

Use of Force

300.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines on the reasonable use of force. While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of reasonable force to be applied in any situation, every member of this department is expected to use these guidelines to make such decisions in a professional, impartial and reasonable manner. NPD Officers' use of force decisions and options shall be based on the procedures and tactics from both the Wisconsin Department of Justice Bureau of Training Standards Defense and Arrest Tactics (DAAT) program and other advanced standing techniques from the Krav Maga Worldwide Force Training Division System.

300.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Deadly force - The intentional use of a firearm or other instrument that creates a high probability of death or great bodily harm.

De-escalation - An officer's use of time, distance and relative positioning in combination with Professional Communication Skills to attempt to stabilize a situation and reduce the immediacy of threat posed by an individual.

Force - The application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents or weapons to another person. It is not a use of force when a person allows him/herself to be searched, escorted, handcuffed or restrained.

Serious Physical Injury - Bodily injury that causes a laceration that requires stitches, staples, or a tissue adhesive (in lieu of stitches); any fracture of a bone; a broken nose; a burn; a petechia; a temporary loss of consciousness, sight or hearing; a concussion; or a loss or fracture of a tooth.

Line Duty Assignment - A duty assignment that places the officer into contact with the general public in a manner which would likely, through the course of that assignment, likely result in law enforcement action, e.g. Patrol and Active Investigative assignments.

Imminent Threat - An impending likelihood of trouble; in this context, "Imminent Threat" of death or great bodily harm to you or another is a justification for the use of deadly force.

Totality of the circumstances - All facts and circumstances known to the officer at the time, taken as a whole, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of force.

[See attachment: DAAT Manual Glossary of Terms.pdf](#)

300.2 POLICY

The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

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Officers must have an understanding of, and true appreciation for, their authority and limitations. This is especially true with respect to overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of law enforcement duties.

The Neenah Police Department recognizes and respects the value of all human life and dignity without prejudice to anyone. Vesting officers with the authority to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires monitoring, evaluation, and a careful balancing of all interests.

300.2.1 DUTY TO INTERCEDE AND REPORT

Any officer present and observing another law enforcement officer or a member using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force.

Any officer who observes another law enforcement officer or a member use force that is potentially beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances should report these observations to a supervisor as soon as feasible.

300.2.2 PERSPECTIVE

When observing or reporting force used by a law enforcement officer, each officer should take into account the totality of the circumstances and the possibility that other law enforcement officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by the subject.

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Officers shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

The reasonableness of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at the time of the incident. Any evaluation of reasonableness must allow for the fact that officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force that reasonably appears necessary in a particular situation, with limited information and in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving.

Given that no policy can realistically predict every possible situation an officer might encounter, officers are entrusted to use well-reasoned discretion in determining the appropriate use of force in each incident.

It is also recognized that circumstances may arise in which officers reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the tools, weapons or methods provided by this department. Officers may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding conditions that they are confronting. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised device or method must nonetheless be reasonable and utilized only to the degree that reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

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While the ultimate objective of every law enforcement encounter is to avoid or minimize injury, nothing in this policy requires an officer to retreat or be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

300.3.1 USE OF FORCE TO EFFECT AN ARREST

A law enforcement officer may use reasonable force to arrest a person or execute a warrant. Additionally, a law enforcement officer making a lawful arrest may command the aid of any person, and such person shall have the same power as that of the law enforcement officer (Wis. Stat. § 968.07; Wis. Stat. 968.14).

300.3.2 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration, as time and circumstances permit. These factors include but are not limited to:

- (a) Immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others.
- (b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time.
- (c) Officer/subject factors (e.g., age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of officers available vs. subjects).
- (d) The effects of suspected drug or alcohol use.
- (e) The individual's mental state or capacity.
- (f) The individual's ability to understand and comply with officer commands.
- (g) Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.
- (h) The degree to which the individual has been effectively restrained and his/her ability to resist despite being restrained.
- (i) The availability of other reasonable and feasible options and their possible effectiveness.
- (j) Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.
- (k) Training and experience of the officer.
- (l) Potential for injury to officers, suspects, and others.
- (m) Whether the individual appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight, or is attacking the officer.
- (n) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.
- (o) The apparent need for immediate control of the individual or a prompt resolution of the situation.
- (p) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others.
- (q) Prior contacts with the individual or awareness of any propensity for violence.

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- (r) Any other exigent circumstances.

300.3.3 CONTROL ALTERNATIVES & PROTECTIVE ALTERNATIVES

Control Alternatives: Control alternatives can be used to overcome passive resistance, active resistance, or their threats. These include:

- Escort Holds
- Compliance Holds
- Control Devices
- Passive Countermeasures

Protective Alternatives : Protective alternatives can be used to overcome continued resistance, assaultive behavior, or their threats. These include:

- Active Countermeasures
- Incapacitating Techniques
- Intermediate Weapons

300.3.4 ALTERNATIVE TACTICS - DE-ESCALATION

When circumstances reasonably permit, officers should use non-violent strategies and techniques to decrease the intensity of a situation, improve decision-making, improve communication, reduce the need for force, and increase voluntary compliance (e.g., summoning additional resources, formulating a plan, attempting verbal persuasion).

300.3.5 CHOKE HOLD

The use of a choke hold, which is the intentional and prolonged application of force to the throat or windpipe, is limited to circumstances where deadly force is authorized and if applied, is subject to the same guidelines and requirements as a carotid control hold (Wis. Stat. § 66.0511).

300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

Deadly Force Justification: Behavior which has caused or imminently threatens to cause death or great bodily harm to you or another person or persons.

Use of deadly force is justified in the following circumstances:

- (a) An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes would be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
- (b) An officer may use deadly force to stop a fleeing subject when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed, or intends to commit, a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death, and the officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent risk of serious bodily injury or death to any other person if the subject is not immediately apprehended. Under such circumstances, a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force, where feasible.

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Imminent Threat Criteria: Weapon, Intent, & Delivery System.

Imminent does not mean immediate or instantaneous. An imminent danger may exist even if the suspect is not at that very moment pointing a weapon at someone. For example, an imminent danger may exist if an officer reasonably believes any of the following:

1. The person is capable of causing death or serious bodily injury (DELIVERY SYSTEM).
2. It is reasonable to believe the person intends to use it against the officer or another (INTENT).
3. The person has a weapon, or is attempting to access one (WEAPON).

A person is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death without a weapon and if it is reasonable to believe the person intends to do so, deadly force would be justified as well.

300.4.1 SHOOTING AT OR FROM MOVING VEHICLES

Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle are rarely effective. Officers should move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants. An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others.

Officers should not shoot at any part of a vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle, except under extreme circumstances where stopping the vehicle is necessary to protect life.

300.4.2 TARGET SPECIFIC DIRECTED FIRE

Target Specific Directed Fire is an application of deadly force that is authorized in certain limited situations. It is purposeful, controlled, sustained fire directed at a perpetrator who has caused or imminently threatens to cause death or great bodily harm to officers or others, but whom the officer may not be able to clearly observe. The purpose of target-specific directed fire is to stop the threat when no other reasonable course of action would allow officers to perform a rescue, escape from danger, or otherwise prevent death or great bodily harm.

300.5 REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

Any use of force by a member of this department, equal to or greater than Compliance Holds as listed in Wisconsin's LESB standard Intervention Options, shall be documented promptly, completely and accurately in an IAPro Use of Force report. The officer should articulate the factors perceived and why he/she believed the use of force was reasonable under the circumstances. To collect data for purposes of training, resource allocation, analysis and related purposes, the Department may require the completion of additional report forms, as specified in department policy, procedure or law.

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300.5.1 NOTIFICATION TO SUPERVISORS

Supervisory notification shall be made as soon as practicable following any application of force.

300.5.2 REPORTING TO WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Statistical data regarding all qualifying use of force incidents is to be reported to the Wisconsin Department of Justice as required by Wis. Stat. § 165.845. For the purposes of this section, a qualifying use of force incident means any incident (Wis. Stat. § 165.845):

- (a) Involving the discharge of a firearm by an officer at or in the direction of a civilian.
- (b) Involving the discharge of a firearm by a civilian at or in the direction of an officer.
- (c) Involving any action taken by an officer in response to an act of resistance that results in great bodily harm or death (Wis. Stat. § 939.22).
- (d) Involving an act of resistance taken by a civilian against an officer that results in great bodily harm or death.

300.6 MEDICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Once it is reasonably safe to do so, medical assistance shall be obtained for any person who exhibits signs of physical distress, has sustained visible injury, expresses a complaint of injury or continuing pain, or was rendered unconscious. Any individual exhibiting signs of physical distress after an encounter should be continuously monitored until he/she can be medically assessed. Individuals should not be placed on their stomachs for an extended period, as this could impair their ability to breathe.

Based upon the officer's initial assessment of the nature and extent of the individual's injuries, medical assistance may consist of examination by an emergency medical services provider or medical personnel at a hospital or jail. If any such individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal shall be fully documented in related reports and, whenever practicable, should be witnessed by another officer and/or medical personnel. If a recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included in the recording, if possible.

The on-scene supervisor or, if the on-scene supervisor is not available, the primary handling officer shall ensure that any person providing medical care or receiving custody of a person following any use of force is informed that the person was subjected to force. This notification shall include a description of the force used and any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

Individuals who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics, and imperviousness to pain (sometimes called "excited delirium"), or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple officers to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death. Calls involving these persons should be considered medical emergencies. Officers who reasonably suspect a medical emergency should request medical assistance as soon as practicable and have medical personnel stage away.

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See the Medical Aid and Response Policy for additional guidelines.

300.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor should respond to all incidents involving a use of force by officers, if reasonably available. When a supervisor is able to respond to an incident in which there has been a reported application of force, the supervisor is expected to:

- (a) Obtain the basic facts from the involved officers. Absent an allegation of misconduct or excessive force, this will be considered a routine contact in the normal course of duties.
- (b) Ensure that any injured parties are examined and treated.
- (c) When possible, separately obtain a recorded interview with the individual upon whom force was applied. If this interview is conducted without the individual having voluntarily waived his/her *Miranda* rights, the following shall apply:
 - 1. The content of the interview should not be summarized or included in any related criminal charges.
 - 2. The fact that a recorded interview was conducted should be documented in a property or other report.
 - 3. The recording of the interview should be distinctly marked for retention until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
- (d) Once any initial medical assessment has been completed or first aid has been rendered, ensure that photographs have been taken of any areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain, as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas.
 - 1. These photographs should be retained until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
- (e) Identify any witnesses not already included in related reports.
- (f) Review and approve all related reports.
- (g) Determine if there is any indication that the individual may pursue civil litigation.
 - 1. If there is an indication of potential civil litigation, the supervisor should complete and route a notification of a potential claim through the appropriate channels.
- (h) Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incident and initiate an administrative investigation if there is a question of policy noncompliance or if for any reason further investigation may be appropriate.

In the event that a supervisor is unable to respond to the scene of an incident involving the reported application of force, the supervisor is still expected to complete as many of the above items as circumstances permit.

300.7.1 SHIFT COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITY

The Shift Commander shall review each use of force by any personnel within his/her command to ensure compliance with this policy and to address any training issues.

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300.7.2 POST USE-OF-FORCE REMOVAL FROM DUTY

1. An officer, who's actions or use of force result in serious physical injury, should be reassigned from his/her line duty assignment pending administrative review of the incident.
 - (a) For any critical incident resulting in death or great bodily harm to another, refer to the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths policy.
2. Department members assigned to administrative duty shall be assigned to office duties. The member(s) shall be prohibited from public contact in an official capacity that places the member(s) in a position that would likely result in law enforcement action.
3. Any department member placed on administrative duty or reassigned under this section shall adhere to the Code of Conduct and standard operating procedures.

A post use-of-force removal from duty is not disciplinary in nature and does not infer any impropriety of conduct by the involved officer.

300.8 POLICY AVAILABILITY

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should ensure that this policy (Wis. Stat. § 66.0511):

- (a) Is made available free of charge within three business days of the request.
- (b) Is publicly available on the department website and updated promptly upon amendment.

300.9 TRAINING

Officers will receive periodic training on this policy and demonstrate their knowledge and understanding.

Subject to available resources, officers should receive periodic training on:

- (a) Guidelines regarding vulnerable populations, including but not limited to children, elderly, pregnant persons, and individuals with physical, mental, or intellectual disabilities.
- (b) De-escalation tactics, including alternatives to force.

300.10 ANNUAL USE-OF-FORCE ANALYSIS

NPD Administration will conduct a documented annual analysis of use-of-force incidents to identify trends that could reveal the need for training, equipment, or policy modifications.

Attachments

DAAT Manual Glossary of Terms.pdf

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY

ABS: Anti-lock braking system, computer-controlled braking system that prevents wheel lockup regardless of pedal pressure.

ACCELERATION: The rate of increased velocity with respect to time.

ACTION TIME: The period it takes the action to cycle through all the acts necessary to fire one round.

ACTION: The assembly of functional moving parts which makes the operation of a firearm possible; the mechanism used in the act of loading, firing, and unloading a firearm.

ACTIVE LISTENING: Using an effective method of hearing what people say in an attentive manner that uses both nonverbal and verbal behavior, and asking additional questions for clarification or more detail.

ACTIVE RESISTANCE: Behavior which physically counteracts an officer's control efforts and which creates a risk of bodily harm to the officer, subject, and/or other persons.

ADVERSARY: A person that opposes or attacks; in this context, a subject who is placing you in danger of great bodily injury or death by his or her actions.

APEX: The most critical part of a turn. It is the point on the inside of the turn at which a car finishes the entry phase and begins the exit phase. The car must be as balanced as possible and accelerating toward the exit point (see) when it "clips" the apex.

APPROACH CONTACT: A vehicle contact in which the officer approaches the driver of the subject vehicle.

ARBITRATION: A dispute resolution strategy (REACT) used with one non-compliant individual.

ARMORER: A person who has received special training, usually from a firearm manufacturer, to clean and maintain firearms according to factory specifications.

ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR: *Direct actions or conduct that generates bodily harm.*

ATMOSPHERE: Perception and environment surrounding the communication model.

ATTENDING SKILLS: A component of active listening that uses nonverbal communication to demonstrate attention to what people say.

AUDITORY EXCLUSION: A kind of stress-induced deafness that may occur as part of the fight or flight response to danger.

B.A.C.: Blood Alcohol Concentration

BALANCED HAND POSITION: A wide grip on the steering wheel, with hands approximately at the 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock position.

BACK STRAP: The rear metal portion of a handgun grip.

BANKED PAVEMENT: One side of the roadway is elevated, banked, or higher than the opposite side; normally exists on a curve.

BARREL BUSHING: The bushing in the front of the slide of an automatic pistol that holds the muzzle end of the barrel in place. (Note: Not all auto pistols have separate barrel bushings.)

BARREL: That part of a firearm through which the projectile is fired; a cylinder that also imparts spin on the projectile in flight by means of rifling in order to give it stability and direction.

BARRIERS: Barriers are obstacles to effective communication that can be physical, officer-generated, or interpersonal.

BASIC CONTACT: A model for law enforcement contacts with citizens.

BATON: A police impact weapon used to impede an adversary by striking parts of the body. Conventional batons are made of wood or plastic; expanding batons are constructed of a series of telescoping metal shafts.

BODY CHECK: A physical inspection for possible injury.

BRACKETING: The physical positioning of the contact officer and cover officer with respect to the subject and the situation.

BRAKE FADE: The loss of braking efficiency, normally due to heat buildup resulting from excessive use.

BRAKE LOCKUP: The application of brakes to the point that the wheels can no longer rotate.

BRAKING DISTANCE: The distance from application of brakes to slowing or stopping a vehicle.

BRAKING, THRESHOLD: The brakes are pressed firmly to a point just before lockup and held at that point, and the wheels never lose their rolling friction.

BREACHING: Forcing entry into a building.

BREATH CONTROL: To exercise proper control of the breath during the aiming and firing process, in such a manner as to minimize disturbance of sight alignment and sight picture. Breath control is important in precision shooting at long range, but is not a factor in close-range combat shooting.

BUCKSHOT: A type of shotgun load containing multiple round lead or steel projectiles that are launched simultaneously out of the barrel in a group called a "pattern."

BULLET: General term used to describe the projectile fired by a firearm.

CALIBER: The diameter of a projectile, such as a bullet; the diameter of the bore of a gun barrel. Caliber can be expressed in hundredths of an inch (.38) or in millimeters (9mm).

CANT: Tilting a pistol slightly off vertical, used to increase stability in unsupported shooting.

CAPABILITY: The ultimate limit of an individual's possible development as determined at a given time, assuming optimum environment and training from that time onward.

CARTRIDGE CASE: A case (usually of brass, but sometimes of aluminum or steel) which holds the propellant charge and the means of ignition (the primer). The bullet is seated in the open end of the cartridge case.

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM: In a human being, the system of neurons, neurochemicals, and allied structures involved in receiving sensory stimuli, generating and coordinating responses, and controlling bodily activities; includes the brain and spinal column.

CENTRIFUGAL FORCE: The force on a body in a curved motion that is directed away from the axis of rotation. A force which acts or impels an object away from the center of rotation.

CENTRIPETAL FORCE: The force on a body in a curved motion that is directed toward the center axis of rotation. The force required for keeping a moving mass in a circular path. A force which acts or impels an object toward a center of rotation.

CHAMBER: That inner portion of the gun barrel at the breech into which the cartridge is placed for firing, or, in the case of a revolver, the holes in the cylinder that contain the cartridges. Also, the act of inserting a round of ammunition into the chamber: "to chamber a round."

CLOSE COMBAT: Engaging a target within a distance of 0-3 yards. When firing at such close ranges, a modified position is used to minimize the possibility that the adversary will be able to disarm the officer.

COMBAT DISTANCE: Within 12 yards distance. Within such range a shooter can get hits on target using only the front sight.

CONCENTRATION: The will to command the mind to obey.

CONDITIONED RESPONSE: An automatic response to a given situation. Conditioned Response can ONLY be achieved by constant and repetitive practice. Conditioned Response is only desirable if that response is correct for the situation by which it is triggered.

CONTINUED RESISTANCE: Maintaining a level of counteractive behavior that is not controlled by an officer's current efforts

CONTROLLED BRAKING: This term refers to slowing down a vehicle as rapidly as possible without locking the wheels. Using this method of braking, vehicles will still respond to steering inputs.

COUNTERMEASURE: An opposing measure, taken in response to the actions of another.

COME FULL CIRCLE: Concept integrating verbalization and physical intervention.

COMMUNICATION MODEL: A process in which a message moves from sender to receiver.

CONGRUENCE The message received is the same as the message sent.

CONTACT/COVER: The contact officer's primary responsibility is to talk to the subject contacted. The cover officer observes the contact from a position of tactical advantage and intervenes when necessary to prevent escape, destruction of evidence, or assault on the contact officer.

CONTACTS: People to interact with.

CONTINGENCY PLAN: A plan made at a scene, describing what officers will do if the suspect starts shooting, begins a countdown, releases hostages, surrenders, etc.

CONTROL PROCESS: Achieving control of a contact or situation through presence and dialogue, or, if necessary, through physical intervention.

CONTROL: The purpose of an officer's use of Defensive and Arrest Tactics is control.

COOPERATIVE SUBJECT: A non-resistive subject who is controlled by the use of verbal direction.

COUNTER-STEER: Turning the front wheels to counter the effects of a previous turning movement or of a skid, to put the vehicle on its intended course of travel.

COVER: Anything that will stop a particular threat. Skillful use of available cover is more important to your survival in a gunfight than is skillful shooting.

CRASH: That occurrence in a sequence of events that usually produces unintended injury, death, or property damage.

CRISIS INTERVENTION: A method of contacting and intervening with irrational persons.

CRITICAL MALFUNCTION: A malfunction that the shooter cannot clear in the field and that may require the services of an armorer or gunsmith.

CYCLE OF OPERATION: The series of mechanical operations necessary to cause a weapon to fire one round and to return to a state of readiness.

CYLINDER: Component of a revolver that carries the individual chambers. It is held behind the barrel on an axis pin (also called the "yoke" or "crane") and is revolved by a mechanical link to the hammer or trigger so as to present successive chambers to be fired in sequence.

CYLINDER RELEASE: Also called a "Thumbpiece," it is the lever or button manipulated to allow the cylinder to swing free of the frame of the revolver to allow loading and unloading and the extraction of fired cartridge cases.

DAAT: A system of verbalization coupled with physical alternatives for Wisconsin law enforcement.

DANGER ZONES: Distances at which an officer is subject to an attack.

DEADLY FORCE: The intentional use of a firearm or other instrument that creates a high probability of death or great bodily harm.

DEADLY FORCE REACTIONS: Determining if a threat is so serious that the only appropriate response capable of immediately stopping it is the use of deadly force.

DEBRIEFING: The procedure used after the use of force or a critical incident to apply closure, treatment, and/or evaluation. Also a technique used to calm self, partner, and the subject.

DECELERATION: The rate of change of velocity with respect to time. The slowing down of a body.

DECOCK: A mechanical procedure whereby a cocked hammer is safely lowered to the rest position without contacting the firing pin and accomplished by the activation of a decocking lever or switch without touching the trigger.

DE-ESCALATION: An officer's use of time, distance and relative positioning in combination with Professional Communication Skills to attempt to stabilize a situation and reduce the immediacy of threat posed by an individual.

DEFENSIVE DRIVING: Operating a vehicle in such a manner as to be able to avoid involvement in a preventable crash, no matter what the road and weather conditions. Synonymous with precision driving.

DEFENSIVE AND ARREST TACTICS: A training program for law enforcement that is a system of verbalization skills coupled with physical alternatives.

DEFLECT: Redirect a person's attention from his or her agenda using verbalization.

DELIVERY SYSTEM: In this context, the capacity for use of a weapon.

DIM-LIGHT SHOOTING: Shooting in low light conditions where it is not possible for the shooter to see the sights of the weapon; it may be so dark that the shooter needs artificial illumination as an aid to target identification.

DIRECTED FIRE: Shooting using the front sight.

DISENGAGE: To remove oneself from a situation; to cease involvement in a course of action.

DISTURBANCE RESOLUTION: A higher level of verbal control than a basic contact. Examples are arbitration and mediation, which are used to defuse

dangerous situations. Also, the conceptual model for officer's use of intervention options.

D.O.N.E.: An acronym describing the conditions under which disengagement and/or escalation to physical force would be appropriate.

DOOR OPENERS: Comments that encourage dialogue.

DOUBLE ACTION: A pistol firing mechanism which permits firing in either of two ways; either by manually cocking the hammer and then releasing it by trigger pressure, or by pulling through on the trigger so as to cock and release the hammer.

DRY FIRE: A method of practicing the fundamentals of marksmanship that does not involve the use of live ammunition. Dry Fire is a good way to develop trigger control and sight alignment and sight picture. It is also possible to practice reloading and clearing malfunctions in this way.

DUE REGARD: Phrase implying that a reasonably careful person, performing similar duties and acting under similar circumstances, would act in the same manner.

DYSFUNCTION: Temporary disruption of the subject's ability to resist or attack.

EAR PROTECTION: Any type of headphones or earplugs worn to protect the ears and hearing from the effect of loud gunfire.

EARLY WARNING SIGNS: Signals or certain behaviors provided by the subject that are often associated with a high level of danger to officers.

ECD: Electronic control device.

EJECTION PORT: The opening in the top of the slide of an automatic pistol out of which the empty case is ejected.

EJECTOR: A component of a weapon that tips the spent cartridge case out of the ejection port after it has been extracted from the chamber.

ELEVATION: The vertical component of a sighting system, *i.e.*, the up or down movement of a sight that changes the bullet's point of impact vertically.

EDGED WEAPONS: Any item that by design or demonstrated use is capable of causing injury by stabbing, cutting, or slashing.

EMPATHY: To have understanding of and identify with another's situation and feelings.

EMERGENCY DRIVING: A response to a situation that is life threatening or that involves an extreme property loss; justifies the legal use of an emergency warning device.

ESCALATE/DE-ESCALATE: To increase/decrease the intensity or move to a higher/lower level of force or control.

EVASIVE ACTION: Any action taken by a driver to avoid a hazardous situation; steering, braking, or accelerating to avoid a collision or other crash.

EVOC: An acronym for Emergency Vehicle Operation Course.

EXIT POINT: The point in a turn, typically at the far outside edge of the roadway, at which the car has completed the turning maneuver and all the dynamic forces acting on the car are in balance.

EXTRACTOR: In an automatic pistol, a claw-like device that removes the cartridge case from the chamber of a weapon and presents it to the ejector.

FATAL FUNNEL: Any congestion point that officers must traverse while exposed to a wider threat area.

FEEDING: The process of driving live cartridges from the magazine into the path of the bolt or slide prior to chambering.

FEED RAMP: The slanted metal surface at the rear of a barrel that guides cartridges into the chamber during feeding.

FIGHT-OR-FLIGHT FALLACY: An officer-generated barrier that provides only two options of behavior for a contacted individual.

FIELD STRIP: To disassemble the major components of a firearm for cleaning, lubrication, and inspection. Unless you are a trained armorer, you should never disassemble a firearm past the point listed in the owner's manual.

FIREARM: A weapon in which a projectile is launched as a result of chemical combustion. Usually used to describe "small arms," those weapons such as handguns, rifles, or shotguns that can be easily operated by one person.

FLASHLIGHT-ASSISTED SHOOTING: In dim light or darkness means the use of a flashlight as an aid to illuminating the target.

FLOOR PLATE: The base or bottom of a magazine, usually capable of being detached for cleaning.

FOLLOWER: That part of the magazine that rides on top of the spring on which the cartridges rest for feeding into the chamber.

FOLLOWING SKILLS: A component of Active Listening that uses verbal techniques to encourage a person to continue talking and provide additional information.

FOLLOW-THROUGH: To pursue fully and to carry an act to completion. When all of the integrated elements of firing a shot are maintained until the shot strikes the target, such as stance, sight alignment and sight picture, trigger control and breath control. Also, the third major part of Disturbance Resolution.

FORCE: That which changes the state of rest or motion of matter, measured by the rate of change of momentum. Mass times acceleration.

FOULING: The accumulation of a deposit within the bore and mechanism of a firearm caused by unburned powder and byproducts of combustion remaining after the cartridge has been fired.

FRICTION: Resistance to any force trying to produce motion; constantly present and always working opposite the direction in which an object is being moved. A force of resistance acting on a body which prevents or inhibits any possible slipping of the body.

FRONT-END SWING: The movement of the front end in the opposite direction of the steering input when backing up.

FUNCTION CHECK: An inspection and test of the mechanical operations of a weapon, conducted after cleaning or repair, to verify that the weapon is serviceable.

FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS: The method of operation of a weapon, to include the cycle of operation and the manipulation of external controls such as the trigger or magazine release.

FUNDAMENTALS OF MARKSMANSHIP: Basic skills necessary to the proper accomplishment of the integrating act of shooting, to include stance or position, grip, trigger control, sight alignment, sight picture, breath control, and follow-through.

GAUGE: The diameter of the bore of a shotgun, expressed in the number of lead balls of that diameter required to make a pound. A "12-gauge" shotgun is one with a diameter of such size that twelve balls of lead, each fitting the bore, weigh one pound.

GREAT BODILY HARM: (§ 939.22(14), Wis. Stats.) Means bodily injury which creates a substantial risk of death or which causes serious permanent disfigurement, or which causes a permanent or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ or other serious bodily injury.

GREATER DANGER EXCEPTION: The greater danger exception allows you to shoot without target isolation if the consequence of not stopping the threat would be worse than the possibility of hitting an innocent person.

GRIP: The method of placing the hands upon the firearm. GRIPS (stocks) are the portion of the firearm held in the hand.

GROOVES: The spiral cuts in the bore of a weapon that form the rifling and affect spin on the bullet. The uncut portions between grooves are the “lands.” The type of weapon, ammunition, and designer preferences influence the number and form of the grooves.

GROUP: A group of shots on a target which shows a pattern with respect to the point of aim.

HAMMER: The mechanism that strikes the firing pin in a firearm; a rotating element, driven by the mainspring, which imparts the firing impetus to the firing pin, the latter which may be part of the hammer or separate.

HANDCUFF GROOVE: Proper location for placement of handcuffs.

HANDCUFFS: Temporary restraining device.

HANDLING: A vehicle’s ability to quickly and accurately respond to a driver’s command with no or minimal negative reaction and the ability to compensate for sudden irregularities in road or wind conditions.

HANGFIRE: An ignition failure in a cartridge that results in a delay before the charge fires. Caused by faulty ammunition—frequently by a primer contaminated by cleaning solvent or penetrating oils.

HIGH-RISK VEHICLE CONTACT: A vehicle contact in which the officers’ perception of danger is very high. Typically, these contacts involve multiple officers, ordering of vehicle occupants out one at a time, etc.

HOT BUTTONS: Actions, remarks, insults, or challenges that provoke an emotional and less than professional response from an officer (officer-generated barrier).

HYDROPLANING: Tires ride upon the water causing loss of contact with the surface of the road. Contributing factors are water depth, tire pressure, and vehicle speed.

IMMEDIATE ACTION: The action taken by the shooter as rapidly as possible to correct a malfunction without taking the time to analyze the cause.

IMMEDIATE COVER: Objects that can shield you from hostile fire and that are accessible in time of emergency. Another term for this would be “available cover.”

IMMINENT THREAT: An impending likelihood of trouble; in this context, “Imminent Threat” of death or great bodily harm to you or another is a justification for the use of deadly force.

IMPACT WEAPON: (Baton) Weapon whose force is manifested by blunt force caused by striking.

IN-BATTERY: The position of the barrel of a weapon when it is ready to fire. An “in-battery reload” of an auto pistol is one where a round is in the chamber, the slide is forward, and the magazine is removed and exchanged for a fully loaded one.

INCIDENT RESPONSE: A model of systematic approach for proper police action (RESPOND).

INERTIA FORCE: The tendency of a body to resist acceleration; the tendency of a body at rest to remain at rest or a body in motion to stay in motion in a straight line unless disturbed by an external force.

INITIAL APPROACH: Considerations of an officer before making contact.

INTENT: The act or fact of intending, as to do something; intent is a necessary element in most crimes.

INTERVENTION OPTIONS: An element of Disturbance Resolution in DAAT containing five modes in which an officer can intervene with a subject.

INVISIBLE DEPLOYMENT: Remaining out-of-sight or undetected by the perpetrator while establishing a perimeter or preparing to confront the suspect.

JACKET: The metal covering over the lead core of the bullet, found in ball and hollow point ammunition.

KINETIC ENERGY: The energy possessed by a body in motion. Kinetic energy = $\frac{1}{2}$ mass x velocity².

LANDS: The interior surface of a gun barrel between the grooves.

LATERAL MOVEMENT: Movement side to side; in this context, usually a quick move to one side or another to take advantage of available cover.

LEAD FOULING: A deposit of lead left in the rifling grooves of a firearm after prolonged firing of lead bullets. Eventually has a detrimental effect upon accuracy if not removed, and is the reason for the adoption of jacketed compound bullets.

LEAPFROGGING: A movement technique where officers alternate moving and covering the moving officer.

LIABILITY: Direct civil is the liability that is imposed upon a person for causing injury to another through negligent or willful misconduct. Vicarious civil is the liability that is imposed upon one who is without personal fault or complicity because of the relationship that person bears towards the person who actually performed the wrongful act or omission.

LOAD: To place ammunition into the chamber of a gun.

LOOK-SHOOT: A technique for traverse fire on multiple targets, where the shooter engages the first target, looks to visually locate the second target, and then swings the weapon to fire on the second target. The "Look-Shoot" technique prevents an officer from "over-running" the target when traversing.

MAGAZINE: That part of a gun or firearm that holds ammunition ready for chambering.

MAGAZINE DISCONNECT SAFETY: A safety device on some semi-auto firearms: a linkage that disconnects the trigger mechanism when the magazine is removed, preventing fire even when a round is chambered.

MAGAZINE RELEASE: A button or switch depressed or moved in order to remove the magazine from the weapon.

MAGAZINE WELL: That opening in the receiver of a rifle or in the grip of an auto pistol where the magazine is inserted.

MAINSRING: That spring which furnishes energy to the hammer or striker.

MALFUNCTION: Any mechanical interruption in the cycle of operation of a weapon, which may or may not keep it from firing.

MASTER EYE: Also, "Dominant Eye," is the eye that takes control during binocular vision (both eyes open). Most people have the master eye on the

same side as their master hand. Some individuals are “cross dominant” meaning that the master eye is on the opposite side from their master hand.

MEDIATION: A conflict resolution strategy to assist disputants in voluntarily reaching a mutually acceptable decision.

MENTAL CONDITIONING: The preparation of the driver to deal with the psychological, physiological, and environmental conditions that may be encountered while operating a motor vehicle.

METERING: Also known as “slicing the pie.” Taking small views of a potential threat area to locate suspects while limiting your own exposure; performed during a “Threshold Evaluation” and at other times.

MUTUAL AID: Upon the request of any law enforcement agency, personnel from another law enforcement agency may assist the requesting agency within their jurisdiction and upon that request the assisting officer shall have full police powers within the requesting jurisdiction, including all protections for the officer such as worker’s compensation.

MUZZLE: The end of the barrel of a gun from which the bullet or projectile emerges.

MUZZLE BLAST: Sudden air pressure exerted at the muzzle of a weapon by the rush of hot propellant gases and air upon firing.

MUZZLE VELOCITY: The speed of a bullet, relative to the gun, at the instant it leaves the muzzle. Usually expressed in feet per second (fps).

MUZZLE WHIP: The tendency of the muzzle to climb in recoil.

MOMENTUM: The product of a body’s mass times velocity. An amount of motion; it is the property of a moving body which determines the length of time required to bring it to a rest.

NEGLIGENCE: For civil litigation in some states, it is the failure of a law enforcement officer to conform his or her conduct to the standard of a reasonable law enforcement officer under the same or similar circumstances.

NEWTON’S FIRST LAW OF MOTION: Every body continues in its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line unless acted upon by another force.

NEWTON’S SECOND LAW OF MOTION: A change of motion is proportional to force applied and takes place in the direction of the line of action of the force.

NEWTON'S THIRD LAW OF MOTION: To every action there is always an equal and opposite reaction.

NOMENCLATURE: A set or system of names or symbols given to items of equipment as a means of classification and identification.

NON-APPROACH VEHICLE CONTACT: A vehicle contact in which the officer does not approach the subject vehicle, because of an increased perception of threat. The officer may order the driver out of the vehicle or wait for backup before making contact.

NON-CRITICAL MALFUNCTION: A malfunction that the shooter can clear in the field without assistance.

NON-EMERGENCY DRIVING: All operations of a vehicle in other than an emergency or pursuit mode, as defined herein.

OBJECTIVELY REASONABLE: The standard by which many actions of a police officer are judged: Would your actions be judged appropriate by a reasonable person based on the totality of circumstances and the information known to you at that time?

OFFICER/SUBJECT FACTORS: Some of the criterion used in evaluating a subject and selecting the appropriate response option. How officer(s) "match up" to the subject, how many officers are there compared to the number of subjects, as well as age, size, relative strength, and skill.

OUT-OF-BATTERY: When the action of the weapon is open and the gun is unable to fire.

OVERSTEER: The characteristic of a vehicle to tighten its turning radius as the rear end slips to the outside of the curve. This is normally caused by too much steering input by the driver.

PANIC BRAKING: Loss of vehicular control due to driver-induced sudden locking of all wheels.

PARASYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM: That component of the nervous system that controls the functions of the body under normal, non-stressful conditions.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE: Non-compliant and non-threatening behavior.

PERCEPTION: (1) Awareness of objects and other data through the medium of the senses, and (2) having insight or intuition as an abstract quality.

PERIMETER: Formed when officers surround a location to prevent the escape of a suspect and/or contain the threat posed by the suspect.

PERSONAL DISTANCE: Within 10 feet distance from a subject.

PHYSICAL FORCE: Intervention using bodily activity or equipment.

PHYSICAL INTERVENTION: To establish and maintain control with the use of specific psychomotor skills.

PINCER GRIP: Encircling with the thumb and middle finger.

PISTOL: A handgun using the energy of a discharged cartridge to eject the fired cartridge and load a live cartridge into the chamber while recocking the action.

POINT OF AIM: That place on the target the shot is intended to go; at the top of the front sight if proper alignment between the front and rear sights is obtained.

POLICE JARGON: Specialized or technical language of the law enforcement/criminal justice profession.

POP: "Provoke Other People"; an officer-generated barrier.

POSITION OF ADVANTAGE: Provides the officer the ability to escalate force in order to maintain control.

POWDER: A slang term for gunpowder.

PRE-ATTACK POSTURES: Behaviors that may indicate imminent danger of physical assault.

PRECLUSION: The officer reasonably believes all other options have been exhausted or would be ineffective.

PRESENCE: A person's bearing which appears self-assured and effective and commands respectful attention.

PRESUMED COMPLIANCE: An officer-generated barrier exhibited by officer complacency when dealing with human behavior.

PRIMARY THREAT: The adversary armed with the most dangerous weapon or the one immediately capable of inflicting great bodily harm or death.

PRIMER: The sensitive component in the base of the cartridge that when struck by the firing pin explodes and ignites the propellant charge in the cartridge case.

PRIVILEGE: Section 939.45, Wis. Stats., states certain conduct is defensible from prosecution under certain circumstances. The defense of privilege can be claimed: conduct is in defense of persons or property, conduct is in good faith, and conduct is a reasonable accomplishment of a lawful arrest.

PROFESSIONAL: An individual that exhibits behavior and traits expected within their profession.

PROJECTILE: An object, such as a bullet, projected by an applied exterior force and continuing in motion by its own inertia.

PROXEMICS: The relationship of distance and relative positioning.

PSYCHOMOTOR: Of or pertaining to a response involving both the brain and motor activity.

PUBLIC EYE/PUBLIC RECORDS: Revealed to or open to knowledge or judgment of community.

PURSUIT: An event involving a peace officer attempting to apprehend a person in a motor vehicle while that person is trying to avoid capture by willfully failing to yield to the officer's signal to stop. It also includes the catching or closing the distance between a police vehicle and the violator's vehicle under circumstances where the person is not yet aware of the police action.

RANGE: A prescribed area where weapon firing is conducted.

REACTION TIME: The amount of time it takes for a person to react to a particular stimulus. Fatigue and use of drugs or alcohol may affect reaction time. The total length of time it takes for the brain to receive the information from the senses, make a decision, transmit the decision to the appropriate muscles, and for the muscles to respond.

R.E.A.C.T.: A systematic dispute resolution strategy (see arbitration).

REACTION SIDE: Non-firearm side.

RECEIVER: The basic unit of a firearm that the barrel and other components are attached. (Also referred to as the "frame.")

RECOIL: The backward movement of a firearm caused by the pressure of the propellant gases pushing against the bullet being propelled forward when the firearm is discharged.

RECOIL SPRING: A spring in a semi-automatic weapon which cushions the rearward movement of the slide or bolt and returns it to the forward position; the

spring that returns the action into battery after the discharge of a chambered round.

RECOIL SPRING GUIDE ROD: A rod the recoil spring rides on to prevent kinking. Not all auto pistols have recoil spring guide rods.

RECOVERY: A procedure to follow after drawing your weapon that allows you to: evaluate the threat, look around to check the environment for adversaries, break tunnel vision, decock if needed and remove your finger from the trigger guard prior to reholstering.

RESISTIVE TENSION: Level of agitation in a subject's body.

R.E.S.P.O.N.D.: A systematic seven-step response for law enforcement to an incident.

RESPONDING SKILLS: A component of Active Listening using verbal skills to illustrate understanding of what people are expressing and feeling.

REVOLVER: A handgun having a rotating cylinder carrying several rounds of ammunition, each round being in a chamber that comes into alignment with the barrel before the round is fired.

RIFLED SLUG: A slug (see) with rifling grooves to stabilize the trajectory.

RIFLING: Spiral grooves cut into the interior of a gun barrel to spin the bullet and impart gyroscopic stabilization to it. The degree of twist of the rifling depends upon the weight and length of the bullet fired from the weapon.

ROLLOVER PRONE: A modified prone position that results in greater shooter comfort and accuracy at extended ranges; also maximizes the use of available cover.

SAFETY: (1) The state of being safe from threat, personal injury, and danger or loss, and (2) any device or mechanism that locks or blocks the trigger or hammer so that a firearm cannot be discharged.

SEAR: Part of the firing mechanism of a weapon, linked to the trigger, which engages on the striker, firing pin, hammer or bolt, and is withdrawn from engagement to fire the weapon.

SELF-DEFENSE: The act of defending one's person by physical force (§ 939.48, Wis. Stats.). *"The actor may intentionally use only such force or threat thereof as he or she reasonably believes is necessary to prevent or terminate the interference. He or she may not intentionally use force which is intended or likely to cause death or great bodily harm unless he or she reasonably believes that*

such force is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to him- or herself or another.”

SHOULDER SHIFT: Pre-attack posture.

SIGHT: A device on a firearm to view the target and give proper direction to the projectile.

SIGHT ALIGNMENT: The relationship of the front and rear sights with each other. An ideal sight alignment has the top of the front sight level with the top of the rear sight and the front sight is evenly centered in the rear sight notch.

SIGHT PICTURE: The relationship between sight alignment and the target.

SIGHTING IN: The adjustment of a weapon sight so that the bullet will strike the point of aim at some specified distance.

SILENT EMERGENCY: An emergency situation in which police do not use a siren or other audible signal in response to a crime.

SINGLE ACTION: A mode of firing in which the hammer is manually cocked and then released by trigger pressure.

SKID: Loss of traction between the tire surface and the road surface. *Cornering skid* is the loss of traction in negotiating a curve or a turn at a speed faster than can be sustained by the tire-road cornering traction limits. *Power skid* is the loss of traction when excessive power is applied, causing the drive wheels to spin and no longer provide traction. A *secondary skid* is one in the opposite direction of the original skid.

SLIDE: In automatic pistols, the device which positions the barrel, acts as the breech, and slides back and forth on the frame or receiver.

SLIDE STOP: A lever on an automatic pistol that holds the slide open, usually after the last round has been fired. Allows the slide to go forward when depressed. Sometimes called a “Slide Release” or “Slide Catch” or “Slide Lock.”

SLUG: A single ball projectile, weighing between 7/8 and 1-1/4 ounce, used in shotguns when the situation requires better long range accuracy and/or penetration ability than is possible with a multiple projectile load like buckshot.

SPACE CUSHION: The open area surrounding a vehicle while it is in motion, or an “escape route” to the front, rear, and sides.

SPACE MANAGEMENT: The driver selection of the best speed control, path of travel, or communication technique to maximize control of the space surrounding the vehicle.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES: Factors or situation that may justify rapid escalation of force or selection of higher force options.

STEP SLIDE: A movement technique used to minimize the possibility of stumbling or tripping over your own feet.

STOPPAGE: Any unintentional interruption in the cycle of operation.

STRONG SIDE: Firearm side.

SUBJECT DEBRIEFING: A procedure to calm and attend to an individual after the use of physical intervention.

SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM: The component of the nervous system that controls the functions of the body under conditions of great stress or danger and that regulates the involuntary reactions to stress.

TANG: The curved portion at the top of the back strap of an automatic pistol that sweeps back over the web of the firing hand.

TARGET ACQUISITION: The process of locating your adversary.

TARGET ASSESSMENT: Analyzing the situation and choosing the proper response option.

TARGET IDENTIFICATION: The process of identifying the subject as the adversary that is placing you and/or others in "imminent danger."

TARGET ISOLATION: The process of separating the subject from innocent persons.

TARGET SPECIFIC DIRECTED FIRE: Purposeful, controlled, sustained fire directed at a perpetrator who has caused or imminently threatens to cause death or great bodily harm to you or others, but whom you may not be able to clearly observe.

TEAM TACTICS: Unity of effort between two or more officers attempting to control a subject.

THRESHOLD BRAKING: The technique of applying brake pedal pressure just to the point of lockup (the threshold) and maintaining the pressure at that point. Generates maximum braking power and maintains steerability.

THRESHOLD EVALUATION: The use of “metering” through a doorway or other funnel, to assess the area beyond the threshold.

TOTALITY OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES: Represents all information known to the officer at the moment action is taken and the facts used to judge the appropriateness of the action.

TRAIL BRAKING: The technique of gradually reducing brake pressure after the car has begun to turn into the corner.

TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE: The sum total of an officer’s life experiences and training.

TRAVERSE FIRE: The process of engaging multiple targets using the “Look-Shoot” technique.

TRIGGER: The mechanism that is actuated by the finger and that releases the hammer or firing pin.

TRIGGER CONTROL: The ability to pull the trigger smoothly without disturbing the proper alignment of the sights.

TRIGGER GUARD: A curved piece of metal, attached to the frame, which surrounds and protects the trigger.

TRIGGER LOCK: A safety device that fits over the trigger guard and immobilizes and prevents access to the trigger. It is a good safety device for firearms storage.

TRUE EMERGENCY: A situation in which there is a high probability of death or serious injury to an individual, or significant property loss, and action by an emergency vehicle operator may reduce the seriousness of the situation.

TUNNEL VISION: A narrow arc of vision an individual experiences under stress. The lens of the eye flattens to give sharper vision, but this cuts down on peripheral vision. (Peripheral vision is a wide arc of vision that allows a person to see objects to the right and left of center.) To avoid this, you have to consciously look around during a confrontation to avoid visually “locking in” on one adversary and missing others that may present a threat.

TURN-IN POINT: The spot at the entrance of a turn at which the driver first turns the steering wheel to initiate the cornering sequence.

UNCOOPERATIVE SUBJECT: A person who will not comply with verbal direction.

UNIFIED TACTICAL TRAINING: Wisconsin's integrated system of training in verbal and physical skills and concepts.

UNLOAD: To remove the round from the chamber and/or remove the magazine.

UNSUPPORTED SHOOTING: Firing with only one hand.

UNWANTED DISCHARGE: An unintended firing of a weapon caused by error or carelessness on the part of the operator and not attributable to a mechanical malfunction or breakage.

VEHICLE CONTROL: Developing an understanding of the principles and developing the proficiency pertaining to the successful operation of vehicles under all driving conditions.

VEHICLE DYNAMICS: Any force or condition that effects the path of a vehicle in motion.

VEHICLE, MARKED: An authorized emergency vehicle equipped with an emergency roof light or emergency lights mounted in the grill area, or the front or rear window areas; a siren; and police agency identification decals. An unmarked vehicle may or may not be equipped with concealed emergency lights and siren, and has no visible indicators that it is a law enforcement vehicle.

VERBAL CONTROL: Directions issued by the officer to command the adversary what to do.

VERBAL STUN: A short, very loud, shouted verbal command that serves as a warning and may impede the subject's neuro-muscular function.

VERBAL WARNING: A clear command, followed by a contingency, which is a statement of your intended actions if your order is not obeyed.

VERTICAL STUN: Create dysfunction by directing the subject into a vertical surface (e.g., a wall).

VISUALIZATION: A process of mental rehearsal similar to directed daydreaming. In visualization, the officer imagines realistic situations that might occur and how he/she might best respond to them.

VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE: Willingly submitting or yielding.

WARNING SIGNS OF DANGER: Your reaction in a tactical situation depends on your perception of warning signs such as the subject's sudden escalation of anger or the subject's suddenly reaching for or drawing a weapon.

WEAPON: Any instrument or device used for attack or defense in a fight or in combat.

WEAVER STANCE: A shooting position invented by Jack Weaver in 1959. The stance offers good recoil control, a stable firing platform, and mobility and flexibility in application. Components: reaction side forward, strong side back, knees slightly bent, support elbow flexed and pointing down, strong elbow locked or slightly bent, strong arm pushing out slightly, support arm pulling back slightly.

WEIGHT TRANSFER (vehicle): The shift in the distribution of weight on the four tires caused by a change in the car's status. The transfer of weight to the front, rear, or either side caused by acceleration, deceleration, or turning.

WHEELBASE: The distance from the center of the front wheels to the center of the rear wheels.