

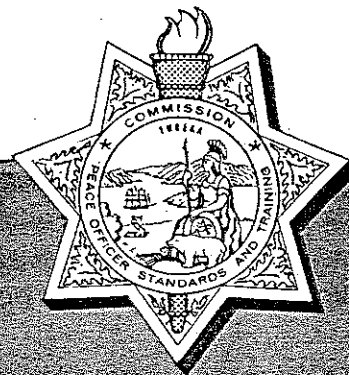
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BASIC COURSE INSTRUCTOR UNIT GUIDE

33

PERSON SEARCHES, BATON, ETC.

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THE COMMISSION
ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING

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This unit of instruction is designed as a *guideline* for performance objective-based law enforcement basic training. It is part of the POST Basic Course guidelines system developed by California law enforcement trainers and criminal justice educators for the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

This guide is designed to assist the instructor in developing an appropriate lesson plan to cover the performance objectives which are required as minimum content of the Basic Course.

UNIT GUIDE 33

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PRINCIPLES OF SEARCHING THE OPPOSITE SEX

Given a description of a situation involving a suspect of the opposite sex who has been arrested and must be searched, the student will select a course of action consistent with the following principles.

- A. If the opposite-sex suspect is a threat to the arresting officer's safety, the suspect should be searched immediately.
- B. If the opposite-sex suspect is not a threat to the arresting officer's safety and a same-sex officer is available, the same-sex officer should search the suspect.
- C. If the opposite-sex suspect is not a threat to the arresting officer and a same-sex officer cannot be located, the suspect should be searched by the arresting officer.

Performance Objective 8.14.1

COVER OFFICER TECHNIQUES

Given an exercise, the student will safely and effectively serve as "cover officer" while another officer conducts searches of single and multiple suspects. The covering officer's primary responsibilities are:

- A. Protecting the searching officer from outside interference.
- B. Psychological intimidation of the suspect(s) being searched.
- C. Physical assistance of the searching officer if it becomes necessary.
- D. Observation of suspect(s).
- E. Awareness of cover and concealment.

Performance Objective 8.18.1

CURRICULUM

- A. The covering officer's primary responsibilities are:
 - 1. Protecting the searching officer from outside interference.
 - 2. Psychological intimidation of the suspect(s) being searched.
 - 3. Physical assistance of the searching officer if it becomes necessary.
 - 4. Observation of suspect(s).
 - 5. Awareness of cover and concealment.

SEARCH AND CONTROL TECHNIQUES

Given simulation, the student will safely and effectively conduct the following types of searches, as instructed, of both male and female suspect(s):

- A. Visual
- B. Pat-down/frisk/cursory
- C. Arrest
- D. High risk

The elements of an effective search/pat-down are:

- A. Proper balance
- B. Constant alertness
- C. Self control
- D. Maintaining a position of control a "advantage"
- E. Thoroughness
- F. Safeguarding of weapons (officer's/suspect's)
- G. Search from the rear
- H. Search with one hand, control with the other
- I. Keep gun out of reach of suspect(s)
- J. Search systematically by use of proper hand technique
- K. If weapon found, notify back-up officer immediately and maintain control of suspect and weapon

The student should also verbally and/or in writing identify the places where dangerous weapons or contraband may be concealed on a suspect's person. These places will minimally include:

- A. Hair
- B. Waistband
- C. Pockets
- D. Groin area
- E. Small of back
- F. Ankles
- G. Pocket books, purses, and wallets
- H. Underarm area
- I. Jewelry
- J. Clothing e.g., shirt cuffs and pant cuffs
- K. Under hats

Performance Objective 8.18.2

CURRICULUM

- A. Each officer must become familiar with their agency's policy regarding the search of members of the opposite sex.
 - 1. Student Assignment - Contact your agency and identify its policy relative to searching members of the opposite sex.
 - 2. Bring your findings in writing to class.
- B. General principles and concepts
 - 1. Principles common to all searches. Even though the circumstances and techniques of each search are different, there are several principles which are common to all searches:
 - a. Constant alertness on the part of the officer.
 - b. Proper balance on the part of the officer.
 - c. Self control on the part of the officer.
 - d. Maintaining control of the suspect, and a position of advantage.
 - e. Thoroughness of the search.
 - f. Safeguarding of weapons (officer's/suspect's).
 - g. Always search from the rear, never the front.
 - h. Search with one hand. Other hand should be in contact with the suspect.
 - i. Control your weapon by keeping your gun out of the suspect's reach.
 - j. Always search systematically.
 - k. If you find a weapon, tell your partner (where/what) immediately.
 - l. If weapon found, maintain control of suspect/weapon. Continue searching for additional weapons. Never assume suspect carries only one weapon.
- C. Common places of concealment for weapons and contraband
 - 1. Suspects may conceal weapons or contraband anywhere on their bodies, therefore, your search must be systematic and thorough. However, there are several very common locations in which weapons and contraband may be carried.
 - a. Hair

- b. Waistband
- c. Pockets
- d. Groin area
- e. Small of back
- f. Ankles
- g. Pocket books, purses and wallets
- h. Underarm area
- i. Jewelry designed to be used as weapons (i.e., necklaces, belt buckles, etc.).
- j. Clothing, e.g. shirt cuffs and pant cuffs.
- k. Under hats

RESTRAINT TECHNIQUES

In a simulated situation, the student will demonstrate safe and effective handcuffing.

This will minimally include the:

- A. Handcuffing and safe removal of handcuffs from a single suspect.
- B. Handcuffing and safe removal of handcuffs from multiple suspects.
- C. Exchange of handcuffs.

During the handcuffing simulation the student will:

- A. Maintain proper balance, constant alertness, and self control.
- B. Maintain control and observation of the suspect.
- C. Maintain control of the handcuffs during the cuffing procedure.
- D. Demonstrate double lock option.
- E. Maintain correct placement and reasonable degree of tightness of handcuffs.
- F. Control positioning of suspect's hands.

During the simulation the student should also verbally and/or in writing identify the purposes and limitations of using handcuffs.

- A. Handcuffs are a safety device for both the officer and the prisoner.
- B. Handcuffs are used for temporary restraint to prevent attack, escape and the concealment or destruction of evidence or contraband.
- C. Handcuffs are used to prevent self-inflicted injury
- D. Handcuffs **do not** immobilize a suspect.

Performance Objective 8.19.3

CURRICULUM

A. Assignment

1. Read your agency's policies regarding handcuffing of the following types of prisoners.
 - a. Males
 - b. Females
 - c. Juveniles
 - d. Special cases
2. Prepare a report as to what your agency's handcuffing policies are, and the responsibilities relative to items "a" through "d" above.

B. Purposes for handcuffing a prisoner--preventative measure.

1. The handcuff can be thought of as a safety device both for the officer and the prisoner.
2. The handcuff is used for temporary restraint to minimize:
 - a. Attack.
 - b. Escape.
 - c. The destruction or concealment of evidence or contraband.
 - d. Self-inflicted injury.
3. Officer must maintain control over a handcuffed suspect
 - a. Handcuffs are merely a temporary restraining device.
 - b. Handcuffs do not immobilize a suspect.
 - c. Control must be maintained in order to minimize the suspect's opportunity for action which produces injuries, or affords an opportunity for escape.
 - d. This control should especially be adhered to while escorting suspects; for example, to and from a police vehicle, or while walking suspects in police buildings, where many officers carry exposed weapons.

C. Handcuffing techniques

1. Handcuffing nomenclature.
2. Any suspect within the lawful custody of any officer shall be adequately searched and handcuffed with the hands behind the back whenever possible.
3. Handcuffs should be applied on the wrist between the hand and the protruding base of the ulnar bone.
4. Handcuffs should be properly fitted as instructed and double locked.
 - a. When double locked, the possibility of inflicting injury to the suspect, or the possibility of picking or slipping the locking mechanism is reduced.
5. An attempt should be made to avoid applying handcuffs over bulky fitting garments since this can restrict the free movement or pivoting action of the single bar of the handcuffs.

6. In order to reduce a suspect's potential to be aggressive, both hands should be cuffed behind the back.
7. If it becomes necessary to handcuff multiple suspects, additional handcuffs should be used to restrain the suspects temporarily.

D. Removal/exchange of handcuffs

1. Once properly applied, care should be taken before handcuffs are removed or exchanged.
2. In situations where handcuffs need to be exchanged, the proper technique should be used as instructed.

E. Temporary securing of arrestees

1. Officers should be aware of the potential hazards when handcuffing prisoners to stationary objects, leaving them unattended in police vehicles, or losing visual contact with a prisoner.
 - a. Prisoner is officer's responsibility.

F. Exceptions to the handcuffing procedure

1. Mentally ill persons
 - a. Officers may handcuff a mentally ill person in the absence of other restraints, but local policy must prevail.
 - b. When a mentally ill person whose age or physical condition is such that the personal safety of the mentally ill person and officer clearly will not be jeopardized, the use of handcuffs shall be within the discretion of the officer.
2. Multiple prisoners
 - a. Normally a female should not be handcuffed to a male.
 - b. Normally a juvenile should not be handcuffed to an adult.
 - c. Violent arrestee should not be handcuffed to other arrestee.

G. Alternate restraint devices

1. Alternate restraint devices should be used as instructed and according to department policy.

H. Classroom demonstration

1. Have students bring handcuffs and plastic restraining devices to class.

2. Demonstrate to each student the following handcuffings.
 - a. Maintaining balance, awareness and self control
 - b. Control hold (Note: This is reinforcement of previous instruction)
 - c. Maintain control of the handcuff
 - d. Demonstrate cuffing a single suspect
 - (1) Using regular handcuffs
 - (2) Using plastic restraints
 - e. Demonstrate handcuffing multiple suspects
3. Demonstrate to each student how to remove handcuffs
 - a. Maintaining balance and control of suspect
 - b. Maintaining control of the handcuff
 - c. Using a single cuffed person, remove handcuffs
 - d. Using two persons, remove handcuffs
 - e. Using three persons, remove handcuffs
4. Have students then practice on each other

NOTE: The students should be informed that they will be evaluated here at an entry level. They are to continue practicing because they will be taught additional information relative to searching and handcuffing, where they have to be more proficient.

PRISONER TRANSPORTATION

In a simulated situation(s), the student will safely and securely position the following types of prisoners for transportation.

- A. Adult males and females
- B. Injured or sick persons
- C. Juveniles
- D. Violent/combatative/hostile prisoners

The exercise will minimally involve:

- A. Single or multiple prisoners while working alone and working with a partner
- B. Searching the area where the prisoner(s) is/was seated before and after transportation
- C. Positioning of officer(s) and prisoner(s) within the vehicle
- D. Close observation of the prisoner(s)
- E. Safe application and removal of seat belts

Performance Objective 8.20.3

CURRICULUM

A. Certain considerations in transporting prisoners

1. Expect the unexpected

- a. The unpredictable nature of arrestee creates a serious threat to officers removing a suspect from the scene of an arrest.
- b. The fact that arrestee submit peacefully will not guarantee that they will not resort to violence or trickery to escape custody.
- c. Any arrestee may be an escape risk or a potential threat.

2. Search arrestee prior to transporting

- a. Searching an arrestee is the first of many precautionary measures.
 - (1) Do not depend on another officer to search a prisoner for you.
 - (2) Personally search each person you will transport.
 - (3) Confiscate any article that can be used for a weapon.

3. Restraint prior to transporting

- a. Any arrestee, whether male, female, adult or juvenile, should be handcuffed.

- b. Normally, arrestee should be handcuffed with their hands behind them.
 - c. Violent arrestee should be handcuffed and transported separately.
- 4. The proper positioning of arrestee and officer in vehicle
 - a. The positioning of officers in the vehicle depends upon department policy.
 - b. The students will contact their departments during the time specified by the academy staff and obtain the following information regarding departmental policy on:
 - (1) Transportation of prisoners
 - (2) Positioning of officer(s) and prisoner(s) in vehicle
 - (3) Transportation of sick and/or injured prisoners
 - (4) Transportation of juveniles
 - (5) Time and mileage for transporting females and juveniles.
- 5. Safe application and removal of seat belts
- B. Area-vehicle search relative to transporting
 - 1. Although the interior of the transporting vehicle is searched for a weapon or evidence after a arrestee has been delivered, it is also a good practice to search the vehicle before transporting another arrestee.
 - 2. If a subsequent search conducted after the arrestee is delivered discloses a weapon or evidence, it is easier to establish that this contraband was hidden by the suspect.
- C. Transporting
 - 1. The driver of the transporting vehicle must obey all traffic regulations.
- D. Custody and care of arrestee(s)
 - 1. The transporting officer is responsible for the arrestee.
 - a. Injured or unconscious persons should be examined by a physician and be given first aid before they are jailed. The officer should be aware of medical conditions such as shock, brain injury and diabetic coma.
- E. Conversation with the arrestee

1. Avoid any unnecessary conversation.

F. Assignment

1. Read your agency's policies regarding transportation of the following types of prisoners.
 - a. Males
 - b. Females
 - c. Juveniles
 - d. Special cases
2. Prepare a report as to what your agency's transportation policies are, and the responsibilities relative to items "a" through "d" above.

G. In the field demonstration

1. The instructor should set an in-the-field demonstration.
 - a. Arrange for a police vehicle
 - b. Have two persons role play suspects
2. The instructor should provide each student with a rating sheet so each can see how they will be rated.
3. The instructor should demonstrate the following forms of transporting prisoners, including getting prisoners in and out of vehicle.
 - a. Single prisoner - one officer
 - b. Single prisoner - two officers
 - c. Two prisoners - one officer
 - d. Two prisoners - two officers

- (e) The suspect's wrist should be bent at the wrist joint with the fingers pointing straight up.

NOTE: Every control hold presents some risk of injury to a suspect. Any evidence of injury must be promptly examined and treated by competent personnel.

2. Twist lock

From a position of advantage self-defense grip with officer's right wrist on the back of the suspect's right hand and the officer's left hand placed just above the suspect's right elbow. The following steps would be followed.

NOTE: Reverse for left side.

Application of technique can be made to suspect in standing, sitting, prone positions from front, side, or rear.

a. Method for applying twist lock

- (1) Move suspect's hand/arm to rear of body line and up toward head. Keep suspect's forearm vertical.
- (2) Move elbow hand down to suspect's hand placing thumb on thumb-side of suspect's wrist.
- (3) Let fingers of elbow hand lap over your hand on back of suspect's hand so as to curl into palm of suspect's hand on little-finger side.
- (4) Slide your hand which is on the back of suspect's hand into position of grab on lower portion of suspect's fingers (baseball bat grip).
- (5) Concurrent movement of suspect's hand toward armpit area using a twisting motion turning into suspect's body.
- (6) Use forearm against suspect's upper back area to prevent suspect moving away from twist lock. Or, place suspect in handcuffing position.
- (7) Direct suspect to place uncontrolled hand on his head.
- (8) Advise suspect of what you want done.
- (9) Move suspect forward facing same direction as officer.

NOTE: Emphasis must be given to student that once control is obtained, the degree of force used should be de-escalated. Basic use-of-force philosophy limits the degree or amount of force which may be used to the force necessary to overcome

CONTROL HOLDS

The student will properly demonstrate the mechanics of the control hold(s) instructed.
The demonstration should incorporate

- A. Balance, awareness and self-control
- B. Maintaining a position of control and "advantage"
- C. Safeguarding officer's weapon
- D. Proper foot movements

Performance Objective 12.6.4

CURRICULUM

A. Control holds

It should be emphasized throughout the control holds segment that the primary objective of the application of physical force is to ensure control of a suspect with only the minimum force necessary. The types of force an officer may utilize will vary depending on the aggressive behavior or degree of resistance used by a suspect and the practicality of a particular control hold.

Ideally officers should attempt to control a suspect through advice, warning, or persuasion, but be prepared for the use of physical force to resist aggressive behavior and gain control.

1. Rear wrist lock

a. Steps for applying rear a wrist-lock:

- (1) The wrist-lock can be applied on either the right or left wrist.
 - (a) Reach over with either hand. If left hand is used, grab suspect's left hand.
 - (b) Fingers are over the back of the suspect's hand across the knuckles, your thumb curls over the base of the suspect's thumb and into the palm. Bring suspect's hand up forward bending the suspect's arm at the elbow.
 - (c) Apply pressure to the suspect's wrist and bring the suspect's arm behind the back.
 - (d) Left forearm will be between the suspect's arm and back. Pin the suspect's elbow to body.

resistance. Each student must be encouraged to thoroughly know the legal limitation on use of force any specific agency policies which augment the basic standards.

3. Front wrist lock

Utilization of natural self-defense grip with officer's right hand on the back of the suspect's right hand and the officer's left hand placed just above the suspect's right elbow. Reverse for left side.

Application of technique can be made to suspect in standing, sitting, prone positions from front, side, or rear.

a. Method for applying front wrist lock

- (1) Move suspect's arm parallel to ground with elbow locked and rearward pressure on hand to rear of body-line.
- (2) Initial movement is to bend suspect's arm at elbow and wrist attempting to position forearm parallel to ground.
- (3) Step into suspect, sliding inside hand over back of suspect's hand. Lock suspect's elbow in crook of your arm, tucking it against your body above your hips.
- (4) Primary pressure is applied to back of suspect's hand toward elbow - one or two hand hold.
- (5) Inside hand thumb should be placed under suspect's wrist to prevent escape.
- (6) Direct suspect to place uncontrolled hand on his head.
- (7) Advise suspect what you want done.
- (8) Move suspect forward facing same direction as officer.

TAKEDOWN TACTICS

The student will demonstrate the mechanics of a recognized "take-down" technique (s) instructed.

The demonstration should incorporate

- A. Balance, awareness and self-control
- B. Maintaining a position of control and "advantage"
- C. Safeguarding officer's weapon
- D. Proper foot movements

Performance Objective 12.6.5

CURRICULUM

A. Takedowns

1. Hair pull takedown

- a. Position - Begin from behind suspect. If you are in front or beside suspect, use a shuffle pivot or progressive pivot to get behind the suspect.
- b. Movement - From a position of interview, shuffle forward and with your strong hand grab the suspect's hair at the crown of the head. At the same time, cup the wrist/forearm area of the suspect's off side arm and draw it to the rear with your off hand.
- c. Point the elbow of your strong arm toward the ground. Sharply drop your body weight down- ward, not backward, breaking the suspect's balance and dropping the suspect to the ground. As the suspect falls, release the hold on the hair. Allow the suspect offside arm to slip through your hand until you are holding the suspect firmly by the wrist.
- d. Bend the suspect's wrist so that the palm is facing the forearm. Place your strong hand on the suspect's elbow and drive the suspect to the ground. Place the suspect into a prone control for handcuffing.

2. Leg sweep takedown

- a. From a position of interview behind the suspect, reach out and place both hands on the suspect's shoulders. At the same time, with the arch of your strong foot, push forward on the back of the knee area of the suspect's strong leg until suspect's balance is broken backward and you are physically resting on the calf of the leg.

- b. Pull back on the suspect's shoulders until suspect's shoulders are against your chest. Pull suspect back, don't step forward.
 - c. Push down sharply on the suspect's shoulders dropping suspect sharply to a sitting position on the floor.
 - d. This technique takes the suspect down, but affords you no control.
- 3. Reverse wrist takedown (front-choke escape technique). The Reverse Wrist Takedown can be used in a variety of ways.
 - a. Escape
 - (1) Grip
 - (a) With your left hand, reach up and grip your right hand.
 - (b) Place your thumb on the back of suspect's hand near the knuckle of the little finger and your fingers as close to the suspect's wrist joint as possible.
 - (c) Curl your fingers partially into suspect's palm.
 - (2) Distraction
 - (a) Bring your right hand up high on suspect's chest.
 - (b) Place your middle finger at the soft indentation just below the Adam's Apple. (trachea)
 - (c) Push your finger sharply and suddenly into the indentation.
 - (d) At the instant of suspect's reaction to the pain, pull suspect's right hand from your throat.
 - (3) Throw
 - (a) Bend suspect's hand at the wrist, dropping your hand low, toward the ground.
 - (b) Pull suspect's hand down abruptly and use your right hand to help push on the back of suspect's hand and direct suspect's fingers to the ground.
 - (c) Continue the above motion, until your suspect is on the ground.
 - (4) Control hold

- (a) Once the subject is on back, pull suspect's hand up in the air and walk around suspect's head to the other side of suspect's body, turning the subject onto stomach.
 - 1) Keep the original hand grip, your left on suspect's right.
 - 2) Place right hand on suspect's right elbow, to keep the arm straight as you turn suspect onto stomach.
- 4. Cross face takedown to control
 - a. Position: Officer approaches suspect from the rear
 - b. Movement (right handed):
 - (1) The officer reaches over suspect's right shoulder with right hand and places the hand across suspect's face covering the eye and the bridge of suspect's nose.
 - (2) The officer then pulls straight back on the head and down forcing the suspect's head back onto the officer's right shoulder.
 - (3) At the same time, the officer's left hand reaches forward and sweeps suspect's left arm back alongside officer's left side.
 - (4) While maintaining this control of suspect's left arm, turn the suspect's head to the right.
 - (5) At the same time the officer takes one step to the rear with the back leg and pivots on the balls of feet to the right.
 - (6) The suspect will now start to slide down onto suspect's right side.
 - (7) While maintaining left arm control and continuing to turn suspect's head to the right, let the suspect slide to the ground.
 - (8) As the suspect moves down, the officer grasps the suspect's left hand as the suspect's left arm slides through officer's hand.
 - (9) The officer's grip should be the officer's palm on the back of the suspect's hand and suspect's wrist bent.
 - (10) Let the suspect's face go, push down on the left hand; this pressure will force suspect down onto suspect's stomach, pinning the suspect's left shoulder to the ground.

- (11) Then move around to suspect's head, kneel; you now are in position to handcuff.

CAROTID RESTRAINT

The student will demonstrate the mechanics of a carotid restraint as instructed, and will explain either verbally or in writing how the technique works, hazards of its use, and first aid techniques that might be necessary when the technique is used.

The demonstration should incorporate

- A. Balance, awareness and self-control
- B. Maintaining a position of control and "advantage"
- C. Safeguarding officer's weapon
- D. Proper foot movements

The hazards in using the carotid restraint are

- A. If the oxygenated blood flow to the brain cells is restricted for more than one minute, irreversible brain tissue damage may occur. Therefore, the hold should be discontinued as soon as the officer gains control of the subject.
- B. Areas at the front of the throat, such as the larynx (voice box), trachea (windpipe), could collapse with improper application.
- C. The hyoid bone located at the base of the tongue, and the tip of the thyroid cartilage which is located on either side of the throat, under excessive pressure, will fracture and cause swelling-resulting in possible suffocation.
- D. Both the carotid sinus and the vagus nerves affect the heart muscle. Stimulation (depression) of these nerves could produce irregular respiratory and cardiac activity. The effects of drugs, alcohol and/or medical disorders will enhance this reaction.
- E. Improper application of the carotid restraint may fracture the neck, resulting in death or permanent paralysis.
- F. If possible, the carotid restraint should not be applied while the person is standing. If the person should lose consciousness while standing, the possibility of injury or death could occur because the person would be in a vulnerable position.
- G. The carotid restraint should generally not be applied repeatedly. To do so greatly increases the chance of serious injury to the suspect.
- H. During loss of consciousness, subjects may lose control of their bladder and/or bowels as their body muscles contract and spasms occur.

First aid techniques that might be necessary when the technique is used

- A. As soon as the subject discontinues resistance and is restrained, the subject should be checked for vital signs (pulse and breathing). The following first aid should be administered:
 - 1. Establish an airway
 - 2. Check for breathing
 - 3. Check for brachial pulse
 - 4. Obtain a coherent response from subject
 - 5. Be prepared to administer CPR
 - 6. Summon emergency services when needed

Performance Objective 12.6.6

CURRICULUM

A. Use of the carotid restraint

1. The carotid restraint is designed to subdue and control suspects who are violently resistant and to prevent the confrontation from escalating into more serious conflict.

The carotid restraint would be utilized when:

- a. lesser levels of force have been attempted and failed, or
 - b. situations where lesser levels of force are inappropriate.
2. When properly applied the carotid restraint is a tool intended to prevent injury to both the officer and the suspects.

B. Carotid restraint control hold

The carotid restraint control hold can be used as a controlling force. As with any neck hold and can potentially cause serious injury, and in some cases death to a suspect. The neck presents a potential danger area. The application of the carotid restraint hold should be based upon the need to control a suspect with full consideration of the hazard factors and the legal and agency limitations on the use of force.

1. In the carotid restraint control hold, pressure is applied to the sides of neck with the upper arm and forearm, so that the lines of force are exerted to the sides of the neck instead of against the front. The front of the neck and the airways should be free of pressure, as the larynx rests in the crook of the elbow.
2. The jugular veins and carotid arteries are the principle structures affected by this hold. Generally, very little force is required to occlude these vessels and stop the flow of oxygenated blood to the brain. However, some suspects (e.g., under the influence of drugs) may require greater application of pressure for a longer duration of time.
3. During application of the carotid restraint pressure should not be applied to the back of the neck nor should there be any twisting of the head.
4. Effects of the carotid control hold:
 - a. Pressure on the sides of the neck compress the carotid arteries. The jugular veins and carotid arteries are the principle structures affected by this hold. These vessels carry oxygenated blood to and from the brain. Occlusion of these vessels blocks the flow of oxygen to the brain, and this may result in asphyxia – a threat to life due to oxygen loss.
 - b. The flow of oxygenated blood to the brain is diminished.

- c. The reduced oxygen level in the brain causes the person to go unconscious. The unconsciousness is caused by a combination of decreased oxygen supply to the brain, plus edema in the brain.
- d. The amount of time it takes for unconsciousness to occur will depend on a variety of factors such as:
 - (1) the amount of exertion that occurred prior to the restraint being applied.
 - (2) Whether or not the suspect was under the influence of drug/alcohol.
 - (3) Physical condition of the suspect.

Generally, subjects lose consciousness within 3-15 seconds. Commensurately, the amount of time it will take a suspect to regain consciousness will depend on the same type of factors. Generally suspects will regain consciousness unaided in 30 seconds.

- 5. Neck structure which can be affected by application of the carotid restraint:
 - a. Vagus nerve – The vagus nerve in the neck passes down the carotid sheath, and lies adjacent to the carotid sinus. Pressure on the carotid sinus will also result in pressure on the vagus nerve. The vagus nerve carries the message to the heart, but is not the author of the message.
 - b. Carotid artery – The carotid arteries are frequently shut down by the carotid takedown hold. This interrupts circulation, heart action and respiration, and can lead to unconsciousness, coma, and death.
 - c. Trachea – While the larynx (voice box) is often injured in all types of neck trauma, it usually escapes damage from the carotid control hold.
 - d. Hyoid bone – This bone is located high in the neck and would not be expected to be injured by a properly applied carotid restraint. It is more likely to be injured in manual strangulation where force is applied by the hands to the front of the neck.
 - e. Thyroid cartilage – This thin spicule (needle like) of cartilage which extends upwards from the main body of cartilage attaches to the hyoid bone and is vulnerable to injury from force applied either to the front or to the side of the neck.
 - f. Tip of thyroid cartilage – Is particularly vulnerable from force applied to either to the front of the neck.

- g. Carotid sinus – The Carotid sinus reflex is an autonomic (self-controlling, functionally independent) reflex which helps regulate the pulse and blood pressures. Pressure on the carotid regions in the upper neck, as for instance by a finger, initiate this reflex action. This can set off the reflex arc which leads to a slowing of the heart and a drop in blood pressure.
 - h. Jugular vein – The blood is returned from the head to the heart through the external and internal jugular veins.
6. Hazards and physiological reactions associated with the use of the carotid restraint.
- a. If the oxygenated blood flow to the brain cells is restricted for more than one minute, irreversible brain tissue damage may occur. Therefore, the hold should be discontinued as soon as the officer gains control of the subject.
 - b. Both the carotid sinus and the vagus nerves affect the heart muscle. Stimulation (depression) of these nerves could produce irregular respiratory and cardiac activity. The effects of drugs, alcohol and/or medical disorders will enhance this reaction.
 - c. If possible, the carotid restraint should not be applied while the person is standing. If the person should lose consciousness while standing, the possibility of injury or death could occur because the person would be in a vulnerable position.
 - d. The carotid restraint should generally not be applied repeatedly. To do so greatly increases the chance of serious injury to the suspect.
 - e. During loss of consciousness, subjects may lose control of their bladder and/or bowels as their body muscles contract and spasms occur.
 - f. Discharging arterial plaque prompting a cerebral vascular accident.
 - g. Age considerations.
7. Hazards associated with other types of neck restraints.

NOTE: Other types of neck restraints (e.g., the bar arm choke) are viewed as being inappropriate for law enforcement use because of the following hazards.

- a. Areas at the front of the throat, such as the larynx (voice box), trachea (windpipe), could collapse with an improper restraint hold.
- b. The hyoid bone located at the base of the tongue, and the tip of the thyroid cartilage which is located on either side of the throat,

under excessive pressure, will fracture and cause swelling-
resulting in possible suffocation.

- c. Improper application of the carotid restraint may fracture the neck, resulting in death or permanent paralysis.

8. First aid

- a. As soon as the subject discontinues resistance and is restrained, the subject should be checked for vital signs (pulse and breathing). The following first aid should be administered:
 - (1) Establish an airway.
 - (2) Check for breathing.
 - (3) Check for a pulse (may be desirable to check other than the carotid pulse, e.g., radial, brachial, femoral).
 - (4) Obtain a coherent response from subject.
 - (5) Be prepared to administer CPR.
 - (6) Summon emergency services when needed.
- b. If there is a lack of vital signs, render first aid. When the carotid restraint is applied, regardless of whether or not the subject was rendered unconscious, the officer should have the subject checked by medical personnel.
- c. Close observation of the subject during transportation is recommended. Allow time for respiratory recovery before transportation.

9. Agency policies

Agency policies on the use of the carotid restraint may vary and each trainee should be cautioned to follow local policy. Each trainee should be assigned to research own agency policy.

GUN TAKEAWAYS

Given a no-alternative situation simulating a suspect who is armed within close proximity with a firearm, the student will demonstrate the following takeaway techniques as instructed:

- A. Front handgun
- B. Rear handgun
- C. Front long gun
- D. Rear long gun

The demonstration should incorporate:

- A. Balance, awareness and self-control
- B. Maintaining a position of control and "advantage"
- C. Safeguarding officer's weapon
- D. Proper foot movements

Performance Objective 12.7.5

CURRICULUM

- A. The defenses in this performance objective are given with the assumption of several factors. It is assumed that the situation is one suspect, armed, versus one officer. It is also assumed that the officer has concluded that life protecting action is necessary.
- B. All the foot movements/pivots which allow the student to enter/avoid an armed suspect's position begin from the "position of interview". The following foot movements/pivots are basic movements. They should be used in conjunction with other upper body techniques to successfully accomplish the entire movement.
 - 1. Shuffle pivot
 - a. The foot movements/pivots listed below can be done from the right or left handed stance. However, those below are performed from a right handed stance.
 - b. From the position of interview, with the lead foot (left) step toward and slightly outside suspect's right shoulder.
 - c. Pivot on the ball of the lead foot in a clockwise direction using your hips to swing the trailing foot around behind your left foot into a well balanced-stance.
 - d. The completed movement should result in the officer being in a well-balanced stance facing the direction opposite to the officer's original stance.

- e. The officer should be in a position slightly behind the suspect, to complete the disarming move.

C. Gun takeaway techniques

1. When confronted by a suspect who is pointing a firearm in a threatening manner, and a decision is made to disarm the suspect, there are certain things that must be remembered and taken into account.
 - a. If the suspect has not fired, there is a chance to disarm. If there is considerable distance between the officer and the suspect, the chances are diminished.
 - b. In order to disarm, an officer must get as close to the gun as possible to employ a disarming technique.
 - c. The danger of injury or death will depend on a fraction of a second.
 - d. Do not over concentrate on the firearm.
 - e. Try to observe the type of firearm the suspect is holding.
 - f. The techniques to be used to disarm a suspect will depend on whether the firearm is a handgun or a long gun (rifle or shotgun).
2. One of the best times to make a move is while the suspect is talking. The suspect will still react to any move, but will have to change thought concentration from what is being said to what to do about the move. This will take time, however slight. It also takes a fraction of a second for the suspect to physically pull the trigger. If the suspect has to move the barrel of the gun to point it at the officer, this further increases the time and decreases accuracy.
3. Front hand gun takeaway technique
 - a. Position
 - (1) An officer must get as close to the gun as possible.
 - (2) If the suspect is holding the gun in the right hand,
 - (a) the officer's left foot should be forward, pointing at the suspect.
 - (b) The officer's right foot is behind the left foot and at a 45 degree angle.
 - b. Movement
 - (1) Shuffle pivot

- (a) With the left foot, shuffle forward and slightly to the left, at the same time pivot the hips quickly clockwise.
 - 1) The officer will now be outside the gun hand next to the suspect's right arm.
- (2) Controlling the gun
 - (a) As the officer steps and pivots, bring the left hand down on top of the suspect's forearm, above the wrist.
 - 1) Do not try to knock the gun from the suspect's hand.
 - (b) Slide the left hand down the forearm and grip the suspect's hand.
 - 1) Place the thumb over the back of the suspect's hand.
 - 2) Place fingers around the wrist joint.
 - (c) Now, maintain this grip and continue the pivoting movement by swinging the right leg past the left so that the officer is actually standing behind the suspect with the back almost to the suspect.
 - (d) Bring the suspect's hand around so it is in front of the officer.
 - (e) With the right hand, come underneath and take hold of the gun hand. The right hand could partially be over the cylinder of the gun itself.
- (3) Takedown
 - (a) The pulling motion on the suspect's arm and pivoting will make the suspect stumble forward.
 - (b) As the suspect stumbles, step back with the left leg and pull with the left hand, bending the suspect's gun hand at the wrist (this will change the suspect's direction).
 - (c) Continue to bend the suspect's wrist until the gun points back toward the suspect's body over the forearm.
 - 1) This will cause the suspect to fall backward.
- (4) Removing the gun
 - (a) Take advantage of the suspect's momentum; roll the suspect over onto the stomach, and maintaining a control hold so that the gun continues to point straight down, walk around the suspect's head to the suspect's other side.

- (b) Now remove the gun from the suspect hand while maintaining control with the left hand.
 - (5) If the suspect holds a gun in the left hand, work this technique in reverse. Once suspect is on the ground, removing weapon is the same as right hand suspect.
- 4. Rear gun takeaway technique
 - a. Position
 - (1) Try to look to the rear to determine where the suspect is, which hand the gun is in and the type of weapon.
 - (2) If the suspect is standing close enough behind the officer so that the suspect can be touched, the chances of disarming the suspect are better than in the Front Hand Gun Take-Away.
 - (3) The suspect is holding the handgun in the right hand.
 - b. Movement
 - (1) Pivoting
 - (a) Pivot sharply to the right, dropping the right hand straight down.
 - (b) Swing the left leg around to make a three-quarter turn to face the suspect's side.
 - 1) Keep as close to the suspect's right hand and arm as possible as the pivot is done.
 - (2) Controlling the gun
 - (a) Bring the right hand up under the suspect's forearm near the wrist.
 - (b) The left hand will come straight down on the suspect's forearm in a sweeping motion toward the suspect's right wrist, catching the suspect's gun hand with both hands.
 - (3) Takedown
 - (a) After catching the suspect's gun hand with both hands, continue pivoting and pull the suspect's arm across the officer's abdomen and continue around to the suspect's rear.
 - (b) The pivot plus the pull of the officer's arms will break the suspect's balance.

(c) As the suspect's balance breaks, change the suspect's direction by stepping back through with the left foot and pulling with the left hand at the suspect's wrist joint in the same manner as a rear wrist take down.

1) Bring the barrel of the gun around so that it is pointing at the suspect.

(d) Take the suspect to the ground by continuing to move, forcing the barrel to point toward the ground over the suspect's forearm. Once suspect is on the back, removing the weapon is the same as the front hand gun take away.

(4) Removing the gun

(a) Keep turning the suspect's wrist to help the suspect's momentum carry him over to the suspect's stomach.

(b) Walk around the suspect's head, keeping the barrel pointed toward the suspect until the gun can be taken out of the suspect's hand.

NOTE: When the suspect is holding the handgun in the left hand, follow the same procedures as a Rear-Long Gun Take Away, with suspect in a left-handed stance.

D. Rear long gun takeaway

1. These techniques will cover all the combinations that are possible. The first set of techniques will be for the officer who pivots to the right naturally, and the suspect in a right or left-handed stance. The second set will deal with the officer who pivots naturally to the left and the suspect is in either a right or left-handed stance.

2. The first movement will be with the suspect holding the weapon in a right-handed stance.

a. Officer pivots to the right, completely around (180°), grasping the suspect's left hand and the barrel of the weapon with the left hand. Simultaneously, the officer's right hand comes underneath and grasps the barrel of the weapon.

b. Lock the suspect's left arm to the officer's body with the left arm.

c. Torque the hips back into the suspect, applying that pressure to the suspect's elbow. This move will break the suspect's balance.

d. While stepping back with left foot, take suspect's left hand off the weapon and apply a reverse wrist take down to the front.

- e. The reverse wrist take down to the front is accomplished by bending the hand at the wrist joint, then turning the hand so the palm is away from the officer, and the fingers are pointing toward the suspect.
 - f. While holding with the right hand, bring the barrel around and onto the back of the suspect's left arm just above the elbow.
 - g. By continuing to apply reverse wrist take down to the front and applying downward pressure with the barrel of the weapon, the suspect is taken to the ground and controlled with a wrist lock. The weapon is controlled with the officer's right hand.
3. The second movement requires a pivot to the right while the suspect is in a left-handed stance with the shotgun or rifle.
- a. Now pivot to the right (180°). The officer's right arm acts as a locator of the weapon by swinging around and coming up underneath the long gun.
 - b. The officer's left hand comes over the top and grasps suspect's right hand and barrel. The right hand simultaneously comes under the suspect's right hand and barrel, grasping both.
 - c. The officer is now standing with the left foot just outside suspect's right foot (almost alongside suspect). The right foot is stationary at this point.
 - d. Lead the suspect in a forward direction to the right, pulling suspect off balance. The left foot steps back while forcing the suspect's hands and barrel of weapon upward and over in an arcing motion (barrel is now pointed in opposite direction).
 - e. Now bend the suspect's right wrist in toward suspect and maintain pressure while forcing the suspect to the ground on the back. Maintain a firm grip with the left hand on the suspect's right hand and barrel of weapon.
 - f. Now take the right hand and grab the stock portion of the weapon.
 - g. Walk around the suspect to the opposite side forcing the suspect to turn onto the stomach into a prone position.
 - h. Remove the rifle or shotgun from the suspect's grip while maintaining control of the suspect with a wrist lock.

E. Front long gun takeaway

Rule: When the weapon is facing the officer, always pivot to the outside of the suspect's lead hand.

1. These techniques will cover all the combinations that are possible. The first set of techniques will be for the suspect in a right-handed stance. The second set of techniques will be for the suspect in a left-handed stance.
2. The first movement will be with the suspect holding the weapon in a right-handed stance.
 - a. Do a shuffle pivot to the right. The officer's right hand comes over the top and grasps suspect's left hand and the barrel. The left hand simultaneously comes underneath the suspect's left hand and the barrel, grasping both.
 - b. The officer is now standing with the right foot just outside suspect's left foot (almost alongside suspect). The left foot is stationary at this point.
 - c. Lead the suspect in a forward direction to the left, pulling suspect off balance. The right foot steps back while forcing the suspect's hands and barrel of weapon upward and over in an arcing motion (barrel is now pointed in opposite direction). Once suspect is forced to the back, control and weapon take away are the same as rear-long gun take away.
 - d. Now bend the suspect's left wrist in toward suspect and maintain pressure while forcing the suspect to the ground onto the back. Maintain the grip with the left hand on the suspect's left hand and the barrel of weapon.
 - e. Take the right hand and grab the stock portion of the weapon.
 - f. Walk around the suspect to the opposite side which will force the suspect to turn onto the stomach into a prone position.
 - g. Now remove the rifle or shotgun from the suspect's grip while maintaining control of the suspect with a wrist lock.
3. The second movement will be with the suspect holding the weapon in a left-handed stance.
 - a. Do a shuffle pivot to the left. The left hand comes over the top and grasps suspect's right hand and barrel. The right hand simultaneously comes underneath the suspect's right hand and barrel, grasping both.
 - b. The officer is standing with the left foot just outside suspect's right foot (almost alongside suspect). The right foot is stationary at this point.
 - c. Lead the suspect in a forward direction to the right, pulling suspect off balance. The left foot steps back while forcing the suspect's

hands and barrel of weapon upward and over in an arcing motion (barrel is now pointed in opposite direction).

- d. Now bend the suspect's right wrist in toward suspect and maintain pressure while forcing the suspect to the ground onto the back. Maintain the grip with the right hand on the suspect's right hand and the barrel of weapon.
- e. Take the left hand and grab the stock portion of the weapon.
- f. Walk around the suspect to the opposite side which will force the suspect to turn onto the stomach into a prone position.
- g. Now remove the rifle or shotgun from the suspect's grip while maintaining control of the suspect with a wrist lock.

F. Hostage officer gun takeaway technique

1. Officer is held hostage by suspect standing to officer's rear. Suspect places left arm around officer's neck, drawing officer's body into the suspect's chest. The suspect with the right hand (holding gun) places the gun up to the officers' right side of head.
2. Disarming procedure:
 - a. Officer places feet shoulder width apart for good balance.
 - b. Officer leans head slightly to the right side until the suspect's gun barrel is located. Officer should attempt to place hands in an up position.
 - c. Officer then reaches up with the right hand, grasping the cylinder area of the suspect's gun. (Over hand grasp)
 - d. Officer then pulls suspect's gun and arm down over (officer's) right shoulder. Turning suspect's wrist outward.
 - e. Officer then reaches over with the left hand grasping the suspects gun barrel and continues to twist suspect's gun and wrist outward (to right).
 - f. Officer then steps to the right, leading with the left foot. Continuing to apply pressure outward on suspect's gun and wrist. (Officer must make sure to never step in front of the gun barrel).
 - g. If technique is applied right, officer will bend the suspect's wrist and gain control of suspect's weapon.

G. The three basic concepts of weaponless defense are: self-control, balance, and awareness.

1. Self-control alone will bring more success in dealing physically with law violators than all the defense and control methods ever taught. If an officer cannot maintain control in a stressful situation, then any skill with techniques will be reduced or neutralized. Self-control is attained through confidence, and confidence is gained through knowledge and training.
 - a. Self-control is enhanced through practice, but practice alone will not suffice. It is important to realize that the basic principles and theories as well as practice must be understood.
 - (1) To have 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 physical control and self-defense training.
 - (2) When an officer applies a technique or control hold on a law violator the body does not do it by itself, the mind and body must operate in unison.
 - b. The acceptance and following of principles as a training aid is important.
 - (1) Principles of self-defense explain "why" things work and why an officer should stand or move a certain way to accomplish a control purpose.
 - (2) It is a well-accepted fact that a student understands better and retains longer the training received when the student can understand not only how, but why.
 - c. Listed below are three principles used in law enforcement as they pertain to self-defense and weaponless control.
 - (1) The police role in physical arrests is essentially defensive.
 - (a) It is important to understand the word defensive. Law enforcement's job is to defend the public and to safely take a violator into custody.
 - (b) It is neither offensive, which means to commit the first act of hostility, nor passive, which means to endure without resistance. The definition of "defend" is to, "repel danger or harm, and to serve to protect."
 - (2) An arrest is an emotional problem as well as a physical one.
 - (a) Both the officer and the suspect undergo emotional stress. Stress because of attitudes and experiences in other arrest situations, and because an officer is never sure of the danger levels of any given situation.

- (b) The suspects because they are about to be arrested and taken into custody.
- (3) The mind and the body are one.
 - (a) This is physiologically true as well as being true in self-defense and weaponless control training.
 - (b) The body sends messages to the brain through the five senses and responses to those stimuli are sent back to the body. In most cases this cycle is a routine, everyday act of the body, but it becomes increasingly more important to understand this process when dealing with stressful situations.
 - (c) Understanding the need to improve this coordination and cooperation is essential to successful training in self-control and weaponless defense.

2. Balance

- a. Balance consists of two different areas - mental balance and physical balance.
 - (1) Mental balance is being prepared through training and practice to first, control one's emotional and physical self, and then being prepared to control the violator and, ultimately, the situation. On every situation an officer should be able to think the problem all the way through to its successful completion. The emotional level of the violator or situation should not be permitted to overcome one's self-control and balance.
 - (2) Physical balance is the position that allows an officer the ability to move while maintaining balance, strength and advantage.
- b. The basic position of balance is the "position of interview."
 - (1) Proper positions
 - (a) Distance - Proper distance gives one time to react.
 - 1) The minimum distance of one step away should be maintained. The suspect should have to take at least one step in the officer's direction to be able to punch or kick the officer.
 - 2) The officer should be able to see suspect from head to foot, and see everything in between.

- 3) From a close but safe distance, an officer can see any hand or shoulder movement, which will generally telegraph any offensive or dangerous movement.

NOTE: If the officer can touch a suspect, the officer is generally too close.

- (b) Gun side away from suspect. Keep weapon as inaccessible to suspect as possible.
- (c) Balanced stance -- right or left handed.
 - 1) Lead foot pointed directly at suspect.
 - 2) Body is "bladed", not turned directly to suspect.
 - 3) Rear foot slightly to rear (shoulder width apart at approximately a 45 degree angle).
 - 4) Do not lock knees; bend them slightly to facilitate any defensive movement.

3. Awareness - Awareness is basically observing the entire situation and being specifically aware of some major hazards to the law enforcement officer when approaching a suspect.

- a. Major concerns when approaching a suspect are:

- (1) Where are the suspect's hands?
- (2) Weapons
 - (a) Visually frisk suspect, especially the waistline area.
 - (b) Anything in the immediate area that could be used as a weapon in its natural state.
- (3) Anyone who may come to the suspect's aid or assistance.
- (4) Escape routes -- Be aware of possible escape routes the suspect may take when confronted. The suspects are likely to be more familiar with an area than the officer, especially in their own home, neighborhood, etc.
 - (a) Doors
 - (b) Dark rooms
 - (c) Dark yards
- (5) Footing - consider terrain conditions:

- (a) Roadway curb
 - (b) Staircase
 - (c) Front porch
 - (d) Obstacles: Furniture, water, shrubs
 - (e) Sloping ground
- (6) Cover and concealment (for officer and/or suspect)

WEAPON RETENTION

Given an exercise, the student will demonstrate weapon retention as instructed.

This demonstration will include

- A. Retention of holstered firearm
- B. Retention of unholstered firearm

The demonstration should incorporate

- A. Balance, awareness and self-control
- B. Maintaining a position of control and "advantage"
- C. Safeguarding officer's weapon

Performance Objective 12.7.7

CURRICULUM

A. Weapon retention

1. Introduction

- a. FBI uniform crime reports regarding officer disarmed by suspect show:
 - (1) Fact: Law enforcement officers carry guns.
 - (2) Fact: Incidents of assault against law enforcement officers have increased tremendously in recent years.
 - (3) Fact: More officers are being killed with their own guns than ever before.
- b. California Peace Officer Killed in Line of Duty Study, 1986, indicates 15% were killed with their own weapons. Additionally, 7% were assaulted with their own weapons.

2. Review local officer involved disarming incident

3. Equipment maintenance and design - holsters

- a. Holsters and straps should withstand stress of someone pulling violently on the gun. Maintain holster in good condition, replace worn straps and snaps.
- b. Thumb break holsters - Officer be aware that a downward grabbing action by suspect's hand from the front could cause the holster to unsnap.

- c. Holster design - Holster should be designed so that the officer can draw the gun quickly and safely, yet remain secure in the holster when unsnapped during vigorous body movement.
 - d. Holster should have reinforced safety construction features.
 - e. No holster should be considered reliable enough to be a sole source of security for the officer's holstered gun.
4. Briefly give an overview of subject area to be covered
- a. Demonstrate techniques to be learned by students.
 - b. Explain the objectives of the course.
 - c. Explain the principles of handgun retention.
 - (1) A release is accomplished by providing more physical stress against an attacker than the suspect can withstand. The primary concern is an immediate release of the suspect's hand(s). All counter-attacks should be directed against the suspect's arm which includes the hand, wrist, forearm, elbow, and shoulder.
5. General principles:
- a. The officer's initial response should be appropriate to the situation and provide the best opportunity to safely secure the weapon and protect self.
 - b. The three principle objectives are:
 - (1) Secure weapon - Secure the weapon in the holster and then prepare to apply the release technique.
 - (2) Gain position - Move in a position that offers the greatest opportunity to exert maximum leverage and physical stress against the attacker and at the same time provide body movement that has the effect of protecting the officer against additional assault as the release is applied.
 - (3) Effect release - The officer applies the release with the appropriate technique. the officer will simply be applying more leverage and physical stress against the attacker than the suspect has the ability to withstand, and release is assured.
6. Techniques
- a. There are a variety of acceptable techniques in the area of weapon retention which are available to an academy through the POST Library. Each academy will determine which techniques are most suitable for local needs.

- (1) Front retention, holstered weapon.
 - (a) Right hand attack
 - (b) Left hand attack
 - (c) Two hand attack
- (2) Rear retention, holstered weapon
 - (a) Right hand attack
 - (b) Left hand attack
 - (c) Two hand attack
- (3) Unholstered weapon retention
 - (a) Right hand attack
 - (b) Left hand attack
 - (c) Two hand attack
- (4) Long gun retention

BATON USE

The student will demonstrate the proper use of the baton as instructed.

The demonstration will include:

- A. Proper Stance
- B. Drawing and holding technique(s)
- C. Striking technique(s)
- D. Blocking technique(s)
- E. Retention technique(s)

The demonstration should incorporate

- A. Balance, awareness and self-control
- B. Maintaining a position of control and "advantage"
- C. Safeguarding officer's weapon

During the simulation the student should also, verbally or in writing, identify the limitations of using the baton. The limitations are:

- A. "Target areas" are generally limited to arms, legs and torso
- B. Strikes to the head, neck, throat, groin, spine and kidneys could potentially cause serious injury.

Performance Objective 12.9.1

CURRICULUM

A. Legal aspects

1. The police baton is a deadly weapon as defined in the Penal Code Section 12020.
2. Any officer who uses the baton against a person beyond reasonable force, can be charged with Penal Code Section 149 or Penal Code Section 245.
3. As a weapon, the baton can either be used defensively or offensively. In law enforcement, however, in order for it to be used in an authorized manner, it must be used defensively, that is, to repel or protect.
4. Use of the police baton is proper in lawful situations requiring a degree of force greater than that readily provided by weaponless control techniques, but less than that provided by resorting to the use of deadly force.
5. How an arrest is made and what restraint allowed (Penal Code Section 835).

Use of the baton is proper in lawful situations requiring a degree of control greater than readily provided by weaponless control techniques, but less than that provided by resorting to deadly force. Such times may include:

- a. Violent resisting suspect, or he is attacking the officer and has either attempted lesser levels of force and was unable to control the suspect, and deadly force was not called for.
 - b. Suspect had a similar type weapon i.e., club or knife.
 - c. He is outnumbered.
 - d. Suspect may be larger and has demonstrated to have superior skill and ability. skill and ability.
 - e. Tactical consideration such as a riot situation.
 - (1) The officer has the burden to justify the use of a baton by the totality of circumstances.
 - (2) Facts tending to justify the baton's use are:
 - (a) The physical stature of the suspect as compared to the officer.
 - (b) The need for immediate control of the suspect or situation due to a tactical consideration;
 - (c) The officer's perception of the suspect's knowledge or apparent knowledge of a martial art form.
 - (d) Assumes an aggressive stance.
 - (e) The suspect's inability to be controlled by lesser means due to the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.
6. Reasonable force to effect arrest, prevent escape and overcome resistance is permissible (Penal Code Section 835a).

Any peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his/her 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/her right to self-defense by the use of reasonable force to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. (Stats. 1957, Chap. 2147).

7. What force may be used (Penal Code Section 843)

When the arrest is being made by an officer under the authority of a warrant, after information of the intention to make the arrest, if the

person to be arrested either flees or forcibly resists, the officer may use all necessary means to effect the arrest. (1872)

B. Rules

1. The baton should normally be positioned between the officer and the suspect.
2. If the baton is held in either the right or the left hand, a good defensive position should be maintained.
3. The baton should not be used to apply a choking technique.
4. Strikes to the head, neck, throat, groin, shin and kidneys should be avoided as they could potentially cause serious injury.

C. Introduction to classroom demonstration

1. The baton is a weapon. It may be authorized as official equipment for use by police personnel.
 - a. As are true of the other weapons available to police, the baton should be used in a defensive manner.
 - b. In the protection of life and property and in the defense of the police officer's person, the baton has its specific place.

NOTE: Instructor will have to modify instruction for best utilization of baton used by student.

2. Baton techniques

- a. They are designed to permit a police officer to achieve physical control over a law violator as quickly, safely and humanely as possible. Although the techniques are relatively simple, they do require the officer to develop good coordination between body and mind.
 - b. This means an officer must practice, not only during the original period of instruction, but on a continuing basis, so that the relaxed coordination necessary for performance of the techniques will be retained.
3. The following material is covered; how to properly grip the baton; how to carry it; how to stand and move while maintaining good balance; plus, details of basic sequence exercise.

D. The straight baton

1. Terminology

- a. Butt end: The handle or grommet end of the baton. (Grommet should be approximately 7" from the butt end of the baton.)
- b. Exercise: The sequence of movements that go to make up a complete baton technique.
- c. Front end: Always refers to the end opposite the grommet end of the baton.

2. Moves.

- a. Shuffle step: Method of moving the feet in direction without lifting them.
- b. Snapping motion: Method of striking a one-hand blow with the baton motion similar to that used with a casting rod.
- c. Thrusting: A one- or two-hand poking motion (as opposed to snapping).
- d. Two-hand grip: Method of holding the baton where one hand grips the baton near its the other near its butt end, one palm up and one palm down.

3. Grips

a. The striking hand grip

- (1) Grip the baton so the palm of your hand rests directly over the rubber grommet. In this position the baton will be well balanced in your hand.
- (2) If the baton is held too close to the butt end, the front end weight will be increased, tending to reduce control.
- (3) Gripping the baton in the proper position allows you to execute the casting-rod snapping motion essential to the STRIKING-HAND EXERCISES.
- (4) Hold the baton with your last three fingers: middle, ring and little fingers. This is where your greatest strength is. Keep your index finger and your thumb relaxed. Do not place your thumb along the baton.

b. Baton-in-ring grip

- (1) This grip is designed to give you an excellent defense advantage during interview.
- (2) Loop your thumb between the baton and your hip. Curl your index finger loosely around the outside of the baton just above the baton ring. (See Illustration #7, Step 1)

c. Grip for thrust from baton ring

- (1) As you thrust the baton butt end first from the baton ring, place your strength in your index finger and thumb. As the thrusting motion is executed, your strength will shift to your middle, ring and little fingers. (See Illustration #7, Step 2)

d. Over-hand grip

- (1) Hold the baton in both hands at about eye level. Grip the front end with your left hand, palm facing toward you.
- (2) Grip the butt end of the baton with your right hand, the palm facing away from you.

4. Techniques

The following procedures are for a right handed person. The opposite hand, leg or foot would be used if a person were left handed.

a. Two-count striking hand

- (1) Grip
- (2) Striking hand grip
- (3) Grommet in palm of hand

b. Position

- (1) Baton in right hand
- (2) Right foot forward
- (3) Baton beside forward leg

c. Count 1

- (1) Step forward with right foot.
- (2) Left hand brought upward, palm open, toward suspect's face for distraction. Cock right arm next to waist while twisting hips.
- (3) As left hand comes back to point near waist, twist hips and thrust baton forward.
- (4) You can make contact with suspect's chest or mid-section.

d. Count 2

- (1) Shift weight back so that rear knee is bent.

- (2) Bringing baton back across body, butt end first with palm of right hand facing up.
 - (3) Turn right hand over behind you.
 - (4) Shift weight forward.
 - (5) Twist hips.
 - (6) Striking lower leg of suspect.
 - (7) For longer reach, spread legs and bend knees - do not bend over to reach. Keep your back straight.
 - (8) Blade edge of hand always leads in direction of motion.
- e. Two-count modified
- (1) Grip and body position are the same as Two-Count Striking Hand Technique.
 - (2) Baton hand is thrown up in front of suspect for distraction, at the same time the lead foot steps forward.
 - (3) Baton hand continues in circular motion and comes back to strike at lower legs of suspect.
 - (4) Blade edge of hand always leads in direction of motion.
- f. Three count from baton ring
- (1) Positions
 - (a) Left foot forward, balanced stance, knees unlocked.
 - (b) Left hand on baton. Let your baton hang naturally in the ring with your thumb and index finger of your left hand around the top of the grommet.
 - (2) Count 1
 - (a) Left foot steps forward
 - (b) Right hand thrust upward, palm open, toward suspect's face for distraction.
 - (c) Left hip twisted back and the baton (in ring) is cocked with butt end toward suspect.
 - (d) As right hand comes back to point near waist, twist hips and thrust baton forward at chest or midsection.

(3) Count 2

- (a) Bring baton down to groin area and take opposite end of baton with an over hand grip. Officer's arms should be fully extended downward.
- (b) Rear leg, with knee slightly bent, brought forward.
- (c) As baton continues back behind officer in a circular motion, front leg steps forward; weight is still on back leg.
- (d) As arms continue in circular motion and prior to striking, start shifting body weight forward.
- (e) Officer should be in "horse" stance (like you are sitting on a horse) just prior to impact.
- (f) Baton's position is approximately eye level of officer. Rear hand does not extend past the officer's face, striking zone is the chest area.

(4) Count 3

- (a) Raise baton and both arms slightly forward and up, extending both arms fully.
- (b) Simultaneously, bring rear foot forward to point alongside front foot.
- (c) Keep knees bent.
- (d) As front foot steps forward, bring the baton and both arms in a circular motion as if throwing a ball underhand.
- (e) Step so that the officers rear hand does not extend past center of his/her body, just below belt buckle.
- (f) Do not reach with baton.
- (g) Baton should strike the suspect in the lower mid-section.

g. Five-count thrust

(1) Position

- (a) Left foot forward, right foot turned at approximately 45-90 degree angle.
- (b) Knees slightly bent.
- (c) Grip butt end of baton with right hand.

- (d) Left hand holds front portion of baton loosely so that baton will slide through fingers (pool cue fashion).
- (e) Baton should line up with forearm of strong hand. Arm and baton should form a straight line.
- (f) Left handed officers would reverse foot and hand position.

(2) Count 1

- (a) Sharp thrust to upper body outward and back (like a piston). Simultaneously, slide your lead foot forward and bring your trailing foot to a well balanced position.

(3) Count 2

- (a) Sharp thrust to midsection - slide baton outward and back (like a piston). Repeat foot position.

(4) Count 3

- (a) Slashing motion to strike hands or arms. The front of the baton comes up over left shoulder. Chop down sharply at your suspect's hands or other appropriate targets.

(5) Count 4

- (a) As baton drops down from slashing motion, rear foot comes forward to meet rear of front foot.
- (b) Front foot goes forward, now you are in a horse stance.
- (c) Baton comes around, approximately at height of officer's eyes.
- (d) Both forearms perpendicular to the ground and the rear hand should not pass officer's face.
- (e) Striking chest area with front end of baton.

(6) Count 5

- (a) Raise baton and both arms slightly forward and up, extending both arms fully.
- (b) Simultaneously bring rear foot forward to point behind front foot.
- (c) As front foot steps forward, bring the baton and both arms in a circular motion as if throwing a ball underhand.

- (d) Stop so that the rear hand does not extend past the center of officer's body, just below belt buckle.
 - (e) Baton will strike the suspect in the lower midsection.
 - h. Two-handed low defense
 - (1) Position
 - (a) Grip baton in two hand grip position, arms fully extended downward.
 - (b) Left foot forward, right foot at a 45-90 degree angle.
 - (2) Count 1
 - (a) Step forward with the lead foot and slightly to the outside of suspect's right side. At the same time, officer should bring arms and baton up in front of him/her in a sweeping motion. Don't attempt to block punch.
 - (b) Pivot on ball of lead foot and bring trailing foot around behind and form a strong stance.
 - (c) Keep facing suspect (Officer is now facing opposite direction of original stance).
 - (d) Drop arms down slightly to officer's rear, right arm fully extended back and downward, left arm across officer's body.
 - (e) Legs should be spread and set.
 - (3) Count 2
 - (a) Quick thrust with both arms driving the baton outward and back. Striking suspect with the end of the baton in the rib area.

E. Side handle baton

1. History

- a. Lon Anderson invented the side handle police baton in 1972, based on the Oriental Martial Arts weapon known as the Tonfa.

2. Nomenclature

- a. Short portion
- b. Long extended portion

c. Yawara handle

d. Trumble stop

e. Carrying ring

3. Techniques

a. Proper grip

(1) The strong or weak hand should grasp the Yawara handle with the thumb and index finger.

(a) With a swivel device, the small and ring finger should grasp the swivel ring.

(2) The thumb and the index finger are the key to a proper grip. The thumb and index finger should always be touching another.

(a) With a swivel device, the small and ring finger should firmly hold onto the swivel.

(3) The baton should be regripped after each technique is executed. This can be done by pressing the portion of the baton near the handle against the body or weak hand.

b. Method of carrying

(1) On the duty belt opposite the firearm.

(2) In the strong hand or weak hand, arms folded across chest, or forearm either hanging or vertical.

c. Stance

(1) The weak side should normally be turned slightly toward the suspect, gun side positioned away.

d. Drawing techniques

(1) Cross draw

(2) Power draw

(3) Rear draw

(4) Weak hand draw

e. Basic carry position

- (1) The long extended portion can be placed between the upper arm and body or tucked under the arm. A two handed hold can be used, with the weak hand grasping the short portion.
- f. Blocking techniques (basic carry position)
 - (1) High
 - (2) Low
 - (3) Weak side
 - (4) Strong side
 - g. Blocking techniques (long extended position)
 - (1) High
 - (2) Low
 - (3) Weak side
 - (4) Strong side
 - h. Jabs (basic carry position)
 - (1) Front jab
 - (2) Rear jab
 - (3) Yawara jab
 - i. Jabs (long extended position)
 - (1) Front jab
 - (2) Rear jab
 - (3) Yawara jab
 - j. Chops
 - (1) Flat chops
 - (2) Power chop
 - k. Spinning techniques
 - (1) Forward
 - (2) Reverse

(3) Power

(4) Inside

I. Retention techniques

(1) Survival movement 360° or 180°

m. Running arm lock

n. Wrist drag

F. Vulnerable areas

There are certain areas and parts of the body that are particularly vulnerable. When the baton is used against certain parts of the human body, it can cause serious injury. It is up to the officer to use caution.

1. Areas which are particularly vulnerable:

- a. Head - face
- b. Neck - larynx and trachea
- c. Throat
- d. Groin
- e. Spine
- f. Kidneys

2. Target areas

- 1. Arms
- 2. Legs
- 3. Torso

SUPPORTING MATERIAL

AND

REFERENCES

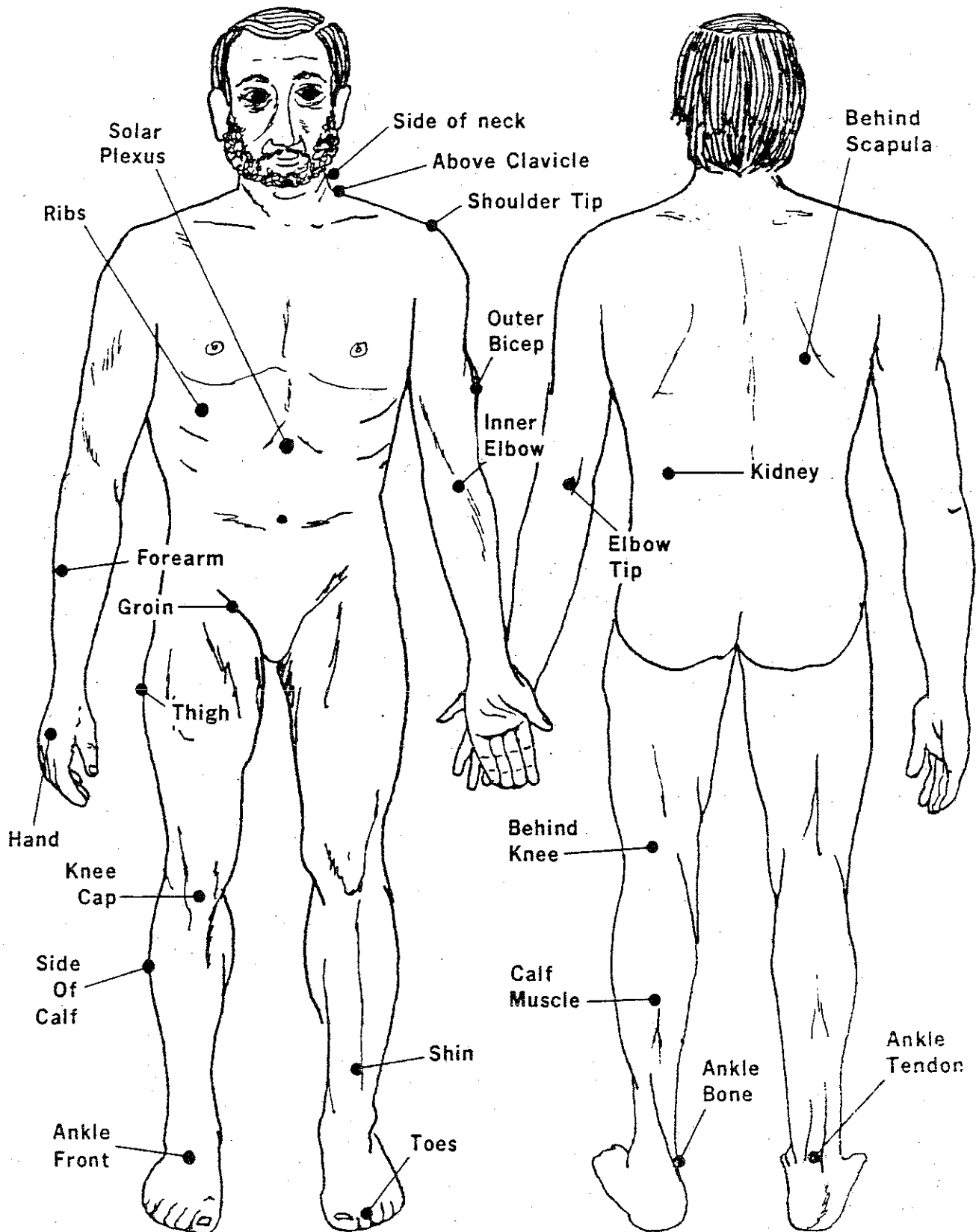
This section is set up as reference information for use by training institutions. These materials can be used for instruction, remediation, additional reading, viewing, or for planning local blocks of instruction. This list is not an endorsement of any author, publisher, producer, or presentation. Each training institution should establish its own list of reference materials.

**TOPICAL LIST OF SUPPORTING MATERIALS AND
REFERENCES INCLUDED IN THIS SECTION**

Impact Points of the Human Body

Carotid Hold Diagrams

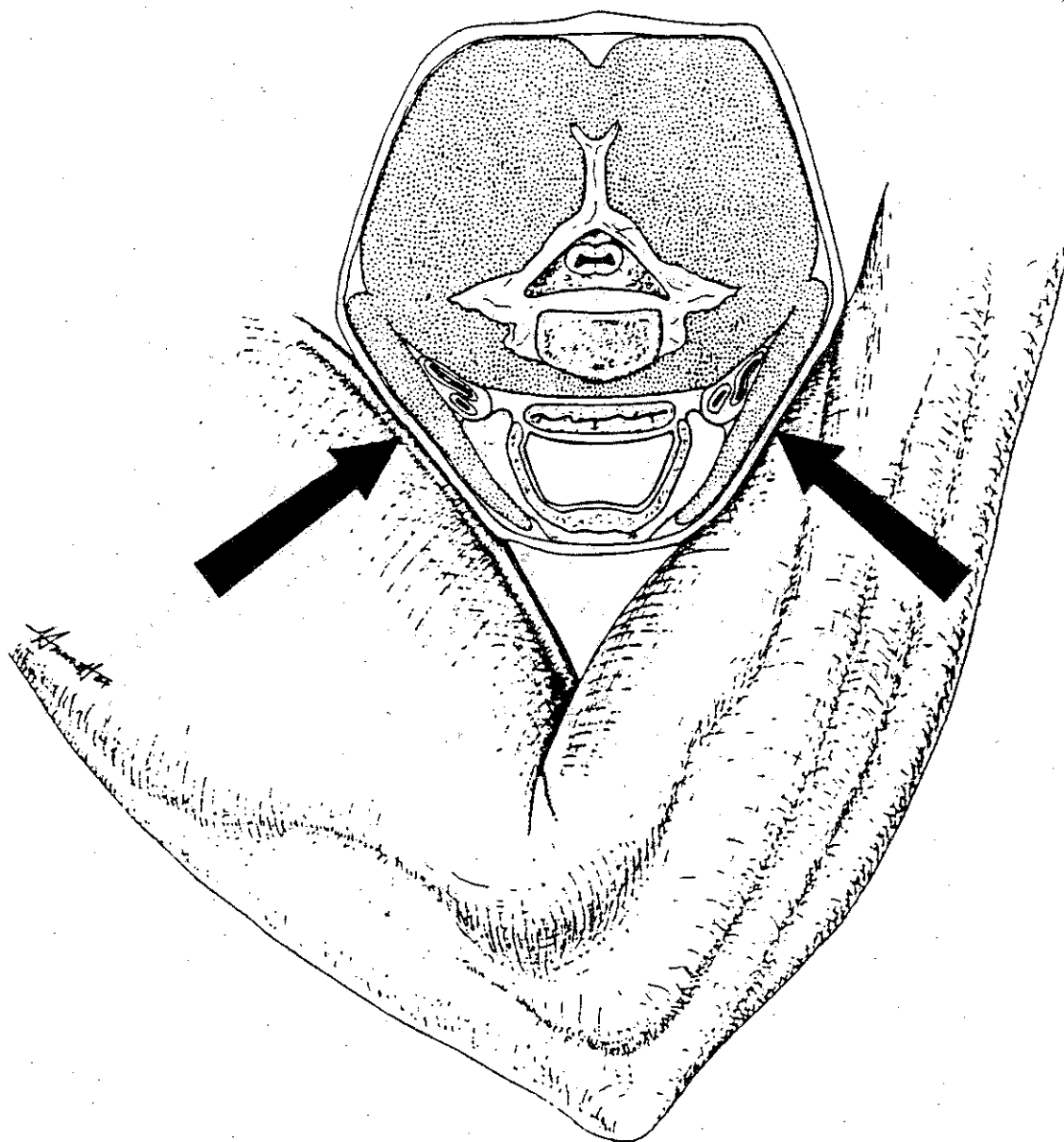
IMPACT POINTS OF THE HUMAN BODY



9

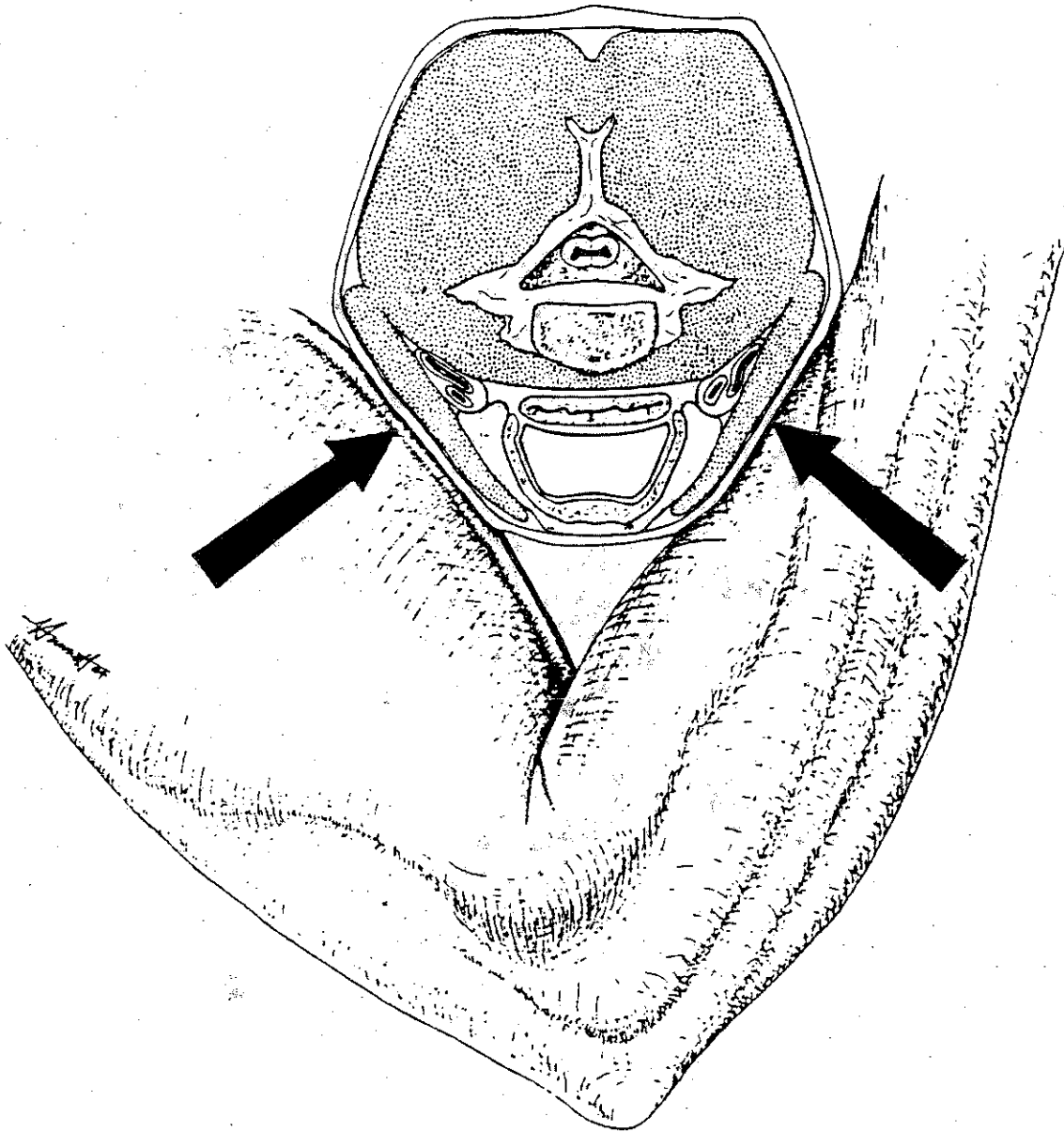
9

9



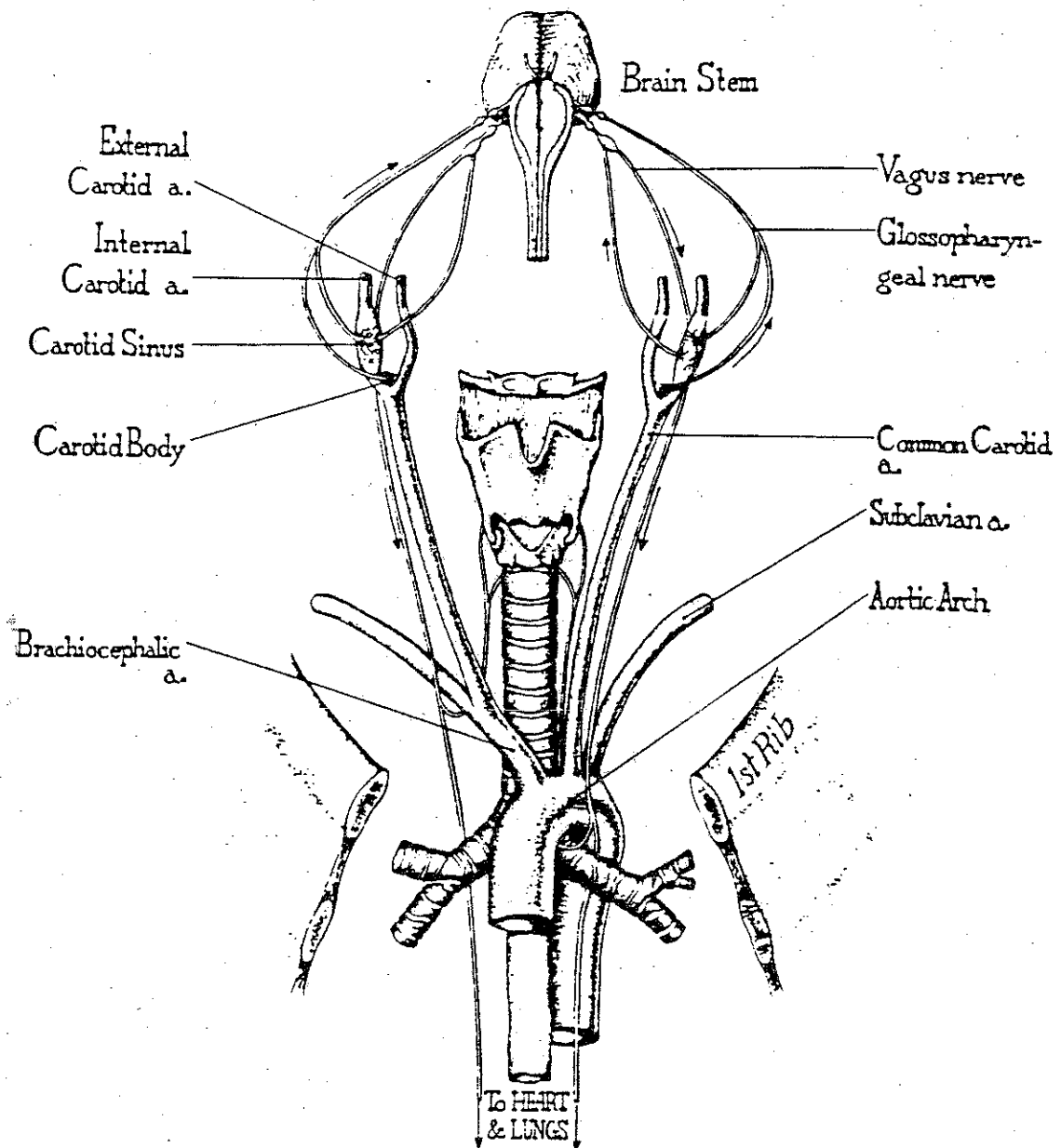
Schematic Representation of Lines of Force During
the Carotid Takedown Hold

The directions are oblique, against the carotid sinus on each side.



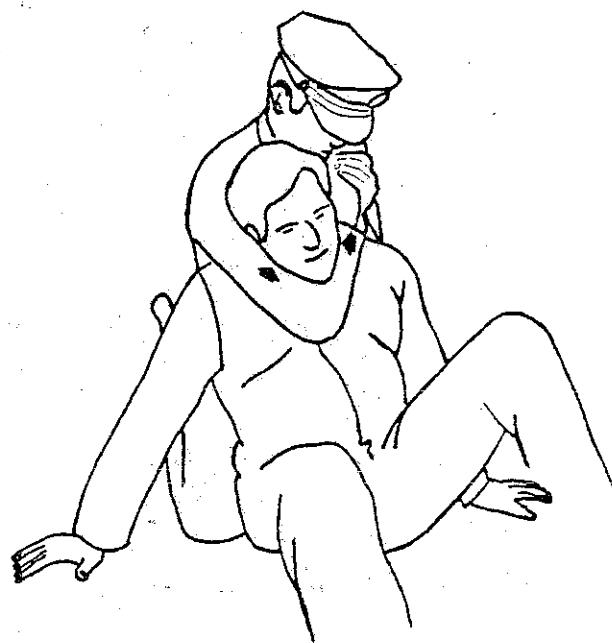
Schematic Representation of Lines of Force During
the Carotid Takedown Hold

The directions are oblique, against the carotid sinus on each side.



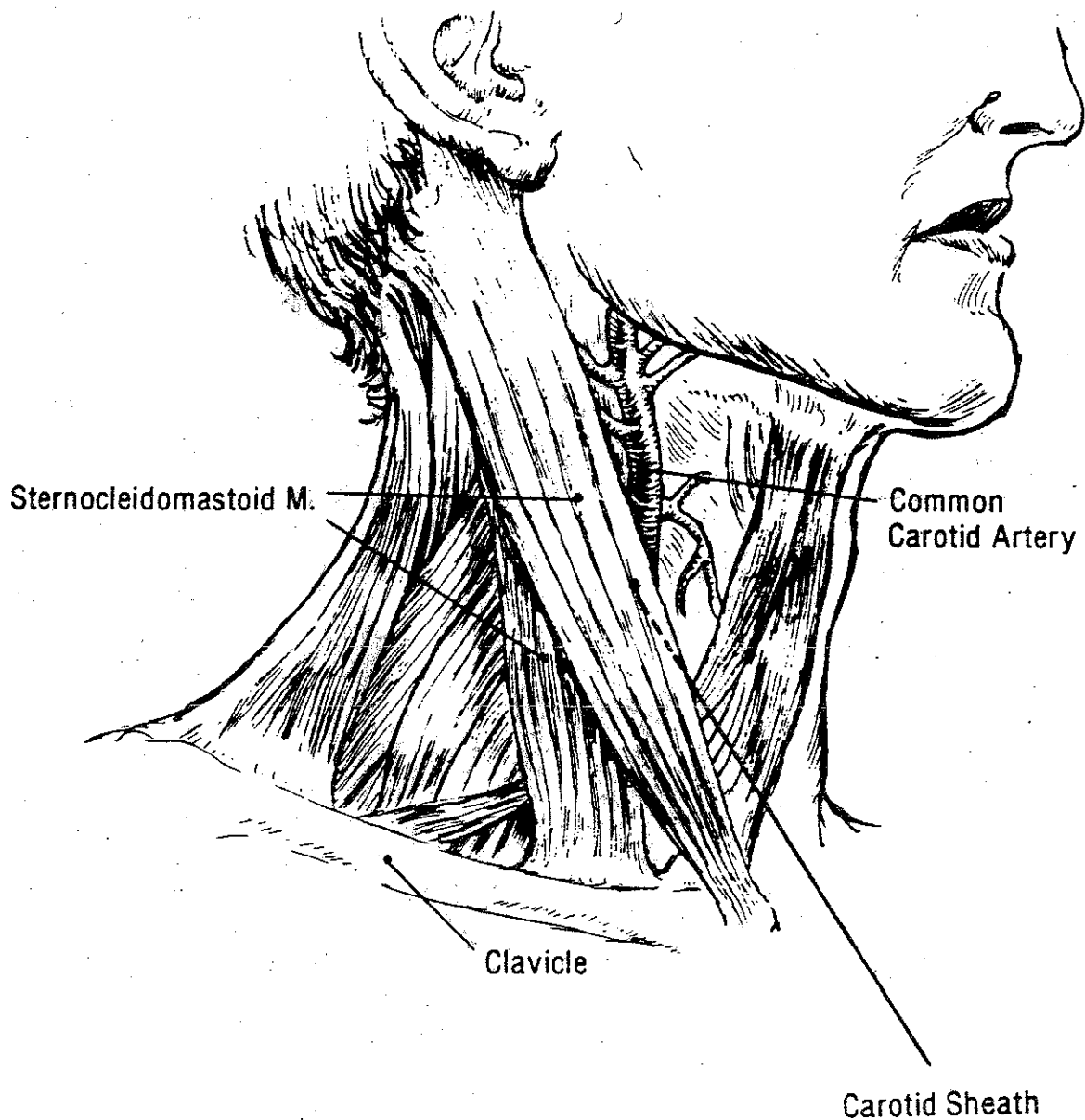
*Schematic Drawing of Carotid Sinus, Carotid Body,
and Other Neck Structures*

The carotid sinus can be stimulated by electrical current, and by mechanical pressure to the outside of the neck. This can set off the reflex arc which leads to a slowing of the heart and a drop in blood pressure.



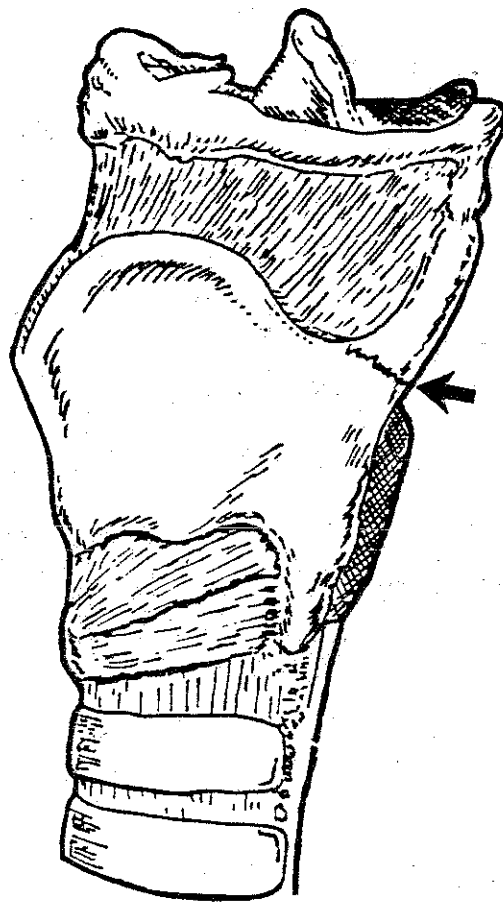
*Schematic Representation of Lines of Force as an Officer
Applies Carotid Takedown Hold*

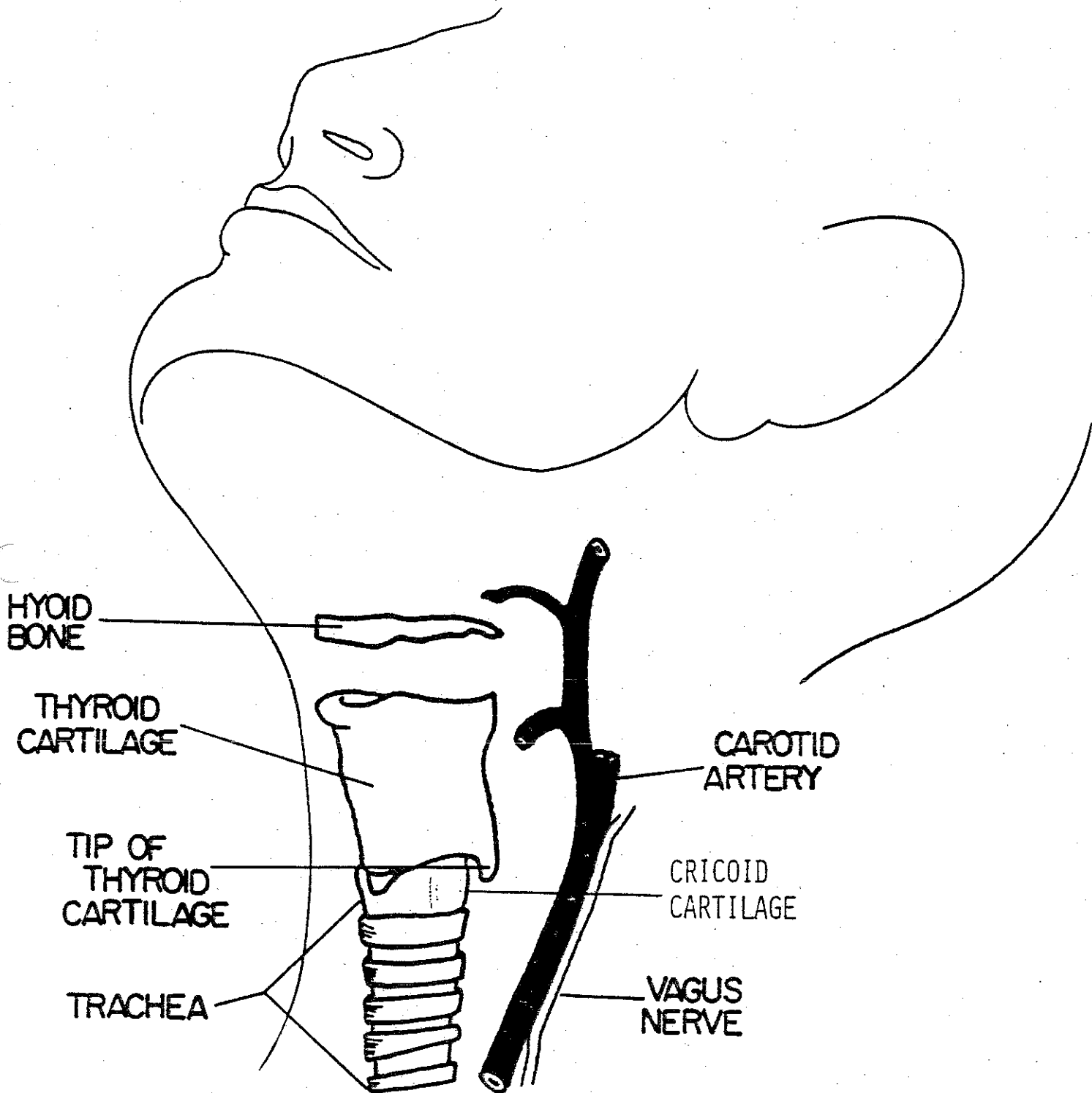
MEDICAL ANALYSIS OF POLICE CHOKE HOLDS



The carotid sheath, which contains the carotid artery, jugular vein and vagus nerve, is one of the most critical structures in the neck. It is well protected by the sternocleidomastoid muscle.

THYROID CARTILAGE





ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

Koga, Robert K, and Nelson, John G., The Koga Method: Police Baton Techniques, California, The Glencoe Press, 1968, 152 pp.

Kubota, Takayuki, Baton Techniques and Training, California, Charles C. Thomas Publisher, 1972, 305 pp.

POST Video Catalog, Information Services (916) 227-4856

LD #33: PERSON SEARCHES/BATON/ETC.

Performance Testing/Field/Homework/Learning Activity PO's

<u>Instructor</u>	<u>PO's</u>	<u>Course Title</u>
R. Tucker, et al	8.18.1 Cover Officer Techniques (Exercise)	Weaponless Defense
R. Tucker, et al	8.18.2 Search and Control Techniques (Exercise)	Weaponless Defense
R. Tucker, et al	8.19.3 Restraint Techniques (Exercise)	Weaponless Defense
R. Tucker, et al	8.20.3 Prisoner Transportation (Exercise)	Weaponless Defense
R. Tucker, et al	12.6.4 Control Hold (Exercise)	Weaponless Defense
R. Tucker, et al	12.6.5 Take-Down Hold (Exercise)	Weaponless Defense
R. Tucker, et al	12.6.6 Carotid Restraint (Exercise)	Weaponless Defense
R. Tucker, et al	12.7.5 Gun Takeaways (Exercise)	Weaponless Defense
R. Tucker, et al	12.7.7 Weapon's Retention (Exercise)	Weaponless Defense
R. Tucker, et al	12.9.1 Baton Use (Exercise)	Weaponless Defense

REGULAR BASIC COURSE

SPECIFICATIONS FOR LEARNING DOMAIN #33 PERSON SEARCHES/BATON

July 1, 1996

I. INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS

The goals of instruction on **Person Searches/Baton** are to provide students with:

- A. the knowledge, skill and ability needed to conduct a person search including a search of a member of the opposite-sex;
- B. the knowledge, skill and ability needed to effectively use restraint devices;
- C. the knowledge, skill and ability needed to effectively position and transport prisoners;
- D. the ability to use weaponless defense techniques to control a resisting prisoner or suspect;
- E. the knowledge, skill and ability to use the baton to control a resisting prisoner or suspect(s); and
- F. the knowledge, skill and ability needed to act as a cover officer while another officer searches a suspect.

II. REQUIRED TOPICS

The following topics shall be covered:

- A. Techniques and methodologies for conducting a person search
- B. Searching a person of the opposite sex
- C. Providing cover for the officer doing the search
- D. Use of restraint devices
- E. Transporting prisoners

- F. Weaponless defense techniques to include:
 - 1. Control hold(s)
 - 2. Takedown techniques(s)
 - 3. Carotid restraint techniques including first aid
- G. Use of the baton
- H. Weapon retention
- I. Gun takeaway

III. REQUIRED TESTS

The following tests shall be administered:

- A. An exercise test that requires the student to act as cover officer for another officer searching a suspect
- B. An exercise test that requires the student to search a suspect
- C. An exercise test that requires the student to handcuff single and multiple suspects
- D. An exercise test that requires the student to position prisoners in a vehicle for transportation to another location
- E. An exercise test that requires the student to demonstrate a control hold
- F. An exercise test that requires the student to demonstrate a takedown
- G. An exercise test that requires the student to demonstrate the carotid restraint
- H. An exercise test that requires the student to demonstrate a front and rear gun takeaway from a suspect armed with a handgun
- I. An exercise test that requires the student to demonstrate a gun retention technique with the officer's handgun in hand and in the holster
- J. An exercise test that requires the student to demonstrate the use of the baton

IV. REQUIRED LEARNING ACTIVITIES

None

V. HOURLY REQUIREMENTS

Students shall be provided with a minimum of **60 hours** of instruction on person searches and use of the baton.

VI. ORIGINATION DATE

July 1, 1993

VII. REVISION DATES

July 15, 1995

July 1, 1996

