Event 3 - Pedestrian Stop - ARCON

Session 15 – Finding a Weapon 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 the procedure when they find a weapon during a pat down search. To provide recruit officers with alternative hand cuffing techniques.

Learning Objectives: Students will take an armed suspect into custody after finding a weapon during a pat down search.

Session Time: 2 hours

Resources:

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

Session Summary: The instructor will begin a review of pat down search and speed cuffing. Next the students will learn how to hand cuff with the suspect's hands placed behind their head. Then the students will practice the proper procedure for finding a weapon during a search when the suspect is uncuffed.

		Outline	Instructor Notes
Ι.	Hai	ndcuffing behind the head [1]	[1] Discuss – Facilitate discussion
	A.	Utilized to keep the suspect's hands away from	concerning the advantages and
		their waistband	disadvantages of cuffing with the suspect's
	В.	Key Points:	hands behind their back and behind their
		1. Utilize a secure grip on the suspect's hands	head.
		2. Slightly pull down on the suspect's hands to	
		keep the suspect off-balance	
		3. Obtain a pistol grip on the cuffs with the	
		single edge facing out	
		4. Place the top cuff straight down on the	
		suspect's wrist	
		5. Invert your grip on the chain of the	
		handcuffs and get a pistol grip	
		6. Invert your grip on the suspect's free hand	
		7. Simultaneously bring the suspect's hands	
		out wide and behind their back	
		8. Ensure that the hand with the pistol grip	
		stays to the inside of the suspect's arm	
		9. Do not switch hands on the chain when	
		taking the cuffs off	
	C.	Common Mistakes:	

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- 1. Failing to invert your grip prior to bringing the suspect's hands behind their back
- 2. Slamming the cuffs on
- 3. Losing control of the arms when bringing them behind the back
- 4. Pulling the suspect's weight onto your forearm
- II. Walking Cuffed Suspect
 - A. Key Points:
 - 1. Always maintain contact with cuffed suspect while escorting
 - 2. Compliant suspect
 - a. Grasp suspect's elbow with a c-grip
 - b. Walk alongside suspect
 - 3. Non-compliant/difficult suspect
 - a. Inside hand acquires a rear-wrist lock
 - b. Outside hand acquires a c-grip on the elbow of the same arm as the wrist lock
 - Slightly dip the suspect's elbow down so that the suspect's wrist is higher than his elbow
 - d. Walk alongside the suspect
 - B. Common Mistakes:
 - 1. Trying to walk behind suspect
 - 2. Letting go of suspect
- III. Finding a weapon during a pat down search [2]
 - A. Verbalize
 - 1. "Partner weapon!"
 - 2. Accurately describe the weapon if known
 - a. Gun
 - b. Knife
 - c. Other weapon
 - B. Control the suspect's movement
 - 1. "Get down on your knees!"
 - 2. Push straight down on the suspect's trap/shoulder
 - 3. "Cross your right foot over your left foot!"
 - 4. Handcuff the suspect
 - 5. Safely remove the weapon
 - 6. Or stand them up first and then remove the weapon
 - C. Pass the weapon safely to your partner
 - 1. Be aware of the muzzle direction
 - 2. Do not cover yourself, your partner or bystanders
 - D. Continue with the search

[2] Demonstrate and drill – Finding a weapon during a pat down search

- Demonstrate
- Break down key points and common mistakes
- Drill (8-10 reps)

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1.	You may continue searching from the point where you found the weapon	
2.	If you cannot remember where you left off, start over and conduct a complete and thorough search	