Statement of Purpose: The purpose of this course is to introduce the concepts of the critical decision-making model to peace officers.

I. Introduction
   a. Advanced Officer Training Team (AOTT)
   b. Goals of the Critical Decision-Making Model
   c. Discussion: SPD Old Sacramento UOF video

II. Critical Decision-Making Model (CDM)
   a. History
   b. Impacted by:
      i. Ethics
      ii. Proportionality
      iii. Sanctity of Life
      iv. Values
   c. Model
      i. Collect Information
      ii. Assess Situation Threats/Risks/Escape
      iii. Consider Law & Policy
      iv. Identify Options/Determine Course of Action
      v. Act, Review, & Re-Assess
   d. UOF Statistics
      i. Nationally
      ii. Locally

III. Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) ICAT Model
   a. Integrating Communications, Assessment and Tactics (ICAT)
      i. A system of combining several disciplines to improve and outcome of a police and citizen integration.
      ii. Guide takes the essential building blocks of critical thinking, crisis intervention, communications, and tactics, and puts them together in an integrated approach to training.
   b. Critical Decision-Making (CDM)
      i. Anchor to ICAT
      ii. Five-step critical thinking process which built around the core values of the department and the policing profession.
      iii. These systems provide a framework to enhance officers integrated responses to situations they face on the job.
      iv. Agencies using it: BART Police Department, Monterey Police Department, Watsonville Police Department
   c. How does CDM benefit me?
      i. Strengthen report writing
      ii. Enhance testimony
      iii. Improves incident debriefing

IV. OODA Loop
a. Observe  
b. Orient  
c. Decide  
d. Act  
e. Slow vs Fast Thinking  
f. Growth vs Fixed Mindset

V. Critical Decision-making Model… and what it isn’t:  
a. Not appropriate for all situations;  
b. Not about putting officers in unwinnable situations;  
c. Does not prevent officers from using force (including lethal force);  
d. Does not limit options for officers;  
e. Does not solve all of the world’s problems

VI. Critical Decision-making Model… what it is:  
a. Method to more safely deal with dangerous people and/or situations  
b. Creates a clear path to problem resolution  
c. Clarifies exactly when, where, and how force is justified  
d. Concept that provides additional options for officers to consider  
e. Something that can be utilized everyday  
f. Used at various levels  
g. Ultimately… it is a tool to help us improve the things that we can control!

VII. Discussion  
a. What factors can the responding officer’s control on this call?  
b. What factors are out of the officer’s control?  
c. What is the desired outcome of this call?

VIII. The Road to Force  
a. Both parties  
   i. Can affect the speed in which there is a physical interaction and/or a use of force  
   ii. Can also take an “off-ramp” to avoid a physical interaction and/or a use of force  

b. Options  
   i. Police  
      1. Wait for Back-Up  
      2. Show Less Lethal  
      3. De-Escalation  
      4. Tactical Repositioning  
   ii. Other party  
      1. Comply  
      2. Run Away  
      3. Talk or Ask for Help
iii. Key Take-aways
   1. Identify previously “unseen” options
   2. Improve decision-making
   3. Protect officers from civil liability

   c. Discussion: Ohio State Police Trooper video

IX. Scenarios
   a. Scenario #1 – DV Call – Significant other with a knife
      i. Plan/response
      ii. Communication
      iii. De-escalation/Tac Com
      iv. Tactical considerations
      v. Peer Intervention (if warranted)
      vi. CDM Debrief

   b. Scenario #2 – Suicidal subject with a gun that just assaulted family member
      i. Plan/response
      ii. Communication
      iii. De-escalation/Tac Com
      iv. Tactical considerations
      v. Peer Intervention (if warranted)
      vi. CDM Debrief

   c. Scenario #3 – Suicidal subject on an overpass - Jumper
      i. Plan/response
      ii. Communication
      iii. De-escalation/Tac Com
      iv. Tactical considerations
      v. Peer intervention (if warranted)
      vi. CDM Debrief - including discussion on implicit bias and assumptions

   d. Scenario #4 – Armed subject - assault of an officer
      i. Plan/response
      ii. Communication
      iii. De-escalation/Tac Com
      iv. Tactical considerations
      v. Peer intervention (if warranted)
      vi. CDM Debrief