

**To: Training File**

**DEFENSIVE TACTICS**  
**Freeing Hands from Objects / Multi Officer Takedowns /**  
**WRAP Restraint Refresher**  
**Perishable Skills**  
**October 17<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup>, 2022**

Class Hours:           Afternoon Session 1200-1600 hours  
Location:               Straight Blast Gym (603 N. Lake Avenue)  
Instructors:           Defensive Tactics Team Members

---

**POLICY / PROCEDURE REVIEW HIGHLIGHTS**

**300.3 USE OF FORCE**

Officers shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose (Penal Code § 835a).

-It is also recognized that circumstances may arise in which officers reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the tools, weapons or methods provided by the Department. Officers may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding conditions that they are confronting. In such circumstances, **the use of any improvised device or method** must nonetheless be reasonable and utilized only to the degree that reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

**300.2.1 DUTY TO INTERCEDE**

Any officer or employee present and observing another law enforcement officer or an employee using force that is clearly beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances, shall, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force.

When observing force used by a law enforcement officer, each officer should take into account the totality of the circumstances and the possibility that other law enforcement officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by the subject (Government Code § 7286(b)).

**306.1 RESTRAINT DEVICES**

The WRAP restraint device can be used prior to or after a violent or potentially violent / combative subject is controlled and handcuffed, using approved departmental methods. Like any restraint device, do not assume the Wrap is escape proof. Once applied, the subject shall be under constant observation until removed. The WRAP should only be applied by department trained personnel. It is recommended that at least three department personnel are present during the application of the WRAP.

## **I. WARM-UPS / STRECHTING**

Jogging

Stretching major muscle groups  
-Extra focus on Wrists

## **II. SUSPECTS CLINGING ONTO OBJECTS**

### **Talking Points:**

- Time is on your side  
[REDACTED]
- Attempt to gain compliance via de-escalation prior to going hands on
- Categorize the suspect
  - Passive Resistive / Resistive / Assaultive (High Risk) / Life Threatening (GBI Likely)

### **Can We Administer Pepper Spray?**

#### **Lundberg v. County of Humboldt**

A United States District Court for the Northern District of California decision issued on April 29, 2005 which arose out of a protest dispute in 1997 between environmental activists for the Headwaters Forest and the Sheriff's Deputies of Humboldt County, California. During three protests in the Fall of 1997, police officers swabbed pepper spray in the eyes of eight activists practicing **nonviolent resistance**. The action taken by the police was later judged to be excessive force and a violation of the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

### **Can We Utilize a Taser?**

#### **Armstrong v. Village of Pinehurst**

Officers responded to a call and observed Armstrong sitting on the pavement with his arms wrapped around a pole so he could not be moved. He had refused to comply with officer instructions and was **physically passive**. Officer resorted to using a Taser in drive stun mode, having determined Armstrong was a threat to himself.

On January 11, 2016, the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals issued an opinion in the case of Armstrong v. Village of Pinehurst which dramatically changes the legal landscape governing TASER use by officers. **TASER use as a pain compliance tool against a resisting subject is prohibited by the Fourth Amendment unless the police can articulate "immediate danger" to the officer apart from the fact of resistance**

**alone.** This is true whether the Electronic Control Device [ECD] is used in probe deployment or drive stun mode

**Method #1: Attacking the Fingers (Vertical Objects)**

*\*Note, for this method to work the fingers must be visible / within reach*

Utilizing the same side hand, grip the suspect's thumb with your four fingers.



Apply downward pressure with your four fingers until the thumb comes off of the object.



Utilize your other hand to pry at the remaining fingers back and away.



Keep Control of the hand, and place it in a rear wrist lock.

*If at any point the suspect becomes assaultive, utilize a higher level of force as appropriate. The most common attack from this position would be spitting / biting.*

**Method #2: Attacking the Fingers with a Kimura Grip (Horizontal Objects)**

Place your same side arm over and under the suspect's arm.



Place your same side hand on your other forearm, then grip your opposite hand onto the meat of the hand underneath the suspect's thumb.

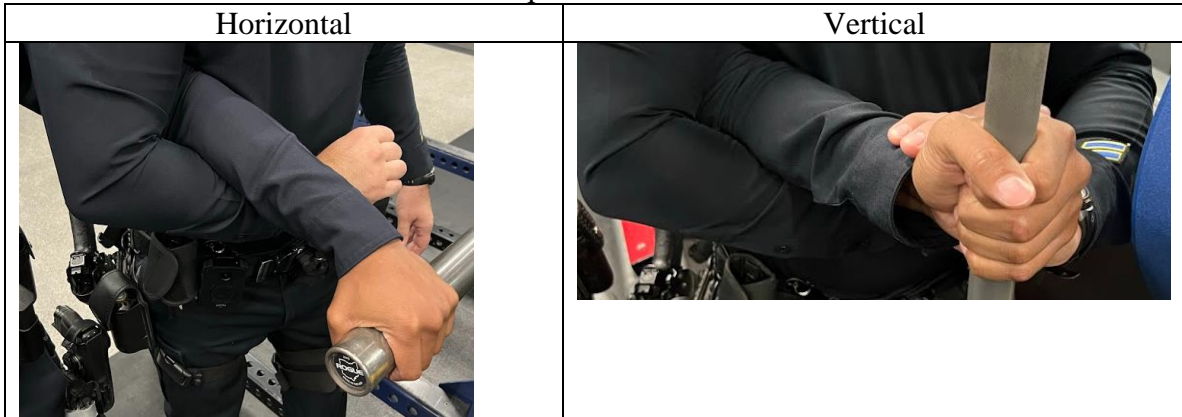


Pry the thumb up and away.



**Method #3: Kimura Grip (Horizontal and Vertical Objects)**

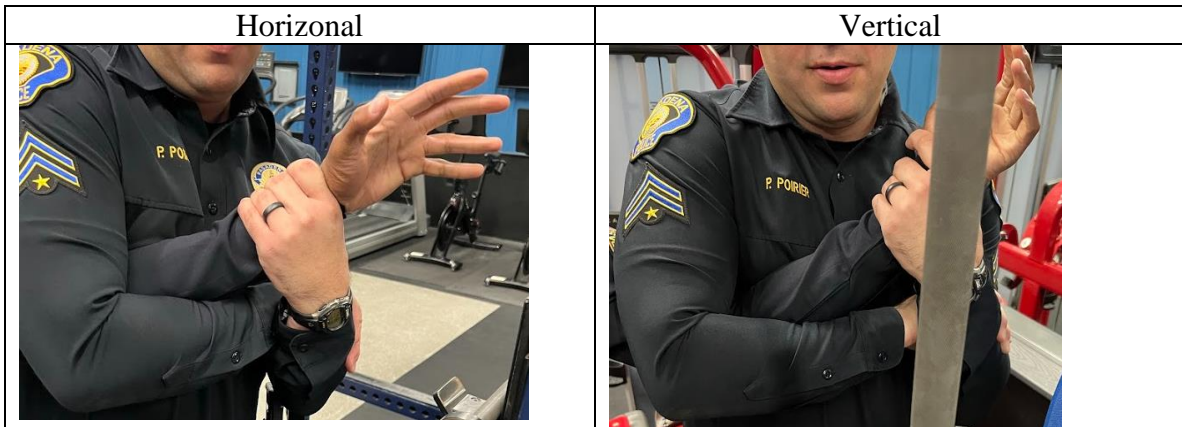
Place same side arm over and under suspect's arm.



Place the hand on your other forearm, palm facing up.



Pull straight up, using all of your body weight



**Method #4: Baton**

Insert the baton between arm and body, at a downward angle.



Rotate the baton in a circular direction, making sure the end near the hand catches the suspect's forearm



Continue the rotation until the hand is behind the back.



\*Note, this application is the same for horizontal objects, vertical objects, and suspects lying on the ground with their arms wrapped around an object.

If you have three officers present, [REDACTED]

- This will limit the suspects ability to flee once they are freed from the object they are clinging to.
- This will place more pressure on their hands, and make it easier to break the grip.

### **III. Multi Officer Takedowns**

#### **Method #1: Come Along High / Low (Two Officers)**

Two officers escort the suspect in the come along position.  
-Suspects arms are extended in an arm bar position

Due to resistance, it is determined the suspect will be taken to the ground

[REDACTED]

Trapping the arm, Officer #1 drops low, locks around the hips or legs, and drives forward.

Officer #2 maintains control of the come along position and pulls forward to assist with the takedown.

#### **Method #2: Three Officer Takedown**

### **IV. Resistive Handcuffing (Two Officers)**

#### **Method #1: Locking the Hands Together**

Officer #1 grabs both suspect's hands behind his back, underneath his wrists. Officer #1 holds both suspect's hands together while Officer #1 places the handcuffs on.

#### **Method #2: Chicken Wing**

Officer #1 stands at a 90 degree angle on the suspect's side. Officer #1 places his near side arm in between the arms and back of the suspect. Officer #1 clinches the suspect's tricep while Officer #2 places handcuffs on the suspect.



## **V. Ground Control of a Combative Handcuffed Suspect**

For this technique, the suspect is handcuffed and on the ground, lying on their stomach.

The officer will get on the ground, on their knees, on either side of the suspect. The officers arm closest to the suspect's feet will underhook the suspect's far arm.

The officer will pull the suspect's arm towards them, causing the suspect to rotate to their side. The officer will place their knee closest to the suspect's feet in between the suspect's other arm and their body. The officer's other knee will go underneath the suspect's head, allowing the suspect to rest it on the officers thigh.

If the suspect continues to be combative, the officer will extend his other hand against the suspects face, while simultaneously pulling up on the suspect's arm which is underhooked.

\*Note: This method is preferable with two officers. The second officer would be controlling the suspect's legs. If the officer is solo, consider placing a hobble on the suspect's legs prior to implementing the technique (if possible).

## **VI. WRAP Restraint Review**

Refer to officer WRAP Restraint video

<https://youtu.be/zHDSIVZCQQw>

Remember to verbalize the three questions on BWC:

- 1) Are they breathing?
- 2) Is there a gap between the harness and the chest?
- 3) Are they leaning back?

Common problems during deployments have been:

- Improperly repackaged kits. If you are unsure how to repack it, give it to a certified instructor (most defensive tactics members).
- Officers are failing to turn the suspect on their side after the leg restraint is secured. Turning the suspect on their side will allow for the officer to pull additional slack out of the belts on the legs.
- Ensure the handcuffs are secured to the carabineer on the back of the chest harness. Remember to loosen the carabineer before re-packaging the kit.
- Pulling the belts at an angle is causing it to jam inside of the buckle.



- Suspects are able to loosen / remove the helmet with enough movement. The helmet is optional and not needed on every deployment. If the suspect is able to remove the helmet and is not attempting to harm themselves by banging their head, there is no need to try and force the helmet to stay on.

## **VII. Cool Down**

Stretch major muscle groups.

Report any injuries if applicable.

Discuss any questions or potential issues.