

Impact Weapons/OC Spray

Cleveland Division of Police



Course Date: 2022 In-Service Training Session III

Current Revision Date: June 21, 2022

Course Hours: 2 Hours

Primary Audience: Patrol Officers, Detectives, Supervisors

Module Goal: To familiarize and recertify officers in the usage of an Impact Weapon and OC Spray

REFERENCES

- State of Ohio OPOTA Subject Control Curriculum
- State of Ohio OPOTA Impact Weapon Curriculum
- U.S. Const. amend. IV
- Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386 (1989)
- Cleveland Division of Police Use of Force GPO

COURSE MATERIALS

TEACHING AIDS

_____ Erasable Board/Markers

_____ Easel/Notepads

_____ Lectern/Table

_____ Other:

_____ Student Handouts

Handout #1:

Handout #2:

INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNIQUES

_____ Lecture

_____ Group Discussion

_____ Demonstration

_____ Scenario-based Training

_____ Individual Exercise

_____ Hands-on Techniques

_____ Problem Solving

Safety Protocol

Instructor notes:

1. The instructor shall ensure proper signage is posted at the entrance and exit points of the scenario indicating "police training, do not enter"
2. The safety protocol will be a three-tiered check
 - a. Students will ensure they do not have live weapons (check one)
 - b. Students will ensure other students do not have any live weapons (check two)
 - c. The instructor will ensure all students do not have live weapons on them (check three)

Instructor says:

1. All officers are considered safety officers and everyone is responsible for the safety of the scenario. If you see something dangerous, stop the scenario by informing any instructor/safety officer
2. There will be no physical touching of the role players other than what is immediately necessary for the scenario
3. Scenarios end or are stopped by the whistle or the instructor gives the command of "STOP TRAINING"

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the end of this topic, the student will be able to:

1. Perform weapon retention for OC Spray while in the holster.
2. Perform weapon retention for OC Spray while out of the holster.
3. Perform proper methods to deploy OC Spray.
4. Identify how to decontaminate subjects and yourself.
5. Identify the different Impact Weapon target areas: Pain, Injury, and Deadly Force.
6. Perform weapon retention for the Impact Weapon while in the holster.
7. Perform weapon retention for the Impact Weapon while out of the holster.
8. Perform proper methods to deploy Impact Weapon.
9. Perform the three primary Impact Weapon strikes.

I. LESSON PLAN

I Introduction

A. Instructor

B. Course – Impact Weapons / OC Spray

1. Familiarization course
2. Policy Requirements and Guidance
3. Questions or concerns should be addressed with your direct supervisor and training section immediately

II SPOs

- A. Perform weapon retention for OC Spray while in the holster.
- B. Perform weapon retention for OC Spray while out of the holster.
- C. Perform proper methods to deploy OC Spray.
- D. Identify how to decontaminate subjects and yourself.
- E. Identify the different Impact Weapon target areas: Pain, Injury, and Deadly Force.
- F. Perform weapon retention for the Impact Weapon while in the holster.
- G. Perform weapon retention for the Impact Weapon while out of the holster.
- H. Perform proper methods to deploy Impact Weapon.
- I. Perform the three primary Impact Weapon strikes.

III Policy Requirements and Guidance

A. Use of Force Policy Considerations

1. Consistent with the Division's mission, including the commitment to carry out its duties with a reverence for the sanctity of human life, it is the policy of the Division to use only that force which is necessary, proportional to the level of resistance, and objectively reasonable based on the totality of circumstances confronting an officer. Officers shall also take all reasonable measures to de-escalate an incident and reduce the likelihood or level of force.
2. Officers shall use only the amount of force necessary to achieve a lawful objective
3. All force shall be proportional to the level of the subjects resistance
4. All force shall be objectively reasonable
 - a. Defining Objective Reasonableness
 1. The totality of the circumstances
 - i. Suggests there is no single deciding factor. All things known to and *only* the things known to the officer at the time of the incident are considered.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Facts and circumstances are considered from the officer's perspective at the time of the incident iii. Includes aspects of the officer/subject factors, pre-attack indicators, and the realities of action vs. reaction 2. Officer's perspective on the scene at the time of the incident 5. There are three levels of resistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Passive – Does not comply with commands and is uncooperative but is nonviolent and prevents the officer from placing in custody and taking control b. Active – Takes physical actions to defeat the officer, attempts to place in custody and take control, but not directed towards harming the officer c. Aggressive Physical – Subject poses a threat of harm to officer or others 6. Officers shall not use intermediate weapons on subjects who are passively resisting or to prevent the destruction of evidence 7. Officers shall not use intermediate weapons against small children, elderly, individuals visible frail, women visibly or known to be pregnant, except where deadly force is authorized 8. Officers shall not use on handcuffed subjects unless the subject is displaying aggressive physical resistance and lesser means would be ineffective or have been tried and failed 9. Officers shall report the use of intermediate weapons per GPO 2.01.05 – Use of Force - Reporting B. Tactics and Subject Approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Situational awareness – must know your surroundings 2. Reactionary gap <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Distance from subject b. Barriers between officers and subjects c. Quickest transition 3. Positioning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Displacement b. Contact/cover 4. Officer/Subject Factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Number of officers/subjects – adjust action or force based on the number difference b. Size – provides obvious advantages or disadvantages c. Age – can affect the abilities of the person and provides advantages or disadvantages d. Skill – special knowledge and/or abilities could increase the level of a threat e. Conditioning – goes hand and hand with the size, age, and duration. Uniform and equipment may cause 	<p><i>Use of force GPO-Intermediate weapons 2.01.04 I, A, C, 2</i></p>
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<p>increased physical fatigue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. Injury – shall adjust force level based on injury to the subject or to the officer g. Duration of action – increased duration could increase fatigue or allow for additional resources h. Environmental factors – factors out of officer's control: weather conditions, time of day, terrain, noise, etc. i. Environmental factors – Factors within an officers control: barriers, distance, angles, etc. j. Known violent history – past behavior of the subject known to the officer may require adjusting tactics and techniques to gain compliance <p>5. Pre-attack indicators – non-verbal indications that may show the subject's intentions of resistance/fleeing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Non-compliance with orders b. Presence of a weapon c. Trying to hide their hands d. Target glancing e. Eye contact f. Bladed/fighting stance g. Flanking h. Abnormal breathing i. Posturing j. Nervous movement k. Body grooming, such as stretching the neck, rolling shoulders, and cracking knuckles <p>6. Action vs. Reaction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. This principle is linked to the officer/subject factors and pre-attack indicators b. Related to "split second" decisions c. Officers often forced into a reactive mode d. Responding to the threat, not the action e. Space and barriers gives an officer more reactionary time <p>C. ASP Baton/Impact Weapons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Officers are authorized to deploy the ASP baton <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Where there are grounds for an arrest or detention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the subject is actively or aggressively physically resisting 2. where such force is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional to protect the officer, subject, or another party from immediate physical harm b. AND a lesser means would be ineffective 2. Each strike by an ASP shall be considered a separate use of force and be objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional 3. Preferred target areas are the arms, legs, and torso 4. The use of riot batons is authorized ONLY during field force deployments 	
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Officers are prohibited from using the ASP Baton/Riot Baton/Impact weapon <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. To intentionally target sensitive tissue areas, such as the head, neck, spine, or genitalia b. Head or neck strikes constitute deadly force c. Impact weapons other than ASP or in field force deployments, the riot baton, are prohibited – unless extreme circumstances require their use to gain compliance from aggressively resistant subjects 6. Head strikes are prohibited with hard objects except where deadly force is justified 7. Shall not use a firearm as an impact weapon due to the possibility of an unintentional discharge 8. Officers SHALL request EMS after striking a subject to the head, neck, spine, or genitalia with an ASP or any other impact weapon for examination 9. Members are reminded of the Duty to Provide Medical Attention GPO 2.01.03 10. Expandable Baton Nomenclature <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tip b. Endcap c. Handle d. Middle shaft e. End shaft f. Retention clip 11. Pyramid Base Concept <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wide Base – Feet wider than shoulders b. Deep Base – Toes of weapon side foot behind the other heel c. Head Over Center – Head stable over your centerline d. Low Center – Knee bent in an athletic stance 12. Baton Strike Target Areas <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Open and close mode strike areas <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Major muscle groups 2. Avoid head, neck, spine, or genitalia b. Baton Push, Pull, and Lift Pressure Techniques D. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Officers are authorized to deploy OC spray <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Where there are grounds for an arrest or detention <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the subject is actively or aggressively physically resisting 2. where such force is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional to protect the officer, subject, or another party from immediate physical harm b. AND a lesser means would be ineffective 	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. For crowd dispersal or protection and other means would be more intrusive or less effective 2. Officers shall be aware of positional asphyxia and shall use restraint techniques that do not impair the subject's respiration following an OC application 3. Shall be aware of the risks of using OC in confined or enclosed areas 4. Direct OC at the specific subject(s) posing a threat and minimize exposure to non-targeted subjects or parties 5. Officers shall not use OC Spray on subjects with known respiratory conditions unless it is an extreme and articulable situation 6. Consider each one-second application a separate use of force that shall be justified and reported as objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional 7. Discontinue use if the subject does not comply after two one-second bursts that successfully contact the target(s) 8. It can be used on a dangerous animal to deter an attack or prevent injury to persons present 9. OC Spray Active Ingredient <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Capsicum: A resin Extracted from finely ground, dried chili peppers of the botanical group capsicum and then incorporated into the oil. 10. OC Spray Solvent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Isopropyl Alcohol: Evaporates quickly and lets the capsicum almost immediately initiate its inflammatory process. b. Oleoresin Capsicum: an inflammatory agent which acts upon mucous membranes affecting the eyes, nose, and throat. 11. Awareness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Know where you are and what your task is at all times b. Pay attention to the direction the wind is blowing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full Value Wind – blowing straight at your face 2. Half Value Wind – blows at an angle 3. No Value Wind – gust that cut left-right / right-left 12. Physiological Effects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Eyes will tear and dilate b. Eyelids will twitch spastically or close altogether c. Temporary blindness or blurriness d. Persons may feel disoriented e. Knees may buckle and cause the person to lose balance f. Respiration might be erratic and shallow g. A burning sensation to the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, and skin h. Skin color could change from a slight discoloration to a 	<p>Use of Force- Intermediate Weapons GPO 2.01.04, III,A,2</p>
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<p>bright red, depending on the complexion of the person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. OC can leave a yellowish residue on the subject's skin and clothing <p>13. Lengths / Effects of OC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Short term b. Effects on the eyes usually disappear within 2 to 15 minutes c. Respiratory system effects generally return to normal within 2 to 30 minutes d. The burning sensation and reddening of the shin should disappear within 2 to 40 minutes <p>14. Medical attention After the use of OC Spray</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. As soon as practical, but no later than 20 minutes after establishing control of the scene, the officer will make reasonable efforts to relieve the subject's OC Spray discomfort by washing the subject's eyes with cool water and removing the subject as soon as possible remove subject from them exposed area and provide fresh air. b. Officers shall request EMS for the following circumstances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Symptoms other than mild last beyond 45 minutes 2. Mild symptoms include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Bloodshot, watery eyes ii. Sneezing 3. Severe symptoms include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The subject has difficulty breathing ii. The lose consciousness 4. Request EMS in any of the following instances: 5. Subject indicates they have a pre-existing condition aggravated by chemical spray 6. Officer believes that the subject needs medical attention regardless of whether the subject requests it or not 7. If used on a child, elderly, pregnant, physically disabled, or mentally ill subject <p>E. Refer to Safety Check</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safety Concerns and checks for Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. No live weapons or ammunition b. No hazardous jewelry c. Training equipment d. Safe control of room e. Everyone is a safety officer f. Take time to warm up/stretch g. Be a good training partner <p>F. Any Questions</p>	<p>Intermediate Weapons GPO 2.01.04 3, C, 1</p>
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IV Practical Application for Impact Weapon and OC Spray Training

A. Skills and Drills

1. All Impact Weapon Drills will be done from the standing, kneeling and ground if student is able.
2. All Impact Weapon Drills will be done with 5 reps
3. OC Spray drills will be done with inert training spray
4. OC Spray target drills will be sprayed for 5 reps
5. Provide time for subject to comply
6. Reassess situation

B. Impact weapons drills

1. In holster defensive drills
 - a. Re-establish reactionary gap
 - b. Down blocks to outside angle tactical L
 - c. Hands on outside angle wrist lock to outside angle tactical "L"
2. Out of holster defensive drills
 - a. Thumb side circle stripe away
 - b. Wheel break
3. Draw to defensive posture ready position and re-holster
4. Close mode strikes
 - a. Weapon strike
 - b. Reaction strike
 - c. Clearing strike
5. Opening and closing the impact weapon
 - a. To the sky
 - b. To the ground
 - c. Emergency
 - d. Combat close
6. Open mode strikes
 - a. Weapon strike
 - b. Reaction strike
 - c. Clearing strike
7. Transition to firearm drill
 - a. If presented with deadly force, transition to one handed shooting method

C. OC Spray drills

1. In holster defensive drills
 - a. Re-establish reactionary gap
 - b. Down blocks to outside angle tactical L
 - c. Hands on outside angle wrist lock to outside angle tactical L
2. Draw to defensive posture ready position and re-holster
3. Deploying OC Spray
 - a. Target the eyebrow area
 - b. Keep OC canister level

<ul style="list-style-type: none">c. Press down on the deployment leverd. Paint the eyebrow area with one-second blaste. Reassess and holster <p>D. Closing the Class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer any final questions2. Check on students' wellbeing3. Dismiss class	
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