

**TRAINING AND TESTING
SPECIFICATIONS FOR LEARNING DOMAIN #33
ARREST AND CONTROL**

~~February 1, 2014~~ [April 1, 2022](#)

RBC	Other Basic Courses					Requal
	832	III	II	I	SIBC	
X	X	X		X	X	X
X	X	X		X	X	X
X	X	X		X	X	X
X	X	X		X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X		X	X	X
X	X	X		X	X	X
X	X	X		X	X	X

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

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

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

B. Demonstrate a systematic approach to safely and effectively conduct a person search

C. Discuss locations where weapons and/or contraband can be concealed on a subject's body

RBC	Other Basic Courses					Requal
	832	III	II	I	SIBC	
X	X	X		X	X	X
X	X	X		X	X	X
X	X	X		X	X	X
X	X	X		X	X	X
X	X	X		X	X	X
X	X	X		X	X	X
X				X	X	

- D. Explain agency considerations and restrictions that may be common regarding a search of a person of the opposite sex
- E. Explain cover officer responsibilities
- F. Discuss cover officer responsibilities during a search of a subject

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
- B. Explain advantages and limitations a peace officer should consider when applying a control hold
- C. Explain advantages and limitations a peace officer should consider when performing a takedown technique

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

RBC	Other Basic Courses					Requal
	832	III	II	I	SIBC	
X				X	X	
X				X	X	
X				X	X	
X				X	X	
X				X	X	
X				X	X	
X				X	X	
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X		X	X	X
X	X	X		X	X	X

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

F. Explain procedures regarding medical care after a carotid restraint control hold has been applied

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

B. Explain potential hazards when using restraint devices on a subject

1. To include body positioning that could restrict breathing (i.e., positional asphyxia)

C. Demonstrate the proper application and correct positioning of handcuffs on a subject

RBC	Other Basic Courses					Requal
	832	III	II	I	SIBC	
X	X	X		X	X	X
X	X	X		X	X	X
X		X	X	X	X	X
X		X	X	X	X	X
X		X	X	X	X	X
X		X	X	X	X	X
X		X	X	X	X	X
X		X		X	X	X

D. Explain various double-locking mechanisms on handcuffs

E. Discuss responsibilities of the contact and cover officers when handcuffing multiple subjects

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

B. Demonstrate the basic techniques for peace officers to safely maintain control of their firearm in a physical conflict

C. Discuss a peace officer's tactical considerations when confronted by an armed subject

D. Discuss tactical considerations when disarming a subject

E. Discuss the justification for a peace officer to continually train in arrest methods, weapon retention and takeaway

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

RBC	Other Basic Courses					Requal
	832	III	II	I	SIBC	
X		X		X	X	X
X		X		X	X	X
X		X		X	X	X
X		X		X	X	X
X				X	X	
X				X	X	
X				X	X	
X				X	X	
X				X	X	
X				X	X	
X				X	X	
X				X	X	

B. Discuss circumstances when a peace officer is justified in using an impact weapon

C. Demonstrate the appropriate areas on a subject's body that if struck with an impact weapon can be effective in gaining control

D. Describe areas on a subject's body that if struck with an impact weapon could cause serious injury to the subject

E. Discuss the use of verbal commands during a confrontation

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 defenses from 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

RBC	Other Basic Courses					Requal
	832	III	II	I	SIBC	
X				X	X	
X	X	X	X		X	X
X	X	X	X		X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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

B. Describe the safe and secure positioning of a prisoner in an officer's vehicle

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

RBC	Other Basic Courses					Requal
	832	III	II	I	SIBC	
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X				X	X	X
X				X	X	X
X				X	X	X
X				X	X	X
X				X	X	X
X				X	X	X
X				X	X	X
X				X	X	X
X				X	X	X
X				X	X	X
X				X	X	X
X				X	X	X
X				X	X	X
X				X	X	X
X				X	X	X
X				X	X	X

protocols established in accordance with the POST safety guidelines. Students are required to comply with every aspect of presenter safety procedures and/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 Search 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 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:

1. Safety
2. Awareness
3. Balance

RBC	Other Basic Courses					Requal
	832	III	II	I	SIBC	
X		X		X	X	X
X		X		X	X	X
X		X		X	X	X
X		X		X	X	X
	X	X				
	X	X				
	X	X				
	X	X				
	X	X				
	X	X				
	X	X				
	X	X				
	X	X				
	X	X				

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.

- I. 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 Search Incident to Arrest

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 PC 832/Module III 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.

RBC	Other Basic Courses					Requal
	832	III	II	I	SIBC	
	X	X				
	X	X				
	X	X				
	X	X				
	X	X				
	X	X				
	X	X				
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X				X	X	X
X				X		

- L. An exercise test that requires the student to demonstrate competency in a minimum of one takedown 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 PC 832/Module III 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.

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:

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

RBC	Other Basic Courses					Requal
	832	III	II	I	SIBC	
X				X		
X				X		
X				X		
X				X		
X				X		
X				X		
X				X		
X				X		
X				X		
60	10	24	16	32	60	30 24

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.

XIII. ORIGINATION DATE

January 1, 2001

XIV. REVISION DATE

January 1, 2004
January 1, 2006
January 19, 2007
July 1, 2008

January 1, 2009
July 1, 2009
July 1, 2010
July 1, 2011

February 1, 2014
April 1, 2022