devices approved by the Department shall be used.
In determining whether to use the leg restraint or TARP (Total Appendage Restraint Procedure), officers should consider:
(a) Whether the officer or others could be exposed to injury due to the assaultive or resistant behavior of a suspect.
(b) Whether it is reasonably necessary to protect the suspect from his/her own actions (e.g., hitting his/her head against the interior of the patrol unit, running away from the arresting officer while handcuffed, kicking at objects or officers).
(c) Whether it is reasonably necessary to avoid damage to property (e.g., kicking at windows of the patrol unit).

306.8 REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION
If an individual is restrained and released without an arrest, the officer shall document the details of the detention and the need for handcuffs or other restraints.
If an individual is arrested, the use of restraints other than handcuffs shall be documented in the related report. The officer should include, as appropriate:
(a) The amount of time the suspect was restrained.
(b) How the suspect was transported and the position of the suspect.
(c) Observations of the suspect's behavior and any signs of physiological problems.
(d) Any known or suspected drug use or other medical problems.