

DJO • RUBY A RAINAULT • ROBERT A WA
OMAS D CATCHINGS • CRAIG S HERBER
UCKMAN • LUKE T HOFFMAN • WILLIAM



The first known line-of-duty death occurred in 1792, when New York's Deputy Sheriff Issac Smith was shot and killed. Since then, over 18,600 officers have died while performing their duties. New York City has lost more officers than any other department, with more than 690 deaths. The state with the highest number of police deaths is California, with more than 1,200. Vermont has the fewest deaths, with 19.



TRIBUTE

Officers Killed In The Line of Duty By Gunfire



Deputy Steve Cox

King County S.O.

Steve, a 9 year veteran, was shot and killed during a struggle with a armed murder suspect inside a home.

Commissioned 1997

E.O.W. December 2, 2006



Deputy Saul Gallegos

Chelan County S.O.

Saul conducted a traffic stop on a motorist who possessed a suspended license.

A short time later, a citizen used Deputy Gallegos' radio to report that an officer had been shot.

Commissioned 1995

E.O.W. June 26, 2003



Dep. Anne Marie Jackson



Skagit County S.O.

Anne responded to a disturbance call alone.

When she failed to report her status, others responded and found her mortally wounded.

Commissioned 2002

E.O.W. September 2, 2008

Deputy Jerry Ortiz

**Los Angeles County
Sheriff's Department**

**Jerry was ambushed
when he conducted an
investigation at a
residence which had
reported "shots-
heard."**

**He is survived by his
wife and two sons.**

**Commissioned 1990
E.O.W. June 24, 2005**



Deputy Wallace Davis



Clallam County S.O.

Davis was shot and killed after responding to a DV by himself. Deputy Davis was shot once in the face as he approached the porch of the residence.

Commissioned in 1979

E.O.W. August 5, 2000

Trooper Linda C. Huff



Idaho State Police

Trooper Huff was walking to her car from the patrol office. An assailant ambushed the officer, shooting her 10 times.

**Commissioned 1984
E.O.W. June 17, 1998**

Deputy Joel Wahlenmaier



Fresno County S.D. CA

Joel was fatally shot as he assisted Fire Marshals serving an arrest warrant on a suspected arsonist in a mobile home park.

He is survived by his wife and two children.

Commissioned 1998

E.O.W. February 25, 2010

Officer Patrick M. Maher



Federal Way P. D.

Maher was shot and killed when he attempted to stop a fight between two brothers. When Officer Maher intervened, one of the men gained control of Maher's weapon and shot him in the abdomen.

Commissioned 1995
E.O.W. August 2, 2003

Deputy Bradley J. Riches



Orange County Sheriff's
Dept. CA

Deputy Riches was killed
while driving on routine
patrol through a 7 Eleven
parking lot. Several AK-47
rounds were fired from a
robber inside the store.

Comm. August 24, 1990

E.O.W. June 12, 1999

Sergeant Lee S. Newbill



Moscow P.D., ID

Sgt. Newbill was ambushed and fatally shot as he rushed to the Latah County courthouse on a shots-fired call.

Commissioned 2001

E.O.W. May 20, 2007

Sergeant Mark Dunakin



Oakland P.D. CA

Sgt. Mark Dunakin and Officer John Hege pulled over a Buick sedan for an equipment violation. A wanted felon exited the vehicle and opened fire on Hege and Dunakin, striking both.

Sgt. Dunakin is survived by his wife and their three children .

Comm. July 31, 1993

E.O.W. March 21, 2009

Off's Greg Richards, Mark Renniger Ronald Owens, & Tina Griswold



Lakewood P.D.

Veteran officers were meeting at a coffee shop before their shift when a gunman entered and executed the four as they sat in a nearby booth.

E.O.W. November 29, 2009

Deputy Kent Mundell



Pierce County S.O.

Shot and killed by an assailant during a DV investigation. The suspect walked up to the 2nd floor landing at a residence where he opened fire.

He is survived by his wife and two children.

**Commissioned in 1999
E.O.W. December 28, 2009**

*One person picks up a gun
to rob and kill; one picks
up a gun to protect and
serve*

*I never dreamed it would be me
And with heavy heart and bended
knee*

*I ask for here and all the past
Dear God, let my name be the
last*

MAY THEY
REST IN
PEACE

WEAPONS SAFETY

FOUR BASIC SAFETY RULES

- ✦ **Treat all firearms as loaded**
- ✦ **Never allow muzzle to cover anything you are not willing to destroy**
- ✦ **Keep finger off trigger until ready to shoot**
- ✦ **Be sure of your target and background**

GOAL: Improve decision making skills related to Use of Force

OBJECTIVES

- ★ Increase ***awareness*** in current law and departmental policy
- ★ Increase ***proficiency*** in selection of appropriate force options
- ★ Improve ***skills*** in tactics and force options by utilization of simulator

OFFICER SAFETY

- ★ The following was obtained from the F.B.I. report on “Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted”
- ★ Statistics from 1999-2008
- ★ 586 officers murdered
- ★ 561 of these murdered with firearms

CIRCUMSTANCES

- ★ Disturbance calls =103, (DV's =61)
- ★ Arrest situations = 211
- ★ Investigating suspicious persons/circs =106
- ★ Traffic stops = 101
- ★ Mentally deranged =8
- ★ Ambush = Handling transporting = 89

DISTANCE

★ 0-5 feet	=	303 officers
★ 6-10 feet	=	121 officers
★ 11-20 feet	=	70 officers
★ 21-50 feet	=	52 officers
★ over 50 feet	=	49 officers

WEAPONS

- ★ 57 officers killed with their own weapon
- ★ 158 officers fired their own weapon
- ★ 113 officers had their weapon stolen
- ★ Wound Location
 - ★ 202 were front head shots
 - ★ 231 were front torso shots

WEAPON TYPE

★ Handgun = 480 (9mm, .38 cal)

★ Rifle = 112 (7.62 x 39mm)

★ Shotgun = 34

★ Knife = 12

★ Personal = 6

weapons

PEACE OFFICER AND AGENCY LIABILITY(federal)

- ★ **Title 18, USC Section 242 (criminal)**
 - ★ **Peace officers are prohibited from depriving citizens of their rights under the color of the law**
 - ★ **If death results, officers may be punishable by life imprisonment**
- ★ **Title 42, USC Section 1983 (civil)**
 - ★ **Peace officers are prohibited from depriving citizens of their rights under the color of authority**

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE BY A P.O. – RCW 9A.16.040

- ★ In obedience to the judgment of a competent court**
- ★ When necessarily committed in overcoming actual resistance to the execution of some legal process, or in the discharge of any other legal duty**
- ★ When necessarily committed in retaking felons who have been rescued or have escaped, or when necessarily committed in arresting persons charged with felony and who are fleeing from justice or resisting such arrest**

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE, ANY PERSON – RCW 9A.16.050

- ★ When committed in defense of the slayer, or any other person in his/her company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend that person about to do great personal injury to another
- ★ And when committed when the person is in imminent danger, OR
- ★ When committed in the resistance of the attempt to commit a felony upon a person in their home

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE

SUFFICIENCY OF FEAR

- ✦ Bare fear not sufficient to justify
- ✦ Must be sufficient to excite the fears of a reasonable person
- ✦ Party killing must have acted under the influence of such fears alone

HOME SAFETY

- ✦ You may be prosecuted if a child injures or kills with your firearm
- ✦ Firearms and ammunition should be kept separate and secured away from children's access

ARREST AUTHORITY, FORCE PERMISSABLE, RCW10.31.050

- ✦ Arrest under probable cause**
- ✦ After announcement of intent to arrest**
- ✦ Suspect flees or forcibly resists**
- ✦ Officer may use all necessary means to effect the arrest**

METHOD OF MAKING ARREST

AMOUNT OF RESTRAINT

- ★ Submission to custody**
- ★ Arrestee subject to amount of restraint as is reasonable for his arrest and detention**

REASONABLE FORCE

- ✦ A peace officer may use reasonable force to arrest, prevent escape, or overcome resistance of any person he believes has committed a public offense
- ✦ A peace officer need not retreat or desist because suspect resists or threatens to resist
- ✦ Officer is not deemed an aggressor
- ✦ Officer does not lose right of self defense by using reasonable force

REASONABLE FORCE *CASE LAW*

- ★ **Deadly force - Tennessee v. Garner**
- ★ **Reasonable force - Graham v. Conner**
- ★ **More restrictive policy - Long Beach POA v. Long Beach**
- ★ **Violating agency policy - Peterson v. Long Beach**
- ★ **Level of Force - Forrester v. San Diego**

TENNESSEE v. GARNER

Use of Deadly Force

- ★ Life-threatening Felony/Crime of Violence
 - ★ Threatens an officer with a weapon or is believed to be armed
 - ★ Committed a crime involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical harm
- ★ Life-threatening Escape
 - ★ Poses significant threat to officers or others if allowed to escape
- ★ Lethal Force MAY be used
 - ★ If reasonably necessary to prevent escape
- ★ Where feasible, a warning should be given
 - ★ Halt-Police! Stop or I'll shoot!

REASONABLE FORCE

Graham v. Conner

- ★ Judged from the *perspective of a reasonable officer*
- ★ Examined through the eyes of the officer on the scene *at the time the force was applied*
- ★ Based on the facts and circumstances confronting the officer *without regard to the officer's underlying intent or motivation*
- ★ Based on the knowledge that the officer *acted properly under the established law at the time*

REASONABLE FORCE

Graham v. Conner

The Graham Inquiry of Reasonableness
(evaluation factors for the use of force)

- 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

REASONABLE FORCE

Graham v. Conner

- ✦ All determinations of unreasonable force must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgements
- ✦ In circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving
- ✦ About the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation

AGENCY POLICY

LBPOA v. Long Beach

Peterson v. LB

*MUST CONFORM TO POLICY NO MATTER
WHAT STATE LAW SAYS*

- ★ Common issues policies deal with
 - ✱ Defense of self & others against death or GBI
 - ✱ Use of warning shots
 - ✱ Shooting at
 - Non-violent fleeing felons
 - juveniles
 - moving vehicles
 - ✱ Shooting from moving vehicles

FORRESTER v. SAN DIEGO

Level of Force (9th Circ. 1994)

- ★ Based on the Graham inquiry of reasonableness
- ★ Not simply whether the force was necessary to accomplish a legitimate police objective
- ★ Was the force used reasonable in light of all the relevant circumstances
- ★ Least-intrusive/minimal v. Reasonable

AGENCY POLICY

- ✦ **Generic overview of policies - each officer must be familiar with their own policy**
- ✦ **Force Options Defined**
 - ✦ **Choices available to an officer concerning methods of force available as identified in each agency's policy documentation**

TACTICAL OVERVIEW

☀ Awareness

- ☀ Familiar with equipment
- ☀ Accuracy (Target acquisition, center mass)
- ☀ Avenue of escape-familiar with surroundings
- ☀ Movement
- ☀ Cover (generally stops bullets)
- ☀ Concealment (Hides officer's position)
- ☀ Distance to enhance tactical advantage
(Distance equals time)

☀ Communicate

- ☀ With suspect/subject
- ☀ Fellow officers and dispatch

FORCE OPTIONS

- ✦ **Uniform Presence**
- ✦ **Verbal**
- ✦ **Chemical Agents**
- ✦ **Hands/Control Holds**
- ✦ **Impact Weapons**
- ✦ **Electronic Weapons**
- ✦ **Less Lethal Force**
- ✦ **Lethal Force**

MISSION OF THE PISTOL

- ✦ The pistol is a defensive weapon system
- ✦ For use upon sudden surprise of a deadly threat
- ✦ For close range encounters
- ✦ Portable and readily accessible
- ✦ Provides for rapid and immediate use

Components to Officer Survival

- ✦ Mental
- ✦ Physical
- ✦ Mechanical

MENTAL

- ✦ Know your department policy
- ✦ Know the legal justifications
- ✦ Understand the moral issues
- ✦ Pre-set your mind to the use of good tactics
- ✦ Train the mind through hypothetical situations

PHYSICAL

- ✦ Allows you to cope with adrenaline more effectively
- ✦ Affected less by shock
- ✦ Faster recovery from injury
- ✦ Can think more clearly under stress
- ✦ Sustain longer periods of intense physical activity

MECHANICAL

- ✦ Includes all aspects of weapon manipulation
- ✦ Loading, unloading, presentation
- ✦ Speed and tactical reloads
- ✦ Malfunctions
- ✦ Use of a Flashlight
- ✦ Should be able to employ your tools rapidly and effectively

COLOR CODE

- ✦ Colonel Jeff Cooper
- ✦ Allows an officer to check their mental state
- ✦ A method to ensure an officer is in the right frame of mind for a given situation
- ✦ Reduces lag time

WHITE

- ✱ A normal, non-combative state
- ✱ Do not expect trouble
- ✱ Feel perfectly safe
- ✱ If attacked will be completely surprised
- ✱ In your home etc.

YELLOW

- ✱ A state of relaxed alertness
- ✱ Assumed whenever you carry a firearm
- ✱ Do not expect a specific hostile act but are aware it may happen
- ✱ Can maintain indefinitely

ORANGE

- ✱ **A fight is likely**
- ✱ **Tactical plan in mind a state of alarm**
- ✱ **Reason to believe something will happen**
- ✱ **Total focus on the situation at hand**
- ✱ **Cannot maintain for long periods**
- ✱ **Cannot be surprised while in this state**

RED

- ✱ **Is defensive combat**
- ✱ **All systems are go**
- ✱ **If you are faced with a deadly threat you shoot**
- ✱ **An officer enters a tactical situation in orange, then shifts to red when the threat is eliminated, then back to orange**

COMBAT SHOOTING

SPEED

- ✦ Developed through muscle memory
- ✦ Shooting skills are highly perishable
- ✦ Skill is attained and then maintained through correct practice
- ✦ No wasted motion, no mistakes

POWER

- ✦ Caliber
- ✦ The larger the hole the greater the potential for damage
- ✦ Pistol ammunition is inherently weak
- ✦ Multiple hits may be required
- ✦ Shoot the threat, as long as it's a threat until it stops or goes away

ACCURACY

- ✦ Be sure of your target and background
- ✦ You are responsible for every round fired
- ✦ You can't miss fast enough to catch up
- ✦ Hits count, misses don't
- ✦ Shoot as fast as possible, **carefully**

THE END