

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Arrest & Control Instructor Course Part 1
POST CCN: 1850-20875
Expanded Course Outline

Instructional Goal: To provide students an opportunity to develop the training skills necessary to perform basic joint locks, walk-downs, and takedowns, which are the skills necessary to be an Arrest and Control Instructor. At the successful completion of this course and Arrest and Control Instructor Part 2 (CCN20885), the student will be certified as an Arrest and Control Instructor. This course provides updated content of Penal Code section 835a.

Performance Objectives: Using lecture, learning activities, and group discussion, the student will:

- Understand the philosophy and concepts of the techniques
- Understand that the techniques are used for controlling, directing or arresting individuals
- Be able to satisfactorily perform each technique

References: Instructors, facilitators and training supervisors shall ensure that the most current references are utilized

I. INTRODUCTION TO ARREST AND CONTROL

A. ARREST AND CONTROL INTRODUCTION

1. Introduction of instructor(s)
 - a. Name, assignment
 - b. Experience
2. Overview of training objectives
 - a. Arrest and control techniques
 - b. Joint locks
 - c. Pugilistics
 - d. Takedowns, ground control, weapon retention

B. LECTURETTE: Arrest and Control Techniques

1. Joint locks **(PSP 3 h)**
 - a. Joint locks are a series five of techniques that are used to control an uncooperative suspect
 - b. The philosophy behind the joint locks are that the officer does not fight against the suspect's resistance, but goes with the suspect's force to off balance and achieve a position of control to effect an arrest
 - c. In order to achieve a joint lock officers must be in a proper C-Grip position of advantage (addendum B) for four of the techniques, and officers must be in a relaxed, but ready, position in order to better anticipate the movements of the suspect
2. Pugilistics/strikes
 - a. Pugilistics are a series of, 8 techniques, (5 strikes and 3 blocks) that are used to distract an aggressive/ and or combative suspect
 - b. The philosophy behind pugilistics are that the officer uses distraction strikes to temporarily stun a suspect in order to create space in order to utilize more use of force options, or to off balance a suspect to engage in a takedown

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Arrest & Control Instructor Course Part 1
POST CCN: 1850-20875
Expanded Course Outline

- c. In order for officers to deliver an appropriate distraction strike officer must initiate the strike from a balanced stance
3. Ground control and takedowns **(PSP 3 h)**
- a. Ground control and takedowns are a series of techniques that officers can utilize to control an aggressive and/ or combative suspect utilizing the ground as a controlling agent
 - b. The philosophy of ground control and takedowns are to enable an officer to reverse a dominant position, achieved by the suspect, after being taken to the ground. It also enables an officer to better their position to better control and arrest an aggressive and/ or combative suspect on the ground, or to give officers options in weapon retention under circumstances of serious bodily injury
 - c. Due to the dangers of serious bodily injury and weapon takeaways officers are encouraged, while in a ground altercation to create space and get to a standing position and consider other use of force options
 - d. Officers must understand that teamwork extremely important considered when initiating ground control
4. Weapon retention
- Officers must be conscious of the fact that when in close proximity to a suspect, whether standing or on the ground, the officers weapon is accessible to both the officer and suspect
5. Handcuffing and searching **(PSP 3 h)**
- a. Handcuffing is an officer's primary way of securing a suspect during an arrest, and searching is an officer's primary way of ensuring that there are no weapons, or other items, on the suspect that can cause serious bodily injury or death to the officer or citizen of Los Angeles
 - b. The philosophy of handcuffing is to ensure that officers have the proper position and the most dominant degree of control over a suspect before securing and individual in handcuffs. The three positions from which officers are taught to search are standing, kneeling, and prone
 - c. The philosophy of searching is an issue of officer safety that involves physically checking the exterior of the suspects body and clothing for any item that may pose a danger to all officers and citizens of Los Angeles
 - d. Positional asphyxia
 - 1) Avoid protracted application of bodyweight to the suspect's back whenever possible
 - a) Bodyweight should only be applied to a suspect's back when it is objectively reasonable to do so
 - b) Bodyweight is used for the purpose of control, in order to apply restraint devices
 - c) Once the suspect is controlled, remove bodyweight from the suspect's back, and roll the suspect into a seated position as soon as practicable
 - d) If the suspect cannot be placed in a seated position for any reason, the recovery position may be used (left lateral, or right lateral if the left cannot be used)

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Arrest & Control Instructor Course Part 1
POST CCN: 1850-20875
Expanded Course Outline

- 2) Multiple officers
 - a) Assess the situation and apply only that force which is objectively reasonable
 - b) Additional officers should seek to control the suspect's limbs rather than applying additional bodyweight to the suspect's back in a prone position
 - c) Remember that the goal is control – use only the amount of force that is reasonable to gain control and apply restraint devices
- 3) Request an RA and begin a First Aid assessment if there is any indication of a medical emergency

C. GROUP DISCUSSION: Defensive Tactics Skills

Purpose: To provide the students with an overview of the concepts that will be covered during the course

Procedure: Large group activity

5. Mindset

- a. Officers must maintain a “will to survive”
- b. Contact equals control: stay in contact with the suspect
- c. Control must first be achieved before attempting to handcuff suspect
- d. Space equals escape: create space in order to escape
- e. Competence and confidence equals control: officers need to maintain the competence in these techniques and be confident in themselves
- f. Multiple officers and communication. This is on the checklist but it's not addressed in the lesson plan

6. Physical fitness

- a. Officers must maintain a high level of physical fitness
- b. Running, bicycling, team sports, weight lifting are all good for training purposes
- c. Officers need to be mindful of their personal physical limitations to avoid injury
- d. Stretching and warming up thoroughly prior to exercise is imperative
- e. It is important to remember that the suspects are “sizing up” an officer just as the officer evaluates a suspect

7. Use of Force Review

(117e)

(PSP 3 g,i)

- a. De-escalation Directive¹
- b. Use of Force Policy²
- c. Command and Control³
- d. SB 230
- e. California Penal Code Section 835a⁴

¹ Directive No. 16 Tactical De-Escalation Techniques

² Department Manual 1/556.10, Policy on Use of Force

³ Training Bulletin Volume XLVI, Command and Control

⁴ California Penal Code Section 835a

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Arrest & Control Instructor Course Part 1
POST CCN: 1850-20875
Expanded Course Outline

- f. Review Department policy and procedures for reporting a use of force
- g. **ASK:** What are some examples of proportionality? (SB 230 review – Force used must be proportional to the suspect behavior and totality of the circumstances)
- h. **ASK:** Under what circumstances does an officer have a duty to intercede in excessive force? (SB 230 review)
- i. **ASK:** If excessive force is used, who is responsible to report it and to whom?
- j. Review Department policy and procedures for recovery/first aid
 - 1) For person force applied to **(PSP 3k)**
 - 2) For officers if injured in use of force

D. LECTURETTE: Safety Guidelines **(PSP 3 a, g)**

- 1. Advise students of the following
 - a. There will be no weapons brought to class by students such as firearms, ammunition, knives
 - b. Students will practice the techniques at 50% strength to avoid injuries
 - c. Students will advise an instructor regarding prior injuries
 - d. Students should expect to be sore and stiff after practicing these
 - e. Students with prior injuries will avoid re-injuring themselves
 - f. If a student believes that he/she has sustained an injury during the class an instructor will be notified immediately
 - g. instructors training in basic first aid may render assistance
- 2. The instructor will document the injury on a Student Information Sheet **(117d)**
- 3. If medical treatment is necessary the student will be transported by an instructor or by a rescue ambulance, depending on the seriousness of the injury, to a contract medical facility
- 4. The instructor completes a Student Officer Injury Notification (form 1.66) and other related forms, makes the necessary notifications, and arranges transportation for the officer if necessary
- 5. The training area will be clean, well ventilated with the appropriate number of pads and mats
- 6. At the start of each day and after code 7 the class will be lead through stretching and warm up exercises
 - a. Walk or jog four to six laps around the mat room to break a sweat
 - b. Lead the class through stretching exercises for the entire body

II. INTRODUCTION TO JOINT LOCKS

A. GROUP DISCUSSION: Introduction to Joint Locks

Purpose: To provide students with an overview of joint locks and related skills

Procedure: Large group activity

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Arrest & Control Instructor Course Part 1
POST CCN: 1850-20875
Expanded Course Outline

1. **ASK:** What classification of suspect are joint locks used on?
2. Expected response: Joint locks are appropriate for uncooperative individuals according to the Department's Use of Force policy
3. Options available for uncooperative individuals
 - a. Verbalization
 - **ASK:** What are some examples of verbalization?
Expected responses:
 - a) Stay calm, I'm not going to hurt you
 - b) Stop resisting
 - b. Desensitization
 - **ASK:** Who can tell the class what desensitization is?
Expected response:
 - a) Calmly talking to an individual before an approach
 - b) Touching a person in calming manner that does not cause a violent reaction
 - c) Making someone feel comfortable enough for one to approach
 - c. An officer's actions are in reaction to the suspect's movements
 - d. Apply the techniques in a fluid, continuous motion, according to the suspect's resistance
 - e. Be prepared to flow into other methods of control when necessary
 - f. Distraction strikes may be used to momentarily divert the suspect's attention to achieve a joint lock

B. LEARNING ACTIVITY: Joint Locks

Purpose: To provide students with an overview of joint locks

Procedure: Large group activity

1. Refer to Addendum A: Skill Battery #1, Joint Locks
2. **DEMONSTRATE:** The techniques
 - Students sit on the mat around the instructors
3. Students will practice the techniques until an instructor observes that he/she is proficient **(PSP 3 b, e)**
 - a. The instructor to student ration will be 5 to 1
 - b. Students pair up and spread out on the mats
 - c. Half of the students will face the front of the room and the other half will face the back of the room
 - d. The students who are facing the front of the room will practice the techniques on their partner
 - e. Instructors will observe and make corrections

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Arrest & Control Instructor Course Part 1
POST CCN: 1850-20875
Expanded Course Outline

4. CLOSING: Reinforce key learning points
 - a. The success of a joint lock relies on the officers effectiveness in off balancing the suspect
 - b. The idea is not fight against the suspect resistance but to go further and faster than he/ she wanted to move
 - c. Officers must maintain a relaxed grip on the suspect to better react to a variety of movements

III. INTRODUCTION TO PUGILISTICS

A. **GROUP DISCUSSION:** Philosophy and Concepts of Defensive Tactics

Purpose: To provide students with an overview of Pugilistics

Procedure: Large group activity

1. **ASK:** What is an example of serious bodily injury?
 - a. Head trauma, concussion, loss of consciousness
 - b. Serious disfigurement, human bites, bone breakage
 - c. Blunt trauma via weapon, multiple suspect attacks on officers or civilians
2. **ASK:** What are the ranges where a suspect can physically attack and officer?

Expected response:

- a. Very long range: Suspect charges office from a distance
 - b. Long range: Suspect kicks at officer
 - c. Medium range: Suspect punches at officer
 - d. Close range: Suspect elbows or knees officer
 - e. Ground: Suspect takes officer down to the ground
3. Positions where the officer should be in relationship to the suspect
 - The officer should always attempt to be at the suspect's rear, side or at the very least, off-set facing the suspect
4. Primary and secondary targets
 - a. The primary targets relating to distraction strikes are anything below the neck minus the groin and spine
 - b. Secondary targets are everything else;
 - 1) Head
 - 2) Neck
 - 3) Spine
 - 4) Groin

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Arrest & Control Instructor Course Part 1
POST CCN: 1850-20875
Expanded Course Outline

5. CLOSING: Reinforce key learning points
 - a. Officers must be aware of the suspect range of attack
 - b. Officers should always position themselves in a way to give them the best tactical advantage over a threat
 - c. Secondary targets can be considered when primary attacks have been unsuccessful or when a use force has risen to a level of serious bodily
 - d. Officers must be aware and updated of the use of force policy at all times

B. *LEARNING ACTIVITY:* Pugilistics; Side Handle Baton

Purpose: To provide students with an overview of Pugilistics

Procedure: Large group activity

1. Refer to Addendum B: Skill Battery #2, Pugilistics
2. **DEMONSTRATE:** The techniques
 - Students will sit on the mat around the instructors
3. Students will practice the techniques until an instructor observes that he/she is proficient **(PSP 3 I)**
 - a. The instructor to student ration will be 5 to 1
 - b. Students pair up and spread out on the mats
 - c. Half of the students will face the front of the room and the other half will face the back of the room
 - d. The students who are facing the front of the room will practice the techniques on their partner
 - e. Instructors will observe and make corrections
4. CLOSING: Reinforce key learning points
 - a. In order to maximize the power of a baton strike, power must be generated from the hips and proper use of bodyweight
 - b. Relating to the baton strike, Officers must know that head, neck, spine and groin are not secondary targets
 - c. Officers should be prepared to follow up with another force option or access and de-escalate a situation

C. *LEARNING ACTIVITY:* Pugilistics; Distraction Strikes

Purpose: To provide students with an overview of distraction strikes

Procedure: Large group activity

1. Refer to Addendum B: Skill Battery #2, Pugilistics
2. **DEMONSTRATE:** The techniques
 - Students will sit on the mat around the instructors

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Arrest & Control Instructor Course Part 1
POST CCN: 1850-20875
Expanded Course Outline

3. Students will practice the techniques until an instructor observes that he/she is proficient **(PSP 3 I)**
 - a. The instructor to student ration will be 5 to 1
 - b. Students pair up and spread out on the mats
 - c. Half of the students will face the front of the room and the other half will face the back of the room
 - d. The students who are facing the front of the room will practice the techniques on their partner
 - e. Instructors will observe and make corrections

4. CLOSING: Reinforce key learning points
 - a. in order to maximize the power of a distraction strike power must be generated from the hips and from proper use of bodyweight
 - b. Defensive blocking is as equally important as distraction strikes
 - c. Officers should be prepared to follow up with another force option or access and de-escalate a situation

D. LEARNING ACTIVITY: Pugilistics; Blocking and Evading

Purpose: To provide students with an overview of joint locks

Procedure: Large group activity

1. Refer to Addendum B: Skill Battery #2, Pugilistics
2. **DEMONSTRATE:** The techniques
 - Students will sit on the mat around the instructors

3. Students will practice the techniques until an instructor observes that he/she is proficient
 - a. The instructor to student ration will be 5 to 1
 - b. Students pair up and spread out on the mats
 - c. Half of the students will face the front of the room and the other half will face the back of the room
 - d. The students who are facing the front of the room will practice the techniques on their partner
 - e. Instructors will observe and make corrections

4. CLOSING: Reinforce key learning points
 - a. Officers must have a balanced stance when either blocking or evading. Having a balanced stance while blocking or evading affords the officer the opportunity to perform the block or evade more proficiently, and stay on their feet where other force options are more readily available
 - b. Blocking and evading gives officers the opportunity to protect vital areas on the officer's body, which are crucial to officer safety, while simultaneously giving the officer the ability to strike back
 - c. Officers can utilize blocks to close the distance or to gain distance

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Arrest & Control Instructor Course Part 1
POST CCN: 1850-20875
Expanded Course Outline

IV. INTRODUCTION TO TAKEDOWNS/GROUND CONTROL/WEAPON RETENTION /SEARCHING

A. **GROUP DISCUSSION:** Philosophy and Concepts of Defensive Tactics

Purpose: To provide students with an overview of takedowns, ground control and weapon retention

Procedure: Large group activity

1. **ASK:** What is Serious Bodily Injury?

Expected responses:

- a. Head trauma, concussion, loss of consciousness
- b. Serious disfigurement, human bites, bone breakage
- c. Blunt trauma via weapon, multiple suspect attacks on officers or civilians

2. **ASK:** Why is it important to understand the concept of space equals escape and contact equals control?

Expected response:

- It can be used by both officer and suspect depending upon who is trying to control or escape

3. Positions where the officer has an advantage over the suspect

- a. Any position where the officer's physical weapons are facing the suspect
- b. Where officer uses the advantages of angles and is not standing directly in front of the suspect
- c. Where the officer has the appropriate distance to respond or react to any suspect actions

4. Reasons why the techniques and concepts are taught in a specific order

- Each technique has a similar foundation and therefore, must be learned by the student first in order to grasp the concept of all techniques

5. Officers are more likely to lose their weapon when on the ground

B. **LEARNING ACTIVITY:** Takedowns, Ground Control, Weapon Retention and Searching

Purpose: To provide students with an overview of takedowns, ground control and weapon retention

Procedure: Large group activity

1. Refer to Addendum C: Skill Battery #3, Takedowns/Ground Control/Weapon Retention/Seaching

2. **DEMONSTRATE:** The techniques

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Arrest & Control Instructor Course Part 1
POST CCN: 1850-20875
Expanded Course Outline

- Students will sit on the mat around the instructors
- 3. Students will practice the techniques until an instructor observes that he/she is proficient **(PSP 3 c, d, m)**
 - a. The instructor to student ration will be 5 to 1
 - b. Students pair up and spread out on the mats
 - c. Half of the students will face the front of the room and the other half will face the back of the room
 - d. The students who are facing the front of the room will practice the techniques on their partner
 - e. The verbal commands need to be performed during the techniques **(PSP3f)**
 - f. Instructors will observe and make corrections

V. TESTING

- A. Test students in all techniques presented during the course
- B. Remediation if needed
- C. Questions and Answers
- D. CLOSING: Reinforce key learning points
 - 1. Practicing the techniques regularly is necessary
 - 2. Awareness, balance, self-control, focus, timing are important aspects to these techniques
 - 3. Contact equals control, space equals escape