

Event 3 – Pedestrian Stop - ARCON

Session 3 – Handcuffing

LD 33 – Arrest and Control

Date Revised: 11/06/19

Event Goal: To teach recruit officers how to conduct a pedestrian stop.

Session Goal: To teach recruit officers how to conduct a pat down search.

Learning Objectives:

- Explain factors to consider when approaching a subject and conducting a plain view search [33.II.A]
- Explain cover officer responsibilities [33.II.E]
- Explain the purpose of using restraint devices on a subject [33.V.A]
- Explain potential hazards when using restraint devices on a subject [33.V.B]
- Demonstrate the proper application and correct positioning of handcuffs on a subject [33.V.C]
- Explain various double-locking mechanisms on handcuffs [33.V.D]
- Discuss responsibilities of the contact and cover officers when handcuffing multiple subjects [33.V.E]
- 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:

- Mat room or PT field
- Replica firearms (1 per pair of students)
- First aid kit/AED

Session Summary: The students will drill pedestrian stop tactics and commands. Next, the instructor will conduct a facilitated discussion about handcuffing and de-escalation, including a discussion about how handcuffing demonstrates a reverence for human life. Next, the instructor will demonstrate and drill speed cuffing with the students.

Outline	Instructor Notes
I. Pat down search A. Pedestrian stop tactics 1. Contact and cover a. Develop a plan with your partner and any other officers on scene	Facilitated discussion (30 minutes): Handout – Pedestrian Stop Commands and Search Sequence

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<p>b. Use a coordinated approach</p> <p>c. Conduct an assessment of the suspect</p> <p>d. Contact officer responsibilities [1]</p> <p>1) Make physical or verbal contact with the suspect</p> <p>a) Distance from the suspect [2]</p> <p>(1) Use as much distance as is reasonable based on the location and totality of the circumstances [3]</p> <p>(2) Use patterns of movement to stay in a safe range</p> <p>(3) Increase the distance to create time if the suspect is high risk or is suspected of carrying weapons [4]</p> <p>b) Verbalize with the suspect</p> <p>(1) Ask questions</p> <p>(2) Build a rapport by showing empathy and using good communication skills</p> <p>(3) Give commands</p> <p>(a) Use command presence [5,6]</p> <p>(b) Clear, firm voice [7]</p> <p>(c) Loud and confident, but not yelling</p> <p>(4) Obtain information</p> <p>2) Communicate with your partner [8]</p> <p>a) Notify your partner of possible weapons or other contraband</p> <p>b) If you move a suspect or ask them to move, tell your partner first [9]</p> <p>e. Cover officer responsibilities [10] [33.II.E] [33.II.F]</p> <p>1) Security and awareness [11]</p> <p>a) Maintain constant observation of the overall situation</p> <p>b) Be aware of potential dangers</p> <p>c) Protect the searching officer from possible interference by onlookers or associates of the subject</p> <p>2) Assist the contact officer [12]</p> <p>a) Restrain the suspect if necessary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advise students to memorize the commands and the search sequence <p>[1] Ask – What are the roles and responsibilities of the contact officer?</p> <p>[2] Ask – What distance do you think would be appropriate to talk with a cooperative subject?</p> <p>[3] Ask – Why is 6-8 feet a reasonable distance?</p> <p>[4] Ask – When do you think you should increase this distance?</p> <p>[5] Ask – What is command presence?</p> <p>[6] Ask – Why is it important?</p> <p>[7] Ask – What are the dangers of giving unclear commands?</p> <p>[8] Ask – Why is it important to communicate with your partner?</p> <p>[9] Ask – What are some examples of things you might tell your partner?</p> <p>[10] Ask – What do you think is the role of the cover officer?</p> <p>[11] Ask – What are you looking for as a cover officer?</p> <p>[12] Ask – What can you do to assist the contact officer?</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">2. The decision to use restraining procedures and devices depends on common sense and good judgment3. The handcuffing of an arrestee is not based on rigid criteria4. Handcuffing is determined by the nature of each situation as perceived by the officer5. Many UOF incidents occur during the handcuffing process6. Officers should use good techniques to minimize the suspect's opportunity to resist or escape7. Inhibit/limit movement but do not provide total control8. Used to limit a suspect's actions<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Attack on the peace officer or othersb. Escape of the prisonerc. Destruction or concealment of evidence or contrabandd. Self-inflicted injury by suspecte. Combat between suspectsB. General guidelines [2]<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Applied to the subject's bare wrist2. The shape of the handcuff should correspond with the shape of the subject's wrist3. Properly adjusted for tightness4. Should not be applied over clothing or jewelry when possible5. Double lock the handcuffs prior to placing the subject in the vehicle [33.V.D]<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Reduces possibility of inflicting injury from handcuffs tightening furtherb. Reduces the possibility of the subject picking or slipping the locking mechanism6. Do not leave a handcuffed subject unattended<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Handcuffs do not totally immobilize a personb. Officers should maintain observation and control of the subjectc. Failure to maintain observation and control could lead to several potential hazards [33.V.B]<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Escape	<p>[2] Ask – What are some of the general guidelines to consider when handcuffing a subject?</p>
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<p>2) Threat to peace officer or public safety</p> <p>3) Harm to the subject</p> <p>4) Destruction of evidence</p> <p>5) Loss of public trust</p> <p> a) If the suspect escapes</p> <p> b) If force is used on a handcuffed suspect</p> <p>7. Handcuffing multiple subjects [33.V.E]</p> <p> a. Contact officer will move each subject back offline of the others, and handcuff them one at a time</p> <p> b. Cover officer will keep a position of advantage and watch the additional subjects</p> <p>8. Arrestees with mental illness</p> <p> a. Officers shall handcuff a person with mental illness</p> <p> b. When the person is not restrained by means of a straitjacket or leather restraining straps</p> <p> c. Exception exists when the person’s physical condition is such that officer safety is not jeopardized</p> <p>C. Reverence for human life [3]</p> <p> 1. Guiding principle in any use of force situation</p> <p> 2. It is both moral and ethical to place the highest value on human life</p> <p> 3. Not policy, but a philosophy for how to approach police work</p> <p> 4. Consistent with the department’s mission, vision, and values</p> <p> 5. Helps build public trust</p> <p> 6. Using tactical de-escalation techniques and reasonable force demonstrates this principle</p> <p>D. Tactical de-escalation policy [4]</p> <p> 1. Officers shall attempt to control an incident</p> <p> 2. By using time, distance, communications, and available resources</p> <p> 3. To de-escalate the situation</p> <p> 4. Whenever it is safe and reasonable to do so</p> <p>E. Speed cuffing [5][33.V.C]</p> <p> 1. Key points</p> <p> a. Utilize a secure grip on the suspect’s hands</p>	<p>[3] Ask – How can using proper handcuffing techniques demonstrate a reverence for human life?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give some examples of when it would be reasonable to handcuff a suspect.• Give an example of when it would not be reasonable to handcuff a suspect. <p>[4] Ask – How can applying handcuffs help officers de-escalate a tense situation?</p> <p>[5] Demonstrate and drill – Speed Cuffing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrate• Break down key points and common mistakes• Drill (10-12 reps)
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">b. Pistol grip on the cuffs with single edge facing outc. Cuff pinky side firstd. Place the cuff on the smallest portion of the suspect's wrist bonee. Do not slam cuffs onf. Ensure that the first cuff is latched before applying secondg. Do not switch hands when taking cuffs off <p>2. Most common mistakes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Cuffing with thumb side firstb. Poor grip on the hands prior to cuffingc. Switching hands before applying second cuffd. Cuffing the wide portion of the wrist <p>3. Removal of handcuffs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Use a full, strong pistol grip with your right handb. Remove the left cuff firstc. Step back, bring the right cuff up with the pistol grip, and remove the second cuff	
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