

**APPREHENSION, CUSTODY, AND SECURE TRANSPORTATION**

**A TRAINING GUIDE FOR  
PROBATION AND PAROLE AGENTS**

**RISC MANAGEMENT**

(APPREHENSION AND DEFENSIVE TACTICS)

**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES  
DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS**

**STEPHEN E. BABLITCH  
ADMINISTRATOR**

**August, 1988**

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## ABSTRACT

Upon completion of instruction students will be able to:

- Identify the objectives of use of force
- Explain the RISC Management confrontational continuum
- Identify how to prepare to use the confrontational continuum
- Explain how to implement RISC Management
- Demonstrate pat down and search techniques
- Define deadly force
- Explain justified use of deadly force within the RISC Management confrontational continuum

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT .....	2
PREFACE .....	3
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .....	3
LEARNING TIME ESTIMATE .....	4
TASK BEHAVIOR AND SKILLS .....	4
INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY .....	4
TASK CONTROL REGISTER .....	5
TASK OUTLINE .....	6
THE RISC MANAGEMENT CONFRONTATIONAL CONTINUUM .....	7
HOW TO IMPLEMENT RISC MANAGEMENT .....	11
THE LEAST FORCEFUL RISC MANAGEMENT TACTIC.....	15
GAINING COMPLIANCE BY USING UNARMED TACTICS.....	18
DECENTRALIZE BY USING UNARMED TACTICS .....	23
BLOCK AND STRIKE .....	29
USE OF HANDCUFFS.....	37

PAT DOWNS AND SEARCH.....49

USING DEADLY FORCE..... 52

RISC DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA.....56

RISC CONFRONTATIONAL CONTINUUM.....57

PREFACE

The Wisconsin Bureau of Community Corrections has adopted the techniques of RISC Management for use by agents when they engage in the apprehension, search and secure transportation of probationers and parolees. The system was selected because of its emphasis on the safety of staff, offenders and bystanders. BCC agents are not authorized to use weapons in the course of their professional duties. It is, therefore, essential that agents become aware of and adept in a range of unarmed, defensive strategies of proven effectiveness.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

RISC Management (Rapid, Intense, Specific, Competencies) for probation and parole agents is a system of apprehension and defensive tactics which was adapted from the original program developed for the Law Enforcement Standards Board by Dr. Kevin Parsons. Sections of this manual are from that program which was improved by critical reviews and advice from the Training Research Council, from certified RISC Management instructors and from others who conduct or supervise law enforcement training. The Division of Corrections gratefully acknowledges the contribution of the Law Enforcement Standards Board.

The concept for the Apprehension, Custody and Transportation (ACT) of community corrections clients was initially developed by staff of the Milwaukee Region of the Wisconsin Bureau of Community Corrections. The final program is the product of a statewide work group of the Bureau.

Writers of this adaptation of the Law Enforcement Standards Board training guide for law enforcement offices are: Marc H. Colby, Field Supervisor, and Adelaide B. Krahn, Administrative Assistant, Bureau of Community Corrections.

Photographic subjects were: Field Supervisor Lawrence Mahoney, Agents Julia Tucker, Gail Cole and Robert Foght.

### LEARNING TIME ESTIMATE

The RISC Management basic course requires 16 hours of instruction. The Wisconsin Bureau of Community Corrections requires staff complete an additional 8 hours of verbal and nonverbal de-escalation training.

### TASK BEHAVIOR AND SKILLS

#### COGNITIVE:

RECALL  
RECOGNITION  
MULTIPLE DISCRIMINATION  
CONCEPTS  
PRINCIPLES  
PROBLEM SOLVING

#### PSYCHOMOTOR:

WRITING  
VERBALIZING  
VISUALIZING  
HEARING  
TOUCHING  
MANIPULATING

#### AFFECTIVE:

INITIATIVE  
RESPONSIBILITY  
BEARING  
RESOURCEFULNESS  
LEADERSHIP

### INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY

RISC Management has been designed to be instructed primarily by coaching (demonstrations followed by supervised hands-on practice). Due to the training emphasis on full-contact practice, the following steps should be taken to minimize the risk of injury:

1. Staff identifying physical or medical limitations should participate in the contact portions of the training only to the extent of their ability.
2. Instruct RISC Management in blocks of no more than 4 hours.
3. Assure that each agent participates in warm-up drills prior to hands-on training.
4. Do not assume that agents have prior knowledge of physical training or confrontational techniques (for example, teach agents how to hold a practice contact bag and how to form a fist).

Only certified instructors may conduct RISC Management training.

TASK CONTROL REGISTER

The TASK OUTLINE and ABSTRACT sections of the guide identify the substance of training and its expected results. These are minimum standards which may be exceeded.

Brief descriptions of additional training along with dates the training commenced should be entered below.

TRAINING GUIDE CHANGES

DATE

# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p><u>RESPONDING TO THE BEHAVIOR OF OTHER PEOPLE</u></p> <p>You are going to encounter a wide and surprising range of behavior by people whom you must restrain or take into custody.</p> <p>A person who has committed an assaultive violation may be entirely remorseful and cooperative while another person whom you contact for a relatively minor incident may totally resist you.</p> <p>Your role in response to the behavior of other people is defensive and immediate.</p> <p>It is defensive because your authority enables you to defend yourself and protect your community from disruptive or criminal behavior.</p> <p>It is immediate because you are authorized to apprehend people.</p> <p>Therefore, your role is not offensive (which involves attacking, aggressive behavior), and it is not necessarily passive (which involves offering no opposition or resistance).</p> <p><u>IDENTIFYING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE USE OF FORCE</u></p> <p>The objectives for the use of force are to gain control and to maintain control.</p> <p>You will have gained and will be maintaining control when people are restrained and when they comply with your directions.</p> <p>These are subjective criteria. Sometimes you will be able to control people entirely by communicating with them. At other times</p>	

# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>you may have to subdue them physically, use handcuffs and resort to unarmed tactics to gain compliance or to protect yourself.</p> <p><u>EXPLAINING THE RISC MANAGEMENT CONFRONTATIONAL CONTINUUM</u></p> <p>RISC Management is a system of alternative uses of force. The confrontational continuum and related tactics were developed under the following assumptions:</p> <p>The wide range of behavior you will encounter will require that you be prepared to use a wide range of responses in order gain to and to maintain control. You must use your judgement to determine when the situation you've encountered is beyond your ability to manage and control safely. In the event of the latter, you must be prepared to use your training to remove yourself from the situation and thereby minimize the risk of harm to any individual.</p> <p>This means that your authority to use force isn't a license to use indiscriminate force. Rather, it amounts to a challenge to use only necessary force in the sense that whatever you do to gain and maintain control will overcome peoples' resistance while minimizing injuries.</p> <p>To help define the idea of minimum necessary force, the confrontational continuum provides a scale of behaviors ranging from the least to the greatest degree of force. It identifies immediate objectives for the use of force; such as, "persuade by communicating," "seek compliance by using unarmed tactics," etc.</p>	<p>See RISC Management Confrontational Continuum</p>



# TASK OUTLINE

## MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD

## CUES

### IDENTIFYING HOW TO PREPARE TO USE THE CONFRONTATIONAL CONTINUUM

First, review the scene and the situation:

When you are going to contact people, try to assemble a big picture. Do you know the people you are approaching? Are you familiar with the location? What is the reported violation or disturbance? If you are responding with a partner, have you talked about what you know and what you want to do?

As you move onto the scene, look for details. What is your tactical position? Are you near cover? Are you standing directly in front of a door as you request entry, or standing in front of lights? Do you recognize the subject(s)? How many subjects are there? How many agents or officers are present? Has there been a pattern of violence and arrests? Can you clearly see the subject? Where are his/her hands and palms? Is he/she armed? If so, With what? Does he/she have an opportunity to use the weapon? Are bystanders in the area? Is the subject larger or smaller than you? Is he/she stronger or weaker than you? Are you injured or exhausted?

Next, approach the subject(s):

There are two important elements in your approach to people. The most significant will be your self-control.

Build self control by remembering that your role is inherently defensive. It is not initially offensive, and it is not initially passive.

Memorize the RISC Management confrontational continuum so that you can use it as a frame of reference.

# TASK OUTLINE

## MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD

## CUES

Practice RISC Management tactics, including communication skills, until you know you can be effective.

And, remember your mind and body are one.

In physiological terms this means what you perceive and how you react will depend on the sharpness of your senses and your subsequent ability to translate information into neuromuscular responses.

Know your strengths and your weaknesses. Do not threaten or commit to do something that you cannot do.

The other important element of your approach is your presence.

Use variations of the RISC Management interview stance ("I" stance) as you contact people.

Variations of the "I" stance are designed to convey an alert appearance, to allow you to protect yourself, and to place you in good balance for quick reactions.

Be certain your equipment is in good working condition and is properly placed so you can reach it quickly.

Keep your hands free. Establish the habit of never standing with your hands in your pockets. Use your reaction hand (left hand if you are right handed) to manipulate or hold equipment. For example, open doors with keys in your reaction hand, or hold your file in your reaction hand.

Presence:

Use I stance...

Be certain...

Hands free...

Proper distance...

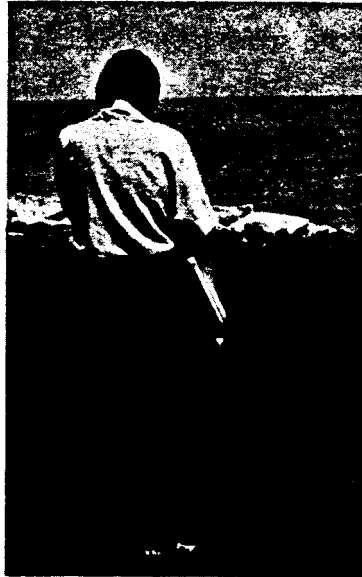


Employing Passive Message  
from Intensive Stance

# TASK OUTLINE

## MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD

## CUES



Effectively Arrange Equipment

Maintain a proper distance from subjects.

You should be out of their reach, able to see them from head to foot, and away from their personal space.

Normal spatial relationships are as follows:

Public.....about 12 feet  
Social ..... 4 to 12 feet  
Personal ..... 1 1/2 to 2 feet  
Intimate ..... to 10 inches

# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p><u>HOW TO IMPLEMENT RISC MANAGEMENT</u></p> <p>RISC Management is reactive and dynamic.</p> <p>To gain control, react to subjects by following these guidelines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Escalate to control.</li></ol> <p>The confrontational continuum identifies four general steps of escalation. Within the steps there are tactical alternatives which provide continuing escalations of force.</p> <p>Communicating with the subject is the least forceful step along the continuum, but it can also be effective throughout the continuum.</p> <p>Communication consists of verbal (what you say), visual (your appearance when you speak), and vocal (how you speak) components. Always send clear consistent messages.</p> <p>For example, use "search talk" to gain information about a subject's state of mind as you initially approach him/her and move into an interview stance. This is intended to be conversational and non-threatening.</p> <p>"Light control talk" is intended to inform or direct a subject to the point when you are prepared to use or have used passive, unarmed tactics.</p> <p>"Heavy control talk" is most effective when you are prepared to use or are using the most forceful tactics. It involves brief, direct commands.</p>	<p>Demonstrate and explain the complete, tactical escalation of force for agents to give them a broad picture of RISC Management before they begin to practice tactics.</p> <p>See LEAST FORCEFUL TACTIC on page 15.</p> <p>Example: As you use a wrist lock for pain compliance, tell a subject, "Cooperate with me, and there will be no pain."</p>

# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>Next, in the continuum are blanketing, escorting, using a wrist lock, decentralizing, blocking, and striking.</p> <p>Blanketing and escorting are initial, passive tactics for making physical contact with a subject. If he/she resists, attempt to escalate to a wrist lock for pain compliance. Further resistance require that escalate to decentralize (take down) block or strike the subject.</p> <p>Finally, establish in your mind the understanding that you may not use deadly force unless the subject imminently threatens death or great bodily harm to you or to someone else.</p> <p>Use handcuffs at any point along the continuum for temporary mechanical control. A subject may voluntarily allow you to apply handcuffs. If he/she passively or defensively resists, attempt first to gain physical control by means of a wrist lock, and then use handcuffs while you continue a wrist lock. In more serious situations, escalate to placing a subject into a prone position and use handcuffs while he/she remains in that position.</p>	<p>See GAIN COMPLIANCE BY USING UNARMED TACTICS on page 18,</p> <p>See USING DEADLY FORCE on page 52.</p> <p>See HANDCUFFS on page 37.</p> <p>See <u>Identify Justifications for Pat Downs and Searching and demonstrate frisk and search techniques</u> on page 49.</p>
<p>2. Disengage if you are unable to gain control.</p> <p>No claim can be made that RISC Management tactics will always be effective. Because the tactics range along a continuum, you need not be totally committed to any single tactic.</p>	


# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>If you cannot gain control, disengage and either attempt to use a tactic again, escalate to a more serious tactic, or terminate the activity.</p> <p>In more general terms, you may decide to disengage entirely because you cannot gain control. An example would be an agent who, during home visit, observes contraband but is faced with several individuals in the home. The agent could leave the home, report the information and request appropriate assistance, and return to observe the home from a distance and re-enter when assistance arrives. Another example would be an agent attempting to apprehend an absconder whom he/she recognizes to be a skilled fighter.</p> <p>The agent could disengage entirely rather than escalate to a degree which would give the advantage to the absconder unless by disengaging the agent would place him/herself or others in greater risk by doing so.</p> <p>3. Skip steps to reach control.</p> <p>Decide which tactics to use from information you obtain as you review and approach an individual and as the incident develops. The idea of escalating to the point of control does not mean that you must always escalate through each step of the confrontational continuum. Initially, use those tactics which you believe are the minimum necessary to overcome or prevent resistance.</p>	<p>Remind agents that disengagement can be an effective tactic if it diffuses a situation and does not expose other people to serious injury.</p> <p>Repeat factors on page 8 from "review the situation."</p>

# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>4. "Come down" after you have brought a subject under control.</p> <p>You will be under pressure whenever you make an apprehension or use defensive tactics. Pressure and tension will increase as you escalate through the continuum.</p> <p>As soon as you can, after restraining a subject, inhale deeply through your nose and exhale deeply through your mouth. Do this twice to regain self-control (to "come down").</p> <p>Then, attempt to help the subject to regain self-control. Do this to reduce the potential for additional resistance. If down, bring the subject to his/her feet as soon as you can. If you are among a group of people, remove the subject from the group. Do not say anything that is provocative.</p> <p>5. Monitor the subject(s).</p> <p>After you have gained control and have placed the subject in custody, you are responsible for that person's welfare. Determine whether there are injuries and emergency procedures if necessary. Call for an ambulance if required. Maintain close observation of the subject while he/she remains in your custody.</p> <p>6. Prepare reports.</p> <p>Use the confrontational continuum as a basis for preparing your reports.</p>	<p>The continuum applies to spoken as well as to written reports. Tell agents to use it to explain their use of force to supervisors, prosecuting attorneys and juries.</p>

# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>Tell exactly what you learned or knew as you reviewed and approached an incident. Tell what the subject did and said as you approached. Tell what happened to require your reactions.</p> <p><u>RISC Management Tactics</u></p> <p>LEAST FORCEFUL TACTIC</p> <p>Communicating with people is the least forceful and most prolonged tactic in RISC Management.</p> <p>The effectiveness of your messages will depend on how well you meet three objectives.</p> <p>First, use communication. This is your best opportunity to de-escalate or to avoid escalation.</p> <p>Second, follow general RISC Management guidelines by moving from passive to active tactics (escalating use of force).</p> <p>Third, send clear messages to people in whatever circumstance you meet them and during whichever degree of force you must use to control them.</p> <p>To be clear, a message must be consistent in its visual, vocal, and verbal components. Since people think four times faster than they speak, there will be plenty of time for them to assemble and to determine if your messages are clear.</p> <p><u>A passive message:</u> As you approach an individual, walk at a normal speed, with hands open at belt level and with palms up.</p>	<p>General Guidelines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Escalate to control</li><li>2. Disengage if necessary;</li><li>3. Skip steps if necessary;</li></ol> <p>Following guideline may mean, for example, that an agent would use an active message right away or move from a passive to an active message very quickly depending on what he learned while he covered and approached a scene.</p>  <p>Employing Passive Message</p>



# TASK OUTLINE

## MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD

## CUES

Look straight toward the subject, but do not stare. Maintain an erect posture. Speak in a normal tone at a steady, normal pace. Use "search talk" which is nonthreatening, general conversation during which you attempt to identify the subject's state of mind, gain information, and inform the subject.

As you come to a social distance from the subject (no closer than about 4 feet), move to an interview stance and continue to speak in a normal tone and at a steady, normal pace.

Point your reaction foot (left foot if you are right handed) directly at the subject. Keep your strong foot slightly to the rear and at about a 45 degree angle. Do not lock your knees, and keep your hands up in an unthreatening manner.

The interview stance is designed to convey an unaggressive but alert appearance and to place you in good balance for quick reactions.

A more active message: From the interview stance, continue to look straight toward the subject, but, again, do not stare. Speak in a louder but unvarying tone at a steady pace. Use an insistent approach. Insist that the individual follow directions or answer questions.

A more active message: If you must escalate to physical control of an individual, use "light-control talk" as you move to blanket, escort, or use a wrist lock for pain compliance.



Escalating Message

# TASK OUTLINE

## MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD

## CUES

Speak with a louder, unvarying tone at a steady pace. Seek compliance by identifying clear limits and enforceable consequences.

A more active message: If you must escalate further, use "heavy control talk." Speak in short sentences with a loud, unvarying tone at a steady pace. Direct the subject clearly and specifically.

Use this tactic of countermeasures from a "defensive stance." This is a variation of the basic Interview stance. Point your lead foot (left foot if you are right handed) directly at the subject. Keep your other foot slightly to the rear and at about a 45 degree angle. Do not lock your knees. Keep your hands up with your elbows close to your body to protect your head and upper body and to be set to deliver a strike.

In general, the more emotional the situation, the more difficult it will be for people to concentrate on what you are saying and to follow your directions.

Avoid trigger words, insults, profanity, and slang. Trigger words are guaranteed to intensify emotions and will serve to escalate the situation.

You will create similar problems by using careless connotations. "You ought to be able to do this (you are stupid if you can't)", is an example. Another is, "Everyone else can do it, why can't you?" (you are obviously not as bright as other people).

The problem with slang is that people may simply not understand what you want. If you



Using Defensive Stance



Defensive Stance Is Low And Wider Than Interview Stance

# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>want someone to halt say "stop" not "freeze." If you are attempting to cool emotions, people may not understand If you tell them to "be frosty".</p> <p>In addition, do not underestimate the value of vocal cues. These include your tone of voice, the words you emphasize, how loudly or softly you speak, and how rapidly you speak.</p> <p>In general, a soft, steady tone at a normal pace will reduce anxiety and emotions. A louder, varying tone at a hurried pace will signal increased tension and unsteady control.</p> <p>Remember, non-verbal signals become increasingly important as emotions intensify. It is not what you say but how you say it that will be significant. Therefore, when you must direct someone to do something during increased tension, use short commands so you can emphasize each word: "stop", "drop your knife", "move back", "raise your hands". Use a loud, forceful, but steady voice. Do not say the words too quickly. You want to convey that you are in control of yourself and the situation.</p> <p>GAIN COMPLIANCE BY USING UNARMED TACTICS</p> <p>If you believe that you must use unarmed tactics to gain compliance, their escalation is as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CUFF</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WRIST LOCK ESCORT BLANKET</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COMMUNICATE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">APPROACH</p> <p>REVIEW</p>	<p>Identify the trigger and slang words you have heard in your area,</p> <p>This is commonly referred to as the "Command Voice"</p>

# TASK OUTLINE

## MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD

## CUES

"Blanket" and "Escort" refer to tactics for making initial physical contact with an individual and for passively but firmly guiding him or her.

Play the percentages by assuming people are right handed.

From an interview stance, step in with your left foot by placing its toe to heel with the subject's right heel. This will place you at a slight angle to the right of the subject,

Lay your right hand, palm down with fingers pointed toward the subject, on the crux of the subject's right arm,

Place your left hand on the subject's elbow,

pivot on your left foot to place yourself in an interview stance at his right side,

As you pivot, slide your right hand to the subject's wrist to a point **just above the** hand and below the knob of the wrist,

With the palm of your hand on the back of the subject's wrist, grip the wrist with your thumb and middle finger,

Keep your left hand on the subject's elbow, with your thumb on the back of the elbow and middle finger on the crux of the arm,


The escort grip is light and passive. To move the subject, pull down slightly on his wrist, and gently push him along. You should be about one-half step behind him or her.

Tell agents to prepare for resistance when they step in to blanket a subject's arm. If he backs away, they should step toward him with their left foot and drag their right foot to retain an interview stance.



'Blanketing' Subject

# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>If, a subject will not allow you to escort him or her, escalate to a "wrist lock" for pain compliance.</p> <p>From the escort position, pull his/her elbow down with your left hand,</p> <p>Raise the subject's wrist with your right hand,</p> <p>Pull his/her elbow into your left side beneath your armpit,</p> <p>Slide your left hand along his/her arm to his/her wrist,</p> <p>Place your middle left finger on the knuckles of his/her fingers,</p> <p>Place your middle right finger over the same knuckles,</p> <p>Turn his/her hand slightly toward his/her body, and keep his/her hand higher than his/her elbow,</p> <p>To apply pressure (pain), pull his/her knuckles toward your body.</p> <p>To apply more pressure or if an individual is larger than you are, move his/her elbow to the center of your chest.</p> <p>For an individual who defeats your initial attempt to apply a wrist lock, retain a firm grip on his/her wrist with your right hand. Attempt to stun him/her with a left palm strike to his/her lower cheek, and quickly try again to implement a wrist lock. Disengage if this isn't effective.</p>	 <p data-bbox="1221 1222 1435 1251">Applying Wrist Lock</p>

# TASK OUTLINE

## MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD

## CUES

If you are forced to use a wrist lock to get compliance from a subject, you may want to move directly to handcuffing to maintain control.

Continue to exert pressure (for pain) with your left hand,

Tell the subject to turn his/her head away from you and to place his/her left hand on the back of his/her head with his palm against his/her head and fingers spread,

Reach for your handcuffs with your right hand,

Turn his/her wrist so his/her fingers point toward his/her body,

Place the blade of the handcuff against his/her wrist on the handcuff groove (the area just above the hand and below the knob of the wrist),

Push downward. Keep the handcuff angled toward the front to keep the cuff in the handcuff groove,

Close the handcuff firmly with your right Index finger,

Grip his/her bicep with your right hand,

Now, pull his/her wrist with your left hand, and firmly hold his/her bicep with your right hand. Rotate his/her arm to his/her back while you maintain a compression hold,

Smoothly slip your right hand to his/her wrist to continue the lock,

See page 37 for additional information about handcuffing.



Pushing Blade Down



Closing Handcuff



Moving To Rear  
Wrist Lock

# TASK OUTLINE

## MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD

## CUES

Grip his/her shoulder with your left hand at the base of his/her neck (to complement the wrist lock) to stabilize the subject,

Open the other handcuff and hook the single strand with your thumb to form a letter "W."

Direct the Individual to drop his/her left hand from his/her head to his/her back and to place his/her wrist in the opened cuff,

Firmly close the handcuff with your thumb or index finger and double lock the handcuffs.



Stabilizing Subject



Forming "W"



Subject Dropping Wrist  
Into Handcuff



Closing Handcuff

# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>DECENTRALIZE BY USING UNARMED TACTICS</p> <p>"Decentralize" refers to tactics for directing an Individual to the ground.</p> <p>The need to use such tactics could occur when you believe you will not be able to gain control from a standing position. Examples are: a subject continues to resist strongly although you are using a wrist lock (thus, not allowing you to use handcuffs from a standing position); an Individual forces you to resort to unarmed countermeasures; you are apprehending a subject for a serious, violent violation.</p> <p>From a wrist lock position, pull his/her knuckles (and elbow) firmly toward you,</p> <p>Drop and swing down, to roll him/her to the ground,</p>	



Decentralizing From Wrist Lock



# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>As you begin to drop, yell "drop",</p> <p>Continue to grip his/her hand and wrist firmly with your right hand, and hold down his/her elbow with your left hand as he/she falls to the ground,</p> <p>Hold his/her arm and shoulder low so that you do not cause injury,</p> <p>Direct his/her hand to the center of his/her back. Grip his/her elbow and hand to create a compression hold (to use a wrist lock for continued pain compliance If necessary),</p> <p>Assume a three point stance for substantial physical control. Maintain the compression hold,</p> <p>Tell the subject to face away from you,</p> <p>Move your right foot to a point several inches from his/her head,</p> <p>Drop on your left knee, placing it firmly against the subject. His/her left elbow should be touching your leg above your knee,</p>	



Rolling Subject To Ground



Holding Shoulder Low

# TASK OUTLINE

## MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD

## CUES

Drop your right shin and knee across his/her back to his/her shoulder blade. Do not kneel against his/her neck or head,



Placing Left Knee Against Subject



Dropping Right Knee Across Subject's Back

Most of your weight should be on your left knee. Use your right foot and knee more for balance than for applying pressure on the Individual. If he/she struggles, lift his/her right elbow or use a wrist lock for pain compliance,

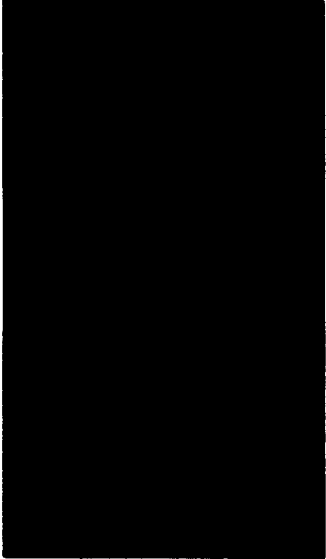
Speak to the subject, especially after you have reached the three point stance, to give directions or to identify that you are In control,

# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>To put his/her hands on the ground down, in front of him/her with palms</p> <p>To move on his/her knees backward Into a prone position and to extend his/her arms straight out from the side of the body with his/her palms up,</p> <p>To turn his/her face to the left,</p> <p>To place his/her right hand, palm up, fingers up, on the small of his/her back.</p> <p>With the subject In position, approach him/her on his/her right side and assume a three point stance smoothly and quickly.</p>	<p>See page 37 for the handcuffing sequence</p>



# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p><u>BLOCK AND STRIKE</u></p> <p>"Block" and "strike" refer to unarmed counter-measures. There are eight such countermeasures in RISC Management.</p> <p>1. The Vertical Strike:</p> <p>From a defensive stance, strike with your reaction hand in a fist. If you were a right handed boxer, a vertical strike would amount to a "left jab."</p> <p>Hold your reaction fist straight and vertical,</p> <p>Keep your elbow in toward your body,</p> <p>Strike by fully extending your arm,</p> <p>Strike with the knuckles of your index and middle fingers,</p> <p>Aim for the subject's upper torso or chin to move his/her hands up for protection,</p> <p>Focus through the strike zone,</p> <p>Turn your reaction hip with the strike (to put momentum and weight behind the strike),</p> <p>Do not reach for the target to the extent that you lose your balance,</p> <p>Immediately after you deliver the strike, return to a defensive stance with both arms up and hands in fists.</p>	<p>Show agents how to correctly form a fist and how to strike. See page 30.</p> <p>The defensive stance, a variation of the interview stance, is described on page 20.</p>  <p><b>Employing Vertical Strike</b></p>

**PROPER FIST - PROPER STRIKE**





**Forming Fist**



**Strike**

# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>2. The Reverse Strike:</p> <p>From a defensive stance, strike with your strong hand in a fist. Again, from boxing terminology, if you were a right handed boxer, a reverse strike would be the "strong right" which you would deliver immediately and in combination with a "left jab."</p> <p>Hold your strong fist straight and vertical,</p> <p>Strike by extending your arm 1/2 to 2/3 of its length,</p> <p>Strike in and down to the subject's navel,</p> <p>Try to make contact at the moment you are shifting both feet (to put momentum and weight behind the strike),</p> <p>Slide your reaction foot forward,</p> <p>Move your strong foot to your reaction foot's original position,</p> <p>Focus through the strike zone. Continue to move in and strike. Return to a defensive stance with both arms up and hands in fists, or attempt to decentralize the subject.</p> <p>3. The Vertical Forearm Strike:</p> <p>Use this countermeasure in reaction to a frontal attack when a subject is too close for the effective use of fist strikes or kicks. The vertical forearm is intended to stop a subject's advance and to "set him/her up" for other countermeasures.</p> <p>Point your reaction elbow toward the subject's chest,</p>	 <p>Using Reverse Strike</p>  <p>Decentralizing from Reverse Strike</p>

# TASK OUTLINE

## MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD

## CUES

Keep your forearm nearly vertical with your hand pointing up and your upper arm parallel with the ground,

As you point your elbow, clench your hand in a fist,

Avoid raising your elbow to a point where the subject can strike beneath your arm.

Attempt to use your reaction elbow and forearm to block the subject.

As you are about to make contact, thrust your reaction side shoulder forward to generate force to meet the oncoming subject,

Lean into him/her at the moment of Impact,

Attempt to knock his/her head and upper body back to cause him/her to lose balance and to raise his/her arms for protection,

Keep your strong arm and hand up **or** grab the subject's left arm to protect your face and body.

#### 4. The Strong Side Elbow Strike:

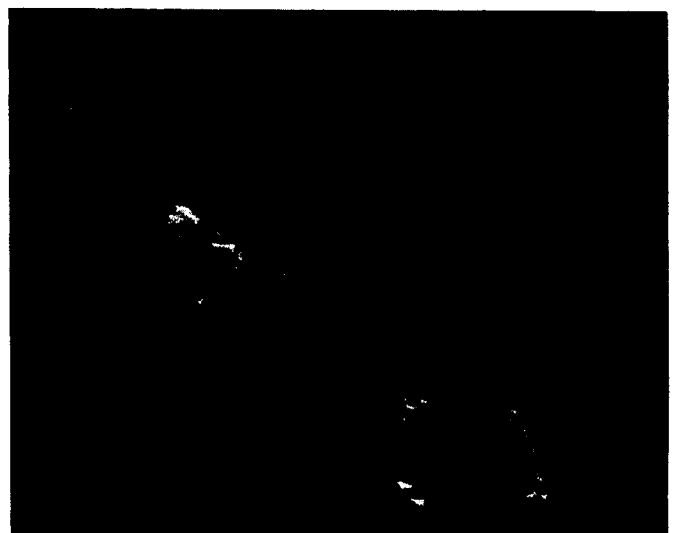
Use this countermeasure to disable an attacker, to drive him/her back and to knock him/her off his feet. Use it in combination with a vertical forearm strike.

Step toward the subject with your reaction foot,

As you step, raise your strong elbow and thrust your shoulder toward the subject,

# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>Increase this momentum (to put your weight behind the blow) by turning your hip toward the subject,</p> <p>Strike with your elbow and forearm on his/her chest, upper left arm, or shoulder,</p> <p>Avoid raising your elbow to a point where the subject can strike beneath your arm,</p> <p>Keep your reaction arm and hand up to protect your face and body.</p> <p>5. The Front Kick:</p> <p>Use this leg strike to stop the forward momentum of a subject, to bring his/her hands down, and then, to set him/her up for additional countermeasures.</p> <p>From a defensive position, in a smooth motion, lift your reaction leg so your thigh is nearly parallel to the ground,</p> <p>Point your knee toward the subject's navel or knee,</p>	



Kicking From Defensive Stance



# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
	



Snap your foot straight to either of those targets,

Focus through the target,

Make firm contact with the ball of your foot,-

Return to a defensive stance.

6. The Angle Kick:

From a defensive position, in a smooth motion, point your strong knee toward the back of the subject's knee or the outside of his/her thigh.

Snap-sweep your foot straight to these areas,

Focus through the knee,

# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD

CUES



Employing Angle Kick

Make firm contact with your shin,

Return to a defensive stance.



7. The Front and Strong Side Knee Thrusts:

Use either or both of the knee thrusts as an individual rushes in or if you are too close to use kicks *or* other strikes.

For a front knee thrust, bring your reaction knee up, parallel with the ground as the subject moves in.

Aim for his/her front thigh muscles or navel,

# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>Resume a defensive stance if he/she backs away, Keep you hands up to grip the subject or to push him/her away, For a strong knee thrust, grip the individual's head or upper body, bend him/her forward (to establish forward momentum), and raise your strong knee, hard, into the subject's front thigh muscles or abdomen (aim for the navel).</p> <p>8. Countermeasures are more effective when they are used in combination or in quick succession. Here are examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Vertical strike - reverse strike;</li><li>Vertical strike - strong side elbow strike;</li><li>Vertical forearm strike - strong side elbow strike;</li><li>Front kick - angle kick;</li><li>Front kick - strong knee thrust;</li><li>Elbow blitz - repeated, quick strikes with left and right elbows;</li><li>Knee blitz - repeated, quick strikes with left and right knees.</li></ul>	 <p>Thrusting To Navel</p>  <p>Thrusting To Thigh</p>



# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>place him/her in poor balance. Drop his/her hand if he/she agrees to cooperate (and if he/she ceases to resist),</p> <p>Handcuff the subject's right wrist with the top cuff by pushing the single strand down on the handcuff <i>groove</i>,</p> <p>Close the cuff with your right index finger,</p> <p>Continue to hold the chain links and rotate the handcuffs in a clockwise direction to pull the subject's right hand toward his/her back,</p> <p>Reach with your left hand for the subject's left hand,</p> <p>Pull subject's left hand toward his/her right hand, and cuff the left wrist by pushing the single strand down on the handcuff groove,</p> <p>Close the cuff with your right index finger,</p> <p>Double-lock the handcuffs,</p> <p>Escort the subject by gripping his/her wrist (with your left hand) and his/her elbow (with your right hand) to establish a compression hold. Use a wrist lock for pain compliance if the subject resists the escort.</p> <p>A variation of voluntary handcuffing could be used when you are confronting a very compliant subject.</p>	

# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>Speak with the subject using "search talk." Inform the subject what you are going to do. Direct him/her to turn his/her back to you and to drop his/her hands along his/her sides, slightly out from his/her sides, with the thumbs down.</p> <p>Stand along his/her right side in an interview stance.</p> <p>Reach for his/her two right middle fingers with your left hand, and move quickly through the cuffing sequence.</p> <p><u>VOLUNTARY HANDCUFFING SEQUENCE</u></p>	<p>Tell agents to use this abbreviated, voluntary procedure only when they are certain a subject is an unthreatening, compliant person.</p>



Subject Extending Arms



Turning Away



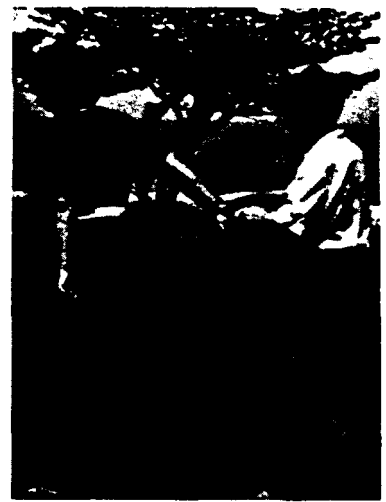
Dropping Arms



Looking Left, Extending Arms  
Back With Thumbs Down



Agent Controlling Subject



Applying Handcuff



Closing Handcuff



Holding Handcuff



Gripping Hand



Pulling Hands Together



Applying, Closing Handcuff



Escorting Subject

# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>Another cuffing method can be used after you have directed a subject to the ground.</p> <p>apply the cuffs from a three point stance.</p> <p>With the subject in stable control on the ground, reach for your handcuffs with your left hand; and place them on his/her lower back,</p> <p>Use your left hand to continue the wrist lock,</p> <p>Hold the cuffs by the chain links in your right hand, with the single strand pointing toward your right arm,</p> <p>Apply a handcuff to the subject's right wrist by placing it beneath the wrist from the side of the wrist near the little finger,</p> <p>Close the cuff firmly with your right thumb,</p> <p>Tell the subject to bring his/her left hand to the small of his/her back,</p> <p>While subject is doing this, release the wrist lock to reach for his/her hand with your left hand,</p> <p>Continue to hold the handcuff chain firmly in your right hand to control the subject's right arm,</p> <p>With your right hand, slip the handcuff beneath The subject's left wrist from the side of the wrist near the thumb,</p> <p>Close the cuff firmly with your left thumb,</p> <p>Double-lock the cuffs.</p>	<p>Agents should reach for cuffs without looking.</p> <p>See "Then, drop into a three point stance for substantial physical control" on page 24.</p>



PRONE HANDCUFFING SEQUENCE



Stabilizing Subject



Applying Handcuff



Closing Handcuff



Holding Handcuff, Controlling Subject



# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>Assist the subject to rise:</p> <p>While the subject is prone, grip his/her shoulder with your right hand at the base of his/her neck and grip the back of his/her right hand with your left hand,</p> <p>Roll the subject into a sitting position,</p> <p>Move into a kneeling position while you slip your right hand to his/her elbow (to set up a compression hold),</p> <p>Place his/her right elbow on your right knee and roll him/her to his/her knees,</p> <p>While continuing to use a compression hold, stand behind the subject and assist him/her to rise,</p> <p>Use a gentle lift and verbal direction for a compliant subject,</p> <p>Use a wrist lock (from the compression hold) to generate pain compliance along with "light control talk" for a resisting subject,</p> <p>Escort the subject while continuing to use a compression hold.</p>	<p>This is the standard escort technique for any subject in handcuffs.</p>

ASSIST AND ESCORT THE SUBJECT



Rolling Subject to Sitting Position



Telling **And** Lifting Subject To Rise

# TASK OUTLINE

## MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD

## CUES

### REMOVE HANDCUFFS

To remove handcuffs, reverse the procedure for cuffing from a standing wrist lock position:

Approach the subject behind his/her right side. Move into an interview stance in which your left foot is completely behind the subject,

Reach behind and along his/her right arm to establish a wrist lock with your right hand (keep your middle finger across his/her upper knuckles),

Order the subject to spread his/her feet apart,

Hook his/her shoulder at the base of the neck with your left hand to stabilize him/her,

Unlock the left handcuff with your left hand and tell the subject to rotate his/her wrist until it is free from the cuff,

Tell the subject to place his/her left hand behind his/her head,

Close the handcuff with your left hand,

Establish a compression hold on the subject's right arm by gripping the knuckles with your left hand and firmly holding the back of his/her elbow with your right hand,

Rotate the subject's arm along his/her side to establish a full wrist lock,

Unlock and remove the handcuff with your right hand,

Direct the subject to move away.



Stabilizing Subject



Unlocking Handcuff

# TASK OUTLINE

## MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD

## C U E S



Rotating To Wrist Lock



Unlocking Handcuff

Removing handcuffs from an aggressive subject could require two or even three agents.

For two agents, each assumes an interview position, one on the right and one on the left side of the subject,

Each agent establishes a compression hold and the agent on the right side moves to a full wrist lock,

If the subject resists, the agent on the left may also implement a full wrist lock,

The agent on the right unlocks the left cuff with his/her left hand and closes it after the subject's wrist has been freed,



Controlling Subject

# TASK OUTLINE

## MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD

## CUES

The left agent rotates the subject's left hand to a full left wrist lock, if necessary, to maintain control,



Rotating Left Arm  
To Wrist Lock



Applying Wrist Lock

The right agent moves the subject to a full right wrist lock and from that position of control, unlocks the right handcuff.



# TASK OUTLINE

## 'MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD

If two agents are required to control an individual (to the extent the agent on the right can not unlock the cuffs), a third agent should unlock the handcuffs,

Again, two agents move into interview positions on the left and right sides of the individual,

They each establish compression holds and press a knee against the back of the subject's knees,



Employing  
Compression Hold



Unlocking  
Left Handcuff

A third agent unlocks the left cuff and closes it (whereupon the agent on the left can swing the subject to a full left wrist lock) then moves to the right side of the individual,



Controlling Subject



Unlocking Right  
Handcuff

# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>The right agent swings the subject to a full right wrist lock and the third agent unlocks and removes the handcuff.</p> <p><u>Identifying Justifications for Pat Downs and searching and Demonstrate Pat Down and Search Techniques.</u></p> <p>A general rule in RISC Management Is to pat down or search only after you have gained control of the subject.</p> <p>There are important tactical distinctions between pat downs and searching.</p> <p>If you <u>reasonably suspect</u> that an individual has committed a violation or Is In possession of contraband (but you have not established cause to justify an apprehension), you may stop the subject to ask questions. If, during or after questioning, you have a reasonable suspicion that you or other people are In danger from the subject or that he or she may be in possession of contraband, you may conduct a pat down for such items.</p> <p>To conduct a pat down, move to a RISC escort position,</p> <p>Retain a tight grip on the subject's right wrist with your right hand. Use your left hand to firmly rub across the outer clothing of his/her chest and waist, and rub completely around the beltline,</p> <p>Pat down smoothly and deliberately. Use a firm, rubbing motion for all subjects, male or female, regardless if you are a male or female,</p>	<p>See GAIN COMPLIANCE BY USING UNARMED TACTICS on page 18.</p> <p>Emphasize to agents that the justification for frisk is the protection of the agents not the discovery of evidence. This is an insufficient justification to search for evidence.</p>



# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>If you detect an object which you believe is a weapon or which you believe could be used as a weapon, do not instruct the subject to remove it (to give him/her an opportunity to use it). Instead, remove the object yourself,</p> <p>If the subject resists, place him/her in handcuffs and continue to pat down. You have authority to pat down when you have a reasonable suspicion that your subject is in possession of contraband and/or you or other people are in danger.</p> <p>If you place the subject in handcuffs for a pat down, remove the handcuffs if you do not find weapons or contraband.</p> <p>Or, if appropriate, apprehend the Individual for failure to comply with your order and conduct a thorough search.</p> <p>If the subject resists the pat down to the extent that you must use countermeasures, you will be in position to use several techniques.</p> <p>You may use your left arm as an "arm bar." Continue to grip his/her right wrist. Keep your left arm straight and bring it forcefully back against his/her chest or chin to break his/her balance. Establish a wrist lock for pain compliance.</p> <p>Or, grip the subject's right arm firmly with both hands and drop quickly to shift your center of gravity to pull him/her to the ground.</p> <p>Or, push away to assume a defensive position and to escalate to other tactics.</p>	

# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>If you have established cause to apprehend a subject, use handcuffs to maintain control before you conduct a search.</p> <p>If you have used a standing handcuffing technique, continue to stand at the rear of the subject in position to use a wrist lock,</p> <p>From the rear, reach around the individual to search in a circular pattern. Search with a firm rubbing motion from front to back, from top to bottom,</p> <p>Start with the subject's hair. Move to the upper chest (reach beneath the arms). Move to the beltline. Move to the trouser pocket line (Including groin) and direct the subject to kneel on both knees so you can search his/her trouser cuff line (Including socks and shoe tops),</p> <p>Search thoroughly for evidence and weapons,</p> <p>If you have used prone handcuffing, conduct the search before you assist the subject to rise.</p>	<p>From the general rule, arrest, cuff then search.</p>

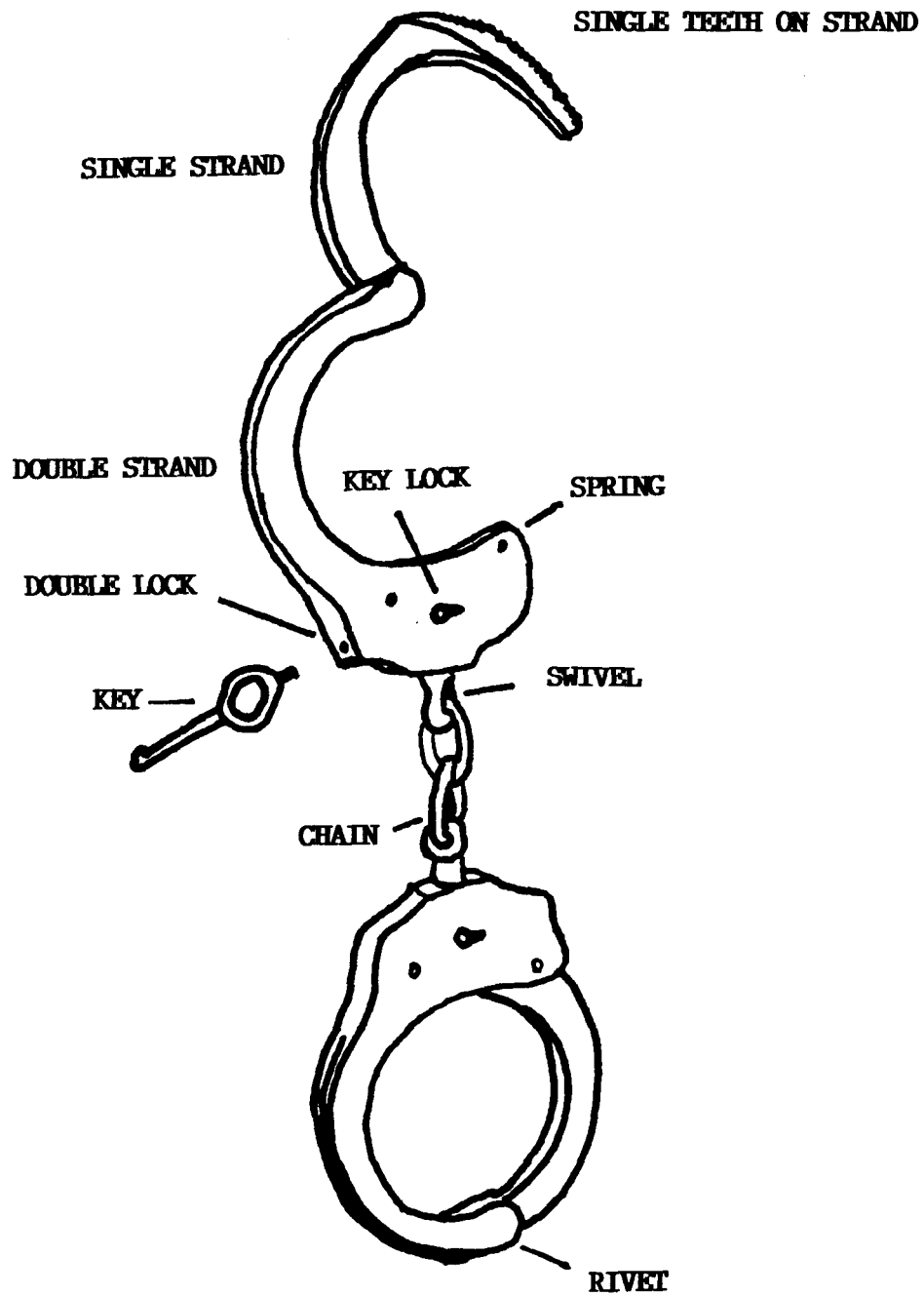
# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p><u>USING DEADLY FORCE</u></p> <p>Deadly force is the most serious use of force In RISC Management.</p> <p><u>Define Deadly Force</u></p> <p>Deadly force is defined as force which the user reasonably believes will create a substantial risk of causing death or great bodily injury to another.</p> <p><u>Explain justified use of deadly force within the RISC Management confrontational continuum.</u></p> <p>Behavior which justifies the use of deadly force Is that which has caused or Imminently threatens to cause death or great bodily harm to you or to another person.</p> <p>THE CRITERION IS IMMINENT THREAT</p> <p>If you confront a person who imminently threatens to cause death or great bodily harm to you or to someone else, you may use deadly force to stop him <b>or</b> her.</p> <p>Within RISC Management this means that you have attempted to escalate through other tactics (when possible) and are left with deadly force as a last resort.</p> <p>The basis of your judgement of imminent threat is the totality of the circumstances known to you at the time.</p> <p>You must use the totality of the circumstances known to you at the time in order to make the judgement of imminent threat.</p> <p>You would not be justified In the use of deadly force to stop someone from fleeing whom you know has committed a property offense or a technical violation.</p>	<p>These recommendations are designed to assure fundamental ideas of RISC Management are uniformly extended from the least serious to the most serious confrontations. If they are more restrictive than current legal standards or departments' police it Is with the Intention of providing agents with a high level of training In anticipation of critical Incidents</p> <p>Advise students to ask their supervisors to explain their departments' polices.</p>

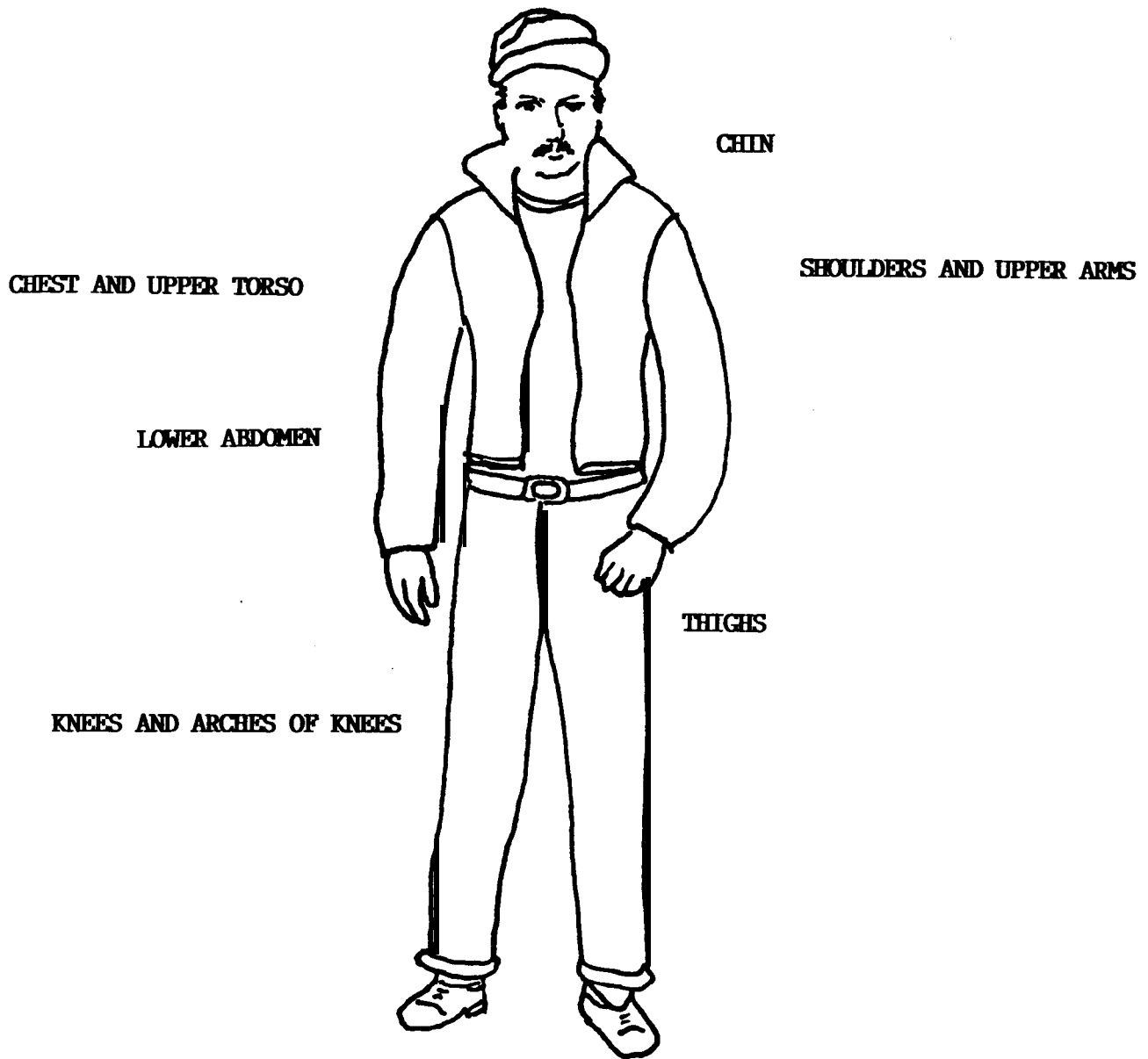
# TASK OUTLINE

MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	CUES
<p>Neither would you be justified in the use of deadly force to stop a person whom you have called upon to halt on mere suspicion and who flees to avoid you.</p> <p>YOU may use deadly force only as a last resort to stop an Imminent threat of death or great bodily injury to you or to another person.</p> <p>In any case, you would not be justified in using deadly force if others might be injured, unless your failure to use deadly force would increase the danger to others.</p> <p>Deadly force must not be used if you have any doubt that the person on whom you are prepared to use it is in fact the person against whom deadly force is justified.</p>	<p>Emphasize to students the objective of using deadly force is to stop a person who imminently threatens to cause death or GBH. This means when a person has been stopped by use of deadly force it shouldn't continue to be employed, i.e. there's no justification for continuing to shoot when the threat which justified deadly force no longer exists.</p>

HANDCUFF COMPONENTS



**COUNTERMEASURES TARGETS**



CRITERIA USED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RISC MANAGEMENT

APPREHENSION AND DEFENSIVE TACTICS  
FOR PROBATION AND PAROLE AGENTS

1. A system must be designed around the idea of proper escalation of force consistent with the agency definition of the agent's role:

Agents will encounter a full range of situations requiring the use of force,

Agents are expected to de-escalate situations through verbal and nonverbal techniques,

Agents are expected to use only the minimum force necessary to achieve the objective,

Training must provide effective, justifiable options including the option of disengagement.

2. A system must be practical:

It must be able to be learned to a high standard of proficiency by agents in a wide range of ages;

The physical condition of the agents in the age range will reflect that of the general public,

We cannot assume that all agents will be in top condition,

It must be learned within a minimum amount of time.

3. A system must be measurable:

It must be learned by hands-on practice and instructor-observed repetition;

Students must be able to demonstrate prescribed techniques,

The training environment must be safe and realistic,

Students must attain proficiency levels which promote self-confidence.

4. A system must be capable of being supervised:

A common language has to be taught;

Expectations must be clearly stated.

RISC MANAGEMENT CONFRONTATIONAL CONTINUUM

LEAST SERIOUS BEHAVIOR  
AND TACTICS

}-----{

MOST SERIOUS BEHAVIOR  
AND TACTICS

Person imminently  
threatens to cause death  
or great bodily injury;

and

Person will not respond  
to verbal direction,  
passively resists, or  
is likely to harm others;

Other tactics have been  
exhausted or would be  
Ineffective.

and

STOP BY USING DEADLY  
FORCE

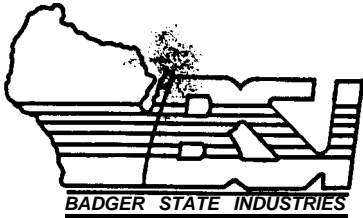
Person appears coop-  
erative, simply needs  
advice or direction  
to comply.

Person resists but In a  
defensive manner.

SEEK COMPLIANCE BY USING  
UNARMED TACTICS

PERSUADE BY  
COMMUNICATING





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