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SAN RAFAEL TRAINING STAFF

CIVIL DISTURBANCE

RIOT CONTROL

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CIVIL DISTURBANCE RIOT CONTROL

1) TERMINOLOGY

- A. Skirmish Line: A horizontal line of officers standing shoulder to shoulder
- B. Staggered Line: Two skirmish lines standing offset of each other
- C. Arrest Team: A group of four or five officers who stand behind the skirmish line. They go out into the crowd as a group and arrest specified subjects.
- D. Intake Team: Two or more officers that relieve the arrest team of their prisoner.
- E. Preparatory Command: Instructional part of the command, which is given first and then after a short delay, it is followed by an execution command
- F. Execution Command: This is the part of the command that tells the officer when to execute what they have been ordered to do
- G. Swing Officers or Pivot officers: They are the officers located on each end of the skirmish line. Turns pivot off of their positions

2) SKIRMISH LINE

- A. The skirmish line will form off of the line leader who will be at one end of the line
- B. The sergeant will be located behind the line near the center
- C. If there are corporals present that are not needed on the line, they will be located to the left and right of the sergeant. The corporals will repeat the orders of the sergeant and assist where needed

3) STAGGERED LINE

- A. Every other officer steps forward and creates a second line (line 1 and 2)
- B. When engaging suspects line 1 and 2 can leapfrog forward to move the crowd
- C. This allows a team to divide in half and go in two separate directions

4) SIT IN

- A. Arrest teams of four or five will move toward a designated subject and surround the subject. A minimum two officers on the arrest team will flex cuff the subject and then the arrest team will bring the subject back behind the line.

5) ARREST TEAMS

- A. Announce to the subject being arrested (if circumstances permit): You are under arrest, I would appreciate your cooperation. Place your hands behind your back with you thumbs up and palms out (repeat if needed)
- B. If subject fails to comply or resist being handcuffed, verbal commands and or pain compliance techniques will be used during handcuffing
 - 1. Standard escort techniques will be used to remove the subject from the area
 - 2. For subjects that will not walk on their own power, a minimum of three officers will carry the subject from the area. A flex cuff or hobble will be used to secure the subjects feet
 - 3. For combative subjects the officers will use the appropriate use of force

SKIRMISH LINE

PIVOT OFF. **X X X X X X X X** PIVOT OFF.

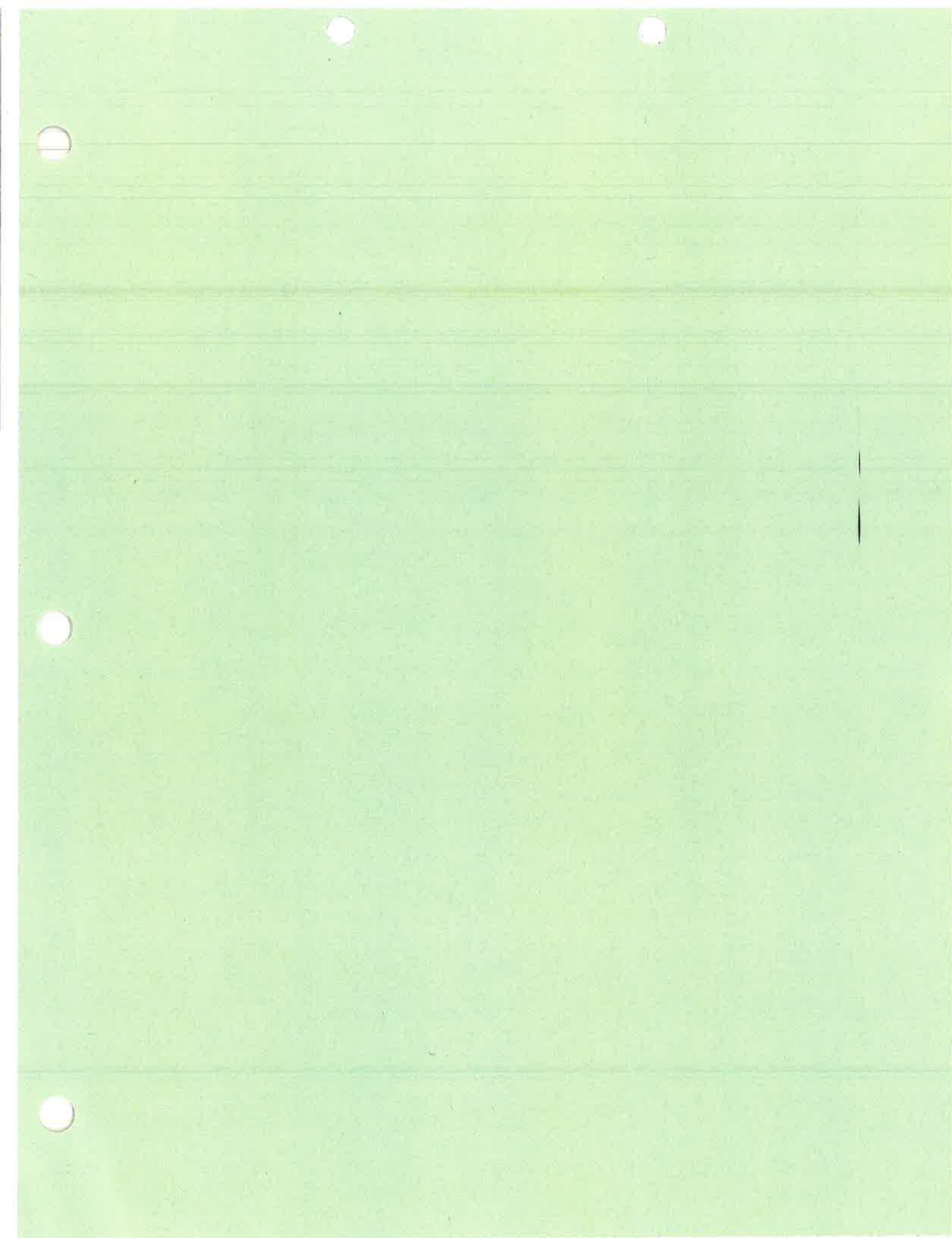
X_{CPL}

X_{SGT}

X_{CPL}

STAGGERED SKIRMISH LINE

X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X
X _{CPL}		X _{SGT}		X _{CPL}



San Rafael Police Department
Training Unit
SWAT Training
~~January~~ 2003
June

S.W.A.T. CHEMICAL AGENT COURSE

I. INTRODUCTION/COURSE OVERVIEW

- A. Review of General Orders
 - 1. Defense Technology products

II. HAND-THROWN CHEMICAL MUNITIONS

- A. Smoke grenade (green, red, white, yellow)
- B. O.C. instant blast grenade
- C. Non-pyrotechnic O.C. aerosol grenade
- D. Non-pyrotechnic O.C. flameless expulsion grenade
- E. **Pyrotechnic tri-chamber CS grenade**

III. 37MM MUNITIONS

- A. 37mm O.C. powder or liquid filled barricade penetrator
- B. 37mm inert powder or liquid filled barricade penetrator
- C. 37mm muzzle blast O.C.

IV. AEROSOLS

- A. First Defense MK-9 bottle
- B. Penetrating device

V. 12GA MUNITIONS

- A. 12ga O.C. liquid barricade penetrator
- B. 12ga O.C. powder barricade penetrator

VI. PHYSICALY DEPLOYING MUNNITIONS

- A. Hand-thrown
 - 1. Hold device with spoon against palm, stage the pin, pull pin, underhand throw
- B. 37mm
 - 1. Break open single shot launcher
 - 2. Load and firmly close action

- 3. Aim with sites and fire
- C. 12ga
 - 1. Single or multiple load
 - 2. Use sites and fire
- D. Wind
 - 1. Direction can be determined with smoke
 - 2. Speed can be determined with smoke

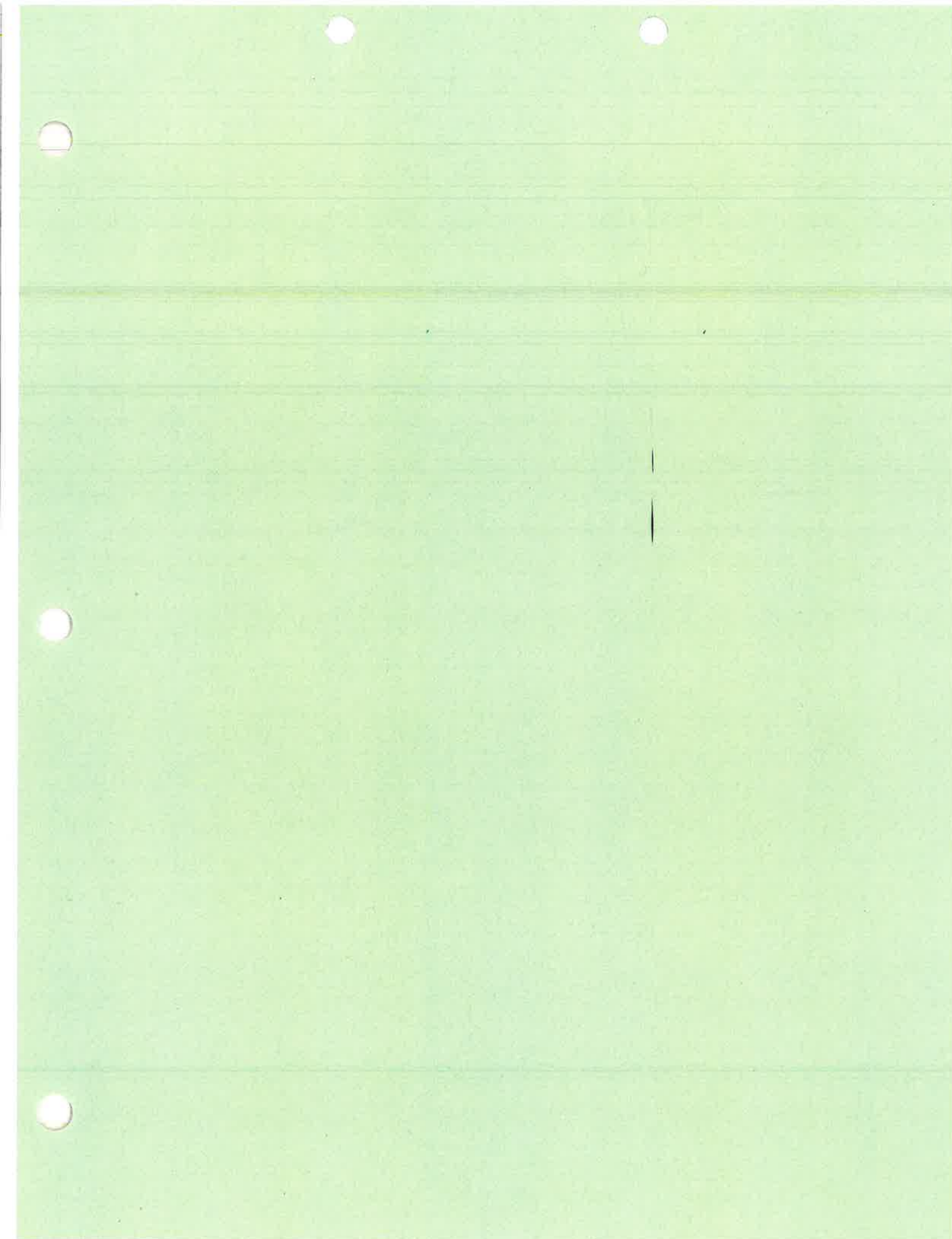
VII. TARGETS

- A. Structure
 - 1. Consider windows and doors for barricade round (aim at a high angle)
- B. Vehicles
 - 1. Consider multiple rounds at same POI for windshield
 - 2. Consider round may go through-and-through side windows
- C. Crowds
 - 1. Know if your munitions are direct or indirect fire
 - 2. Know wind direction and speed
 - 3. Consider collateral contamination

Note: Students will demonstrate the correct use of the following:

- 37mm multi launcher
- 37mm single launcher
- 12ga shotgun
- Hand-thrown device

*Basic rule of deployment of chemical agents: No more than two devices per window of targeted structure



TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- **PROPER AMMO/WEAPON CONFIRMATION**
- **COMMUNICATION AMONG OFFICERS**
- **APPROPRIATE JUSTIFICATION**
- **EVALUATION OF SUSPECT**
- **TARGET AREAS SELECTED**
- **BACK UP PLAN READY IF LESS LETHAL SHOULD FAIL**
- **INDIVIDUAL OFFICER USE**

vs.

- **TEAM EFFORT**
 1. **Less Lethal Shotgun Operator**
 2. **Supervisor**
 3. **Cover Officer (Lethal Response)**
 4. **Arrest Team**
 5. **Distraction Officer**
 6. **Negotiator**
 7. **Other options (O.C. Spray, K-9, TASER, Perimeter, etc.)**

DISTANCE

The optimum distance for deploying most Bean Bags rounds is 5-20 yards. Conventional square Bean Bags need a minimum distance for deployment, usually at least 10 feet or even more. This allows the bag to unfold and stand upright in flight before striking the target area. A "sock type" Bean Bag round is in a fully deployed state as it leaves the muzzle. Therefore, this type has no minimum deployment requirements in regards to the distance to the target. It must be stressed, however, that its use at close range is dependent upon the severity of the circumstances at hand and may not be appropriate.

BODY AREA IMPACTED/MULTIPLE HITS

As discussed earlier, specific body areas may be more prone to injury. Less Lethal Munitions must be deployed with this in mind. If multiple Bean Bag hits impact the same specific body area, the probability for injury—including penetration of the skin—increases.

BODY WEIGHT/MASS

Different suspects have different body weights, shapes and physical makeup. Because of this, they may react differently to the impact of Bean Bags. Accordingly, there also exist different potentials for injury. For example, a male subject that is 6' and weighs 250 lbs may be less affected by a Bean Bag impact than a female who is 5'2" and weighs 120 lbs.

CLOTHING

If possible, a suspect's clothing should also be evaluated prior to deployment. A person wearing a heavy winter jacket may be less affected by a Bean Bag hit than one clothed in just a T-shirt. Unless necessary, bare skin may not be an appropriate target area, especially if the suspect is bare chested.

WIND CONDITIONS

Depending upon strength and direction, wind conditions may adversely affect Bean Bag accuracy.

VELOCITY/MASS & ENERGY TRANSFERRED

If a Bean Bag is traveling at too great a speed and/or fails to deploy properly, the potential for injury is increased. This is due to the transfer of energy when the Bean Bag impacts. The transferred energy may be at a level that is too great to be tolerated by the body.

PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT

Experienced officers know that the mere act of "racking the action" on a pump shotgun can be a very effective psychological "tool" in dealing with hostile/combatative subjects. Police anecdotes often relate how this mere act has caused suspects to cease their actions and comply with officers' instructions. By extension, the aiming of a less lethal shotgun (or other less lethal weapon) at a subject and, if necessary, deployment of Less Lethal Munitions against him or her, may cause an even greater psychological impact upon the individual's behavior. In the extreme, the subject may even react with shock that "I've been shot" thinking a lethal weapon has been used.

BEAN BAG DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

FIRST GENERATION

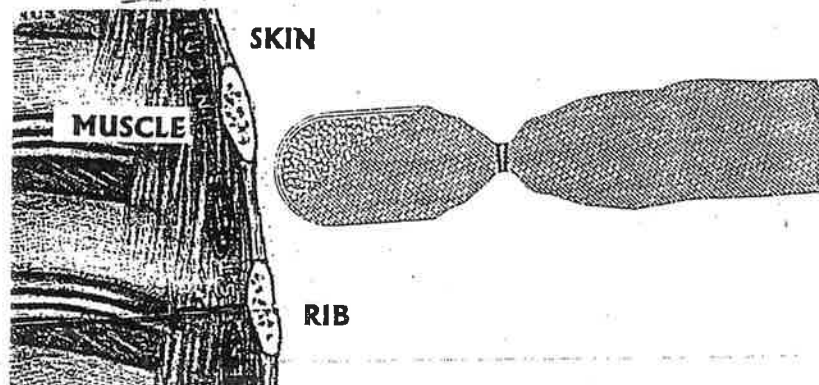
- Design inspiration came from "bean bag" ashtrays
- Relatively crude in design using disc, square & oblong shapes
- Delivery systems were equally crude and primarily 37mm
- Very limited use by law enforcement

SECOND GENERATION

- Improved bag design. Most manufacturers adopt the square stitched fabric bag. Minor modifications follow.
- Delivery systems now include the 12ga pump shotgun
- Potential for penetration into the human body exists
- "Standard" and "Low Energy" rounds offered by some manufacturers.

THIRD ("MODERN") GENERATION

- Improved "sock" design appears from various manufacturers with minor variations. Tubular cloth with some form of "tail".
- Better flight stability characteristics
- Improved accuracy
- Improved reliability
- Less likelihood of penetration
- No distance limitations as bag is ready for impact once it is fired
- Some manufacturers produce rounds for "tighter" bores (i.e.: Ithica pump shotguns.)



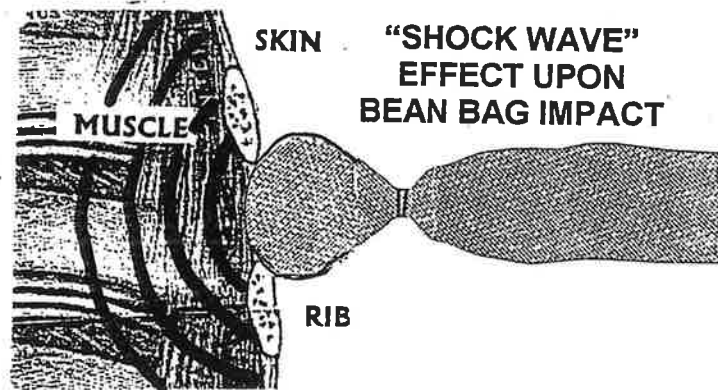
PHYSIOLOGICAL ASPECTS

BLUNT FORCE:

Upon impact with the human body, Less Lethal Munitions create a "shock wave" effect, which includes pain and movement of body tissue, especially the soft body tissues. The risk of injury is related to the energy (speed + mass) delivered by the impacting projectile as well as the latter's design and shape. Injuries sustained due to the kinetic energy impact and the "shock wave" effect are also dependant upon which part of the body is struck.

BLUNT TRAUMA INJURY:

Compression of tissues beyond their recoverable limit is the general injury mechanism associated with blunt trauma. If the projectile creates compressions that are too deep, too great or a combination of both, serious injury or death may occur.



SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAINING UNIT

SWAT TEAM

HOURLY DISTRIBUTION SCHEDULE

- ✓ 0700-0800: LOAD GEAR AND DRIVE TO RICHMOND RANGE
- 0800-0830: EQUIPMENT INSPECTION. CLASS C's & SWAT
- 0830-0900: SAFETY BRIEFING
- 0900-0930: COLD BORE RIFLE AND PISTOL RANGE
- 0930-1000: RIFLE AND PISTOL QUALIFICATION RANGE
- 1000-1015: BREAK
- 1015-1100: FULL AUTO 3 ROUND BURST DRILLS RANGE
- 1100-1130: ARREST PROCEDURES, FLEX CUFFING ETC
- 1130-1230: LUNCH
- 1230-1300: REVIEW LESS LETHAL
 - 1. 12GA SOCK ROUND
 - 2. 37 MM BEAN BAG & BATON ROUNDS
- 1300-1400: REVIEW USE OF GAS/O.C., GASMASKS (M.PIOMBO)
 - 1. 12 GA DISPERSION
 - 2. 37 MM DISPERSION
 - 3. HAND
- 1400-1600: TRAFFIC STOP ON MOTORCYCLE GANGS
 - 1. LECTURE VIDEO (?)
 - 2. DISCUSSION TEAM PLAN
- 1600-1615: RANGE CLEAN UP
- 1615-1700: RETURN TO SRPD STORE EQUIPMENT/ O.D.

SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAINING UNIT

SWAT TEAM HOSTAGE RESCUE 2002

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

- I. TRAINING OVERVIEW AND SAFETY LECTURE (CLASSROOM)
 - A. Registration
 - 1. Equipment inspection
 - 2. Firearm registration
 - B. Course Overview
 - 1. Course qualifying objectives
 - 2. Course sinario objectives
 - C. Safety Policies Overview
 - 1. Range safety
 - 2. Range commands
- II. QUALIFICATIONS (RANGE #4)
 - A. Cold Bore Rifle Qualification
 - 1. 15 yard head shot
 - B. Cold Bore Pistol Qualification
 - 1. 25 yard head shot
 - C. Pistol Qualification
 - 1. 36 Rounds: 3 yards, 7 yards, 15 yards
 - D. Rifle Qualification
 - 1. 50 yards: Standing, kneeling, sitting, prone (20 rounds total)
- III. RANGE DRILLS (RANGE #4)
 - A. Full Auto Drill
 - 1. 25 yards, 15 yards, 10 yards, 5 yards, 3 yards (15-20 rounds)

- total)
- 2. All shots center mass target
- 3. Range Officers calls out "immediate reaction drill"

B. Moving and Shooting Drill

- 1. 50 yards advancing forward (semi auto)
- 2. 50 yards moving to the rear (semi auto)

IV. REVIEW LESS LETHAL

- 1. 12 GA
 - a. Sock Round
- 2. 37 MM
 - a. Bean Bag
 - b. Baton Rounds

V. REVIEW GAS/O.C.

VI. TRAFFIC STOP ON MOTORCYCLE GANGS

- 1. Lecture
- 2. Video "**Crowd Management & Civil Disobedience 2003**"
- 3. Discussion
- 4. Devise Plan

