

Event 3 – Pedestrian Stop – ARCON

Session 18 – High Risk Pedestrian Stop Introduction

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 high risk pedestrian stop.

Learning Objectives: The students will stop, handcuff, and search a high risk pedestrian suspect.

Session Time: 2 hours

Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mat room or PT field• Replica firearms (1 per pair of students)• First aid kit/AED	
Session Summary: This module begins with a discussion regarding high risk pedestrian stops. Students will then practice high risk pedestrian stop tactics and handcuffing.	
Outline	Instructor Notes
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. High risk pedestrian stop<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. Definition of a high risk suspect [1]<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Involved officers reasonably believe2. That the suspect poses a substantial risk of serious injury3. To the officers and/or the publicB. Examples of a high risk suspect [2]<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Suspect has a weapon2. Robbery suspect3. Burglary suspect4. Grand theft auto suspectC. Key points [3]<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ideal distance is 10-12 feet from the suspect or behind cover2. Immediately draw your weapon, keeping the muzzle just below the suspect’s waistband in order to see the suspect’s hands3. Give clear commands to prone out the suspect (see next page for a list of commands)4. Ensure that your muzzle tracks down with the suspect5. Visually scan the suspect’s body for signs of a possible weapon	<p>Facilitated discussion (in classroom formation, 10 minutes):</p> <p>[1] Ask – What is a high risk suspect?</p> <p>[2] Ask – Can you give some examples of high risk suspects?</p> <p>[3] Ask – What do you think should change tactically when dealing with a high risk suspect?</p>

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<p>6. Offset to one side</p> <p>7. Align yourself with the suspect's armpit, outside of the legs, prior to approaching</p> <p>8. Give a nonverbal signal to your partner that you are ready to make contact</p> <p>D. Common mistakes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Improper distance2. Failure to draw your weapon3. Failure to put the suspect in the correct prone position4. Moving forward while offsetting <p>E. High risk pedestrian stop commands [4]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Order of commands<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Stop, Police!b. Put your hands up!c. Higher!d. Lock out your elbows!e. Spread your fingers!f. Slowly, turn around!g. Stop! (When the suspect is facing away from you.)h. With your hands up, slowly come down to your knees!i. With your hands out in front of you, slowly come down to your stomach!j. Put your forehead on the ground!k. Put your arms straight out to your sides, palms up!l. Spread your feet!m. Wider!n. Put your heels on the ground!o. Turn your head to the left!p. Don't move!2. Commands presence<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Loud, clear commandsb. Be aware that there may be sirens, traffic, and helicopter noise <p>F. High risk prone handcuffing [5]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Key points<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Secure 3 points of contact simultaneouslyb. Pin the suspect's torso with your inside knee below their shoulder bladec. Pin the suspect's arm with your inside hand at the triceps tendond. Scoop under the suspect's hand and secure a wrist lock	<p>[4] Demonstrate and drill – High risk pedestrian stop tactics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrate• Break down key points and common mistakes• Drill<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Commands only – repeat after the instructor (3-5 reps)○ Commands only – repeat after a student (3-5 reps) <p>[5] Demonstrate and drill – High risk prone handcuffing</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">○ Approach and 3 points of contact (3-5 reps)○ Finger flex (3-5 reps)○ Handcuffing (3-5 reps)
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">e. Use your inside knee as a pivot point to pivot around the suspect's armf. The hand closest to the suspect's head gets a finger flexg. 50/50 weight distribution between your knees and feeth. Search the waistband and clear the sleeves prior to handcuffingi. Handcuff from head to toe, palm to palmj. Roll the suspect to a seated positionk. Maintain a c-grip at the suspect's elbow, and obtain a wrist lock on the same side handl. Order the suspect to bend one leg, and allow them to stand up on their ownm. Complete a pat down search for weapons <p>2. Common mistakes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Grabbing the wrist instead of a wrist lockb. Lifting the arm off the ground during the 3 points of contactc. Standing up to move around the suspect's arm instead of pivoting on your kneed. Incorrect hand for finger flex	
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