

Basic Course Workbook Series Student Materials

Learning Domain 33

Arrest Methods/Defensive Tactics

Version 3.1

**Basic Course Workbook Series
Student Materials
Learning Domain 33
Arrest Methods/Defensive Tactics
Version 3.1**

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THE ACADEMY TRAINING MISSION

The primary mission of basic training is to prepare students mentally, morally, and physically to advance into a field training program, assume the responsibilities, and execute the duties of a peace officer in society.


FOREWORD

The California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training sincerely appreciates the efforts of the many curriculum consultants, academy instructors, directors and coordinators who contributed to the development of this workbook. The Commission extends its thanks to California law enforcement agency executives who offered personnel to participate in the development of these training materials.

This student workbook is part of the POST Basic Course Training System. The workbook component of this system provides a self-study document for every learning domain in the Basic Course. Each workbook is intended to be a supplement to, not a substitute for, classroom instruction. The objective of the system is to improve academy student learning and information retention.

The content of each workbook is organized into sequenced learning modules to meet requirements as prescribed both by California law and the POST Training and Testing Specifications for the Basic Course.

It is our hope that the collective wisdom and experience of all who contributed to this workbook will help you, the student, to successfully complete the Basic Course and to enjoy a safe and rewarding career as a peace officer serving the communities of California.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Paul Cappitelli', with a stylized, overlapping flourish at the end.

PAUL CAPPITELLI
Executive Director

LD 33: Arrest Methods/Defensive Tactics

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Preface

Introduction

Student workbooks

The student workbooks are part of the POST Basic Course Instructional System. This system is designed to provide students with a self-study document to be used in preparation for classroom training.

Regular Basic Course training requirement

Completion of the Regular Basic Course is required, prior to exercising peace officer powers, as recognized in the California Penal Code and where the POST-required standard is the POST Regular Basic Course.

Student workbook elements

The following elements are included in each workbook:

- chapter contents, including a synopsis of key points,
 - supplementary material, and
 - a glossary of terms used in this workbook.
-

How to Use the Student Workbook

Introduction

This workbook provides an introduction to the training requirements for this Learning Domain. It is intended to be used in several ways: for initial learning prior to classroom attendance, for test preparation, and for remedial training.

Workbook format

To use the workbook most effectively, follow the steps listed below.

Step	Action
1	Begin by reading the: Preface and How to Use the Workbook, which provide an overview of how the workbook fits into the POST Instructional System and how it should be used.
2	Refer to the Chapter Synopsis section at the end of each chapter to review the key points that support the chapter objectives.
3	Read the text.
4	Complete the workbook learning activities at the end of each chapter. These activities reinforce the material taught in the chapter.
5	Refer to the Glossary section for a definition of important terms. The terms appear throughout the text and are bolded and underlined the first time they appear (e.g., <u>term</u>).

Chapter 1

Principles of Defensive Tactics

Overview

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

The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to:	E.O. Code
<ul style="list-style-type: none">demonstrate principles of defensive tactics to include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">awareness,balance, andcontrol.	33.01.EO1 33.01.EO2 33.01.EO3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">describe parts of an officer's body that are most vulnerable to serious injury.	33.01.EO4
<ul style="list-style-type: none">describe parts of an officer's body that may be used as personal weapons for self-defense or to overcome resistance by a subject.	33.01.EO5

Continued on next page

Overview, Continued

In this chapter

This chapter focuses on principles of defensive tactics. Refer to the following chart for specific topics.

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Principles of Defensive Tactics

Introduction

Defensive tactics is the art of avoiding an attack, fending off an attack, or eliminating the subject's ability to attack.

Justification for use of force

Penal Code 835a states: Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested; nor shall such officer be deemed an aggressor or lose his right to self-defense by use of reasonable force to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

The role of a peace officer

Essential job functions of a peace officer are to defend the public and to safely take a subject into custody. A peace officer's actions must be legally justified based on reasonable suspicion and/or probable cause.

<p>The peace officer's role in physical arrests is essentially defensive.</p>
--

Continued on next page

Principles of Defensive Tactics, Continued

The role of a peace officer (continued)

The following chart further illustrates a peace officer's role:

The role of a peace officer is...	The peace officer...
defensive.	Should look ahead for potential hazards or threats to avoid the hazards or threats before they occur.
<i>Not</i> offensive.	May initiate the first physical contact of control only in response to the subject's resistance, aggression, or noncompliance.
<i>Not</i> passive.	Is not required to endure (i.e., remain) without resistance when faced with a hazard or threat.

Leadership

An officer trained to the highest level of proficiency and comprehension of the law and the knowledge and skillful application of arrest methods is less likely to panic and misuse force than an officer who is not effectively trained. A thoughtful, well-trained officer is able to make good leadership decisions, intervene effectively, prevent potential conflict, and convey confidence during arrest situations.

Emotional as well as physical

Emotions can arise from many different factors and can affect both the arresting officers and subjects. If officers allow emotions to affect their judgement, they may lose control; the same is true of subjects.

An arrest is an emotional situation as well as physical.

Continued on next page

Principles of Defensive Tactics, Continued

Emotional as well as physical (continued)

The following chart lists examples of the responses officers and subjects may experience during an arrest process:

Officers	Subjects
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• anger• fear• prejudices• peer pressure• personal problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• anger• fear• embarrassment• loss of freedom• prejudices• peer pressure• personal problems

The mind and body as one

To be effective in an arrest situation, a peace officer must learn to develop the mind and body and train them to function as one. This interaction must become routine.

The mind and body are one.

Distractions can separate the mind from the body. When officers become distracted, they become vulnerable.

Community policing

Community members want their officers to possess the skills necessary to subdue violent and dangerous subjects. They also want officers to use these skills to apply only the amount of force that is reasonable to effect an arrest, to overcome resistance, or to prevent escape. Force should never be used to punish subjects. In the American criminal justice system, punishment in the form of judgements is the sole responsibility of the courts.

Awareness

[33.01.EO1]

Introduction

Awareness, as it relates to defensive tactics, means being alert to any potential threats a peace officer may face when approaching or interacting with a subject or a potentially dangerous situation.

Foundations of defensive tactics

There are three basic principles that make up the foundation of defensive tactics. All other skills or techniques will be reduced or neutralized if an officer does not practice control in a stressful situation.

- Awareness
- Balance
- Control

NOTE: Awareness and control of the hands continues to be a universal safety point.

Cover and concealment

Peace officers must be aware of surrounding objects or areas that may be used as protection and concealment for the subject as well as themselves. Cover offers protection, while concealment only offers a place to hide.

Be aware of cover. Use, be ready to use, and/or move to cover when necessary. The use of available cover continues to be a basic tactical consideration.

Continued on next page

Awareness, Continued

Cover and concealment (continued)

The following chart gives examples that illustrate the difference between cover and concealment:

Cover	Concealment
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• trees• walls – such as cement block or brick• buildings, dumpsters• vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• shrubs, and bushes• doorways• vehicles

Potential hazards

Peace officers are vulnerable to potential harm when approaching a subject. However, if they are aware of specific hazards that could endanger them, they can minimize potential harm. The following chart suggests a few potential hazards peace officers should consider when approaching a subject:

	Potential Hazards	Avoiding Harm
Subject's Hands	Typically, it is the subject's hands (or what may be in them) that cause harm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the subject's hands are in the pockets, do not tell the subject to remove them.

Continued on next page

Awareness, Continued

**Potential
hazards
(continued)**

	Potential Hazards	Avoiding Harm
Weapons and Potential Weapons	Weapons can cause serious harm or death to peace officers or others in the immediate area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be aware of any object that could be used as a weapon, including but not limited to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- guns- bottles- knives- kitchen implements- pens/pencils- tools• Visually check the subject for areas that may conceal a weapon.
Friends or Associates of the Subject	Friends or associates in the immediate area could threaten peace officers' safety and help the subject escape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be aware of anyone who could come to the subjects aid, including but not limited to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- relatives- sympathizers- friends- animals

Continued on next page

Awareness, Continued

Potential hazards (continued)

	Potential Hazards	Avoiding Harm
Potential Escape Routes	A subject may know the area better than the officer; the subject may lead the officer into a trap.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be aware of potential escape routes for subject and officers, including but not limited to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- doorways- dark rooms- dark yards- trees- alley ways- vehicles
Footing and Environment	Because of the terrain, poor footing or conditions may limit the officer's alternatives for responding to a threat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be aware of the surrounding conditions and obstacles including but not limited to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- uneven terrain,- shrubs and bushes,- gravel and sandy areas,- weather conditions (e.g., rain, ice, snow),- water hazards,- furniture, curbs, steps,- footing (e.g., loose gravel, slick floors),- lighting

Balance

[33.01.EO2]

Introduction

Balance, as it relates to defensive tactics, is the position that allows the officer to move in any direction with strength and coordination to maintain an advantage.

Balanced stance

A balanced stance is an essential component of any subject contact.

To maintain a balanced stance:

- keep the gun side away from the subject.
 - keep weight evenly distributed over the balls of the feet.
 - bend the knees slightly – do not lock them.
 - keep feet approximately shoulder width apart.
 - keep the body relaxed.
 - stay alert.
-

Proper distance

Officers should maintain a proper distance between themselves and the subject in order to maintain a reactionary gap.

To insure a proper distance, peace officers should:

- be able to see the subject from head to foot and everything in between.
 - observe any body movement which may indicate any offensive or dangerous movement.
 - always keep weapons as inaccessible to the subject as possible.
-

Control

[33.01.EO3]

Introduction

Control, as it relates to defensive tactics, means maintaining composure to make sound judgements and decisions.

General control

General control is the degree of **influence** that peace officers must exert over subjects in order to take them safely into custody. The subject may still have options for movement while under the general control of a peace officer.

Physical control

Physical control is the application of specific control holds or other techniques applied by a peace officer which allows the subject to move only in the direction and manner the peace officer chooses.

Confidence

Both general and physical control are **gained through confidence**. Confidence is achieved from proper, adequate, and ongoing training to understand basic principles and theories. Control is *enhanced through practice*, along with the acceptance of the basic principles and theories.

To practice without understanding the principles and theories is just as impractical as having theories and principles without the practice. They are both part of the whole. Both are equally necessary to meaningful control and defensive tactics training.

Parts of the Body Vulnerable to Serious Injury

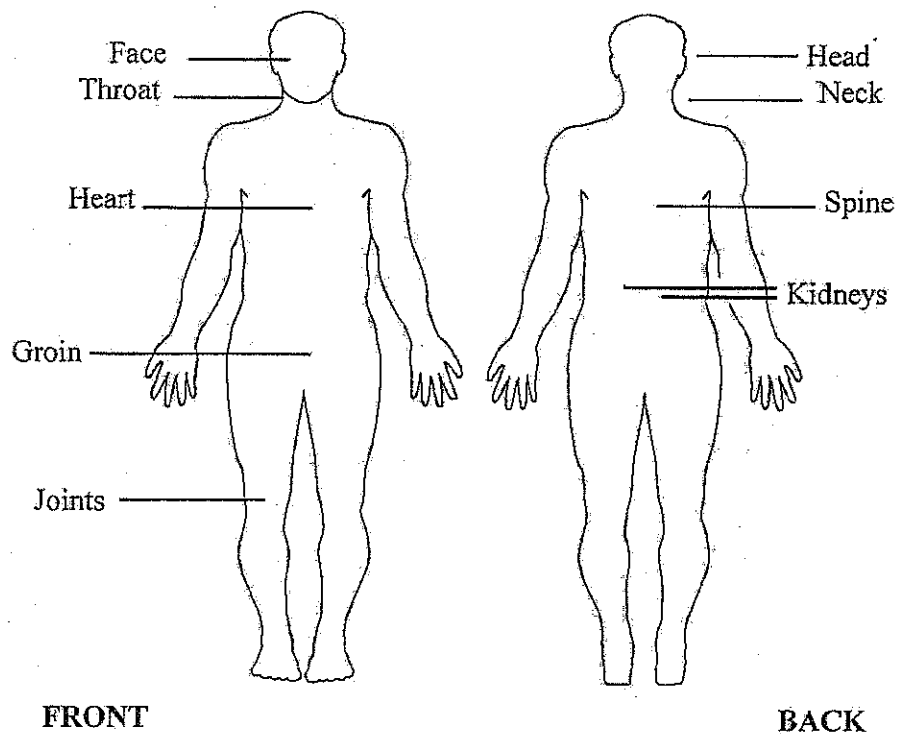
[33.01.EO4]

Introduction

A blow of sufficient force with any personal body weapon to a vulnerable part of body during an attack could result in injury or fatality.

Awareness of vulnerable body parts

During a confrontation, peace officers need to be aware of those areas of the body which require maximum protection as well as those on an assailant's body which might be injured.



Continued on next page

Parts of the Body Vulnerable to Serious Injury, Continued

Upper body: head and neck

The head and neck region can be vulnerable to severe injury during an attack:

An injury to the...	Could result in...	Attacks may include...
skull	death.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a blow to the face area, possibly causing disfigurement,• a blow to the temple or to the skull at the junction of jaw and ear, possibly damaging major blood vessels, or• a blow at the junction of head and neck, possibly severing the spinal cord.
Neck area	damage to the central nervous system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a blow to the back of the neck, possibly displacing vertebrae or severing the spinal cord.
Throat area	death.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a blow to the throat, possibly crushing the trachea or fracturing the cricoid or thyroid cartilage, or• a fracture to the hyoid bone at the base of the tongue, possibly causing swelling and leading to suffocation.

Continued on next page

Parts of the Body Vulnerable to Serious Injury, Continued

**Mid-body:
below the
neck**

The following parts of the body located between the neck and feet can be vulnerable to injury during an attack a subject:

An injury to the...	Could result in...	Strikes.....
spine	partial or complete paralysis.	A blow to the spine, possibly damaging or cutting the spinal cord.
Kidneys	circulatory damage.	A blow to the kidneys (located 3/4 of the way down the back).
Joints	breakage or permanent injury.	A blow to the joints (elbows, knees, and ankles).
Groin	severe pain and internal bleeding and injury to the reproductive organs (for both males and females).	A blow to the groin or crotch.

Body Parts as Personal Weapons

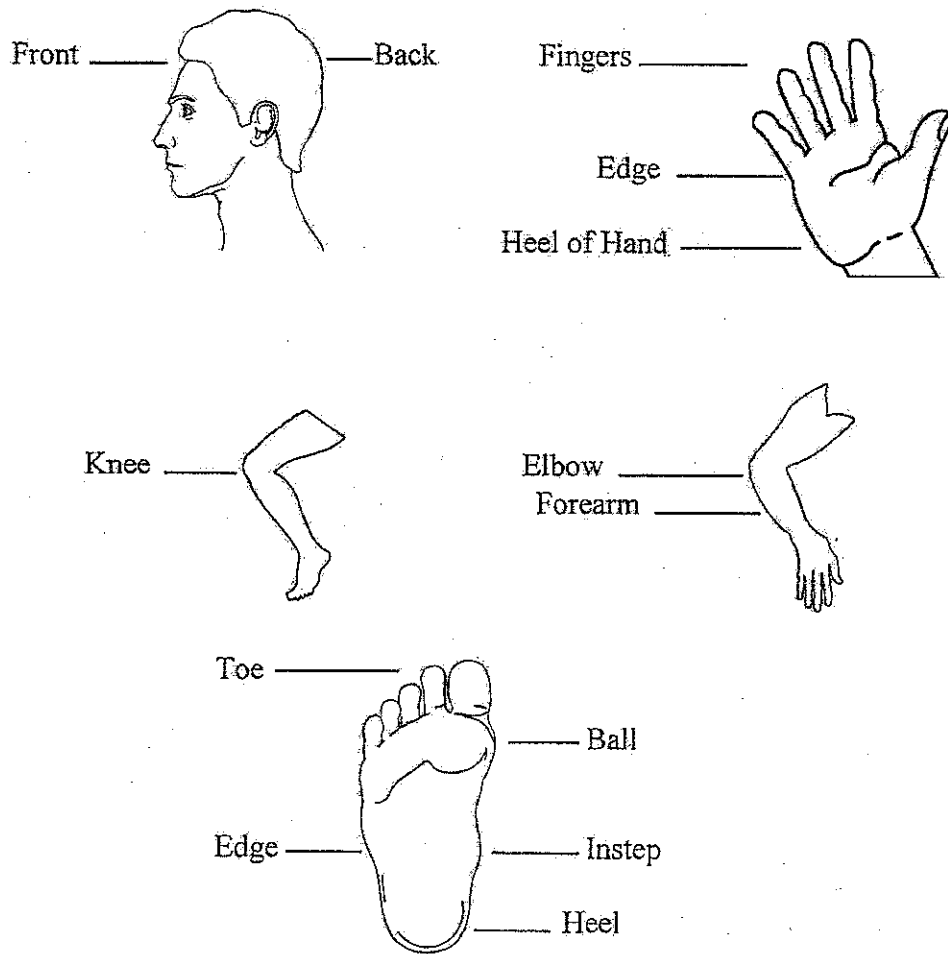
[33.01.EO5]

Introduction

Some body parts may be used as personal weapons against peace officers by a combative subject. These body parts may also be used in self-defense to overcome resistance.

Personal weapons

Personal body weapons may include:



Continued on next page

Body Parts as Personal Weapons, Continued

Personal weapons (continued)

Peace officers need to learn exactly how to use personal weapons to their advantage and safety. The following chart lists the body parts that can be used as personal weapons.

Body Part	Use
Head	Both the front and back of the head might be used for butting
Hands	Parts of the hands used for striking include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• fist – knuckle area of clenched hand used for punching• hammer fist – lower edge of joined fist used for pounding blows• blade edge – edge of the hand/little finger used for chopping blows• fingers – tips of extended hand used for poking• heel of hand – lower palm area of the hand for palm heel strikes
Arms	Parts of the arm include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• elbow – used to strike• forearm – used for sharp, quick blows
Legs	The knee's top or point used to make contact
Feet	Parts of the feet include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• instep – raking• heel – kicking or stomping (when applied to the arch, can generate serious incapacitating pain)• ball of foot – kicking or stomping• edge of foot – kicking or stomping• toe – kicking

Chapter Synopsis

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.
Principles of defensive tactics – awareness [33.01.EO1]	Awareness, as it relates to defensive tactics, means being alert to any potential hazard a peace officer may face when approaching or interacting with a subject or a potentially dangerous situation.
Principles of defensive tactics – balance [33.01.EO2]	Balance, as it relates to defensive tactics, is the position that allows the officer to move in any direction with strength and coordination to maintain an advantage.
Principles of defensive tactics – control [33.01.EO3]	Control, as it relates to defensive tactics, means maintaining composure to make sound judgements and decisions.
Parts of officer's body vulnerable to serious injury [33.01.EO4]	During a confrontation with a hostile subject peace officers need to be aware of those areas of the body which require maximum protection as well as those on an assailant's body which might be unnecessarily injured.
Personal weapons used to overcome resistance [33.01.EO5]	Some body parts may be used as personal weapons against peace officers by a combative subject. These body parts may also be used by peace officers to overcome resistance and in defensive tactics.

Workbook Learning Activities

Introduction

To help you review and apply the material covered in this chapter, a selection of learning activities has been included. No answers are provided. However, by referring to the appropriate text, you should be able to prepare a response.

Activity questions

1. Explain three ways the hands can be used as personal weapons.
2. Draw two outlines of a human body and label one "front" and one "back." Using these outlines, indicate the location of body parts that are most vulnerable to physical attack. Explain the potential results of an injury to each area.

Continued on next page

Activity questions (continued)

4. How does awareness relate to defensive tactics? What should a peace officer be aware of on a routine traffic stop? How would this change, if at all, if the officer was apprehending a known drug dealer in the dealer's own neighborhood?

Continued on next page

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

Student notes

Chapter 2

Person Searches

Overview

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

The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to:	E.O. Code
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• explain factors to consider when approaching a subject and conducting a plain view search.	33.02.EO1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• demonstrate an approach to safely and effectively conduct a person search.	33.02.EO2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• discuss locations where weapons and/or contraband can be concealed on a subject's body.	33.02.EO3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• explain agency considerations and restrictions that may be common regarding a search of a person of the opposite sex.	33.02.EO4
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• explain cover officer responsibilities.	33.02.EO6
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• demonstrate cover officer responsibilities during a search of a subject.	33.02.EO5

Continued on next page

Overview, Continued

In this chapter This chapter focuses on person searches. Refer to the following chart for specific topics.

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Introduction to Person Searches

[33.02.EO1]

Introduction

Person search techniques were designed to provide peace officers with a margin of safety while giving them an advantage over the subject. Person searches usually are done as part of a detention or arrest procedure.

Plain view

Technically, plain view (visual) searches are not searches. They do not require reasonable suspicion or probable cause. A visual search is part of an officer's general awareness, one of the basic principles of defensive tactics.

As peace officers approach a subject they should be aware, as a minimum, of:

- subject's clothing.
 - location of the subject's hands.
 - proximity of the subject's obvious or potential weapons.
 - additional subjects
-

Cursory/ frisk search

A cursory/frisk search of a legally detained person is to ensure the safety of the officer. A frisk affords the peace officers the least amount of control when compared to other types of person searches.

To lawfully conduct a cursory/frisk search, peace officers must have:

- lawfully detained the subject, and
- have articulable facts which support a reasonable suspicion that the subject may be armed or dangerous.

The scope of a cursory/frisk is limited to searching:

- for *weapons only*, and
- the subject's outer clothing.

During the search, once the searching officer realizes or decides an item is not a weapon, the officer must move on with the search.

Continued on next page

Introduction to Person Searches, Continued

Consent search

A **consent search** is conducted by a peace officers with the *expressed or implied consent* of the person to be searched. By consenting, the subject has temporarily relinquished any expectation of privacy for the area to be searched.

There are two conditions that are required for an officer to conduct a consent search.

- The officer must have the clear, voluntary, and unequivocal consent of the person to be searched.
 - *Expressed consent* is given orally or in writing.
 - *Implied consent* may be manifested by signs, actions, or gestures.
- The person to be searched must have the actual or apparent authority to consent to the search.

The scope of a consent search is limited to those areas specifically consented to by the subject (e.g., pockets, handbags, etc.).

Continued on next page

Introduction to Person Searches, Continued

Searches incident to arrest

A search incident to an arrest is a search that takes place at or near the time of a lawful arrest. This type and degree of search permits peace officers to search for and seize weapons or crime-related evidence which the subject might otherwise use or destroy.

The requirements of a lawful person search incident to an arrest include the following:

- The search must be pursuant to a custodial arrest.
- The arrest must be lawful.
- The search must be a part of the arrest procedure.

The scope of a search incident to arrest includes any area within the arrestee's immediate control. This may include:

- full searches of an arrestee's person.
- containers on the arrestee's person, regardless of the kind of crime the person is being arrested for.
- the nearby physical area from which the arrestee could grab a weapon, or conceal evidence.

Continued on next page

Introduction to Person Searches, Continued

Choice of search technique and level of control

To maximize officer safety during any type of person search, peace officers must select a search technique and level of control suitable to the situation and conditions. The following chart notes some of the factors officers should consider.

Factor	Officer Considerations
Reason for detention or type of offense	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Search for weapons only, with no initial intent to arrest• Misdemeanor cite and release• Nonviolent offense or a serious, violent, or armed offense
Number of subject(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Single subject• Multiple subjects, peace officers may select a search technique that would give them a higher level of control during the search (i.e., handcuffing)
The subject's appearance and actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bulges showing from under a subject's clothing• Location of the subject's hands• Subject's level of cooperation• Subject's attempt to hide an unknown object• Mannerisms that are overly nervous or aggressive• Suspicion of drug or alcohol use

Continued on next page

Introduction to Person Searches, Continued

Choice of search technique and level of control
(continued)

Factor	Officer Considerations
Conditions at time of the contact or arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Weather (visibility)• Terrain and other physical characteristics of the area• Possible escape routes• Areas of possible cover or concealment• Potential involvement of friends and associates• Time of day - light of day or dark of night (visibility)• Location - isolated or high traffic• Number of officers available
Prior knowledge of the subject	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Existing criminal record• Prior knowledge of the subject possessing weapons• History of violent behavior
Physical/emotional limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Officer's size, physical ability, training and experience• Subject's size and indications of physical ability• Emotional state of the subject• Realistic assessment of degree of control reasonable to take the subject safely into custody

Elements of an Effective Person Search

[33.02.EO2, 33.02.EO3, 33.02.EO4]

Introduction

Conducting a person search properly, efficiently, and safely is one of the most important steps in a detention or arrest procedure. There are a number of techniques peace officers can choose with varying levels of control to use on a subject. No matter what technique is used, though, there are issues and principles common to all.

Principles of defensive tactics

Every search carries an element of danger to the officer, as well as the potential for an escape by the subject. An officer's ability to apply the three principles of defensive tactics are critical.

	Peace officers must always...
Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• remain constantly alert.• be aware of the surrounding environment at all times.• be conscious of the subject's actions, no matter how slight.• maintain communication with the cover officer.
Balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• be in a balanced position of advantage while keeping the subject off balance and in a position of disadvantage.
Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• have control of the subject (search with one hand; control the subject with the other).• maintain control of their own weapons by keeping them out of the subject's reach.• have control of all weapons.

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Elements of an Effective Person Search, Continued

Systematic approach for all person searches

A peace officer's first goal when conducting a person search is to maximize their own personal safety. By following a systematic approach and process while conducting a person search, peace officers are less likely to overlook a potentially dangerous weapon.

A systematic search should include the most likely areas where a weapon might be hidden. This includes but is not limited to the subject's:

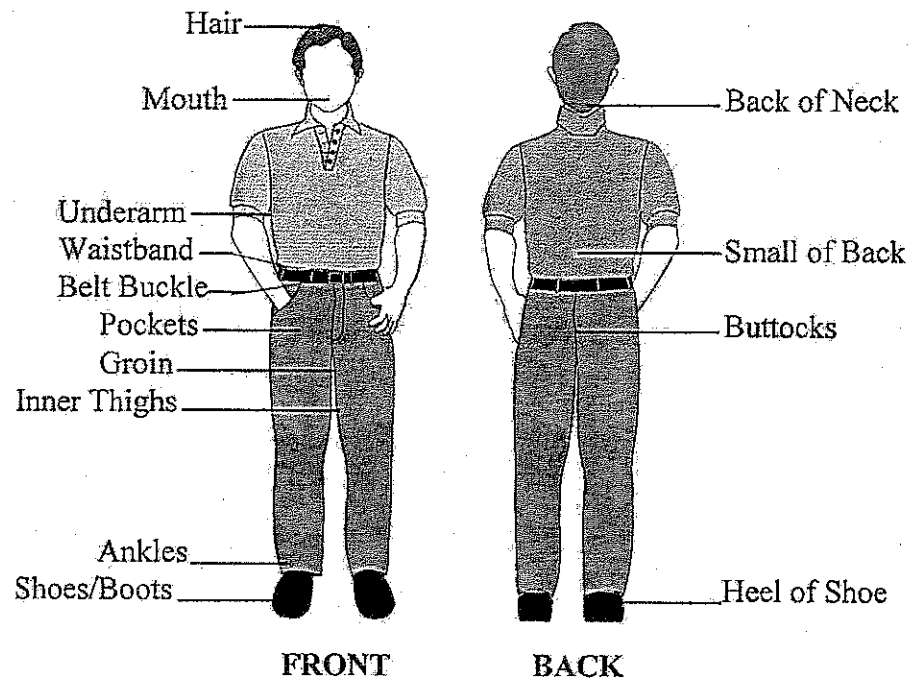
- front waistband,
- upper body (including the chest, front pockets, armpits, sleeves, and sides),
- back (including the rear waistband and buttocks) area, and
- lower body (including the legs and ankles).

Continued on next page

Elements of an Effective Person Search, Continued

Potential locations for weapons concealment

There are a number of locations on a person where a weapon may be concealed.



Continued on next page

Elements of an Effective Person Search, Continued

Potential locations for weapon concealment (continued)

The following chart lists a number of possible sites that may be checked, but not limited to, during a systematic person search and potential weapons or other items that might be found in these locations:

Upper Body	Torso	Lower Body
Hat or Scarf - knives - gun - razors - drugs	Waistband - guns - knives Front pockets - knives - contraband - guns - ammunition - razors and blades	Inner thighs - guns (holster) - knives (sheaths) - contraband
Hair - hairpins - knives	Small of back - guns - knives - stun guns - ammunition	Ankles - knives - razor blades - guns
Mouth - drugs - contraband	Belt buckle - knives - daggers - guns	Shoes or Boots - knives - guns
Underarms - guns - knives - razors - nunchaku - throwing stars	Groin and buttocks - contraband	Heel of shoe - contraband
Back of neck (between shoulder blades) - knives - throwing instruments	Wallet or purse - guns - knives - razors	

Continued on next page

Elements of an Effective Person Search, Continued

Potential locations for weapon concealment (continued)

Upper Body	Torso	Lower Body
Brassiere - knives - guns - contraband	Jewelry (designed for weapon use) - necklaces or bracelets - rings	

Locating a weapon during a person search

If a weapon is located on a subject, peace officers must assume the subject is prepared to use it. If a weapon is located, the subject should be considered dangerous.

The following chart describes steps a peace officer may take if a weapon has been located during a person search:

Possible actions	Including...
Immediately inform the cover officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identifying the type of weapon found (e.g., knife, handgun, etc.).• Identifying the location of the weapon (e.g., waistband, right jacket pocket, etc.).
Maintain control of the subject	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the weapon is <i>accessible</i>, confiscating the weapon.• If the weapon is <i>inaccessible</i>, escalating to a higher-risk search technique and greater level of control before confiscating the weapon.
Continue the search	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue searching for additional weapons. <p>** Never assume a subject carries only one weapon.</p>

NOTE: Individual agency policies may vary regarding actions to be taken by the searching and cover officer if a weapon is located on a subject.

Continued on next page

Elements of an Effective Person Search, Continued

Searching individuals of the opposite sex

Normally, the decision to search a member of the opposite sex should be based on the same criteria as for a search of a person of the same sex. This includes but is not limited to the following:

- Nature of the crime. (Was it a crime involving force or threat of force?)
 - Presence of a weapon. (Is there an indication that a weapon was used to commit the crime?)
 - Appearance of the subject. (Could the subject's clothing reasonably conceal a weapon?)
 - Known facts about the subject. (Is the subject known to carry a weapon?)
-

Agency policy regarding searching individuals of the opposite sex

Agencies vary in policy regarding searching individuals of the opposite sex. These policies exist to protect peace officers from potential litigation regarding their conduct. **Peace officers should be aware of and follow their agency's procedures.**

Procedures common in all agency policies may include, but are not limited to:

- maintaining officer safety.
 - the availability and use of officers of the same sex.
 - acceptable search techniques.
 - how to avoid false claims of misconduct or sexual assault.
-

Responsibilities of Searching and Cover Officers

[33.02.EO5, 33.02.EO6]

Working as a team

Ideally, there will be two peace officers available when conducting a person search. Even so, both officers do not actively take part in the searching. The specific responsibilities of the cover officer complement those of the searching officer.

Officer responsibilities

The searching officer is responsible for controlling the subject and conducting the actual search. The primary responsibility of the cover officer is to insure the safety of both. The responsibilities listed in the chart below are common to all search techniques.

Responsibilities of the Searching Officer	Responsibilities of the Cover Officer
Be constantly alert	
Maintain a position of advantage	
Safeguard their weapons	
Conduct the search systematically	Maintain constant observation of the overall situation; be aware of possible dangers and potential interference
Make sure the search is thorough	Exhibit command presence or professional demeanor toward subject being searched
Search from the rear and never from the front	Protect the searching officer from possible interference by onlookers or associates of the subject

Continued on next page

Responsibilities of the Searching and Cover Officers, Continued

Officer responsibilities (continued)

Responsibilities of the Searching Officer	Responsibilities of the Cover Officer
Maintain control of the subject; search with one hand and control with the other	Assist in restraining the subject if necessary
Alert cover officer if a weapon or contraband is located on the subject	Assist the searching officer by taking possession of any found weapons or contraband, if necessary, allowing the searching officer to continue the search

Multiple suspects

When there is more than one subject, the cover officer's role is to protect the searching officer by watching the other subjects during the search process.

Chapter Synopsis

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.																
Approaching a subject and conducting a visual search [33.02.EO1]	<p>As peace officers approach a subject, they should be aware of, at a minimum, the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• subject's clothing.• location of the subject's hands.• proximity of the subject's obvious or potential weapons.																
Systematic approach for conducting an effective person search [33.02.EO2]	<p>A systematic search should include the most likely areas where a weapon might be hidden. This includes, but is not limited to, the subject's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• front waistband,• upper body (including the chest, front pockets, armpits, sleeves, and sides),• back (including the rear waistband and buttocks area, and• lower body (including the legs and ankles).																
Locations on subject's body for concealing weapons and/or contraband [33.02.EO3]	<p>There are a number of locations on a subject's person where a weapon may be concealed. These areas include, but are not limited to:</p> <table><tbody><tr><td>- hair</td><td>- pockets</td></tr><tr><td>- mouth</td><td>- ankles</td></tr><tr><td>- neck</td><td>- shoes or boots</td></tr><tr><td>- underarms</td><td>- back of neck</td></tr><tr><td>- waistband</td><td>- small of back</td></tr><tr><td>- belt buckle</td><td>- between buttocks</td></tr><tr><td>- hand</td><td>- inner thighs</td></tr><tr><td>- groin</td><td>- heel of shoe</td></tr></tbody></table>	- hair	- pockets	- mouth	- ankles	- neck	- shoes or boots	- underarms	- back of neck	- waistband	- small of back	- belt buckle	- between buttocks	- hand	- inner thighs	- groin	- heel of shoe
- hair	- pockets																
- mouth	- ankles																
- neck	- shoes or boots																
- underarms	- back of neck																
- waistband	- small of back																
- belt buckle	- between buttocks																
- hand	- inner thighs																
- groin	- heel of shoe																

Continued on next page

Chapter Synopsis, Continued

Agency considerations and restrictions for person searches of the opposite sex
[33.02.EO4]

Agencies vary in their policy toward searching individuals of the opposite sex. These policies exist to protect peace officers from potential litigations regarding their conduct. **Peace officers should be aware of and follow their agency's procedures.**

Cover officer's responsibilities during a person search
[33.02.EO6]

The searching officer is responsible for controlling the subject and conducting the actual search. The primary responsibility of the cover officer is to insure the safety of both, the subject and the officer conducting the search.

Cover officer's responsibilities
[33.02.EO5]

The primary responsibility of the cover officer is to insure the safety of both himself and the contact officer he is covering.

Workbook Learning Activities

Introduction

To help you review and apply the material covered in this chapter, a selection of learning activities has been included. No answers are provided. However, by referring to the appropriate text, you should be able to prepare a response.

Activity questions

1. Two peace officers on patrol about 2:00 a.m. stop a person of the opposite sex after the driver runs a red light. As officers approach, the driver exits the car and appears intoxicated, though there is no apparent smell of alcohol. The driver proceeds to fail a roadside sobriety test. Upon being informed of being under arrest, the driver becomes verbally belligerent. What factors do you feel should influence the officers' selection of search technique? Is a person search appropriate in this instance? Why or why not? Since no person of the same sex is available, any person search prior to transporting the driver will have to be performed by an officer of the opposite sex. If you were in this position, what difficulties might this present for you and what precautions should you take?
 2. Peace officers arrive on the scene of a street fight. One subject is armed with a small pocket knife. As officers separate the subjects, one officer notices that the pocket knife is no longer anywhere to be seen. In performing a person search of this subject who is dressed in a T-shirt, jacket, and jeans, how should the officers proceed for their own protection? Where might the knife be concealed on the subject? Should the person search of the other subject differ in any manner? Explain.
-

Student Performance Criteria

Introduction

There are a variety of acceptable techniques for conducting person searches. The instructor will be discussing and demonstrating these techniques during class. Students will have the opportunity to practice each technique and develop their own level of skill.

Evaluation criteria

As part of the classroom activities, students will be evaluated by their instructor on their ability to perform a person search under different conditions.

Person searches

Exercise tests to safely and effectively conduct the following types of searches.

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

The testing criteria minimally includes:

- assuming a position of advantage and control,
 - applying controlling force (full-body incident to arrest and high-risk searches)
 - maintaining proper balance and control,
 - maintaining awareness of environment and subject(s) actions,
 - proper foot movements,
 - searching thoroughly and systematically,
 - securing and controlling contraband and weapons, if found, and,
 - verbal commands/instructions (e.g., communication with cover officer as needed).
-

Continued on next page

Student Performance Criteria, Continued

Cover officer role

Participate in an Instructional Activity that will demonstrate the student's ability to perform the role of a cover officer during a field contact, to include:

- assuming a position of advantage and control,
 - exhibiting command presence and professional demeanor toward the subject(s) being searched,
 - maintaining proper balance and control,
 - maintaining awareness of environment and subject(s) actions,
 - protecting the searching officer from possible interference,
 - physical assistance of the searching officer if it becomes necessary,
 - observation of subject(s), and
 - awareness of cover and concealment.
-

Criteria definitions

Refer to Supplementary Material (S-1) for definitions that provide a general description of the student behavior that instructors look for when evaluating student test performance on the Arrest Methods/Impact Weapon performance objectives.

Chapter 3

Controlling Force: Control Holds and Takedown Techniques

Overview

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

The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to:	E.O. Code
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• discuss a peace officer's justification to use controlling force on a subject.	33.03.EO1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• explain advantages and limitations a peace officer should consider when applying a control hold.	33.03.EO2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• explain advantages and limitations a peace officer should consider when performing a takedown technique.	33.03.EO3

Continued on next page

Overview, Continued

In this chapter This chapter focuses on control holds and takedown tactics. Refer to the following chart for specific topics.

Topic	See Page
Use of Controlling Force	3-3
Control Holds	3-5
Takedown Techniques	3-7
Chapter Synopsis	3-9
Workbook Learning Activities	3-11
Student Performance Criteria	3-12

Use of Controlling Force

[33.03.EO1]

Introduction	The primary objective of the application of controlling force is to gain compliance of a subject. Peace officers must be prepared to use physical force to overcome resistance and gain control of a subject.
Spectrum of force options	Basic use of force philosophy defines the degree or amount of force which may be reasonable to overcome resistance. Once control is obtained, the degree of force used should be reevaluated.
Ethics	It is illegal and immoral for peace officers to use their authority and position to punish anyone. When peace officers become law breakers by engaging in acts of "street justice" they lose public trust and support. Also, the officers subject themselves and their agency to substantial liability.
Officer vulnerability	When using controlling force, officers must be constantly aware that they are close to the subject and therefore vulnerable to attack.
Importance of balance	<p>When dealing with a subject, peace officers should be in a well-balanced stance. Officers must be able to move without losing balance and quickly place themselves in position to control the suspect.</p> <p>When applying controlling force, all foot movements of an officer are used in conjunction with upper body techniques. Officers must coordinate both to accomplish the movement.</p>

<p>Peace officers must continually train in balance and coordination to effectively apply controlling force.</p>

Continued on next page

Use of Controlling Force, Continued

Controlling force

The primary goal of using force is to gain compliance of a subject. Officer considerations for using force include, but are not limited to, the:

- subject's display of aggressive or assaultive behavior.
 - physical size of the subject (compared to the officer).
 - need for immediate control of the subject due to tactical considerations.
 - officer's perception of the subject's knowledge of the martial arts or other skills.
 - inability to control a subject by other means.
-

Application of force

If the subject resists or does not respond to the control hold, the officer may apply additional force, which causes the subject to comply. Once compliance is achieved, the force applied should be reevaluated.

Reevaluation of controlling force

Peace officers must be constantly reevaluating the level of force being used to control a subject. Officers must be prepared to transition to appropriate controlling force based on the current situation.

NOTE: Subjects under the influence of drugs or alcohol may not comply immediately to physical force. In such cases the officer has to use other techniques.

Control Holds

[33.03.EO2]

Definition

A control hold is a method for physically controlling a subject by manually applying pressure until the peace officer has control over the subject.

Primary objective

The primary objective of a control hold is to gain control of a subject using reasonable force.

Benefits

The proper use of a control hold can help an officer:

- effectively control a subject.
 - avoid injury.
 - guide a subject in a desired direction.
 - control a subject for searching.
 - control a subject while handcuffing.
 - prevent escape
-

Continued on next page

Control Holds, Continued

Considerations when using a control hold

The following chart highlights a number of considerations peace officers should be aware of when a control hold is used on a subject:

Consideration	Explanation
Control holds can be used for direction and control.	If a subject resists or does not respond to the control hold, the officer may initiate pain in order to obtain compliance. Once compliance is achieved, the controlling force should be reevaluated. The force used must be reasonable.
Close proximity of the officer and the subject.	Officers are within striking distance of the subject during the use of a control hold and the officer's weapon may be accessible to the subject. An officer may be able to respond faster through touch than by sight.

Continued training

Ongoing training is critical for peace officers and is necessary to maintain proficiency with control holds.

Takedown Techniques

[33.03.EO3]

Definition

A **takedown technique** is a method for taking the subject to the ground so control can be established.

Primary objective

The primary objective of a takedown technique is to gain control of a subject.

Benefits

The proper use of a takedown technique may help an officer:

- diffuse a situation.
 - achieve greater control over a subject.
 - distract a subject.
 - control a situation.
-

Considerations when using a takedown technique

The following chart highlights a number of considerations peace officers should be aware of when a takedown technique is used:

Consideration	Explanation
Close proximity of the officer and the subject.	Officers are within striking distance of the subject during a takedown technique and are vulnerable to attack. The physical motion of a takedown technique may distract the officer and allow the subject to gain access to the officer's weapon.
A single technique may not be adequate to gain complete control of the subject.	Officer must be prepared to transition to another technique if the one currently being used is not working.

Continued on next page

Takedown Techniques, Continued

**Continued
training**

**Ongoing training is critical for peace officers and is necessary to
maintain proficiency with control holds.**

Chapter Synopsis

Learning need	Peace officers must be ready and physically capable of taking control of a subject, 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.
Justification for using controlling force [33.03.EO1]	<p>The primary goal of using force is to gain compliance of a subject. Officer consideration for using force include, but are not limited to, the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• subject's display of aggressive or assaultive behavior.• physical size of the subject (as compared to the officer's).• need for immediate control of the subject due to tactical considerations.• officer's perception of the subject's knowledge of the martial arts or other skills.• inability to control a subject by other means.
Considerations when applying a control hold [33.03.EO2]	<p>There are two primary considerations peace officers need to be aware of when applying a control hold. Control holds can be used for direction and control. Close proximity of the officer and the subject means officers are within striking distance of the subject. The officers' weapon may be accessible to the subject. The officers may be able to respond faster through touch than by sight.</p>
Considerations when performing a takedown technique [33.03.EO3]	<p>There are two primary considerations peace officers need to be aware of when employing a takedown technique. Close proximity of the officer and the subject. A single technique may not be adequate to gain complete control of the subject.</p>

Workbook Learning Activities

Introduction

To help you review and apply the material covered in this chapter, a selection of learning activities has been included. No answers are provided. However, by referring to the appropriate text, you should be able to prepare a response.

Activity questions

1. Describe the difference between a takedown and a control hold.
2. Evaluate the statement, "Strength and speed are useless to peace officers without balance and coordination." Write down a scenario that illustrates your points.

Continued on next page

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

**Activity
questions
(continued)**

3. After a foot chase a peace officer takes down a suspected drug dealer and places her in a control hold. Though she continues to struggle and curse at the officer, she yells, "Let go! You're breaking my arm." What action should the peace officer take at this time? Explain your response.

Student Performance Criteria

Introduction

There are a variety of acceptable techniques for using controlling force. The instructor will be discussing and demonstrating these techniques during class. Students will have the opportunity to practice each technique and develop their own level of skill.

Evaluation criteria

As part of the classroom activities, students will be evaluated by their instructor on their ability to perform control holds and takedown techniques under different conditions.

Control hold mechanics

Exercise tests to demonstrate the mechanics of a control hold(s) to minimally include:

- assuming a position of advantage and control,
 - applying controlling force,
 - maintaining proper balance and control,
 - maintaining awareness of environment and subject(s) actions,
 - proper foot movements,
 - proper mechanics of the technique, and
 - verbal commands/instructions.
-

Continued on next page

Student Performance Criteria, Continued

Takedown technique mechanics

Exercise tests to demonstrate the mechanics of a takedown technique(s) will minimally include:

- assuming a position of advantage and control,
 - applying controlling force.
 - maintaining proper balance and control,
 - maintaining awareness of environment and subject(s) actions,
 - proper foot patterns of movement,
 - proper mechanics of the technique, and
 - verbal commands/instructions
-

Criteria definitions

Refer to Supplementary Material (S-1) for definitions that provide a general description of the student behavior that instructors look for when evaluating student test performance on the Arrest Methods/Impact Weapon performance objectives.

Workbook Corrections

Suggested corrections to this workbook can be made by going to the POST website at: www.post.ca.gov

Chapter 4

Carotid Restraint Control Hold

Overview

Learning need Peace officers must know the advantages of use of a Carotid Restraint Control Hold, the risks involved, the follow-up procedures, and safety precautions.

Learning objectives The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to...	E.O. Code
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• discuss the justification for using the Carotid Restraint Control Hold.	33.04.EO1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• describe factors which cause unconsciousness when a Carotid Restraint Hold is applied, to include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- structures of the human neck- breathing- circulation	33.04.EO2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• describe potential hazards associated with the proper or improper application of a Carotid Restraint Control Hold to include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- physiological responses a subject may experience	33.04.EO3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• demonstrate procedures for handling a subject after a Carotid Restraint Control Hold has been applied.	33.04.EO5
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• explain procedures regarding medical care after a Carotid Restraint Control Hold has been applied.	33.04.EO6

Continued on next page

Overview, Continued

In this chapter This chapter focuses on the characteristics of using the Carotid Restraint Control Hold. Refer to the chart below for specific topics.

Topic	See Page
Justification for Use of a Carotid Restraint Control Hold	4-3
Effects of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold on the Body	4-4
Follow-Up Actions	4-11
Chapter Synopsis	4-14
Workbook Learning Activities	4-16
Student Performance Criteria	4-17

Justification for Use of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold

[33.04.EO1]

Introduction

The Carotid Restraint Control Hold offers peace officers a method for controlling subjects when other force options may not be justified.

Description

The Carotid Restraint Control Hold is a neck restraint where the officer uses continuing lateral compression of the carotid arteries at the sides of the neck to gain immediate control of a subject. This gives peace officers an advantage, and they gain control of the subject.

Agency policy

Various agencies and departments have different policies regarding justification for use of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold and the follow-up steps required when the hold is applied to a subject.

Officers should become familiar with their agency's policies and guidelines regarding the use of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold.

Effects of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold on the Body

[33.04.EO2, 33.04.EO3]

Introduction

Peace Officers should know the basic structure of the neck and normal function to understand what is happening to the subject's body when the Carotid Restraint Control Hold is applied.

Causes for unconsciousness

During the application of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold, pressure is applied to both sides of the subject's neck. There are three primary factors which cause unconsciousness when this pressure is applied properly.

Action	Effect
Carotid artery compression	<p>The carotid arteries supply approximately 70-80% of the oxygenated blood to the brain. The remaining 20% is supplied by the vertebral arteries that run up the back of the neck. As the flow of blood through the carotid arteries is impeded, the blood flow and pressure in the vertebral arteries increase.</p> <p>Since the vertebral arteries make up for some of the loss of blood flow to the brain, it is unlikely that the compression of carotid arteries alone is the <i>sole cause</i> of unconsciousness.</p>

Continued on next page

Effects of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold on the Body,

Continued

Causes for unconsciousness (continued)

Action	Effect
Jugular vein compression	<p>Parallel to the carotid artery are the internal jugular vein and the external jugular vein. When pressure is applied to the carotid arteries, it is also applied to the jugular veins.</p> <p>The effect of venous compression is vascular congestion in the head and neck which may result in unconsciousness.</p>
Vagus nerve compression	<p>The vagus nerve also runs parallel to the carotid artery in the neck. Stimulation of this nerve will slow the heart rate and reduce blood pressure.</p> <p>Although vagus compression alone will not cause unconsciousness as quickly as carotid and venous compression, it is still believed to be a possible element when combined with these other factors.</p>

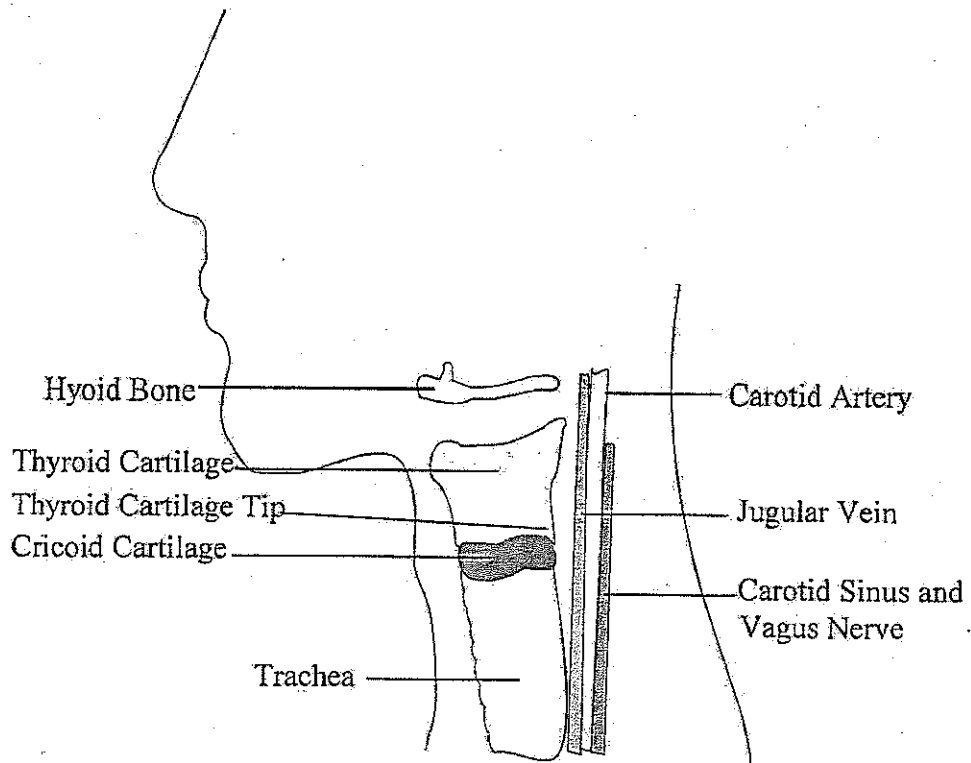
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Effects of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold on the Body,

Continued

Structures of the neck

The following diagram helps illustrate the basic structures of the human neck that can be affected by the application of a Carotid Restraint Control Hold.



Continued on next page

Effects of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold on the Body, Continued

Structures of the neck (continued)

The following chart further describes the basic structures of the human neck that can be affected by the use of a Carotid Restraint Control Hold:

Part	Description/Function
Hyoid Bone	Bone located at the base of the tongue
Cricoid Cartilage	Cartilage protecting the larynx (voice box)
Thyroid Cartilage	
Thyroid Cartilage Tip	Portion of the thyroid cartilage that is connected to the trachea
Trachea	Airway (windpipe) extending from the larynx
Carotid Artery	Primary artery that carries oxygen rich blood to the brain
Internal Jugular Vein	Primary vein that carries blood away from the brain
External Jugular Vein	Vein that carries blood away from the facial vessels
Carotid Sinus	Network of cardiac nerves
Vagus Nerve	Nerve that regulates the heart and lungs

Continued on next page

Effects of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold on the Body,

Continued

Time

The average person may be rendered unconscious within a matter of seconds after Carotid Restraint Control Hold is properly applied.

As soon as the hold has attained the desired effect or if the subject submits to officer control prior to being rendered unconscious, the hold should be released and the officer should continue controlling the subject with the application of a different control hold technique.

If subjects are rendered unconscious, generally, they can regain consciousness within seconds.

Repeated applications

Repeated applications of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold on the same subject should be avoided whenever possible. It is recommended that this form of controlling force should not be applied to the same suspect more than two times in a 24 hour period.

Peace officers should refer to agency policies regarding repeat applications.

Drug and alcohol use

The presence of alcohol or drugs in a subject's system may alter timing of the effects of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold. The following chart illustrates their effects.

The presence of...	in a subject's system may cause the subject to...
alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• become unconsciousness in a shorter amount of time.• take a longer amount of time to recover.
a depressive drug	

Continued on next page

Effects of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold on the Body, Continued

Drug and alcohol use (continued)

The presence of...	in a subject's system may cause the subject to...
a stimulant drug	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• take a longer amount of time to go unconscious.• recover in a shorter amount of time.

NOTE: The presence of carotid, applied while the subject is standing, may cause the subject to lose consciousness which places the officer and subject in a vulnerable position.

Possible side effects

When a peace officer applies a Carotid Restraint Control Hold properly, the subject may experience a variety of side effects. It may take up to 24 hours for the body to return to normal following the application of the hold.

Possible side effects may include the following.

- Convulsions leading to jerking of the hands, arms or legs
- Vomiting or gagging
- Salivation or drooling
- Nose bleeds
- Burst capillaries in the suspect's eyes
- Staring with glazed eyes
- Loss of bowel or bladder control
- Disorientation
- Reduced blood pressure, pulse rate and respiratory rate

Subject may not be aware that they have been rendered unconscious and will be in the same state of mind they were in before the hold was applied. Officers must be prepared to control the subject by other means if necessary.

Continued on next page

Effects of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold on the Body,

Continued

Potential hazards of improperly applied hold

If the Carotid Restraint Control Hold is not properly applied, the risk of injury to the subject increases. The following chart illustrates some of the possible dangers of an improperly applied hold:

Improper Action	Effect
Maintaining the hold after subject has been rendered unconscious	If oxygenated blood flow to the brain is restricted for more than one minute irreversible brain tissue damage may occur
Tilting, turning, or jerking the subject's neck	Fracture of the neck resulting in serious injury, permanent paralysis, or death
Pressure applied to the back of a subject's head or neck	
Pressure applied to the front of a subject's neck	Rupture, fracture or collapse of the larynx or trachea causing suffocation; fracture of the hyoid bone, tip of the thyroid cartilage, or hyoid bone causing swelling and possible suffocation

Choke holds

The Carotid Restraint Control Hold should *not* be confused with the bar-arm choke hold or any other form of choke hold where pressure is applied to restrict the flow of air into the body by compression of the airway at the front of the throat.

Choke holds are considered ineffective and create the potential for a subject to panic and react with greater resistance when pressure is applied in this manner by a peace officer. Also, there is greater risk of serious injury to the subject.

Follow-Up Actions

[33.04.EO5]

Introduction

Peace officers must take appropriate precautions to ensure the subject's recovery.

Potential hazards of properly applied hold

The following chart identifies the primary dangers to the subject, even when the Carotid Restraint Control Hold is properly applied:

Danger	Cause
Cardiac arrest	Stimulation of the carotid sinus and vagus nerves can lead to irregular respiratory and cardiac activity. Officers should be aware that this could affect a subject's: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• cardiac disorder,• hypertension (high blood pressure),• arterial sclerosis (plaque build-up inside affects arteries, compromising normal blood flow), or• nervous system in very young persons or the elderly.
Stroke	Arterial sclerosis is a condition where plaque builds up in the lining of an affected artery. Pressure and strain to the artery, such as the pressure from application of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold, may cause particles of plaque to break away from the artery wall and enter the blood stream and become lodged in the brain.
Other forms of brain damage	Without a normal supply of blood to oxygenate and cool the brain cells, some brain damage can occur after one minute. Severe brain damage or death can occur after four to six minutes.

Continued on next page

Follow-Up Actions, Continued

Peace officer actions

There are a number of steps peace officers should take if the subject loses consciousness after the application of a Carotid Restraint Control Hold.

Action	Rationale
Release the hold	Maintaining the hold beyond the time the subject loses consciousness can lead to physical complications to the subject.
Handcuff the subject	The purpose of rendering the subject temporarily unconscious is to gain physical control of the subject. This must be done before the subject regains consciousness and once again has the ability to resist officers.
Check vital signs	Even when the Carotid Restraint Control Hold is applied properly, the subject can experience reactions that can threaten the subject's health and well-being that officers must be aware of and respond to. Position subject on side with knees bent.
Administer first aid, if necessary	
Search the subject	Once officers determine that the subject has regained consciousness and is not experiencing symptoms requiring further immediate medical intervention, they should search the subject for weapons and continue with the recommended procedures for taking a subject into custody and making the arrest.

Continued on next page

Follow-Up Actions, Continued

Peace officer actions (continued)

Action	Rationale
Notify any other officers or custodial personnel that the prisoner is turned over to	For up to two hours or until receiving a medical clearance, the prisoner should be constantly monitored while in custody for adverse effects.
Obtain medical clearance	Even though a prisoner may appear to have recovered, officers should seek a clearance from trained medical personnel.

Vital signs and medical care

As soon as the subject stops resisting and is properly restrained, attending officers should determine the subject's physical condition and apply medical care if necessary.

This should be done by:

- checking the subject's pulse (other than the carotid pulse),
- monitoring the subject's breathing,
- obtaining a coherent response from the subject,
- being prepared to establish an airway and administer CPR,
- summoning emergency services if needed, and
- maintaining visual monitoring of the subject for up to two hours or until the subject has been turned over to another authority.

NOTE: When a Carotid Restraint Control Hold has been applied, agency policy may require the subject be checked by medical personnel before the subject can be taken to a law enforcement facility.

Chapter Synopsis

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.
Justification for use of Carotid Restraint Control Hold [33.04.EO1]	The Carotid Restraint Control Hold is a neck restraint where the officer uses continuing lateral compression of the carotid arteries at the sides of the subject's neck in order to gain immediate compliance or control of a subject. This gives peace officers an advantage, and they gain control of the subject.
Physical factors of unconsciousness after applying a Carotid Restraint Control Hold [33.04.EO2]	The basic structures of the human neck that can be affected by the use of a Carotid Restraint Control Hold include hyoid bone, cricoid cartilage, thyroid cartilage, thyroid cartilage tip, trachea, carotid artery, internal jugular vein, external jugular vein, carotid sinus, and vagus nerve.
Hazards associated with proper or improper use of Carotid Restraint Control Hold [33.04.EO3]	<p>Possible hazards of proper use of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold includes cardiac arrest, stroke, and other forms of brain damage.</p> <p>Possible hazards of <i>improper use</i> of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold includes, maintaining the hold after subject has been rendered unconscious, tilting, turning, or jerking the subject's neck, pressure applied to the back of a subject's head or neck, and pressure applied to the front of a subject's neck.</p>

Continued on next page

Chapter Synopsis, Continued

**Post carotid
medical
follow-up
[33.04.E06]**

When a peace officer applies a Carotid Restraint Control Hold properly, the subject may experience a variety of side effects. It may take up to 24 hours for the body to return to normal following the application of the hold.

**Post Carotid
restraint
procedures
[33.04.E05]**

There are a number of steps peace officers should take if the subject loses consciousness after the application of a Carotid Restraint Control Hold.

Workbook Learning Activities

Introduction

To help you review and apply the material covered in this chapter, a selection of learning activities has been included. No answers are provided. However, by reviewing the appropriate text, you should be able to prepare a response.

Activity questions

1. An approximately 220-pound, unarmed male subject is violently resisting the control of two peace officers by kicking, hitting, and attempting to bite. The man outsizes each officer by 40-70 pounds. Do you feel use of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold would be appropriate in this situation? What, if any, other information would help you make this determination?
 2. After the Carotid Restraint Control Hold is applied to an angry, violently resisting subject the subject falls unconscious. Approximately how much time do peace officers have to gain control of the subject? How might this differ if the subject has been taking methamphetamine? Barbiturates? In what frame of mind should the officers expect the subject to awake? Outline the actions that the peace officers should take after application of the Carotid Restraint Control hold to ensure their own safety and that of the subject.
-

Student Performance Criteria

Introduction

There are a variety of acceptable techniques for applying a Carotid Restraint Control Hold. The instructor will be discussing and demonstrating these techniques during class. Students will have the opportunity to practice each technique and develop their own level of skill.

Evaluation criteria

As part of the classroom activities, students will be evaluated by their instructor on their ability to perform a Carotid Restraint Control Hold under different conditions.

Carotid Restraint Control Hold mechanics

Exercise tests to demonstrate the mechanics of a Carotid Restraint Control Hold(s) to minimally include:

- assuming a position of advantage and control,
 - applying controlling force
 - maintaining proper balance and control,
 - maintaining awareness of environment and subject(s) actions,
 - proper foot patterns of movement,
 - proper mechanics of the technique,
 - verbal commands/instructions,
 - post application evaluation by trained medical personnel
 - post use of force evaluation
-

Continued on next page

Student Performance Criteria, Continued

Student notes

Chapter 5

Restraint Devices

Overview

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 subject.

Learning objectives

The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to . . .	E.O. Code
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• explain the purpose of using restraint devices on a subject.	33.05.EO1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• explain potential hazards when using handcuffs as a restraint device.	33.05.EO5
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• demonstrate the correct positioning of handcuffs on a subject.	33.05.EO3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• discuss the responsibilities of the contact and cover officers when handcuffing multiple subjects.	33.05.EO4

Continued on next page

Overview, Continued

In this chapter This chapter focuses on the characteristics of using handcuffs and other restraint devices. Refer to the chart below for specific topics.

Topic	See Page
Introduction to Restraint Devices	5-3
General Guidelines for Use of Handcuffs	5-5
Chapter Synopsis	5-9
Workbook Learning Activities	5-10
Student Performance Criteria	5-11

Introduction to Restraint Devices

[33.05.EO1]

Introduction

Restraint devices, such as handcuffs, are safety devices for both peace officer and prisoner. They limit movement and restrict, but they do not provide total control.

Objective of using a restraint device

Peace officers are responsible for their prisoners at all times while in custody. All restraint devices are *temporary* restraining devices used to limit a prisoner's actions. They do not totally immobilize a subject.

Restraint devices are used to minimize:

- attack on the officer or others.
 - escape of the prisoner.
 - destruction or concealment of evidence or contraband.
 - self-inflicted injury by subject.
 - combat between prisoners.
-

Agency policies

Agency policies may vary regarding the use of different restraint devices. Peace officers should be familiar with their own agency's policies regarding limitations and procedures for using restraining devices.

Continued on next page

Introduction to Restraint Devices, Continued

Types of restraint devices

There are a variety of devices peace officers can use to temporarily restrain a subject. Any restraint device used by peace officers must be used only according to agency policies.

Although this chapter discusses the most widely used control device, handcuffs, there may be a number of other devices available to peace officers. The following list identifies some types of restraining devices:

- Handcuffs
 - Plastic flex cuffs
 - Leg restraint devices
 - Full body restraints
-

General Guidelines for Use of Handcuffs

[33.05.EO2, 33.05.EO3, 33.05.EO4, 33.05.EO5]

Introduction

The most common restraint device available to peace officers is handcuffs. In order to maximize their effectiveness peace officers must be knowledgeable and skilled in their use.

Handcuff nomenclature

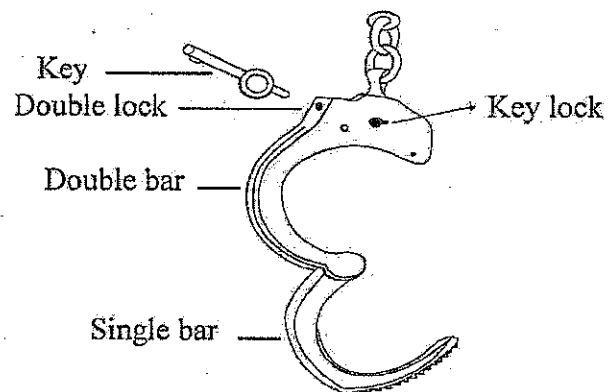
Peace officers must be familiar with the parts of the handcuff. The main components of the handcuff are illustrated below:

Locking Mechanisms

- Key
- Double lock
- Key lock

Restraining Bars

- Double bar
- Single bar



Continued on next page

General Guidelines for Use of Handcuffs, Continued

Hazards of handcuff use

Handcuffs are *temporary* restraining devices. They do not totally immobilize a prisoner. Because a subject is handcuffed does not mean officers can relinquish responsibility to maintain constant observation and control of their prisoner. The chart below illustrates some hazards that may be associated with handcuff use.

If . . .	then there is the possibility of . . .
a subject is left unattended in an officer's vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoner escape,• threat to officer safety,• harm to the prisoner,• destruction of evidence,• threat to public safety, or• potential harm to the subject.
visual contact and control of the subject are not maintained	
handcuffs are not applied properly	
a subject is handcuffed to a stationary object	

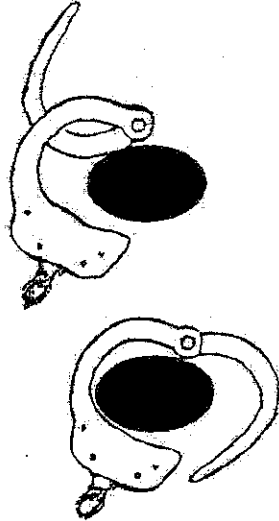
Continued on next page

General Guidelines for Use of Handcuffs, Continued

Guidelines for position and application

Hands should be placed behind the prisoner's back whenever possible to enhance the officer's control of the prisoner. Correct placement of handcuffs on the prisoner's wrists is essential for preventing injury or escape.

Additional guidelines for positioning handcuffs on a prisoner include the following...



- Handcuffs should be applied on the subject's bare wrist between the hand and the protruding ulnar bone.
- The shape of the handcuff should correspond with the shape of the subject's wrist.
- Handcuffs should be properly adjusted. Too tight may cause reduced circulation or nerve damage. Too loose could allow the prisoner to escape.
- Handcuffs should not be applied over the top of clothing or jewelry.
- Handcuffs should be double locked when tactically safe.

Continued on next page

General Guidelines for Use of Handcuffs, Continued

Double locking

Double locking reduces the possibility of inflicting injury from handcuffs tightening further on the prisoner's wrists. It also reduces the possibility of the subject picking or slipping the locking mechanism.

Removing handcuffs/restraint devices

Care must be taken when removing or exchanging handcuffs or other restraint devices from a prisoner to maximize officer control of the prisoner.

Contact and cover officer roles when handcuffing multiple prisoners

Peace officers may have to employ different techniques and methodologies when applying handcuffs (restraint devices) to more than one prisoner during an arrest procedure. In such situations, the responsibilities of the contact officer and the cover officer need to be clearly understood.

The <i>contact officer</i> ...	The <i>cover officer</i> ...
controls the subjects, directing them verbally to arrest positions and giving them arrest commands. alert cover officer of weapons found	speaks only when a situation arises that is not controlled by the contact officer. Examples of possible situations may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a subject makes a furtive move.• to provide safety to the contact officer• the cover officer sees a weapon on a subject.
handcuffs the subjects.	follows the contact officer to avoid crossfire situations.

Chapter Synopsis

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 subject(s).
Purpose of restraint devices [33.05.EO1]	Peace officers are responsible for their prisoners at all times while in custody. All restraint devices are <i>temporary</i> restraining devices used to limit a prisoner's actions. They do not totally immobilize a subject.
Correct positioning of handcuffs on subject [33.05.EO3]	Hands should be placed behind the prisoner's back whenever possible to enhance the officer's control of the prisoner. Correct placement of handcuffs on the prisoner's wrists is essential for preventing injury or escape.
Responsibilities of the contact and cover officers when handcuffing subject [33.05.EO4]	Peace officers may have to employ different techniques and methodologies when applying handcuffs to more than one prisoner during an arrest procedure. In such situations, the responsibilities of the contact officer and the cover officer need to be clearly understood.
Potential hazards when using handcuffs as a restraint device [33.05.EO5]	Handcuffs are <i>temporary</i> 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.

Workbook Learning Activities

Introduction

To help you review and apply the material covered in this chapter, a selection of learning activities has been included. No answers are provided. However, by referring to the appropriate text, you should be able to prepare a response.

Activity questions

1. Police shows on television often depict handcuffing a subject as the final control act an officer has to do during an arrest. Why might this be a dangerous image for real peace officers to have in mind? What control actions should an officer take after handcuffing a subject?
 2. Find the protruding ulnar bone on your own wrist. Locate the correct placement for handcuffs. Explain how improper placement or tightness of handcuffs could cause pain or injury or allow escape.
-

Student Performance Criteria

Introduction

There are a variety of acceptable techniques for handcuffing subjects. The instructor will be discussing and demonstrating these techniques during class. Students will have the opportunity to practice each technique and develop their own level of skill.

Evaluation criteria

As part of the classroom activities, students will be evaluated by their instructor on their ability to perform tasks involving restraint devices under different conditions.

Contact officer tasks

Exercise tests to safely and effectively handcuff suspects may include the following activities

- Handcuffing and safe removal of handcuffs from a single subject
- Handcuffing and safe removal of handcuffs from multiple subjects

The testing criteria to minimally include:

- assuming a position of advantage and control,
 - verbal commands/instructions.
 - applying controlling force,
 - maintaining proper balance and control,
 - maintaining awareness of environment and subject(s) actions,
 - effectively gripping handcuffs,
 - safely and effectively applying handcuffs,
 - safely and effectively adjusting handcuffs,
 - double locking handcuffs,
 - safely and effectively removing handcuffs, and
-

Continued on next page

Student Performance Criteria, Continued

Student notes

Chapter 6

Firearm Retention and Takeaways

Overview

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

Learning objectives The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to:	E.O. Code
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• describe factors involved in retaining a peace officer's firearm.	33.06.EO1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• demonstrate the basic techniques for peace officers to safely maintain control of their firearm in a physical conflict.	33.06.EO2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• discuss a peace officer's tactical considerations when confronted by an armed subject.	33.06.EO3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• discuss tactical considerations to take upon disarming a subject.	33.06.EO4
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• discuss a peace officer's justification to retain their firearm or disarm a subject.	33.06.EO5

Continued on next page

Overview, Continued

In this chapter This chapter focuses on handgun retention and takeaway principles. Refer to the following chart for specific topics.

Topic	See Page
Officer Awareness	6-3
General Principles of Firearm Retention	6-6
General Principles of Firearm Takeaways	6-7
Chapter Synopsis	6-10
Workbook Learning Activities	6-12
Student Performance Criteria	6-14

Officer Awareness

[33.06.E01]

Introduction

From 1995 through 1999 6% of all officers in California slain in the line of duty were killed with their own weapons. Additionally, firearm assaults represented almost 5% of the total number of reported (over 34,000) assaults during this period.

On average nationwide, about one out of every six times a criminal manages to take a handgun away from an officer, it results in the death of the officer or the officer's partner.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Report, POST: Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted in the Line of Duty Report (LEOKA).

Increased officer awareness

Increased awareness, along with improved training and better equipment can avert tragedy.

- From 1990 through 1994, no officers were killed in struggles to retain their own weapons.
- From 1995 through 1999, two officers were killed by subjects who took and used the officer's firearm.
- Prisoners or convicts practice weapon takeaway in prison.
- More than two-thirds, or 24 of the 33 peace officers killed in California from 1995 through 1999, were attacked on approach, were set up and deliberately attacked, or were attacked while distracted.
- Loss of peace officer's firearm may place the officer and others in imminent danger.
- 15 of 29 on-duty officers were attacked within two minutes of making contact with the suspect.

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Officer Awareness, Continued

Factors of weapon retention

There are three factors peace officers must recognize and understand in order to safely safeguard their firearm.

- Opportunity
 - Equipment
 - Training
-

Opportunity

Peace officers must always be aware of the location of their own firearm and be conscious of the opportunity it presents to those people around them.

Officers must be continually focused on:

- what they are doing,
 - why they are doing it, and
 - what is happening around them.
-

Equipment

Peace officers must know and understand what their equipment is capable of doing and not doing.

A peace officer's holster has several functions. It must:

- securely hold the officer's firearm in the same position at all times.
 - withstand the stress of someone pulling on it violently.
 - allow the officer to draw the firearm quickly and safely.
 - hold the firearm firmly and prevent it from falling out of the holster even when the thumb snap is released and during vigorous body movement.
-

Continued on next page

Officer Awareness, Continued

Equipment (continued)

At the same time, the officer's holster may have limitations the officer must be conscious of. The officer should be aware that:

- with some styles of holsters, a downward grabbing action by a subject's hand from the front could cause the holster to unsnap.
 - holsters must be maintained in good condition and at all times be mechanically sound. Peace officers are responsible for inspecting and replacing worn straps and snaps when needed.
 - the holster should have reinforced safety construction features to hold it securely and allow the officer to maintain control of the firearm.
-

Training

Peace officers must maintain a high level of skill in reacting to a subject's attempt to take their firearm.

No matter the type or condition of equipment an officer uses, there is still no guarantee that the weapon cannot be removed from the holster by a subject. Officers must hone their skill level with continuous firearm retention training.

General Principles of Firearm Retention

[33.06.EO2]

Introduction

In a physical conflict when a subject may have access to a peace officer's firearm, officers must be able to respond quickly and decisively to maintain control of their firearm and repel the attack.

General principles

There are a variety of acceptable techniques in the area of firearm retention. No matter which technique is applied, there are a number of common basic principles to retaining control of a firearm if the officer is assaulted by a subject. The following chart illustrates these principles:

Principle	Description
Secure weapon	Secure the firearm in the holster. This is done by trapping the subject's hand onto the firearm and forcing the firearm down into the holster.
Distraction/ Response	The officer's response should: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• distract the subject from the objective of obtaining the firearm.
Gain position	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The officer should be in a position that:• offers the greatest opportunity to exert maximum leverage,• places the subject off balance and provides the officer with a position of advantage and strength, and• protects the officer against additional assault.
Effect release	To ensure the release of the firearm, the officer should gain complete control of the subject and the situation.

General Principles of Firearm Takeaways

[33.06.EO3, 33.06.EO4, 33.06.EO5]

Introduction

The danger of injury or death is often determined in a fraction of a second. It takes only a fraction of a second for a subject to physically pull the trigger. Selecting the appropriate time to move can be the peace officer's most critical decision.

Tactical considerations: confronting an armed subject

There are a number of tactical considerations peace officers should take into account when confronting or attempting to disarm a subject. The following chart illustrates a number of these considerations to include, but not limited to:

Before attempting to disarm a subject, peace officers should consider...	Rationale
the danger of injury to themselves and to others.	An officer's first consideration must be their own safety and the safety of innocent bystanders. NOTE: If a subject's behavior has caused or imminently threatens to cause death or great bodily harm to peace officers or other persons, peace officers are justified in using deadly force.
the type of firearm the subject is holding.	The technique to be used to disarm a subject will depend on whether the firearm is a handgun or a long gun.

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General Principles of Firearm Takeaways, Continued

Tactical considerations: confronting an armed subject
(continued)

Before attempting to disarm a subject, peace officers should consider...	Rationale
the distance between the officer and the subject.	In order to disarm a subject, the peace officer must get as close to the weapon as possible to employ a disarming technique.
their own level of skill, physical conditioning, and training.	Peace officers must constantly train to maintain their own skills in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• be aware of their surroundings and critically evaluate the perceived skill and physical condition of the subject.• maintain their own balance and be ready and able to respond quickly.• use a firearm takeaway technique that is appropriate for the situation.

Moving out of the line of fire

One principle of taking a firearm away from a subject is to move out of the subject's line of fire. As long as the subject has a gun aimed at the peace officer, the subject has the advantage. By moving out of the way, the subject has lost that advantage.

Continued on next page

General Principles of Firearm Takeaways, Continued

Distracting the subject

As quickly as possible move out of the line of fire or gain the advantage over a subject while the subject is distracted. There are two times when a subject may be easily distracted, as explained in the following chart.

Subjects may be distracted...	because...
while they are talking	their thoughts may be focused on what they are saying rather than the movements of the officer.
while listening to questions directed to them by an officer	they may have to refocus their own thoughts in order to answer.

Justification to retain firearm/disarm subject

From 1995 through 1999, all thirty three (33) peace officers killed in the line of duty were murdered with firearms (handguns, high powered rifles/assault type weapons).

Two of the officers were overpowered, their firearms taken away and used to kill them. This supports justification that peace officers continually train in arrest methods, weapon retention and takeaway.

Source: Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted in the Line of Duty (LEOKA) Report. (2001) California Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST).

Chapter Synopsis

Learning need	Peace officers must maintain control of their firearm(s), and when appropriate be physically capable of disarming a subject.
Factors in retaining a peace officer's firearm [33.06.EO1]	There are three factors peace officers must recognize and understand in order to safely safeguard their firearm. These factors are opportunity, equipment, and training.
Techniques for safely regaining control of peace officer's firearm [33.06.EO2]	There are a variety of acceptable techniques in the area of firearm retention. No matter which technique is applied, there are a number of common basic principles to regaining control of a firearm if the officer is assaulted by a subject.
Tactical considerations when confronting a subject [33.06.EO3]	There are a number of considerations peace officers should take into account when confronting or attempting to disarm a subject who is armed. Before attempting to disarm a subject, peace officers should consider the danger of injury to themselves and to others in the area, the type of firearm the subject is holding, the distance between the officer and the subject, and their own level of skill, physical conditioning, and training.
Tactical considerations: disarming an armed subject [33.06.EO4]	There are a number of tactical considerations peace officers should take into account when confronting or attempting to disarm a subject.

Continued on next page

Chapter Synopsis, Continued

**Justification
to retain
firearm/
disarm
subject
[33.06.EO5]**

From 1995 through 1999, all thirty-three (33) peace officers killed in the line of duty were murdered with firearms. Two officers were killed with their own firearm. This suggests continuous training in firearms retention/takeaway.

Workbook Learning Activities

Introduction

To help you review and apply the material covered in this chapter, a selection of learning activities has been included. No answers are provided. However, by referring to the appropriate text, you should be able to prepare a response.

Activity questions

1. Why might a peace officer's ability to get and keep an armed subject talking lessen the risk of injury or death?
2. During an attempt to make an arrest, the subject struggles with the peace officer and gets her hand on the butt of the officer's holstered firearm. What actions should the officer take immediately to maintain control of the firearm and protect the safety of self and others?

Continued on next page

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

Activity questions (continued)

3. Peace officers should check equipment to ensure that it is properly maintained. What aspects of a holster should be considered in determining whether it can adequately perform its function?

Student Performance Criteria

Introduction

There are a variety of acceptable techniques peace officers may use for retaining their handgun or taking a handgun away from a subject. The instructor will discuss and demonstrate these techniques during class. Students will have the opportunity to practice each technique and develop their own level of skill.

Evaluation criteria

As part of the classroom activities, students will be evaluated by their instructor on their ability to retain their handgun and perform handgun takeaway techniques under different conditions.

Handgun takeaway techniques

Exercise tests to demonstrate handgun takeaway techniques may include:

- front handgun takeaway techniques, and
- rear handgun takeaway techniques.

The testing criteria to minimally include:

- assuming a position of advantage and control,
 - applying of controlling force
 - maintaining proper balance and control,
 - maintaining awareness of environment and subject(s) actions,
 - proper foot movements, and
 - proper mechanics of the technique.
-

Continued on next page

Student Performance Criteria, Continued

Handgun retention techniques

Exercise tests to demonstrate handgun retention techniques may include:

- a holstered handgun (front and rear) technique, and
- an unholstered handgun technique.

The testing criteria to minimally include:

- assuming a position of advantage and control,
 - applying controlling force.
 - maintaining proper balance and control,
 - maintaining awareness of environment and subject(s) actions,
 - proper foot movements, and
 - proper mechanics of the technique.
-

Continued on next page

Student Performance Criteria, Continued

Student notes

Chapter 7

Use of Impact Weapons

Overview

Learning need

Peace officers must recognize the impact weapon is a force option.

Learning objectives

The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to . . .	E.O. Code
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• describe a peace officer's legal authority for using an impact weapon.	33.07.EO1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• discuss circumstances when a peace officer is justified in using an impact weapon.	33.07.EO2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• demonstrate the appropriate areas on a subject's body that if struck with an impact weapon can be effective in gaining compliance.	33.07.EO3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• describe areas on a subject's body that if struck with an impact weapon could cause serious injury to the subject.	33.07.EO4
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• discuss the use of verbal commands during a confrontation.	33.07.EO5

Continued on next page

Overview, Continued

In this chapter This chapter focuses on the characteristics using the impact weapon. Refer to the chart below for specific topics.

Topic	See Page
Introduction to Impact Weapons	7-3
Guidelines for Impact Weapons	7-5
Chapter Synopsis	7-11
Workbook Learning Activities	7-12
Student Performance Criteria	7-13

Introduction to Impact Weapons

[33.07.EO1]

Introduction

Every peace officer must understand that an impact weapon (i.e. baton) should be used only when an officer is acting in a reasonable manner or to repel and protect in certain tactical considerations.

Authority for use

A peace officer's impact weapon is a deadly weapon as defined in *Penal Code Section 12020*. In law enforcement, however, to be used in an authorized manner, it must be used reasonably to repel or protect.

Peace officers have the authority to use an impact weapon (i.e., baton):

- to protect property.
 - in self-defense.
 - in defense of others.
 - to effect an arrest.
 - to prevent escape.
 - to overcome resistance.
-

Agency policy

Each set of circumstances will require peace officers to exercise judgement in the decision of the force to use. Peace officers must be aware of and follow their agency's policies regarding the use of an impact weapon as a force option.

Continued on next page

Introduction to Impact Weapons, Continued

Illegal use by an officer

An impact weapon is used to gain compliance. Once compliance has been achieved, the impact weapon should not be used further against a subject.

Any officer who uses an impact weapon against a subject beyond objectively reasonable (i.e., *Graham vs. Connor*) force can be criminally liable under the following statutes.

Offense	Penal Code Section
Public officer unnecessarily assaulting or beating any person under color of authority	149
Assault with a deadly weapon or force likely to produce great bodily injury	245

Types of batons for peace officer use

There is no one type of impact weapon used exclusively by law enforcement. They are constructed of various materials and come in various weights and lengths. Officers should only use the type of baton authorized by their departments and that they are properly trained to use.

Various types of batons include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Straight batons
- Side-handle batons
- Expandable batons
- Riot batons

Guidelines for Impact Weapons

[33.07.EO2, 33.07.EO3, 33.07.EO4, 33.07.EO5]

Introduction

When verbalization is ineffective, the officer may draw the an impact weapon as a show of force. This action alone may control the situation. Even after an impact weapon has been drawn, peace officers should continue giving verbal commands when appropriate to control the situation.

Justification for use

As the subject's actions vary, officers must constantly reevaluate the situation and the amount of force needed. The following chart illustrates possible conditions where officers are justified to use their baton:

Condition	Justification for Use
Size of the subject compared with the size of the officer	Officers reasonably believe they cannot overcome the resistance of assault or gain compliance of the subject by using a lesser amount of force.
Subject exhibits a trained fighting skill	Stance or action of the subject leads officers to believe they cannot overcome the assault or gain compliance of the subject by use of defensive tactics.
Multiple subjects	Officer is faced with several unarmed subjects who are threatening and capable of carrying out the threat, or who make an overt act to carry out the threat.
Control needed due to tactical considerations	Officer is involved in a crowd control or riot situation (to move, separate, disperse, or deny access).
	Officer is attacked by suspect who is armed (to disarm, distract, or disable the subject).

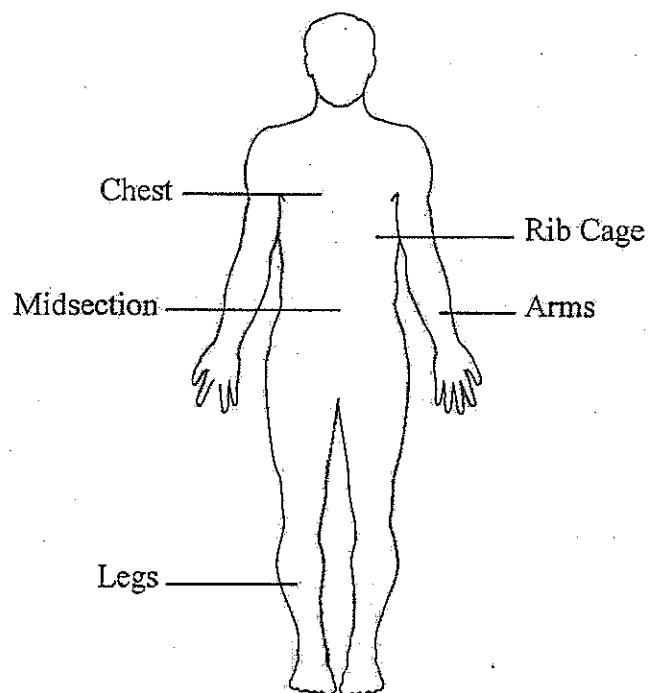
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Guidelines for Impact Weapons, Continued

Possible general target areas

When using an impact weapon, the peace officer's goal is to gain compliance and control of the subject and the situation. Target areas on a subject's person should be selected carefully to avoid areas that may either be ineffective or present the danger of causing more extreme injury than was intended.

Possible target areas include:

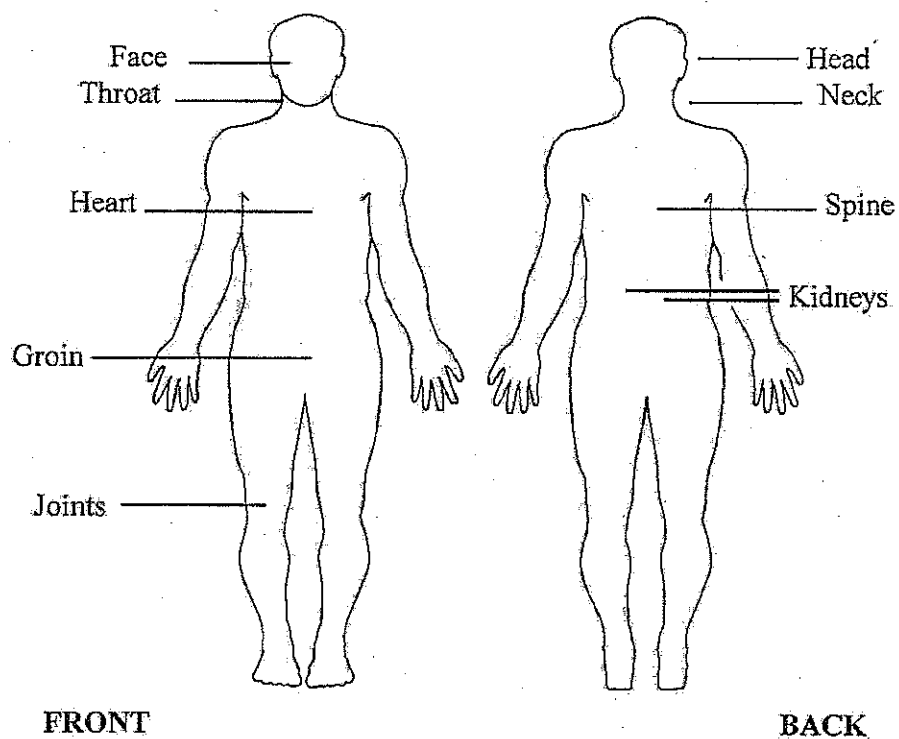


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Guidelines for Impact Weapons, Continued

Vulnerable areas

When an impact weapon is used on certain parts of the human body, it can cause serious injury.



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Guidelines for Impact Weapons, Continued

Vulnerable areas (continued)

The following chart presents information that further explains why strikes to these areas could cause serious injury:

Area	Rationale for Avoiding the Area
Head or face	<p>A blow to the head may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• cause serious injury or death.• cause head/facial lacerations; although such injuries may not be serious, they cause profuse bleeding.• be easily defended by the subject.• be ineffective.
Neck or throat	<p>A blow to the neck or throat may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• fracture or crush cartilages, trachea, or larynx resulting in immediate swelling of the airways and possible suffocation.• rupture the jugular veins and carotid arteries causing death.• damage carotid sinus or vagus nerve.
Spine	<p>A blow to the spine may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• fracture a vertebra and damage the spinal cord, resulting in paralysis or death.
Groin	<p>A blow to the groin may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• result in permanent, debilitation injury to the reproductive process.• cause serious injury or death.

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Guidelines for Impact Weapons, Continued

Vulnerable areas (continued)

Area	Rationale for Avoiding the Area
Kidneys	The lower rear torso area where the kidneys are found is usually not well protected. A blow to this area of the body may: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• result in permanent damage to a kidney.• rupture a kidney, resulting in extreme internal bleeding.
Heart	A blow to the heart may cause a: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• fractured sternum or rib• result in heart trauma• cause serious injury or death

Medical assistance

Since the subject who has been struck by an impact weapon may suffer injury, agency policies may require whenever an officer uses an impact weapon on a subject, the subject should be examined by medical personnel.

Keep in mind that an injury, or the extent of an injury, may not be immediately apparent to an arresting officer.

Need for ongoing training

Impact weapon techniques are designed to permit a peace officer to achieve physical control over a subject as quickly as possible.

Appropriate technique requires an officer to develop good coordination between body and mind as well as good judgement. This means an officer must practice, not only during the original training period of instruction, but also on a *continuing basis* so that skill will be retained.

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Guidelines for Impact Weapons, Continued

Verbal commands

During a confrontation peace officers need to continue to communicate with the subject. Effective delivery of clear and concise verbal commands, coupled with the use of reasonable force, will help the officer gain control of resistive subjects and achieve compliance.

Chapter Synopsis

Learning need	Peace officers must recognize the impact weapon is a force option.
Peace officer's legal authority for use of an impact weapon [33.07.EO1]	A peace officer's baton is a deadly weapon as defined in <i>Penal Code Section 12020</i> . In law enforcement, however, in order for it to be used in an authorized manner it must be used defensively to repel or protect.
Circumstances when an impact weapon is justified [33.07.EO2]	As the subject's actions vary, officers must constantly evaluate the situation and the amount of force used.
Appropriate target areas on subject's body [33.07.EO3]	When using an impact weapon, the peace officer's goal is to gain compliance and control of the subject and the situation. Target areas on a subject's person should be selected carefully to avoid areas that may be ineffective or could possibly cause more injury than was intended.
Areas to avoid on subject's body [33.07.EO4]	When an impact weapon is used against certain parts of the human body, it can cause serious injury. It is up to the officer to use skill and caution to avoid the areas and parts of the body that are particularly vulnerable.
Verbal commands [33.07.EO5]	During a confrontation peace officers need to continue to communicate with the subject.

Workbook Learning Activities

Introduction

To help you review and apply the material covered in this chapter, a selection of learning activities has been included. No answers are provided. However, by referring to the appropriate text, you should be able to prepare a response.

Activity questions

1. Why should a peace officer generally avoid striking a subject across the spine with an impact weapon? What problems could a strike to the lower back produce? When, if ever, do you feel a peace officer should consider this area as a target?
 2. Consider your own size and skill level. Now, write a short scenario describing a set of circumstances under which you feel your own use of an impact weapon would be justified. Make sure to describe the person(s) on whom you would use the impact weapon to control and include your rationale for impact weapon use. Under what circumstances might you use an impact weapon against a person physically smaller than you are?
-

Student Performance Criteria

Introduction

There are a variety of acceptable techniques for the use of the impact weapon (i.e., baton) approved by your agency. The instructor will be discussing and demonstrating these techniques during class. Students will have the opportunity to practice each technique and develop their own level of skill.

Evaluation criteria

As part of the classroom activities, students will be evaluated by their instructor on their ability to use an impact weapon under different conditions.

Impact weapon use

Exercise tests to demonstrate the use of an impact weapon may include:

- assuming a position of advantage and control,
 - applying controlling force,
 - maintaining proper balance and control,
 - maintaining awareness of environment and subject(s) actions,
 - proper foot pattern of movements,
 - proper mechanics of the technique,
 - stance and balance,
 - drawing and holding techniques,
 - striking techniques,
 - blocking/deflecting techniques, and
 - retention techniques, and
 - verbal commands/instruction
-

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Student Performance Criteria, Continued

Student notes

Chapter 8

Transporting Prisoners

Overview

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

The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to:	E.O. Code
<ul style="list-style-type: none">describe common transporting procedures that maximize officer safety and prevent prisoner escape.	33.08.EO1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">describe the safe and secure positioning of a prisoner in an officer's vehicle.	33.08.EO2

In this chapter

This chapter focuses on transporting prisoners. Refer to the following chart for specific topics.

Topic	See Page
Officer Safety and Prisoner Transportation	8-2
Positioning of the Prisoner in a Vehicle	8-4
Chapter Synopsis	8-5
Workbook Learning Activities	8-6

Officer Safety and Prisoner Transportation

[33.08.EO1]

Introduction	<p>The time between a subjects arrest and incarceration is critical. A prisoner facing the loss of freedom can be extremely dangerous. If peace officers relax their vigilance during the transportation of a prisoner, that prisoner could become a safety threat to the officers or attempt to escape.</p>
Officer awareness: expect the unexpected	<p>The unpredictable nature of prisoners creates a serious threat to officers while removing them from the scene of an arrest. Because a prisoner may submit peacefully at the time of arrest does not guarantee that the same prisoner will not resort to violence or trickery to escape.</p>
Officer responsibilities	<p>When transporting a prisoner, peace officers are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the safety of themselves, fellow officers, and others in the immediate area.• minimizing any opportunity the prisoner may have for escape.• the welfare and safety of the prisoner.• obtaining medical evaluation for the prisoner when needed.
Agency policy	<p>Agency policy regarding the transportation of prisoners will vary. It is the officer's responsibility to become familiar with and follow all agency policies.</p> <p>Certain elements must always be addressed to assure the safe and effective transportation of a prisoner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Search of the prisoner• Search of the vehicle area• Proper procedures for positioning the prisoner in the vehicle• Use of safety belts• Observation of the prisoner while transporting

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Officer Safety and Prisoner Transportation, Continued

Search the prisoner

Before transporting any prisoner, the peace officer should search the prisoner for possible weapons. Confiscate any articles that can potentially be used for a weapon or is considered contraband.

Each peace officer should *personally* search each prisoner that will be transported in that officer's vehicle. Do not depend on another officer to search a prisoner. Once the prisoner is in the vehicle, the prisoner is the responsibility of the transporting officer.

Search the area

Peace officers should always search the area where the prisoner is seated *before and after* transportation. This is key to officer safety. Tools, flares, flashlight, pens, pencils, or a weapon hidden by a previous prisoner could be found and used by a prisoner against a peace officer or to cause self-inflicted harm.

Although the interior of a transport car is always searched after delivering a prisoner, it should be searched again before transporting another prisoner.

Restrain the prisoner

Any prisoner, whether male, female, adult or juvenile, should be properly restrained prior to transporting.

Normally, prisoners should be handcuffed with their hands behind their backs, unless the officer is limited by special circumstances (e.g., prisoner's arm in a cast, obese prisoner).

As a reminder, officers should check the handcuffs for proper adjustment and that the handcuffs are double locked.

Positioning of the Prisoner in a Vehicle

[33.08.EO2]

Introduction	To ensure the safety of both peace officers and prisoners, and to maintain control, prisoners should be positioned properly within the vehicle for transport.
<hr/>	
General procedures	<p>Certain procedures apply when positioning prisoners for transportation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prisoners should be placed in and removed from a vehicle in a way that maintains advantage and control over the prisoner.• A second officer, if available, should act as a cover officer while the prisoner is being placed in the vehicle.
<hr/>	
Use of seat belts	Prisoners should be seated in an upright position and wear seat belts during transportation. Seat belts help restrain the prisoner and increase the safety of the prisoner in case of an accident.
<hr/>	
Observation of prisoner during transport	<p>Peace officers must observe prisoners closely while transporting them.</p> <p>When transporting a prisoner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• assume that any prisoner is an escape risk and a threat to officer safety.• if available, have a backup or cover officer in the vehicle as well.
<hr/>	
Prisoner position in vehicle	<p>Prisoners should be positioned in the vehicle to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ensure safety and welfare of the officers and prisoners.• allow for clear observation of the prisoners.
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Chapter Synopsis

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.

Common elements for safe transporting of prisoners [33.08.EO1] Agency's vary in policies regarding the transportation of prisoners. It is the officer's responsibility to become familiar with and follow all agency policies. Certain elements must always be addressed to ensure the safe and effective transportation of prisoners.

- Search of the prisoner
- Search of the vehicle area
- Proper procedures for positioning the prisoner in the vehicle
- Use of safety belts
- Observation of the prisoner while transporting

Safe and secure positioning of a prisoner in an officer's vehicle [33.08.EO2] Certain procedures apply when positioning prisoners for transportation. Prisoners should be placed in and removed from a vehicle in a way that maintains advantage and control over the prisoner. A second officer, if available, should act as a cover officer while the prisoner is being placed in the vehicle.

Workbook Learning Activities

Introduction

To help you review and apply the material covered in this chapter, a selection of learning activities has been included. No answers are provided. However, by referring to the appropriate text, you should be able to prepare a response.

Activity questions

1. Peace officers are transporting a juvenile subject to the station for booking after the subject's arrest for armed carjacking. What precautions should be taken before, during, and after transport to ensure maximum safety for all parties? Should a juvenile subject be treated in any way differently from an adult subject during transport? Explain? How would transportation procedures differ, if at all, if the juvenile had been arrested for shoplifting rather than a violent crime?

Continued on next page

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

**Activity
questions
(continued)**

2. Diagram the inside of a peace officer's vehicle. Repeat the diagram two more times. Use the diagrams to show the safest seating for a prisoner and cover officer, when applicable. Use one diagram for each of the following sets of circumstances.
 - a) Single prisoner with no cover officer and no screen in the vehicle
 - b) Single prisoner with a cover officer but no screen in the vehicle
 - c) Single prisoner with cover officer and screen in the vehicle

Continued on next page

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

Student notes

Supplementary Materials

CRITERIA DEFINITIONS

The following definitions provide a general description of the student behavior that instructors must look for when evaluating student test performance on the Arrest Methods performance objectives.

AWARENESS

Student maintains proper distance/position
Student exercises personal safety
Student articulates to evaluator (Visual Search)
Continuous observation of subject and environment
Communication with back-up/partner (if appropriate)
Student exhibits a command presence or professional demeanor

BALANCE

Student maintains balance
Student uses proper stance

VERBAL INSTRUCTIONS/COMMANDS

Student uses appropriate voice control (tone, modulation)
Student delivers clear, concise verbal instructions
Student requests compliance
Student allows time for subject to comply with instructions

MECHANICS

Student's approach to subject
Student's grasp of subject (hand, elbow, etc.)
Student takes subject off balance
Student's control of subject
Student's application is systematic and controlled
Student performs a completed technique

HANDCUFFING

Student effectively grips handcuffs
Student safely and effectively applies handcuffs
Student safely and effectively adjusts handcuffs
Student double locks handcuffs

SYSTEMATIC SEARCH

Student begins search procedure at course instructed body location
Student uses approved/recommended sequence
Student uses approved/recommended hand technique
Student uses approved/recommended method to control suspect, if appropriate
Student performs an appropriate, safe and complete search
If no weapons or contraband are found, student safely disengages from subject (Cursory Search)
If weapons or contraband are found, student properly controls them

IMPACT WEAPON

Student appropriately grips impact weapon
Student strikes approved/appropriate/designated target areas
Student performs approved/recommended techniques

PATTERNS OF MOVEMENT/FOOT MOVEMENT

Student moves with strength and coordination
Student moves appropriately to desired position (pivots, steps, strong side, weak side)
Student reacts appropriately to a dynamic environment (POA, retreats, disengages) to a desired position

Continued on next page

Supplementary Materials, Continued

CRITERIA DEFINITIONS (continued)

CONTROLLING FORCE

Student applies reasonable level of controlling force
Student's use of force appropriately limits/overcomes
resistance of suspect

POST-USE OF FORCE EVALUATION

Student determines subject's physical condition (ABC's)
Student determines subject's need for first aid and takes
appropriate action

Glossary

Introduction	The following glossary terms apply only to Learning Domain 33: Arrest Methods/Defensive Tactics.
awareness	Being alert to potential threats a peace officer may face when approaching or interacting with a subject or a potentially dangerous situation.
balance	The position that allows the officer to move in any direction with strength and coordination to maintain an advantage.
control	maintaining composure and ability to make sound judgements or decisions.
control hold	A method of gaining control of a subject by physical manipulation.
consent search	A search conducted by peace officers with the expressed or implied consent of the person to be searched.
general control	The degree of influence that peace officers must exert over a subject in order to take them safely into custody.
cursory/frisk search	A search of a legally detained person to ensure the safety of the officer. A frisk affords peace officers the ability to exercise the least amount of control compared to other types of person searches.
physical control	The application of specific control holds or other techniques applied by a peace officer which allows the subject to move only in the direction and manner the peace officer chooses.

Continued on next page

Glossary, Continued

**probable
cause**

Probable cause to arrest exists when the totality of the circumstances of the incident would cause a person of ordinary care and prudence to entertain an honest and strong suspicion that the person to be arrested has committed a crime.

**reasonable
suspicion**

The standard used to justify a detention which considers whether an officer had facts and circumstances that would justify a peace officer of average caution to suspect that activity of a criminal nature has, is, or is about to take place and that the person detained is connected to the activity.

**search
incident to
an arrest**

A search that takes place at or near the time of a lawful arrest. This type and degree of search permits peace officers to search for and seize weapons or crime-related evidence which the subject might otherwise use or destroy.

**takedown
technique**

A method for taking the subject to the ground so control can be established.
