Session 18 – Impact Weapons LD 33 – Arrest and Control

Date Revised: 11/06/19

Event Goal: To teach recruit officers when and how to use reasonable force.

Session Goal: To teach recruit officers how to use the side handle and collapsible batons.

Learning Objectives:

- Discuss a peace officer's legal authority for using an impact weapon [33.VII.A]
- Discuss circumstances when a peace officer is justified in using an impact weapon [33.VII.B]
- Demonstrate the appropriate areas on a subject's body that if struck with an impact weapon can be effective in gaining control [33.VII.C]
- Describe areas on a subject's body that if struck with an impact weapon could cause serious injury to the subject [33.VII.D]
- Discuss the use of verbal commands during a confrontation [33.VII.E]
- The student will demonstrate an understanding of how our Department's guiding value of Reverence for Human Life is the moral and ethical foundation of de-escalation, tactics, reasonable force, and officer safety.
- By the conclusion of the training, students will understand how the application of this training is in keeping with our Department's UOF policy, philosophy and tactical planning.

Session Time: 2 hours

Resources:

- Mat room
- First aid kit/AED
- Thick pads (1 per pair of students)

Session Summary: The class will begin with a brief facilitated discussion about the policy and guidelines for the use of impact weapons, reverence for human life, and de-escalation. Then the students will practice drawing and striking techniques with their side handle and collapsible batons.

	Outline	Instructor Notes
I.	Impact weapons	Facilitated discussion (in classroom
	A. Introduction	formation, 10 minutes):
	1. Authority to use impact weapons – 835(a)P.C.	
	[1][33.VII.A]	[1] Ask – What gives police officers
	a. In self-defense	the legal authority to use an impact
	b. In defense of others	weapon?
	c. To effect an arrest	
	d. To overcome resistance	
	e. In civil unrest situations	

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- 2. Agency policy may be used when objectively reasonable [2][33.VII.B]
- 3. Illegal use of an impact weapon by a police officer [3]
 - a. 149 PC public officer unnecessarily assaulting or beating any person under color of authority
 - b. 245 PC assault with a deadly weapon or force likely to produce great bodily injury
- 4. Types of batons [4]
 - a. Side-handle baton
 - b. Collapsible baton
- B. Guidelines for use
 - 1. Drawing an impact weapon [5]
 - a. Peace officers may draw their baton whenever reasonable
 - b. Some factors that justify the use of an impact weapon [6]
 - 1) Size of suspect compared with the size of the officer
 - 2) Suspect exhibits a trained fighting skill
 - 3) Number of suspects
 - 4) Crowd control or riot situation
 - 2. Verbalization [7][33.VII.E]
 - a. Give verbal commands when feasible
 - 1) Clear and concise commands
 - 2) Tell the suspect what to do
 - b. Giving a verbal warning
 - 1) If you don't stop, I will use my baton, and it may cause serious injury
 - 2) You shall give the warning when feasible
 - 3) Circumstances when a warning is not feasible [8]
 - a) When an officer is attacked and must respond to the suspect's actions
 - b) The tactical plan requires the element of surprise
 - c) Must be documented
 - 3. Target areas [9][33.VII.C]
 - a. Primary outer bony areas
 - b. Secondary center body mass
 - c. Vulnerable areas [10][33.VII.D]
 - 1) Face
 - 2) Head
 - 3) Neck
 - 4) Throat

- [2] Ask When can you use an impact weapon per LAPD policy?
- [3] Ask What can you be charged with if you use your baton illegally?
- [4] Ask What types of batons are authorized for use?
- [5] Ask When can you draw your baton?
- **[6] Ask** What factors should be considered when using an impact weapon?
- [7] Ask What should you verbalize to the suspect prior to using your baton?

- [8] Ask What should you do if you do not have time to give a warning?
- [9] Ask What are the target areas when using an impact weapon?
- [10] Ask What are the vulnerable areas that we should not strike with a baton?

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- 5) Spine
- 6) Kidneys
- 7) Groin
- 4. Notifications [11]
 - a. Rescue ambulance only if a medical emergency exists
 - b. Medical treatment is required prior to booking
 - c. Supervisor must be notified
- C. Reverence for human life [12]
 - 1. Guiding principle in any use of force situation
 - 2. It is both moral and ethical to place the highest value on human life
 - 3. Not policy, but a philosophy for how to approach police work
 - 4. Consistent with the department's mission, vision, and values
 - 5. Helps build public trust
 - 6. Using tactical de-escalation techniques and reasonable force demonstrates this principle
- D. Tactical de-escalation policy [13]
 - 1. Officers shall attempt to control an incident
 - 2. By using time, distance, communications, and available resources
 - 3. To de-escalate the situation
 - 4. Whenever it is safe and reasonable to do so
- E. Side-handle baton
 - 1. Introduction to Side-Handle Baton [1]
 - a. Manage the distance
 - b. Push off and create distance
 - c. Close the distance and clinch
 - d. Stay out of the suspect's effective striking range
 - e. Transition to other force options
 - 1) OC spray
 - 2) Taser
 - 3) Strikes and kicks
 - 4) Impact weapons
 - 5) Foot pursuit if the suspect flees
 - 2. Cross draw **[2]**
 - a. Used to draw the baton into the basic carry position
 - b. Can be used to quickly draw and carry the baton when running
 - c. Key points
 - 1) Grab the long extended portion with your support side hand

[11] Ask – What notifications do you need to make after you use an impact weapon?

[12] Ask – How can using impact weapons demonstrate a reverence for human life?

- Give some examples of when it would be reasonable to use impact weapons.
- Give an example of when it would not be reasonable to use impact weapons.

[13] Ask – What is the department policy on attempting to de-escalate prior to using force?

- Warm up and stretch
- Note: All instructor notes regarding the number of repetitions may be modified by the instructor based on the needs of the students, to achieve proficiency.
- \triangleright
- [1] Explain If a suspect pulls away during a pat down search, officers must be ready to quickly transition to other force options. OC spray, Taser, strikes and kicks, or impact weapons may be appropriate depending on the scenario.

[2] Demonstrate and drill – Cross Draw

- Demonstrate
- Break down key points and common mistakes
- Drill step by step

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- 2) Swing the long extended portion back until parallel to the ground
- Push the baton forward until your hand hits the baton ring
- 4) Cant the Yawara handle slightly towards your primary hand
- 5) Grip the Yawara handle with your primary hand
- 6) Draw the baton straight out, parallel to the ground
- 7) Tuck the baton into the basic carry position
- d. Common mistakes
 - Not keeping the baton parallel to the ground
 - 2) Not canting towards the primary side
- 3. Basic carry position [3]
 - a. Used to move or run with the baton deployed
 - b. Key points
 - 1) Can be used on either side
 - 2) Keep the Yawara handle facing up
 - Tuck the long extended portion between your forearm and ribcage
 - 4) Keep your arm bent at a 90* angle
 - 5) Baton parallel to the ground
 - c. Common mistakes
 - 1) Not keeping the arm bent at a 90* angle
 - 2) Failure to keep the baton parallel to the ground
- 4. Long extended position [14]
 - a. Used on a skirmish line
 - b. Key points
 - 1) Keep the baton parallel to the ground
 - 2) Long extended portion facing straight forward with the Yawara handle up
 - 3) Use an overhand grip with your support hand 2-3" from the end
 - 4) Keep the short end tucked into your ribcage
 - 5) Keep your primary arm bent at 90* angle
 - c. Common mistakes
 - Failure to keep the baton parallel to the ground

- Start slow, one step at a time (6-8 reps per step)
- Combine steps until the students are fluid in their technique
- Allow students to practice on their own with increasing speed (8-10 reps)

[3] Demonstrate and drill – Basic carry position

- Demonstrate
- Break down key points and common mistakes
- Drill (8-10 reps)

[14] Demonstrate and drill – Long extended position

- Demonstrate
- Break down key points and common mistakes
- Drill (8-10 reps)

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- 2) Tucking the short end high into the armpit
- 5. Power chop [15]
 - a. Short, powerful strike
 - b. Requires less room than a power stroke
 - c. Key points
 - 1) Rotate the short end up, bringing the baton alongside your forearm
 - 2) Slightly load your hips towards the primary side
 - 3) Take a small step with your support side leg
 - 4) Pivot on the ball of your rear foot
 - 5) Turn your hips explosively
 - 6) Swing the baton at an angle, straight into the target
 - 7) Strike with the bolt face
 - 8) Keep the Yawara handle facing out upon contact
 - 9) Finish back in the starting position
 - 10) Assess and give verbal commands
 - d. Common mistakes
 - Failure to the load the hips prior to striking
 - 2) Not swinging straight into the target
 - 3) No power/hip explosion
- 6. Power draw [4]
 - a. Offensive draw, intended to strike the target
 - b. Can also be used as a show of force to deescalate
 - c. Key points
 - Support side hand grab the long extended portion
 - 2) Swing the long extended portion back until parallel to the ground
 - 3) Slightly coil your body towards the support side and load your hips
 - 4) Primary shoulder facing the target
 - Grab the Yawara handle with an overhand grip
 - 6) Pivot on the ball of your support side foot and explode with your hips for power
 - 7) Ensure full extension of your arm upon contact

[15] Demonstrate and drill – Power chop

- Demonstrate
- Break down key points and common mistakes
- Drill (8-10 reps)
- Drill with hitting thick bags (8-10 reps)

[4] Demonstrate and drill – Power draw

- Demonstrate
- Break down key points and common mistakes
- Drill (8-10 reps)

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- 8) Keep the baton parallel to the ground
- 9) Finish in the power stroke position
- d. Common mistakes
 - Failure to keep the baton parallel to the ground
 - 2) No extension
 - 3) No power/failing to turn your hips
- 7. Power stroke
 - a. Most powerful strike
 - b. If time and space permit, the power stroke is the most effective strike to quickly stop a suspect's assaultive actions
 - c. Key points [16]
 - Rest the long extended portion on your biceps/triceps area
 - 2) Keep the Yawara handle facing in
 - 3) Use an overhand grip with your support hand on the short end
 - 4) Slightly load your hips towards the primary side
 - 5) Take a small step with your support side leg
 - 6) Pivot on the ball of your rear foot
 - 7) Turn your hips explosively
 - 8) Swing the baton straight to the target
 - 9) Allow the Yawara handle to rotate in your hand
 - 10) Finish back in the power stroke position
 - 11) Assess and give verbal commands
 - d. Common mistakes
 - 1) Failing to load your hips prior to striking
 - 2) No extension
 - 3) No power/hip explosion
- F. Collapsible Baton
 - 1. Striking draw [1]
 - a. Offensive draw, intended to strike the target
 - b. Key points
 - 1) Cant the scabbard forward with your support side hand
 - 2) Grab the baton with your primary hand
 - 3) Use an overhand grip, thumb down on the baton
 - 4) Slightly coil your body towards the support side, loading your hips
 - 5) Turn your hips explosively and expand the baton straight out

[16] Demonstrate and drill – Power stroke

- Demonstrate
- Break down key points and common mistakes
- Drill (8-10 reps)
- Drill with hitting thick bags (8-10 reps)

[1] Demonstrate and drill – Striking draw

- Demonstrate
- Break down key points and common mistakes
- Drill (8-10 reps)

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- 6) Ensure full extension of the baton, parallel to the ground
- 7) Finish in the ready position with the end cap facing forward
- Keep the midsection on your biceps/triceps area, parallel to the ground
- 9) Assess and give verbal commands
- c. Common mistakes
 - Failure to keep the baton parallel to the ground
 - 2) Failing to load your hips prior to expanding the baton
- 2. Assisted draw [2]
 - a. Key Points
 - 1) To be used in close quarters
 - 2) Grab the extended cap with your support side hand
 - 3) Keep the baton horizontal and parallel to the ground
 - 4) Pull briskly and firmly
 - 5) Engage the friction locks
 - b. Common Mistakes
 - 1) Not fully engaging the locks
 - 2) Opening towards your body
- 3. One handed expanded strike [3]
 - a. Use when time and space permits
 - b. Key points
 - 1) Grip the handle with your thumb and forefinger
 - 2) Slightly load your hips towards the primary side
 - 3) Take a small step with your support side foot
 - 4) Pivot on the ball of your rear foot
 - 5) Turn your hips explosively towards the target
 - 6) Strike with the tip section straight into the target
 - 7) Your palm should be facing up upon contact
 - 8) Keep you support side hand up to protect your face
 - 9) Assess and give verbal commands
 - c. Common mistakes
 - 1) Failing to load your hips prior to striking
 - 2) No power/hip explosion

[2] Demonstrate and drill – Assisted draw

- Demonstrate
- Break down key points and common mistakes
- Drill (8-10 reps)

[3] Demonstrate and drill – One handed expanded strike

- Demonstrate
- Break down key points and common mistakes
- Drill (8-10 reps)
- Drill with hitting thick pad (8-10 reps)

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- 4. Two handed expanded strike [4]
 - a. Key points
 - 1) Grip the handle with a two-handed baseball bat grip
 - 2) Slightly load your hips towards the primary side
 - 3) Take a small step with your support side foot
 - 4) Pivot on the ball of your rear foot
 - 5) Turn your hips explosively towards the target
 - 6) Swing like a baseball bat swing
 - 7) Strike with the tip section straight into the target
 - 8) Be aware of your face being exposed to punches
 - 9) Move your feet to stay out of striking range
 - 10) Assess and give verbal commands
 - b. Common mistakes
 - 1) Failing to load your hips prior to striking
 - 2) No power/hip explosion
 - c. Failing to move after striking

[4] Demonstrate and drill – Two handed expanded strike

- Demonstrate
- Break down key points and common mistakes
- Drill (8-10 reps)
- Drill with hitting thick pad (8-10 reps)