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Tactical Training for Law Enforcement

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DEFENSIVE TACTICS COURSES FOR AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Introduction

Worldwide Mobile Training Teams is dedicated to the advancement of defensive tactics training for local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. Krav Maga, originally developed in Israel, is the official system of self-defense employed by the Israeli Defense Forces, the Israeli National and Military Police, as well as Israeli Special Operations and Security units. Cognizant of different use-of-force standards between Israel and the United States, important steps were taken to refine and adapt Krav Maga for American law enforcement.

There are currently more than 2,000 Force Training Instructors teaching Krav Maga techniques to 600 Law Enforcement agencies in the United States, including APD, TX DPS, LA Sherriff's Department, FLETC, Secret Service, FBI, US Air Marshal Service, DHS, DoD, and all branches of the US Military.

Keenly aware of use-of-force issues facing law enforcement, the Force Training Division gathered top authorities in the use-of-force field, including top defensive tactics instructors to create an effective system for the street that is based upon sound legal principles.

What Makes Krav Maga Different?

Krav Maga is not another police defensive tactics system based on traditional martial arts approaches. It is a modern, reality-based method of training characterized by coherent and logical techniques that build up easily and naturally, featuring simple movements of the human body. Because the Krav Maga system is well integrated, common defensive principles apply to a variety of attack scenarios. Thus, the system can be learned in a relatively short period of instruction. The techniques are easy to retain and can be performed under stress.

International Recognition

The Krav Maga system has received international recognition as an innovative and highly practical defensive tactics system ideally suited for law enforcement. According to law enforcement instructors who have undergone

Krav Maga's empty hand training is particularly useful for undercover narcotics/counter drug and anti/counter terrorism efforts.

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Krav Maga training, the most important and striking characteristics of the system are:

- **Efficient Training Period.** Officers attain a high level of proficiency in a relatively short period of instruction.
- **Retention of Training.** Because the system is based upon common principles and natural/instinctive movements, officers retain Krav Maga techniques with minimal review and practice.
- **Practical Techniques.** The core emphasis of Krav Maga is on effectiveness and simplicity. This defensive tactics system provides realistic defenses against a variety of aggressive attacks, whether the assailant is armed or unarmed.
- **Performance Under Stress.** Training styles and methods unique to the Krav Maga system provide reality-based training designed to improve the officer's emotional and physical response to danger. These training methods develop the ability to recognize danger at the earliest stages, react without hesitation, and escalate and de-escalate with the appropriate level(s) of force.
- **Use-Of-Force Issues.** Krav Maga enables officers to deal with the most violent offenders they encounter, while remaining acutely aware of reasonable use-of-force and civil liability issues facing law enforcement.

These are all crucial factors that must be considered in the development of any defensive tactics program. Krav Maga is particularly relevant to modern-day law enforcement because most agencies cannot afford the luxury of prolonged training courses for their personnel. Krav Maga is quick, effective, and both easily learned and retained.

Krav Maga Instructors

The U.S. Chief Instructor for Krav Maga, Mr. Darren R. Levine, is a Senior Deputy District Attorney for the County of Los Angeles's Crimes Against Peace Officers Section (C.A.P.O.S.), a special unit dedicated to prosecuting violent crimes. Mr. Levine has published and lectured extensively on the topic of use-of-force and training policies for American law enforcement agencies.

The Krav Maga Force Training Division is composed of instructors highly experienced in training law enforcement personnel. Many of our

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instructors are active-duty officers in charge of their agency's defensive tactics program and are accomplished in advanced hand to hand and weapons defense training developed by the Krav Maga Self Defense System.

The Krav Maga law enforcement training staff is eminently well qualified to offer testimony on relevant use-of-force issues.

KRAV MAGA LAW ENFORCEMENT INSTRUCTOR COURSES: PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES, AND REQUIREMENTS

Purpose:

The purpose of the Krav Maga Defensive Tactics System is to teach the Peace Officer how to effectively deal with situations where deadly force is used against them and an immediate response is required. The emphasis of this course is to teach the instructor how to train their personnel for situations where higher force options are available but may not be accessed or used due to sudden attacks, equipment loss or malfunctions. This is an integrated and comprehensive system that teaches the Peace Officer how to recognize danger at the earliest possible moment and to react with the appropriate level of force with little or no hesitation.

Peace Officers learn to defend against assailants using personal body weapons (strikes, kicks, etc.), blunt objects, edged weapons, and handguns or rifles, including when the assailant takes the officer to the ground.

Courses:

Krav Maga Combatives (The Basics plus Hand Gun Defenses), Weapons Disarm and Retention

Krav Maga defines "combatives" as the ballistic techniques used both in fighting and in self-defense. The bulk of these techniques involve punches, kicks, elbow strikes and knees – but Krav Maga instructors should never exclude other combative tools such as biting and scratching.

Combatives are tools the instructor gives the trainee to help him/her in a fight for their life, to defend the life of another, or fighting for control over their own or the subject's handgun. They are an integral part of



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self-defense/officer safety. The peace officer may have been caught off guard by a sudden aggressive attack or may have been wounded during the attack and must continue to fight for their life. While Krav Maga self-defense techniques address the danger, it is usually combative techniques that eliminate subsequent threats and allow the peace officer to access higher force options.

The objective of this course is to teach the students how to effectively defend themselves and counter attack against a subject who uses personal body weapons to aggressively resist or attack them. The second part of this course will teach the student to disarm an assailant armed with a handgun and how to retain their weapon in and out of the holster or on the ground when grabbed by the assailant.

Self-Defense (Law Enforcement Applications)

Self defense is the foundation of the Krav Maga Defensive Tactics System. The self defense module provides realistic hands-on training in defensive methods to enable officers to defend against a variety of hostile attacks; e.g., chokes, headlocks, bear hugs, including ground fighting scenarios. Officers will learn to develop and deliver various highly effective counterattacks in order to quickly end the threat and regain control over the subject. (All Krav Maga techniques take into account the officer's need to secure his firearm.)

Arrest & Control / Officer Safety

The objective of this course is to teach the student how to effectively apply arrest & control techniques and officer safety tactics. At the end of the course the student will be able to replicate the arrest & control techniques and officer safety tactics as taught by the instructors and teach it to other peace officers.

Speed, balance, and the application of the proper technique(s) will permit a trained officer to overcome low, moderate, and even highly aggressive resistance by the subject. Techniques should not create injury when properly applied. Important tactical communication techniques are emphasized so that officers can make the transition from initial application to appropriate de-escalation.

This section also deals with approaching and making contact with the subject including pat downs, handcuffing techniques, disarming techniques, and searching techniques.

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Handcuffing and searching techniques include dealing with subjects who are standing, kneeling, seated or prone. Team takedowns and multiple contacts are also covered.

Edged Weapon Defenses

Of the three basic weapons (gun, edged weapon, blunt object) the edged weapon of knife represents the most difficult to defend (assuming, of course, that all three are within reach). Small changes in the attack represent relatively large changes in the required defense.

Defense Against Impact Weapons

A “stick” is the most obvious member of a family of weapons known as Impact Weapons. These can include not only baseball bats, pool cues, tire irons, “Club” car security devices, etc., but also handheld rocks, hammers, and any other striking instrument that does not possess a long, sharp edge or point. Although some of these weapons (such as a rock) do not create the distance-related dangers of a stick, the defense remains the same for all of these weapons.

Krav Maga Self-Defense, Ground Fighting (Law Enforcement Applications)

The objective of this course is to teach the student how to effectively defend himself or herself against a subject who attacks them using a chokehold or putting them in a headlock. The second part of this course will teach the student to defend him or herself when they are attacked and taken to the ground when grabbed by the assailant.

The ultimate goal is to keep the peace officer safe from harm and to give him/her the confidence and security to perform their duties effectively.

Course curriculum is designed to prevent injury to the individual and limit injury to the unruly subject, as well.

Ground Fighting, Part 2 (Law Enforcement Applications)

In this training module, Krav Maga introduces very basic issues on the ground – movement and counterattacks. The goal of the defender is to escape to a position of advantage (standing) as quickly as possible. This will include basic grappling skills applied in self-defense situations. These techniques are still basic, and are applied in self-defense situations only.

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A Note on Krav Maga's Approach to Ground fighting: Whether you are proficient on the ground or not, Krav Maga's main object during a ground fight always remains the same: to get up as quickly as possible, and access higher force options if necessary or available.

During ground fights, the defender is extremely vulnerable to a second attacker or to stabs if the opponent produces an edged/pointed weapon, and the chance of losing your handgun or other equipment is increased the longer you remain on the ground.

Impact Weapons for Defensive Purposes and Striking (Straight Baton / Expandable Baton / Flashlight)

This module teaches officers how to use a variety of impact weapons for defensive purposes and for counterattack against both an unarmed combative assailant and an assailant armed with a blunt object or edged weapon. Extensive training is devoted to striking valid target areas, as well as learning to incorporate pauses during an incident in order to accurately assess the effect of the impact weapon on the subject. Training includes techniques to gain distance/time to retrieve the impact weapon; combining other force options (i.e., hands, legs, etc.) with impact weapons; combining a body defense and blocking technique to form the earliest defense; combining a defense and simultaneous counterattack; and more.

Because the Krav Maga system is well-integrated, previously learned principles from other units (combatives, self defense, empty-hand defenses against an armed assailant) will be directly relevant and applicable to this module. An impact weapon is treated as a tool to be utilized as an extension of the officer's body.

Defensive Tactics Involving Threats w/Shotgun/Rifle/SMG



While handguns offer difficulty because they are easily concealed, long guns and submachine guns also represent a clear and serious danger to law enforcement officers.

Krav Maga teaches defensive tactics against threats with both long guns such as shotguns and AK-47s, and shorter weapons such as the MP-5 and AR-15. Because Krav Maga is an integrated system, these techniques build directly off of defenses against handguns. Techniques against one type of firearm blend easily into techniques against the other, reducing training time in class and reaction time in the field.

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