

Event 2 – Force Options – ARCON

Session 27 – Handgun Retention

LD 33 – Arrest and Control

Date Revised: 11/06/19

Event Goal: To teach recruit officers how to control and arrest a suspect.

Session Goal: To teach recruit officers how to maintain control of their firearm.

Learning Objectives:

- Describe factors involved in retaining a peace officer’s firearm [33.VI.A]
- Demonstrate the basic techniques for peace officers to safely maintain control of their firearm in a physical conflict [33.VI.B]
- The student will demonstrate an understanding of how our Department's guiding value of Reverence for Human Life is the moral and ethical foundation of de-escalation, tactics, reasonable force, and officer safety.
- By the conclusion of the training, students will understand how the application of this training is in keeping with our Department’s UOF policy, philosophy and tactical planning.

Session Time: 3 hours

Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mat room• First aid kit/AED• Replica firearms (1 per pair of students)	
Session Summary: The instructor will lead a facilitated discussion. Students will then learn weapon retention techniques from the unholstered position, holstered front, and holstered rear.	
Outline	Instructor Notes
I. Handgun retention A. General principles [1][33.VI.A] 1. Awareness a. Increased awareness can avert tragedy b. Limit the suspect’s opportunity 2. Know your equipment a. Know the function of your holster b. Know the limitations of your holster c. Be familiar with the locations of all your weapons 1) Firearm a) Primary b) Backup 2) Taser 3) Knife	Facilitated discussion (in classroom formation, 15 minutes): [1] Ask – What are some of the important general principles of weapon retention?

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<p>4) OC spray 5) Batons</p> <p>3. Radio communication [2]</p> <p>a. Get on the radio once you have control of your weapon b. Do not risk losing your weapon because you are attempting to get on the radio</p> <p>4. Verbalization [3]</p> <p>a. Communicate with your partner</p> <p>1) Immediately notify your partner that the suspect is attempting to disarm you 2) Be specific about what the suspect is doing</p> <p>a) Reaching for the weapon b) Grabbing the weapon c) Has taken the weapon</p> <p>b. Give commands to the suspect</p> <p>1) Only after you have control of your weapon 2) If appropriate and your weapon is safe 3) Do not be distracted giving commands when you are in the battle for your weapon</p> <p>a) Focus on the technique that you need to use b) Save communication for your partner, updating them of the situation</p> <p>B. Reverence for human life [4]</p> <p>1. Guiding principle in any use of force situation 2. It is both moral and ethical to place the highest value on human life 3. Not policy, but a philosophy for how to approach police work 4. Consistent with the department’s mission, vision, and values 5. Helps build public trust 6. Using tactical de-escalation techniques and reasonable force demonstrates this principle</p> <p>C. Tactical de-escalation policy [5]</p> <p>1. Officers shall attempt to control an incident 2. By using time, distance, communications, and available resources 3. To de-escalate the situation</p>	<p>[2] Ask – When should you use your radio to call for help?</p> <p>[3] Ask – What should you verbalize to your partner?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why is it important to be specific? <p>[4] Ask – How can using weapon retention techniques demonstrate a reverence for human life?</p> <p>[5] Ask – What is the department policy on attempting to de-escalate prior to using force?</p>
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<p>4. Whenever it is safe and reasonable to do so</p> <p>D. Handgun retention techniques [33.VI.B][6]</p> <p>1. Unholstered [7]</p> <p>a. Key points</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Lower your center of gravity and aim the muzzle at the center body mass of the suspect2) If reasonable and the situation warrants the use of deadly force, pull the trigger3) Move the muzzle off target to the support side4) Attack with an A-frame kick with your primary leg5) Step forward and rotate your firearm so the sights are facing your support side shoulder6) Simultaneously, smash the suspect's wrist with your support side shoulder as you step forward, breaking their grip7) Deliver a muzzle strike with your weapon to create distance8) Continue to create distance and give high risk commands <p>b. Common mistakes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Ineffective attack2) Pulling the firearm too far and covering your lead shoulder3) Crashing into the suspect when attempting to break suspect's grip on firearm4) Punching out with firearm too close to suspect <p>2. Holstered front [8]</p> <p>a. Key points</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Cap the butt of the gun with the primary side hand driving straight down2) Drop your weight and lower your center of gravity3) Attack with a strike to the face with your support side hand4) Attack with a kick to the A-frame with your primary leg	<p>[6] Ask – Why is it important to continue training these techniques after the academy?</p> <p>Seeking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• These skills are perishable• You never know when you will need them <p>➤ Warm up and stretch</p> <p>➤ Note: All instructor notes regarding the number of repetitions may be modified by the instructor based on the needs of the students, to achieve proficiency.</p> <p>[7] Demonstrate and drill – Weapon retention – unholstered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrate• Break down key points and common mistakes• Drill step by step<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Start slow, one step at a time (6-8 reps per step)○ Combine steps until the students are fluid in their technique○ Allow students to practice on their own with increasing speed (8-10 reps)• Scenario practice (3-5 reps)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Unholstered weapon retention technique○ Begin high risk commands○ Suspect charges officer○ Use any reasonable force options<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Kicks and strikes▪ Holster and move offline▪ Takedowns <p>[8] Demonstrate and drill – Weapon retention – holstered - front</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrate• Break down key points and common mistakes• Drill step by step
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<p>5) Sweep the suspect’s wrist using your support side arm at the wrist/forearm area</p> <p>6) Back up, draw your firearm, and give high risk commands</p> <p>b. Common mistakes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Capping the wrist2) Ineffective strikes3) Failing to pivot during the sweep4) Sweeping too high on the suspect’s forearm <p>E. Weapon retention – holstered rear [9][33.VI.B]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Key points<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Cap the butt of the gun with the primary side hand driving straight downb. Drop your weight and lower your center of gravityc. Look over your primary shoulderd. Pivot and step deep to the primary sidee. Attack with a strike to the face with your support side handf. Attack with a kick to the A-frame with your primary legg. Sweep the suspect’s wrist using your support side arm at the wrist/forearm areah. Back up, draw your firearm, and give high risk commands2. Common mistakes<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Capping the wristb. Stepping straight to the sidec. Ineffective strikesd. Failing to pivot during the sweepe. Sweeping too high on the suspect’s forearm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Start slow, one step at a time (6-8 reps per step)○ Combine steps until the students are fluid in their technique○ Allow students to practice on their own with increasing speed (8-10 reps) <p>[9] Demonstrate and drill – Weapon retention – holstered - rear</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Demonstrate● Break down key points and common mistakes● Drill step by step<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Start slow, one step at a time (6-8 reps per step)○ Combine steps until the students are fluid in their technique○ Allow students to practice on their own with increasing speed (8-10 reps)● Scenario practice<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Ped stop○ Approach to handcuff○ Suspect spin and grab the officer’s weapon○ Attempt to keep distance and transition to other force options (deadly force if reasonable)○ Use weapon retention techniques if necessary
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