

NON-VIOLANT CRISIS INTERVENTION
Law Enforcement
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Objective

- The primary objective of the "Non-Violent Crisis Intervention" is to provide you with an understanding of how to prevent and lessen the likelihood of violence while working in a professional manor people contacted that suffer from a psychotic disorder.

Response

- Vehicle location
- Safe approach
- Take time to use all your senses
 - Look, listen and smell
- Obtain the appropriate information prior to contact if possible
- Slow Down, Time is on your Side

The Five "C's"

- Command
- Coordinate
- Containment
- Communication
- Control

Command

- Someone needs to be in charge

- You need to be in control of the incident

- Need to have a plan to deal with the situation
 - No plan leads to loss of control and counter productive actions

Coordinate

- Need to be responsible for additional resources and equipment placement
 - Determine roles
 - Control ingress and egress to the scene
 - Officers and suspects
 - Radio traffic / communications between officers
 - Less lethal options

- Everyone involved needs to know their role!

Coordinate

- Think of your options
 - Ask your self if the action you have chosen is going to be effective?
 - What are the risks?
 - Is the plan appropriate for the situation?

- Is you plan legal an within policy?

Coordinate

- Use designated shooters for lethal and less-lethal options
- There should be no surprises by officers on scene
- Plan ahead for contingencies
- "He's coming out!"
 - Maintain control
 - Assign arrest team
 - Maintain scene discipline

Containment

- Containment = SLOW DOWN
 - Think time and space
- Allows you to take in the situation and see the "Big Picture"
- Allows an opportunity for intervention
- Distance
 - Lack of containment
 - Decrease in confidence and compromises officer safety
 - Over containment
 - Could force a confrontation and act as a "trigger"

Communication

- Information
 - Key information needs to be relayed from the Reporting Party through the Dispatcher and to the Officers quickly and accurately
- Plans need to be communicated to the officers on scene
- If YOU are in charge, then YOU need to give the orders
- Listen to what's being said by others

Communication

- Intervention
 - Introduction is extremely important
 - Be personal
- Think to your self "If I've only got a few minutes to talk to the person in crisis. What would I say"
- Communicate that you're a person, and that your there to help them not to harm them
- Watch your non-verbal communication
 - Mixed signals - saying one thing, but showing the opposite

Control

- We can't really control the person or the actions of the person in crisis, but we can control the environment that surrounds them
- Move them out of their space, out of there comfort zone
- Be careful! Do not let the person in crisis take control of your scene or dictate how to act.
- Only one person can be in control of the scene and that's YOU!

Less-Lethal Weapons

- Whenever available it should be part of your plan for intervention.
- Must have a tactical plan when the Less-Lethal option is deployed
 - Communicate the plan with the officers on scene
- Always have a Lethal force option available
- Have a plan in the event the Less-Lethal weapon is effective on ineffective
 - Arrest team
 - Other options
- Once Less-Lethal is deployed against a subject it may be impossible to de-escalate the situation

Less-Lethal Weapons

- PC 835a
 - Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

Less-Lethal Weapons

- BRYAN v. MCPHERSON
- UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT No. 08-55622 Coronado Police Department
- 2005 vehicle stop
- Suspect wearing boxer shorts and tennis shoes
- Upset at himself for not wearing his seat belt
- Suspect swore at himself and stepped out of the vehicle
- Shouting "gibberish" and banging his thighs

BRYAN v. MCPHERSON

- Stayed 15-20 feet away
- Officer stated suspect took a step toward him
- Deployed his electronic control device while suspect back towards officer
- Suspect loss four front teeth
- Ninth Circuit Court found the force EXCESSIVE

Analysis

- The court applied Graham v. Connor and the concept of "reasonableness" to determine their decision
- The Supreme Court determined three factors must be considered when establishing reasonableness
 - The severity of the crime at issue
 - The threat of the suspect to officer(s) and citizens
 - The active resistance of the suspect to arrest/escape

KCSO Policy DPPM# F-800

- TASER device may be used when the circumstances known to the individual deputy at the time, indicate that the application of the TASER is reasonably necessary to subdue or control:
- A violent or physically resisting subject who poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officer or others; or
- A potentially violent or physically resisting subject who is reasonably likely to pose an immediate threat to the safety of the officer or others; if
 - The subject has verbally or physically demonstrated an intention to resist.
 - The deputy has given the subject a verbal warning of the intended use of the TASER followed by the reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.
 - If no warning is given you need to thoroughly document why in your report
 - Other available options reasonably appear ineffective or would present a greater danger to the deputy, the subject or third parties.

Predeath Behaviors

- HYPER VIGILANCE
 - Visual scanning of their surroundings
 - Hopeless demeanor, ignoring all of the emergency workers surrounding them trying to help
 - Dazed look "thousand yard stare"

WARNING:
Contains
graphic content

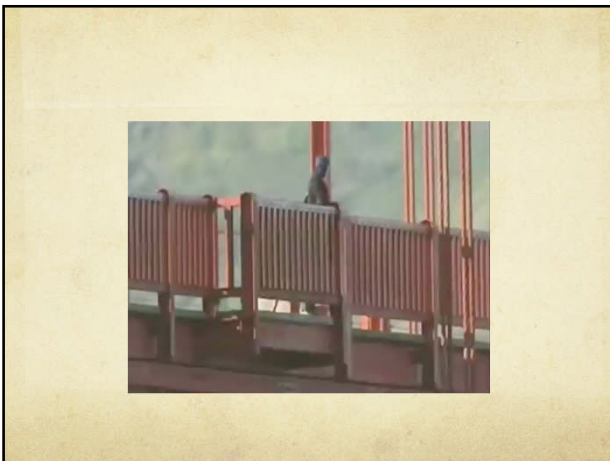
Predeath Behaviors

- CHANGE IN RESPIRATORY RATES
 - Detectable both visually and audibly
 - Easily over looked by the untrained
 - This behavior needs to be interrupted immediately



Predeath Behaviors

- COUNTING UP or DOWN
 - Typical behavior used by jumpers
 - The countdown leads them to a point of release
 - These patterns are learned in early childhood
 - Ready, Set, GO!
 - 5-4-3-2-1





Basic Intervention Rules

- Use proper positioning and tone
- Check for weapons
 - Conventional and Non-conventional
- Maintain a leg's length distance
 - Further distance if weapons are involved
- Maintain a non-threatening, but safe stance
 - Position of advantage
- Maintain a clam and low tone voice

Basic Intervention Rules Strategy

- Have a Strategy ready
 - Reach for small concrete goals
 - Assume the person has a real concern
 - Meet reasonable demands when possible
 - Reassure their safety
 - Re-focus their attention, visual and audible (Focus on you, not others)
 - Reduce anxiety (control physical systems, movements)
 - Attempt to reduce excessive stimuli, move to a safe place when possible

Basic Intervention Rules

- Verbal Communications
 - Use the persons name; introduce yourself
 - Be polite in requests and statements
 - Use "I" statements (I understand)
 - Listen to what they are saying or requesting
 - Tell them what you are going to do
 - Validate feelings and concerns (reality based)
 - Clarify the problem (reframe, reduce to basics)
 - If you lie (to relate to them), remember your lie or story.

Basic Intervention Rules

- Non-Verbal Communication
 - Be aware of your non-verbal communications at all time
 - Don't show broaden
 - Show sincerity and that you care for his problems
 - Don't tap
 - Watch for excess smiling
 - Be mindful of your stance

Basic Intervention rules

- TRY Not To:
 - Take what is said personally
 - Make promises you cannot keep
 - Demand obedience, call their bluff, or get into a power struggle
 - Act afraid, angry or laugh inappropriately
 - Allow others to interact with the person
 - LOSE YOUR COOL!

Documentation

- Don't leave out any details
- Accurately document the steps you took to de-escalate, calm, and control the incident
- This becomes very critical in cases that escalate to the use of force
- Document your own actions and reasons not others