**Verbal De-Escalation & Tactics**

**COURSE INSTRUCTION: Verbal De-Escalation & Tactics, Crisis & Mental Health Intervention training course.**

**COURSE LENTH: 90 minutes**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

**A. Purpose**

1. The goals for this training are to review, re-evaluate, and/or update/educate the deputies to understand how the principles of de-escalation can provide effective tools during contacts with the public and result in improved decision-making, reduction in situational intensity, and outcomes with greater voluntary compliance.

**B. Student Expectations**

1. Upon the completion of the training, deputies will have a better understanding how the appellate courts review “Use of Force” cases and what they look for in use of force incidents and how they reference previous case law decision to help come to final decisions and conclusions under their review.

The deputies will be able to successfully demonstrate proficiency in the use of de-escalation verbal techniques and tactics when dealing with hostile subjects (armed & unarmed) and or recognizing when an individual is having a “Mental Health Crisis” while under “Stress Inoculation” to help desensitize themselves to the effects of stress in order to help deputies to be able to stay more calm and better focused on their situational awareness, tactics, and decision making capabilities.

**C. Classroom lecture**

1. Review handouts provided; “Law Enforcement Case Law” review. Supreme/Appellate Courts “Case Law Jargon.”

2. **De-escalation defined;**

De-escalation is the process of using strategies and techniques intended to decrease the intensity of the situation.

**D. Core Concepts of De-escalation**

1. Self -control

2. Effective communication

3. Scene assessment and management / staging of medics and fire equipment

4. Force options

5. Time

**E. Areas of Peace Officer Performance Where De-escalation Concepts May Assist**

1. Gaining voluntary compliance

2. Defusing

3. Mitigating unintended consequences

4. Officer and public safety

5. Police legitimacy

**F. Exploration of a Critical Decision-Making Model**

1. Information collection

2. Threat and risk management

3. Law (crime committed?) and policy

5. Consideration of options

6. Planning

7. Action and reassessments

8. Respect for human life and dignity

**G. Time**

1. Effects on the decision making process

**H. Officer Safety**

1. Situational awareness

2. Tactical repositioning

**I. Supreme and Appellate Courts look for in Use of Force incidents**

1. Verbal warnings attempts to provide the subject(s) a clear chance to willfully surrender or

comply

2. Verbal warnings of equipment to be (lethal/less lethal/non- lethal) used if the subject(s)

does not comply/surrender.

3. Verbal warnings of the possible injuries or death as a result if equipment used.

4. Plead with the subject and make it known your goals are not to cause harm or injuries to

them and nor do you want to them to cause harm to you or anyone else and or be forced

by their actions to defend yourself or others.

**J. “Dynamic” situation – “Static” situation**

**Things to consider;**

1. WHAT CRIME(S) DO YOU HAVE?

2. Pursuit/Approach angles (angles of approach), Who’s the focal point the subject is

following/approaching.

3. Pay attention to the backdrop!

4. Cover officer to approach from blind side to use less lethal, or approach and restrain

subject.

end of course instructions.

View Use of Force related videos. Hands on and verbal training.

Officer Harrison 07/01/2019

<https://www.full30.com/embed/MDIxMjI3?fbclid=IwAR0v1EABqKjxCg84mCjxLNOv_E7S9wJ2gzCG1YMzy3ZTwj9ZtGznwjp4CHE%3C>