

BATON TRAINING WRITTEN EXAMINATION

In the space provided at the top of your answer sheet, enter the date of examination, your name, and your guard registration number or, if not registered, the date you applied for registration. Mark the answers on your answer sheet by circling the answer of your choice. Erasures must be clean and complete. If you select more than one answer per question, you will not be given credit for that question. After completing the examination, sign your answer sheet and give it to your instructor.

There are 24 possible points; each question is worth one point. In order to pass this examination you must obtain a minimum score of 20 and correctly identify the vital areas of the body that, when struck, would result in serious or fatal injury. These vital areas should be avoided when using a baton.

1. If you use your baton, you should remember that you might be required to justify your actions:
 - a. in criminal court.
 - b. in civil court.
 - c. to your employer.
 - d. all of the above.

2. A baton strike to the head, throat, or spine:
 - a. is usually fatal.
 - b. could be fatal.
 - c. always causes paralysis.
 - d. is always fatal.

3. A guard who carries a baton without a baton permit may be:
 - a. fined \$100 by the Bureau for the first offense.
 - b. fined \$200 by the Bureau for the second and all future offenses.
 - c. charged with a criminal violation of Penal Code Section 12020(a), which is a felony.
 - d. all of the above.

4. While your baton permit does not expire and there is no statute requiring further training, the Bureau encourages continuous training so that you may be able to carry the baton with confidence to effectively and legally defend yourself.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. During a non life threatening situation, the baton should not be used to strike above the:
 - a. waist.
 - b. shoulders.
 - c. groin.
 - d. knees.

6. If a private patrol operator allows you to carry a baton before you complete baton training and receive a baton permit, he may be fined by the Bureau in the amount of:
- \$100.
 - \$300.
 - \$2,500
 - nothing; the private patrol operator's license is automatically revoked.
7. When you are first confronted with a situation that could escalate, you should first consider:
- arresting the suspect without getting hurt.
 - looking for a telephone to call for help.
 - remaining calm and attempting to control the situation by talking to the person.
 - finding a witness.
8. Suppose a man, somewhat smaller than you, is having an argument with your client. It looks like the conversation is escalating to a serious situation. You should first:
- tell the man he has 10 seconds to leave.
 - make your presence known and be prepared to act defensively.
 - call the police and tell them you have a suspect under surveillance.
 - draw your baton out of the ring and tap it in the palm of your hand.
9. Which factor would you not consider when deciding whether to use your baton?
- size of the subject.
 - whether the subject may be under the influence of drugs.
 - whether you will have to make a report.
 - whether the subject is armed.
10. When you are not on duty, you may wear your baton as long as you have your baton permit in your possession.
- true
 - false
11. You may carry a baton on duty as long as you have a firearm permit in your possession.
- true
 - false
12. A battery is any willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon another person.
- true
 - false

13. The baton is an offensive weapon.
 - a. true
 - b. false

14. The head, spine, and kidneys are vital areas to be avoided when using a baton, unless there is a deadly attack on you or another person.
 - a. true
 - b. false

15. You may carry a baton on duty without a security guard registration in your possession.
 - a. true
 - b. false

16. You are escorting an unruly rock concert patron to the exit. He screams and insults you, using profanity. You would be justified in jabbing him with your baton.
 - a. true
 - b. false

17. You should meet physical force with only that amount of force reasonable to defend yourself and control the situation.
 - a. true
 - b. false

18. If you use too much force with your baton, and the Director of the Department of Consumer Affairs determines that you are a hazard to public safety, your permit may be suspended and your employer will be notified of the suspension.
 - a. true
 - b. false

19. Criminal liability means you have to pay damages after being sued.
 - a. true
 - b. false

20. If you are arrested after using your baton in a physical altercation, your employer must report the incident to the Bureau within seven days.
 - a. true
 - b. false

21. In-house or proprietary guards are required to have both a guard card and baton permit if they carry a baton on-duty.
- a. true
 - b. false
22. If someone trespasses onto property that you are protecting, you would be justified in using deadly force.
- a. true
 - b. false
23. Practicing baton techniques in front of a mirror is a good idea.
- a. true
 - b. false
24. A baton may be carried on your weak or your strong side.
- a. true
 - b. false.

Correctly identify the vital areas of the body to be avoided when using the baton.

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____
- F. _____
- G. _____