

# **Arrest and Control Procedures**

## **Student Handout**



**Basic Peace Officer Course – Chapter 31**

**Total Time: 40 Hours**

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## **Scenario-Based Objectives**

**Note:** *The following objectives will be practiced and reinforced throughout the full 40 hours of instruction, not just during isolated scenarios. Students will demonstrate these techniques during dynamic practicals at the end of the academy as part of final assessments.*

- **31.3 – Demonstrate Weaponless Defense**
- **31.5 – Demonstrate Weapons Defense**
- **31.7 – Demonstrate Weapons Retention**
- **31.13 – Demonstrate Handcuffing**
- **31.15 – Demonstrate Search Techniques**
- **31.17 – Demonstrate Escorting and Transporting**
- **31.18 – Demonstrate Ability to Effect an Arrest**

# Daily Breakdown of Instruction

## Day 1 – Classroom & Takedown Avoidance

- **Overview of Arrest and Control principles**
- Legal foundation of use of force
- Weaponless strategies: self-control, balance, awareness
- Introduction to takedown avoidance and professional stance

## Day 2 – Handcuffing Techniques

- Proper application and safety
- Restraining positions (standing, prone, kneeling)
- Double-locking and legal considerations
- Handcuffing scenarios and drills

## Day 3 – Ground Defense

- Positions: Full guard, mount, side control
- Defensive movement and escapes (trap & roll, base get-up)
- Fluid drills and partner-based repetition

## Day 4 – Striking & Weapon Retention

- Hand and foot strikes, blocks, pressure points
- Tactical transition and weapon control
- Retention techniques (holstered and unholstered)
- Controlled partner drills and pad striking

## Day 5 – Cumulative Assessment

- Full scenario-based testing
- Students demonstrate:
  - De-escalation and verbal commands
  - Proper arrest technique from approach to transport
  - Ground control, striking, retention, and cuffing
- Evaluated by instructors using real-time feedback

# Key Objective Summaries

## 31.1 – Weaponless Strategies

- **Self-Control:** Stay composed for everyone's safety.
- **Balance:** Maintain a stance that allows movement and control.
- **Awareness:** Constantly observe the suspect and surroundings.

## 31.2 – Weaponless Defense Methods

- Includes touching, striking, joint locks, pressure points, blocking.
- Ground defense includes guard positions, get-ups, escapes.

## 31.4 – Weapons Defense Techniques

- Tactical transition to non-deadly force tools: Taser, OC spray, baton.
- Baton use must be justified and follow guidelines for safe targeting.

## 31.6 – Weapons Retention

- Practice control of holstered and unholstered weapons.
- Prevent suspect access during struggle using trained techniques.

## 31.8 – Deadly vs. Non-Deadly Force

- Non-deadly = reasonable defense without serious harm.
- Deadly = justified only when facing an immediate deadly threat.

## 31.9 – Discretion in Arrest

- Understand behavioral, legal, and situational factors.
- Reference CCP 14.06(b) for proper legal procedure.

## 31.10 – Risk Factors

- Consider attitude, mental state, time/place, and presence of bystanders.

## 31.11 – Approaches & Interviews

- Foot approaches (direct, rear, side) each have pros and cons.
- Use V-formation with two officers; watch hands and control position.

## 31.12 – Applying Restraints

- Handcuff safely with palms out, hands to rear, double lock.

- Review legal cases involving excessive force from improper cuffing.

#### **31.14 – Physical Search**

- Use standing, kneeling, prone, or wall search based on risk.
- Let your hands do the searching, not your eyes.

#### **31.16 – Escort & Transport**

- Always search the vehicle before/after transport.
- Use proper officer/suspect ratio based on agency policy.

## Review & Practice Questions

### Weaponless Strategies & Defense

- Which of the following is **not** one of the three basic concepts of weaponless strategies?
  - A. Self-control
  - B. Balance
  - C. Strength**
  - D. Awareness
- What does mental balance primarily involve?
  - A. Being stronger than the suspect
  - B. Controlling your own emotional and physical state**
  - C. Maintaining distance from bystanders
  - D. Memorizing agency policies
- Why should officers blade their bodies at a 45-degree angle during an interview stance?
  - A. To look more authoritative
  - B. To protect their weapon and maintain balance**
  - C. To appear less aggressive
  - D. To match the suspect's posture
- Which of the following is an example of a weaponless defense technique?
  - A. Using a baton
  - B. Deploying OC spray
  - C. Joint locking**
  - D. Drawing a Taser
- The "trap and roll" technique is used primarily in:
  - A. Baton strikes
  - B. Standing interviews
  - C. Ground defense**
  - D. Escort maneuvers

## Weapons Defense & Retention

- When using a baton, which of the following areas is considered a **non-strike zone**?
  - A. Abdomen
  - B. Spine**
  - C. Center mass of arms
  - D. Center mass of legs
- Which scenario **justifies baton use** under Texas Penal Code 9.51?
  - A. Suspect is yelling and unarmed
  - B. Suspect is actively resisting with a non-firearm weapon**
  - C. Suspect refuses to provide ID
  - D. Suspect walks away silently
- A baton strike to the head is only acceptable when:
  - A. The suspect is combative
  - B. No backup is available
  - C. The situation has escalated to a deadly force encounter**
  - D. The officer gives a verbal warning
- The purpose of weapon retention training is to:
  - A. Teach officers to use the Taser
  - B. Prevent suspects from taking the officer's weapon**
  - C. Train officers in handcuffing
  - D. Reduce paperwork
- Which of the following is a correct technique for unholstered weapon retention?
  - A. Push the weapon forward**
  - B. Drop the weapon and create distance
  - C. Trap the weapon and use leverage to control
  - D. Yell and attempt to retreat



## Use of Force Concepts

- Which best describes non-deadly force?
  - A. Force used to intimidate a suspect
  - B. Force not likely to cause death or serious bodily harm**
  - C. Any force below the use of a firearm
  - D. A verbal warning
- Deadly force is justified when:
  - A. A suspect runs from a traffic stop
  - B. The officer is insulted
  - C. There is an immediate threat of death or serious bodily harm**
  - D. The suspect is non-compliant
- Which is **not** an example of a deadly force tool?
  - A. Firearm
  - B. Baton used to the head
  - C. OC spray**
  - D. Vehicle used as a weapon

## Search, Cuffing, Transport, and Arrest

- What is the primary legal concern when handcuffs are too tight?
  - A. The suspect may escape
  - B. It may be considered excessive force**
  - C. The cuffs may break
  - D. It delays transport
- When applying handcuffs, the officer should:
  - A. Place them on the front for comfort
  - B. Place hands to the rear & double-lock them**
  - C. Only cuff one wrist
  - D. Apply them over clothing only

- If only one set of handcuffs is available for two suspects, how should they be cuffed?
  - A. Palms together
  - B. Arms interlocked
  - C. Right hand to right hand or left to left**
  - D. Back-to-back
- A **wall search** is considered:
  - A. A casual frisk
  - B. A high-risk search method**
  - C. A transport technique
  - D. A verbal control tool
- A proper escort position includes:
  - A. Leading the suspect by the arm in front
  - B. Allowing the suspect to walk freely
  - C. Controlling the suspect's balance and observing their hands**
  - D. Holding the suspect by both shoulders

## Approach, Risk, and Discretion

- A rear approach advantage is:
  - A. Total control of suspect's movements
  - B. Clear line of sight
  - C. Surprise and reduced likelihood of direct attack**
  - D. Ability to search immediately
- One factor that may increase risk during an arrest:
  - A. Suspect is alone
  - B. Bystanders are encouraging the suspect**
  - C. Officer is calm
  - D. Suspect has clear hands

- Discretionary arrest decisions may depend on:
  - A. Likelihood of behavioral disorders**
  - B. Officer's mood
  - C. Suspect's race
  - D. Severity of traffic violation
- The best foot approach when observing all movements but sacrificing surprise is:
  - A. Direct approach**
  - B. Rear approach
  - C. Side approach
  - D. V formation

## Cumulative Application & Scenarios

- During arrest, why is it important to verbally explain the reason to the suspect?
  - A. To follow Miranda
  - B. To gather more evidence
  - C. To reduce resistance due to confusion**
  - D. To threaten the suspect
- In a dynamic scenario involving a combative subject at a disturbance, which skill is essential?
  - A. Interview techniques
  - B. Foot pursuit training
  - C. Safe takedown and control**
  - D. Report writing
- When transporting a suspect, officers should:
  - A. Allow suspects to sit in the front seat if calm
  - B. Always search the vehicle before and after transport**
  - C. Use zip ties for convenience
  - D. Never use a seatbelt