

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE
REGULAR BASIC COURSE
LEARNING DOMAIN 33
ARREST METHODS/DEFENSIVE TACTICS

Effective date of outline: February 1, 2013

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 arrest and control, to include:

1. Awareness
2. Balance
3. Control

B. Describe the areas of the body which require maximum protection during an attack

1. Face
2. Throat
3. Heart
4. Groin
5. Joints
6. Head
7. Neck
8. Spine
9. Kidneys

C. Describe parts of an officer's body that may be used as personal weapons during an arrest/detention to control a combative and/or resistive subject

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

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. Suspect's clothing
 - 2. Suspect's hands
 - 3. Proximity of suspect's to potential weapons

- B. Demonstrate an approach to safely and effectively conduct a person search
 - 1. Front waistband
 - 2. Upper body, including the chest front pockets, armpits, sleeves, and sides
 - 3. Back, including the rear waistband and buttocks area.
 - 4. Lower body including the legs and ankles

- C. Discuss locations where weapons and/or contraband can be concealed on a subject's body
 - 1. Hair
 - 2. Mouth
 - 3. Neck
 - 4. Underarms
 - 5. Waistband
 - 6. Belt buckle
 - 7. Hand
 - 8. Groin
 - 9. Pockets
 - 10. Ankles
 - 11. Shoes or boots
 - 12. Back of the neck
 - 13. Small of back
 - 14. Between buttocks
 - 15. Inner thighs

- D. Explain agency considerations and restrictions that may be common regarding a search of a person of the opposite sex
 - 1. Maintaining officer safety
 - 2. The availability and use of officers of the same sex
 - 3. Acceptable search techniques
 - 4. How to avoid false claims of misconduct or sexual assault

- E. Explain cover officer responsibilities
 - 1. The searching officer is responsible for controlling the suspect and conducting the actual search. The primary responsibility of the cover officer is to insure the safety of both

- F. Discuss cover officer responsibilities during a search of a subject
 - 1. Being constantly alert
 - 2. Maintaining a position of advantage
 - 3. Safeguarding their weapons
 - 4. Maintaining constant observation and overall situation. To be aware of possible dangers and potential interference.

5. Psychologically intimidating the suspect being searched by command utilizing command presence.
6. Protecting the searching officer from possible interference by on lookers or associate of the suspect
7. Assisting in restraining the suspect if necessary
8. Assisting the searching officer by taking possession of any found weapons or contraband 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, physically 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 control holds and takedown techniques on a subject
 1. Suspect's display of aggressive or assaultive behavior
 2. Physical size of the suspect as compared to the officer
 3. Need for immediate control of the suspect due to tactical considerations
 4. Officer's perception of the suspect's knowledge of the martial art or other skills.
 5. Inability to control a suspect by lesser means
- B. Explain advantages and limitations a peace officer should consider when applying a control hold
 1. Control holds can be used for direction and control
 2. Close proximity of the officer and suspect
- C. Explain advantages and limitations a peace officer should consider when performing a takedown technique
 1. Close proximity to officer and suspect
 2. A single technique may not be adequate to gain complete control of the suspect.

IV. LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must know the advantages of the use of a carotid restraint control hold, the risks involved, the follow-up procedures, and safety precautions.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- A. Discuss the justification for using the carotid restraint control hold
 1. In order to gain immediate compliance or control of a violent suspect (most suspects rendered unconscious in 4-7 seconds a level III-Max compression). This gives peace officers and advantage and they gain immediate control of the suspect.

- B. Describe factors which cause unconsciousness and physiological responses when a carotid restraint control hold is applied, to include:
 - 1. Structures of the human neck
 - 2. Breathing
 - 3. Circulation
- C. Demonstrate the prescribed application of the carotid restraint control hold
- D. Describe potential effects associated with the improper application of a carotid restraint control hold to include:
 - 1. Physiological responses a subject may experience
- E. Demonstrate procedures for handling a subject after a carotid restraint control hold has been applied
 - 1. Release the hold
 - 2. Handcuff the suspect
 - 3. Check vital signs
 - 4. Administer first aid, if necessary
 - 5. Search the suspect
 - 6. Notify other officers of custodial personnel that the prisoner is turned over for medical clearance.
- F. Explain procedures regarding medical care after a carotid restraint control hold has been applied
 - 1. Observation (2 Hours initial) 24 hours total observation
 - 2. Documentation

V. LEARNING NEED

The application of a restraint device (i.e., handcuffs, plastic flex cuffs, leg restraint devices, full body restraints) on a subject can be a difficult and potentially dangerous task for a peace officer. Peace officers must be proficient in the use of proper methods to ensure their safety and the safety of the subjects.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- A. Explain the purpose of using restraint devices on a subject
 - 1. To minimize attacks on officer's
 - 2. Minimize escape of prisoner
 - 3. Destruction or concealment of evidence or contraband
 - 4. Self-inflicted injury by suspect
 - 5. Combat between prisoners
- B. Explain potential hazards when using restraint devices on a subject
 - 1. Handcuffs are temporary restraining devices. They do not totally immobilize a prisoner. Because a subject is handcuffed does not mean that officers can relinquish their responsibility to maintain constant control and observation of a prisoner.

- C. Demonstrate the proper application and correct positioning of handcuffs on a subject
 - 1. Handcuffs should be applied on the suspect's bare wrists between the protruding ulna bone and behind the prisoners back.
 - 2. The shape of the handcuff should correspond with the shape of the suspect's wrist.
 - 3. Handcuffs should be secure. Too tight may cause reduced circulation or nerve damage. Too loose could allow the prisoner to escape.
 - 4. Handcuffs should be double locked
- D. Explain various double-locking mechanisms on handcuffs
- E. Discuss responsibilities of the contact and cover officers when handcuffing multiple subjects
 - 1. Contact officer: Should control the suspects, directing them verbally to arrest position and giving them arrest commands. He ultimately, should handcuff suspects.
 - 2. The cover officer: Should only speak when a situation arise that is not controlled by the contact officer, such as a furtive move by the suspect or if the cover officer see a weapon on a suspect. Moves to avoids a possible crossfire situation

VI. LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must maintain control of their firearm(s) and when appropriate, be physically capable of disarming a subject.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- A. Describe factors involved in retaining a peace officer's firearm
 - 1. Opportunity
 - 2. Equipment
 - 3. Training
- B. Demonstrate the basic techniques for peace officers to safely maintain control of their firearm in a physical conflict
 - 1. Immediate response
 - 2. Secure the weapon in the holster
 - 3. Gain a position of advantage
- C. Discuss a peace officer's tactical considerations when confronted by an armed subject
 - 1. The danger of injury to themselves and to others in the area
 - 2. The distance between the officer and the suspect
- D. Discuss tactical considerations when disarming a subject
 - 1. The danger to themselves and others
 - 2. The type of firearm the suspect's holding
 - 3. Their own level of skill, physical conditioning and training
 - 4. Immediate hazards

- E. Discuss justification for a peace officer to continually train in arrest methods, weapon retention and takeaway
 - 1. Numerous officers have been killed (33) from 1995-1999. The peace officers killed in the line of duty were murdered with firearms. Two officers were killed with their own firearm.
 - 2. If a suspect attempts to remove your weapon it is a life threatening situation

VII. LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must know that an impact weapon is a force option.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- A. Describe a peace officer's legal authority for using an impact weapon
 - 1. To protect property
 - 2. In self-defense
 - 3. In defense of others
- B. Discuss circumstances when a peace officer is justified in using an impact weapon
 - 1. Size of the suspect compared to the size of the officer
 - 2. Suspect exhibits a trained fighting skill
 - 3. Number of suspects
 - 4. The amount of control needed based on tactical considerations
- C. Demonstrate the appropriate areas on a subject's body that if struck with an impact weapon can be effective in gaining control
 - 1. Chest
 - 2. Rib cage
 - 3. Midsection
 - 4. Arms
 - 5. Legs
- D. Describe areas on a subject's body that if struck with an impact weapon could cause serious injury to the subject
 - 1. Face
 - 2. Head
 - 3. Throat
 - 4. Neck
 - 5. Spine
 - 6. Kidneys
 - 7. Groin
- E. Discuss the use of verbal commands during a confrontation
 - 1. Effective delivery of clear verbal commands coupled with the use of reasonable force will help the officer gain control of resistive subjects and achieve compliance.

VIII. LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must be familiar with the basic movements and Arrest and Control techniques associated with ground control

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- A. Discuss the various ground positions and their associated risks
- B. Demonstrate basic ground control positions when controlling a subject
- C. Demonstrate a defense against a takedown attempt
- D. Demonstrate defense from a choke holds

- E. Demonstrate escape and/or reversal skill(s) on the ground including the following positions:
 - 1. Top mount
 - 2. Back mount
 - 3. Side mount
 - 4. Guard

- F. Demonstrate weapon retention from various positions on the ground

IX. LEARNING NEED

When transporting a prisoner, peace officers must recognize that the unpredictable nature of prisoners can create a serious threat. Officers must be aware of safety hazards and appropriate transporting procedures to ensure their safety and the safety of the prisoner.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- A. Describe common transporting procedures that maximize officer safety and prevent prisoner escape
 - 1. Search of the prisoners
 - 2. Search of the vehicle area
 - 3. Use of safety belts
 - 4. Observation/care of the prisoner while transporting

- B. Describe the safe and secure positioning of a prisoner in an officer's vehicle
 - 1. Prisoners should be place in and removed from a vehicle in a way that maintains control and advantage over the prisoner.
 - 2. A second officer should, if available, act as a cover officer while the prisoner is being placed or removed from the vehicle.
 - 3. Expect the unexpected. The prisoner should always be considered a escape threat

X. REQUIRED TESTS

Exercise testing is mandated and regulated by POST Commission Procedure D-1, which states:

Academies/presenters shall provide the following to students who fail a required exercise test on the first attempt:

- An opportunity to review their results
- A reasonable amount of time, as determined by the academy/presenter, to prepare for a retest
- An opportunity to be tested on the failed test, if the student fails the second test, the student fails the course.

Required exercise testing for each format of the basic course is set forth in the Training and Testing Specifications (TTS). The student is required to successfully pass each exercise test outlined below for the specific course of instruction the student is enrolled in.

ARREST AND CONTROL SAFETY

All Arrest and Control exercise testing must be conducted under written academy/presenter safety procedures and/or protocols established in accordance with the POST safety guidelines. Students are required to comply with every aspect of presenter safety procedures and/or or protocols during Arrest and Control training and testing.

All one on one force on force exercise testing must be conducted with a safety officer/referee overseeing the test. The safety officer/referee has absolute control over the test and can call a halt to or stop the exercise test anytime the risk for student/staff injury exists.

A. An exercise test that requires the student to demonstrate competency in the ability to conduct the following searches:

- Visual Search
- Cursory/Pat/frisk search
- Full-body incident to arrest
- High risk search

The student will demonstrate competency in the following performance dimensions:

1. Safety
2. Awareness
3. Balance
4. Control
5. Controlling Force
6. Proper Techniques
7. Verbal Commands/Instructions

Presenters must use the POST-developed Arrest and Control tactics Competency Exercise Test Form or a presenter-developed form approved by POST, which minimally includes the performance dimensions used for this exercise test.

B An exercise test that requires the student to demonstrate competency in effective handcuffing technique(s).

The student will demonstrate competency in the following performance dimensions:

8. Safety
9. Awareness
10. Balance
11. Control

12. Controlling Force
13. Proper techniques
14. Verbal Commands/Instructions

Presenters must use the POST-developed Arrest and Control Competency Exercise Test Form or a presenter-developed form approved by POST, which minimally includes the performance dimensions used for this exercise test.

- B. An exercise test that requires the student to demonstrate competency in a minimum of two control hold techniques.

The student will demonstrate competency in the following performance dimensions:

1. Safety
2. Awareness
3. Balance
4. Control
5. Controlling Force
6. Proper Techniques
7. Verbal Commands/Instructions

Presenters must use the POST-developed Arrest and Control Competency Exercise Test Form or a presenter-developed form approved by POST, which minimally includes the performance dimensions used for this exercise test.

- C. An exercise test that requires the student to demonstrate competency in a minimum of two takedown techniques.

The student will demonstrate competency in the following performance dimensions:

1. Safety
2. Awareness
3. Balance
4. Control
5. Controlling Force
6. Proper techniques
7. Verbal commands/instructions

Presenters must use the POST-developed Arrest and Control Competency Exercise Test Form or a presenter-developed form approved by POST, which minimally includes the performance dimensions used for this exercise test.

- D. An exercise test that requires the student to demonstrate competency in the carotid restraint control hold

The student will demonstrate competency in the following performance dimensions:

1. Safety
2. Awareness
3. Balance

4. Control
5. Controlling force
6. Proper techniques
7. Verbal commands/instruction
8. First Aid Assessment

Presenters must use the POST-developed Arrest and Control Competency Exercise Test Form or a presenter-developed form approved by POST, which minimally includes the performance dimensions used for this exercise test.

- E. An exercise test that requires the student to demonstrate competency in handgun takeaway techniques including a minimum of one handgun takeaway technique from both the front and rear position.

The student will demonstrate competency in the following performance dimensions:

1. Safety
2. Awareness
3. Balance
4. Control
5. Controlling Force
6. Proper Techniques
7. Verbal Commands/Instructions

Presenters must use the POST-developed Arrest and Control Competency Exercise Test Form or a presenter-developed form approved by POST, which minimally includes the performance dimensions used for this exercise test.

- F. An exercise test that requires the student to demonstrate competency in handgun retention techniques. The exercise will include a minimum of one technique to be demonstrated from the following positions:

- A holstered handgun front retention technique
- A holstered handgun rear retention technique
- An un-holstered handgun retention technique

The student will demonstrate competency in the following performance dimensions:

1. Safety
2. Awareness
3. Balance
4. Control
5. Controlling Force
6. Proper Techniques
7. Verbal Commands/Instructions

Presenters must use the POST-developed Arrest and Control Competency Exercise Test Form or a presenter-developed form approved by POST, which minimally includes the performance dimensions used for this exercise test.

- G. An exercise test that requires the student to demonstrate competency in the effective use of an impact weapon(s).

The student will demonstrate competency in the following performance dimensions:

1. Safety
2. Awareness
3. Balance
4. Control
5. Controlling Force
6. Proper techniques
7. Verbal Commands/Instructions
8. First Aid Assessment

Presenters must use the POST-developed Arrest and Control Competency Exercise Test Form or a presenter-developed form approved by POST, which minimally includes the performance dimensions used for this exercise test.

Exercise tests developed by POST that specifically prescribes the PC 832/Module III Arrest and Control techniques which requires the student to demonstrate basic search and control methods.

XI. REQUIRED LEARNING ACTIVITIES

- A Student will participate in learning activity that will reinforce the student's ability to demonstrate the role of a cover officer during a field contact to include:

3. Assuming a position of advantage and control
4. Maintaining proper balance and control
5. Maintaining awareness
6. Protecting the searching officer from possible interference
7. Physically assisting the searching officer if it becomes necessary
8. Observing subject(s)
9. Awareness of cover and concealment

- B. Student will participate in a learning activity that will reinforce the student's ability to demonstrate a long gun retention and a long gun takeaway technique.

- C. Student will participate in a high intensity learning activity that will emphasize and reinforce the student's endurance and ability to prevail in a sustained physical altercation including:

1. Foot pursuit
2. Tactical movement
3. One or more aggressor(s)
4. Personal weapons/hand strikes
5. Impact weapons
6. Tactical communication
7. Ground control
8. Weapon(s) retention
9. Handcuffing/searching

XII. HOURLY REQUIREMENTS

Students shall be provided with a minimum number of instructional hours on arrest and control.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Hours</u>
POST Minimum Required Hours	<u>60</u>
Agency Specific Hours	<u>10</u>
Total Instructional Hours	<u>70</u>