

Tactics of Arrest

Facilitator Guide

Session Overview

Introduction & Learning Objectives	05m
DISCUSSION – Contacting Suspects / Ruses	15m
MEDIA – Jeter Assault (1 min) / Discuss	05m
DISCUSSION – Handcuffing / CREST	10m
DISCUSSION - Searches	15m
Break	10m
PRACTICAL EXERCISE – Pursuit/Arrest/Search	50m
End of Session / Break	10m

Total Session Time: 2 hours**Main Topics of Session:**

- *Contacting Suspects*
- *Ruses*
- *Handcuffing*
- *CREST*
- *Searching a Person*

Facilitators Needed: 1 (PP)**Location: Classroom & Outside****Materials Needed:**

- *PowerPoint – Tactics of Arrest*
- *MEDIA (1 min) – Jeter Assault*

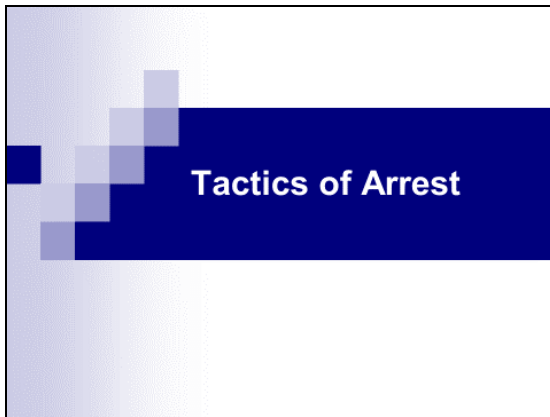
Students Should Already Have:**[THUMB DRIVE]**

- *HANDOUT – CREST*
- *HANDOUT – Arrest, Search, & Seizure Checklist*



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Learning Objectives

- Perform the steps to safely search a suspect incident to an arrest as demonstrated by the instructor.
- Execute the elements of C.R.E.S.T.
- Execute techniques for planning an arrest.
- Demonstrate safe prisoner handling techniques.
- Identify the inherent dangers of conducting a foot pursuit.
- Differentiate between the different types of searches.

Learning Objectives (cont'd)

- Identify the appropriate procedures for conducting a prisoner transport.
- Given a scenario, choose the appropriate arrest procedure or technique based on the guidelines provided in this block of instruction.



**NOTE TO FACILITATOR**

Provide examples of reasonable and unreasonable ruses. If time allows, have each group come up with one of each.

Contacting Suspects

- Always consider calling for an additional unit
- Maintain contact/cover areas of responsibility
- Approach out of suspect's 'kill-zone'
- Watch for Fight or Flight indicators
- Control the suspect's hands
- Visually scan for weapons and contraband
- Identify yourself, your authority and your intent
- Immediately command compliance, wait for a response
- Put the suspect in a position of disadvantage
- Consider using the element of surprise if you anticipate resistance
- If there is resistance, deploy force that is reasonable and necessary to get the suspect in a position of control

**NOTE TO FACILITATOR**

Lead a 15-minute discussion on how the basic concepts and principles apply to contacting and arresting suspects.

Use live demonstrations in class to illustrate points.



MEDIA (1 min) - Jeter Assault



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Handcuffing Basics

- Behind the back
- Double lock
- Back of the palms together
- Sweep the waist
 - *Part of handcuffing – not a frisk or search!*

Handcuffing Guidelines

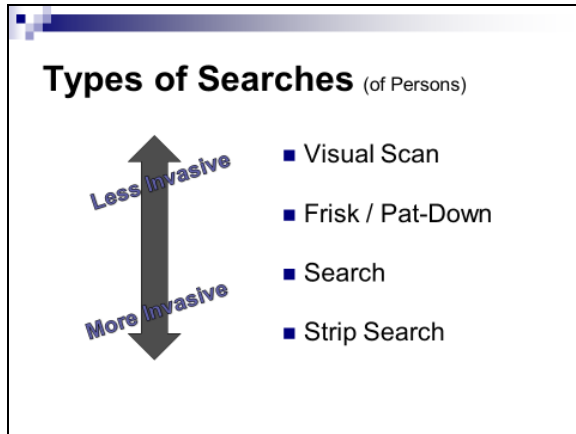
- Once applied, do not remove until you have concluded business with the suspect
- Check the cuffs to see if they are too tight/loose
- If you are making a prisoner exchange, do not remove handcuffs until you have safely applied a second pair
- Be sure to check the position of the keyholes on the first set before applying the second set of cuffs



STUDY MATERIAL - HANDOUT - CREST [THUMB DRIVE]
- HANDOUT - Arrest, Search and Seizure Checklist [THUMB DRIVE]

NTF: Explain these two handouts.





SAY TO CLASS

- Search every prisoner!
- Washington Case Law allows for only one search incident to arrest, so get it right.
- Use a thorough and systematic search technique (Quadrant Search).
- Make it a habit to search the same way every time.
- Look into pockets with your flashlight before reaching in.
- Consider rolling the pockets out rather than reaching in.
- Always look at the area of the body that your are searching.
- **Remove everything;** don't limit your search to only weapons.
- Maintain physical control during the entire search.
- Never get distracted during the search.
- Never allow the suspect to look at you or spit on you.
- Never give the suspect an opportunity to assault you or escape!
- Be wary of furtive movements.
- Never put yourself at a position of disadvantage.
- If you get distracted or interrupted, start your search over.
- Consider requesting an officer of the same sex if searching an offender of the opposite sex.
- At a minimum, have another officer as a witness when searching an offender of the opposite sex.
- Do not let the fear of litigation or embarrassments cause you to do a less than complete search



BREAK



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**NOTE TO FACILITATOR**

Use the last hour of class time to go outside and run a practical scenario / mock scene of a foot pursuit of a Burglary suspect.

Use this scene to focus on the tactical aspects of the arrest and handcuffing of the suspect.

**BREAK/END OF SESSION**