Arrest & Control Course Outline

- I. Introduction
 - A. Training-Inadequate training causes officers to either under react or over react to stress situations. More training makes officers less aggressive, reduces stress, promotes confidence.
 - B. Resistance The suspect is either actively resisting or they are complying No passive resisting.
 - C. Use of force general order Reasonable force/available force options FCPD Lexipol Policy December 2019
 - 1. First aid to suspect
 - D. Legal issues/case law
- II. Principles of arrest and control
 - A. Stance and balance
 - Position of Interview / Position of advantage / Fighting Stance
 -Knees bent, Front foot forward, and rear leg back,
 -Hands up
 - 2. Mental balance-self-confidence/control emotions
 - 3. Physical balance-centered, able to move quickly
 - 4. Stability-strong foundation
 - 5. Foot work
 - B. Control of suspect
 - 1. Verbal commands
 - 2. Watch suspect and control hands
 - 3. Hands on
 - C. Body physics and dynamics
 - 1. Momentum
 - 2. Weight transfer/displacement
 - 3. Leverage
 - 4. Speed
- III. Warm-up/safety for practical exercises
 - A. Discussion of general safety guidelines
 - B. Discussion of training specific safety guidelines
- IV. Searches
 - A. Cursory Searches
 - 1. Approach to suspect
 - 2. Positioning
 - 3. Searching
 - 4. Handcuffing

- B. Standing modified search
 - 1. Directing/approach/contact with suspect
 - 2. Positioning/searching
 - 3. Position change
 - 4. Move into a rear wristlock
 - 5. Handcuffing

C. High risk kneeling search and handcuffing

- 1. Voice and command presence
- 2. Control suspect's position
- 3. Approach and contact with suspect
- 4. Searching
- 5. Control change
- 6. Handcuffing
- D. High risk prone to handcuffing
 - 1. Voice and command presence
 - 2. Control suspect's position
 - 3. Approach/obtain rear wristlock
 - 4. Searching
 - 5. Handcuffing position and handcuffing
- V. Take down/control holds to handcuffing
 - A. Twist lock
 - 1. Suspect contact
 - 2. Stance/foot work
 - 3. Hand position and application
 - 4. Handcuffing
 - B. Twistlock to rear wristlock
 - 1. Suspect contact
 - 2. Stance/foot work
 - 3. Hand position and application
 - 4. Handcuffing
 - C. Twistlock to prone control
 - 1. Suspect contact
 - 2. Stance/foot work
 - 3. Hand position and application
 - 4. Handcuffing
 - D. Rear Wristlock

- 1. Suspect Contact
- Stance/Footwork 2.
- Hand position and application Handcuffing 3.
- 4.
- E. Bar Arm Wristlock
 - Suspect Contact 1.
 - Stance/Footwork 2.
 - 3. Hand position and application
 - Handcuffing 4.
- Cool down/test/student evaluation VI.