

## Arrest and Control/Drivers Training

### LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT

### CONTINUED PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

### POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM

### ARREST & CONTROL/DRIVER TRAINING (PSP) - 1820-29515

### III - ARREST AND CONTROL

#### I. REGISTRATION AND ORIENTATION

III(a,b)

- A. Introduction, Registration and Orientation
- B. Safety Orientation
- C. Course Objectives/Overview, Exercises, Evaluation/Testing

#### II. USE OF FORCE POLICIES AND LEGAL ISSUES

III(g,,j)

- A. LASD Use of Force Policy
  - 1. Review Department Policy and advise of any changes
  - 2. Review Situational Use of Force Options Chart
- B. Case Law Update, report documentation and policy
  - 1. Graham v Connor
  - 2. Tennessee v Garner
  - 3. Terry v Ohio
  - 4. Forrester v San Diego
  - 5. Long Beach v Long Beach POA
- C. Local Policies

III. BODY PHYSICS AND DYNAMICS/SUSPECT REACTION TO FORCE

III(h)

- A. Suspect attacks officer
- B. Locking resistance (protesters, rioters)
- C. Going limp (should not use term passive resistive)
- D. Resisting with apparatus (chaining to objects, using large arm pipes)
- E. Use of pain compliance/pressure points/distraction techniques
- F. Mental conditioning for arrest control-Color-coding
  - 1. White = relaxed frame of mind (complacent and dangerous)
  - 2. Yellow = general awareness, minimum level of awareness in uniform
  - 3. Orange = specific awareness (clues, reactions, senses, possible red flags)
    - 1. Checklist of six used on initial approach with subject
      - 1. Hands
      - 2. Cover
      - 3. Weapons/bulges
      - 4. Associates, subjects and officers (resources available)
      - 5. Escape routes, subjects - tactical retreat, deputy
      - 6. Footing/balance, deputy's ability to stay on his/her feet
  - 4. Red = fight or flight

IV. PHYSICAL CONDITIONING

III(a)

A. Three Biggest Disablers

- 1. Heart Attacks
- 2. Lower Back and Knee Injuries
- 3. Peptic Ulcers

B. How to Reduce Individual Risk to Above Disablers

1. Nutrition
2. Cardio/Weight lifting fitness program
3. Life threatening physical altercations, 90 seconds of explosive endurance

V. SAFETY ORIENTATION AND WARM-UP

**III(a)**

- A. Review of Safety Policies and injury precautions
- B. Students will participate in warm-up/stretching exercises

VI. BODY BALANCE/STANCE & MOVEMENT FROM POSITION OF INTERVIEW AND FIGHTING STANCE

**III(i)**

Footwork Review

- A. Forward/Rear shuffle
- B. Right/Left shuffle
- C. "V" step Right/Left
- D. Pivot Right/Left
- E. Shuffle pivot
- F. How to fall to the ground safely and assume a fighting position
- G. Access to equipment on duty belt while in a fighting stance and on the ground

VII. FLASHLIGHT AS A DEFENSIVE WEAPON/STRAIGHT BATON TECHNIQUES, DE-  
ESCALATION/FIRST AID/VERBAL COMMANDS **III(e,f,i,j,k)**

A. Blocks

1. High block
2. Low block
3. Strong side block
4. Weak side block
5. Center block

B. Strikes

1. Review Impact Weapon Striking Chart
2. Seven striking angles (same for flashlight and straight baton)
3. Escalation/De-escalation
4. Verbal Commands

C. First Aid/Medical Treatment

D. Reporting of Force to Supervisor

**Students will practice footwork and utilize verbal commands while practicing/demonstrating the techniques on training bags and live suspect.**

VII. SEARCH TECHNIQUES/CONTROL HOLD/TAKEDOWN/HANDCUFFING DE-ESCALATION,  
VERBAL COMMANDS **III(c,d,e,f,j,k)**

- A. Overview on restraint devices and need to double lock and check for tightness
  - 1. Suspect cannot be handcuffed due to injuries
    - 1. First Aid - Suspect injured, wounds, fractures
    - 2. Special circumstances (medical, missing limbs)
    - 3. Complaint of pain should be reported and documented
    - 4. Failing to double lock handcuffs can result in injury to suspect and liability to an agency (LAPD \$15 mil. to surgeon)
  
- D. Unknown Risk Handcuffing techniques
  - 1. Cursory/Visual Search
    - 1. Speed handcuffing
  - 2. Standing Modified Search, to rear wrist lock and handcuffing
  - 3. Takedown from standing modified, disengaging, escalating, de-escalating with suspect and movement to more appropriate weapon (impact weapon, chemical agent, firearm, etc.) on duty belt.
  
- E. High Risk kneeling or prone handcuffing
  - 1. High Risk Kneeling
    - 1. Verbal Commands
    - 2. Control hands and transition to rear wrist lock
    - 3. Search (high risk area)
    - 4. Handcuffing
    - 5. Thorough Search
  - 2. High Risk Prone
    - 1. Verbal Commands
    - 2. Prone Control (3 points of contact to rear arm lock)
    - 3. Search (back waist band area)
    - 4. Handcuffing
    - 5. Move to safe area and thoroughly search

C. Ground Control

1. Body Positioning/Weight/Space
2. Always be aware of your weapons
3. Never roll on to your stomach

D. Escaping the mounted position

1. If possible, always roll over your gun side
2. Trap and pin suspect's arm and foot
3. Thrust your hips up and roll over on top of the suspect

E. Escaping the guard position

1. Place your hands onto the suspect's stomach
2. Push both elbows into the suspect's inner thigh on nerve

F. T.A.R.P./Hobble

1. Hobble
  - a. Explain approved model
  - b. Used to restrain legs and arms

2. T.A.R.P.

- a. Explain difference
- b. Demonstrate how to trap the legs
- c. Wrap hobble around both feet and tighten
- d. Drop between legs and pull hook end around the thigh
- e. Hook to handcuffs and place suspect in the seated position
- f. Explain Policy
- g. First Aid

IX. TESTING/REMEDICATION

III(b)

***Testing: Any student scoring below standard on any exercise, as established by the instructor, will be remediated, tested until standard is achieved.***

## DRIVER TRAINING (PSP)

-

### I. REGISTRATION AND ORIENTATION

#### A. Preparation of Necessary Class Documents

1. Class roster
2. Introductions - Classroom/ Instructor.

### II. DISCUSSION OF SCENARIOS (Prior to Policy Lecture)

#### **II (A, B)**

A. This discussion will gauge students understanding and possible misconceptions regarding Department Policy and Case Law.

B. The classroom will be divided into four groups. Each group will represent one of the following individuals:

1. Handling Deputy
2. Field Supervisor
3. Watch Commander

4. Citizen

C. Each group will read or listen to a scenario and discuss the issues specific to each

situation. A spokesperson for each group will then answer questions from the perspective of each of the above individuals using the attached “Role Playing Scenario Issues/Questions” as a guide.

D. Scenario

1. Code-9/Blocking Intersections (Written Scenario)
2. Traffic Stop (Written Scenario)
3. 417 Pursuit (Audio of pursuit)

III. POLICY/CASE LAW

II (F, D)

A. State Laws:

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. 17001 CVC   | 6. 21056 CVC    |
| 2. 17004 CVC   | 7. 21057 CVC    |
| 3. 17004.7 CVC | 8. 21806 CVC    |
| 4. 21052 CVC   | 9. 21807 CVC    |
| 5. 21055 CVC   | 10. 13519.8 CVC |

B. Applicable Case Law and Key Issues:

1. Kishida v. California – 17004.7 CVC only requires that an agency “adopt” a policy and does not specify compliance with that policy.
2. Colvin v. Gardena – Gardena’s pursuit policy language was too “vague” allowing too much officer discretion in initiating and terminating pursuits.
3. Peterson v. Long Beach – Because the City’s policy was stricter than State Law, a violation of that policy caused the City to incur civil liability.
4. Lewis v. Sacramento Co. – Federal lawsuit alleging 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment violation. Set the “Shocks the Conscience” standard.
5. Brower v. Inyo Co. – “Dead man’s Roadblock” used on non-violent offender resulted in court’s determination that the officer’s action “shocked the conscience.”

6. Cruz v. Briseno – Incident involving “closing the distance.” Fleeing suspect killed innocent 3<sup>rd</sup> party in collision. Although deputy did NOT have emergency equipment activated, he was in fact “in pursuit.” Immunity under 17004 CVC and 17004.7 CVC\_applied.

7. Nguyen v. City of Westminster – Westminster pursuit of stolen van that ended in a schoolyard during school hours. Suspect vehicle collided into a dumpster killing Mr. Nguyen. The Court held that Westminster was civilly immune under 17004.7 CVC, however, the cited that the law is flawed and should be reviewed.

### C. Department Policy Issues

- Code 9
- Surveillance Mode
- Clearing Intersections
- Blocking Intersections

## D. Review Stress and Coping Skills

### IV. VEHICLE DYNAMICS/DEFENSIVE DRIVING OVERVIEW

**II (C, E, G)**

- A. Weight Transfer
- B. Steering Control/Safe Backing
- C. Throttle/Braking/Road Position
- D. Defensive Driving

V. SECOND CLASS DISCUSSION AND STUDENT EVALUATION **II (B)**

A. Briefly discuss earlier scenarios using information from Section III (Policy Lecture).

B. Course Critique

---