

# Subject Extraction from Motor Vehicles Refresher

**Subject:**

- Extraction of subjects from Motor Vehicles

**Time:**

- 1 hour

**Rationale:**

- To introduce the student to using existing Officer Safety Techniques in order to extract a subject from a vehicle during an armed vehicle stop.

**Learning Outcome:**

By the end of the session students will be able to:

- Perform an extraction of subjects from a stationary vehicle.
- Perform existing OST skills within an armed vehicle stop environment
- Demonstrate controlled weapon handling within the close confines of an armed vehicle stop.

**Knowledge Assumed:**

- Students on TST Course

**Equipment Required**

- 3 x Stooge vehicles
- 3 Stoozes, 1 per Vehicle
- 3 x gym mats,
- Covert Attire for MASTS Deployment
- Full PPE

**References:**

- ARV Course Manual
- NPFTC Unit **D3**
- CO11 Officer safety manual
- Tactical Training Safety Briefing



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## Instructor Notes

### The Extraction

Operational experience has proven that the safest and most effective way of dealing with the subject inside the vehicle is to maintain the speed and surprise with controlled aggression and verbal stunning. (As long as it is justified and necessary in the circumstance)

The second officer to arrive at the vehicle having cleared the rear cabin area will, after ensuring that firearms cover is in place onto the subject, stow their MP5 or holster their Glock. They will then open the door and taking hold of the subject by the closest wrist to them, pull their arm out to 90-degrees, initiating a straight arm lock. This should be done whilst standing beside the driver's doorpost to ensure the officer stays outside of the cabin area, and fighting arc of the subject. The officers other hand should be above the elbow joint to complete the arm lock. They will tell the subject to get out of the vehicle whilst levering them out using the arm lock and takedown technique, assisting them from the vehicle and down to the ground to be detained. This should be accompanied by the repeated commands of "Out, Out, Down, Down, Down". (These techniques are taught to all MPS officers and is pictorially found within the Officer Safety Unit - CO11manual)

The technique is best achieved by employing hip rotation and keeping the subject's head below the officer's hips. This is done by keeping the subject's hand by the officer's hip and levering their shoulder downwards. When the subject goes to the ground the officer should step with them to maintain their prone position. If the officer does not move, the subject may end up on their side or back looking at the officer with little control and no arm lock. If this does occur the officer should maintain their hold on the wrist, and with thumb down take hold above the elbow maintaining a straight arm lock and then sweeping the subject's arm whilst stepping out diagonally.

A subject may counter this move by placing their foot out of the vehicle and by then standing up, hence the importance of the straight arm lock and keeping the subject's head low. The subject may be trying to resist or may even be getting out as ordered to. If the circumstances dictate, the officer should be ready to change the direction of the hold and /or consider distraction strikes.

Firearms cover will remain on the subject throughout until they have been declared secure. Once to the ground the arm remains raised in an arm lock as per the prone cuffing technique. Firearms cover may need to move about to ensure they have a clear shot and clear backdrop if lethal force is required. The Taser officer can then position themselves with a drawn Taser to the thigh area of the subject so if they become violent the Taser can be used and then arced above the waistband and drive stunned to maximize NMI.

If the speed and surprise is for any reason thwarted, for instance with the non-compliance of the subject, officers can back off, contain and negotiate. Depending on the nature of the threat, and the circumstances it may be appropriate to deploy a less lethal option in the form of a TASER or ASP to gain control of the subject.



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