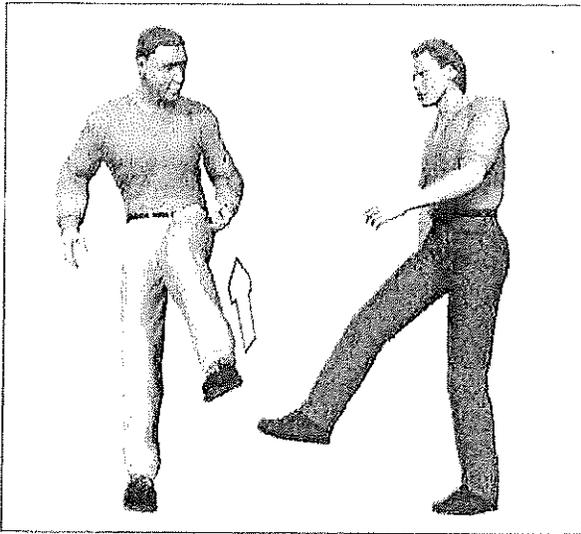


Caution

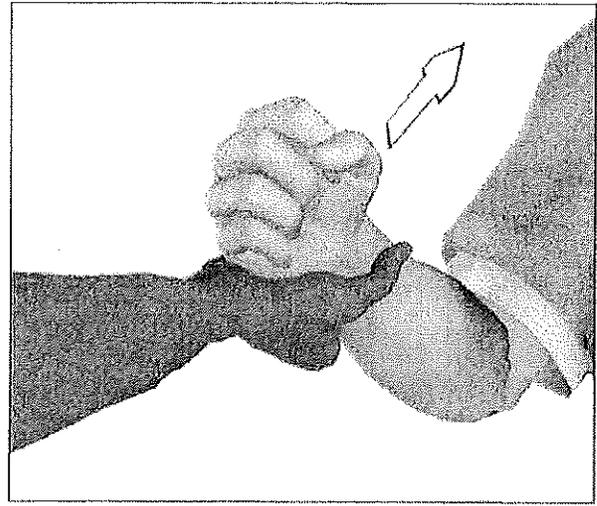
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cpi KICK BLOCK

In any strike situation, you can remove the target or deflect the weapon by placing an object between the weapon and the target. The act of blocking or shielding is based on your natural response—a primal reflex to protect yourself from a strike. In this example, the bottom of the staff member's foot is used to shield or block the oncoming kick.

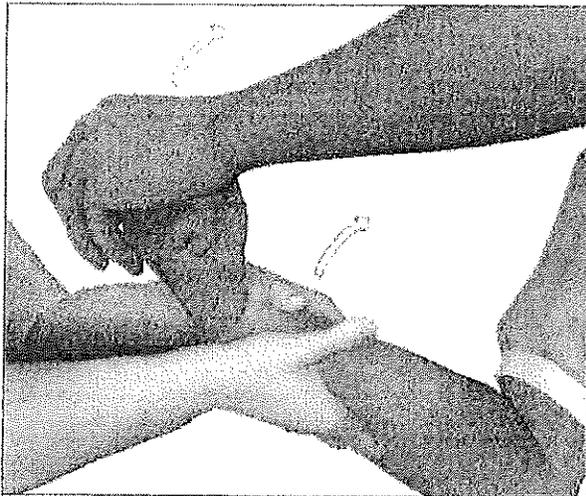
Attempt to move out of the way to maintain safety.



cpi ONE-HAND WRIST GRAB RELEASE

Gain a physiological advantage by using leverage and momentum to pull away from the weak area of the wrist grab (between the thumb and four fingers). You can increase your momentum and leverage by maintaining a balanced stance and using your body position to enhance your physiological advantage. At the same time, you can gain a psychological advantage by using a verbal distraction or an element of surprise.

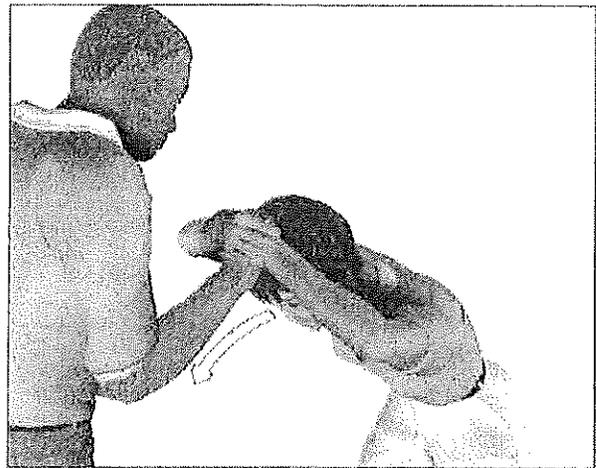
Release and attempt to move out of the way to maintain safety.



cpi TWO-HAND WRIST GRAB RELEASE

Gain a physiological advantage by using leverage and momentum to pull away from the weak area of the wrist grab (between the thumb and four fingers). You can increase your momentum and leverage by using your free hand to assist in pulling away from the grab, maintaining a balanced stance and using your body position to enhance your physiological advantage. At the same time, you can gain a psychological advantage by using a verbal distraction or an element of surprise.

Release and attempt to move out of the way to maintain safety.



cpi ONE-HAND HAIR PULL RELEASE

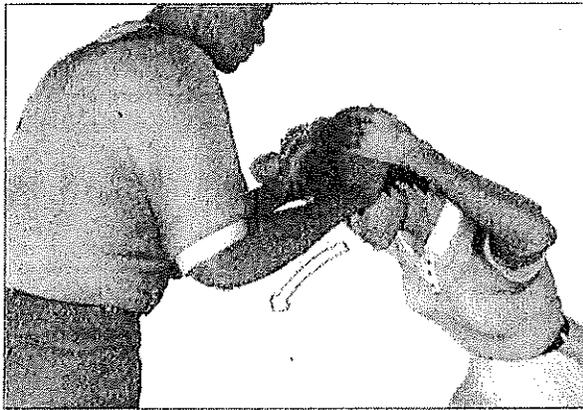
Immobilize this grab by securing the person's hand to your head. By using one or both of your hands to immobilize the person's hand, you can prevent further grabbing of hair and minimize injury. Move your head toward the person, leveraging the arm position to a 45-degree angle. The grip of the hair pull is levered backward, reducing the strength of the grip and opening up the weak point of the grab at the fingers. At the same time, you can gain a psychological advantage by using a verbal distraction or an element of surprise.

As your hair is released, attempt to move out of the way to maintain safety.



Caution

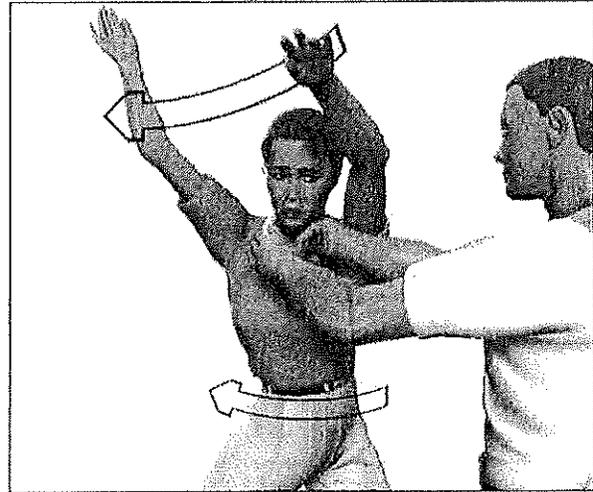
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cpi TWO-HAND HAIR PULL RELEASE

Use both of your hands to immobilize the person's hands on your head. By securing the hands to your head, you can prevent further grabbing of hair and minimize injury. Move your head toward the person, leveraging the arm position to a 45-degree angle. The grip of the hair pull is levered backward, reducing the strength of the grip and opening up the weak point of the grab at the fingers. At the same time, you can gain a psychological advantage by using a verbal distraction or an element of surprise.

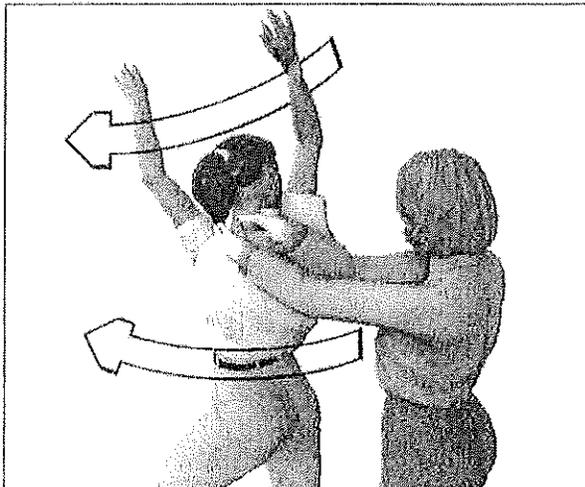
As your hair is released, attempt to move out of the way to maintain safety.



cpi FRONT CHOKE RELEASE

Raise your arms straight up for leverage. (This may also create a distraction.) Lean away to extend the individual's arms; this will weaken the grab. Create momentum by turning your shoulders and arms in a rotating motion away from the individual. Your shoulders will act as a lever while your momentum will assist in releasing the grab. Increase your psychological advantage by using a verbal distraction or an element of surprise.

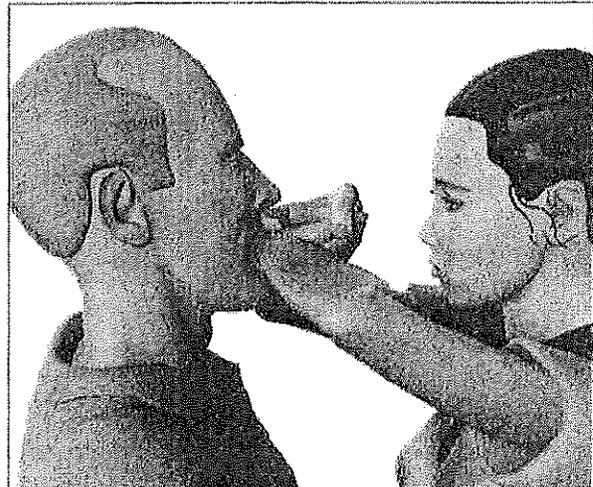
Attempt to move out of the way to maintain safety.



cpi BACK CHOKE RELEASE

Raise your arms straight up for leverage. (This may also create a distraction.) Lean away to extend the individual's arms; this will weaken the grab. Create momentum by turning your shoulders and arms in a rotating motion away from the individual. Your shoulders will act as a lever while your momentum will assist in releasing the grab. Increase your psychological advantage by using a verbal distraction or an element of surprise.

Attempt to move out of the way to maintain safety.



cpi BITE RELEASE

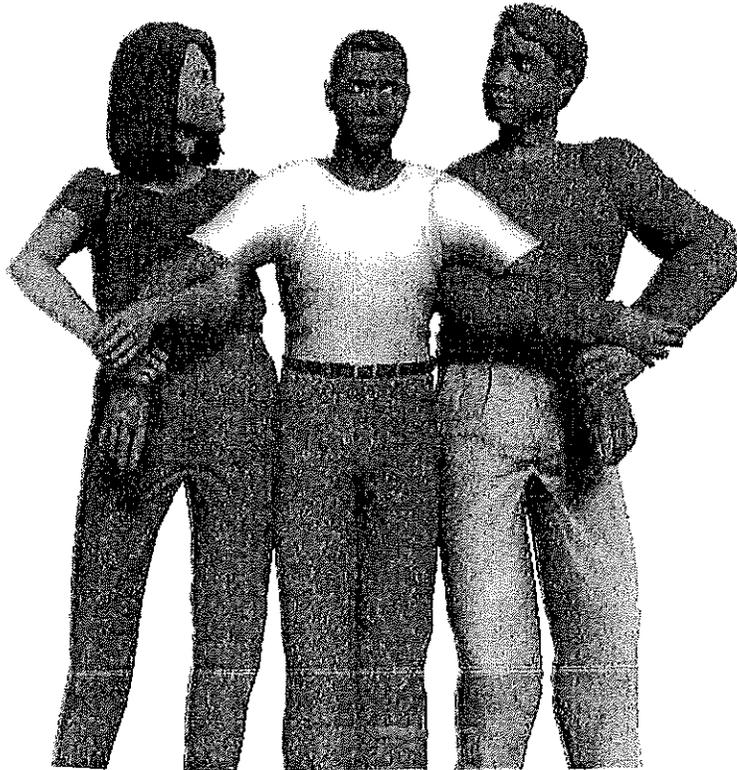
Avoid pulling away from the bite. Instead, lean into, or "feed" the bite, using the minimum amount of force necessary to cause the jaw of the person to open. You may also want to use your finger in a vibrating motion to stimulate the person's upper lip. This vibrating motion may result in a "parasympathetic response" that causes the mouth to open. At the same time, you can gain a psychological advantage by using a verbal distraction or an element of surprise.

Once the bite releases, attempt to move out of the way to maintain safety.



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Come-Along Position

This temporary control position allows you to maintain control of a person if it is necessary to escort them out of a room. It is similar to Transport Position above except inside of putting your arm through theirs, you would keep your hand on the back of their upper arm.

Face the same direction as the Acting Out Person while adjusting, as necessary, to maintain close body contact. Use right hand to hold their opposite wrist and use your left hand to guide them from the back of their arm. Gently guide them out of the room.



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Figure A

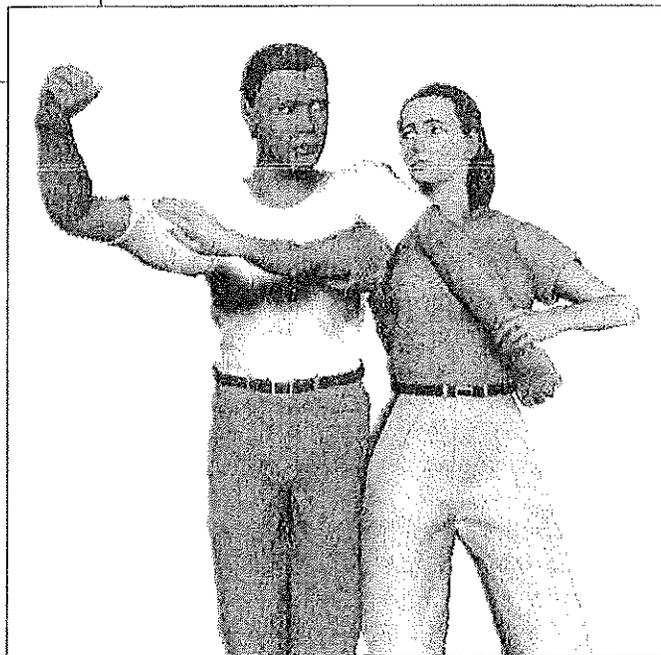


Figure B

cpi INTERIM CONTROL POSITION

This temporary control position allows you to maintain control of both of the individual's arms, if necessary, for a short time.

Starting from the CPI Transport Position, maintain control of the individual's arm, but release the "cross-grain grip." Use free arm to reach across and gain control of the opposite arm. (Fig. A) If the individual attempts to strike, use your free arm to block, and safely move away. (Fig. B)



Caution

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Figure A

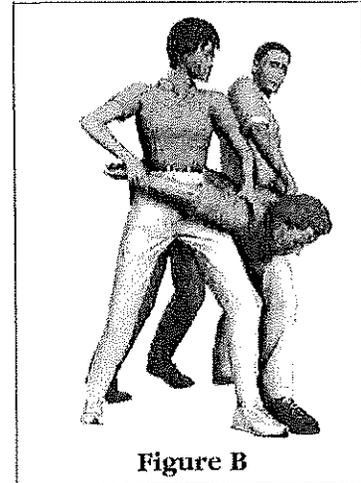


Figure B

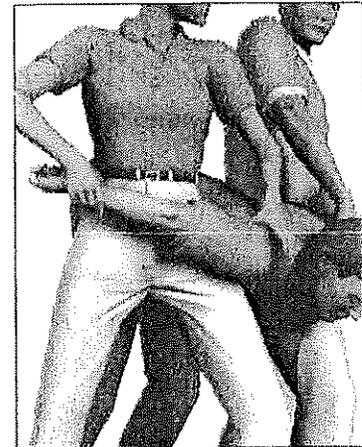


Figure C

cpi TEAM CONTROL POSITION

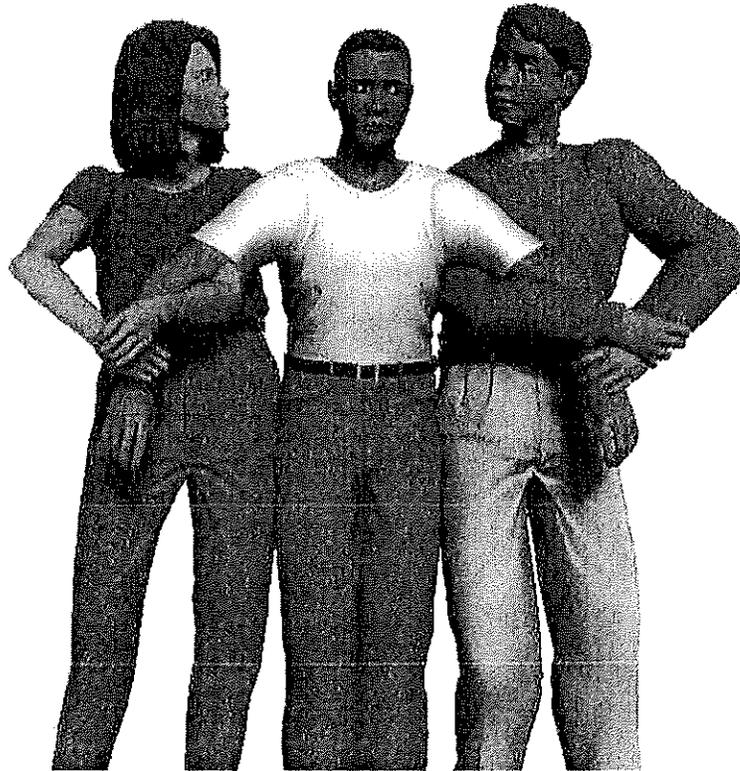
The Team Control Position is used to manage individuals who have become dangerous to themselves or others. Two staff members hold the individual as the auxiliary team member(s) continually assess the safety of all involved and assist, if needed. During the intervention, staff members who are holding the individual should:

- Face the same direction as the Acting Out Person while adjusting, as necessary, to maintain close body contact with the individual.
- Keep their inside legs in front of the individual. (Fig. A)
- Bring the individual's arms across their bodies, securing them to their hip areas. (Fig. B)
- Place the hands closest to the individual's shoulders in "C-shape" position to direct the shoulders forward. (Fig. C)



Caution

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cpi TRANSPORT POSITION

This position will assist you in safely moving an individual who is beginning to regain control.

Prior to moving an individual, assist the person into a more upright position and remove your hand from the individual's shoulder. Reach under the individual's arm to grab your own wrist. This "cross-grain grip" better secures the individual between staff during transport. Remove your leg from directly in front of the individual prior to transport while maintaining close body contact.

It is not recommended to transport an individual who is struggling. If necessary, return to the CPI Team Control Position if the individual's and/or staff's safety is at risk.