

# Tactics



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# Purpose

- **Safety**
- **Security**
- **Welfare**
- **Care**
- **Officer / Deputy**
- **Mentally Disabled Persons**
- **Family Members**

# Crisis Response

- **The “Five C’s”**
- **Command**
- **Coordinate**
- **Containment**
- **Communication**
- **Control**



# Command

- **Somebody with a plan needs to step up.**
- **Somebody has to be in charge.**
- **A lack of command will lead to counter-productive actions.**

# Coordinate

- **Someone needs to take responsibility for coord. of the response and efforts.**
- **Determine what tools are available to you and how they will be deployed.**
- **Everyone involved needs to know their role.**

# Coordinate

- **Use designated shooters for both lethal and less-lethal options.**
- **There should be no surprises by officers involved in the incident.**
- **Plan ahead for contingencies.**
- **“He’s coming out!”**

# Coordinate

- **When deciding a course of action ask yourself, “Do I need to act? And “Do I need to act now?”**
- **What are the risks?**
- **Is the plan appropriate ?**
- **Is it legal and within policy?**

# Containment

- **Think time and space, containment slows things down.**
- **Gives the officers a chance to see the big picture.**
- **Allows an opportunity for an intervention.**
- **Lack of containment causes a decrease in confidence and compromises safety.**
- **Over containment could force a confrontation and act as a a “Trigger”.**

# Communication

- **Key information needs to be relayed from the R/P through the dispatcher and to the officers quickly and accurately.**
- **Information (plans) needs to be received by all officers on scene**
- **If you are in command at the scene, you need to give orders.**
- **Listen to what's being said by others.**

# Communication

- **When the intervention begins, your introduction is extremely important.**
- **Think to yourself, “If I’ve only got a few minutes to talk to the person in crisis. What would I say?”**
- **Communicate that you are a person, and that you are there to help and not harm them.**

# Control

- **We can't control the person or the actions of the person in crisis, but we can control the environment that surrounds them.**
- **Get the person out of their space, out of their comfortable environment.**
- **Be careful! Do not let the person take control of your environment.**

# Less-Lethal Weapons

- **Whenever “available” it should be part of your plan for intervention, “immediately” available.**
- **Officers need to understand that there must always be a tactical plan when the Less-Lethal option is deployed. (Lethal / Less-Lethal)**
- **Have a plan in the event the Less-Lethal weapon is effective or ineffective.**
- **Once deployed against a subject it may be impossible to de-escalate. (Action causes reaction)**

# Predeath Behaviors

## HYPERVIGILANCE

- **Visual scanning of surroundings.**
- **Hopeless demeanor, ignoring all of the caring emergency workers surrounding them.**
- **Dazed look “thousand yard stare”.**



# Predeath Behaviors

## CHANGE IN RESPIRATORY RATE

- **Detectable both visually and audibly**
- **Easily overlooked by the untrained**
- **This behavior needs to be interrupted immediately**



# Predeath Behaviors

## COUNTING DOWN/UP

- Typical behavior observed in jumpers.
- The countdown leads to the point of release.
- These patterns are learned in early childhood. “Ready, Set, GO!” OR “5-4-3-2-1”.



# CIT - Basic Intervention Rules

- **Slow things down.**
- **Be aware of your setting, environment (personal safety first).**
- **Use proper positioning.**
- **Check for weapons.**

# CIT - Basic Intervention Rules

## Use strategy

- **Reach for small concrete goals.**
- **Meet reasonable demands when possible.**
- **Reassure their safety-continually.**
- **Re-focus his/her attention, visual and audible (focus on you, not others).**
- **Reduce anxiety (control physical symptoms, movements).**

# CIT - Basic Intervention Rules

## Rely on Verbal Interventions Initially

- Use the person's name; introduce yourself. (First Name)
- Be polite in requests and statements.
- Use I statements (I understand)
- Listen to what he/she is saying.

# CIT - Basic Intervention Rules

## Rely on Verbal Interventions Initially

- Tell them what you're going to do.
- Clarify the problem (reframe, reduce to basics).
- Restore problem-solving capacity (provide information, support).



# CIT - Basic Intervention Rules

## Try Not To:

- **Make promises you cannot keep.**
- **Demand obedience, call his/her “bluff”, or get into a power struggle.**
- **Act afraid, angry or laugh inappropriately.**



# 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.**
- **Don't forget to complete C.I.T. Cards on each incident.**