

Private Security Level IV Certification Lesson Plan

Hours required:	Minimum 15 hours (8 hours Lecture, 7 hours practical, although additional hours are recommended)
Students:	Texas Private Security Level IV Applicants
Pre-Requisites:	None (Although successful candidates must complete Level II and Level III Training prior to Commission)
Materials:	<u>Classroom Units:</u> Note-taking, classroom attire <u>Defense Tactics:</u> mouth guard, groin protector, athletic wear, grappling gloves eye protection
Instructor Materials:	<u>Classroom Units:</u> Computer, LCD Projector, Wireless Presenter/Pointer <u>Defense Tactics/Baton Unit:</u> Whistle, strike pads, training weapons

Learning Objectives: The student will have an understanding of the legal authorities pertaining to Personal Protection Officer Commission and responsibilities and will be able to demonstrate proficiency in techniques and tactics necessary to carry out duties as a Commissioned Security Officer.

Introduction: Personal Protection Officers

The Texas Department of Public Safety and the Texas Private Security Board welcome and encourage your efforts to become Personal Protection Officers.

Texas Occupations Code Sec. 1702.201, 1702.202, 1702.203, 1702.204, 1702.205, 1702.206

Unit 1: Options in Personal Protection

Unit Objectives:

1. The student will be able to recognize statutory requirements for Level IV certification.
2. The student will develop understanding of the four different options in personal protection.
3. The student will be able to identify principles relating to tactics and techniques to apply when responding to threats.

Administrative Requirements: Texas Administrative Code Section 35.91, Texas Occupations Code 1702.204

Four Options in Personal Protection:

1. Escape or evasion.
2. Passive Resistance
3. Active Resistance

Principles:

- A. Balance.
- B. Brute Force
- C. Pain Compliance.
- D. Leverage

- F. Stuns
- G. Size/Mass
- H. Stability vs. Mobility
- I. Rotation/Center-Line
- J. Targeting: When delivering a strike, consider hard to soft and soft to hard.
- K. Whole body approach
- L. Energy
- M. Duration
- N. Distraction

4. Weapons: The types of weapon response available to the personal protection officer include baton, and firearms. The personal protection officer must recognize the level of force appropriate for the level and type of aggression presented.

Force Options

Personal weapons may include hands, forearms, elbows, knees, feet, head and even teeth. Batons constitute intermediate weapons. Firearms or other improvised weapons utilized in a manner to cause death or serious physical harm, are the last force options available and constitute deadly weapons. Regardless of the type of weapons (personal, intermediate, or deadly) employed, and regardless of the particular tactics or techniques utilized, NOTHING works 100% of the time. As a personal protection officer, the responsibility for contingency planning to safeguard the protectee also rests upon the officer.

Unit 1: Review Questions

1. Does the personal protection officer applicant have to possess a commission security officer registration at the time of application or can the personal protection officer applicant submit an application for personal protection officer endorsement in conjunction with the application for a commission security officer registration?
2. Can some unarmed defensive tactics be considered deadly force?
3. When considering the ability to escape, should abandoning the client be optional for the personal protection officer?
4. Are all particular tactics 100% successful?

Unit 2: Personal Protection Strategies Overview: A personal protection officer's duties are performed in all types of public and private settings. In order to ensure that a client is safe from harm, personal protection officers must develop strategies to operate in all situations encountered.

Unit Objectives:

1. Students will be able to identify tactics to avoid circumstances that increase the potential for harm to clients.
2. Students should be able to identify the concept of "personal protection consciousness" and to list examples of behaviors applicable to personal protection officers.
3. Students will recognize steps that may be taken in order to minimize threatening situations.
4. Students will be able to list examples of the zones of control associated with physical locations

Advance Planning: Personal protection officers should pre-plan in order to identify and eliminate as many potential threats to a client as possible. Advance planning should begin with building a client profile.

Client Profile: A client profile is an overview of the protectee and the cataloguing of their activities and surroundings. Information should be compiled relating to the following areas:

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1. Personal and family history (Relatives, friends, close associates)
2. Medical Information (Blood type, allergies, illnesses/disease, medications)
3. Lifestyle (Social media, public appearances, group affiliation, etc.)
4. Profession
5. Hobbies/interests/activities
6. Locations (Alarms and Alarm codes, remote access codes, locks, keys)
7. Religious and political preferences
8. Media exposure/notoriety
9. Past incidents
10. Potential for future incidents (Kidnapping, Assault, Burglary, Stalking, Threats, etc.)

Site Surveys

Establishing Access

Understanding Your Assignment

Intuition

Non-Verbal Communication

1. Maintaining a defensive position
2. Projecting confidence
3. Making eye contact

The Element of Surprise

1. Schedule
2. Plans
3. Address
4. Telephone Numbers
5. E-mail/Social media accounts
6. Family members/Associates

Publicity

Predictability

Facing Potential Threats

Layers of Protection:

Outer, Middle, and Inner Perimeters

Technical aides: Alarms, motion detectors, cameras, telephones and radios, computer, etc.

Protection Personnel: Protection team, local authorities

Physical Barriers: Buildings, walls, fencing, furniture, vehicles, etc.

Distance

Review Questions:

1. A client profile contains what types of information?
2. Do advance planning, limiting access, and conducting site surveys assist in increasing or decreasing the safety of the client?
3. To what does the term “insurance” refer when considering threatening individuals?

Unit 3: Force Options

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Unit Objectives:

1. Students will identify the five Force Options provided for personal protection officers
2. Students will identify the four suspect categories identified in the Dynamic Resistance-Response Model.
3. Students will determine proper force option responses to each suspect category.

Think of "Force Options" in the following manner:

Professional Presence
Verbal Commands
Empty Hand Controls
Hard Hands/Intermediate Weapons
Deadly Force

Dynamic Resistance Response Model (DRM) by Chuck Joyner and Chad Basile:

Not Resistant (Compliant)
Non-Threatening Resistance
Threatening Resistance
Deadly Resistant

For each of the four suspect categories, officers have all of the tools in the preceding categories available. In each instance, officers constantly should give commands to the suspect when doing so does not jeopardize safety. Remember, the suspect's level of resistance is responsible for the determination of the level of force (response) utilized by personal protection officers.

Unit 3: Review Questions

1. List the four suspect categories as described in the Dynamic Resistance Response Model.
2. Name two examples of empty hand controls.
3. Finish the sentence: Deadly force is the _____ option.

Unit 4: Defensive Tactics

Preface: During Level 3 Training, students were provided basic survival skills utilized in close quarter empty hand tactics. While these tactics may assist in the survival of officers, Level 4 Defensive Tactics should review Level 4 materials with specific focus upon critical survival skills.

Unit Objectives: Student will be able to perform the following:

- a. Basic Strikes (Empty hand, fists, forearms, elbows, knees, kicks)
- b. Pressure Point Application
- c. Takedowns/Takedown Avoidance
- d. Ground Defense

ABC's of Defensive Tactics:

Awareness: Attenuation to the dangers present amid surroundings
Barrier: Hand and body positioning to counteract aggressive action
Counter: Application of technique to avoid harm or prevent aggression

Basics

- Brute force
- Balance disruption
- Inertia
- Targeting.

- Force against a single limb or joint

Stance:

Feet approximately shoulder width apart.
Weapon side back, non-weapon side slightly forward, body slightly bladed
Weight slightly forward, on balls of feet, knees bent.
Hands at waist level or higher protecting the centerline
Natural, relaxed posture
Constant state of awareness
Non-violent posture but ready to react to a threat

Movement

Arm Pass
Arm Drag

Personal Weapons:

Hands, Forearms, Elbows, Head, Feet, Shins, Knees

Strikes:

Jab
Cross
Hook
Uppercut

Close-Quarter Strikes

Elbow Strike 1
Forearm Strike
Elbow Strike 2
Knee strikes

Kicks

Front Leg
Shin Kick
Rear Leg Kick

Pressure Points

When signals are disrupted, some or all of the following conditions may occur:

- a. High intensity pain which creates a mental stun phase. A mental stun phase can be described as the inability to think or react due to intense pain
- b. Immediate motor dysfunction or temporary paralysis of the affected muscle or muscle groups
- c. A flex-response of the affected joint. This is best described as a sudden and uncontrollable shortening of a muscle causing a flexing of the affected joint.
- d. A sympathetic flexing response of the opposite, unaffected joint, such as the right leg giving way after the left leg has been struck

Basic Principles behind the use of Pressure points:

1. Initiate pain to a non-compliant suspect so that the officer's verbal commands will be followed

2. Utilize a pressure point as a means of distraction so that some other technique, movement, or action can occur. The intent of the distraction or pain compliance will be dictated by the totality of circumstances

The pressure points utilized should include the following:

- Mandibular Angle
- Hypoglossal Nerve
- Infra-Orbital Nerve
- Center of Ear
- Jugular Notch
- Posterior Border of Ramus
- Brachial Plexus Origin

Takedowns

- Elbow Takedown
- Outside Leg Takedown

Takedown Avoidance

- Interception Concepts
- High Tackle
- Mid-Tackle
- Low Tackle
- After-Grab

- High Grab

- Mid-Grab

- Sprawl

- Pummeling

Rear Choke Escape

Front Choke Escape

Ground Defenses/Escapes

Basic Principles:

- Do not panic.

- Relax and breathe.

- Positional relationship of weapons to the suspect

- Maintain a face-to-face relative position with the suspect

- Do not turn back to the suspect.

Student Practical Drills:

1. Suspect in personal protection officer's guard
2. Personal protection officer in the suspect's guard
3. Suspect mounted on top of the personal protection officer
4. Personal protection officer mounted on top of suspect
5. Suspect mounted to side of personal protection officer

“Shrimping” and “crabbing”

Unit 4: Review Questions

1. List personal weapons available to personal protection officers.
2. What technique is utilized to overcome an attempted low tackle?
3. Can panic result in oxygen depletion?
4. Can the application of a front or rear choke during an assault upon a personal protection officer constitute grounds for the use of all force options?

OC Spray

Penal Code Section 46.05, Subsection (f) provides a defense to prosecution for security officers who have received training on the use of a chemical dispensing device that is either (1), provided by TCOLE or (2), approved by the Private Security Board.