

**LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT**  
**Officer Safety Field Tactics Update (LETAC)**  
**Expanded Course Outline**  
**1850-22405**

**Instructional Goal:** Updated on changes in tactical options available and increased ability to articulate the Use of Force.

**Performance Objectives:** Using group discussion and learning activities, practical application, and demonstration the student will demonstrate an understanding of how our Department's guiding value of Reverence for Human Life is the moral and ethical foundation of de-escalation, tactics, reasonable force, and officer safety and,

- ❑ Understand and apply the Department Use of Force Policy
- ❑ Analyze and apply the Use of Force Policy to include the use of force options to Tactically de-escalate a use of force situation
- ❑ Understand and Application the use of Tactical De-escalation Techniques and application of the P.A.T.R.O.L
- ❑ Application of Tactical De-escalation Techniques and P.A.T.R.O.L during Demonstration and Practical Application
- ❑ Understand the application of AB 392 to the Department's current Use of Force policy
- ❑ Clearly define terminology used in the Los Angeles Police Department's Use of Force Policy
- ❑ Define the Department's requirements for officers to report / Intercede in excessive force situations
- ❑ Demonstrate proficiency with handcuffing and searching techniques
- ❑ Demonstrate proficiency with Handgun and shotgun.
- ❑ Demonstrate tactical Shooting during critical situations
- ❑ Demonstrate proficiency in Building Search techniques
- ❑ Demonstrate proficiency during Vehicle stop techniques
- ❑ Manage effective suspect apprehension
- ❑ Demonstrate the ability to handle various critical thinking scenarios
- ❑ By the conclusion of the training, students will understand how the application of this training is in keeping with our Department's UOF policy, philosophy, and tactical planning

**References:** Instructors, facilitators and training supervisors shall ensure that the most current references are utilized

**This course provides current Penal Code Section 835a content**

**I. INTRODUCTION & COURSE OVERVIEW**

**( 30 min )**

- A. Instructors
  1. Name
  2. Assignment
  3. Experience
  4. Pass out the Sign-in sheet
- B. Briefly overview how and why Officer Safety/Field Tactics (OSFT) (Law Enforcement Tactical Application Course) LETAC was created
  1. To maintain consistency of training
  2. Update on tactics, articulation, and force options

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3. Meets POST perishable skill requirements
  - A. Arrest and Control
  - B. Tactical Firearms
  - C. Strategic Communication
4. Learning from each other's experience
- C. Overview of training schedule
  1. **DISTRIBUTE:** Training Schedule
  2. Briefly review each day
  3. Cover excused absents (i.e. court, trial boards)
    - A. If it is anticipated that the student will miss more than 4 hours advise them to reschedule
    - B. POST mandate is that you can miss no more than 10 % of a course and receive credit
  4. Qualification
    - A. Review of Protocol
      - 1) Duty Weapon
      - 2) Back up Weapon
    - B. Cover qualification for monthly qualification and provide students with documentation for Duty weapon
- D. OSFT -LETAC Resource Folders
  1. **DISTRIBUTE:** Folders
    - A. Go over Information page
    - B. Start times
    - C. Break times
    - D. Lockers
    - E. Lunch times
    - F. Bathrooms
    - G. City phones
    - H. Students will not bring live ammunition to any of the training
    - I. Phone number in case of emergency
    - J. Duty Sam Browne only, no tactical gear
    - K. Hats and clothing requirements
      - 1) Appropriate attire is required
      - 2) No clothing with offensive logos or depictions
      - 3) Proper foot wear
    - L. Parking location (motorcycle options)
- E. Safety overview
  1. **DISTRIBUTE:** Safety Policy
  2. Overview of inert weapon
  3. Simunition weapons
  4. Safety rules will be discussed prior to all training
  5. No live weapon during training (except during live fire exercises)

**II. DEFINITIONS**

**( 15 min )**

- A. Deadly Force. Deadly force is defined as any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including but not limited to, the discharge of a firearm.

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- B. Feasible. Feasible means reasonably capable of being done or carried out under the circumstances to successfully achieve the arrest or law objective without increasing risk to the officer or other person.
- C. Imminent. Pursuant to California Penal Code Section 835a(e)(2), "[A] threat of death or serious bodily injury is "imminent" when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.
- D. Necessary. In addition to Penal Code 835(a), the Department shall evaluate whether deadly force was necessary by looking at:
  - 1. The totality of the circumstances from the perspective of a reasonable Los Angeles Police Officer with similar training and experience;
  - 2. The factor used to evaluate whether force is objectively reasonable;
  - 3. An evaluation of whether the officer exhausted the available and feasible alternatives to deadly force; and
  - 4. Whether a warning was feasible and/or given.
- E. Serious Bodily Injury. Pursuant to California Penal Code Section 243 (e)(4) PC, Serious bodily Injury includes but is not limited to:
  - 1. Loss of consciousness;
  - 2. Concussion;
  - 3. Bone Fracture;
  - 4. Protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ;
  - 5. A wound requiring extensive suturing; and,
  - 6. Serious disfigurement.
- F. Totality of the Circumstances. All facts known to or reasonably believed by the peace officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of deadly force.
- G. Vulnerable Population. Vulnerable populations include, but are not limited to, children, elderly persons, people who are pregnant, and people with physical, mental, and developmental disabilities.
- H. Warning Shots. The intentional discharge of a firearm off target not intended to hit a person, to warn others that deadly force is imminent.

**III. USE OF FORCE Objectively Reasonable Standard (1.5 Hr.) I ( b ,c, d ) III (a,b )**

- A. **LEARNING ACTIVITY:** Discussion Use of Force Policy <sup>1</sup>and Tactical De-Escalation Techniques **117(e , f )**

**PROCEDURE:** Large Group Activity

- 1. Review objective reasonableness as stated in Use of Force Policy (Special Order No. 23, 08-26-2020) and Use of Force Tactics Directive No.1

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<sup>1</sup> LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Use of Force Policy

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2. Increase officers understanding of the importance of the Use of Force Policy. The policy is the foundation for the ability to critique Use of Force Incidents directed to the Use of Force Boards. In addition, this connects the importance of having the right mind set to survive a Use of Force incident

3. Objectively reasonable: *Graham vs. Conner*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989)<sup>2</sup>

The legal standard used to determine the lawfulness of a use of force is based on the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution. See *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989). *Graham* states, in part, "The reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight. The calculus of reasonableness must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments — in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving — about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation.

A. Factors used to determine reasonableness

- 1) Seriousness of the crime or suspected offense
- 2) Level of threat or resistance presented by the subject
- 3) Whether the subject was posing an imminent threat to officers or a danger to the community
- 4) Potential for injury to citizens, officer's or subjects
- 5) Risk or apparent attempt by the subject to escape
- 6) Conduct of the subject being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time)
- 7) Time availability of other resources
  - a) Time<sup>3</sup>: Distance and Cover = Time. "Time is an essential element of de-escalation as it allows officers the opportunity to communicate with suspect, refine tactical plans, and, if necessary, call for additional resources.
  - b) If a suspect is contained and does not pose an imminent threat to officers, the public, or himself/herself, time can provide an opportunity for the suspect to reconsider his/her actions and decisions"
- 8) Training and experience of the officer
- 9) Proximity or access of weapons to the subject
- 10) Officer versus subject factors such as age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury / exhaustion, and the number of officers versus subjects, and
- 11) Environmental factors and / or other exigent circumstances
- 12) Whether a person is a member of a vulnerable population

- B. The reasonableness of an officer's actions will be evaluated on the basis of what another LAPD officer with similar training and experience placed in generally the same set of circumstances would do

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<sup>2</sup> *Graham v. Connor* 490 U.S. 386 (1989)

<sup>3</sup> LAPD Use of Force -Tactics Directive, Tactical De-escalation Technique

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C. The officer's actions should not be judged based on the vision of 20/20 hindsight

4. Preamble to Use of Force

**( 15 Min )**

A. Use of Force by Law Enforcement

- 1) UOF by officers is a matter of critical concern
- 2) Some individuals will not comply with the law unless compelled to do so
- 3) Members of law enforcement derive their authority from the public
- 4) Every attempt should be made to De-escalate a situation whenever it is safe and reasonable to do so.

B. Reverence for Human Life

- 1) The basis for our Use of Force (U.O.F.) policy
- 2) The Los Angeles Police Department is guided by the principle of Reverence for Human Life in all investigative, enforcement, and other contacts between officers and members of the public

C. Fair and Unbiased Policing

- 1) Officers shall carry out their duties including U.O.F. fairly and without bias
- 2) Discriminatory conduct of any kind is prohibited
- 3) Failure to follow through on this principle has negative affects on both the community as well as the Department as a whole

5. Use of force Policy<sup>4</sup>

A. It is the policy of the Los Angeles Police Department that personnel may use only the force which is "objectively reasonable" and force consistent with 835 (a) PC to:

- 1) Defend themselves
- 2) Defend others
- 3) Effect an arrest or detention
- 4) Prevent escape or
- 5) Overcome resistance

B. Officers who use Unreasonable force:

- 1) Violate the rights of individuals
- 2) Degrade the confidence of the community we serve
- 3) Expose the Department and fellow Officers to Legal and Physical hazards

Fair and Unbiased Policing

- 1) Officers shall carry out their duties, including UOF, fairly and without bias
- 2) Discriminatory conduct of any kind is prohibited
- 3) Failure to follow through on this principle has negative effects
- 4) Procedural justice

C. Appropriate Level of Force / Proportionality

- 1) An action should not be more severe than is

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<sup>4</sup> California Penal Code Section 835a

<sup>5</sup> Department Manual Section 1/556.10, Policy on the Use of Force

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necessary

- 2) Officers may only use a level of force that they reasonably believe is proportional to the seriousness of the suspected offense;
- 3) Or the reasonably perceived level of actual or threatened resistance
- 4) The Department's guiding value when using force shall be reverence for human life. Officers shall attempt to De-Escalate and control an incident by using time, distance communications, and available resources in an effort to de-escalate the situation, whenever it is safe and reasonable to do so

D. Officers are Required to Report / Intercede in Excessive Force Situations

- 1) Any officer who witnesses what they perceive to be an excessive use of force shall report such force to a superior officer
- 2) An officer shall intercede when present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is reasonably necessary
- 3) The observing officer must however, consider that other officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by a subject

6. Deadly Force:

A. Drawing or Exhibiting Firearms <sup>6</sup>

- 1) Officers shall not draw or exhibit a firearm unless the officer reasonably believes that it may be necessary to use lethal force
- 2) When an officer has determined that the use of deadly force is not necessary, the officer shall, as soon as practicable, secure or holster the firearm
- 3) Any intentional pointing of a firearm at a person by an officer shall be reported
- 4) Unnecessarily or premature drawing or exhibiting of a firearm limits an officer's alternatives in controlling a situation

B. Law enforcement officers are authorized to use deadly force to:

- 1) Protect themselves or others from what is reasonably believed to be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury, or
- 2) Prevent a crime where the subject's actions place person(s) in imminent jeopardy of death or serious bodily injury, or
- 3) Prevent the escape of a violent fleeing felon when there is probable cause to believe the escape will pose a significant threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or others if apprehension is delayed
  - a. Reverence for Human Life: In this circumstance,

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<sup>6</sup> Department Manual Section 1/556.80, Drawing or Exhibiting Firearms

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officers shall, to the extent practical, avoid using deadly force that might subject innocent bystanders or hostages to possible death or injury

- b. NOTE: Reverence for Human Life: In this circumstance, officers shall, to the extent practical, avoid using deadly force that might subject innocent bystanders or hostages to possible death or injury
  - 4) LAPD policy states that officers shoot to stop a lethal threat posed by the suspect
- C. Determining if Deadly Force Was Necessary / AB 392
- 1) Polices and legal issues – AB 392
  - 2) Necessity of using deadly force
  - 3) Peace Officers may use deadly force only when it is reasonable and necessary in defense of human life
- D. Rendering Aid / Reverence for Human Life
- 1) After any use of force officers shall immediately request a rescue ambulance for any injured person
  - 2) Officers shall promptly provide basic and emergency Medical assistance to all members of the community
  - 3) The level of medical assistance should be based on:
    - a. The extent of the officer's training and experience in first aid/CPR/AED
    - b. The level of equipment available to an officer at the Time
    - c. The totality of the tactical situation at hand
- E. Warning Shots
- 1) Reverence for Human Life
  - 2) Cover "to prevent taking a life, by not taking a life, then a warning shot is justified."
  - 3) Warning shots shall only be used in exceptional circumstances
  - 4) Location a warning shot should be fired. Generally warning shots shall be directed in a manner that minimizes the risk of injury to innocent persons, ricochet dangers and or property damage
    - a. A safe direction / area
    - b. Soft ground
    - c. Straight up into the air
    - d. Maximum velocity then tumbles 1/5 the speed
- F. Shooting At / From A Moving Vehicle
- 1) Firearms shall not be discharged at a moving vehicle unless a person in the vehicle is immediately threatening the officer or another person with deadly force by means other than the vehicle
  - 2) An officer threatened by an oncoming vehicle shall move out of its path instead of discharging a firearm at it or any of its occupants.
  - 3) Likelihood of a bullet stopping a moving vehicle.

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- 4) Accuracy when shooting from a moving vehicle
  - 5) Firearms shall not be discharged from a moving vehicle, except in exigent circumstances and consistent with the department's deadly force policy
7. Less Lethal Force Options/ Intermediate Force
- A. The courts have deemed Less-Lethal/ Intermediate Force as Force that is," Capable of inflicting significant pain and may cause serious injury"
    - 1) Case law, Bryan V. MacPherson (Taser)
    - 2) Case law, Young V. County of Los Angeles (OC spray)
    - 3) LAPD Policy states, "An Officer reasonably believes that a suspect or subject is violently resisting arrest or poses an immediate threat of violence of physical harm"
  - B. In analyzing the case law there are some key legal factors
    - 1) Offense- Seriousness of the crime (violent/ non-violent)
    - 2) Flight- Fled, fleeing or likely to flee
    - 3) Resistance- Active resistance/ passive resistance
    - 4) Threat- Seriousness of the physical threat and immediacy
  - C. Use of Less-Lethal Force. Less Lethal Force shall not be used for a suspect or subject who is:
    - 1) Passively resisting
    - 2) Merely failing to comply with commands
    - 3) Verbal threats of violence or mere non-compliance
  - D. When an Officer uses Less-Lethal Force they must be able to articulate a specific physical threat or the immediacy of that threat
    - 1) Describe the suspect's actions and behaviors in detail
    - 2) Avoid blanket statements like "Aggressive/ Combative" or "Uncooperative"
  - E. Verbal Warning shall be given when feasible
    - 1) Case law, Deorle V. Rutherford 2001
    - 2) There should be a command (what do you want the subject to do)
    - 3) State the potential consequences of failing to follow the command given
    - 4) The use or non-use of a verbal warning shall be documented
    - 5) Circumstances when a warning is not feasible
      - a) When an officer is attacked and must respond to the suspect's actions
      - b) The tactical plan requires the element of surprise
  - F. Current Less Lethal Tools
    - 1) OC Spray.<sup>7</sup>
    - 2) Taser .<sup>8</sup>
    - 3) Beanbag Shotgun<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Use of Force Tactics Directive, Oleoresin Capsicum

<sup>8</sup> Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Electronic Weapons

<sup>9</sup> Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Beanbag Shotgun



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- 4) 40mm Less Lethal Launcher<sup>10</sup>
- 5) Impact Device<sup>112</sup>
- 8. Review Directive No.16<sup>3</sup>
  - A. "Tactical De-escalation defined: Tactical de-escalation involves the use of techniques to reduce the intensity of an encounter with a suspect and enable an officer to have additional options to gain voluntary compliance or mitigate the need to use a higher level of force while maintaining control of the situation
  - B. Tactical de-escalation does not require that an officer compromise his or her safety or increase the risk of physical harm to the public. De-escalation techniques should only be used when it is safe and prudent to do so
  - C. Protocol: While enforcing the law protecting the public, officers are often forced to make split second decisions in circumstances, especially when a suspect poses and imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury, officers may not have sufficient time or reasonable force. In other circumstances, however, de-escalation techniques may enable officer to gain additional time and tactical options to potentially reduce the necessity of using force to take a suspect into custody, prevent escape or address a threat while also maintaining control of the situation"
- 9. Understand Consequences of Use of Force
  - A. "Deviation <sup>13</sup>from these basic concepts sometimes occurs due to the fluid and rapidly evolving nature of law enforcement encounters and the environment in which they occur. Deviations may range from minor, typically procedural or technical, to substantial deviations from Department tactical training. Any deviations are to be explained by the involved officer(s) and justification for substantial deviation from Department tactical training shall be articulated and must meet the objectively reasonable standard of Department's Use of Force policy"
- B. **LEARNING ACTIVITY: Case Studies**
  - Procedures:** Small Group activity
  - 1. **DISTRIBUTE:** Use of Force Case Studies
  - 2. Each Group will be provided a different case study
  - 3. The students in their groups will read, analyze and discuss the case studies
  - 4. The Teams will choose a spokesperson to explain the actions and Tactical De-escalation Techniques to resolve the situation<sup>14</sup>
  - 5. Advise the Groups to read the case study and answer the questions
  - 6. Students will be prepared to justify their response during a class presentation
- 7. UOF Case Study #1

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<sup>10</sup> Use of Force-Tactics Directive, 40mm Less Lethal Launcher

<sup>11</sup> Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Baton

<sup>12</sup> Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Strikes and Kicks

<sup>13</sup> Los Angeles Police Department Use of Force-Tactics Directive No.16, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques

<sup>4</sup> Los Angeles Police Department Use of Force-Tactics Directive No.16, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques

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- A. Teen age daughter reporting a spousal abuse incident. Primary aggressor is the female
  - B. Questions:
    - 1) What additional information would you need?
    - 2) How would you handle this situation?
    - 3) What tactical consideration would impact a Use of Force?
    - 4) Justify the officers' actions based on objective reasonableness
    - 5) What key issues would you want reviewed at roll call regarding Use of Force?
8. UOF Case Study #2
- A. Officers responding to a radio call of a suspect under the influence. A group of Gang members are encountered prior to contact suspect. Officer separate
  - B. Questions:
    - 1) How would you handle this situation?
    - 2) What Actions would you take?
    - 3) What tactical consideration would impact a Use of Force?
    - 4) Justify the officers' actions based on objective reasonableness
    - 5) What key issues would you want reviewed at roll call regarding Use of Force?
9. UOF Case Study #3
- A. Officers get in foot pursuit of a named suspect of a serial killing in West LA
  - B. Questions
    - 1) How would you handle this situation?
    - 2) What Actions would you take?
    - 3) What tactical consideration would impact a Use of Force?
    - 4) Justify the officers' actions based on objective reasonableness
    - 5) What key issues would you want reviewed at roll call regarding Use of Force?
10. Case Study #1
- Expected Responses**
- A. Relationship, history, level of previous violence
  - B. Separate, handcuff, know the location of all parties including daughter in relationship to officers
  - C. Domestic Violence incidents are extremely volatile anyone at the location can instantly turn violent toward the officers when they attempt to make the arrest
  - D. Could there be weapons or potential weapons in the home
11. Case Study # 2
- Expected Responses**
- A. Tactical planning including having available resources and enough units to manage the issues: group of gang members and suspect under the influence<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> LAPD Use of Force -Tactics Directive, Tactical De-escalation Techniques

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- 1) Planning:<sup>16</sup> “Officers should attempt to arrive at scene with a coordinated approach based upon initial information and any pre-existing knowledge of suspects(s) or the involved parties
  - 2) The dynamic nature of most incidents will require tactical plans to be flexible, and officers need to adapt their plan(s) as additional information or factors become known to the officer(s)”
  - B. Suspect is displaying the observable symptoms of PCP intoxication
  - C. Keeping the person cool often deescalates the violence
  - D. Resources:
    - 1) TASER, beanbag, Rescue Ambulance Standing by, additional units for an arrest team
    - 2) Other Resources:<sup>17</sup> “In the case of a tense or potentially dangerous encounter, requesting additional resources can provide officers with specialized expertise, personnel and tools to help control and contain an incident”
  - E. Went code 6 but did not modify it to code 6 George when they arrived and found the 6 gang members
  - F. Issues to consider at roll call officers separated reducing their effectiveness and placing them in very volatile situation. Their action pushed the response up to a higher level due to being 1: 6 gang members and 1;1 PCP suspect
12. Case Study # 3
- Expected Response**
- A. Use of force application, tactics before during and after the incident
  - B. Approach, Communications
  - C. Last resort
  - D. Deadly fleeing felon vs. imminent threat
  - E. Tactical planning<sup>18</sup>
  - F. Background, Age, Last resort, Knowledge, Seriousness of the crime (BALKS)
  - G. Is suspect positively identified
  - H. Verbal warning<sup>19</sup>
  - I. Effective use of resources, air ship, K-9
  - J. Containment vs. apprehension attempt
13. **Instructors Note:** Ensure the following concepts are addressed if not brought out by the class in the presentations
- A. Totality of the situation
    - 1) Assessment:<sup>20</sup> “Officers should continually assess the situation as circumstances change and new information is received. If a

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<sup>16</sup> LAPD Use of Force -Tactics Directive, Tactical De-escalation Techniques

<sup>17</sup> LAPD Use of Force -Tactics Directive, Tactical De-escalation Techniques

<sup>18</sup> LAPD Use of Force -Tactics Directive, Tactical De-escalation Techniques

<sup>19</sup> Los Angeles Police Department, Personnel and Training Bureau, Human Resources Bureau Notices Regarding Verbal Warning-Rescinded “Deorle v. Rutherford,242 F.3d 1119 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.2001)”

<sup>20</sup> LAPD Use of Force -Tactics Directive, Tactical De-escalation Techniques

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suspect is failing to comply with orders, officers should attempt to determine whether a suspect's lack of compliance is a deliberate attempt to resist or escape, or an inability to comprehend the situation due to environmental, physical, cognitive, or other conditions"

- 2) "If the suspect is unable to comprehend the situation, other tactical options may be more effective in resolving the situation safely"

B. Importance of articulation

C. Criteria for the use of

- 1) Less lethal weapons
- 2) Deadly force

D. Tennessee vs. Garner<sup>21</sup>

- 1) Apprehension by Deadly Force
- 2) 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment reasonableness requirement
- 3) Seriousness of the Crime

14. **Debrief:** Reinforce the key learning points

- a. Use of Deadly force all alternative force options must be exhausted.
- b. Reverence for human life is the foundation of the Los Angeles Police Department Use of Force Policy
  - 1) The Department's guiding value when using force shall be reverence for human life. *Officers shall attempt to control an incident by using time, distance communications, and available resources in an effort to de-escalate the situation, whenever it is safe and reasonable to do so*<sup>22</sup>
  - 2) "The Los Angeles Police Department is guided by the principle of Reverence for Human Life in all investigative, enforcement, and other contacts between officers and members of the public. When officers are called upon to detain or arrest a suspect who is uncooperative actively resisting, may attempt to flee, poses a danger to others, or poses a danger to him or herself, they should consider tactics and techniques that may persuade the suspect to voluntarily comply or may mitigate the need to use a higher level of force to resolve the situation safely"<sup>23</sup>
- c. Drawing and exhibiting your weapon: <sup>24</sup> Officers must reasonably believe that the situation could escalate to where deadly force would be justified
- d. Force options and ability to clearly articulate what option was used and why

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<sup>21</sup> Tennessee vs. Garner-471 U.S.1 (1985)

<sup>22</sup> Department Manual Section 1/556.10, Policy on the Use of Force

<sup>23</sup> LAPD Use of Force -Tactics Directive, Tactical De-escalation Techniques

<sup>24</sup> Department Manual Section 1/556.80, Drawing or Exhibiting Firearms

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- e. Force shall be based on the suspect's action. NOT on what type of weapon they have (It is what the suspect does with the weapon, not what the weapon is)
- f. Graham vs. Connor (objectionably reasonable)
- g. When warranted, Department personnel may objectively use reasonable force to carry out their duties. Officers expose the Department and fellow officers to legal and physical hazards and violate the rights of individuals upon whom unreasonable force is used. Conversely, officers who fail to use force when warranted may endanger themselves, the community, and fellow officers<sup>25</sup>
- h. Reinforce the key learning points related to Use of Force Standard
- i. Polices and legal issues – AB 392
- j. Necessity of using deadly force
- k. Peace Officers may use deadly force only when necessary in defense of human life

**IV. FIREARM OVERVIEW**

**( 30 Min )**

**I ( a )**

- A. Overview Safety Plan: Illness and Injury Prevention Program (IIPP)
- 1. Distribute and discuss safety guidelines handout IIPP safety guidelines apply to all training given by the Department. These guidelines ensure that staff and participants are aware of potentially hazardous situations and how to avoid them
  - 2. All personnel should be instructed that a copy of the IIPP is located in the training supervisor's office at that particular training site
  - 3. Anyone participating in the training, whether student, observer, or instructor, has the authority to "STOP" the exercise if they observe an unsafe act or condition that may cause imminent injury or death and/or damage to the facilities
  - 4. Protective eyewear and ear protection (American National Standards Institute (ANSI) approved) shall be worn if blanks or live-fire rounds are used during a practical application or during any demonstration using the same.
  - 5. Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) or the training staff of any injury sustained during training
  - 6. Instructors will use the following steps in the event of a serious injury
  - 7. Render first aid and obtain appropriate medical assistance. Notify the Fire Department rescue ambulance (213-485-6185) via telephone, cellular phone, or police radio. Give specific directions to the location of the incident
  - 8. In case of a serious injury, all IIPP notifications and protocol shall be followed.

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<sup>25</sup> LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Use of Force Policy

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9. At each training location, there is a notebook located in the training unit's office also containing the emergency plan that is in place
10. The supervisor will ensure that the necessary worker compensation forms (PDAS-43) and other reports (Employee Notification Form 15.7) are completed in a timely manner
11. Transport to the local hospital for a minor injury
12. Safety is always first
13. First aid kit on all ranges
14. Gun Shot Trauma Kit is on all ranges
15. Eyes and Ears are mandatory at all times
  - a) Behind the barricade is no exception
  - b) IF you see someone with no eyes or ears speak up
16. VEST on the outer most garments
17. Listen to the commands of the instructor running the range
18. In the event of an accidental shooting, secure your weapon and the weapon of the person if you are next to the individual involved

**B. *GROUP DISCUSSION:*** The Four Basic Firearm Safety Rules

**Purpose:** To review the Four Basic Safety Rules by causing the student to think about and consider their importance and application on the range as well as in the field.

**Procedures:** Large group discussion

**I ( a, j )**

1. Conduct an open discussion that will cause the student to review and think about the importance of the Four Basic Firearm Safety Rules
  - a) All guns are always loaded
  - b) Never allow the muzzle to cover anything you are not willing to shoot
  - c) Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are aligned on the target and you intend to shoot
  - d) Be sure of your target
2. Point out that these rules apply to tactical situations and exercises such as unintentionally covering of an officer, building searches and car stops
3. Consider asking the class questions about the application of the Four Basic Firearms Safety Rules and solicit their responses. Use the following examples or some of your own
  - a) Which of the Four Basic Firearm Safety Rules:
    - (1) **ASK:** Do you think is the most important one and why?
    - (2) **ASK:** Is most violated on the range the most and why?
    - (3) **ASK:** Is most violated in the field the most and why?
    - (4) **ASK:** Is most violated in the home the most and why?
4. Firearms Home Safety Security Rule
  - a) Encourage Discussion
  - b) Reinforce that the range safety rules apply at home and in the field as well

**C. *GROUP DISCUSSION:*** Sequence of Marksmanship

**I ( d, e, j )**

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**Purpose:** Review the three elements of marksmanship in sequence as a mental checklist and a requirement to fire the semi-auto pistol reliably, accurately, and quickly

**Procedures:** Conduct an open discussion, addressing the key points related to the proper sequence of marksmanship: Grip, Trigger finger placement, Sight picture. Advise students that these skills will be incorporated in the slow fire drills

1. Grip – two aspects or components
  - a) The proper placement of both hands on the pistol
  - b) The amount of tension or pressure applied by the hands to the handgun
    - (1) Low-ready grip tension (40-50%)
    - (2) Firing grip tension (80-90%)
    - (3) Must acquire the proper grip tension on the pistol before firing and must maintain a consistent grip tension while firing
    - (4) A proper firing grip tension will promote the following:
      - (a) Proper pistol functioning and reliability
      - (b) Reduced group size on the target
      - (c) Faster follow-up shots
2. Trigger Finger Placement
  - a) The trigger finger must be placed properly on the trigger
  - b) The trigger finger should be placed on the trigger immediately after the decision to fire has been made and the gun has initiated its movement onto the target
3. Sight Picture<sup>26</sup>
  - a) Properly aligned sights must be placed on the part of the target you intend to shoot
    - (1) Front sight centered into rear aperture with equal distance on both sides of the front sight and level across the top
    - (2) With eye focus being placed on the front sight
  - b) Once a flash sight picture has been obtained, then the handgun can be accurately discharged
4. Stance
5. Breathing
6. Follow-through
7. Sight alignment
8. The mastery of the above fundamentals is essential before progressing to the modern combat technique where speed and accuracy are equally stressed

**D. Key Points:**

1. Trigger control is one of the most important elements of marksmanship
2. Slow fire control must be mastered before attempting rapid fire

**V. WEAPON MANIPULATIONS AND MALFUNCTIONS ( 1.5 Hrs.) I ( g, h, I, j )**

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<sup>26</sup> 2017 LAPD Handgun Instructor Training School (HITS) Manual

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A. **DEMONSTRATION:** Handgun Manipulation Skills

**Procedures:** Large Group Activity

1. Assemble the students together near the center of the range
2. The Instructor will demonstrate the manipulation skills sequence
  - a. Pistol presentation
    - 1) Drawing the weapon
    - 2) Holstering the weapon
  - b. Chamber checks
    - 1) Daytime
    - 2) Low-light
  - c. Loading
  - d. Unloading

B. **DEMONSTRATION:** MANIPULATION AND PISTOL MALFUNCTION CLEARANCES

**Procedures:** Group activity

1. Instructor will explain and demonstrate pistol malfunction and how to clear the malfunction
2. Instructor will address any concerns on pistol manipulations and clearing malfunctions
3. After the Demonstration of Manipulations students will be assigned a shooting lane
4. **NO LIVE AMMO** to be used during this exercise
5. Officers will be instructed to clear their weapons
6. Officers will wait for commands by the lead instructor on:
  - a. Pistol presentation
    - 3) Drawing the weapon
    - 4) Holstering the weapon
  - b. Chamber checks
    - 3) Daytime
    - 4) Low-light
  - c. Loading
  - d. Unloading
7. The instructor will demonstrate the proper procedures for clearing the following four types of malfunctions with a semi-auto pistol as set forth in the LAPD HITS Manual
  - a. Failure to Fire
  - b. Failure to Eject Feedway Stoppage
  - c. Double-feed/ Failure to Extract Feedway Stoppage
8. The students should now return to their assigned shooting lanes and wait for commands by the lead instructor

C. **PRACTICAL APPLICATION:** Pistol Malfunction Clearances - Drills

**PROCEDURES:** Small /Individual group activity

1. At the seven-yard line on a silhouette target
2. When utilizing empty shell casings or snap caps to create pistol malfunctions, remind the students that the first round and last round loaded into each magazine shall be a live round



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3. Ensure that the student uses empty shell casings that correspond to the caliber of their specific pistol during malfunction clearance drills
4. Each student will have three magazines
5. Sequence of loading magazines is a total of six rounds
  - a. One live round
  - b. One double feed
  - c. Two live rounds
  - d. One snap cap or expended casing
  - e. One live round
6. The range master will give commands to direct the students to set up specific malfunctions and conduct the malfunction clearance drills
7. Break the class into relays (five officers max per relay)
8. Each relay will shoot three magazines
9. The student will fire controlled pairs and failure drills while clearing each of the malfunctions
10. Continue this activity until all students have demonstrated proficiency in the different types of malfunction clearances
11. **DRILL**
  - a. Range Master will call the relay
    - 1) Instructor commands
      - a) Make your weapon ready for live fire
      - b) Do not conduct a chamber check
      - c) Instructors, is the line ready (all instructors shall signify if the range is ready by displaying a thumb up
      - d) If not, then the instructor shall signify by pointing their thumb down)
      - e) Shooters, you will press the trigger three times
      - f) Three times only.
      - g) Clear the malfunctions as they appear
      - h) After three presses, de-cock your weapon if needed
      - i) Instructors Officers will continue the drill until the student goes through three magazines
      - j) All students holster your weapons
      - k) Take your magazines to the loading table
    - 2) Leave the magazines with the instructor(s)
  - b. Repeat the drill for every relay
  - c. Each group will shoot three relays
  - d. When all relays have completed, all magazines shall be placed on the loading table
    - 1) Have all shooters stand on the line. Inspect and clear all weapons. OFFICER SHALL HOLSTER AN EMPTY WEAPON.
    - 2) Student shall pick up all empty casing on the range and dispose of them in the proper receptacle

**VI. ARREST AND CONTROL TECHNIQUES**

**( 2 Hrs. )**

- A. Instructor will review Safety Plan Overview: IIPP Guidelines III ( a )

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1. These safety guidelines apply to all training given by the Department. These guidelines are to ensure that staff and participants are aware of potentially hazardous situations and how to avoid it
2. These guidelines will be discussed and distributed to each student, instructor, and coordinator to ensure they are followed
3. Anyone participating in the training, whether student, observer, or instructor, has the authority to “STOP” the exercise if they observe an unsafe act or condition that may cause imminent injury or death and/or damage to the facilities
4. Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) or the training staff of any injury sustained during training, and use the following steps in the event of a serious injury
5. Render first aid and obtain appropriate medical assistance. Notify the Fire Department rescue ambulance (213-485-6185) via telephone, cellular phone, or police radio
6. Give specific directions to the location of the incident
7. In case of a serious injury, all IIPP notifications and protocol shall be followed.
8. At each training location, there is a notebook located in the training unit’s office also containing the emergency plan that is in place
9. The Supervisor will ensure that the necessary Worker Compensation forms (PDAS-43) and other reports (Employee Notification Form / 15.7) are completed in a timely manner
10. All students that are **full duty** will participate in exercises
11. Duty restrictions, use common sense, if something hurts, stop, and report it to an instructor, assess pre-existing injury
12. No weapons, no live ammo, and no OC spray during drills anywhere near the training site
13. Weapons and ammo should be locked and secured in a separate location
14. If there is a security risk in the area used for training, a designated guarding officer shall be armed and their sole responsibility is to protect the area
15. At no time is the designated guarding officer allowed to participate in any training while assigned to this detail
16. Instructors are responsible for conducting safety inspections or otherwise reviewing and assessing the safety of the equipment and facilities used for training
17. Instructors are aware of environmental factors such as weather or air quality and adjust the instruction as necessary
18. A check of the surroundings before drills is recommended to determine if there are uneven surfaces or hazards that have the potential to cause injuries
19. Students are required to report all injuries immediately to an instructor or supervisor. In case of serious injury, the Los Angeles City Fire Department is immediately notified by broadcasting and requesting a rescue ambulance, or by calling 911
20. A list of local contract hospitals should be maintained and available to all instructors. All injured personnel are accompanied to the hospital by a supervisor

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21. In the event a student is transported by ambulance a supervisor shall respond to the hospital without delay

B. **GROUP DISCUSSION:** Tactics prior to and during arrest and control

**PROCEDURES:** Large group activity

1. **ASK:** What percentage of UOF occurrences happen during handcuffing/low risk pat down searches?

Answer

- 1) 50% of all UOF are:
- 2) Handcuffing
- 3) Low risk pat down searches
- 4) Removal of the handcuffs

2. **ASK:** the class, "Why does this happen?"

**Expected responses**

- a. Poor tactics
- b. Lack of Command Presence
- c. Suspects perceive weakness and attempts to take advantage
- d. Variety of holsters involved including retention holsters
- e. Use of improper techniques
- f. Not being mentally prepared for contact with the suspect

3. Point out the importance of having a tactical plan <sup>27</sup>

4. Point out legal ramifications and civil liability issues

**III (a, b)**

- a. Consequences if techniques are taught improperly
- b. Modifying the authorized and approved techniques
- c. Civil rights violations
- d. Agency-specific policy must be adhered to
- e. Accountability

5. Use of Force Standard

**III (b)**

a. Use of Force Options

- 1) Articulate suspect's action
- 2) Force option for each category

**117 (e)**

b. Officer Safety points to be reinforced during the discussion

- 1) Discuss unsafe to approach within contact range
  - a) Based on size and stature
  - b) Based on mental state
- 2) What is known at the time of the use of force
- 3) Specific criteria for each weapon system utilized by LAPD
- 4) Officers are required to use the force that is "Objectively Reasonable"<sup>28</sup>
- 5) Officers must be able to articulate their force options within "Objectively Reasonable Standards"
- 6) Cover and type of weapon will be a factor in determining how close you can get to a suspect

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<sup>27</sup> LAPD Use of Force -Tactics Directive, Tactical De-escalation Techniques

<sup>28</sup> Department Manual Section 1/556.10, Policy on the Use of Force

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**C. LEARNING ACTIVITY: DEMONSTRATION ARREST AND CONTROL TECHNIQUES<sup>29</sup>**

**PROCEDURES:** Small group activity

1. **NO LIVE AMMO**
  2. **Instructors will conduct a Weapons Check**
  3. Have students warm-up prior to participating in the drills     **III (c, f, j, e)**
  4. Break into small groups
  5. Overview the different techniques and demonstrate each technique
  6. Additional information regarding searching and handcuffing can be obtained from the POST Workbook LD 33 Arrest and Control
    - a. Principles of Weaponless defense
      - 1) Awareness
      - 2) Balance
      - 3) Control
    - b. Parts of the officer's body most vulnerable to serious injury
    - c. Personal weapons and an officer's body mechanics may be used to overcome resistance by a suspect or for self-defense
    - d. Body physics and dynamics     **III ( h )**
    - e. Purpose of restraint devices and prisoner restraint
    - f. Weapon retention and takeaways     **III ( g )**
      - 1) Factors for secure officer's weapon
      - 2) Principles for safely regaining control of an officer's weapon if officer is assaulted by a suspect
      - 3) Consideration if suspect is pointing a firearm at the officer
- D. Prior to instruction, all students will demonstrate an "Arrest and Control" techniques
1. All students are to perform at 50% normal speed     **I III ( g, d, j )**
  2. Instructor will address all concerns
  3. Instructor will clarify Department policies
  4. Arrest and Control techniques taught
    - a. Department basic concepts
    - b. Enrichment techniques
  5. Enrichment techniques taught
    - a. Show control holds prior to cuffing the suspect
    - b. Cover officer maintains balance as techniques are applied
    - c. Dangers of holding on to chain of Hand Cuffs
    - d. Adding prone searching techniques
- E. **PRACTICAL APPLICATION: Arrest and Control Techniques     III ( b, c, e, f, I )**

**Procedure:** Large Group Activity

1. Divide the class into pairs and have them practice the techniques     **III (a, b, h, e, I, j)**
  - a. Verbal Commands
  - b. Searching
  - c. Restraint devices

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<sup>29</sup> 2017 LAPD Arrest and Control (ARCON) Manual

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- d. Body balance/stance/movement patterns
  - 2. Have students demonstrate one technique at a time to avoid confusion
  - 3. Instructors will monitor to ensure techniques are practiced at ¼ to ½ speed only
- F. Additional issues covered
- 1. Review control holds should not be “Pain Compliance”<sup>30</sup>
  - 2. Basic Pugilistic
  - 3. Round house kick
  - 4. Front kicks
  - 5. Go from front kick to round (transitions)
  - 6. Ranges and Distances<sup>31</sup>
  - 7. Close – strikes
  - 8. Intermediate – kicks & punches
  - 9. Distance with appropriate techniques

**VII. ENTRIES AND BUILDING SEARCH TECHNIQUES**

**( 2 Hrs. )**

- A. **LECTURETTE:** Overview of Entries and Searching Techniques
- 1. Use charts or demonstrate a brief overview of entries and searching techniques
  - 2. Clarify and questions or concerns the students may have regarding the techniques
  - 3. The information provided below shall be used to assist in the practical application of building entries
    - a. Prior to any entry technique stop and listen for any noise coming from within the structure
    - b. Clear as much of the interior from the outside prior to entry by:
      - 1) Slicing the Pie (until it is no longer practical)
      - 2) Quick peek(s)
      - 3) Mirrors
  - 4. Utilize Diagrams chart/building for visual reference to:
    - a. Establishing perimeters (Diagonal deployment)
    - b. Entry techniques
      - 1) Criss Cross
      - 2) Button hook
      - 3) Liner (combination of criss cross and button hook)
  - 5. Additional Concerns
    - a. Proper sequential numbering of a location
      - 1) Sides (clockwise, starting from the door you entered)
      - 2) Levels (Bottom to top, opens left to right)
    - b. Doors
      - 1) Size and composition
      - 2) Direction of movement

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<sup>30</sup> 2017 LAPD Arrest and Control (ARCON) Manual

<sup>31</sup> LAPD Use of Force -Tactics Directive, Tactical De-escalation Techniques

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- a) In or out
- b) Sliding
- c) Hinges
- c. Security door (with or without mesh covering)
- B. **PRACTICAL APPLICATION:** Building Entries and Searching Demonstration and Drills  
**Procedures:** Large group activity
  1. Instructor will demonstrate appropriate method of building entries
  2. Conduct the demonstration in real time
  3. Demonstrate all entries (criss cross, button hook, and liner)
  4. Demonstrate walking down a hallway
  5. Demonstrate slicing the pie and quick peek
  6. Students demonstrate appropriate method of entries
    - a. Allow student to make a minimum of three entries, each type
    - b. Students walk down hallway in pairs slicing the pie and making quick peeks
  7. Debrief
    - a. Answer questions and concerns
    - b. Clarify any issues
    - c. Have all students return inert weapons to instructors
- C. End of Day Debrief
  1. Advise the students of the equipment needed for Day 2
  2. Ask the students if they have any questions or concerns of today's teaching sessions
    - a. Provide the students with the information regarding questions
    - b. Address students concerns regarding tactics involved in building searches

**Day 2**

**VIII. ATTENDANCE AND ADMINISTRATION DUTIES**

**( 15 Min. )**

- A. Roll call
  1. The Instructor will take attendance and have students sign in
  2. The students will be asked if they are scheduled to be in court or have on-call court duties for the day
  3. Instructor will distribute the Student Critiques for Day 1 Instruction
  4. Students will complete a Student Critique form for Day 1 instructional blocks and return them to instructor
  5. The Instructors will ask the Students if there were any injuries sustained from the previous days training
    - a. Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) or the training staff of any injury sustained during training
    - b. Instructors will use the following steps in the event of a serious injury
    - c. Any injuries reported will promptly be addressed and reported
      - 1) In case of a serious injury, all IIPP notifications and protocol shall be followed

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- 2) Render first aid and obtain appropriate medical assistance. Notify the Fire Department rescue ambulance (213-485-6185) via telephone, cellular phone, or police radio. Give specific directions to the location of the incident
  - 3) At each training location, there is a notebook located in the training unit's office also containing the emergency plan that is in place
    - d. If necessary transport to the local hospital for a minor injury
  6. If any injury is reported the supervisor will ensure that the necessary worker compensation forms (PDAS-43) and other reports (Employee Notification Form 15.7) are completed in a timely manner
- B. Review of previous day
1. Weapon Malfunction and Clearing a weapon
  2. Arrest and Control
    - a. Handcuffing
    - b. Compliance techniques<sup>32</sup>
  3. Building Entries
    - a. Utilizing room layouts
    - b. Entry techniques methods
    - c. Sequential numbering of location

**IX. FIREARMS SAFETY REVIEW**

**( 15 Min. )**

- A. Safety brief Review from Day 1
1. Safety is always first
  2. Review of the Firearms Safety Rules
    - a. All guns are always loaded
    - b. Never allow the muzzle to cover anything you are not willing to shoot
    - c. Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are aligned on the target and you intend to shoot
    - d. Be sure of your target
  3. First aid kit on all ranges
  4. Gun Shot Trauma Kit is on all ranges
  5. Eyes and Ears are mandatory at all times
    - a. Behind the barricade is no exception
    - b. IF you see someone with no eyes or ears speak up
  6. VEST on the outer most garments
  7. Listen to the commands of the instructor running the range
  8. In the event of an accidental shooting, secure your weapon and the weapon of the person if you are next to the individual involved
- B. Safety Plan Overview: IIPP Guidelines **I ( a )**
1. These safety guidelines apply to all training given by the Department
  2. These guidelines are to ensure that staff and participants are aware of potentially hazardous situations and how to avoid it

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3. These guidelines will be discussed and distributed to each student, instructor, and coordinator to ensure they are followed
4. Anyone participating in the training, whether student, observer, or instructor, has the authority to “STOP” the exercise if they observe an unsafe act or condition that may cause imminent injury or death and/or damage to the facilities
5. Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) or the training staff of any injury sustained during training, and use the following steps in the event of a serious injury
6. Render first aid and obtain appropriate medical assistance. Notify the Fire Department rescue ambulance (213-485-6185) via telephone, cellular phone, or police radio
7. Give specific directions to the location of the incident
8. In case of a serious injury, all IIPP notifications and protocol shall be followed.
9. At each training location, there is a notebook located in the training unit’s office also containing the emergency plan that is in place
10. The Supervisor will ensure that the necessary Worker Compensation forms (PDAS-43) and other reports (Employee Notification Form / 15.7) are completed in a timely manner
11. All students that are **full duty** will participate in exercises
12. Duty restrictions, use common sense, if something hurts, stop, and report it to an instructor, assess pre-existing injury
13. No weapons, no live ammo, and no OC spray during drills anywhere near the training site
14. Weapons and ammo should be locked and secured in a separate location
15. If there is a security risk in the area used for training, a designated guarding officer shall be armed and their sole responsibility is to protect the area
16. At no time is the designated guarding officer allowed to participate in any training while assigned to this detail
17. Instructors are responsible for conducting safety inspections or otherwise reviewing and assessing the safety of the equipment and facilities used for training
18. Instructors are aware of environmental factors such as weather or air quality and adjust the instruction as necessary
19. A check of the surroundings before drills is recommended to determine if there are uneven surfaces or hazards that have the potential to cause injuries
20. Students are required to report all injuries immediately to an instructor or supervisor
21. In case of serious injury, the Los Angeles City Fire Department is immediately notified by broadcasting and requesting a rescue ambulance, or by calling 911
22. A list of local contract hospitals should be maintained and available to all instructors
23. All injured personnel are accompanied to the hospital by a supervisor
24. In the event a student is transported by ambulance a supervisor shall respond to the hospital without delay



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**X. SHOOTING ON THE MOVE – HANDGUN AND SHOTGUN**

**( 3.5 Hrs. )**

**A. DEMONSTRATION: SHOOTING ON THE MOVE-HANDGUN**

**Procedure:** Large Group Activity

1. Goal of the drills **I ( g ,h, i, j )**
  - a. Draw and shoot while moving forward
  - b. Straight and at oblique angles
  - c. Sight alignment, trigger control, accuracy
2. Assemble the students together near the center of the range
3. The instructor will demonstrate “Shooting on the Move” drills using a clean, demonstration target
4. Instructors will utilize the “Shooting on the Move Relays Command Sheet”
5. DRY FIRE: Begin drill/exercise sequence **I ( e )**
  - a. The lead instructor will give commands to conduct the drills
  - b. First set of Drills are Dry Practice only
    - 1) 12 Yard line
    - 2) Load an Empty magazine
    - 3) Conduct a Chamber Check
    - 4) Student Officers will listen for commands
6. LIVE FIRE: **I ( h )**
  - a. Start 12 yards from the targets
  - b. No more than 5 students per relay
  - c. Load 3 magazines with 8 rounds each
  - d. Each student forms up in front of a target
  - e. With an Instructor to keep the shooter aligned with the other shooters (instructor: Student, 1:1)
  - f. Range Master call commands:
    - 1) All shooters will move straight forward and shoot the failure drill
    - 2) 6 seconds
    - 3) Failure drill
      - a) Two rounds to body
      - b) Two rounds to head
  - g. Shooters will step 3 paces off target center and move forward at an oblique angel and shoot
    - 1) Start 12 yards from the targets walk forward to 3 yards and shoot at paper targets
    - 2) 6 seconds
    - 3) Failure drill
      - a) Two rounds to body
      - b) Two rounds to head

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- h. Shooters will step 3 paces off target center and move forward at an oblique angle and shoot at 2 paper targets
  - 1) Start 12 yards from the targets walk forward to 3 yards
  - 2) 6 seconds
  - 3) Failure drill
    - a) Two rounds to body
    - b) Two rounds to head
- 7. Debrief
  - a. Instructors ensure all students clear and holster an empty weapon
  - b. Instructors will review any issues that developed during the training
  - c. Students shall pick up empty casing from the range and dispose of them in the proper receptacles
- B. DEMONSTRATION: "SHOOTING ON THE MOVE"-SHOTGUN**
  - 1. Assemble the students together near the center of the range
  - 2. The instructor will demonstrate "Shooting on the Move" drills using a clean, demonstration target **I ( g , e , f )**
  - 3. **DRILL: Live Fire**
    - a. Goal of the drills
      - 1) Draw and shoot while moving forward
      - 2) Straight and at oblique angles
    - b. Each student forms up in front of a target, no more than 2 students per relay.
    - c. An Instructor will keep the shooter aligned with the other shooters (instructor: Student, 1:1)
    - d. Load 4 rounds in to the Shotgun
    - e. No time limit
    - f. Range Master will give commands to conduct the drills
      - 1) Start 12 yards from the targets walk forward to 3 yards
      - 2) Shoot 2 rounds at the target identified by instructor **I ( e , f )**
      - 3) Redeploy rearward and shoot 2 rounds at the target identified by the instructor
      - 4) Load 4 rounds
      - 5) Start 12 yards from the targets walk forward to 3 yards
      - 6) Move forward and shoot Failure drill at paper targets
        - a) Two to the body
        - b) Two to head
      - 7) Re-load 4 rounds
      - 8) Start 12 yards from the targets walk forward to 3 yards
      - 9) Shooters will step 3 paces off target center
      - 10) Move forward at an oblique angle, shoot failure drill at paper targets
        - 1. Two to the body
        - 2. Two to the head
      - 11) Load 4 shotgun rounds into shotgun, and two rounds into an empty magazine of primary service weapon

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- 12) Start 12 yards from the targets walk laterally to 3 yards (shoot 4 shotgun rounds and 2 rounds in primary service weapon)
  - 13) All shooters will move laterally and shoot at paper targets
  - 14) Shoot 4 shotgun rounds at the target
  - 15) When out of rounds conduct a chamber check and safely place the shotgun in the designated area
  - 16) Transition to primary service weapon and shoot 2 rounds at the target
  - 17) Clear and holster an empty weapon
4. Debrief:
- a. All shooters on the line
  - b. Instructors ensure all students clear and holster an empty weapon
  - c. Instructors will review any issues that developed during the training
  - d. Students clean the range
  - e. Discuss target recognition and Analysis

**XI. TACTICAL ROTATIONS**

**( 4 Hrs. )**

A. INTRODUCTION to Tactical Rotations

1. "Because every situation is fluid and unique, ongoing communication and coordination between officers is critically important to respond effectively in a tense and uncertain encounter. Communicating with a suspect may slow down the incident, creating time to plan. All or some of the following tactics may be used in the same incident as time or circumstances allow"
2. Students are reminded of the following Tactical De-Escalation Techniques
  - a. "Verbal warnings "
  - b. "Persuasion"
  - c. "Defusing"
  - d. "Empathy "
  - e. "Redirecting"
  - f. "Advisements"
  - g. "Building rapport"
  - h. "Asking open ended questions"
  - i. "Giving clear and direct orders"

**Procedures:** Small Group Activity

3. Instructors will Set up 3 stations
  - a. **Rotation #1** Building Searches (2 hrs.)
  - b. **Rotation #2** Vehicle Pullovers (2 hr.)

**Rotation #2** Foot Pursuit concepts
4. The students will be divided into 2 groups (A and B)
5. **Group A:** Training will start with Building Searches utilizing Simunition  
After two hours of training Group A will rotate with Group B
6. **Group B:** Training will start with on the track for Vehicle Pullovers
  - a. The first hour of training is dedicated to the types of vehicle pullover used by officers
  - b. The second hour of training is dedicated to foot pursuit concepts

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7. Conduct the activity and have students rotate to the next station
- B. **ROTATION #1 PRACTICAL APPLICATION:** Building Search – Drills  
**Purpose:** Provide students the opportunity to apply the knowledge, skills and training they have received in the area of building searches in a controlled setting  
**Procedures: Small Group Activity**
1. Review the Safety Plan
    - a. NO FIREARMS OR AMMUNITION SHALL BE IN THE AREA OF THE SCENARIO DURING THE TRAINING
    - b. Instructor shall ensure that all live weapons are secured outside of the training area
    - c. Instructors will conduct a weapons check
    - d. Instructors will distribute inert weapons that shall be used during all training exercises
    - e. The facilitator configures the training site into the beginner level
    - f. Assist the team members in the first building search drill
    - g. Once the instructor is confident that the students can successfully complete the basic building search, continue the drills configuring the training sight in an advanced level
    - h. Instructor shall issue all safety equipment to all students
      - 1) Eye protection
      - 2) Ear protection
    - i. Ensure all students wear safety equipment prior to any search
    - j. All persons entering the Simunition training area shall wear eye protection (no exception)
    - k. Instructor will direct Role Players (suspects) to their position inside the training location
  2. Review of Building Searching Techniques
    - a. Listen for any noise coming from within the structure
    - b. Clear as much of the interior from the outside prior to entry by
    - c. Slicing the Pie (until it is no longer practical)
    - d. Quick Peek(s)
    - e. Use of Mirror
  3. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** The drills should build in difficulty throughout the training block
    - a. This is meant as a low-key drill, coach the teams through their mistakes and demonstrate appropriate behavior when necessary
    - b. This should be a positive learning experience for all involved
    - c. As an Instructor your goal is to determine from the students input what worked, what didn't and if they are able to process what they have learned and be able to build on the information received throughout the training block
- C. **LECTURETTE: SEARCHING TECHNIQUES**<sup>33</sup>
1. Perimeter/Containment of a structure
    - a. Outside containment

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<sup>33</sup> Training Bulletin, Volume XLVII Issue 4, Command and Control

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- 1) A quality perimeter around the location that will be searched is essential for officer safety and the containment of a possible suspect inside the location
- 2) Officers should deploy in a position that is not too close to the search location, but not so far away that they would be ineffective
- 3) "Redeployment and /or Containment:<sup>34</sup> Redeployment and /or containment can afford officers the added benefit of time and distance while continuing to maintain control of the situation" The addition of time and distance may give officers and opportunity to reassess, communicate, request additional resources, or deploy other tactics to reduce the likelihood of injury to both the public and officers while also mitigating any potential ongoing threats.
- 4) Redeployment, however, should not enable a subject to gain a tactical advantage, are himself/herself, or flee and pose a greater danger to the public or officers
- 5) Considerations for perimeters are:
  - a) Complete containment around the perimeter of the location
  - b) No diagonal deployment, unless there are two A-cars present
  - c) Proper sequential numbering of a location
    - (1) Sides
      - (a) Clockwise
      - (b) starting with front as side 1
    - (2) Levels
      - (a) Bottom to top
      - (b) openings left to right
  - d) Establishing a tactical frequency for all involved units
  - e) Deployment of an Air Unit
- 6) Additional considerations
  - a) Keeping a constant uninterrupted view of the location
  - b) Fences or walls
  - c) Cover and concealment
    - (1) What types exist?
    - (2) How many are there around the target site?
  - d) Animals
    - (1) Are there any?
    - (2) How will they be dealt with?
  - e) Neighbors
    - (1) Are they friend or foe?

**117 ( c )**

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<sup>34</sup> LAPD Use of Force -Tactics Directive, Tactical De-escalation Techniques

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- (2) The attitude of the immediate neighbors and the entire community can have an effect on the outcome of the search
- f) Occupants **117 ( c )**
  - (1) Consider your interaction with the children or disabled person that might be in the building
  - (2) How are you going to relocate?
  - (3) Language barriers that might impact the occupants from complying
- b. Architecture of the Location
  - 1) The outside architecture of a building can reveal valuable information regarding the inside layout of the search location and potential escape routes of a suspect
  - 2) Door
    - a) Size and composition
    - b) Direction of movement
      - (1) Which way do they open?
        - (a) In or out
        - (b) Sliding
        - (c) Hinges
      - (2) Will movement affect the entry?
    - c) Locks
      - (1) How many are there?
      - (2) Where are the locks?
      - (3) Types, What kind of lock?
    - d) Security door: With or without mesh covering
  - 3) Window(s)
    - a) How big are they?
    - b) Distance from the ground
    - c) Are the windows fortified
  - 4) Natural flow of the location: To the right, left or straight back
  - 5) Obtaining interior room configuration of a location can be immensely valuable
    - a) Find someone who can give information about the inside of the location
    - b) Attempt to have a diagram drawn showing room locations
    - c) Find a similar location and perform a walk-through to familiarize yourself with the layout of the location to be searched
- c. Overview of exterior and interior stairwells
  - 1) Exterior stairwells
    - a) Due to outside elements, concrete stairs are prone to chipping and cracking
    - b) Wood stairwells are prone to splitting and may creak as you walk on it

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- c) Metal stairwells are prone to vibrating and echoing
    - d) Be aware of silhouetting yourself
  - 2) Interior stairwells
    - a) Due to angles, they tend to have multiple threats
    - b) Suspects usually have the high ground
    - c) Lighting can be a factor
    - d) Utilize a flashlight if necessary
  - 3) The instructor will have the student discuss the techniques utilized in stairwells searches
    - a) Slicing the pie
    - b) The angle of a stairwell is on a horizontal plane. Therefore, as you move up the stairway you must slice left to right
    - c) Your eyes must not leave the threat (landing)
    - d) Take one step at a time
    - e) Maintain a stable shooting platform
  - 4) Searching top to bottom is more of a benefit, if you can safely get to the top
  - 5) Searching bottom to top is the general way an officer must search
  - 6) Running the inside / outside walls to search
    - a) Pros
    - b) Cons
  - 7) Explain why “slicing the pie” is better than a “quick peek”, for stairwell searches
  - 8) Use hand signals to identify the location of the suspect
  - 9) Tactically redeploy the search team to cover
  - 10) Have the suspect show you their hands
  - 11) Have the suspect walk to your location
  - 12) If practical, have the suspect walk backward to your location
  - 13) Take the suspect into custody and continue the search
- 2. Search Teams
  - a. Building search should be conducted with at least three officers
    - 1) This minimum was established based on
      - a) If one officer becomes injured during a search, it will take at least 2 officers to effectively execute an officer rescue
      - b) Officer rescues are proven as an effective manner of extracting an injured officer from a hostile location
    - 2) No Officer should enter any threshold into a room or building by themselves
  - b. Four to six officer teams are optimum when performing building searches
    - 1) Team Leader
      - a) Formulates and implements the plan
      - b) Controls the team inside the location

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- c) Ensures all areas are searched and that no areas are left unsearched
  - 2) Scout/Point officer
    - a) Assign the position during the planning phase
    - b) A Scout/Point is a forward deployed member of the search team and actively searches
    - c) A Scout/Point provides cover for the search team as it advances
      - (1) Identifies the threat and communicates the threat to the rest of the team
      - (2) Should engage if team members are threatened
      - (3) Depending on the search layout, a team could have more than one point/scout if multiple areas have yet to be cleared
      - (4) Communication can be stealth or verbal
    - d) Cover Officer-Provide cover for the scout throughout the entire search
    - e) Trailer/ rear guard
      - (1) Provide cover during the search, or can fill in for any of the officers involved in the search
      - (2) Engage the suspect
- 3. Announcements
  - a. Knock and Notice
  - b. Telephone (Landline or cell phone)
  - c. Vehicle Public Announcement System
  - d. Loud voice
- 4. SWAT call out criteria<sup>35</sup>
  - a. Support and protection for emergency units when under attack of sniper fire, assault fire, or when such gunfire is anticipated
  - b. Rescue of officers or citizens captured, isolated, or endangered by gunfire
  - c. Barricaded suspect<sup>36</sup>
    - 1) Probably armed
    - 2) Believed to be involved in a criminal act or is a significant threat to lives and safety of citizens and/or police
    - 3) Suspect has position of advantage, affording cover and concealment or is contained in an open area and the presence or approach of police officers could precipitate an adverse reaction by the suspect
    - 4) Refuses to submit to arrest

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<sup>35</sup> LAPD Incident Involving a Barricaded Suspect/Hostage. Training Bulletin Vol XLV, Issue4, Barricaded Suspects

<sup>36</sup> LAPD Manual , 214.15 Incident Involving a Barricaded Suspect/Hostage. Training Bulletin Vol XLV, Issue4, Barricaded Suspects



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5. K-9 criteria<sup>37</sup>
  - a. Felony suspects
  - b. Misdemeanor suspect armed with a firearm
  - c. Lost or missing person that rises to critical level
  - d. Evidence or article search related to an ongoing criminal investigation
6. Initiation
  - a. There are many elements to a proper and successful search
    - 1) Officer safety is most important
    - 2) Time is on the officer's side
    - 3) A slow and methodical search, using proper searching techniques and proper angles, will allow officer's the ability to systematically search for a suspect using both cover and concealment
  - b. All building searches are inherently dangerous
  - c. Weapon positioning
    - 1) Building searches are a high-risk situation
    - 2) Officers will normally have their firearm drawn from their holsters due to the fact that a search for the suspect has the possibility of escalating into a use of deadly force situation
    - 3) Weapons will be at the low-ready
    - 4) Proper weapons handling while moving during the search is paramount to officer safety and target identification
    - 5) Several key elements to proper weapons handling include:
      - a) Trigger finger must be kept along the frame of the weapon at all times
      - b) Never allow the muzzle of the weapon to cover anything you are not willing to shoot
    - 6) If an officer moves in front of your weapon, lower the muzzle until the officer is clear
    - 7) Weapons handling should be restricted to the officers primary hand unless the officer is competent with their support hand or injured
    - 8) When using a flashlight, officers should utilize the Harries or Chapman Technique
  - d. Whenever officers place themselves inside an unknown location, good tactics, communication, weapons handling and common sense increase the officer's ability to perform a successful search
  - e. When officer's initiate the search of a location for a suspect, they are not only searching for the suspect, but also areas that the suspect maybe hiding
    - 1) These areas are considered danger points or threats
    - 2) Officers must identify threat areas as they come upon them during a building search

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<sup>37</sup> Special order No. 17, Canine (k-9) Platoon — Renamed and Revised; and, Guidelines for K-9 Searches

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- 3) There are three rules concerning “Danger Points”
  - a) Officers shall utilize one of the following methods before moving past a danger point or threat
    - (1) Clear it
    - (2) Cover it
    - (3) Secure it
  - b) All corners inside of a location can be considered or recognized as Danger Points
  - c) The systematic use of proper searching techniques will enable officers to locate a suspect inside of a location, without giving the suspect an opportunity to injure them
  - d) Officers should follow the basic concept
    - (1) Look and listen first
    - (2) Slice the angle (Pie) wherever feasible
    - (3) Mirror
    - (4) Quick peek(s)
  - e) Every door an officer approaches, the officer shall stop and listen for any suspect movement
  - f) Slice the angle (Pie) on any door where the technique is feasible
  - g) After slicing the angle as far as possible or to the degree of ninety the officer should mirror or quick peek
  - h) These rules must be followed in this order and completed at every doorway or entrance
- f. Angles
  - 1) Officers need to be aware of not placing themselves into a contaminated area by disregarding the angles that come into play during a stealth search
  - 2) Adjusting movements of the search officers must be in sequence with areas being covered by other officers
  - 3) This will keep officers from moving into an area where a suspect would be able to attack the officer
  - 4) One of the greatest dangers while searching is not being cognizant of an angle working against an officer and for the suspect
- g. Entries
  - 1) The entry into a location can be a very dangerous time for officers
  - 2) Doorways have long been referred to as “The Fatal Funnel”
  - 3) Entries shall be completed by a minimum of two officers
    - a) Flexibility is a must at all times
    - b) Exception: If a room were so small that two officers would cause congestion inside the area, then one officer enters while the other covers from the doorway
    - c) It is imperative that only one entrance point is utilized during the search

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- d) It is tactically unsafe to use two or more points of entry
    - e) Officers can mistakenly come into contact with each other during the search
  - 4) Entries can be made using several techniques
    - a) Criss-Cross
    - b) Button Hook
    - c) Linear
  - 5) Open doors
    - a) The first officer approaching the open door will stop and cover
    - b) The second officer will then squeeze-up (go linear) the first officer and both will enter the room
  - 6) Closed doors
    - a) All door openings are a challenge
    - b) Officers will make the determination of the entry depending on the configuration
    - c) Officers shall agree on a predetermined signal prior to entry, i.e.
      - (1) Linear – Squeeze
      - (2) Criss-cross – Nod
      - (3) Button Hook – Verbal “go”
  - 7) Closed doors - opening in
    - a) First officer will cross the closed door and set up
    - b) The second officer will set up on the opposite side
    - c) Hinge officer will cover
    - d) Doorknob officer makes eye contact with hinge officer
      - (1) Acknowledgement made by both officers
      - (2) Acknowledgement method should be agreed upon by all parties involved
    - e) Doorknob officer opens the door
    - f) After the room is cleared as much as possible from the outside, officers will then coordinate their entry
  - 8) Closed doors - opening out
    - a) Officers should set up on the opposite side of the door handle
    - b) The first officer approaching will stop and cover
    - c) The second officer will then squeeze-up the first officer (make physical contact that informs the officer is in position and ready to make entry), open the door and both will enter the room
    - d) After the room is cleared as much as possible from the outside, officers will then coordinate their entry
- h. Room Clearing
  - 1) Upon entering DO NOT STOP! Shooting on the move could include oblique angles

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- 2) You must clear the doorway and allow your partner to enter and help
  - 3) Clear corners into the center of the room
  - 4) Visually run your wall, covering your area of responsibility
    - a) Corner
    - b) Center
    - c) Up and Down
- i. Communications inside the location
- 1) Communications between officers conducting a building search is a key element in the successful conclusion of the search
  - 2) Officers need to communicate by use of hand signals if possible and verbally if necessary
  - 3) Hand signals need to be established prior to the search and understood by all officers involved
    - a) Suspect - Hand open wide flaring all fingers pointed in direction of suspect
    - b) Cover - Sweeping of the support hand over the head in a back and forth manner followed by the pointing of a finger in the direction, or at the object needed to be covered
    - c) Stop - A closed fist held up near the face
    - d) To gain the attention of the team - Snapping of the fingers
    - e) Follow - Open palm, arm moved in a circular motion at the elbow
  - 4) If verbal communication is chosen
    - a) Point needs to communicate
      - (1) "I have point"
      - (2) What is seen
        - (a) Closed door right
        - (b) Open door left
        - (c) Suspect running, etc.
    - b) Communication can be person to person or via radio
    - c) Lines of Communication:<sup>38</sup> Maintaining open lines of communication between officers and communicating effectively with a suspect are critically important when managing a tense or potentially dangerous encounter. Communication between officers can improve decision –making under tense circumstances and increase the effectiveness of coordinated actions. In addition, when a suspect observes that officers are prepared well organized, professional, and working as a team, he or she may be deterred from attempting to flee, fight, or actively resist.

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<sup>38</sup>LAPD Use of Force -Tactics Directive, Tactical De-escalation Techniques

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- j. Lighting
  - 1) Lighting is a key element in a successful search
  - 2) Officers must be able to see clearly to ensure they are not missing a hidden suspect's location
  - 3) The proper use of lights can make an officer's task much easier and safer
  - 4) Improper use of lighting can place an officer in a position of disadvantage without the officer realizing the danger
  - 5) Lights in front of an officer with darkness behind
  - 6) Never silhouette an officer with your light
  - 7) Never turn your light off in a dark environment
  - 8) Darkness is a suspect's friend, light is his/her enemy
  - 9) Lighting placed into the face of a suspect in a dark environment will place the suspect at a disadvantage
  - 10) The suspect will be unable to see the officer behind the beam of light
  - 11) Never place your light system in your primary hand
- 7. Contacting Suspects
  - a. Develop a plan prior to entering location
  - b. Officers should always expect to find a suspect in every corner and behind every piece of furniture
  - c. Using this basic concept, an officer will eliminate the element of surprise when a suspect is located
  - d. Remember; you must be prepared to deal with the suspect once located
    - 1) Utilize appropriate force option if necessary **117 ( e )**
    - 2) Be able to articulate your decision to use force
  - e. Prone suspect/s or have suspects kneel if you would lose sight of the suspects hands
    - 1) Control the suspect
    - 2) Call the suspect out of an area that has yet to be searched to an area that has been searched and is clear
    - 3) Search then handcuff suspect
    - 4) Briefly interview the suspect for any important tactical information
      - a) Additional suspects still location
      - b) Where a bouts of suspects
      - c) Weapons
    - 5) Hand the suspect off to outside team if possible
    - 6) Continue to search the location
  - f. Minimum of one-officer stays covering the suspect/s if no arrest team is available
  - g. The additional officers continue to search the location
  - h. Always consider secondary suspects
  - i. Consider the best location for taking the suspect into custody

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- j. If there is an area inside of the location that is uncontaminated, it can be used
  - k. If you must take the suspect outside of the location for officer safety, then do so
  - l. Never place a suspect between officers, or pull a suspect past a covering officer
  - m. Complete Investigation conducting a thorough interview of suspect once location is cleared
8. Debrief:
- a. Perimeter/Containment in place prior to any action.
  - b. If the suspect/s exit the location and are taken into custody you still need to search the location
  - c. Non-Dynamic room clearing techniques are quiet, slow, and methodical
  - d. Time is on your side; remember the suspect knows you are there and maybe familiar with location layout
  - e. Communications
    - 1) Entry team can exercise hand and arm signals
    - 2) Closed Door/s
      - a) Stage at predetermined positions
      - b) Once the door is opened, do a wide-angle search from outside the opening before entering the room
    - 3) Open Door/s
      - a) Do not enter immediately
      - b) Do a wide-angle search of room staging on opposite side of door before making entry
  - f. Contacting Suspect<sup>39</sup> **117 ( e )**
    - 1) Control the suspect
      - a) Strategic communication officer to suspect **IV ( b )<sup>40</sup>**
      - b) If the student responds with force, ask the student to articulate why they chose the level of force
    - 2) Search then handcuff suspect
    - 3) Hand the suspect off to outside team if possible
    - 4) Continue to search the location
  - g. **Reinforce the key learning points**
    - 1) Building Searches are an inherently dangerous task that officers must do on a daily basis
    - 2) There are many considerations that must be observed before, during and after the search
    - 3) "There are no absolutes in tactics, but there are things you absolutely must do"
      - a) Use light to your advantage and realize when light is placing you at a disadvantage

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<sup>39</sup> Department Manual Section 4/217, Searches of Suspects and Arrestees

<sup>40</sup> LAPD Use of Force -Tactics Directive, Tactical De-escalation Techniques

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- b) Never pass an area where a suspect could be hiding
- c) Never enter a location alone
- d) Avoid the center of halls and rooms
- e) Never stand in a doorway
- f) Keep noise down to a minimum
- g) Stop and listen periodically
- h) Take your time, there is no reason to rush

**D. ROTATION #2 DISCUSSION AND PRACTICAL APPLICATION: VEHICLE PULL OVERS/FOOT PURSUITS** Overview of Vehicle Pullovers<sup>41</sup> and Foot Pursuits

**Purpose:** To review the terminology, techniques, policy and procedure related to vehicle pullovers and Foot Pursuits

**Procedures:** Large Group Activity

- a. Instructors will Facilitate an open discussion to review the importance of the effective tactics during traffic stops
  - b. Remind the class that a Basic Traffic stop can escalate into a High Risk stop with minimal warning and often times create a situation where a thorough explanation to the vehicle occupants will prevent complaints
  - c. Review terminology and techniques to ensure consistency throughout the department
  - d. Briefly overview the key points related to Vehicle stops
  - e. Ensure to point out issues specific to the audience, i.e.:
    - 1) Tenured patrol officers
    - 2) Detectives
    - 3) Plain clothes officers/detectives
  - f. This overview is to ensure consistency in terminology and not to address every nuance of a vehicle stop
  - g. Each point will be thoroughly addressed during the learning activities and practical application of vehicle stops
  - h. This information is consistent with recruit officers instruction and is provided in totality as a resource to clarify current training
2. Traffic Enforcement Pullover
- a. Reasonable suspicion/probable cause to believe that driver committed a traffic violation **117( e )**
  - b. Vehicle's occupants represent no unusual risk
  - c. Expectation that pullover will result in a citation
3. Investigative Pullovers
- a. Reasonable suspicion/probable cause to believe occupants are out to engage in criminal activity **117 ( e )**
  - b. Expectation that an investigation might lead to an arrest
  - c. Reasonable expectation that the pullover involves less danger than a "High Risk" pullover, but more than a traffic enforcement pullover
4. High Risk pullover

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<sup>41</sup> POST Workbook LD 22 Vehicle Pullovers, Categories of Vehicle Pullovers

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- a. Reasonable suspicion/ Probable cause to believe that occupant(s) in vehicle may be armed or represent a serious threat to the officer, or have committed a felony **117 ( e )**
  - b. Reasonable expectation that an arrest will be made
5. General Vehicle Pullover Considerations<sup>42</sup>
- a. Identify and be able to articulate the reason for the pullover
    - 1) Communicate observations with partner
    - 2) Unusual vehicle description
    - 3) Occupants description
  - b. Record license number and vehicle description on notepad
  - c. Check vehicle license through Stolen Vehicle System (SVS) and Automated Want and Warrants System (AWWS), Mobile Digital Computer (MDC) returns should be read aloud to confirm information for both officers
  - d. Officers should maintain focus on the occupant(s)
  - e. Communications between all officers prior to and during <sup>43</sup> the investigation is vital to prevent confusion
6. Selecting a location for the pullover
- a. Know the location for the pullover.
  - b. Officers should delay the pullover until they have selected a location that they are able to identify
    - 1) By street numbers and name
    - 2) Cross streets
    - 3) Clear, visible and well known land marks
  - c. The officer selects the pullover location
    - 1) Initiate a vehicle pullover in a location that officer have the
    - 2) Legal right to be in a safe location
  - d. Be aware of physical hazards such as:
    - 1) Passing traffic
    - 2) Visibility impairments
      - a) Hills
      - b) Blind curves
    - 3) Illumination
    - 4) Potential hazards to the public
      - a) High risk pullovers in front of schools
      - b) Known gang area
      - c) Special Locations identified by the Los Angeles Police Department
  - e. Awareness of tactical safety issues such as<sup>44</sup>:
    - 1) Escape routes

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<sup>42</sup> LAPD Training Bulletin XXIX 9-97 L-Unit Vehicle Pullover Tactics

<sup>43</sup> LAPD Use of Force -Tactics Directive, Tactical De-escalation Techniques

<sup>44</sup> POST Workbook LD 22 Vehicle Pullovers, Officer Safety while conducting a vehicle pullover



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- 2) Tactical re-deployment for officers
  - a) Redeployment and /or Containment:<sup>45</sup> Redeployment and /or containment can afford officers the added benefit of time and distance while continuing to maintain control of the situation. The addition of time and distance may give officers and opportunity to reassess, communicate, request additional resources, or deploy other tactics to reduce the likelihood of injury to both the public and officers while also mitigating any potential ongoing threats.
  - b) Redeployment, however, should not enable a subject to gain a tactical advantage, are himself/herself, or flee and pose a greater danger to the public or officers
- 3) Available cover and/or concealment
- 4) Potentially hostile environment
  - a) Gang hangouts
  - b) Bars
- 5) Interference potential
  - a) Pedestrian traffic
  - b) A reminder of the possibility of encountering “persons with mental illness” with a strong emphasis on verbal de-escalation techniques and proper communication skills
- f. Preparing to initiate a vehicle pullover<sup>46</sup>
  - 1) Maintain proper distance between vehicles
  - 2) Too far provides the opportunity for violator/suspect to flee the vehicle
  - 3) Too close can cause a rear end collision
- g. Use appropriate communications procedures
  - 1) Notify communications of pullover location (Code 6) and direction of travel, license number and vehicle description, nature of the pullover, and any other pertinent information<sup>47</sup>
  - 2) Other officers in the area will be unaware of a vehicle pullover if the MDC is used to notify communications
  - 3) Request additional resources such as Air Support if appropriate
- h. Officers should focus their attention on the occupant(s) and vehicle
- i. Initiating a vehicle pullover
  - 1) Get the drivers attention
  - 2) Activate forward facing red light
  - 3) If driver fails to respond, use one of the following

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<sup>45</sup> LAPD Use of Force -Tactics Directive, Tactical De-escalation Techniques

<sup>46</sup> POST Workbook LD 22 Vehicle Pullovers, Planning and initiating a vehicle pullover

<sup>47</sup> LAPD Manual 4/120.40 Radio Codes and Procedures

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- a) Rotators
- b) Horn
- c) High and low beams
- d) Spotlight
- e) Hand gestures
- f) Police Announcement
- g) Siren
- j. High Risk Physiological Response by Officers to Field Situations
  - 1) Point out the “High Risk Physiological Response to Field Situations”
    - a) WHAT IS IT?
      - (1) Behaviors seen resulting from the release of chemicals (primarily adrenaline) into the blood stream as a consequence of involvement in a prolonged, threatening, stimulating and/or abnormal situation
      - (2) The result of the naturally-occurring ‘fight/flight’ syndrome
    - b) Behavioral response may include
      - (1) Excessive use of force
      - (2) Verbal and physical aggression that is out of proportion to the situation
      - (3) Reactions that are out of character for police officers in general
  - 2) When might it occur?
    - a) Typically, during and after intense field incidents (vehicular pursuit, foot pursuit, altercations, demonstrations, shootings) and/or
    - b) Situations with prolonged anticipation of potential danger
    - c) Stressful confrontations with suspects
    - d) Endangerment to involved officers, suspects and/or innocent third parties
    - e) Emotional attachment or association to an involved party (partner, sibling, spouse, best friend, etc.)
  - 3) What causes loss of control / over-reaction?
    - a) Failure to understand and identify the adrenaline rush
    - b) Heightened levels of awareness and vigilance
    - c) Movements of suspect(s) may be perceived as greater than they really are
    - d) Officer is ‘primed’ to engage in aggressive action; lower threshold of tolerance toward suspect actions
    - e) Anger: perception that suspect holds ‘contempt’ for the officer
    - f) Mind-set that suspect must be taught a lesson

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- g) Mob mentality /feeding frenzy – everybody’s doing it – no one is stopping it
- 1) What Can Be Done To Control / Avoid Over-Reaction?<sup>48</sup>
  - a) Understand that this fight / flight reaction will occur
  - b) Pre-incident planning: communicate with partner(s) about plans for all types of pursuit driving, radio calls
  - c) Assertively communicate / verbalize with your partner enroute in order to talk each other down – defuse or de-escalate the aggression<sup>49</sup> **IV ( a, e )**
  - d) Avoid letting ego dictate actions
  - e) Selectively choose battles
    - (1) Some are not worth fighting
    - (2) Use available resources
    - (3) Tactically re-deploy
    - (4) Release the situation to someone else
    - (5) Step in when you see another officer over-reacting; you can be held responsible for not taking appropriate action when observing improper conduct
    - (6) When all else fails; assume you are being videotaped
- b. **ASK:** How this response may impact the officers involved and the occupants of the vehicle?
- c. **ASK:** How may this response escalate to a complaint?
- d. It is important to understand that the subjects of the High Risk vehicle stop may experience these same physiological responses to the traffic stop
  - 1) It is important once the tactical situation is under control for officers to spend a few minutes with the subject(s) whether arrested or not, explaining what has just occurred **IV ( a, e )**
  - 2) This will help individuals better understand what occurred, why the officer made them get down on the ground and the legal justification for the stop

**E. LEARNING ACTIVITY: DEMONSTRATION/ REVIEW Traffic Enforcement Pullovers<sup>50</sup>**

**Purpose:** To provide the Student with a demonstration/review of a standardized vehicle pullover, this can be adapted for officer safety to every traffic enforcement pullover

**Procedure:** Large Group Activity

1. The Instructors will conduct a demonstration of Vehicle Pullovers on the grounds of the approved training facility using approved Police vehicles

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<sup>48</sup> LAPD Use of Force -Tactics Directive, Tactical De-escalation Techniques

<sup>49</sup> LAPD Use of Force -Tactics Directive, Tactical De-escalation Techniques

<sup>50</sup> Whren v. United States, 517 U.S. 806 (1996)

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2. In the event of adverse weather or conditions at the training facility the discussion and demonstration will be conducted in the classroom using simulation and white board diagrams
3. Effecting the pullover
  - a. Watch occupants while vehicle is yielding
  - b. If the location of stop is unsafe, instruct driver to move vehicle to safe location
  - c. If DUI is suspected, do not allow the driver to move the vehicle
  - d. If a risk is perceived, request additional units
4. Patrol vehicle placement
  - a. Offset patrol vehicle  $\frac{1}{2}$  car width to the left of violator's vehicle
    - 1) Creates a lane for driver officer to make an approach out of traffic to the violator's vehicle
    - 2) Always think Officer Safety when entering traffic
  - b. Pull patrol vehicle one car length behind violators
  - c. Do not offset patrol vehicle behind vans or campers this allows passenger officer to observe the passenger side of violator's vehicle
  - d. Turn patrol vehicle front wheels to the left this allows patrol vehicle if hit from behind to be pushed to the left as opposed to the officers or violator's vehicle
  - e. Use appropriate lighting
    - 1) During darkness, illuminate the interior of violator's vehicle with high beams and spot lights
      - a) Prevents the occupant(s) from observing the officer's approach
      - b) Allows the officers to see any furtive movements made by the occupant(s)
    - 2) One spot light should be directed towards the inside rearview mirror
    - 3) The other spot light and high beams can be directed towards the outside mirrors
5. Passenger officer's responsibilities<sup>51</sup>
  - a. Observe vehicle occupant(s) while maintaining an awareness of the surrounding area
  - b. Exit patrol vehicle quickly upon stopping
  - c. This prevents the officers getting caught off guard
  - d. Maintain a cover position behind patrol vehicle door or other nearby cover while driver officer is exiting patrol vehicle
  - e. Make a cautious approach using a wide angle approach
    - 1) This allows the officer to avoid being illuminated by the patrol vehicle lighting during darkness

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<sup>51</sup> POST Workbook LD 22 Vehicle Pullover, Approaching the Target Vehicle

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- 2) Allows the officer to remain in the blind spot of the violator's rear view mirror
- f. Watch occupant(s) movements while approaching
  - 1) If occupant(s) are moving, instruct occupant(s) to place hands where they're visible to the officers
  - 2) The passenger officer can resume his/her approach once hands are visible or tactically re-deploy and prepare to order the occupant(s) out
  - 3) Clear communication must occur between the passenger and driver officer before occupants are ordered out of the vehicle
- IV ( a )**
- g. Check rear trunk by pushing down. **Note:** If trunk is open, officer should consider re-deploying to cover, requesting a backup unit, and ordering the occupant(s) out
- h. Instruct occupant(s) to place hands where they are visible to officer
- i. Instruct violator to turn vehicle off
- j. Officers have the option of instructing the driver to turn the vehicle off and have all occupants place their hands in a visible location prior to leaving cover
- k. While officer completes citation, partner officer maintains guarding position, watching all occupant(s) hands and surrounding area
- l. The guarding officer will continue to do so as the violator signs the citation and the partner officer returns to the patrol vehicle
- 6. Driver officers responsibilities
  - a. As patrol vehicle stops behind violator's vehicle, keep the engine running, place the vehicle in park, set the emergency brake, and turn the vehicle's front wheels to the left
  - b. The driver officer should exit the patrol vehicle quickly and safely after doing the above
  - c. Maintain cover position behind door while passenger officer makes their approach
  - d. Be prepared to alert passenger Officer to any hazards he/she may not see upon approach
  - e. When waved forward, approach violator's vehicle in lane created by offsetting patrol vehicle
  - f. Check rear trunk by pushing down
  - g. Visually scan and search interior of vehicle
  - h. Do not proceed further than door post behind violator or door post behind passengers seated in the rear seat
    - 1) Forces driver to look back at officer
    - 2) Makes it more difficult to point a weapon at the officer
    - 3) Prevents officer from being knocked down or hit with the door
  - i. Greet driver professionally **IV ( a, b )**
  - j. Ask for location of driver's license, insurance, etc. **IV ( h )**

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- k. **Note:** This allows the driver officer to advise the passenger officer of the location where the violator will be reaching **IV ( b, c )**
  - l. Do not allow the violator to reach into a location where neither the driver nor passenger officer can see their hands, consider removing the violator
7. Removing occupant(s) during traffic enforcement pullovers
- a. Situations where persons may need to be directed out of the violator's vehicle include:
    - 1) Continuing an investigation
    - 2) Searching a vehicle
    - 3) When an arrest is imminent
    - 4) Verifying identification
    - 5) Conducting a driving under the influence (DUI) investigation
    - 6) When the safety of occupant(s) and/or officer are at risk from passing traffic
    - 7) Requesting the driver to exit vehicles is based on the inherent danger facing officer on traffic stops<sup>52</sup>
  - b. Driver officer should not open the violator's driver door
  - c. Officer will be at a disadvantage if violator tries to quickly exit the vehicle if officer is standing that close to the door
  - d. This closeness reduces reaction time <sup>53</sup>
  - e. Driver officer should stand to view the violator's hands and be prepared if the violator attempts to use the door as a defensive tool
  - f. Occupant(s) should be removed from vehicle one at a time starting with the driver<sup>54</sup>
  - g. Occupant(s) hands and movements should be monitored at all times
  - h. Conduct a lawful search of occupant(s) as soon as possible
  - i. If occupant(s) exit vehicle upon being stopped, the occupant(s) should be directed to a location out of the flow of traffic
  - j. The passenger officer will maintain a cover position behind door guarding the occupant(s)
  - k. The driver officer will approach violator's vehicle from the driver side and conduct a visual inspection for additional occupant(s), weapons, etc.
  - l. Never allow the occupant(s) to cross between officers causing a cross fire situation
8. Investigative Puloovers
- a. Patrol vehicle placement is the same as a traffic enforcement pullover
  - b. Passenger officer's responsibilities
    - 1) Exit patrol vehicle immediately upon stopping and maintain cover/guard position behind vehicle door

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<sup>52</sup> Pennsylvania v. Mimms 434 U.S. 106 (1977)

<sup>53</sup> LAPD Use of Force -Tactics Directive, Tactical De-escalation Techniques

<sup>54</sup> Maryland v. Wilson, 519 U.S. 408 (1997)

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- 2) Watch movements of suspect(s) and be aware of surrounding area
- 3) Watch suspect(s) seated inside of vehicle while driver officer driver is seat out of the vehicle and placed in a location of disadvantage
- 4) The passenger officer will then cover the suspect while the driver orders out any additional suspect (s) still seated in the vehicle
- 5) The passenger Officer is responsible for all suspect(s) placed
- 6) The passenger officer will then cover the suspect while the driver officer covers addition suspect(s)
- 7) Passenger Officer maintains cover/guard position while driver Officer takes a contact or cover role
- 8) When suspect's vehicle is clear, the passenger Officer will take a contact or cover role
- 9) Exit patrol vehicle quickly and safely as soon as possible
- 10) Maintain cover/guard position behind vehicle door while inside of vehicle
- 11) Order suspect(s) inside of vehicle to place their hands where they are visible to officers
- 12) Order each suspect to exit the vehicle one at a time starting
- 13) As each suspect exits, order the suspect to place their hands up and conduct a visual search while having the suspect turn 360 degrees Have suspect place their hands on their head and order them to a location of disadvantage for the suspects
  - a) Avoid Ledges
  - b) Avoid Avenues of escape
- 14) When all visible suspects have been removed, the driver by officer will approach in lane created by offsetting vehicle Driver officer will check rear trunk by down on it Driver officer will conduct a visual search of the interior of suspect in the vehicle

9. High Risk Pullovers

- a. Notify communications and follow suspect vehicle until additional units arrive
  - 1) If suspect vehicle stops prior to arrival of additional units; have suspect(s) place their hands outside their windows have the driver remove the keys and drop them outside of the window
  - 2) Maintain cover until sufficient units arrive
- b. Police vehicle placement
  - 1) Position patrol vehicle two car lengths behind suspect's vehicle
  - 2) Do not offset patrol vehicle. This allows the passenger officer to clearly see the passenger side of the suspect's vehicle

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- 3) Secondary unit should deploy at a 45 degree angle to the suspect's vehicle
  - 4) Secondary unit can deploy to the left or right of primary units vehicle
  - 5) Secondary unit should stop approximately two car lengths behind the suspect vehicle
  - 6) Secondary unit should leave enough space between themselves and primary unit so that the vehicle doors can be opened
  - 7) Any other units should deploy to the rear of the primary and secondary unit with their lights off so as not to illuminate the officers
  - 8) Additional officers should assume responsibility of vehicle and pedestrian traffic control in the area  
Additional officers can become involved in the stop if directed to do so by the driver officer in the primary patrol vehicle
- c. Officers' positioning
- 1) Officers in the primary and secondary unit should open their doors upon stopping
  - 2) The officers can use their doors as cover or other nearby cover
  - 3) If other nearby cover is utilized, the officers should advise each other regarding their movement
  - 4) Officers can use their vehicle doors as cover by remaining seated in the vehicle utilizing the vehicle door and door frame
  - 5) Primary and secondary unit officers should have their weapons drawn and at tactical low ready towards the suspect's vehicle
- d. Verbal commands **IV ( a, b ,e, h )**
- 1) Driver officer in the primary vehicle should give the commands
  - 2) There may be situations that dictate otherwise (i.e. Spanish speakers). However, commands should be given by one officer to avoid confusion
  - 3) Use clear and concise commands
  - 4) Have all suspect(s) place their hands outside the windows or in a location which is visible to the officers
  - 5) Have the driver turn off the ignition using their left hand
  - 6) Have the driver remove the keys and drop the keys outside of their window
- e. Removal of suspect(s)
- 1) Suspect seated in the driver seat is usually the first suspect removed
  - 2) This removes the person in control of the vehicle



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- 3) The driver officer of the primary unit will generally give the commands
  - 4) The suspect will be ordered to open the driver door from the outside using their right hand
  - 5) This allows the officers to see the suspect's hands at all times
  - 6) Order the suspect to step out of the vehicle with their back to the officers
  - 7) The suspect should be ordered to place their hands up with their elbows locked out
  - 8) Order the suspect to side step to the far left with their back to the officers
  - 9) Once the suspect is placed in a location where they will be placed in a prone position, conduct a visual inspection by having the suspect turn 360 degrees
  - 10) The passenger officer of the primary unit and both officers from the secondary unit are covering the suspect's vehicle and any additional suspect(s)
  - 11) Suspect will be placed into a prone position with their head away from the officers
  - 12) The suspect's head should face to the left
  - 13) The proned suspect becomes the responsibility of the driver officer in the secondary unit
  - 14) This passing of responsibility should be done verbally between officers<sup>55</sup>
  - 15) The driver officer of the primary unit focuses their attention back on the suspect's vehicle
  - 16) Removal of front passenger suspect can either be done by the driver or passenger officer
- f. Approaching the suspect's vehicle
- 1) Passenger officer of the primary unit covers the vehicle while the driver officer walks around the rear of the patrol vehicle and joins him/her
  - 2) Officers of the secondary unit and any additional officers will cover the prone suspects while the officers from the primary unit make their approach
  - 3) Officers from the primary unit will make their approach to the suspect's vehicle from the passenger side utilizing a shoulder to shoulder approach
  - 4) Inside officer area of responsibility is the rear trunk and rear windshield of the suspect's vehicle
  - 5) Outside officers area of responsibility is the passenger side of the suspect's vehicle
  - 6) As the officers reach the rear trunk of the suspect's vehicle,

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<sup>55</sup> 2017 LAPD Arrest and Control (ARCON) Manual.

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the inside officer will check the trunk by pushing it down with their non-gun hand

The outside officer will hold their ground and continue to cover the passenger side of the suspect's vehicle

- 7) The inside officer will visually search the rear passenger area of the suspect's vehicle
- 8) The outside officer continues to cover the passenger side of the suspect's vehicle
- 9) The outside officer should remain parallel with the inside officer
- 10) Once the trunk and rear passenger area are clear, the inside officer will advise the outside officer and cover the front passenger area through the rear windshield or rear passenger window
- 11) The outside officer will move forward and clear the front passenger area

g. Approaching prone suspect

- 1) Approaching one suspect
- 2) These guidelines are general. However, based on the incident other than the primary officer may be designated as the arrest team and approach and cuff and search the suspect
- 3) Officers from the primary unit will approach, handcuff, and search
- 4) All other officers will depress their muzzles or holster their weapon as the primary officers make their approach
- 5) Primary officers will approach from the suspect's feet
- 6) The cover officer will cover from the feet while the contact officer will move to the suspect's right arm and hand
- 7) As the contact officer handcuffs the suspect, the cover officer will depress their muzzle
- 8) Once the suspect is handcuffed, the contact officer will immediately search the suspect's rear waistband prior to resting the suspect's hands on their back
- 9) The suspect will be stood erect where a search of the suspect's front and rear waistband can be completed
- 10) The suspect will be removed to a location where a thorough search will be conducted prior to being seated in a patrol vehicle

h. Approaching two suspects

- 1) The driver officer from the secondary unit will move forward to the cover the suspect to the left
- 2) The officers from the primary unit will cover the suspect on the right
- 3) All other officers will depress their muzzles or holster their weapons at this time
- 4) The officers will cover the prone suspects from the feet parallel

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with each other

- 5) The suspect on the right will be taken into custody first
- 6) The contact officer from the primary unit will approach the suspect farthest to the right from the right side
- 7) The contact officer will take the suspect into custody
- 8) The cover officer should depress their muzzle at this time
- 9) The contact officer should search the suspect's rear waistband prior to resting the suspect's hands on their back
- 10) The suspect will be stood erect where the contact officer will search the suspect's front and rear waistband
- 11) The contact officer will remove the suspect to a location where a thorough search will be conducted prior to placing the suspect into a patrol vehicle
- 12) The cover officer from the first suspect will become the contact officer for the second suspect
- 13) Both officers will approach the second suspect and take the suspect into custody utilizing the same guidelines as described above

i. High Risk Pullovers Vans

- 1) For the most part, the same tactics used in a vehicle high risk pullover applies to a van high risk pullover. The following tactics are the fundamental differences:
  - a) The suspect in the driver seat is not instructed to drop the keys out of the window
  - b) The suspect will be ordered out of the van with the keys
  - c) Upon exiting, the suspect will be ordered to walk backwards to the rear of the van where they will complete a 360 degree turn for visual inspection
  - d) The suspect will be ordered to open the rear van doors
  - e) If no other suspects are visible, the suspect can be ordered by the passenger officer of the primary vehicle to walk to the passenger side of the van and open the passenger side sliding door
  - f) When the suspect has completed these commands, the suspect will be ordered back to the rear of the van where the driver officer of the primary unit will take the responsibility of controlling the suspect
  - g) The driver officer will place the suspect in a prone position as previously outlined above
  - h) If other suspects are in the van, the driver officer will place the suspect in a prone position as in a vehicle high risk pullover
  - i) The front passenger will be ordered out as in a vehicle high risk pullover

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- j) The front passenger will open the passenger side doors
  - k) The front passenger will be ordered to the rear of the van where the responsibility of the suspect will become the driver officer
  - l) The driver officer will place the suspect in a prone position as in a vehicle high risk pullover
  - m) Any additional suspects inside of the van can be removed by either the rear or passenger door of the van, depending on their location in the van
  - n) Either officer may be responsible for removing the suspects depending on which officer has better visibility and control
  - o) The officer not removing suspects has the responsibility of covering the van
- 2) Once all suspects have been removed, the primary officers will approach and clear the van as in a vehicle high risk pullover
- k. Resolution of Vehicle Pullovers **IV ( a, b, c, d, e, f )**
- 1) Once the situation is resolved the primary unit should ensure that the suspects and subjects who are not arrested from the incident are provided with an explanation of the circumstances surrounding the police action
  - 2) All community members have the right to be treated with dignity and respect<sup>56</sup>
  - 3) Often a simple explanation as to why the incident occurred can de-escalate the situation<sup>57</sup>
  - 4) It is human nature to seek understanding
  - 5) Use an language interpreter if needed
  - 6) Effective communication strategies based on the specific pullover
- l. Traffic Enforcement
- 1) Explain
  - 2) Educate
  - 3) Ask, are there any questions for me?
  - 4) Fully explain a warning
  - 5) Often it is not what is said, but the manner and tone in which it is presented
- m. Investigative
- 1) Explain
    - a) Why the pullover was conducted
    - b) What activity alerted the officers
      - (1) Radio call
      - (2) Suspicious activity

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<sup>56</sup> 2020 LAPD Manual volume 1/110 Core Values

<sup>57</sup> LAPD Use of Force -Tactics Directive, Tactical De-escalation Techniques

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- (3) Crime alert
    - (4) Appeal for help or compliance with what caused stop
    - (5) Provide a Business Card
  - 2) **Ask**; are there any questions for me? **IV ( h )**
    - a) Clarify understanding as to why the stop occurred
    - b) If additional questions request a supervisor or senior officer to provide additional resolution
- n. High Risk
  - 1) Explain
  - 2) Actions based on policy and the law
    - a) Weapons
    - b) Safety of all parties involved
    - c) Unknown trouble or danger
    - d) Avoid using tactical language during explanation or if used clarify
    - e) Avoid Escalation
    - f) Arguing over semantics does not resolve incidents
    - g) Safety
- o. Thanking involved parties for their cooperation
  - 1) Verbalize understanding for the position the law enforcement actions caused and any potential inconvenience that may have occurred
  - 2) Apologizing for the inconvenience or delay that actions caused
  - 3) Not apologizing for the legal reason for the stop/detention/arrest
- p. Verbal communication and non-verbal communication (body language) must be congruent
  - 1) Non-congruency leads to lack of trust and erodes credibility
  - 2) Example "I apologize for the inconvenience" while rolling eyes and using a condescending tone
  - 3) Demeanor- body language-professional
    - a) check for implied messages that may send the incorrect message
      - (1) constantly check watch: bored, rushed, want to leave
      - (2) hand resting on gun grip: feel threatened, ready to draw
    - b) Officer behavior may be send mixed messages to community
- q. Every encounter is different, however when closing the encounter consider utilizing a pleasant social gesture for greeting or departure based on the environment
  - 1) A social tool
  - 2) By not using a positive physical gesture to end the encounter officers are sending the implied message that people are not to be trusted and respected
  - 3) Develop techniques to end encounter in an acceptable social manner and still maintain tactics-follow social norms and be polite
  - 4) Humanize self
- r. Request for information

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- 1) If the subject request "badge number"
  - a) Advise that LAPD uses serial numbers to identify officers
  - b) Give them your serial number
  - c) Serial number is not a secret number is an identification number
  - d) Write it on business cards
- 2) If citation is issued advise where the number can be found on the citation
- s. Audio recording<sup>58</sup>
  - 1) All encounters, recommended but not required
  - 2) Protects all involved
  - 3) Include explanations on recording with subject acknowledging
- t. Frequently exonerates an officer accused of misconduct
- u. Tape recording is evidence that procedures were followed by
  - 1) Officers
  - 2) Supervisors

**F. Foot Pursuit<sup>59</sup> FACILITATED DISCUSSION**

1. **Purpose:** To provide the students with the fundamentals to develop a tactical plan which can potentially have deadly consequences using options to make a decision on a course of action to facilitate the suspect's apprehension

**Procedure:** Large Group Activity

- a. Instructors will explain; Start of watch or assignment, partner Officers should discuss tactical issues to prepare them for their shift or their specific mission. Such discussions should include Officer safety issues such as contact and cover responsibilities and foot pursuit tactics
- b. Initiation of a Foot Pursuit
  - 1) Officers must be able to articulate reasonable suspicion for detention of fleeing suspect
  - 2) Officers should realize that flight alone does not provide reasonable suspicion to detain
  - 3) Totality of the circumstances in determining whether reasonable suspicion to detain existed
    - a) Quick assessment of the situation
    - b) Evaluate the risk both to themselves, other officers, the suspect, and public safety
- c. Tactics during a Foot Pursuit
  - 1) Rapidly changing
  - 2) Tactical Considerations
    - a) Is the suspect armed?
    - b) Has the suspect committed a serious offense?

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<sup>58</sup> LAPD Manual Volume 3/570 Tape Recording of Community Contacts

<sup>59</sup> LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Foot Pursuit Concepts

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- c) Location
    - d) Ability to apprehend the suspect at a later time
    - e) Number of officers vs. number of suspects
    - f) Age/size/strength
    - g) Stop, Look and Listen
    - h) Avoid going over obstacles/barriers at the same location taken by suspect
    - i) "Slice the pie" when rounding a corner or at the end of a fence
  - 3) Utilize a "quick peek" to provide a glimpse to what is on the other side of an obstacle/ barrier
  - 4) Be aware of hazards such as: dogs, swimming pools, or clotheslines
  - d. **Note:** Generally, single officer foot pursuits are discouraged
- 2. Initial Radio Broadcast
  - a. Effective Communication
    - 1) Who am I (unit designation)
    - 2) Where am I (unit location/direction of travel)
    - 3) What I have (type of crime/ suspect)
    - 4) What I need (additional resources)
  - b. Additional Broadcast Information
    - 1) Updated location/direction of travel Number of suspects
    - 2) Suspect description
    - 3) Type of weapon if armed
    - 4) Type of crime
    - 5) Where additional units should respond
- 3. Use of Force
  - a. State and Federal law, as well as Department policy, allow an Officer to use objectively reasonable force to:
    - 1) Effect a detention
    - 2) Effect an arrest
    - 3) Overcome resistance
    - 4) Prevent escape
  - b. Officers should maintain their tactical advantage over suspect
- 4. Apprehension versus Containment
  - a. Some factors that will influence an officer's decision to operate in the "apprehension or containment" mode are:
    - 1) The suspects' actions
    - 2) Officers experience
    - 3) Training
    - 4) Physical fitness level
    - 5) Location
    - 6) Available resources
  - b. During Apprehension officers work as a team in pursuing the suspect until apprehending the suspect
- 5. Discontinuing a Foot Pursuit

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- a. Tactical situation deteriorates
  - b. Officer becomes injured
  - c. Communication ability is limited or lost
  - d. It is the Officers discretion
6. Transitioning to Containment Mode
- a. Tactical situation deteriorates
  - b. Suspect no longer in sight
  - c. Suspect enters a structure
  - d. Suspect is armed
7. Pursuing Armed Suspect
- a. Officers should generally do so in containment mode while considering the available tactical advantages to include cover and concealment where available
  - b. Maintain observation of the suspect and tactical advantage coordinating the response of additional units and other resources for a perimeter to contain the suspect and take him into custody safely
  - c. Decision to pursue an armed suspect in apprehension mode may be more appropriate as the suspect is at a tactical disadvantage and arrest can be accomplished with limited risk to officers
8. Suspect fleeing from a Vehicle
- a. Officers need to consider additional suspects remaining in a vehicle
  - b. Officers should clear or cover suspects' vehicle before running past it, unless circumstance necessitate running past an uncleared vehicle
  - c. Additional tactics Officers should consider
    - 1) Taking the keys from the police vehicle
    - 2) Advising additional units of the location of the suspect vehicle
    - 3) Requesting that responding units secure any unsecured police or suspect vehicle
9. Running with a Firearm
- a. Can increase an Officers chance of having an unintentional discharge
  - b. However, the drawing an exhibiting of an Officers firearms while running may be reasonable based on the Officers reasonable belief that the situation may escalate to the use of deadly force
10. Parallel Foot Pursuit Tactics
- a. Officers are discouraged from paralleling, one Officer on foot and other in a vehicle as such actions may result in a tactical disadvantage for both Officers
  - b. This tactic is unreasonable unless sufficient justification is articulated
  - c. Prior to doing so, Officers should balance the advantage of doing so versus the risk to Officer safety
  - d. Tactical Considerations
    - 1) Awareness of partner and suspect location
    - 2) Existence of barriers along with the consideration of any crossfire situation
    - 3) The distance between the two Officers should be close enough so one can still render aid to the other



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11. Perimeter Concepts –Tactical 4 Cs

- a. **Control:** Officer should attempt to prevent the suspect from having any outside contact that would allow the suspect the opportunity to get help or take a hostage. To the extent practical, the affected area should be isolated from all pedestrian and vehicular traffic. Generally, any buildings, rooms, or adjoining areas that an armed suspect may have access to should be evacuated or secured
- b. **Communicate:** Officers should give direction to responding units to seal the perimeter. Officers on the perimeter should be given regular updates including when Officers are searching or evacuating areas within the perimeter. Additionally, when appropriate, a tactical frequency should be requested.
- c. **Coordinate:** Officers should establish a command post (CP) far enough away to be out of line of sight or fire, but close enough to exercise control over the situation and provide for the safe arrival of personnel. The CP location and any changes to the location should be broadcast. In the event that the K-9 unit will be used, Officers should avoid entering the perimeter to prevent contaminating the scent in the area.
- d. **Contain:** All sides of the perimeter should be covered, with Officers being placed in a position to see the suspect if there is an attempt to escape. Once the perimeter is set, Officers should maintain their position to ensure the integrity of the containment and alert the command post if a possible suspect is seen. Officers on the perimeter should containment operations, good cover is critical to ensure the safety of Officers on the perimeter. Cover offers protection from gunfire and allows an Officer to safely observe the suspect's probable position. Also, it is important to ensure that no crossfire situation exists.

12. Evidence

- a. Officers should be vigilant for evidence or contraband that can be discarded by the suspect
- b. Officers should broadcast the location where evidence was discarded so assisting officers can secure or recover the items
- c. After suspect has been taken into custody the pursuit route should be retraced to locate any discarded evidence

13. Definitions

- a. **Apprehension:** A pursuit of a suspect (s) when the intent of the pursuing Officers is to take the suspect(s) into custody as quickly as possible and without delay
- b. **Barrier:** Any object that would cause Officer or suspects to alter their direction of travel
- c. **Containment Mode:** A pursuit of a suspect(s) where the intent of the pursuing Officers is to maintain observation of, and tactically contain, the suspect(s) for later arrest

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- d. **Concealment:** Any object that will not stop a bullet but will hide the Officer from view of the suspect
- e. **Cover:** Any object that is believed to be capable of stopping a bullet. Cover may include large trees, block walls, or parked cars
- f. **Parallel Foot Pursuit Tactics:** The tactic of one Officer on foot, or on rare occasions in a vehicle, choosing to pursue parallel to the other officer who is on foot, while remaining close enough to observe the partner officer and render aid when necessary. Generally, this tactic is discouraged as such actions may result in a tactical disadvantage to both Officers
- g. **Perimeter:** The containment of an area, large or small, with the intent of preventing the suspect's escape
- h. **Primary Officer:** The Officer whose primary responsibility is to focus on the threat posed and direction of travel of the suspect. The primary Officer is usually the Officer in front and closest to the suspect and in a position of advantage to assess any threat posed, give commands and direct the tactics of pursuit. The role of the Officer may change during the course of a foot pursuit, and the primary officer may become the secondary Officer
- i. **Secondary:** While the primary Officer focuses on the suspect, the secondary Officer focuses on the safety of the primary Officer and responding personnel. The secondary Officer broadcasts location and direction of the pursuit, requests additional resources and coordinates their response and direction of travel. The role of the Officer can change during the course of the foot pursuit, and the secondary Officer can quickly become the primary Officer
- j. **Separation (Split Up):** Separation occurs whenever the distance between the two Officers is so great that one cannot render aid to the other when confronted by the suspect or barriers exist that would unreasonably delay the partner Office from being able to render aid

**G. Demonstration /Scenario FOOT PURSUIT**

**Procedure:** Large Group Activity

1. Review Safety
2. Provide the Student with a demonstration of a tactically planned foot pursuit in which the Officers are continually assessing the tactical situation
3. The Instructors will conduct a demonstration of Foot Pursuit on the grounds of the approved training facility
4. In the event of adverse weather or conditions at the training facility the discussion and demonstration will be conducted in the classroom using simulation and white board diagrams
5. As time permits each student will participate in the foot pursuit scenario
6. **Scenario:** You and your partner are working a robbery problem in your area. The suspect has been identified and has been known to run from the police. The vehicle has been identified
7. At the conclusion of the scenario debrief

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8. Debrief
  - a. **ASK:** Did you Work as a team?
  - b. **ASK:** Did you use available cover/concealment?
  - c. **ASK:** Where you able to communicate regularly? (broadcast updates)
  - d. **ASK:** Did you continually assess the foot pursuit mode, either apprehension or containment?
  - e. **ASK:** Did you consider the options?
  - f. **ASK:** Did you take appropriate action at the termination point?  
(Remember the Tactical Four Cs)

H. Closing:

1. Students will be asked if they have any questions regarding todays training
2. Advise the students of the equipment needed for Day 2
3. Ask the students if they have any questions or concerns of today's teaching sessions
  - a. Provide the students with the information regarding questions
  - b. Address students concerns regarding tactics involved in the Tactical Rotations

**Day 3**

**XII. ADMINISTRATION**

**( 30 Min. )**

A. Roll call

1. The Instructor will take attendance and have students sign in
2. The students will be asked if they are scheduled to be in court or have on-call court duties for the day
3. Instructor will distribute the Student Critiques for Day 2 Instruction
4. Students will complete a Student Critique form for Day 2 instructional blocks and return them to instructor
5. The Instructors will ask the Students if there were any injuries sustained from the previous days training
  - a. Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) or the training staff of any injury sustained during training
  - b. Instructors will use the following steps in the event of a serious injury
  - c. Any injuries reported will promptly be addressed and reported
    - 1) In case of a serious injury, all IIPP notifications and protocol shall be followed
    - 2) Render first aid and obtain appropriate medical assistance. Notify the Fire Department rescue ambulance (213-485-6185) via telephone, cellular phone, or police radio
    - 3) Give specific directions to the location of the incident
    - 4) At each training location, there is a notebook located in the training unit's office also containing the emergency plan that is in place
  - d. If necessary transport to the local hospital for a minor injury

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6. If any injury is reported the supervisor will ensure that the necessary worker compensation forms (PDAS-43) and other reports (Employee Notification Form 15.7) are completed in a timely manner
- B. Review of the previous day
1. Shooting on the move
  2. Tactical Rotations
    - a. Building Searches
    - b. Vehicle pullovers
    - c. Foot pursuit concepts

**XIII. TACTICAL ROTATIONS: PRACTICAL COMBAT RANGE/ SKILL BUILDER-FOS**

**( 4 hrs. )**

A. Introductions to Tactical Rotations

**117 ( e, f )**

**Procedures:** Small Group Activity

1. This block of training requires the class to be divided into two groups A and B
2. Group A:
  - a. Training will start on the Practical Combat Range
  - b. Training will consist of live fire Practical Application Scenarios for two hours
  - c. At the conclusion, Group A will rotate with Group B
3. Group B:
  - a. Training will start at the Tactics Building
  - b. The first hour of Training is dedicated to "Force Options", utilizing the Force Option Systems (FOS) simulator
  - c. The second hour of training is dedicated to Skill Building
4. At the conclusion, Group B will rotate with Group A

B. ROTATION #1 PRACTICAL APPLICATION: COMBAT RANGE /SKILL BUILDER  
**I ( a, b, c, e ) ( 4 Hrs. )**

**Purpose:** This block of training is designed to test officer's skill in the areas of building entries, searches, threat assessment, marksmanship, and handgun manipulations.

**Procedures:** Small Group Activity

1. Instructor will review rules on the Practical Combat Range, Live Fire training
2. Instructor will read the Firearms Safety Guidelines
  - a. All guns are always loaded
  - b. Never allow the muzzle to cover anything you are not willing to shoot
  - c. Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are aligned on the target and you intend to shoot
  - d. Be sure of your target
3. First aid kit on all ranges
4. Gun Shot Trauma Kit is on all ranges
5. Eyes and Ears are mandatory at all times
  - a. Behind the barricade is no exception
  - b. IF you see someone with no eyes or ears speak up
6. VEST on the outer most garments

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7. Listen to the commands of the instructor running the range
8. In the event of an accidental shooting, secure your weapon and the weapon of the person if you are next to the individual involved
9. Safety Plan Overview: IIPP Guidelines **l ( a )**
  - a. These safety guidelines apply to all training given by the Department. These guidelines are to insure that staff and participants are aware of potentially hazardous situations and how to avoid it.
  - b. These guidelines will be discussed and distributed to each student, instructor and coordinator to ensure they are followed.
  - c. Anyone participating in the training, whether student, observer, or instructor, has the authority to “STOP” the exercise if they observe an unsafe act or condition that may cause imminent injury or death and/or damage to the facilities.
  - d. Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) or the training staff of any injury sustained during training, and use the following steps in the event of a serious injury **l ( k )**
  - e. Render first aid and obtain appropriate medical assistance. Notify the Fire Department rescue ambulance (213-485-6185) via telephone, cellular phone, or police radio
  - f. Give specific directions to the location of the incident.
  - g. In case of a serious injury, all IIPP notifications and protocol shall be followed
  - h. At each training location, there is a notebook located in the training unit’s office also containing the emergency plan that is in place
  - i. The Supervisor will ensure that the necessary Worker Compensation forms (PDAS-43) and other reports (Employee Notification Form / 15.7) are completed in a timely manner
  - j. All students that are **full duty** will participate in exercises
  - k. Duty restrictions, use common sense, if something hurts, stop and report it to an instructor, assess pre-existing injury
  - l. No weapons, no live ammo, and no OC spray during drills anywhere near the training site
  - m. Weapons and ammo should be locked and secured in a separate location
  - n. If there is a security risk in the area used for training, a designated guarding officer shall be armed and their sole responsibility is to protect the area
  - o. At no time is the designated guarding officer allowed to participate in any training while assigned to this detail
  - p. Instructors are responsible for conducting safety inspections or otherwise reviewing and assessing the safety of the equipment and facilities used for training
  - q. Instructors are aware of environmental factors such as weather or air quality and adjust the instruction as necessary

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- r. A check of the surroundings before drills is recommended to determine if there are uneven surfaces or hazards that have the potential to cause injuries
  - s. Students are required to report all injuries immediately to an instructor or supervisor
  - t. In case of serious injury, the Los Angeles City Fire Department is immediately notified by broadcasting and requesting a rescue ambulance, or by calling 911
  - u. A list of local contract hospitals should be maintained and available to all instructors
  - v. All injured personnel are accompanied to the hospital by a supervisor
  - w. In the event a student is transported by ambulance a supervisor shall respond to the hospital without delay
  - x. All weapons will remain holstered until directed by the instructor to draw
  - y. Instructor will control when an officer may remove their weapon from their holster
3. Range preparation, loading sequence:
- a. Load six rounds of ammunition in three magazines at a designated loading barrel
  - b. Officers are to make their weapons ready for live fire while positioned at the designated loading barrel
  - c. Safety Equipment
    - 1) Eye protection
    - 2) Ear protection
    - 3) Body armor is required for all officers while on the Practical Combat Range
    - 4) Ear protection is required for all persons in the immediate area outside of the Practical Combat Range
4. Live Fire Tactical Scenarios: Judgment and Decision Making **I ( b, c, j )**
- a. **Scenario No. 1** Door No. 1. Domestic Dispute in apartment #101- "Female screaming for help", possible weapon involved
    - 1) The student will open the door, enter the location and approach door #101
    - 2) As the student reaches for the doorknob of apartment #101, the instructors will pop-up a hostage target
    - 3) The student will evaluate the situation, fire one shot at the suspect in order to save the hostage
    - 4) When the target disappears the student will holster their weapon (decock if needed)
    - 5) The student will be directed to deploy in front of door 2, scenario 2
  - b. **Scenario No. 2** Door No. 2. Code 30-door is slightly ajar. Note: Door two consists of two parts
    - 1) Part One: The student will deploy on the door, searching as much as possible from the outside
    - 2) The student will open the door and when ready enter the room going to their left. The right side, for training only, is clear

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- 3) As the officer walks forward, a “Shoot” target pops-up. When the student starts to shoot, a second target “No-Shoot” will pop-up
  - 4) The student must be able to identify the “Shoot”-“No-Shoot” targets
  - 5) Part two: The student will safely deploy to the second room after being instructed they are pursuing a suspect who ran to another room
  - 6) As the student advances a target will pop-up
  - 7) The student must identify the suspect and use the appropriate force
  - 8) Student shall automatically reload when their weapon goes into slide lock
  - 9) At the end of the situation, student will holster their weapon (decock if needed)
  - 10) The instructor will direct them to the next scenario
  - c. **Scenario No. 3** Door No. 3. Possible “Rape in progress” (Female’s voice screaming in background)
    - 1) The student will start at the door, open it and safely clear as much as possible from the outside
    - 2) Student will then enter the hallway. While doing so, a target will pop-up (Hostage target)
    - 3) Student must identify the threat and safely engage the suspect without harming the hostage
    - 4) After the target disappears, the student will holster their weapon (decock if needed)
    - 5) The instructor will direct the student to the next scenario
  - d. **Scenario No. 4** Open area with vehicle cut in half  
North Hollywood shooting-suspects last seen running down the alley
    - 1) The student will have two vehicles for cover in the scenario
      - a) There are three “Shoot” targets that will appear at random
      - b) Student must start from the vehicle on the left side of the range and deploy safely to the vehicle on the right side of the range
      - c) While deploying, the target will randomly appear
      - d) Student must identify the threat and take the appropriate action
      - e) Student will demonstrate their ability to engage multiple targets while in a position of cover
      - f) Student will safely reload their weapon when it goes into slide lock
      - g) Instructor will then check the student’s weapon to ensure it is safe
      - h) Student will safely holster their weapon
5. Debrief Live Fire Scenarios
- a. Instructors will score the targets
    - 1) Scores Values
      - (a) Anywhere in the body is a 10 point hit
      - (b) Shooting at the Hostage target will go against your total score
      - (c) Shooting the Undercover officer also counts against your total score
    - 2) Review averages

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- (a) Individual score
- (b) Class average

6. Practical Application: SKILL BUILDER ( 1 Hr. ) I (e,f,g,h,i,j)

**Purpose:** This block of training is designed to test officer(s) weapon skills in the area of accuracy, speed, and manipulation. We will also test in the area of the officers' ability to judge multiple threats and determine the greater threats. (Continuation of Live Fire Scenario training)

Have officers one at a time participates in the drill below.

**Procedure:**

a. COURSE OF FIRE

- 1) Range Master Commands
- 2) Phase #1: Start at a holstered position
  - (a) 7 Yard line
  - (b) Two magazines loaded with 8 rounds and 7 rounds
  - (c) Starting from left to right
    - (a) Target #1
      - (a) 3 Seconds
      - (b) 2-rounds to the body
    - (b) Target #2
      - (a) 3 Seconds
      - (b) 2-rounds to the body, one to the head
    - (c) Target #3
      - (a) 3 Seconds
      - (b) 2-rounds to the body
    - (d) Target #4
      - (a) 3 Seconds
      - (b) 2-rounds to the body, one to the head
    - (e) Target #5-
      - (a) 3 Seconds
      - (b) 2-rounds to the body
    - (f) 6 Seconds
      - (a) Target #1-1-round
      - (b) Target #3-1-round
      - (c) Target #5 -1-round
- 3) Phase #2: Start at a holstered position
  - (a) 7 Yard line
  - (b) Two magazines loaded with 8 rounds and 7 rounds
  - (c) Starting from left to right
    - (a) Target #1
      - (a) 3 Seconds
      - (b) 2-rounds to the body
    - (b) Target #2
      - (a) 3 Seconds
      - (b) 2-rounds to the body, one to the head
    - (c) Target #3
      - (a) 3 Seconds
      - (b) 2-rounds to the body



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- (d) Target #4
      - (a) 3 Seconds
      - (b) 2-rounds to the body, one to the head
    - (e) Target #5-
      - (a) 3 Seconds
      - (b) 2-rounds to the body
    - (f) 6 Seconds
      - (a) Target #1-1-round
      - (b) Target #3-1-round
      - (c) Target #5 -1-round
  - 4) Phase #3: Start at the low ready
    - (a) Starting from right to left
    - (b) 9 Seconds
      - (a) Target #5-2-rounds
      - (b) Target #3 -2-rounds
      - (c) Target #1-2-rounds
    - (c) Starting Left to Right
    - (d) 6 Seconds
      - (a) Target #2- 3-rounds (2- Body, 1- Head)
      - (b) Target #4 - 3-rounds (2- Body, 1- Head)
    - (e) Starting Right to Left
    - (f) 3 seconds
      - (a) Target #5 -1-rounds
      - (b) Target #3 -1-rounds
      - (c) Target #1 - 1-rounds
  - 5) Review scores with students
  - 6) Remind students, you can never fire fast enough to make-up a missed shot
  - 7) Never give up accuracy for speed
  - 8) There must be a balance between speed and accuracy
  - 9) Front sights are necessary for an accurate shot
- b. Debrief
  - a) Review scores with student
  - b) Review each scenario as a group
  - c) Discuss the seriousness of identifying the threats prior to deploying deadly force<sup>60</sup>
  - d) Level of threat or resistance presented by the suspect
  - e) Imminent threat to Officers or danger to the community
  - f) Protect themselves or others from what is reasonably believed to be in imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury
  - g) Prevent the escape of a violent fleeing felon when there is probable cause to believe the escape will pose a significant threat of death or serious bodily injury to the Officer or others if apprehension is delayed

**C. Rotation #2 Practical Application: FORCE OPTION SIMULATOR TRAINING (FOS)**

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<sup>60</sup> Department Manual Section 1/556.10, Policy on the Use of Force

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**Procedure: Small Group Activity**

**I ( a, j )**

1. The Instructor will ensure that during the 2 hour block each of the Student Officer has an opportunity to participate at a minimum in three scenarios
2. The Student Officer will respond to the scenarios and provide reasonable articulation for the decisions they made and the action they took to resolve the scenarios
3. **Safety Guidelines:** Instructor shall review all safety rules and guidelines within the FOS room
  - a. There will be no live weapons or ammunitions allowed in the training area
  - b. Students will be provided with system controlled Inert weapons
  - c. First aid kit will be identified within the training location
  - d. The Instructor reviews the specific weapon system that is being used with the FOS simulator
  - e. Weapon clearing **I ( g )**
  - f. Sight alignment **I ( e )**
  - g. Trigger control **I ( e )**
  - h. Accuracy **I ( e )**
4. Target recognition and analysis **I ( e )**
  - a. Student will be required to articulate the reason they drew their firearm
  - b. Student will be required to justify the tactics they deployed during each scenario
  - c. Student will be required to identify the number of rounds shot during each scenario
5. Student will be required to articulate the Use of Force deployed as it applied to the Departments Use of Force Policy
6. Ensure that at the conclusion of the activities to clarify any misinformation was provided and that the correct information is given to the participants
  - a. Advise the Student Officers that at the conclusion of each scenario debriefs will be conducted<sup>61</sup>
    - 1) The goal of the debrief is to provide personnel with an avenue to access the tactical considerations that were unique to the specific scenario
    - 2) The focus of each debrief will be tailored for the specific scenario based on the branching
  - b. This assessment of tactics will provide the Student Officer with an opportunity for development which will maximize their ability to perform at their full potential
  - c. It is okay to disagree with the tactics that were selected
  - d. Focus on learning by encouraging people to give honest opinions
  - e. Use open-ended and leading question to facilitate the debrief
  - f. The facilitator does not tell the groups what was good or bad but allows them to reach the conclusion on their own, as a collective group

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<sup>61</sup> 2020 Los Angeles Police Department Debrief Model-UOFRD

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- g. The debrief process will confirm expectations and highlight incremental improvements that can be made to reinforce best practices
  - h. One of the goals of the debrief questions is to encourage participants to identify areas for self-improvement and strength
  - i. There are always weakness to improve and strengths to sustain
  - j. Focus on key elements, themes and issues and promote the identification of options
7. Tactical Fos Scenarios: Scenarios with the training objectives are attached along with the guidebook from the manufacture **I ( j ) IV (a,b,c,d,g,h,i)**
- a. Suicide Man
  - b. Deadly Assault
  - c. Workplace Domestic
  - d. Domestic Arrest
  - e. Car Break-In # 2
  - f. Fired Employee Escort
  - g. Bank Robbery Escape
  - h. Gang Car Stop
  - i. Suicidal Waitress
  - j. Homeless Woman
8. Have Student Officers pair up as work partners
9. Rotate until all paired Student Officers have participated in multiple scenarios
10. Instructor: After the completion of the scenario(s) point out one positive skill that the Instructor observed the Student Officers (partners) conduct, such as:
- 1) Used effective communications
  - 2) Tactically sound approach
11. At the conclusion of each scenarios the facilitator will conduct the debrief
- a. Student Officer will be asked specific questions related to the scenario
  - b. The Student Officers that are not participating will be observers and will be asked to debrief the incident and provide insight from the perspective of an uninvolved officer and/or community member
  - c. **ASK** the Student Officers
    - 1) What were you thinking when you approached this situation?
    - 2) What did you do well?
    - 3) What could your partner have done differently that would have helped you respond better?
    - 4) In this scenario what cultural issues played a role? **117 ( c )**
  - d. During the first hour the facilitator will ask each Student Officer one or more of the asked the following questions about the scenarios
    - 1) **ASK** When did you draw your weapon?
    - 2) **ASK** Why did you draw or exhibit your weapon?
    - 3) **ASK** Why did you select the specific force option?
    - 4) **ASK** Student Officers to articulate the actions / behavior of the individual in the situation
    - 5) **ASK** Articulate the actions / behavior of an officer in the scenarios

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- e. The following question should be asked as part of every debrief
  - 1) What were the tactical considerations?
  - 2) **What Tactical De-escalation Techniques were used?**<sup>62</sup>
  - 3) What communication skills were utilized? **I ( b )**
  - 1) What other tactics and communication skills/considerations are there?
    - 2) What notification/documentation considerations are there?
    - 3) What other considerations are there to be in compliance with LAPD policy?
    - 4) What tactical concerns should the officers have as they respond to the area (approach)?
    - 5) Where does the situation fall within the situational use of force? And what options are available?
    - 6) What considerations are there to be in compliance with LAPD policy and legal requirements?
    - 7) What are the moral obligations and ethical dilemmas in this situation? **117 ( f ) I ( j )**
- d. Upon completion of the scenario, remind students that it is equally important for them to know
  - 1) Proper and safe weapon manipulation
  - 2) Marksmanship and target acquisition when shooting **I ( e )**
  - 3) Proper decision making when shooting **I ( a )**  
**I ( h )**
- 12. Be sure to clarify any questions or concerns from the previous scenario prior to moving on to the next scenario
- 13. Link the defined conclusions to future action
  - a. How will this help in the field?
  - b. How can officers use this information/tactics to resolve future incidents?
  - c. How will future responses differ?

**XIV. BACK-UP GUNS**

**( 3.5 Hrs. )**

**117 ( e )**

- A. Introduction
  - 1. Instructor will ensure no live weapons in classroom
  - 2. Instructor will issue inert back up weapons are issued for the practicable exercise
  - 3. Lecturette: Officers sometimes find themselves in situations where a suspect has been giving the opportunity to grab their primary weapon or their primary weapon has a malfunction. In the event this occurs, officers must practice their weapon retention skills and the ability to arm themselves in a high stress situation. A back-up weapon may be an officer's last resort in saving a life. Without practice, a successful outcome is doubtful
  - 4. Policy on back-up weapons (Manuel section: 3/610.70, and 610.90)

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<sup>62</sup> LAPD Use of Force -Tactics Directive, Tactical De-escalation Techniques

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- a. On duty responsibilities
  - b. Off duty responsibilities
  - c. Reasons why a back-up weapon is necessary ( give examples of the below circumstances)
    - 1) Malfunctions of primary weapon
    - 2) Out of ammunition in primary weapon
    - 3) Primary weapon is lost or taken
    - 4) Physical altercation involving weapon retention
  - d. Type of weapon to carry
    - 1) Revolver
      - a) Pros
      - b) Cons
    - 2) Semi- Automatic
      - a) Pros
      - b) Cons
  - e. Location to carry your back-up weapon
  - f. **Instructor Note:** Advise the student; during an altercation generally you will have to let one hand go from your duty weapon and with either hand.
  - g. Explain the pros and cons of each location to keep your back-up weapon.
    - 1) Vest (ricochet factor on metal plates, 14" to 16" from the surface)
    - 2) Shoulder (Velcro or zippers)
    - 3) Ankle (hard to reach in an altercation)
    - 4) Pocket
      - a) Front (Right or Left side)
      - b) Rear (Right or Left side )
5. Demonstration / Application : WEAPON RETENTION
- a. **Procedure:** Large Group Activity **III ( c, j )**
    - 1) Instructors will conduct a weapons check
    - 2) **ONLY INERT WEAPONS TO BE USED DURING THIS DEMONSTRATION AND APPLICATION**
    - 3) Review and apply weapon retention skill and to conduct shooting drills with their backup weapon using their primary and weak hand
    - 4) Instructor will demonstrate the recommended techniques and location for back-up weapon
      - a) Primary side
      - b) Rear side
    - 5) Weapon Retention Techniques from the holstered weapon
      - a) Front take-away
    - 6) Rear take-away
    - 7) Drawn weapon where suspect is attempting to take away
      - a) Suspect with one hand
      - b) Suspect with two hands
  - b. Student Officer application
    - 1) Students Officer will divide into pairs
    - 2) They will rotate, and role play as Officer and then suspect

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3) Student will apply the weapon retention techniques

**6. PRACTICAL APPLICATION LIVE FIRE: BACK UP WEAPON RELAY-LIVE FIRE EXERCISE**

**a. Purpose:** To provide students with practice with their back up weapon with both their primary hand and weak hand

**Procedure:** Large Group Activity

- 1) Safety is always first
- 2) Provide eyes and ear protection
- 3) Review of the Firearms Safety Rules
  - a) All guns are always loaded
  - b) Never allow the muzzle to cover anything you are not willing to shoot
  - c) Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are aligned on the target and you intend to shoot
  - d) Be sure of your target
  - e) First aid kit on all ranges
  - f) Gun Shot Trauma Kit is on all ranges
  - g) Eyes and Ears are mandatory at all times
    - (1) Behind the barricade is no exception
    - (2) IF you see someone with no eyes or ears speak up
- 4) VEST on the outer most garments
- 5) Divide the class into Groups
- 6) 4 to 5 Student Officers per each group
- 7) Each officer will have 30 rounds of ammunition
- 8) When directed to do so Student Officers will load 5 rounds at a time
- 9) The students will shoot each phase to slide lock and move onto the next phase of the shooting exercise
- 10) Listen to the commands of Range Master
- 11) In the event of an accidental shooting, secure your weapon and the weapon of the person if you are next to the individual involved
- 12) Review Safety Plan
- 13) Safety Plan Overview: IIPP Guidelines **III ( a )**
  - a) These safety guidelines apply to all training given by the Department
  - b) These guidelines are to insure that staff and participants are aware of potentially hazardous situations and how to avoid it
  - c) These guidelines will be discussed and distributed to each student, instructor and coordinator to ensure they are followed
  - d) Anyone participating in the training, whether student, observer, or instructor, has the authority to "STOP" the exercise if they observe an unsafe act or condition that may cause imminent injury or death and/or damage to the facilities

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- e) Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) or the training staff of any injury sustained during training, and use the following steps in the event of a serious injury **III(k)**
- f) Render first aid and obtain appropriate medical assistance. Notify the Fire Department rescue ambulance (213-485-6185) via telephone, cellular phone, or police radio
- g) Give specific directions to the location of the incident
- h) In case of a serious injury, all IIPP notifications and protocol shall be followed
- i) At each training location, there is a notebook located in the training unit's office also containing the emergency plan that is in place
- j) The Supervisor will ensure that the necessary Worker Compensation forms (PDAS-43) and other reports (Employee Notification Form / 15.7) are completed in a timely manner
- k) All students that are **full duty** will participate in exercises
- l) Duty restrictions, use common sense, if something hurts, stop and report it to an instructor, assess pre-existing injury
- m) No weapons, no live ammo, and no OC spray during drills anywhere near the training site
- n) Weapons and ammo should be locked and secured in a separate location
- o) If there is a security risk in the area used for training, a designated guarding officer shall be armed and their sole responsibility is to protect the area
- p) At no time is the designated guarding officer allowed to participate in any training while assigned to this detail
- q) Instructors are responsible for conducting safety inspections or otherwise reviewing and assessing the safety of the equipment and facilities used for training.
- r) Instructors are aware of environmental factors such as weather or air quality and adjust the instruction as necessary
- s) A check of the surroundings before drills is recommended to determine if there are uneven surfaces or hazards that have the potential to cause injuries
- t) Students are required to report all injuries immediately to an instructor or supervisor. In case of serious injury, the Los Angeles City Fire Department is immediately notified by broadcasting and requesting a rescue ambulance, or by calling 911
- u) A list of local contract hospitals should be maintained and available to all instructors
- v) All injured personnel are accompanied to the hospital by a supervisor

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- w) In the event a student is transported by ambulance a supervisor shall respond to the hospital without delay

14) Course Of Fire

(a) **Phase one**

- (a) 12 yard line
- (b) Load 5 rounds in the weapon
- (c) With the weapon in your primary hand, two hand grip
- (d) On the command of "Is the line ready, Standby, ready shoot
- (e) Ensure your weapon is clear, and move to next phase

2) **Phase Two**

- (a) 6 yard line
- (b) Load 5 rounds in the weapon
- (c) With weapon in your primary hand, two hand grip
- (d) On the command of "Is the line ready, Standby, ready shoot
- (e) Ensure your weapon is clear, and move to next phase

3) **Phase three**

- (a) 3 yard line, load 5 rounds in the weapon
- (b) With weapon in your primary hand, two hand grip
- (c) On the command of "Is the line ready, Standby, ready shoot
- (d) Ensure your weapon is clear, and move to next phase

4) **Phase Four**

- (a) 3 yard line
- (b) Load 5 rounds in the weapon
- (c) With weapon in your primary hand, two hand grip
- (d) On the command of "Is the line ready, Standby, ready shoot
- (e) Ensure your weapon is clear, and move to next phase

5) **Phase Five**

- (a) 3 yard line
- (b) Load 5 rounds in the weapon
- (c) With weapon in your primary hand, two hand grip
- (d) On the command of "Is the line ready, Standby, ready shoot
- (e) Ensure your weapon is clear, and move to next phase

6) **Phase Six**

- (a) 3 yard line
- (b) Load 5 rounds in the weapon
- (c) With weapon in your primary hand, two hand grip
- (d) On the command of "Is the line ready, Standby, ready shoot
- (e) Ensure your weapon is clear



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- b. After all groups have shot, have the class up on the line
- c. Instructors, ensue the students clear and secure their weapons
- d. Clear range
- e. **Debrief**
  - 1) Officers sometimes find themselves in situations where their primary weapon has a malfunction
  - 2) Practice weapon retention and skills
  - 3) A back-up weapon may be an officer's last resort in saving a life
  - 4) Without practice, a successful outcome is doubtful

**Day 4**

**XV. ATTENDANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES**

**( 30 Min. )**

A. Roll call

- 1. The Instructor will take attendance and have students sign in
- 2. The students will be asked if they are scheduled to be in court or have on-call court duties for the day
- 3. Instructor will distribute the Student Critiques for Day 3 Instruction
- 4. Students will complete a Student Critique form for Day 3 instructional blocks and return them to instructor
- 5. The Instructors will ask the Students if there were any injuries sustained from the previous days training
  - a. Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) or the training staff of any injury sustained during training
  - b. Instructors will use the following steps in the event of a serious injury
  - c. Any injuries reported will promptly be addressed and reported
    - 1) In case of a serious injury, all IIPP notifications and protocol shall be followed
    - 2) Render first aid and obtain appropriate medical assistance
    - 3) Notify the Fire Department rescue ambulance (213-485-6185) via telephone, cellular phone, or police radio
    - 4) Give specific directions to the location of the incident
    - 5) At each training location, there is a notebook located in the training unit's office also containing the emergency plan that is in place
  - d. If necessary transport to the local hospital for a minor injury
- 6. If any injury is reported the supervisor will ensure that the necessary worker compensation forms (PDAS-43) and other reports (Employee Notification Form 15.7) are completed in a timely manner

B. Review of the previous day

- 1. Practical Combat Range/ Skill Builder
- 2. FOS
- 3. Back up weapon retention and Live fire relays

**XVI. PRACTICAL APPLICATION: TACTICAL ROTATIONS: (Vehicle Pull Over, Pedestrian Stop- Mentally ill Person, Robbery and Foot Pursuit)**

**IV (a ,b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i)**

**(5 Hrs.)**

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- A. **Purpose:** Placing officers in situations that require critical thinking will help in increasing officers' ability to articulate in any given situation. This training will increase the confidence the officers have in their ability to articulate use of force, and reduce liability with the Department

**Procedures:** Small Group Activity

1. Safety Guidelines
    - a. **NO LIVE WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION AT THE TRAINING SITE**
    - b. Instructors will conduct a weapons check
    - c. Instructors will review all safety rules
    - d. Inert weapons will be utilized during all training
  2. Divide the class into teams to handle simulated radio calls (2 to 3 students)
  3. Dispatch teams from a central location
    - a. Vehicle Pullover
    - b. Robbery
    - c. Suicide
    - d. Pedestrian Stop Contact (Mentally ill Person)
    - e. Foot pursuit
  4. Students in Groups of 5 will rotate through the Rotations/Scenarios
  5. An Instructor will be at each Scenario Location to manage the debrief and document the result on "The Scenario Grading Sheet"
  6. The Groups will return to the central location after each scenario
  7. Primary Instructor will debrief the entire class at the completion of all of the scenarios to reinforce the key points and clarify any questions or concerns
- B. **ROTATION #1 -SCENARIO #1-** Vehicle Pullover- Traffic Stop **IV ( b,c,d,e,f,h,j)**

**Procedure:** Small Group Activity

1. Role Players
  - a. Suspect ( Role player)
  - b. Instructor
  - c. Instructor (Evaluator)
2. Props/Equipment
  - a. License/Registration (role player)
  - b. Money
  - c. Inert handgun for Officers
  - d. Vehicle(s)
    - 1) Black and White Police Vehicle
    - 2) Plain unmarked car
3. **SCENARIO:**

"Officers observe the violator commit a traffic violation, Officers will observe a single person in the vehicle, and Officer (working with a partner) shall take appropriate actions handling a traffic stop"

  - a. **Students/officer instructions:** You observed the vehicle commit a traffic violation; you will demonstrate a Vehicle Stop
  - b. **Role player (suspect) instructions:** You just committed a traffic violation. You have money attached to your license. Give your license to the officer. If the officer notices the money tell him it is not yours,





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reason to live. You tell the students if they approach you will kill yourself. You are very despondent. You will be cooperative with the commands of students. However, do not leave the knife unless the officers attempt to talk you in a clam and appropriate manner. Do not divulge any information that is not asked for

- 1) **Branch:** If the students walk towards you without identifying the knife, reach for the knife. If the students observe the weapons and tactically re-deploy, you move your hand away from the knife
- 2) **Branch:** If the student uses verbal skills appropriately and with command presence, respond and comply with the student's directions. If the student gives inappropriate commands, or closes the distance, point the knife at the student. If the student does not tactically redeploy charge the students with the knife in your hand. Do not contact the student
- c. **Evaluator instruction:** It is important that you do not interact with the scenario. You are to evaluate the students as to what you observe. Document all appropriate and in appropriate responses by the students
- d. **Facilitator instructor instructions:** you are to assist the student as Communication Division (Dispatch). Remember to communicate with the students as the dispatcher would. You must also be in a position to have the same visibility as the students. This will assist you in advising the evaluator of any office safety issue or crossfire with the students. You will notify the students when the scenario is completed. At the end of the scenario you will direct the students to the station (command post)

5. **ROTATION #4-SCENARIO-** Pedestrian Contact (Mentally ill Person)

**III ( b, c, d ,e, f, g )**

**IV (b, c, d, e, f, g, h, j )**

**PROCEDURE: *Small Group***

6. Personnel
  - a. Suspect (Role player)
  - b. Instructor
  - c. Instructor (Evaluator)
7. Props/Equipment
  - a. Handguns (Inert weapon)
  - b. Knife (Inert weapon)
  - c. Vehicle – Black / White Police Vehicle
8. Instructor
  - a. Evaluation forms are provided for each scenario.
  - b. Each team will have individual forms

9. **SCENARIO:**

You and your partner are on foot patrol when you observe a person walking through a park. It is nighttime after hours posted in the park. You and your partner must develop reasonable suspicion to detain and determine if there is



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- b. Each team will have individual forms
- 4. **SCENARIO:** **III ( b, c, d, e, f, g, )**  
**IV ( d, c, d, e, f, h, j )**

You and your partner are on foot patrol when you observe two individuals. You and your partner must develop reasonable suspicion to detain and determine if there is probable cause to arrest

- a. **Role player instructions (suspect):** You will have a visible handgun (not pointed at the Victim) at your side, pointing at the ground (finger off the trigger). In the other hand you are going through the pockets of another person. Under your voice you are saying, "Gimme your money, where's your wallet?". You turn to see the officer's approach and make eye contact (leaving the weapon at your side). When they see you, drop the weapon and run. Before you run out of view, look to ensure the officers see you fleeing. Do not escalate the situation to lethal force
    - 1) **Branch:** If the student rushes after you, prior to requesting resources, the problem is called "cold" (ended). Do not charge the student officers
    - 2) **Branch:** If the student uses verbal skills appropriately and with command presence you will stay hidden. Officer must request additional resources for Containment. Evaluator will coach the student if they hesitate to request resources. Once appropriate resources (perimeter, K-9, SWAT...ECT...) are requested the problem is over
  - b. **Evaluator instructions:** It is important that you do not interact with the scenario. You are to evaluate the student as to what observe. Document all appropriate and inappropriate responses by the students
  - c. **Facilitator instructions:** You are to assist the student as Communication Division (Dispatch). Remember to communicate with the students as the dispatcher would. You must also be in a position to observe what the students see. This will assist you in advising the evaluator of any safety issue or crossfire with the students. You will notify the students when the scenario is completed. At the end of the scenario you direct the student to the station (command post)
- 5. **Debrief:**
    - a. Evaluate all scenarios
    - b. Give key learning points observed
  - 6. Close: <sup>63</sup>The overall objective of any tactical encounter is to gain control and safely resolve the situation. Tactical situations vary and there is no single solution to resolving every incident. In addition, some situations require an immediate response and de-escalation techniques are neither viable nor effective options. Nevertheless, employing tactical de-escalation techniques

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<sup>63</sup> LAPD Use of Force -Tactics Directive, Tactical De-escalation Techniques

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under the appropriate circumstances can improve officer safety, mitigate threats, reduce injuries, build public trust, and preserve life.

**XVII. OFFICER SAFETY/ SURVIVAL ( 1.5 Hrs. )**

- A. Officer Survival encounter
  - 1. Deputy Kyle Dinkheller incident<sup>64</sup>
  - 2. SWAT Officer Randy Simmons incident<sup>65</sup>
  - 3. Officer Stacy Lim incident<sup>66</sup>
- B. Mindset and Will to Survive
  - 1. Physical trauma
  - 2. Mental trauma
  - 3. Department mandates
- C. Edged Weapons and Body Armor
  - 1. Overview
  - 2. Edged Weapons
    - a. Force options available
    - b. Critical thinking and decision making
  - 3. Body Armor
    - a. Officer safety
    - b. Levels of protections
  - 4. Reinforce key officer safety issues
- D. Practical Combat Range Review
  - 1. Give Top score officer
  - 2. Compare to prior classes
  - 3. Give statistics of LAPD
  - 4. Give national average from FBI statistics

**XVIII. END OF COURSE CLOSURE ( 1 Hr. )**

- A. Critiques
  - 1. Instructors will distribute critiques
  - 2. Student/Officers will collect critiques
- B. Certificates
  - 1. Instructors will give the class their parting remarks
  - 2. The Student/Officer will be presented their certificates of completion
- C. Weapon Cleaning- Weekly Maintenance<sup>67</sup>
  - 1. Unload weapon
  - 2. Field-strip the weapon
  - 3. Wipe all parts with a clean rag
  - 4. Re-lubricate weapon
  - 5. Re-assemble the weapon

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<sup>64</sup> January 12,1998 Deputy Kyle Dinkheller was murdered in Laurens County Georgia

<sup>65</sup> February 7, 2008 Heroic death of SWAT element member Officer Randy Simmons

<sup>66</sup> June 9, 1990 Officer Lim's off duty shooting and her will to survive

<sup>67</sup> LAPD Manual 3rd Quarter ,3/610.40 Maintenance of Firearms