

# TRAINING



# BULLETIN

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*“Department Training Bulletins shall be used to advise members of current police techniques and procedures and shall constitute official policy.”*



## Hand Held Impact Weapons

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## Force Option Model



### Compliance with Use of Force Policy

Officers must have a thorough understanding of DGO K-3 in order to know when the use of a hand held impact weapon is appropriate and objectively reasonable.

Department General Order K-4, Reporting and Investigating the Use of Force, enumerates the use of a hand held impact weapon as a Level 2 use of force and requires that a supervisor be summoned to the scene to conduct a Level 2 force investigation. An intentional strike to the head with a hand held impact weapon is a Level 1 use of force and requires a Level 1 force investigation.

The use of a hand held impact weapon may be warranted prior to any actual physical contact. It is not necessary that an individual actually assault a third party or member prior to using a hand held impact weapon. The imminent threat of violence, whether it is verbal or non-verbal, coupled with the present intent, means, opportunity, and ability to carry out such threats may warrant its use.



### Definition and Description of the Long Baton

The long baton is a tool officers use to control an aggressor and protect the public.

Officers use a long baton in situations requiring a degree of control greater than that provided by a weaponless-defense technique but less than that provided by lethal force. See General Order K—3 for the Department policy on the appropriate use of force.

The long baton is made of smooth-surfaced, tight-grained wood. It is cylindrical in shape, approximately  $1 \frac{3}{16}$  inches in diameter, and twenty-six to twenty-nine inches long. It weighs about fifteen to eighteen ounces. See Figure 1.

The long baton is rounded at both its butt end and tip. Located eight inches from the baton's butt end, a rubber grommet secures the baton in a baton ring on an officer's gun belt. The baton ring is placed between the magazine case and radio case on an officer's weak side. Properly secured, the long baton is aligned to the stripe on an officer's uniform pants.

When used, the long baton delivers blunt trauma to the exterior of the body. All other factors being equal, the degree of trauma is determined by the baton's weight, the baton's velocity, and the duration of contact.

To make the actions of a baton technique clear to the reader, the instructions that follow present separate actions as separate steps. When using the long baton, however, an officer strives for fluid movement and may perform several actions simultaneously.

In the instructions that follow, "strong hand," "strong foot," and "strong side" refer to the right hand, foot, and side of a right-handed officer and the left hand, foot, and side of a left-handed officer. Opposite the strong hand, strong foot, and strong side is the weak hand, weak foot, and weak side.

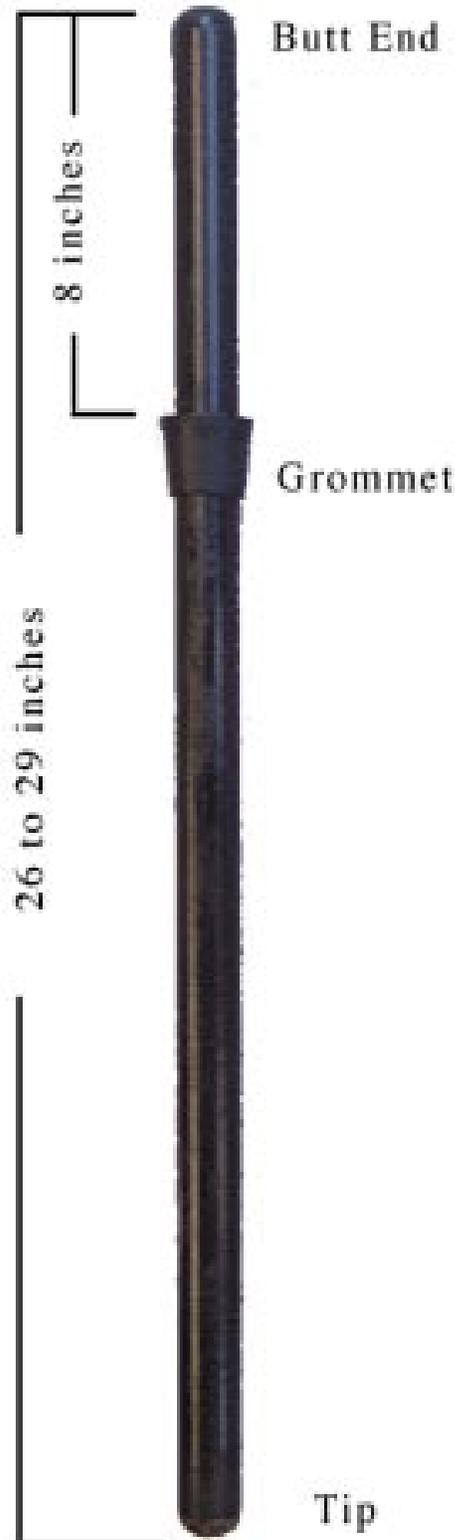




Figure 2: In executing a baton technique, use your entire body.



Figure 3: At the moment of impact, your grip should be firm and your wrists straight. In this photo, the officer is prepared to deliver a jab.



Figure 4: When performing a one-handed strike, lead with the blade edge of your hand. The blade edge is the side opposite the thumb.

## Guidelines for Use of the Long Baton

When using a long baton, officers follow the guidelines listed below:

- When approaching or interviewing a subject, keep the baton between yourself and the subject.  
  
If you keep your gun-side away, the baton will naturally be between yourself and the subject.
- Choose a baton technique based on a subject's actions and position.
- Choose a baton technique before you use the baton.
- In executing a baton technique, use your entire body. See Figure 2.

Always start from a balanced position. To maintain balance, keep your feet apart, your knees bent, and your back straight. Shift your weight back and forth with your arm movements, moving forward into the subject as you strike. Keep a relaxed mind; conserve your strength; and act with fluid motions.

- In executing a baton technique, keep your hands relaxed; tighten your grip immediately before the baton impacts the target area.  
  
At the moment of impact, your grip should be firm and your wrists straight. See Figure 3.
- When performing a one-handed baton strike, lead with the blade edge of your hand—the side opposite the thumb—in order to keep possession of the baton at impact. See Figure 4.  
  
If you lead with the back side of your hand, the baton may bounce out from between your fingers.
- Strike a subject with a baton in those areas which are easily accessible, effective for quickly subduing the subject, and unlikely to cause serious injury. See Figure 5.

Those areas include but are not limited to the shoulder tips, clavicle, rib cage, above the elbow to the tips of the fingers, above the knees to the tips of the toes, and the soft body tissue below the xiphoid process (solar plexus) and above the groin.

Blows to large muscle groups such as the biceps, triceps, buttocks, and thighs may be ineffective and not stop or be effective in controlling an aggressor.



**Front**



**Rear**

Figure 5: Primary target areas for long baton. Areas to strike are colored green.

- Use only those portions of a baton technique that are required to control a situation.

If you begin a baton technique consisting of three counts, for example, and the subject stops the assault at the completion of count one or two, discontinue the technique.

Return to verbal commands and tell the subject what you want him or her to do.

- After the subject is in custody, evaluate his or her medical needs as soon as it is possible. If necessary, administer basic first aid and/or summon medical assistance to your location.

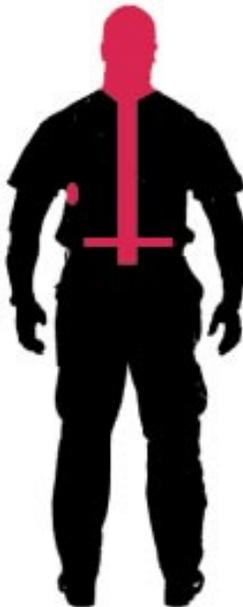
### **Pushing With the Baton**

Pushing with a baton is not recommended because a subject is likely to grab or trap a baton.

Pushing is accomplished by using the empty weak side (off hand) allowing the officer to keep/retain the baton in his/her strong side hand and free from entanglement. This will allow the officer to use a single-handed strike and/or jab, if necessary.



**Front**



**Rear**

Figure 6: Areas to avoid striking with a long baton. Areas to avoid are colored red.

### Warnings for Use of Long Baton

When using a long baton, officers follow the warnings listed below. See Figure 6.

- Never use a long baton to apply a carotid restraint.
- Do not strike a subject's head with a long baton.

A blow to the head can cause serious injury or death.

A blow to the head can be ineffective in stopping an aggressor. The head is the easiest area of the body for an aggressor to defend, and attempting a blow to the head can cause an officer to lose his/her baton to the aggressor.

- Do not strike a subject's neck with a long baton.

The jugular veins and the carotid arteries are located at the side of the neck. If these veins or arteries are ruptured by a blow, the rupture can cause death.

The carotid nerve and the vagus nerve are located at the side of the neck. If either of these nerves is damaged by a blow, the damaged nerve can cause irregular cardiac activity and death.

- Do not strike a subject's throat with a long baton.

A blow to the throat can fracture or collapse the trachea or larynx and cause serious injury or death.

- Do not strike a subject's spine or the back of a subject's neck with a long baton.

Striking the spine or back of the neck can fracture a vertebra and/or damage the spinal cord, causing paralysis or death.

**Front**

- Do not strike a subject's kidneys or groin with a long baton.

Striking a subject's kidneys or groin can cause permanent injury and may be ineffective in stopping the aggressor.

- Do not jab the area beneath a subject's left armpit with a long baton.

The area beneath a subject's left armpit is close to the heart, and a baton jab to the area can cause an erratic heartbeat or the detachment of arteries.

- When an officer engaged in controlling an aggressor accidentally strikes an area he or she meant to avoid, the officer corrects the strike to hit target areas and continues the baton technique until he or she is in control of the situation.

**NOTE: An accidental strike to an area the officer meant to avoid should not cause the officer to stop protecting himself or herself or others.**

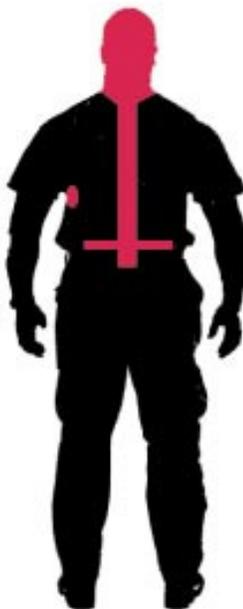
**Rear**

Figure 6: Areas to avoid striking with a long baton. Areas to avoid are colored red.

#### **PRYING with the BATON**

Prying of arms and legs with the baton is an acceptable technique in cases when officers are trying to separate subjects from

- Fixed objects
- Other persons
- The "turtle" position



Figure 7: The interview stance.



Figure 8: With your weak hand, tip the baton in its ring so the baton is parallel to the ground and the baton butt points out.



Figure 9: With your strong hand, grab the baton palm down at or above the grommet.

## Upper Cradle Technique

The upper cradle technique is the most basic long-baton technique, and it delivers the most powerful strike.

The technique is “most basic” because swinging a long baton from the upper cradle position resembles the swing used to swing a baseball bat. The technique is also considered basic because of the variety of baton strikes an officer can deliver from its stance.

The upper cradle technique is so named because, in the technique, an officer holds the baton cradled in his or her upper arm. The upper cradle technique requires sufficient room to complete a baton swing without hitting an obstruction or fellow officer. To deliver a strike using the upper cradle technique, complete the following steps:

1. Move from an interview into a defensive stance. See Figure 7.

In a defensive stance, your weak side or baton side is turned toward the subject. Spread your feet 1 to 1/2 shoulder widths apart; bend your knees; and position your hands in front of you, free to take action.

2. With your weak hand, grab the baton at the grommet and tip the baton in its ring so the baton is parallel to the ground and the baton butt points out. See Figure 8.
3. With your strong hand, reach across your body and grab the baton palm down at or above the grommet. See Figure 9.



Figure 10: In the upper cradle position, the baton cradles in the bend of the strong arm with the baton tip pointing behind you.



Figure 11: With your strong hand, hold the baton as you hold a pencil.

4. With your strong hand, draw the baton—like a sword—from the baton ring and, using your strong wrist, rotate the baton so that it ends up cradled in the bend of your strong arm with the tip pointing behind you. See Figure 10.

As you draw the baton from the baton ring, try not to pull the baton butt too far out in front of your body where a subject can grab it.

5. With your weak hand, grab the baton between the butt and the grommet in an overhand grip, leaving a slight space between your weak and strong hands.
6. If necessary, adjust the fingers of your strong hand to hold the baton as you hold a pencil. See Figure 11.

After you rotate the baton into the bend of your arm, the baton rests in your strong hand between thumb and index finger. To hold the baton as a pencil requires only an adjustment of the fingers.

7. With both hands, pull the baton back over your strong shoulder to gain strength and momentum for the coming baton strike.



Figure 12: The basic strike is a horizontal swing parallel to the ground to strike wrists, rib cage, diaphragm, or arm areas between the elbow and fingertips.



Figure 13: To strike lower leg areas between the knee and the toes, swing with the baton tip pointed down.



Figure 14: To strike the tops of the shoulders or clavicle, swing with the baton tip pointed up.

8. Pulling with your weak hand and pushing with your strong hand in a swing similar to what you use with a baseball bat, deliver a baton strike to the subject.

The basic strike is a horizontal swing parallel to the ground to strike wrists, rib cage, diaphragm, or arm areas between the elbow and fingertips. See Figure 12.

To strike lower leg areas between the knee and the toes, adjust the baton to swing with the baton tip pointed down. See Figure 13.

To strike the tops of the shoulders or clavicle, adjust the baton to swing with the baton tip pointed up. See Figure 14.

9. After the strike is delivered, return the baton to the upper cradle position in the bend of your strong arm and assume a defensive stance, ready to perform additional strikes if necessary.



Figure 15: With the strong hand, reach across your body and grab the baton palm up at or above the grommet.



Figure 16: Rotate the baton so it ends up tucked under your strong arm with the tip pointing behind you.

## Lower Cradle Technique

Generally speaking, the lower cradle technique delivers a less powerful strike than the upper cradle technique although some officers use the lower cradle technique to deliver a powerful strike.

The stance an officer assumes to deliver a lower cradle strike is a good stance for a cover officer, for the stance is non-threatening, and yet the baton is out of its ring and can quickly be deployed.

The lower cradle technique is so named because, in the technique, an officer holds the baton cradled underneath his or her arm.

To deliver a strike using the lower cradle technique, complete the following steps:

1. With your weak hand, grab the baton at the grommet and tip the baton in the baton ring so the baton is parallel to the ground and the baton butt points out.
2. With the strong hand, reach across your body and grab the baton palm up at or above the grommet. See Figure 15.
3. With your strong hand, draw the baton—like a sword—from the baton ring, and, using your strong wrist, rotate the baton so it ends up tucked under your strong arm with the tip pointing behind you. See Figure 16.

As you draw the baton from the baton ring, try not to pull the baton butt too far out in front of your body where a subject can grab it.

4. As you draw the baton from the baton ring, assume a defensive stance.
5. With your weak hand, grab the baton in an overhand grip between the butt and the grommet, leaving a slight space between your hands.



Figure 17: The basic lower cradle baton strike follows an imaginary plane parallel to the ground.

6. Deliver a baton strike to the subject.

As you deliver the strike, roll your strong hand over the grommet.

Pull with your weak hand and push with your strong hand to deliver a strike.

The basic strike follows an imaginary plane parallel to the ground, but an officer can also deliver a strike with the tip of the baton pointing up or down to deliver blows to upper-body and lower-body target areas. See Figure 17.

7. Return the baton to the lower cradle position beneath your strong arm and assume a defensive stance, ready to perform additional strikes, if necessary.



Figure 18: The baton is in lower-cradle position. From this position, an officer can protect himself or herself using the lower-cradle frontal attack technique when the officer does not have room to complete a swing.



Figure 19: Using your strong hand, force the tip of the baton down so the baton is at a 45° angle to the ground, butt of the baton facing up. Bend your knees into a deep defensive stance.



Figure 20: Deliver a jab with the butt of the baton to the area between the subject's xiphoid process and groin.

### Lower Cradle Frontal Attack Technique

The lower cradle frontal attack technique is a lower cradle technique which delivers its blow with a jab instead of a swing.

An officer uses the lower cradle frontal attack technique when he or she does not have room to move away from an aggressor or to swing the baton in a horizontal plane.

To deliver a blow using a lower cradle frontal attack technique, complete the following steps:

1. Perform the first five steps of the lower cradle technique as you would to deliver a blow with a swing, ending with the baton tucked under your strong arm. See Figure 18.
2. Slide your strong hand down the baton to grasp the baton close to its tip.
3. Using your strong hand, force the tip of the baton down so the baton is at a 45° angle to the ground, butt of the baton facing up.
4. Bend your knees into a deep defensive stance. See Figure 19.
5. Pulling with your weak hand, pushing with your strong hand, and pushing off from your strong foot, deliver a jab with the butt of the baton to the area between the subject's xiphoid process and groin. See Figure 20.
6. Return the baton to the lower cradle position beneath your strong arm and assume a defensive stance, ready to perform additional strikes if necessary.



Figure 21: Relaxed interview stance, baton in two-handed low defense position

### **Two-Handed Low Defense Technique**

The two-handed low defense technique is a defensive baton technique an officer uses to protect himself or herself from punches to the face or soft body tissue; from high, overhead blows; and from kicks.

A two-handed low defense technique is designed to remove the officer from a subject's line of attack and to deflect or change the angle of a subject's punch, blow, or kick.

After completing a two-handed low defense technique, an officer can complete additional movements or a baton strike to continue his or her defense.

To protect from a punch, blow or kick using a two-handed low defense technique, complete the following steps:

1. Assume a relaxed interview stance, gun-side away, holding the baton with both hands in a horizontal position below the gun belt, arms extended. See Figure 21.

With your strong hand, grasp the baton at the grommet, palm down.

With your weak hand, grasp the baton at least six inches from the tip, palm up.

2. When the aggressor attempts to punch, deliver an overhead blow, or kick, side step out of the way.



Figure 22: To defend from a punch, raise the weak hand to bring the baton perpendicular to the ground and push the baton out.

3. Position the baton to defend yourself and deflect the punch, blow, or kick, if necessary.

To defend from a punch, raise the weak hand to bring the baton perpendicular to the ground and push the baton out to deflect the punch. See Figure 22.

To defend from an overhead blow, raise the weak hand to bring the baton to a 45° angle to the ground, tip pointing up, and push the baton out to deflect the blow.

To defend from a kick, lower the weak hand to bring the baton to a 45° angle to the ground, tip pointing down, and push the baton out to deflect the kick. See Figure 23.



Figure 23: To defend from a kick, lower the weak hand to bring the baton to a 45° angle to the ground and push the baton out.

4. Pivot into a defensive stance.

If you stepped to the weak side to get out of the way, pivot into a defensive stance.

If you stepped to the strong side, shuffle step into a defensive stance.

5. Position the baton to defend from additional blows or to perform an additional baton technique. See Figure 24.



Figure 24: Position the baton to defend from additional blows or to perform an additional baton technique.



Figure 25: Raise your strong hand up to distract, deflect, or push away the subject. With your weak hand, tip the baton in its ring to make the baton parallel to the ground.



Figure 26: Pull your strong hand in and extend your weak hand, completing a “shoulder shift” and jabbing the subject with the butt of the baton.

### Three-Count from the Ring Baton Technique

The three-count from the ring baton technique is a technique an officer uses as an alternative to the upper cradle baton technique.

The three-count from the ring baton technique uses the tip and the butt of the baton to deliver a consecutive series of jabs.

Because the technique begins with the baton still in its ring, this technique is an effective technique for an officer caught by surprise who needs to deliver a quick jab to defend him or herself.

To deliver a strike using a three count from the ring baton technique, complete the following steps:

#### Count One

1. Move from the interview stance into a defensive stance.
2. With your weak hand, grab the baton at the grommet and tip the baton in the baton ring so the baton is parallel to the ground and the baton butt points out.
3. Raise your strong hand up to distract, deflect, or push away the subject. See Figure 25.
4. With your weak hand, jab the subject with the butt of the baton. See Figure 26.

You can complete the jab while leaving the baton in the baton ring.

To gain momentum and force, complete a “shoulder shift” as you deliver the jab, pulling your strong hand in and extending your weak hand—and the baton—out simultaneously.



Figure 27: Swing the baton in a counterclockwise circular motion, holding the baton palm up in your weak hand and palm down in your strong hand.

#### Count Two

1. Bring the baton out of its ring and position the baton parallel to the ground in front of you, holding the baton palm up in your weak hand at the grommet and palm down with your strong hand near the tip.
2. Swing the baton in a counterclockwise circular motion, completing the motion with a jab to the subject's chest. See Figures 27 and 28.

As you perform the counterclockwise motion, keep your forearms parallel to each other and perpendicular to the ground.

If you are tall, you may have to bend more deeply at the knees to deliver the jab.



Figure 28: Complete the counterclockwise swing with a jab to the subject's chest.



Figure 29: In a circular, clockwise movement, bring the baton from the subject's chest.

#### Count Three

1. In a circular, clockwise movement, bring the baton from the subject's chest around and down to complete an upward jab to the subject's midsection. See Figures 29 and 30.
2. Return the baton to its position in front of you and parallel to the ground, ready to perform other techniques as necessary.



Figure 30: Complete an upward jab to the subject's midsection.



Figure 31: Position for two-handed low defense technique.



Figure 32: With your weak hand, cup the baton in a closed, loose circle, so you can jab through your weak hand as with a pool cue.



Figure 33: Jab the subject with the baton tip.

### Five-Count Thrust Baton Technique

The five-count thrust baton technique provides a series of coordinated movements which several officers, working together, can use to move back a crowd.

In crowd-control circumstances, officers may repeat this technique until they gain control of the situation.

In addition, a single officer can use this technique to move back an aggressor.

To deliver a strike using the five-count thrust baton technique, complete the following steps:

#### Count One

1. Begin in an interview stance with the baton in front of you parallel to the ground, grasping the baton at the grommet in your strong hand palm down and grasping the baton in your weak hand six inches from the tip. See Figure 31.

This position is the same position you use to initiate a two-handed low defense technique.

2. Maintaining your overhand grip, move your strong hand to the butt of the baton.
3. Step back with your strong foot into a defensive stance.
4. Keeping the baton parallel to the ground, raise the baton to a comfortable level between your gun belt and chest.
5. With your weak hand, cup the baton in a closed, loose circle, so you can jab through your weak hand as with a pool cue. See Figure 32.
6. Using your strong hand to produce the motion, jab the subject between the chest and the groin with the baton tip and quickly retract the baton so the subject cannot grasp it. See Figure 33.



Figure 34: If the subject has raised his hands to protect himself or to attempt to grasp the baton, raise the baton over your weak shoulder.



Figure 35: Bring the baton straight down on the subject's hands in a chopping motion.

#### Count Two

1. Jab the subject with the baton tip a second time and quickly retract the baton.

#### Count Three

1. If the subject has raised his hands to protect himself or to attempt to grasp the baton, raise the baton over your weak shoulder and bring the baton straight down on the subject's hands in a two-handed chopping motion. See Figure 34 and 35.

In delivering this strike, your strong hand stays near the butt of the baton in an overhand grip and your weak hand slides about half way down the baton in an underhanded grip.



Figure 36: Swing the baton in a counterclockwise, circular motion, completing the motion with a jab to the subject's chest.



Figure 37: After jabbing the subject's chest, initiate a circular clockwise movement.



Figure 38: Complete the circular clockwise movement with a jab to the subject's midsection.

Count Four and Count Five, below, are the same as Count Two and Count Three in the Three Count from the Ring Baton Technique.

#### Count Four

1. Bring the baton in front of you and parallel to the ground in the same position as you use to initiate a two-handed low defense technique.
2. Swing the baton in a counterclockwise circular motion, completing the motion with a jab to the subject's chest. See Figure 36.

As you perform the counterclockwise motion, keep your forearms parallel to each other and perpendicular to the ground.

If you are tall, you may have to bend more deeply at the knees to deliver the jab.

#### Count Five

1. In a circular clockwise movement, bring the baton from the chest around and down to complete an upward jab to the subject's midsection. See Figures 37 and 38.
2. Bring the baton in front of you and parallel to the ground in the same position as you use to initiate a two-handed low defense technique.



Figure 39: With your strong hand, hold the baton in an overhand grip partially concealed behind your strong leg, baton tip pointing to the ground.



Figure 40: As a distraction, raise your hands in a fluid motion toward the subject's face.

## Two-Count Modified Baton Technique

The two-count modified baton technique is a technique whose performance includes a fake movement to the subject's face and a single-handed strike to the subject's lower legs.

The combination of fake and strike makes this a good technique to use against a combative subject who may be skilled in street fighting.

Performed correctly, the two-count modified baton technique can be completed in one fluid movement.

To deliver a strike using a two-count modified baton technique, complete the following steps:

### Count One

1. Assume a defensive stance
2. With your strong hand, hold the baton in an overhand grip partially concealed behind your strong leg, baton tip pointing to the ground. See Figure 39.
3. With your strong foot, step forward toward the subject.
4. As a distraction, raise both your weak hand and the baton in your strong hand toward the subject's face—**not striking the subject**—in a fluid motion similar to the motion you would use to toss a beach ball. See Figure 40.



Figure 41: Swing both arms in a counterclockwise, circular motion to strike the subject's lower leg or shin with a single-handed baton strike.

#### Count Two

1. Bending the knees, swing both arms in a counter-clockwise, circular motion to strike the subject's lower leg or shin with a single-handed baton strike. See Figures 41 and 42.
2. Pivot on your weak foot and return to a defensive stance, placing the baton in a position from which you can perform additional baton strikes, if necessary, such as the upper cradle or two-handed low defense position.



Figure 42: The strike to the subject's lower leg



Figure 43: Step forward with your strong foot. Raise your weak hand up as a distraction. Raise the baton in your strong hand up close to your strong side and parallel to the ground.



Figure 44: Performing a shoulder shift, jab the tip of the baton with your strong hand into the subject's midsection.

### Two-Count Striking Hand Baton Technique

The two-count striking hand baton technique is an alternative to the two-count modified baton technique.

To deliver a strike using a two-count striking hand baton technique, perform the following steps:

#### Count One

1. Assume a defensive stance.
2. With your strong hand, hold the baton in an overhand grip partially concealed behind your strong leg, baton tip pointing to the ground.
3. With your strong foot, step forward toward the subject.
4. Bring both the baton and your free hand up together. Extend your weak hand out in front of you to distract the subject. Keep the baton close in to your strong side and parallel to the ground. See Figure 43.
5. Perform a shoulder shift, bringing your weak shoulder back as you jab the tip of the baton with your strong hand into the subject's midsection. See Figure 44.



Figure 45: Keeping your weak shoulder back, draw the baton across your body at chest level.

#### Count Two

1. With your strong hand palm upward, draw the baton across your body at chest level. Keep your weak shoulder back. See Figure 45.
2. When your strong hand has reached your weak shoulder, rotate the baton over so it is palm down in your strong hand.
3. With your strong hand palm down, deliver a one-handed strike to the subject's lower leg area. See Figure 46.
4. Step back into a defensive stance, ready to deliver another baton strike if necessary.



Figure 46: With your strong hand palm down, deliver a one-handed strike to the subject's lower leg area.



### Definition and Description of the Expandable Baton (ASP)

The expandable baton is an effective, defensive impact weapon designed to be inconspicuous.

The concealable nature of the expandable baton makes it an ideal intermediate weapon for the plainclothes officer. It also provides the uniform officer with quick access to an impact weapon carried on the gun belt.

### Authorized Equipment

The Oakland Police Department authorizes only the Armament Systems and Procedures Expandable Baton (ASP). The baton must be black and chrome-coated, expand from 21” to 26,” and have a machined-foam grip.

The baton holder or scabbard for uniformed officers is constructed of black, high-gloss, injection-molded plastic with a permanently attached belt loop. The holster shall have a retention shoe and retain the baton in retracted or expanded configuration. See Figure 49 on the next page.

### Component Parts

The ASP has two telescoping blades which lock into place when expanded. N sharp edges exist on the blades to catch on clothing or cut an assailant.

The following component parts make up the expandable baton. See Figures 47 and 48.

1. Cap
2. Rivet
3. Washer Base
4. Clip (retaining wings & arc)
5. O-ring
6. Handle
7. Foam Grip
8. Middle Shaft
9. End Shaft
10. Tip

Figure 47: Expandable baton.

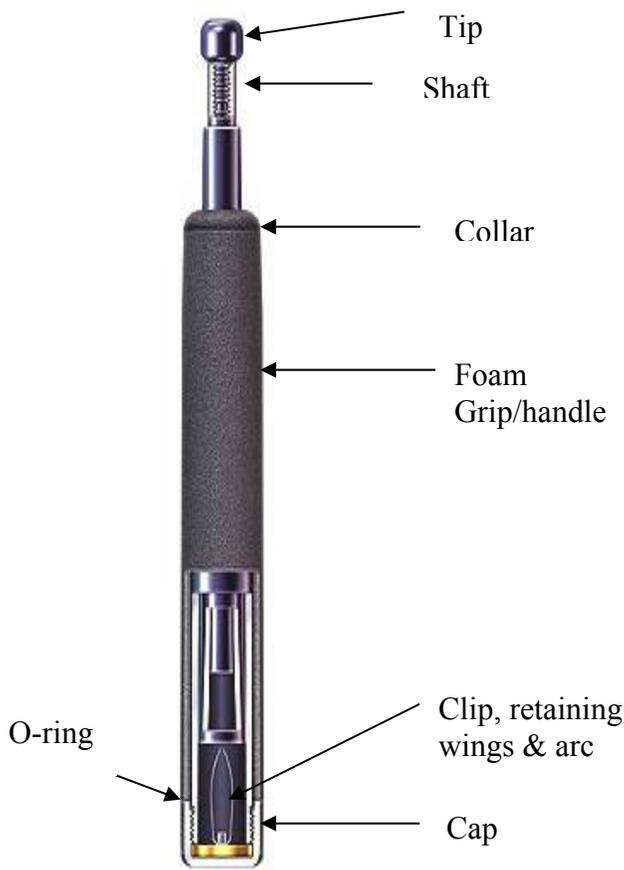


Figure 48 Exposed view of expandable baton.



Figure 49: Scabbard of expandable baton.

### Maintenance of the Expandable Baton

The following guidelines help maintain an expandable baton:

- Keep the baton dry. If the baton is exposed to water, salty air, or perspiration, open the shaft and dry the baton with a soft cloth.
- Check the butt cap or plug periodically to make sure it is tightly screwed on the handle. Check the tip for looseness. If the tip breaks loose, apply Loc-Tite to the threads to secure the tip to the end section.
- Check the baton periodically for hairline fractures or excessive wear between sections. Fractures may occur if the baton is continually opened with too much force.

### Balance and Stance with the Expandable Baton

The guidelines and warnings provided on pages 4 through 7 of this Training Bulletin for use of the long baton apply to the expandable baton as well.

In particular, officers should remember the following:

- When approaching or interviewing a subject, officers keep the baton between themselves and the subject.
- Officers keep the gun-side away; when officers assume an interview or defensive stance, the baton is between the officer and the subject
- Officers always start from a balanced position. To maintain balance, they keep their feet apart, their knees bent, and their backs straight.
- Officers shift their weight back and forth with their arm movements, moving forward into the subject as they strike. Officers keep a relaxed mind, conserve their strength, and act with fluid motions.

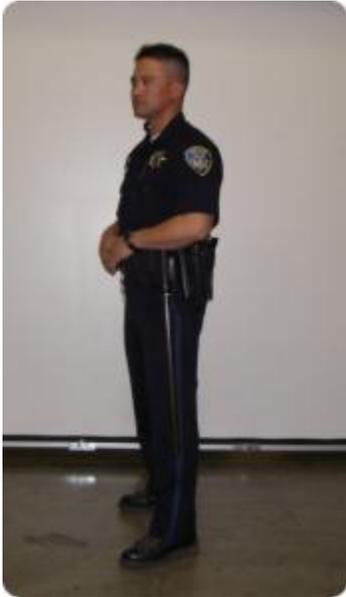


Figure 50:  
Expandable baton and scabbard  
are carried next to the baton ring  
(off-side carry).



Figure 51:  
Expandable baton and  
scabbard on belt.



Figure 52:  
Expandable baton closed grip.

### How to Holster the Expandable Baton

Placement of the scabbard on the gun belt is left to the individual officer; however, it is **recommended** that the scabbard be placed next to the baton ring. See Figure 50 and 51. In whatever position the officer places the scabbard, the baton must be accessible to either hand for removal and replacement.

The baton can be carried in two positions:

1. Holstered – closed condition

Carries the closed baton in the scabbard, tip facing down.

2. Holstered – open condition

Carries the open baton in the scabbard, tip facing down. Use this position when the baton has been opened and it is impractical to close it.

### Gripping the Expandable Baton

An officer grips the expandable baton four ways:

1. Closed grip, baton closed

The fingers wrap around the foam grip with the thumb resting on top the tip. See Figure 52.

2. One-handed grip, baton open

The baton is held in the center of the foam grip with approximately the length of the handle extending from each side of the hand. All four fingers grasp the baton.

3. Two-handed low defense grip

The strong hand grips the foam grip, palm down. The weak hand grasps the shaft end, palm up.

4. Two hand striking grip (upper cradle)

Same as upper cradle long-baton grip.



Figure 53:

Drawing the expandable baton.



Figure 54:

Opening the expandable baton: upward motion.



Figure 55:

Opening the expandable baton: downward motion.

### Drawing the Expandable Baton

The expandable baton can be drawn in either open or closed position.

1. Closed: Either hand may draw the baton by grasping the foam grip and lifting the baton upward and out of the scabbard. See Figure 53.
2. Open: Grasp the foam grip, forcing it outward and away from the body, prying the baton through the scabbard side opening.

### Opening the Expandable Baton

There are two basic methods to open the expandable baton:

1. Upward: Flick the wrist in an upward and slightly backward direction. See Figure 54.
2. Downward – Flick the wrist in a downward and slightly backward direction. See Figure 55.

If the baton is drawn with the weak hand, transfer it to the strong-hand grip; then flick it open.

It is not necessary to violently extend the blade of the baton; doing so may damage the blade and make it difficult to close the baton.

Officers are cautioned that they need adequate space to open an expandable baton. Officers should ensure no one is positioned so close to them that they may be struck by the opening of the baton.

The force necessary to open the baton may be adjusted using the retaining spring inside the handle. Extending the sides of the spring outward increases the amount of force necessary to open the baton.



Figure 56:

Expandable baton gripped for closing.



Figure 57:

Step and strike the tip against the ground.



Figure 58:

Maintain a view of surrounding area.

### Closing the Expandable Baton

To close the expandable baton, follow these steps:

1. Grip the baton in the strong hand with the fingertips. Place the index finger on the cap.

Take care to ensure the fingers gripping the handle do not slip down over the shaft(s) of the baton.

2. Hold the baton vertically with the tip facing down. See Figure 56.
3. Take a step backward with the strong foot as you simultaneously strike the tip down on the ground. See Figure 57.

Close the baton by striking the tip against a **solid non-giving surface**. Drive the tip straight down. Impact on a soft surface, such as carpeting or wood, may not release the locking mechanism.

Maintain a view of the area around you; do not look at the baton during this operation. See Figure 58.



Figure 59:  
Closed expandable baton.



Figure 60:  
Opening Strike with  
expandable baton.



Figure 61:  
Single-hand strike.



Figure 62:  
Two-handed strike.

### **Baton Strikes with Expandable Baton**

Officers follow the same guidelines and perform the same strikes and jabs with an expandable baton as with a long baton.

The only baton strike individual to the expandable baton is the Opening Strike.

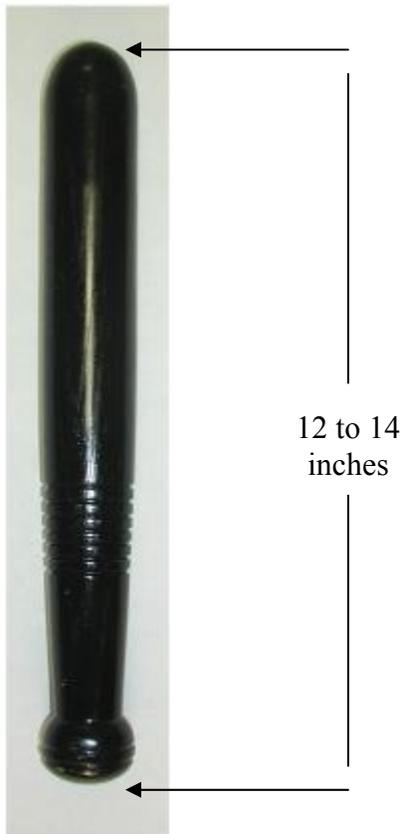
### **Performing an Opening Strike with the Expandable Baton**

To perform an opening strike with an expandable baton, perform the following steps:

1. Draw the closed baton from the scabbard.
2. Flick the wrist forward at a forty-five degree angle. See Figures 59 and 60.

Opening the baton in this method deploys the baton as it opens, striking the subject.

All other strikes and jabs used with the expandable baton are the same as used with the long baton. See Figures 61 and 62.



### Definition and Description of the Short Baton

The size and weight of the short baton allow for its concealed carry in specially designed uniform pants.

The short baton may be constructed of wood or plastic; metal short batons are not authorized.

The short baton is 12 to 14 inches in length and not more than 1 and 7/16th inches in diameter. See figure 63. A leather or cloth thong may be securely attached to the grip. If made of **wood**, the short baton is shellacked and finished with a darkened stain.

*There is nothing in this bulletin that prohibits the carry of the short baton by plain cloths officers.*

The short baton shall be carried on the same side as the holster within the “sap” pocket of the uniform pants. See Figure 64

Figure 63:  
Short baton.



Figure 64:  
Uniform carry of  
short baton.



Figure 65:  
Thong wrapped.



Figure 66:  
Grasp for striking.



Figure 67:  
Hand strike.

## Gripping the Short Baton

### Baton with Thong

To grip the short baton properly, place your strong hand thumb through the thong with the thong resting across the back of your hand as shown in figure 65.

Turn the palm of the hand downward and grip the baton firmly, as shown in figure 66.

The butt end of the baton should extend approximately one to two inches beyond the edge of the hand.

### Baton without Thong

If the short baton does not have a thong, simply grasp the baton near the butt end.

## Using the Short Baton

The short baton may be used to deliver single-handed blows in the same manner as the long and expandable baton.

Although not as effective as a long baton, a short baton can be used to great effect in controlling subjects.

When performing a one-handed baton strike, lead with the blade edge of your hand—the side opposite the thumb—to keep possession of the baton at impact.

Strike a subject with a short baton in those areas that are easily accessible, i.e. the hands and wrists. See Figure 67.



Figure 68: Hand position for jabbing upward or stabbing downward.

If an officer chooses to jab a subject in an under hand “stabbing motion,” move your grip on the short baton to the middle of the baton. See Figure 68.

If a subject is moving toward you or little room exists to swing the baton in a striking motion, gripping the baton in the middle allows you to jab with both ends of the baton.

Jab upward to the mid section, soft body tissue area, or rib cage. See Figure 69.



Figure 69: Jab to soft body area.

Jab downward with the butt of the baton to the upper chest or shoulder blades, staying away from the head, neck, and throat areas. See Figure 70.

Maintain your balance and stance as with all other hand-held impact weapons.



Figure 70: Stab to upper chest area.



### Description of the Crowd Control Baton

The crowd control baton is a baton carried by uniformed officers during specified crowd control events. Its size allows officers to stand at a greater distance from persons than other batons.

The crowd control baton is 36 (min) to 42 (max) inches in length and is made of wood or polymer with a perimeter not more than 1 ½ inches. Both ends are rounded. See Figure 71.

Being too long to place in a baton ring, the crowd control baton is hand-carried.

Crowd control batons are issued by the Department Rangemaster before deployment for crowd management incidents and shall not be carried or used without training.

Crowd control batons shall be returned to the Rangemaster or designee after completion of a crowd management assignment.

No modifications to the crowd control baton shall be made without approval of the Department Hand-Held Impact Weapon Lead Instructor.

Figure 71:  
Crowd control baton.



Figure 72:  
Two-hand low ready position



Figure 73:  
Jab to lower body.



Figure 74: Jab to upper body.



Figure 75:  
Strike to leg.

### **Carrying the Crowd Control Baton**

The crowd control baton has the advantage of greater stand-off distance from an aggressor; however, its length limits the number of techniques an officer can perform.

When on a skirmish line, an officer holds the crowd control baton in the two-handed “low ready” position. See Figure 72. This position allows officers to hold the baton for long periods of time and be ready to defend themselves if the need arises.

### **Jabbing with the Crowd Control Baton**

#### **Jabbing to Lower Body**

Keeping the baton parallel to the ground, raise the baton to a comfortable level between your gun belt and chest.

With your weak hand, cup the baton in a closed, loose circle so you can jab through your weak hand as with a pool cue. See Figure 73.

Using your strong hand to produce the motion, jab the subject between the chest and groin with the baton tip and quickly retract the baton so the subject cannot grasp it.

#### **Jabbing to Upper Body**

Position the baton parallel to the ground in front of you in the two-hand “low ready” position

Swing the baton in a counterclockwise circular motion, completing the motion with a jab to the subject’s chest. See Figures 74.

As you perform the counterclockwise motion, keep your forearms parallel to each other and perpendicular to the ground.

### **Striking the Legs with the Crowd Control Baton**

Pulling with your weak hand and pushing with your strong hand, deliver a baton strike to the subject’s lower leg area. See Figure 75.



Figure 76:  
Baton grabbed by subject.



Figure 77: Rotate the butt end of the baton out.



Figure 78: Rotate the butt end of the baton down.

### Retaining the Crowd Control Baton

When a subject grabs an officer's baton, the officer must retain the baton and regain control of the situation as quickly as possible.

When a subject grabs an officer's baton still in the officer's grip, an officer uses the "roll over" technique to retain the baton.

Although this technique is discussed in context of the crowd control baton, this retention technique can be used with all batons discussed in this Training Bulletin.

To perform the roll over technique, follow these steps:

1. Assume a defensive stance and grasp as much of the baton as possible.

Your position will be similar to the two-handed low defense position. See Figure 76.

2. With your strong hand, rotate the butt end of the baton in a circular motion, first outward and then downward. See Figures 77 and 78.
3. When the tip of the baton is up and the subject's grasping hand(s) is facing downward, pull the butt of the baton backward while forcing the tip forward, towards the suspect's wrist(s).



Figure 79: Pull the butt of the baton down and back.

Continue this downward motion at the same time as you pull back on the baton using both hands. See Figures 79 and 80.

4. Once the baton is free of the subject's grasp, shuffle step away from the subject to gain distance.
5. Be prepared to fight off another attempt by the subject to attack.



Figure 80: Break the baton free of the subject's grasp.

**Approved by Chief Tucker**