**APRIL 1, 2020**

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

PC 832 ARREST AND FIREARMS COURSE

# LEARNING DOMAIN 1

LEADERSHIP, PROFESSIONALISM & ETHICS

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers are expected to be leaders in the community, in their agencies, and among peers. To be effective, officers must understand the components of leadership, their responsibility to lead, and the impact of their leadership.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Discuss why leadership is important
2. Define leadership
3. Discuss universal components of leadership
4. Discuss the officer as a leader
5. Discuss the leader as a follower
6. Discuss how leadership impacts the daily work of a peace officer and how officers can recognize the results

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers are empowered and entrusted by the community with a broad range of power, authority and discretion to maintain safety and order. Professional and ethical standards are the means by which peace officers maintain the public trust. To be effective, a peace officer must make a life-long commitment to these standards.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Discuss the relationship between public trust and a peace officer’s ability to perform their job
2. Discuss the community, agency, and other peace officers’ expectations of a peace officer’s conduct
3. Explain the benefits of professional and ethical behavior to the community, agency and peace officer
4. Describe the consequences of unprofessional/unethical conduct to the community, agency, and peace officer
5. Discuss the *Law Enforcement Code of Ethics*, and explain the importance of adhering to the *Law Enforcement Code of Ethics*
6. Explain why an officer should respond to a coworker’s unprofessional or unethical conduct, including the legal basis for such interventions
7. Discuss situations when it is necessary to intervene on another peace officer’s behalf and factors that can inhibit intervention
8. Describe the types and levels of intervention used to prevent another peace officer’s inappropriate behavior
9. Give examples of ethical decision making strategies
10. Explain the value of ethical decision making in leadership

Description Hours

POST Minimum Required Hours \_\_\_2\_\_

Agency Specific Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

Total Instructional Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

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### LEARNING DOMAIN 2

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

## LEARNING NEED

To be effective leaders, peace officers must be aware of the constitutional rights of all individuals within the United States, regardless of citizenship status, and the role of the criminal justice system has in protecting those rights.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the freedoms and rights afforded to individuals under the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and later amendments
2. Identify how the U.S. Constitution amendments apply to the actions and conduct of peace officers
3. First Amendment
4. Fourth Amendment
5. Fifth Amendment
6. Sixth Amendment
7. Eighth Amendment
8. Fourteenth Amendment
9. Discuss the components and primary goals of the criminal justice system

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must realize that law enforcement is not solely the function of police and sheriff agencies. There are many other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies that are part of the criminal justice system.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. List the primary federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies within the criminal justice system

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must understand the judicial component of the criminal justice system because much of their work results in cases that go to court

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Discuss the objectives of the Judicial component of the criminal justice system
2. Discuss the organization of the California court system, including positions commonly recognized as part of the judicial system
3. Discuss the judicial process in criminal cases

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers should recognize that the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is a component of the criminal justice system. Officers must also be familiar with the differences between parole and probation conditions, and their role in the enforcement of those conditions.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Discuss the objectives and responsibilities of the correction’s component of the criminal justice system

Description Hours

POST Minimum Required Hours \_\_2\_\_\_

Agency Specific Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

Total Instructional Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

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### LEARNING DOMAIN 3

PRINCIPLED POLICING IN THE COMMUNITY

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers need to know that their role in the community is to work in partnership with community members to resolve or reduce problems for the benefit of those who live and work there.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Identify peace officer responsibilities in the community, including:
2. Maintaining order
3. Enforcing the law
4. Preventing crime
5. Delivering service
6. Educating and learning from the community
7. Working with the community to solve problems
8. Differentiate between proactive and reactive policing
9. Recognize peace officers’ responsibilities to enforce the law, including:
10. Adhering to all levels of the law
11. Fair and impartial enforcement
12. Knowing the patrol beat or area of responsibility
13. Identify the elements of area/beat knowledge, including:
14. Critical Sites
15. Locations requiring special attention, i.e. hot spots
16. Potentially dangerous areas
17. Discuss current and emerging issues that can impact the delivery of services by peace officers
18. Discuss opportunities where peace officers educate and learn from community members

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers need to understand that community partnerships provide opportunities to effect greater change than could be accomplished by any one group alone.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Define community partnerships
2. Discuss the key elements for developing trust between community partners, including:
3. Truth
4. Respect
5. Understanding
6. Support
7. Teamwork
8. Discuss the relationship of ethics to the badge of office
9. Discuss leadership skills in community policing
10. Define communication
11. Recognize the components of a message in communications with others, including:
	1. Content (words)
	2. Voice characteristics
	3. Nonverbal signals
12. Recognize the potential effects of negative nonverbal signals
13. Give examples of effective communication techniques for:
14. Active listening
15. Establishing effective lines of communication
16. Overcoming barriers to communication

Description Hours

POST Minimum Required Hours \_\_\_2\_\_

Agency Specific Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

Total Instructional Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

PC 832 ARREST AND FIREARMS COURSE

### LEARNING DOMAIN 5

INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL LAW

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must know the origins of current law to know the role of law enforcement today.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the relationship among:
2. Constitutional law
3. Statutory law
4. Case law

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must know the nuances of the written law to correctly interpret the law.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Differentiate between the *letter of the law* and the *spirit of the law*
2. Differentiate between criminal and civil law

## LEARNING NEED

To enforce the law, peace officers must know what constitutes a crime and the information required to identify that a crime has occurred.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Recall the statutory definition of a crime
2. Identify the basic elements common to all crimes
3. Identify the basic elements required of an attempt to commit a crime
4. Discuss general, specific and transferred intent crimes
5. Differentiate between criminal intent and criminal negligence

## LEARNING NEED

To arrest a subject, peace officers must determine what type of crime has been committed, who was involved in the commission of the crime, and who cannot be criminally liable.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Identify three classes of crime:
2. Felony
3. Misdemeanor
4. Infraction
5. Differentiate among the three parties to a crime, to include:
6. Principals
7. Accessories
8. Accomplices
9. Identify people legally incapable of committing a crime

## REQUIRED TESTS

G. The POST-Constructed Comprehensive PC 832 Test.

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Description Hours

POST Minimum Required Hours \_\_\_3\_\_

Agency Specific Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

Total Instructional Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

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### LEARNING DOMAIN 15

LAWS OF ARREST

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must have an understanding of the amendments to the U.S. Constitution, and similar sections of the California Constitution that are related to the authority, liability, and responsibility they have in making arrests.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Recognize a peace officer’s responsibility in relation to the protections and rights included in the following amendments to the U.S. Constitution and related California Constitution sections:
2. Fourth Amendment
3. Fifth Amendment
4. Sixth Amendment
5. Fourteenth Amendment
6. Recognize a peace officer’s responsibility in relation to the protections included under federal civil rights statutes

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must recognize that a consensual encounter is a face-to-face contact with a person under circumstances which would cause a reasonable person to believe they are free to leave or otherwise not cooperate.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Recognize appropriate conduct during a consensual encounter
2. Recognize conduct that may elevate a consensual encounter
3. Recognize the consequences of elevating a consensual encounter

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must recognize that a temporary detention is an assertion of authority that is less than an arrest but more substantial than a consensual encounter.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Differentiate between a detention and a consensual encounter
2. Recognize reasonable suspicion
3. Recognize appropriate peace officer actions during a detention
4. Recognize the scope and conditions for warrantless searches and seizures during a detention
5. Recognize conditions where the use of force or physical restraint is appropriate during a detention

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must know and comply with the statutory rules of arrest in order to properly exercise their authority and responsibility, while avoiding potential liability when making arrests.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Recognize when there is probable cause to arrest
2. Identify elements of a lawful arrest
3. Differentiate between arrest and detention
4. Recognize information that must be given to an arrested person
5. Recognize elements of a warrantless arrest for a misdemeanor
6. Recognize elements of a warrantless arrest for a felony
7. Recognize elements of a warrant arrest
8. Recognize the requirements for entry into a dwelling to make an arrest
9. Recognize the authority for a private person arrest and the peace officer’s duty in response to a private person arrest
10. Recognize conditions under which the use of force or physical restraint is appropriate during an arrest
11. Recognize the statutory requirements for the disposition of an arrested person
12. Recognize the exceptions to the powers to arrest

## LEARNING NEED

When conducting a custodial interrogation, peace officers must follow Miranda procedures to ensure that any answers obtained will be admissible in court.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the purpose of the Miranda warnings
2. Recognize when Miranda warnings must be given
3. Identify the proper administration of Miranda warnings
4. Recognize the impact of invoking:
5. The right to remain silent
6. The right to counsel
7. Recognize the types of Miranda waivers
8. Recognize the exceptions to the Miranda rule

## LEARNING NEED

To develop admissible evidence while ensuring the constitutional rights of all individuals, peace officers must correctly follow standardized practices for conducting crime scene interviews and interrogations.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Differentiate between an interview and interrogation
2. Differentiate between an admission and confession

## REQUIRED TESTS

G. The POST-Constructed Comprehensive PC 832 Test.

Description Hours

POST Minimum Required Hours \_\_5\_\_\_

Agency Specific Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

Total Instructional Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

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### LEARNING DOMAIN 16

SEARCH AND SEIZURE

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must have a clear understanding of their authority, responsibility, and potential for liability in the areas of search and seizure law, as well as the protections provided by constitutional law, statutory law, and case law against unreasonable searches and seizures.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Recognize constitutional protections guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment
2. Identify the concept of reasonable expectation of privacy
3. Recognize standing and how it applies to an expectation of privacy
4. Recognize probable cause to search and its link between Fourth Amendment protections and search and seizure law

## LEARNING NEED

When certain conditions are met, officers may lawfully search and seize evidence without a search warrant. For evidence to be admissible at trial, officers must have a clear understanding of the legal requirements for warrantless searches.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Recognize the conditions and circumstances where warrantless searches and seizures are considered reasonable and legal
2. Recognize the scope and necessary conditions for conducting the following types of warrantless searches:
3. Cursory/frisk/pat searches
4. Consent searches
5. Searches pursuant to exigent circumstances
6. Searches incident to arrest
7. Probation/parole searches

## LEARNING NEED

The Fourth Amendment’s protection against unreasonable searches and seizures extends to a person’s vehicle and property inside the vehicle. However, the courts have created several exceptions to the Fourth Amendment’s warrant requirement because of the potential mobility of a motor vehicle.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Recognize the scope and necessary conditions for conducting the following types of motor vehicle searches:
2. Probable cause searches
3. Seizures of items in plain view
4. Protective searches
5. Consent searches
6. Searches incident to custodial arrest
7. Instrumentality searches
8. Recognize the scope and necessary conditions for conducting a vehicle inventory

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must recognize when a search or the seizure of evidence involves intrusion into a subject’s body. Special care must be taken to balance the subject’s reasonable expectation of privacy under the Fourth Amendment against the government’s need to collect evidence.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Recognize the legal framework establishing a peace officer’s authority to seize physical evidence from a subject’s body:
2. With a warrant
3. Without a warrant
4. Recognize conditions under which a peace officer may use reasonable force to prevent a subject from swallowing or attempting to swallow evidence
5. Recognize the conditions necessary for legally obtaining blood samples
6. Recognize the conditions for legally obtaining the following evidence:
7. Fingerprints
8. Handwriting samples

## REQUIRED TESTS

G. The POST-Constructed Comprehensive PC 832 Test.

Description Hours

POST Minimum Required Hours \_\_\_3\_\_

Agency Specific Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

Total Instructional Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

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### LEARNING DOMAIN 17

PRESENTATION OF EVIDENCE

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must know the rules of evidence as they pertain to relevancy, types of evidence, authentication and chain of custody.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Recognize relevance as it pertains to the admissibility of evidence
2. Understand what constitutes the legal chain of custody for evidence

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must know the requirements and exceptions for the admissibility of evidence.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Recognize a peace officer’s role and responsibilities in ensuring the admissibility of evidence:
2. California Evidence Code 352
3. Exclusionary Rule
4. Recognize the requirements and exceptions for admitting hearsay evidence for:
5. Spontaneous statements
6. Admissions and confessions
7. Dying declarations
8. Records and officer testimony
9. Hearsay testimony at preliminary hearings
	* 1. By active and honorably retired peace officers

Description Hours

POST Minimum Required Hours \_\_\_2\_\_

Agency Specific Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

Total Instructional Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

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### LEARNING DOMAIN 18

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT WRITING

## LEARNING NEED

A peace officer’s ability to clearly document the facts and activities of an investigation not only reflects on the officer’s own professionalism, but also on the ability of the justice system to prosecute the criminal case.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Explain the legal basis for requiring investigative reports

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must recognize that the information gathered during their initial investigation in the field will become the foundation for their investigative reports.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Discuss the importance of taking notes in preparation for writing reports
2. Apply appropriate actions for taking notes during a field interview

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must recognize in order for an investigative report to be of use in the judicial process, the report must be well organized, and include facts needed to establish that a crime has been committed and all actions taken by officers were appropriate.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Summarize the primary questions that must be answered by an investigative report
2. Identify the fundamental content elements in investigative reports, including:
3. Initial information
4. Identification of the crime
5. Identification of involved parties
6. Victim/witness statements
7. Crime scene specifics
8. Property information
9. Officer actions

Description Hours

POST Minimum Required Hours \_\_\_2\_\_

Agency Specific Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

Total Instructional Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

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### LEARNING DOMAIN 20

USE OF FORCE/DEESCALATION

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must recognize that they have the authority to use objectively reasonable force to effect an arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance as authorized by the California Penal Code. For their safety, and for the safety and well-being of fellow officers, it is critical that peace officers know the laws governing the use of force.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Discuss objectively reasonable force as stated by law
2. Discuss the components of the Fourth Amendment standard for determining objective reasonableness as determined by the U.S. Supreme Court
3. Explain the legal framework establishing a peace officer’s authority during a legal arrest, including:
4. A subject’s requirement to submit to arrest without resistance
5. Peace officer’s authority to use objectively reasonable force during a detention or arrest
6. Identify the circumstances set forth in the California Penal Code when a peace officer has the authority use force
7. Discuss the level of authority agency policies have regarding the use of force by a peace officer

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must recognize that they have a range of force options available to them. However, in all cases the use of force must be objectively reasonable compared to the threat, resistance, and other circumstances known to the officer at the time the force was used.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Define the term “force option”
2. Identify that the objective of using force is to overcome resistance to gain control of an individual and the situation
3. Recognize force options and the amount of force peace officers may use based on the subject’s resistance

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must fully comprehend their authority, responsibility, and liability regarding the use of deadly force as authorized by law.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the legal standard for the use of deadly force
2. Identify the factors required to establish sufficiency of fear for the use of deadly force
3. Recognize facts an officer should consider when determining whether or not to use deadly force
4. Discuss the role of agency policies regarding the use of deadly force
5. Recognize the law regarding justifiable homicide by a peace officer and the circumstances under which the homicide is considered justifiable

## LEARNING NEED

When a force option has been employed, peace officers’ reports must include the critical information to ensure that the chronology, specifics of the events, and the people involved are properly documented.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Describe why complete documentation of the use of force is critical to the peace officer and the peace officer’s agency, to include:

1. Justification for using force

2. Relevant factors and detail

3. Deescalation strategies and techniques utilized

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must be ready to, and capable of, safely taking control of a dangerous situation.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Discuss factors that can affect a peace officer’s response when threatened with danger, to include:
2. Fear
	1. Reasonable
	2. Unreasonable
3. Anger
4. Indecision and hesitation
5. Give examples of acceptable techniques for managing anger
6. Describe the benefits of ongoing physical and mental training for peace officers involving the use of force

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must recognize the consequences of using unreasonable force, and their legal and ethical responsibilities to intervene if the force being used by another peace officer is inappropriate or unlawful.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Explain the consequences of an officer’s failure to intervene when unreasonable force is used by another peace officer
2. Discuss immediate and delayed intervention techniques

## REQUIRED TESTS

G. The POST-Constructed Comprehensive PC 832 Test.

Description Hours

POST Minimum Required Hours \_\_\_3\_\_

Agency Specific Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

Total Instructional Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

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### LEARNING DOMAIN 30

CRIME SCENES, EVIDENCE, AND FORENSICS

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must have a general understanding of the total range of basic criminal investigation procedures in order to make the appropriate decisions regarding the identification and preservation of physical evidence at the scene of a crime.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the goal of a criminal investigation
2. Identify the primary purpose of the:
3. Initial survey of a crime scene
4. Crime scene search

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must be aware of and comply with the general guidelines for the collection, packaging, and processing of physical evidence found at a crime scene to ensure that each piece of evidence is admissible in a court of law.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the primary reason for establishing a chain of custody record
2. Prepare the information that should be noted on a chain of custody record

Description Hours

POST Minimum Required Hours \_\_\_2\_\_

Agency Specific Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

Total Instructional Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

PC 832 ARREST AND FIREARMS COURSE

### LEARNING DOMAIN 33

ARREST AND CONTROL

## 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

1. Demonstrate principles of arrest and control, to include:
	* + 1. Awareness
			2. Balance
			3. Control
2. Describe the areas of the body which require maximum protection during an attack
3. 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

## 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

1. Explain factors to consider when approaching a subject and conducting a plain view search
2. Demonstrate a systematic approach to safely and effectively conduct a person search
3. Discuss locations where weapons and/or contraband can be concealed on a subject’s body
4. Explain agency considerations and restrictions that may be common regarding a search of a person of the opposite sex
5. Explain cover officer responsibilities
6. Discuss cover officer responsibilities during a search of a subject

## 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

1. Discuss a peace officer’s justification to use control holds and takedown techniques on a subject
2. Explain advantages and limitations a peace officer should consider when applying a control hold
3. Explain advantages and limitations a peace officer should consider when performing a takedown technique

## 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

1. Explain the purpose of using restraint devices on a subject
2. Explain potential hazards when using restraint devices on a subject
3. Demonstrate the proper application and correct positioning of handcuffs on a subject
4. Explain various double-locking mechanisms on handcuffs
5. Discuss responsibilities of the contact and cover officers when handcuffing multiple subjects

## 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

Describe common transporting procedures that maximize officer safety and prevent prisoner escape

1. Describe the safe and secure positioning of a prisoner in an officer’s vehicle

## 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 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.

**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.

1. 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.

1. 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
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.

1. An exercise test that requires the student to demonstrate competency in a minimum of one control hold 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.

1. 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.

## REQUIRED LEARNING ACTIVITIES

* + - * 1. 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

Description Hours

POST Minimum Required Hours \_\_10\_\_

Agency Specific Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

Total Instructional Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

PC 832 ARREST AND FIREARMS COURSE

### LEARNING DOMAIN 35

FIREARMS/CHEMICAL AGENTS

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must know and practice all procedures for the safe handling of all firearms while on and off duty.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. State the four fundamental rules of firearms safety
2. Explain basic safety guidelines to be followed at a firing range
3. Describe the safety precautions for proper storage of firearms

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must know the workings, the capabilities, and limitations of firearms in order to operate them safely and effectively.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Describe the basic information about a semiautomatic pistol and magazine, including:
2. Primary components and their functions
3. Steps for loading/unloading
4. Steps for rendering the semiautomatic pistol safe
5. Describe the cycle of operation that takes place with each single pull of a semiautomatic pistol trigger
6. Describe the basic information about a revolver, including:
7. Primary components and their functions
8. Steps for loading/unloading
9. Steps for rendering the revolver safe

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must know the capabilities and limitations of the ammunition they use in their firearms to operate them safely and effectively.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. State the guidelines for the safe handling of ammunition
2. Describe the primary components of firearm cartridges
3. Explain the chain of events that takes place when a projectile is discharged from a cartridge

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must know how to properly inspect, clean, and care for their firearms to ensure that they function safely and effectively.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Describe the components that may prevent problems and that should be examined during a routine safety inspection
2. Describe the materials, equipment, and environment needed to properly clean firearms
3. Apply routine procedures for cleaning firearms

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must comprehend and practice the fundamental skills of firing firearms to be effective in reactive and precision situations during live fire exercises.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Apply the proper steps for drawing and holstering
2. Demonstrate the following elements to accurately shoot a firearm:
3. Grip
4. Stance
5. Breath control
6. Sight alignment/sight picture
7. Trigger control
8. Follow-through
9. Describe the types of malfunctions and demonstrate clearing methods for:
10. Semiautomatic pistols
11. Revolvers

## 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 test results

- A reasonable amount of time, as determined by the academy/presenter, to prepare for a retest

- An opportunity to be retested 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.

**FIREARMS SAFETY**

All firearms 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 protocols during firearms training and testing.

E. An **exercise test** developed by POST that specifically prescribes the PC 832/Module III course of fire, which requires the student to demonstrate basic handgun shooting principles under daylight conditions.

Using a presenter approved handgun, the student must:

* + - fire 36 rounds of service ammunition and
		- achieve a minimum score of 29 hits in the 7-ring on a
		- B-27 single target

The PC 832 Handgun Course of Fire:

* + - 12 rounds must be fired from a distance of 3 yards in 30 seconds
		- 12 rounds must be fired from a distance of 7 yards in 30 seconds
		- 12 rounds must be fired from a distance of 15 yards in 45 seconds

The student is required to tactically load and reload the handgun using the loading device authorized by the presenter and successfully clear any malfunctions that may occur during the course of fire.

The student will demonstrate competency in the following performance dimensions:

* 1. Firearms Safety
	2. Mechanical Functions
	3. Manipulations
	4. Basic Shooting Principles
	5. Accuracy

Presenters must use the POST-developed PC832/Module III Firearms Competency Exercise Test Form or a presenter-developed form approved by POST, which minimally includes the performance dimensions used for this exercise test.

## REQUIRED LEARNING ACTIVITIES

1. Each student will participate in a learning activity designed to reinforce the ability to manipulate their assigned firearm.

If the firearm is a semiautomatic pistol, the learning activity shall minimally include the following techniques to safely and effectively manipulate the semiautomatic pistol in both the left and right hand:

1. Render the weapon safe
2. Release slide
3. Lock slide open
4. Rack slide
5. Holster weapon
6. Unholster weapon
7. Load weapon
8. Unload weapon from the holster
9. Clear any malfunctions
10. In battery reload
11. Out of battery speed reload

If the firearm is a revolver, the learning activity shall minimally include the following techniques to safely and effectively manipulate the revolver in both the left and right hand:

1. Render the weapon safe
2. Open cylinder
3. Close cylinder
4. Holster weapon
5. Unholster weapon
6. Load/reload revolver with authorized loading device
7. Clear any malfunctions
8. The student will participate in a learning activity to reinforce the ability to inspect, clean and properly maintain their service handgun. The activity shall minimally include techniques to:
9. Visually inspect the weapon
10. Properly clean the weapon
11. Ensure the weapon is maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications

Description Hours

POST Minimum Required Hours \_\_24\_\_

Agency Specific Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

Total Instructional Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

PC 832 ARREST AND FIREARMS COURSE

### LEARNING DOMAIN 39

CRIMES AGAINST THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

## LEARNING NEED

Arrest and successful prosecution depend on the development of probable cause. Peace officers must know the elements required to arrest for crimes that obstruct law enforcement in their duties and to correctly categorize these crimes as misdemeanors or felonies.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Recognize the crime elements required to arrest for:
2. Resisting, delaying or obstructing a public officer, peace officer, or emergency medical technician
3. Obstructing or resisting an executive officer by use of threats or force
4. Threatening a public officer
5. Recognize the crime classification as a misdemeanor or felony

## LEARNING NEED

Arrest and successful prosecution depend on the development of probable cause. Peace officers must know the elements required to arrest for crimes related to false information and to correctly categorize these crimes as misdemeanors or felonies.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Recognize the crime elements required to arrest for:
2. Providing a false identity to a peace officer
3. Falsely reporting a criminal offense
4. Falsely reporting an emergency
5. Falsely reporting a destructive device
6. Recognize the crime classification as a misdemeanor or felony

## REQUIRED TESTS

G. The POST-Constructed Comprehensive PC 832 Test.

Description Hours

POST Minimum Required Hours \_\_\_1\_\_

Agency Specific Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

Total Instructional Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

PC 832 ARREST AND FIREARMS COURSE

### LEARNING DOMAIN 42

CULTURAL DIVERSITY/DISCRIMINATION

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers need to recognize and respect the complexities of cultural diversity to develop skills necessary for identifying and responding to California’s changing communities.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Describe personal, professional, and organizational benefits of valuing diversity within the community and law enforcement organizations

## LEARNING NEED

Peace officers need to become aware of stereotyping that could lead to prejudicial viewpoints and unlawful acts of discrimination.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Define the term stereotype
2. Discuss the dangers of relying on stereotypes to form judgments or to determine actions
3. Define the term prejudice
4. Define the term discrimination

Description Hours

POST Minimum Required Hours \_\_1\_\_\_

Agency Specific Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_

Total Instructional Hours \_\_\_\_\_\_