

Event 2 – Force Options – ARCON
Session 37 – Multiple Officer Arrest and Control
LD 33 – Arrest and Control

Date Revised: 11/06/19

Event Goal: To teach recruit officers when and how to use reasonable force.

Module Goal: To teach recruit officers how to work with a partner to control and arrest a suspect.

Learning Objectives:

- To review the basic principles of Command and Control, including:
 - Active Leadership
 - Using Available Resources
 - Accomplishing Tasks
 - Minimize Risks
- To review the control principles, strategies, and tactics for using Arrest and Control techniques with multiple officers on scene.
- The students will take a combative suspect into custody using arrest and control techniques.

Required Learning Activity: 33.XI.A1-7

Module Time: 3 hours

<p>Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mat room • Thai pads (1 per pair of students) • Boxing gloves (1 per pair of students) • MMA gloves (1 per pair of students) • First aid kit/AED 	
<p>Module Summary: The session begins with a review of previously learned arrest and control techniques. Next, the students will practice each of these previously learned techniques with a partner or a backup officer, and participate in a learning activity where they will perform the duties of a cover officer.</p>	
Outline	Instructor Notes
<p>I. Multiple officer Arrest and Control</p> <p>A. Command and Control review [1]</p> <p>1. Definition of Command and Control</p> <p>a. Command and Control is the use of active leadership</p> <p>b. To direct others</p> <p>c. While using available resources to</p> <p>d. Coordinate a response</p>	<p>[1] Ask – How does Command and Control relate to Arrest and Control?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does it relate to multiple officer Arrest and Control tactics?

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<p>e. Accomplish tasks</p> <p>f. And minimize risk</p> <p>2. Command [2]</p> <p>a. Definition of Command</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Uses active leadership to 2) Establish order 3) Provide stability and structure 4) Set objectives 5) And create conditions under which the function of control can be achieved 6) With minimal risk <p>b. Active Leadership</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Using clear, concise, and unambiguous communication 2) To develop and implement a plan 3) Direct personnel 4) And manage resources <p>3. Control [3]</p> <p>a. Definition of Control</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Implements the plan of action 2) While continuously assessing the situation 3) Making necessary adjustments 4) Managing resources 5) Managing the scope of the incident (containment) 6) And evaluating whether existing Department protocols apply to the incident <p>b. Using Available Resources [4]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identifying and managing those resources 2) That are needed to plan and implement 3) The desired course of action <p>c. Accomplishing Tasks [5]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Breaking down a plan of action 2) Into smaller objectives 3) And using personnel and resources 4) To meet those objectives <p>d. Minimizing Risk [6]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Taking appropriate actions 2) To minimize risk exposure 3) To those impacted by the incident 	<p>[2] Ask – What is Command and how can you implement these concepts during a Use of Force situation where you need to use Arrest and Control techniques?</p> <p>[3] Ask – What is Control? Is there a difference in control when we speak of Command and Control vs Arrest and Control?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational control? • Suspect control? • Self-control? <p>[4] Ask – What are some of the resources you might have available to you in a Use of Force situation with multiple officers involved?</p> <p>[5] Ask – What are some of the ways that we can successfully accomplish tasks during a multiple officer Use of Force situation?</p> <p>[6] Ask – What specific action can we take to help minimize risks in a multiple officer Use of Force situation?</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">4) Including the community and first responders4. Expectations<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Initial responsibility [7]<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) The senior officer, or any officer on scene2) Who has gained sufficient situational awareness3) Shall begin the process to develop a plan of action4) One of the primary responsibilities is direction and guidance of subordinate personnelb. Individual officer responsibility [8]<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) All officers on scene are responsible for Command and Control2) Officers must identify the Incident Commander (IC)3) Officers must be ready and receptive to direction and orders from the IC4) Officers should be ready to deploy or re-deploy as necessary5. Preliminary considerations<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Preservation of life [9]<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Officers must assess any immediate danger to the community and to initial responders2) The IC must direct available personnel and coordinate appropriate measures to mitigate the threat3) Continue to develop a planb. Making decisions [10]<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Principle component of leadership2) Every officer is a leader3) Leadership requires an ability to make rapid, logical, and reasoned recommendations and decisions4) Based on consideration of the potential risks and benefit involved in various courses of action	<p>[7] Ask – What are the initial responsibilities of officers on scene?</p> <p>[8] Ask – Who is responsible for Command and Control?</p> <p>[9] Ask – What is our overarching guiding principle in every tactical situation?</p> <p>[10] Ask – What does it look like to make good decisions in a multiple officer Use of Force situation?</p>
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<p>5) One must act appropriately and immediately to rapidly developing situations</p> <p>6) By instantaneously calling upon experience, training, and knowledge</p> <p>7) To formulate and then implement strategies</p> <p>B. Arrest and Control review [1]</p> <p>1. Searches and handcuffing</p> <p>a. Pedestrian stop</p> <p>1) Contact and cover</p> <p>2) Pat down search</p> <p>3) Speed cuffing</p> <p>b. High risk pedestrian stop</p> <p>1) Contact and cover</p> <p>2) High risk handcuffing</p> <p>2. Control holds</p> <p>a. C-grip position of advantage</p> <p>b. Rear arm finger flex</p> <p>c. Additional officer tactics [2]</p> <p>1) Control the other arm</p> <p>2) Assist with handcuffing</p> <p>3. Takedowns [3]</p> <p>a. Straight armlock takedown</p> <p>b. Clinch control</p> <p>c. Body fold takedown</p> <p>d. Double leg takedown</p> <p>e. Rear clinch</p> <p>f. Rear double leg takedown</p> <p>g. Team takedown</p> <p>4. Ground control</p> <p>a. Mount control</p> <p>b. Side control</p> <p>c. Knee on belly control</p> <p>d. Twisting arm cuffing</p> <p>e. Key lock</p> <p>f. Arm crossface control</p> <p>g. Take the back from mount</p> <p>h. Lateral head displacement</p> <p>i. Sprawl</p> <p>j. Trap and roll escape from the punch</p> <p>k. Shrimp escape</p> <p>l. Guard getup</p> <p>m. Arm shoulder lock</p> <p>n. Grapevine rollover</p> <p>o. Figure 4 weapon retention</p>	<p>[1] Arrest and Control Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Machine gun” breakdowns for each technique• 2-3 reps per technique• Discuss any questions or problems as they arise <p>[2] Discuss – multiple officer tactics when one officer is using a control hold.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explore the options from different positions.• Encourage students to work together, not against each other. <p>[3] Discuss – multiple officer tactics when one officer is using a takedown.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explore the options from different positions.• Encourage students to work together, not against each other.
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<p>p. Safe draw</p> <p>q. Additional officer tactics [4]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Immediately control one of the suspect's limbs 2) Simultaneously, ask the primary officer how to help 3) Communicate with the primary officer to roll the suspect into a handcuffing position <p>5. Carotid restraint control hold</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Carotid application b. Rear choke defense – frame escape c. Rear choke defense – emergency escape d. Additional officer tactics [5] <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Assess the situation and evaluate if it is necessary and feasible to use your firearm 2) Immediately control one of the suspect's limbs 3) Simultaneously, ask the primary officer how to help <p>6. Personal weapons</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lead hand jab b. Rear hand cross c. Elbows d. Front kick e. Knees f. Roundhouse kick g. A-frame kick h. Additional officer tactics [6] <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Assess the effectiveness of the force already used 2) Transition to another force option based on the suspect's actions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Team takedown b) Impact weapon c) TASER 3) Communicate with your partner <p>7. Impact weapons</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Power draw b. Power stroke c. Power chop d. Striking draw e. Primary side strikes (collapsible) f. Additional officer tactics [7] 	<p>[4] Discuss – multiple officer tactics when one officer is in a ground fight.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the options from different positions. • Encourage students to work together, not against each other. <p>[5] Discuss – multiple officer tactics when one officer is using a carotid restraint control hold.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the options from different positions. • Encourage students to work together, not against each other. <p>[6] Discuss – multiple officer tactics when one officer is in a ground fight.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the options from different positions. • Encourage students to work together, not against each other.
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<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Assess the effectiveness of the force already used2) Transition to another force option based on the suspect's actions<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Team takedownb) Impact weaponc) TASER3) Communicate with your partner	<p>[7] Discuss – multiple officer tactics when one officer is using, or has used, an impact weapon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explore the options from different positions.• Encourage students to work together, not against each other. <p>Run learning activity (30 minutes) [TTS 33.XI.A1-7] – <u>Cover Officer Duties</u></p>
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Required Learning Activity – Cover Officer Duties

Purpose: The students will participate in a learning activity that will reinforce the student's ability to demonstrate the role of a cover officer during a field contact, including assuming a position of advantage and control, maintaining proper balance and control, maintaining awareness, protecting the searching officer from possible interference, physically assisting the searching officer if it becomes necessary, observing subjects, and awareness of cover and concealment. [TTS 33.XI.A1-7]

Description: The instructor will begin by briefing the students on the drill orders, safety protocol and purpose. The students will be broken up into groups of 3. One student will play the role of the suspect. One student will play the role of the primary officer. A third student will play the role of the partner/cover officer. The roles will rotate after every repetition of the drill so that each student plays a new role with every repetition.

In this drill the primary officer will begin by conducting a pedestrian stop on a compliant suspect. The cover officer will assume a position of advantage and control while observing the suspect, ensuring that they maintain awareness of their surroundings, including any possible interferences, cover, and concealment. After the primary officer makes contact and begins their search, the suspect will begin to resist. The cover officer will physically assist the searching officer when it becomes necessary. If a takedown is used, the suspect will stop resisting once they are on the ground. The officers will work together to place the suspect in handcuffs and the scenario will end once the handcuffs are on. If the officers can gain control while standing, they will handcuff the suspect and the scenario will end. The students will then rotate roles. The drill will continue until each student has participated in each role at least 2 times.

Resources needed:

- Mat room
- First aid kit/AED

Key learning points:

- Assume a position of advantage and control
- Maintain proper balance and control
- Maintain awareness
- Physically assist the searching officer when it becomes necessary

Time required: 30 minutes