

**TRAINING AND TESTING
SPECIFICATIONS FOR LEARNING DOMAIN #33
ARREST METHODS/DEFENSIVE TACTICS**

July 1, 2008 January 1, 2009

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

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 defensive tactics, to include:

1. Awareness
2. Balance
3. Control

B. Describe parts of an officer's body that are most vulnerable to serious injury

C. Describe parts of an officer's body that may be used as personal weapons for self defense or to overcome resistance by a 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 an approach to safely and effectively conduct a person search

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	

- C. Discuss locations where weapons and/or contraband can be concealed on a subject's body
- 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. Demonstrate 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 controlling force 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
- B. Describe factors which cause unconsciousness when a Carotid Restraint Control Hold is applied, to include:
 - 1. Structures of the human neck
 - 2. Breathing

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	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

3. Circulation

C. Describe potential hazards associated with the proper or improper application of a Carotid Restraint Control Hold, to include:

1. Physiological responses a subject may experience

D. Demonstrate procedures for handling a subject after a Carotid Restraint Control Hold has been applied

E. 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 handcuffs as a restraint device

C. Demonstrate the correct positioning of handcuffs on a subject

D. 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.

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

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 a peace officer's justification to retain their firearm or disarm a subject.

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
- 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 compliance
- 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

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	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

VIII. 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

IX. REQUIRED TESTS

- A. An exercise test that evaluates the student's ability to safely and effectively conduct the following types of searches:
 1. Visual
 2. Cursory/ frisk search
 3. Full-body incident to arrest
 4. High risk

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	X	X

D. An exercise test that evaluates the student's ability to demonstrate the mechanics of a takedown technique(s) to minimally include:

1. Assuming a position of advantage and control
2. Applying controlling force
3. Maintaining proper balance and control
4. Maintaining awareness
5. Proper foot/patterns of movements
6. Proper mechanics of the technique
7. Verbal commands/instruction

E. An exercise test that evaluates the student's ability to demonstrate the mechanics of a Carotid Restraint Control Hold to minimally include:

1. Assuming a position of advantage and control
2. Applying controlling force
3. Maintaining proper balance and control
4. Maintaining awareness
5. Proper foot/patterns of movements
6. Proper mechanics of the technique
7. Reevaluating facts and circumstances and applying a reasonable force option
8. Recognizing the need for first aid
9. Verbal commands/instruction

F. An exercise test that evaluates the student's ability to demonstrate handgun takeaway techniques including:

1. Front position
2. Rear position

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	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	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
60	10	24	16	32	60	30

6. Proper mechanics of the technique
7. Stance and balance
8. Drawing and holding techniques
9. Striking techniques
10. Blocking/deflecting techniques
11. Retention techniques
12. Verbal commands/instruction

X. 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

XI. HOURLY REQUIREMENTS

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

XII. ORIGINATION DATE

January 1, 2001

XIII. REVISION DATE

January 1, 2004
 January 1, 2006
 January 19, 2007

July 1, 2008
January 1, 2009