

QUICK REACTION DRILLS

1. DEADLY THREAT DIRECTED AT ANOTHER PERSON

- A. **SETUP:** 2 Actors. One actor pointing a gun at the other from approximately 10 feet. If officer does not shoot within 5 seconds, shoot other actor and then officer.
- B. **ENDING:** Controls victim movement and advises they are holding until more officers arrive.
- C. **OBJECTIVES:**
 - i. Officer recognizes deadly threat directed towards another person.
 - ii. Makes appropriate urgent decision to use deadly force.
 - iii. Movement utilizes available cover, concealment, and/or an advantageous angle.
 - iv. Officer stands by waiting for backup before approaching suspect.
 - v. Officer ensures gun is in condition they want after shooting.
 - vi. Appropriate radio calls.

2. INTOXICATED SUICIDAL SUBJECT WITH ACCESS TO GUN

- A. **SETUP:** 1 Actor. 2 Chairs. Actor sitting in chair drinking from liquor bottle mumbling drunken suicidal statements. Gun is sitting on other chair approximately 3 feet away. [Alternatives: Subject grabs gun to unload it at first mention, subject raises gun to head to shoot self, subject reveals gun unexpectedly.]
- B. **ENDING:** Gets subject away from gun and into a position of disadvantage to advise of resources.
- C. **OBJECTIVES:**
 - i. Officer identifies themselves and uses appropriate verbal commands.
 - ii. Makes appropriate patient decision, but is predicting a possible urgent decision.
 - iii. Movement utilizes available cover, concealment, and/or an advantageous angle.
 - iv. Officer draws weapons and recognizes that conversation can still be conducted.
 - v. Appropriate radio calls.

3. FIGHT TO TASER DEPLOYMENT

- A. **SETUP:** 2 Actors. Actors are verbally and physically aggressive to each other – no weapons. Upon officer's verbal commands, one actor submits and backs away while the other actor takes a fighting stance and begins verbally threatening officer.
- B. **ENDING:** Controls non-combatant movement and advises they are holding until more officers arrive.
- C. **OBJECTIVES:**
 - i. Officer identifies themselves and uses appropriate verbal commands.
 - ii. Makes appropriate patient decision, but is predicting a possible urgent decision.
 - iii. Recognizes submit posture from one actor and fight from the other actor.
 - iv. Officer defends self. (ALL STOP if he/she attempts to go hands-on.)
 - v. If TASER is used, first cartridge will be ineffective requiring usage of second cartridge.
 - vi. Appropriate radio calls and TASER procedures utilized.

4. DEADLY THREAT UPON SELF

- A. **SETUP:** 1 Actor. Actor standing approximately 6 feet from officer pointing gun at him/her. Actor gives officer direct "I'm going to kill you" threats and then shoots if officer does not within 5 seconds.
- B. **ENDING:** Gives subject commands to attempt getting into position of disadvantage and utilizes radio.
- C. **OBJECTIVES:**
 - i. Officer recognizes deadly threat directed towards themselves.
 - ii. Makes appropriate urgent decision to use deadly force.
 - iii. Movement utilizes available cover, concealment, and/or an advantageous angle/direction to get off the "X". (Default move to officer's left because most right handed shooters throw rounds down left.)
 - iv. Officer stands by waiting for backup before approaching suspect.
 - v. Officer ensures gun is in condition they want after shooting.
 - vi. Appropriate radio calls.

5. CONSENSUAL CONTACT WITH 2 VERY ANIMATED FRIENDS

- A. **SETUP:** 2 Actors. Actors are verbally loud while greeting each other in a physical (almost fight-like) manner. Then strike up an immediate “long lost friends conversation” getting reacquainted with each other. Actors do not acknowledge officer unless the officer addresses them directly.
- B. **ENDING:** Officer recognizes the situation and walks away or advises they wouldn’t make contact.
- C. **OBJECTIVES:**
- i. Officer identifies themselves and uses appropriate verbal commands.
 - ii. Makes a patient decision.
 - iii. Officer recognizes the situation for what it is – two friends talking.
 - iv. Officer uses interpersonal communication skills to have a consensual conversation.
 - v. Appropriate radio calls utilized.

6. MENTALLY UNSTABLE SUBJECT WITH BASEBALL BAT

- A. **SETUP:** 1 Actor. 1 Baseball Bat. Actor is acting 918 not really paying attention to officer and making threats to pretend passersby. Actor does not directly attack the officer but can swing the bat and make threats. After a few good commands by the officer, the subject will start to comply and get into a position of disadvantage.
- B. **ENDING:** Subject is placed into a kneeling or prone handcuffing position. Can let play through handcuffing.
- C. **OBJECTIVES:**
- i. Officer identifies themselves and uses appropriate verbal commands.
 - ii. Makes appropriate patient decision, but is predicting a possible urgent decision.
 - iii. Officer separates suspect from weapon and proceeds to direct them to kneeling or proned position.
 - iv. Movement utilizes available cover, concealment, and/or an advantageous angle/direction.
 - v. Officer stands by waiting for backup before approaching suspect.
 - vi. Appropriate radio calls utilized.

7. THREAT RECOGNITION AND TRANSITION

- A. **SETUP:** 1 Actor. Actor runs towards officer to within a distance of approximately 6 feet. Actor is verbally aggressive because other officers arrested his brother. Actor’s anger continues to build prompting officer to draw TASER. After TASER is presented, actor will display a knife and begin moving towards officer. TASER will be ineffective as actor continues slowly moving towards officer to prompt transition from TASER to firearm. Actor will drop knife and submit once firearm is produced.
- B. **ENDING:** Subject is placed into a kneeling or prone handcuffing position. Can let play through handcuffing.
- C. **OBJECTIVES:**
- i. Officer identifies themselves and uses appropriate verbal commands.
 - ii. Makes appropriate urgent decision to draw TASER due to suspect’s initial threats and actions.
 - iii. Officer recognizes the deadly threat produced by suspect and makes another urgent decision to transition from TASER to gun. (TASER should be dropped, not reholstered. Possible TASE then drop?)
 - iv. Movement utilizes available cover, concealment, and/or an advantageous angle/direction.
 - v. Officer separates suspect from weapon and proceeds to direct them to kneeling or proned position.
 - vi. Officer stands by waiting for backup before approaching suspect.
 - vii. Appropriate radio calls utilized.

8. MENTALLY UNSTABLE SUBJECT CONTACT (RESOURCES)

- A. **SETUP:** 1 Actor. Actor is in an agitated psychotic state banging head in hands telling officer to get down on the ground so the snipers don’t shoot them or some other alternative reality. Actor is responsive to officer, but insistent on them getting down. Better communication by officer gets better responses from actor.
- B. **ENDING:** Officer gets subject into a position of disadvantage and offers resources, medical, etc.
- C. **OBJECTIVES:**
- i. Officer identifies themselves and recognized this is a person with a mental disability.
 - ii. Officer remains aware of officer safety at all times while attempting to establish a rapport with subject.
 - iii. Officer does not enter into the subject’s delusions.
 - iv. Officer is able to offer various options for assisting the subject.
 - v. Appropriate radio calls utilized.

9. 2ND AMENDMENT AUDITOR

- A. **SETUP:** 1 Actor, 1 Holstered Pistol, 1 Rifle, and a Cell Phone. Actor is walking around with rifle slung over the shoulder and a holstered pistol. All weapons are safe. Actor is just walking back and forth in “public.” Upon PD arrival, the actor will begin live streaming their encounter via cell phone. The subject will not provide any identifying information because they know their rights and don’t have to since they aren’t breaking any laws. Actor is not being belligerent or argumentative in any way, just suspicious of authority.
- B. **ENDING:** Declares Code 4 after gathering as much information as possible.
- C. **OBJECTIVES:**
- i. Identifies self and recognizes the subject is exercising the right to bear arms and is not posing a direct threat to anyone, or breaking any laws.
 - ii. Carry on a conversation without becoming argumentative, caught up in the rhetoric, or stuck in a feedback loop. While still displaying good officer safety.
 - iii. Gather as much information as possible from the subject – Name, DOB, Vehicle Used, number of people coming, group name, etc.
 - iv. Educate auditor on law and potential consequences.

10. BAGGIE OF CONTRABAND

- D. **SETUP:** 1 Actor, 1 Baggie of Contraband. Actor is leaning on the wall. Upon turning around, actor walks away from wall and in a direction away from officer. While walking, actor will drop the baggie of contraband and keep on walking. Upon contact from officer, the actor will engage, but be argumentative that they didn’t drop the baggie. Actor will follow commands to be detained.
- E. **ENDING:** Officer will be given backup upon request and will handcuff actor to make the arrest.
- F. **OBJECTIVES:**
- i. Officer observes the drop baggie and recognizes that they have the authority to detain the actor; at a minimum due to littering.
 - ii. Officer identifies themselves and puts person in a position of disadvantage to continue their investigation.
 - iii. Officer remains aware of officer safety at all times.
 - iv. Officer determines they have probable cause.
 - v. Officer conducts appropriate speed cuffing technique.
 - vi. Appropriate radio calls utilized.

TRAFFIC STOP SCENARIOS

1. TRAFFIC STOP WITH LOST PERSON THAT EXITS VEHICLE
2. TRAFFIC STOP WITH GUN ON DASH
3. TRAFFIC STOP WITH PASSENGER THE RUNS
4. NORMAL TRAFFIC STOP
5. TRAFFIC STOP WITH GUN POINTED OUT WINDOW AT OFFICER
6. TRAFFIC STOP WITH DRIVER THAT RUNS
7. TRAFFIC STOP WITH AGITATED DRIVER THAT EXITS VEHICLE
8. TRAFFIC STOP WHERE VEHICLE DOES NOT STOP (FAIL TO YIELD)
9. TRAFFIC STOP WITH CONSTITUTIONALIST
10. TRAFFIC STOP WITH VEHICLE THAT FLEES AS OFFICER APPROACHES
11. DRIVER IS DEAF OR DOES NOT SPEAK ENGLISH
12. DRIVER REFUSES TO ROLL DOWN WINDOW
13. DRIVER HAS DRUGS/ALCOHOL IN PLAIN VIEW
14. DRIVER PASSED OUT BEHIND THE WHEEL
15. NORMAL TRAFFIC STOP BUT MUSIC IS TURNED UP LOUD
16. HIGH RISK STOP TRAFFIC STOP (211 VEHICLE DESCRIPTION)
17. DRIVER OR PASSENGER HAS A WARRANT
18. DUI INVESTIGATION
19. ROLLING 415FAM
20. PASSENGER TRIES TO WALK AWAY FROM TRAFFIC STOP