

**Shasta County Marshal's Office
Perishable Skills**

#101
In approved
8/22/13

Expanded Course Outline: Arrest/Control (8-2013)

2-Hour Course: This is a 2-hour perishable skills course that is departmentally approved by the Shasta County Marshal's Office.

I Registration and Orientation

II Safety Orientation and Warm-up

- A) Instructor will give an overview of the course to students including safety/injury precautions.
- B) Students will participate in minimum warm up/stretching exercises.

III Class Exercises/Evaluation/Testing:

- A) Each student will demonstrate a minimum standard of performance with every technique taught.
 - 1. An instructor observing the student perform the technique will evaluate minimum standards of performance to include all learned techniques.
 - 2. If the student does not meet minimum standards, individual remediation on the technique will occur until the standard is met.
 - 3. Carotid restraint testing and practice will not include any pressure to the student's carotid arteries.

IV Use of Force, Department Policy and Legal Issues:

- A) Case law update, report documentation and policy:

V Body Physics and Dynamics:

- A) Locking resistance
- B) Going Limp (not "passive resistance")
- C) Use of pain compliance/pressure techniques
- D) Use of distraction techniques

VI

Body Balance/Stance/Movement:

- A) Review of footwork, includes:
 1. Fall safely

VII

Control Holds/Takedowns/Searches/Handcuffing

- A) Overview of restraint devices and the need to double lock and check for tightness.
 1. Failing to double lock cuffs can result in injury to suspect and agency liability.
 2. Complaint of pain should be documented
 3. Special circumstance (handcuffed to front, pregnant females, etc.)
- B) Unknown risk handcuffing techniques
 1. Reverse wrist takedown from standing modified, disengaging, escalating, de-escalating, and movement to appropriate weapon (impact, chemical, etc.), including prone control.
 2. Reverse wrist takedown from punch/push position, disengaging, escalating, de-escalating, and movement to appropriate weapon (impact, chemical, etc.), including prone control.
 3. Twist lock takedown to the front with prone control.

VIII

Testing/Remediation

- A) All students will be evaluated on techniques
- B) Remediation of all students who fall below standard.

Defensive Tactics Arrest and Control Training Outline
F.I.S.T. Suit Scenario Based Exercise

Overview:

This scenario based training exercise will be instructed/evaluated by POST certified defensive tactics instructors Eric Haynes and Jared Backovich. Deputies Haynes and Backovich will be completely disarmed of any weapon during the scenario based training. Additionally, the scenario training area will be cleared of any equipment that could be broken or any items, such as chairs, that can be unnecessary hazards during the scenario.

Prior to entering the scenario training area, participants will completely disarm themselves of any weapon and the instructor will confirm there are no unauthorized weapons entering the training area.

- Remove sidearm
- Remove back up firearm if applicable
- Remove all ammo/magazines
- Remove chemical agents (OC)
- Remove impact weapon
- Remove Taser
- Remove any knives, or other items which can be considered a weapon

Participants will be given the following items:

- Red gun
- Foam training baton
- Inert chemical spray
- If Deputies regularly carry a taser, they will be provided one that has no taser cartridge and the battery of the taser has been removed.

Training Scenario:

- You are a solo Deputy dispatched and responding to department 12 regarding an upset subject addressing the Judge and refusing orders from the service officer who is currently assigned to department 12. No further information is provided.

As the responding Deputy, you determine the appropriate method of dealing with this subject. Working in your official capacity as a Deputy Marshal (Per 830.1 PC) you can use whatever force is reasonable and within Department Policy to gain control of the uncooperative subject. You will simulate all radio traffic through the scenario instructor who will be acting as your dispatcher for this training.

You should consider what actions would be appropriate when dealing with this uncooperative subject. Your ability to effectively communicate with the subject will illicit various responses/actions throughout the scenario. You are the primary Deputy and will need to determine if the subject is going to be arrested and if the use of force is needed to gain control.

A defensive tactics instructor will be acting as the uncooperative subject and will be dressed in the F.I.S.T. suit.

If you decide to make an arrest, an instructor, other than the instructor in the fist suit, will assume the role of the male subject for the handcuffing portion of this training scenario.

THIS IS A NON-DEADLY FORCE SCENARIO

Defensive Tactics Arrest and Control
F.I.S.T. Suit Scenario Based Exercise.

Operational outline:

- Exercise will be located in Department 12.
- Exercise will be designed and put on by a POST certified defensive tactics instructor.
- Padded squares will be set up and in position prior to any Deputies arrival to the exercise.
- Padded area will be cleared of any hazards (i.e. chairs, tables, debris, etc.) prior to any Deputies arrival to the exercise.
- Upon arrival, an instructor will collect the Deputies duty handgun, chemical agent (OC), baton, taser, knife, back up weapon, and live ammunition. No weapons of any kind are allowed in the training area. An instructor will store all weapons in a secured locked box. No role players will have any weapons on their person. An instructor will provide Deputies a red gun, foam training baton, and inert spray. Deputy's radios will be turned to the off position through the duration of the training.
- An instructor will give the following scenario to the Deputies:

“A service officer is currently assigned to department 12. You are a solo Deputy responding to department 12 for a report of an uncooperative subject refusing orders from the service officer and causing a disturbance.”

“Simulate your radio traffic and I will be acting as your dispatcher. “

- Deputies should utilize their radio traffic appropriately during the course of this scenario.
- A defensive tactics instructor will be playing the role of the uncooperative subject while wearing the F.I.S.T. suit.
- A defensive tactics instructor will be positioned standing in the area behind the council table. A defensive tactics instructor will move in the courtroom as necessary to complete the scenario. A Service Officer will be positioned near the bailiff desk in department 12. A role player will be positioned at the Judges bench.
- Upon entering, the uncooperative subject (defensive tactics instructor in a red mad suit) will be engaged in an unlawful argument the Judge (role player). A Service Officer will advise the responding Deputy, in general terms, the uncooperative person will not stop arguing and needs to leave. The defensive tactics instructor in the red man suit will acknowledge the responding Deputy; however provide them with a resistance to leave the area and accompanying verbal feedback.

- Deputies should react to the situation appropriately, and use whatever reasonable force they deem applicable to the situation.
- If Deputies choose not to engage, the uncooperative subject will walk towards them in a threatening manner while using accompanying language. The defensive tactics instructor may make a lower level of contact with the Deputy if they fail to engage, such as pushing the Deputy in the upper torso area. The defensive tactics instructor will not strike a Deputy in the areas consisting of; the head, neck, face, groin, or knees, and will not kick or take the Deputy to the ground.
- If the Deputies choose to utilize the inert spray, the defensive tactics instructor will show a reaction to the spray, but continue to resist and remain uncooperative.
- If the Deputies choose to utilize the training baton, the defensive tactics instructor will react to the baton strikes. The defensive tactics instructor will decide when to succumb to the Deputy's commands after taking into account items such as but not limited to; the number of baton strikes, placement of the strikes, and strength of the strikes. When the defensive tactics instructor makes this determination, he will drop to one knee signifying to the other instructor to stop the scenario. The non red man suit instructor will then substitute in for the red man suit instructor as the uncooperative subject in order for the Deputy to demonstrate the technique of prone handcuffing.
- If Deputies choose to utilize the taser, the defensive tactics instructor may react until the appropriate time elapses that a taser would normally discharge for (5 seconds). When the taser time elapses, an instructor other than the red man will substitute in for the instructor in the red man suit in order for the Deputy to demonstrate the technique of prone handcuffing.
- After a taser discharge, the defensive tactics instructor will have the option to advise the responding Deputy that a taser probe had missed the uncooperative subject. If this occurs, the Deputy will be expected to utilize problem solving techniques in a timely manner and utilize a different method of taking the subject safely into custody. The purpose of this situation is to teach Deputies to not solely count on the taser to work.
- Deputies using force should utilize the radio and request the appropriate assistance to respond, such as medical and a supervisor.
- Once the uncooperative subject has been detained the scenario will be stopped.
- The defensive tactics instructor will ensure there are no injuries to any personnel prior to each Deputy leaving the exercise.
- The instructor(s) will provide the Deputy several minutes de-briefing of the scenario and the Deputy's actions including positive actions and/or actions in which they can improve. Deputies will be expected to explain at minimum, what crimes occurred, justification for the use of force, and applicable policies regarding use of force and taser discharges (if used).

The objective to using force on a violator is to gain control.
This also includes overcoming resistance.

Approved by:

Marshal: *Del Wally* #101 5/20/14

Supervisor: *J. Al* #104 5/20/14

Shasta County Marshal's Office

Carotid Restraint Outline

08-21-2018

OK JM #101
8/25/18

Safety orientation and warm up

1. Instructors will give overview of the course to students including safety/injury precautions.
2. Students will participate in minimum warm-up and stretching exercises.
3. Students shall advise instructors of any pre-existing injuries.

Class exercise / evaluation / testing

1. Each student will demonstrate a minimum understanding of the carotid restraint and its applications.
2. If a student does not demonstrate a minimum understanding, individual remediation will take place until the student demonstrates understanding.
3. Carotid restraint practice and testing will not include any pressure to the student's carotid arteries.

Policy / Case Law Review

1. Use of Force policy
2. Carotid Policy – 300.3.4
3. Graham V Connor – (Objective reasonableness standard)

Carotid Physiology

1. If applied properly, carotid restraint works by pressure being applied to the suspect's carotid artery, cutting off the flow of oxygenated blood to the brain.
2. Stimulates the vagus nerve, effecting the heart rate.
3. Cutting off flow of oxygenated blood to the brain along with stimulating the vagus nerve will cause suspect to lose consciousness.

Carotid Restraint – For SCMO, carotid is an INTERMEDIATE force option.

1. Hazards:
 - a. Frontal Pressure – Applying pressure to the front of the throat can damage the larynx or other throat structures, causing serious injury or death.
 - b. Number of applications – Should not be applied more than once in a 24 hour period, unless there are exigent circumstances.

- c. Age – Should not be applied to females who are known to be pregnant, elderly individuals, or obvious juveniles.

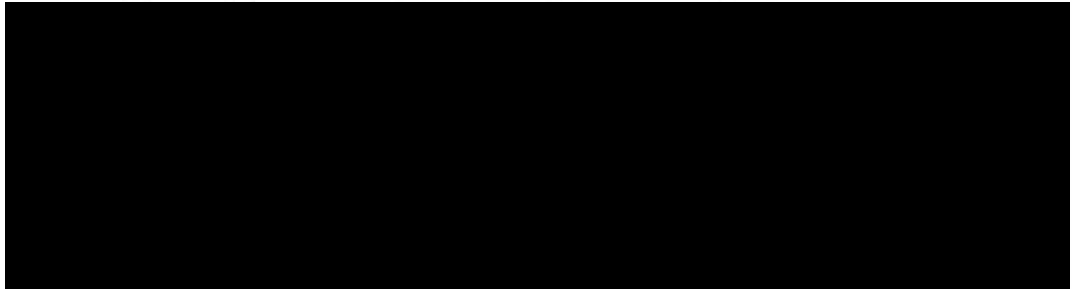
2. Side Effects

- a. Loss of consciousness
- b. Loss of bladder control
 - i. Urination
 - ii. Defecation
 - iii. Vomiting
 - 1. Airway obstruction
 - iv. Be aware of cross contamination

3. ABC's

- a. Airway
 - i. Obstructions
- b. Breathing
 - i. Chest rise/fall
- c. Circulation
 - i. Pulse
 - 1. Use radial artery to check pulse

4. Application



5. Unconscious Suspect

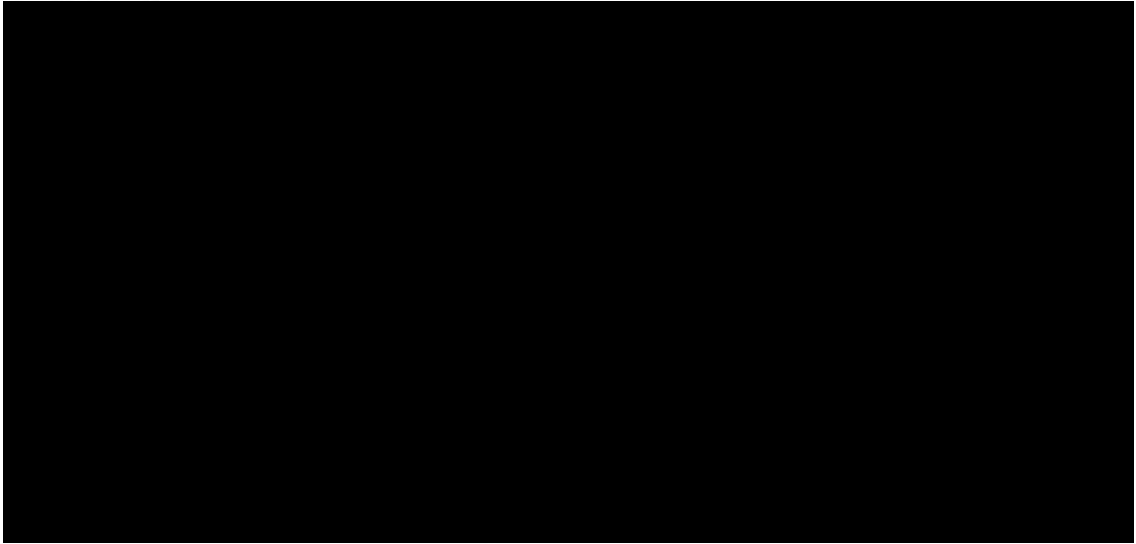
- a. Maintain control, roll suspect into prone position and handcuff.
- b. Suspect can regain consciousness in as little as 10 seconds. **It is critical to get suspect into handcuffs immediately. Suspects will often regain consciousness and become immediately violent.**
- c. Place suspect in recovery position. Roll subject onto right side.
- d. Check vitals (Pulse, breath). Since carotid artery was compressed, use other artery to check pulse.
- e. Conduct search.
- f. Suspect should regain consciousness within 30 seconds. If suspect is not coherent within 30 seconds, call for medical immediately.
- g. Place suspect in seated position.

6. Reporting

- a. Notifications – Notify of use of carotid
 - i. Attending medical staff

- ii. Supervisor
 - iii. Jail staff
 - iv. Any other person receiving custody of suspect
- b. Documentation
 - i. Document all medical treatment suspect receives

Optional – Carotid defense / Counter / Escape



Shasta County Marshal's Office

Gun Retention Class

Expanded Course Outline: Arrest/Control (8-2013)

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I Registration and Orientation

II Safety Orientation and Warm-up

- A) Instructor will give an overview of the course to students including safety/injury precautions.
- B) Students will participate in minimum warm up/stretching exercises.

III Class Exercises/Evaluation/Testing:

- A) Each student will demonstrate a minimum standard of performance with every technique taught.
 - 1. An instructor observing the student perform the technique will evaluate minimum standards of performance to include all learned techniques.
 - 2. If the student does not meet minimum standards, individual remediation on the technique will occur until the standard is met.
 - 3. Carotid restraint testing and practice will not include any pressure to the student's carotid arteries.

IV Use of Force, Department Policy and Legal Issues:

- A) Case law update, report documentation and policy:

V Body Physics and Dynamics:

- A) Locking resistance
- B) Going Limp (not "passive resistance")
- C) Use of pain compliance/pressure techniques
- D) Use of distraction techniques

VI

Body Balance/Stance/Movement:

- A) Review of footwork, includes:
 - 1. Fall safely

VII

Control Holds/Takedowns/Searches/Handcuffing

- A) Overview of restraint devices and the need to double lock and check for tightness.
 - 1. Failing to double lock cuffs can result in injury to suspect and agency liability.
 - 2. Complaint of pain should be documented
 - 3. Special circumstance (handcuffed to front, pregnant females, etc.)
- B) Unknown risk handcuffing techniques

- 1. Gun retention- suspect grabs Deputy's holstered firearm with right hand from front, arm bar takedown with prone control. (show option for reverse wrist takedown)
- 2. Gun retention- suspect grabs Deputy's holstered firearm with left hand from front, twist lock, twist lock takedown to the front with prone control.
- 3. Gun retention- suspect grabs Deputy's holstered firearm with both hands from the front, takedown with prone control.
- 4. Gun retention- suspect grabs Deputy's holstered firearm with right hand from rear, outside inward wrist twist, takedown to prone control.

OK
gm #101
9/12/13

VIII

Testing/Remediation

- A) All students will be evaluated on techniques
- B) Remediation of all students who fall below standard.

Shasta County Marshal's Office
Defensive Tactics Curriculum Outline

Perishable Skills

Expanded Course Outline: Arrest/Control
Category III

4+ Hour Course: This Defensive Tactics perishable skills course meets and exceeds the minimum 4-hour requirement for the mandated PSOT training.

Registration and Orientation

Safety Orientation and warm up, check for pre-existing injuries:

1. Instructor will give overview of the course to students including safety/injury precautions
2. Students will participate in minimum warm-up and stretching exercises
3. Students shall advise instructors of any pre-existing injury.

Class exercise/evaluation/testing

1. Each student will demonstrate a minimum standard of performance with every technique taught:
 - a. An instructor observing the student perform the technique will evaluate minimum standards of performance to include all learned techniques.
 - b. If the student does not meet minimum standards, individual remediation on the technique will occur until the standard is met.
 - c. Carotid restraint testing and practice will not include any pressure to the student's carotid arteries.

Penal code sections/Authority:

1. PC 834a – Resistance to Arrest
 - a. If a person has knowledge, or by the exercise of reasonable care, should have knowledge, that he is being arrested by a peace officer, it is the duty of such person to refrain from using force or any weapon to resist such arrest.
2. PC 835 – Method of Making an Arrest
 - a. An arrest is made by actual restraint of a person, or by submission to the custody of an officer. The person arrested may be subjected to such restraint as is reasonable for his arrest and detention.
3. PC 835a – Use of Force to Effect Arrest

- a. 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, prevent escape, or to overcome resistance.
4. PC 835a – Use of Force to Effect Arrest (Cont'd)
 - a. A peace officer who makes 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 the aggressor or lose his right to self-defense by the use of reasonable force to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

Use of force, Department Policy and legal issues/update:

1. Case law update, report documentation and policy
 - a. Tennessee V. Garner (Fleeing felon rule)
 - i. On October 3, 1974, officers Hymon and Wright of the Memphis Police Department responded to a call about a burglary in progress. When they arrived at the address, a woman standing in the door told the officers that she had heard glass breaking and that someone was breaking into the house next door. Officer Hymon went around the near side of the house. When he reached the backyard, he saw someone run from the back of the house. With his flashlight, he found a person crouched next to a fence at the back of the yard, some thirty to forty feet away. Hymon identified himself as a police officer and ordered the person to halt. The young man ignored the command and attempted to jump the fence. Hymon fired, striking him in the head; the young man fell, draped over the fence. The unarmed suspect, fifteen-year-old Edward Eugene Garner, died shortly thereafter on the operating table. *Tennessee v. Garner*, 471 U.S. 1 (1985)^[2], is a civil case in which the Supreme Court of the United States held that, under the Fourth Amendment, when a law enforcement officer is pursuing a fleeing suspect, the officer may not use deadly force to prevent escape unless "the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect poses a significant threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or others." It was found that use of deadly force to prevent escape is an unreasonable seizure under the Fourth Amendment, in the absence of probable cause that the fleeing suspect posed a physical danger. **Give warning where feasible.**
 - b. Graham V. Connor(Objective reasonableness standard)
 - i. Petitioner Graham, a diabetic, asked his friend, Berry, to drive him to a convenience store to purchase orange juice to counteract the onset of an insulin reaction. Upon entering the store and seeing the number of people ahead of him, Graham hurried out and asked Berry to drive him to a friend's house instead. Respondent Connor, a city police officer, became suspicious after seeing Graham hastily enter and leave the store, followed Berry's car, and made an investigative stop, ordering the pair to wait while he found out what had happened in the

store. Respondent backup police officers arrived on the scene, handcuffed Graham, and ignored or rebuffed attempts to explain and treat Graham's condition. During the encounter, Graham sustained multiple injuries. He was released when Conner learned that nothing had happened in the store. The courts held that all claims that law enforcement officials have used excessive force -- deadly or not -- in the course of an arrest, investigatory stop, or other "seizure" of a free citizen are properly analyzed under the Fourth Amendment's "objective reasonableness" standard, rather than under a substantive due process standard.

- ii. The Fourth Amendment "reasonableness" inquiry is whether the officers' actions are "objectively reasonable" in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them, without regard to their underlying intent or motivation. The "reasonableness" of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, and its calculus must embody an allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force necessary in a particular situation.

c. Forrester V. San Diego

- i. In March 1989, San Diego police became aware that Operation Rescue planned to stage several anti-abortion demonstrations in the city.[1] Cognizant of the protest tactics used by Operation Rescue members in other demonstrations, San Diego Police Chief Burgreen met with his staff to formulate a plan of action. After considering several options, Burgreen adopted a policy for dispersing and arresting demonstrators who trespassed on and blocked entrances to private medical clinics.

The policy provided for the police first to give the protesters an opportunity to avoid arrest by leaving the premises after a verbal warning. The police were then to arrest those who refused to leave and give them another opportunity to move voluntarily. Finally, the police were to remove the remaining demonstrators with "pain compliance techniques" involving the application of pain as necessary to coerce movement. The "pain compliance" policy provided for the police to use either "Orcutt Police Nonchakus" (OPNs) (two sticks of wood connected at one end by a cord, used to grip a demonstrator's wrist) or direct physical contact (firm grip, wrist-and arm-twisting, and pressure point holds).

Although San Diego police officers generally have discretion either to use pain compliance or to drag and carry arrestees, Burgreen's policy absolutely prohibited officers from using the drag and carry method. Burgreen changed the existing rule in anticipation of the Operation Rescue protests for two reasons. First, he wanted to prevent the back injuries that multiple dragging and carrying causes to police and arrestees. And, second, he wanted to maximize police control over the large crowds he anticipated.

Report Writing:

1. If it is not in the original report, it did not happen. (In the eyes of the jury)
 - a. Make sure the original report contains all needed information
2. All of our actions are a reaction to the suspects actions
 - a. Write report as incident happened
 - b. If the suspect made an action that caused you to react, write it the way it happened
 - c. Be extremely detailed in everything
 - i. Write it like a movie script so the jury can see all of what happened
 - ii. Assume everyone reading it needs you to paint a picture for them
3. Consider including language in your report describing how the handcuffs (if applied) were checked for proper fit and double locked).

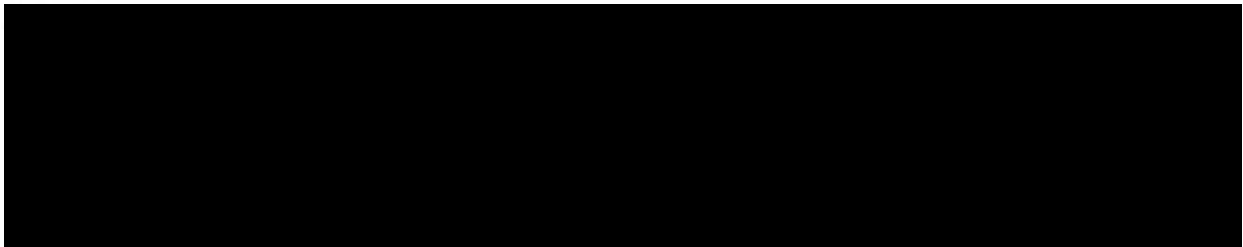
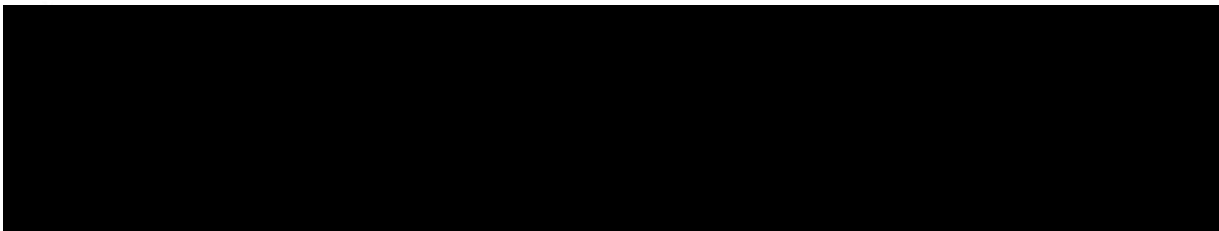
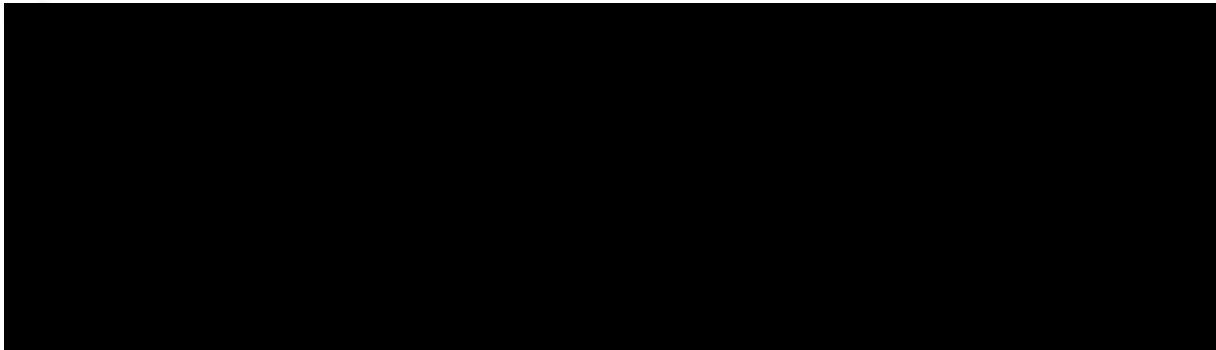
Body physics and dynamics; suspect reaction to Force:

1. Varying degrees of resistance:
 - a. Suspect attacks officer
 - b. Locking resistance
 - c. Going limp (not "passive resistance")
 - d. Use of pain compliance, pressure points, distraction strikes (Forrester V. San Diego)
2. Mental conditioning/color coding:
 - a. White: relaxed state of mind
 - b. Yellow: Relaxed awareness; minimum level of awareness in uniform
 - c. Specific awareness/planning phase: 75% / 25% theory (75% attention on suspect or situation, 25% on general surroundings)
 - d. Red: Fight or flight/Action phase
 - e. Black: Panic, surprise, overreaction/under reaction, freezing
3. Six considerations during a contact:
 - a. Hands – hand kill
 - b. Cover/concealment – cover VS concealment
 - c. Weapons/bulges
 - d. Associates, number of subjects VS officers
 - e. Escape routes – for officer and suspect
 - f. Footing/balance – Surrounding terrain

Physical conditioning:

1. Review physical conditioning benefits
 - a. 3 biggest disablers
 - i. Heart attack
 - ii. Lower back and knee injuries
 - iii. Alcohol
 - b. Minimize risk
 - i. Diet/exercise
 - c. Life threatening altercations
 - i. 90 seconds of explosive endurance. Approximately same for all officers no matter physical conditioning

Universal Rules and Principles of Defensive Tactics



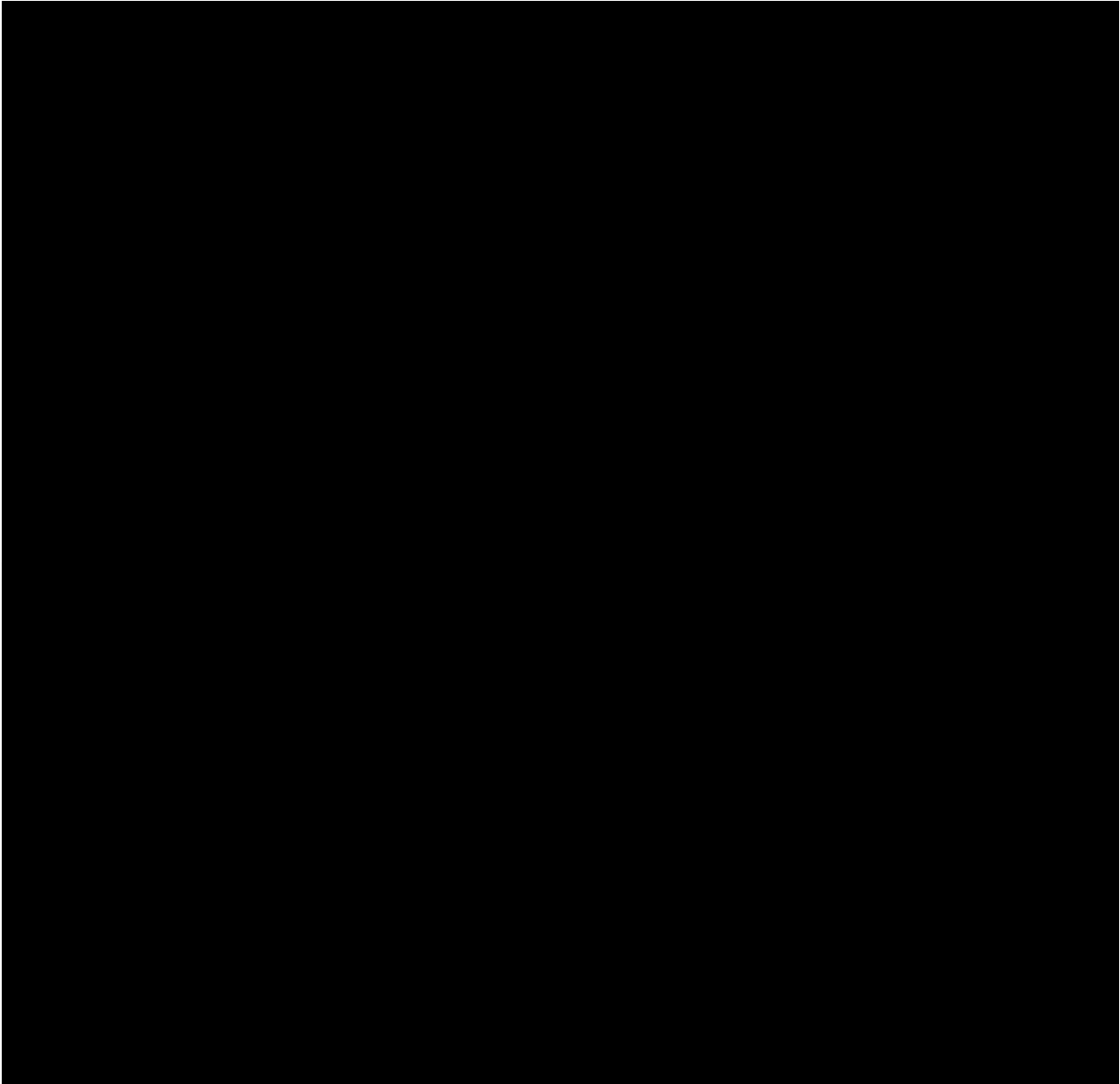
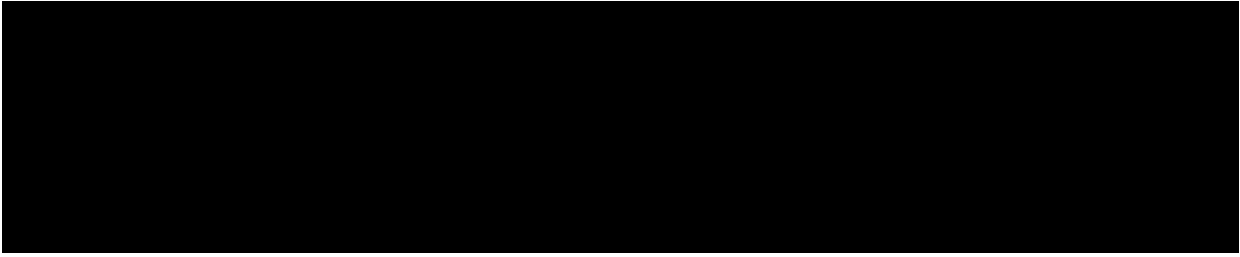
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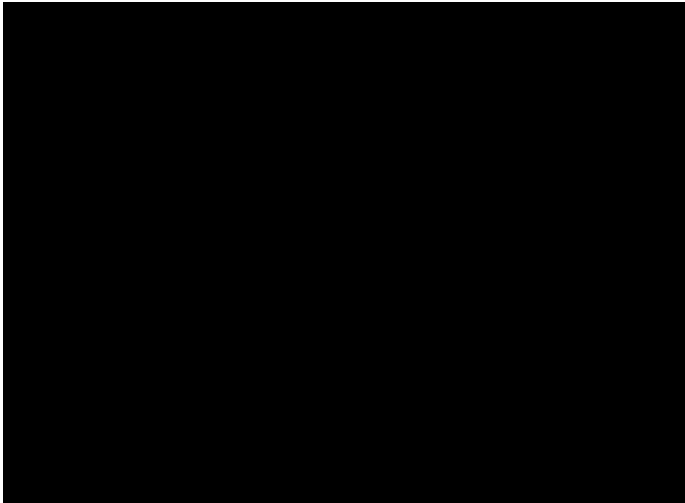
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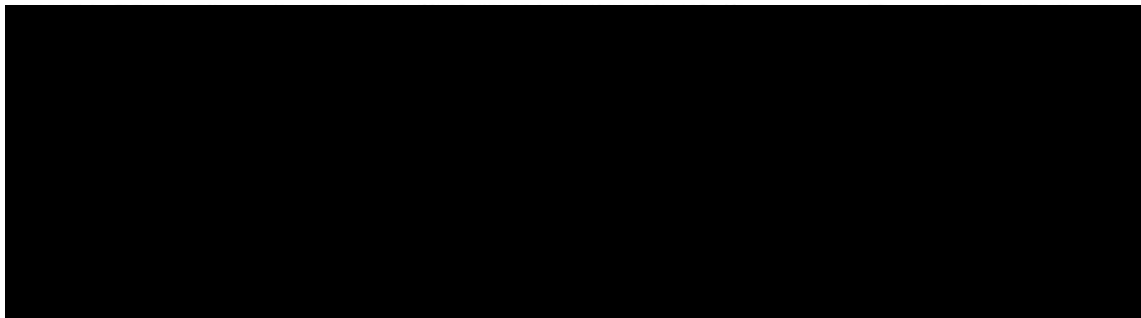
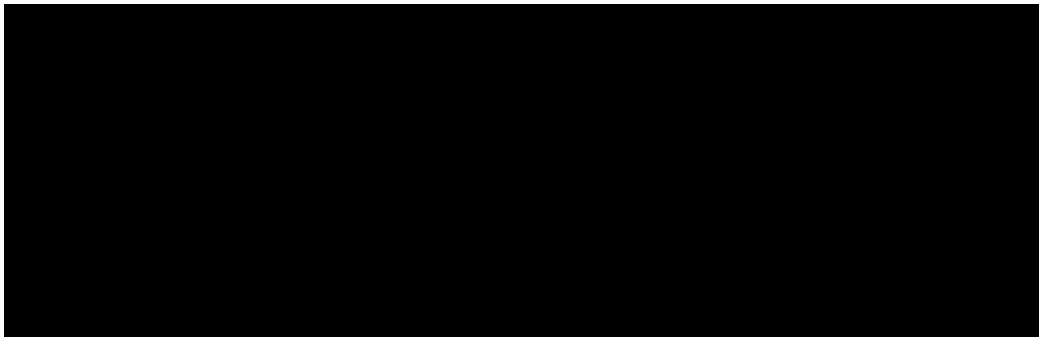
Techniques:

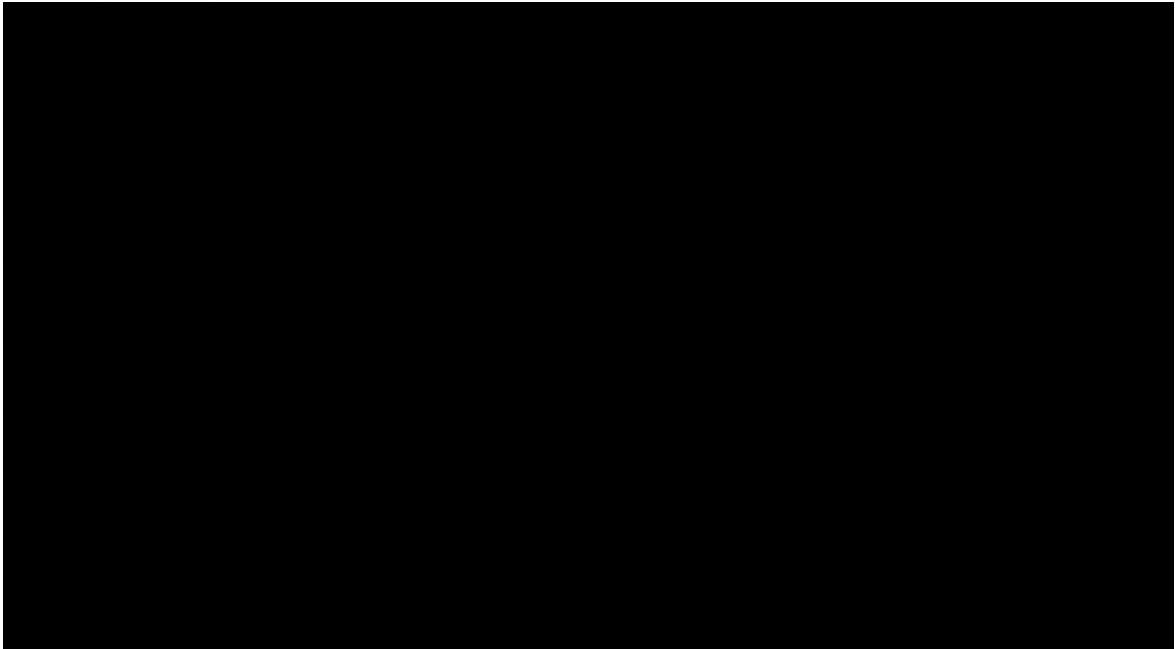


Control Holds: Always utilize verbal commands



Take Downs: Always utilize verbal commands

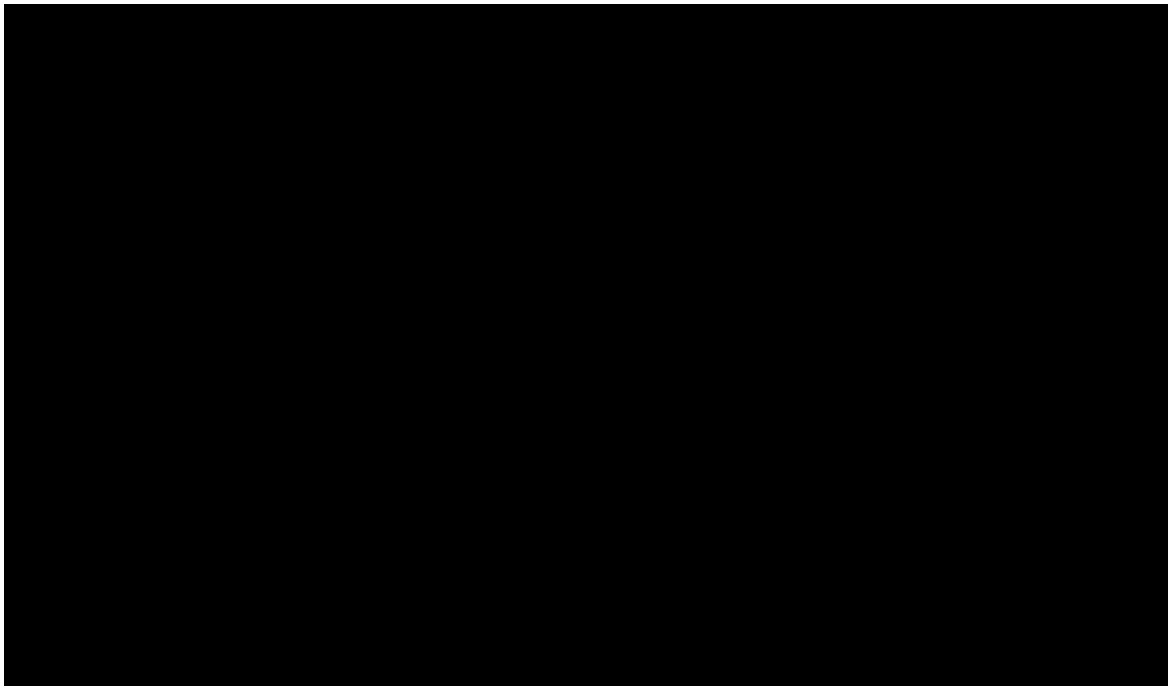




Weapon Retention/Takeaways:

1. Weapon retention from the front
2. Weapon retention from the rear
3. Gun takeaway from the front
4. Gun takeaway from the rear

Carotid Restraint:





Testing and remediation

1. All students will be evaluated on techniques
2. Remediation of all students who fall below standards

Cool down procedure, check for injuries.

Mid-Range Straight Baton

Initial and Annual Training

approved
8/22/18
Jr #101

A. Lecture (1 hour initial/annual)

1. Review agency policy
 - i. 300 (Use of Force)
 - ii. 303 (Control Devices and Techniques).
2. Presentation and review of Use of Force laws.
- 3, Review pertinent case law as it relates to Use of Force and Impact Weapons.
4. Nomenclature of the Mid-Range Straight Baton.
5. Zones
 - i. Z-1, Z-2, Z-3, and Z-4
 - ii. Preferred targets.
 - iii. Non-target areas
6. Movement and footwork.
 - i. Front, rear, left, right, behind, pivot
7. Baton Ready Position (BRP)
 - i. Balance
 - ii. Reach advantage (Don't over reach)
 - iii. Fluid, control striking

B. Practical Training (2 hours initial/ 1 hour annual)

1. Warm-up and stretching (15 minutes)
2. Baton Ready Positions (BRP)
 - i. Low ready position (one handed)
 - ii. High ready position (one handed)
 - iii. Arm tuck ready position (near side one handed)
 - iv. Arm tuck ready position (far side one handed)
 - v. Low set (two handed)
 - vi. High set (two handed)

vii. On guard (two handed)

3. Movement

i. Front, rear, left, right, behind, and pivot.

4. Draws (From POI)

i. Cross draw

ii. Power draw

iii. Off-sided draw

iv. Rear/back draw

5. Swings

i. Forehand swings (Z's 1-4, one and two handed then w/ movement)

ii. Backhand swings (Z's 1-4, one and two handed then w/ movement)

iii. BAG WORK

6. Blocks

i. Zones 1-4 (one and two handed BRP)

7. Retentions

i. Slap off (subject grabs with one hand)

ii. Pull up (subject grabs with one hand)

iii. Circle in (subject grabs with one hand)

iv. Circle out (subject grabs with one hand)

v. Figure 8 roll (subject grabs with two hands)

vi. In-ring from the front (subject grabs with one/two hands)

vii. In-ring from the rear (subject grabs with one/two hands)

viii. In-hand from the rear (subject grabs with one/two hands)

Highlighted Areas Will Only Be Trained Time Permitting

C. Supplementary Strikes (time permitting)

1. Jab Strikes

- i. One handed (From BRP)
- ii. Two handed (From BRP)
- iii. Two handed (From two handed BRP)
- iv. BAG WORK

2. Yawara Strike

- i. From the one handed BRP
- ii. From the two handed BRP
- iii. BAG WORK

3. Elbow Strike

- i. From the one handed BRP
- ii. From the two handed BRP
- iii. BAG WORK

4. Power Chop

- i. From the one handed BRP
- ii. From the two handed BRP
- iii. BAG WORK

5. Crescent Strike

- i. From the one handed BRP
- ii. From the two handed BRP
- iii. BAG WORK

6. Roll Over Strike

- i. Two handed upward RO from the one handed BRP
- ii. Two handed upward RO From the two handed BRP
- iii. Two handed downward RO From the one handed BRP
- iv. Two handed downward RO From the two handed BRP
- v. BAG WORK

7. Spear Strike

- i. From the one handed BRP
- ii. From the two handed BRP
- iii. BAG WORK

D. Specialty Strikes (time permitting)

1. Butt Strike

- i. Near side arm tuck carry (POI)
- ii. Far side arm tuck carry (POI)
- iii. BAG WORK

2. Sword Strike (from butt strike)

- i. Near side butt strike
- ii. Far side butt strike
- iii. BAG WORK

E. Baton Combination Strikes (time permitting)

1. Two Count Strikes

- i. Two count one-handed strike
- ii. Two count two-handed strike
- iii. Two count yawara strike
- iv. Two count strike series (all three of the above)

2. Circle Strikes

- i. Circle strike
- ii. Circle elbow strike
- iii. Circle power chop
- iv. Circle strike series (all three of the above)

3. High Set Strikes

- i. Technique #1
- ii. Technique #2
- iii. Technique #3
- iv. Technique #4

v. High set technique series (all four of the above)

4. Low Set Strikes

i. Technique #1

ii. Technique #2

iii. Technique #3

iv. Low set technique series (all three of the above)

5. Five Count Thrust

i. Counts 1-5

6. Three From the Ring

i. Moves 1-3

F. Testing and Remediation

1. Testing

i. Deputy will demonstrate proper technique for striking and retention.

With and without movement, zones 1-4, one and two handed.

ii. Deputy will demonstrate knowledge as it relates to

Nomenclature

Zones

Preferred targets areas

Non-target areas

2. Remediation

i. If Deputy fails to properly demonstrate competency in the areas listed above, further training and instruction will proceed and be documented in Deputy's training file. If Deputy fails to demonstrate competency after remedial efforts have been made, Deputy will remove impact weapon from duty use immediately and the Marshal will be notified.

Side Handle Baton

Initial and Annual Training

approved
8/22/18
JM #101

A. Lecture (1 hour initial/annual)

1. Review agency policy
 - i. 300 (Use of Force)
 - ii. 303 (Control Devices and Techniques).
2. Presentation and review of Use of Force laws.
3. Review pertinent case law as it relates to Use of Force and Impact Weapons.
4. Nomenclature of the Side Handle Baton.
5. Zones
 - i. Z-1, Z-2, Z-3, and Z-4
 - ii. Preferred targets.
 - iii. Non-target areas
6. Movement and footwork.
 - i. Front, rear, left, right, behind, pivot
7. Baton Ready Position (BRP)
 - i. Balance
 - ii. Reach advantage (Don't over reach)
 - iii. Fluid, control striking

B. Practical Training (2 hours initial/ 1 hour annual)

1. Warm-up and stretching (15 minutes)
2. Baton Ready Positions (BRP) (Approximately 20 minutes)
 - i. Low ready position (one handed)
 - ii. High ready position (one handed)
 - iii. Parallel ready position (one handed)
 - iv. Low set (two handed)
 - v. High set (two handed)
 - vi. On guard (two handed)

3. Movement (Approximately 15 minutes)
 - i. Front, rear, left, right, behind, and pivot.
4. Draws (From POI) (Approximately 15 minutes)
 - i. Cross draw
 - ii. Power draw
 - iii. Off-sided draw
 - iv. Rear/back draw
5. Swings (Approximately 1 hour)
 - i. Forehand swings (Z's 1-4, one and two handed then w/ movement)
 - ii. Backhand swings (Z's 1-4, one and two handed then w/ movement)
 - iii. BAG WORK
6. Blocks (Approximately 15 minutes)
 - i. One hand, zones 1-4 (one handed BRP)
 - ii. Two hand, zones 1-4 (one and two handed BRP)
7. Retentions (Approximately 30 minutes)
 - i. Slap off (subject grabs with one hand)
 - ii. Pull up (subject grabs with one hand)
 - iii. Circle in (subject grabs with one hand)
 - iv. Circle out (subject grabs with one hand)
 - v. Figure 8 roll (subject grabs with two hands)
 - vi. In-ring from the front (subject grabs with one/two hands)
 - vii. In-ring from the rear (subject grabs with one/two hands)
 - viii. In-hand from the rear (subject grabs with one/two hands)

Highlighted Areas Will Only Be Trained Time Permitting

C. Supplementary Strikes (time permitting)

1. Jab Strikes

- i. One handed (From BRP)
- ii. Two handed (From BRP)
- iii. Two handed (From two handed BRP)
- iv. BAG WORK

2. Yawara Strike

- i. From the one handed BRP (one and two handed)
- ii. From the two handed BRP (one and two handed)
- iii. BAG WORK

3. Elbow Strike

- i. From the one handed BRP
- ii. From the two handed BRP
- iii. BAG WORK

4. Power Chop

- i. From the one handed BRP
- ii. From the two handed BRP
- iii. BAG WORK

5. Crescent Strike

- i. From the one handed BRP
- ii. From the two handed BRP
- iii. BAG WORK

6. Roll Over Strike

- i. Two handed upward RO from the one handed BRP
- ii. Two handed upward RO From the two handed BRP
- iii. Two handed downward RO From the one handed BRP
- iv. Two handed downward RO From the two handed BRP
- v. BAG WORK

7. Spear Strike

- i. From the one handed BRP
- ii. From the two handed BRP
- iii. BAG WORK

D. Specialty Strikes (time permitting)

- 1. Upward Rollover Strike
 - i. Front, side, rear
 - ii. BAG WORK
- 2. Extended Yawara Strike
 - i. With rotation transfer and hand transition transfer.
 - ii. BAG WORK

E. Baton Combination Strikes (time permitting)

- 1. Two Count Strikes
 - i. Two count one-handed strike
 - ii. Two count two-handed strike
 - iii. Two count yawara strike
 - iv. Two count strike series (all three of the above)
- 2. Circle Strikes
 - i. Circle strike
 - ii. Circle elbow strike
 - iii. Circle power chop
 - iv. Circle strike series (all three of the above)
- 3. High Set Strikes
 - i. Technique #1
 - ii. Technique #2
 - iii. Technique #3
 - iv. Technique #4
 - v. High set technique series (all four of the above)
- 4. Low Set Strikes

- i. Technique #1
 - ii. Technique #2
 - iii. Technique #3
 - iv. Low set technique series (all three of the above)
5. Five Count Thrust
- i. Counts 1-5
6. Three From the Ring
- i. Moves 1-3

F. Testing and Remediation

1. Testing

- i. Deputy will demonstrate proper technique for striking and retention.
 - With and without movement, zones 1-4, one and two handed.
- ii. Deputy will demonstrate knowledge as it relates to
 - Nomenclature
 - Zones
 - Preferred targets areas
 - Non-target areas

2. Remediation

- i. If Deputy fails to properly demonstrate competency in the areas listed above, further training and instruction will proceed and be documented in Deputy's training file. If Deputy fails to demonstrate competency after remedial efforts have been made, Deputy will remove impact weapon from duty use immediately and the Marshal will be notified.

Expandable Baton

Initial and Annual Training

approved
8/22/18
JM #101

A. Lecture (1 hour initial/annual)

1. Review agency policy
 - i. 300 (Use of Force)
 - ii. 303 (Control Devices and Techniques).
2. Presentation and review of Use of Force laws.
3. Review pertinent case law as it relates to Use of Force and Impact Weapons.
4. Nomenclature of the Expandable Baton.
5. Zones
 - i. Z-1, Z-2, Z-3, and Z-4
 - ii. Preferred targets.
 - iii. Non-target areas
6. Movement and footwork.
 - i. Front, rear, left, right, behind, pivot
7. Baton Ready Position (BRP)
 - i. Balance
 - ii. Reach advantage (Don't over reach)
 - iii. Fluid, control striking

B. Practical Training (2 hours initial/ 1 hour annual)

1. Warm-up and stretching (15 minutes)
2. Baton Ready Positions (BRP)
 - i. Low ready position (one handed)
 - ii. High ready position (one handed)
 - iii. Arm tuck ready position (near side one handed)
 - iv. Arm tuck ready position (far side one handed)
 - v. Low set (two handed)
 - vi. High set (two handed)

vii. On guard (two handed)

3. Movement

i. Front, rear, left, right, behind, and pivot.

4. Draws (From POI)

i. Cross draw

5. Openings

i. Low On-Side Opening

ii. High On-Side Opening

iii. Low Off-Side Opening

iv. High Off-Side Opening

v. Vertical High Opening

vi. Vertical Low Opening

vii. Administrative Opening

viii. Covert Opening

6. Swings

i. Forehand swings (Z's 1-4, one and two handed then w/ movement)

ii. Backhand swings (Z's 1-4, one and two handed then w/ movement)

iii. BAG WORK

7. Blocks

i. Zones 1-4 (one and two handed BRP)

8. Retentions

i. Slap off (subject grabs with one hand)

ii. Pull up (subject grabs with one hand)

iii. Circle in (subject grabs with one hand)

iv. Circle out (subject grabs with one hand)

v. Figure 8 roll (subject grabs with two hands)

vi. In-ring from the front (subject grabs with one/two hands)

vii. In-ring from the rear (subject grabs with one/two hands)

viii. In-hand from the rear (subject grabs with one/two hands)

- * All of the techniques that are done with the Mid-Range Straight Baton can be done with the Expandable Baton. However, with any of the two handed power strikes (jabs, roll overs, etc.), only flat on extended tip Expandable Batons should be used.

Highlighted Areas Will Only Be Trained Time Permitting

C. Supplementary Strikes (time permitting)

1. Jab Strikes

- i. One handed (From BRP)
- ii. Two handed (From BRP)
- iii. Two handed (From two handed BRP)
- iv. BAG WORK

2. Yawara Strike

- i. From the one handed BRP
- ii. From the two handed BRP
- iii. BAG WORK

3. Elbow Strike

- i. From the one handed BRP
- ii. From the two handed BRP
- iii. BAG WORK

4. Power Chop

- i. From the one handed BRP
- ii. From the two handed BRP
- iii. BAG WORK

5. Crescent Strike

- i. From the one handed BRP
- ii. From the two handed BRP
- iii. BAG WORK

6. Roll Over Strike

- i. Two handed upward RO from the one handed BRP
- ii. Two handed upward RO From the two handed BRP
- iii. Two handed downward RO From the one handed BRP
- iv. Two handed downward RO From the two handed BRP
- v. BAG WORK

7. Spear Strike

- i. From the one handed BRP
- ii. From the two handed BRP
- iii. BAG WORK

D. Baton Combination Strikes (time permitting)

1. Two Count Strikes

- i. Two count one-handed strike
- ii. Two count two-handed strike
- iii. Two count yawara strike
- iv. Two count strike series (all three of the above)

2. Circle Strikes

- i. Circle strike
- ii. Circle elbow strike
- iii. Circle power chop
- iv. Circle strike series (all three of the above)

3. High Set Strikes

- i. Technique #1
- ii. Technique #2
- iii. Technique #3
- iv. Technique #4
- v. High set technique series (all four of the above)

4. Low Set Strikes

- i. Technique #1
- ii. Technique #2
- iii. Technique #3
- iv. Low set technique series (all three of the above)

5. Five Count Thrust

- i. Counts 1-5

6. Three From the Ring

- i. Moves 1-3

E. Testing and Remediation

1. Testing

- i. Deputy will demonstrate proper technique for striking and retention.

With and without movement, zones 1-4, one and two handed.

- ii. Deputy will demonstrate knowledge as it relates to

Nomenclature

Zones

Preferred targets areas

Non-target areas

2. Remediation

- i. If Deputy fails to properly demonstrate competency in the areas listed above, further training and instruction will proceed and be documented in Deputy's training file. If Deputy fails to demonstrate competency after remedial efforts have been made, Deputy will remove impact weapon from duty use immediately and the Marshal will be notified.