

VERNON POLICE DEPARTMENT

ARREST AND CONTROL / IMPACT WEAPON / LEG RESTRAINT

COURSE OUTLINE

I. LEARNING NEED

For their own safety and the safety of others, peace officers must maintain awareness and respond appropriately when confronted by a potential hazard or threat.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

A. Demonstrate principles of defensive tactics, to include:

1. Awareness
2. Balance
3. Control

B. Describe parts of an officer's body that are most vulnerable to serious injury.

1. Front - face, throat, heart, groin, joints
2. Back - head, neck, spine, kidneys

C. Describe parts of an officer's body that may be used as personal weapons for self defense or to overcome resistance by a subject.

1. Head
2. Hands
3. Arms
4. Legs
5. Feet
6. Shoulder

II. LEARNING NEED

Conducting a person search can be dangerous for peace officers. A peace officer's actions and reactions in these situations should always allow for a margin of safety

while maintaining a position of advantage.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- A. Explain factors to consider when approaching a subject and conducting a plain view search.
 1. Subject's clothing
 2. Location of the subject's hands
 3. Proximity of the subject's obvious or potential weapons
 4. Additional subjects
- B. Demonstrate an approach to safely and effectively conduct a person search.
 1. Systematic approach for all person searches – front waistband, upper body (including the chest, front pockets, armpits, sleeves, and sides), back (including the rear waistband and buttocks) area, lower body (including the legs and ankles).
- B. Discuss locations where weapons and/or contraband can be concealed on a subject's body.
 1. Upper body - hat or scarf, hair, mouth, underarm, back of neck, brassiere
 2. Torso - waistband, belt buckle, small of back, pockets, groin, buttocks, wallet or purse, jewelry
 3. Lower body - inner thighs, ankles, socks, shoes/boots, heel of shoe
- D. Explain considerations and restrictions that may be common regarding a search of a person of the opposite sex.
 1. Peace officers should be aware of and follow department procedures and policies
 - a. Maintain officer safety
 - b. The availability and use of officers of the same sex
 - c. Acceptable search techniques
 - d. How to avoid false claims of misconduct or sexual assault

E. Explain cover officers' responsibilities.

1. The primary responsibility of the cover officer is to ensure the safety of both him/herself and the contact officer he/she is covering

F. Discuss cover officer responsibilities during a search of a subject.

1. Be constantly alert
2. Maintain a position of advantage
3. Safeguard their weapons
4. Maintain constant observation of the overall situation - be aware of possible dangers and potential interference
5. Exhibit command presence or professional demeanor toward the subject being searched
6. Protect the searching officer from possible interference by onlookers or associates of the subject
7. Assist in restraining the subject if necessary
8. Assist the searching officer by taking possession of any found weapons or contraband, if necessary, allowing the searching officer to continue the search

III. LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must be ready and physically capable of taking control of a subject and to justify their actions if the subject refuses to follow verbal commands, physical resists, or attempts to attack the peace officer during a detention or arrest situation.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

A. Discuss a peace officer's justification to use controlling force on a subject.

1. The primary goal of using controlling force is to gain compliance of a subject
2. Officer consideration for using force:
 - a. Subject's display of aggressive or assaultive behavior
 - b. Physical size of the subject (compared to the officer)

- c. Need for immediate control of the subject due to tactical considerations
- d. Officer's perception of the subject's knowledge of the martial arts or other skills
- e. Inability to control a subject by other means

B. Explain advantages and limitations a peace officer should consider when applying a control hold.

1. Advantages - can help an officer effectively control a subject, avoid injury, guide a subject, in a desired direction, control a subject for searching, control a subject while handcuffing, prevent escape
2. Limitations - officers are within striking distance of the subject during the use of a control hold, and the officer's weapon may be accessible to the subject

C. Explain advantages and limitations a peace officer should consider when performing a takedown technique.

- a. Advantages - may help an officer diffuse a situation, achieve greater control over a subject, distract a subject, control a situation
- b. Limitations - reduces officers' ability to access radio or other force options, reduced awareness of surroundings and other subjects, limits movement against multiple subjects

IV. LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must be proficient in the use of a leg restraint (RIPP Hobble) and the proper methods to ensure their safety and the safety of the subjects. The application of a leg restraint device (i.e., RIPP Hobble) on a subject can be a difficult and potentially dangerous task for a peace officer.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

A. Explain the purpose of using a leg restraint device on a subject.

1. All restraint devices are temporary restraining devices used to limit a prisoner's actions. The leg restraint is a device used to restrict the movement of a subject

who is violently resisting arrest, and remain combative, or pose an escape risk, self-inflicted injury, or transportation of a prisoner.

B. Demonstrate the correct applications of the leg restraint.

1. The restraint is looped once around the subject's legs just above the ankle and pulled taut. The restraint is then wrapped twice around the other leg above the ankle and the brass hook is attached to the cross member formed by the restraint. The subject can then walk, but with limited mobility.
2. The restraint is looped and placed around the subject's legs just above the kneecaps and pulled taut. The officer will maintain a grip of the brass hook and the subject's elbow and assist the subject and walk slowly.
3. The restraint is looped once around both of the subject's ankles and pulled taut. The free end (brass hook) is placed inside the door jamb of the rear door and pulled taut to secure the subject's feet against the inside of the door. The remaining free end of the restraint is placed inside the front door jamb to prevent the end from dangling on the ground.
4. Demonstrate procedures for handling a subject after a leg restraint has been applied.
5. Anytime a leg restraint is applied to the legs, the subject shall not be placed face down and left lying on his/her chest or stomach area. The subject shall be constantly monitored
 - a. The restrained subject shall be rolled onto his/her side and left in that position or in a sitting position until the restraints are removed
 - b. Under no circumstances will an officer apply the leg restraint to the head or neck of a subject.

V. LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must demonstrate an understanding of the principles and concepts of Impact Weapon tactics.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- A. Demonstrate proficiency in the physical techniques of baton tactics with the straight baton and/or side-handle baton, expandable straight baton and riot baton to include: Stance, positioning, footwork and movement, use to defend against common attacks such as punches, kicks, overhead attacks, swinging attacks, and baton retention techniques.
- B. Describe a peace officer's legal authority for using a baton.
 1. To be used in an authorized manner, it must be used reasonably to repel or protect
 2. Peace officers have authority to use a baton to protect property, in self-defense, in defense of others, to effect an arrest, to prevent escape, to overcome resistance.
 3. When used properly by a peace officer, the baton is used in a defensive manner.
- C. Discuss circumstances when a peace officer is justified in using a baton.
 1. Size of subject compared with size of officer
 2. Subject exhibits a trained fighting skill
 3. Multiple subjects
 4. Control needed due to tactical considerations
- D. Demonstrate the appropriate areas on a subject's body that if struck with a baton can be effective in gaining compliance.
 1. Chest
 2. Rib cage
 3. Midsection
 4. Arms
 5. Legs
- E. Describe areas on a subject's body that if struck with a baton could cause serious injury.

1. Front - face, throat, heart, groin, joints

2. Back - head, neck, spine, kidneys