Certain documents or portions of documents related to this training may be exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act on one or more of the following grounds:

a. They are records dealing with security and safety procedures that are exempt pursuant to Government Code Section 6254(f). (Northern California Police Practices Project v. Craig (1979) 90 Cal.App.3d 116, 121-122.);

b. They are materials for which the City of San Rafael does not hold the copyright or have permission to publish.

Where exempt material can be reasonably segregated from nonexempt material in these records, the exempt material has been redacted and the nonexempt material is shown. Where it is not reasonably possible to segregate out the exempt material, the Department is withholding the entire document from disclosure.
No December training
Memorandum

Date: 11/17/2015

To: Lt. Dan Fink, SWAT Commander

From: Sgt. Scott Eberle, SWAT Co-Team Leader

RE: November 2015 Monthly Training

On Monday, November 15th, the SRPD SWAT Team completed its November Training. The training day was held at the SMART Train maintenance yard in Santa Rosa and at Richmond Rod and Gun

Attended: [Redacted]

TOTAL ATTENDED: 14

Missed: [Redacted]
Training Objectives:
- Familiarization with SMART Train
  - Identify Key areas that will be strategic in High Risk situations
  - Develop tactics when assaulting the Train
- Become familiar with new rifles and qualify.

Training Day
0600 – 0730 hrs.  PT @ the new gym near Pacific Sales. (Circuit Training)
0730 – 0830 hrs.  Change/Load and Go/ Travel to Santa Rosa
0900 – 1130 hrs.  Tour of SMART Train
  - Cpl. Ingles took photographs of key areas of the train to develop a reference book.

Tactics
- Mounting the train (Ladders are a must!)
- Entering the train with diversion team
- Linear Assault that is wider then GGT buses and include a bar and bathroom area
- Team communication
- Holding key areas of the train during movement through the train

1130 – 1330 hrs.  Travel to Richmond Rod & Gun and Lunch
1330 - 1400 hrs.  Handgun and NEW rifle qualification. By the end of the day everyone had qualified with both.
1400 – 1530 hrs.  Rifle familiarization drills. Targets were shot at from 50 yards to 3 yards away. CQB holds, movements and target acquisition was practiced.
1530 – 1600 hrs.  Return to PD

Garrison hurt his back.
Memorandum

Date: 10/26/2015

To: Lt. Dan Fink, SWAT Commander

From: Sgt. Todd Berringer, SWAT Co-Team Leader

RE: October 2015 Monthly Training

On Monday, October 26th, the SRPD SWAT Team completed its October Training. The training day was held at Barbier Security's training site. The training day was as follows:

Attended: 

TOTAL ATTENDED: 10

Missed: 

Training Objectives:
- Decision making on threat/no threat situations
- Communications with team members – Identifying type of incident (shots fired, location within the building and situation report)
- Accuracy under stress

Training Day
0600 – 0730 hrs.   PT Test
0730 – 0830 hrs.   Change/Load and Go
0830 – 1130 hrs.   2-3 Operator Scenarios/Snap Shots in Time
  • Shoot/No Shoot Scenarios
  • Non-Compliant
  • Runner without Hostage
  • Hostage Close Range/Hostage w/ Distance
  • Fleeing violent dangerous felon (shooting policy) w/ previous hostage
  • Searching/Covering

1130 – 1230 hrs.   Lunch
1230 – 1530 hrs.   HRT Team Scenarios w/ Known Location and Unknown Location, Covert till Contact, Dynamic Entries
                   Communication by Team Leader and Individual Operations
                   Rotation w/ Team Leader (Ingels, Cleland)

1530 – 1600 hrs.   Return to PD

PT Test Results:

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<tr>
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<th>Run</th>
<th>PU</th>
<th>40yd dash</th>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>5.05</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>3</td>
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</table>

Passing Score (Min): 4:30

No Injuries reported.
Memorandum

Date: 10/15/15

To: Lt. Dan Fink, SWAT Commander

From: Sgt. Scott Eberle SWAT Co-Team Leader

RE: September 2015 Monthly Training

On Monday, September 21st, the SRPD SWAT Team completed its September Training. The training day was as follows:

Attended: 

Safety Officer: 

TOTAL ATTENDED: 12

Missed:
Training Objectives:

**Richmond Range**
- Tactics and Techniques learned from Urban Shield
- Firearm qualification
- Shooting on the move, all directions
- Handgun skills

**SEARS Building**
- Room clearing
- Room entries, L, Left, Right and T-intersections
- Communication
- K9 Searches with SWAT

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**Training Day**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000-1100 hrs</td>
<td>Load up and travel to Richmond Range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100-1200 hrs</td>
<td>Firearm/rifle qualification (Everyone passed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200-1245 hrs</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1245-1430 hrs</td>
<td>Rifle Skills, moving and shooting in all directions &amp; Handgun skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1430-1530 hrs</td>
<td>Load up and travel to Sears, San Rafael.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1530-1630 hrs</td>
<td>Orientation with Northgate Mall security and staff on High Risk situations. Went over scenarios where SWAT would be called to the mall and best practices for employees.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1630-1800 hrs | Team was split
Half the team focused on basic room entries and clearing.
Half the team focused on SWAT movements with the K9. |
| 1800-1900 hrs | Pack up, travel to PD, unload                                           |
| 1900-2000hrs  | City Council Meeting                                                    |

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No injuries to report.
On Monday, August 10th, the SRPD SWAT Team completed its August Training. The training day was as follows:

Attended: [Redacted]

TOTAL ATTENDED: 13

Missed: [Redacted]
Memorandum

Date: 07/15/15

To: Lt. Dan Fink, SWAT Commander

From: Sgt. Scott Eberle SWAT Co-Team Leader

RE: July 2015 Monthly Training

On Monday, July 13th, the SRPD SWAT Team completed its July Training. The training day was as follows:

Attended: [redacted]

TOTAL ATTENDED: 11

Missed: [redacted]
Memorandum

Date: 6/12/15

To: Lt. Dan Fink, SWAT Commander

From: Sgt. Todd Berringer

RE: June 2015 Monthly Training

On Monday, June 8, 2015, the SRPD SWAT Team completed its June Training. The training day started at 1000hrs and ended at 2000hrs. The training day was as follows:

Attended: [Redacted]

TOTAL ATTENDED: 15

Missed: [Redacted]

Trainer: [Redacted]

January 2014 Training Objectives:
- Bus/Tubular Assaults
- Vehicle Assaults
- Handgun Shooting on the Move and Accuracy Training
Memorandum

Date: 07/15/15
To: Lt. Dan Fink, SWAT Commander
From: Sgt. Scott Eberle SWAT Co-Team Leader
RE: May 2015 Monthly Training

On Monday, May 11th, the SRPD SWAT Team completed its May Training. The training day was as follows:

The SWAT training was conducted at the Alameda County Live Fire Range. We utilized simmunication and cadets that acted as suspects for all scenarios.

Attended: [Name]

TOTAL ATTENDED: 9

Light Duty: [Name]

Missed: [Name]
Memorandum

Date: 05/15/15

To: Lt. Dan Fink, SWAT Commander

From: Sgt. Todd Berringer SWAT Co-Team Leader

RE: April 25 – 26th, 2015 Monthly Training (24 hour Re-Certification)

On Saturday, April 25th and Sunday, April 26th, the SRPD SWAT Team, NPD SRT, MCSO SRT, and Central Marin SWAT, California Department of Correction Crisis Response Team completed its April Training. The training day was as follows:

The SWAT training was conducted at Lucas Films Ltd., @ Big Rock Ranch, 3838 Lucas Valley Rd., Nicasio.

Attended: Huber, Chiu, Sun, Dyer, Diaz, E

Safety Officer/Instructors: other instructors from the above mentioned agencies. Refer to the training outline for details.

TOTAL ATTENDED FROM SRPD: 1
April 2015 Training Objectives:
Fundamentals of room entries, use of the canine, use of the robot and agency team integration through building block training fundamentals. Specialty training with SWAT operators, tactical dispatchers, crisis negotiators, CDC&R and Skywalker Ranch security officers/EMS personnel.

Training Day:

DAY 1
1000-1100 hours
- Deploy from station to the training site as if call out

1100-1600 hours
- 5 Training Blocks for Each Tactical Team
  1. Building Searching, Breaching, Low Light
  2. Robot
  3. Canine
  4. Armored Vehicle Use and Deployment
  5. Officer Down/Hostage Rescue (Simunitions/airsoft)
- Rotation Schedule (10 min to Change Rotation Sites)
  1100 – 1150 hours Rotation 1
  1200 – 1250 hours Rotation 2
  1300 – 1350 hours Rotation 3
  1400 – 1450 hours Rotation 4
  1500 – 1600 hours Rotation 5

1600-1700 hours
- Meal Onsite

1700-2100 hours
- 2 Training Blocks Combined Teams
  1. Armored Vehicle Deployment with Hostage Rescue and Robot
  2. Building Searching with Canine
- Rotations Schedule (10 min to Change Rotation Sites)
  1700 – 1850 hours Rotation 1
  1900 – 2100 hours Rotation 2

2100-2200 hours
- Cleanup and return to your agency
Day 2
1000-1100 hours
- Deploy from station to the training site as if call out

1100-1500 hours
- 2 Training Blocks Combined Teams
  1. Armored Vehicle Deployment with Building Search Robot
  2. Officer Down/Hostage Rescue/Field Triage with Canine
- Rotations Schedule (10 min to Change Rotation Sites)
  1100 – 1250 hours Rotation 1
  1300 – 1500 hours Rotation 2

1400 hours
- CNT staff and tactical dispatchers respond, arrive and set up
- CNT training scenario (separate from SWAT training)

1500-1600 hours
- Scenario Briefing and Tactical Planning Session

1600-1700 hours
- Lunch

1700-2100 hours
- Full mission profile (refer to scenario outline)

2100-2200 hours
- Cleanup and return to your agency

See attached for details of the training blocks.

Injuries: NONE
Training Objectives and Outline

DAY 1

1000-1100 hours

- Deploy from station to the training site as if call out

1100-1600 hours

- 5 Training Blocks for Each Tactical Team
  1. Building Searching, Breaching, Low Light
  2. Robot
  3. Canine
  4. Armored Vehicle Use and Deployment
  5. Officer Down/Hostage Rescue (Simunitions/airsoft)

- Rotation Schedule (10 min to Change Rotation Sites)
  1100 – 1150 hours Rotation 1
  1200 – 1250 hours Rotation 2
  1300 – 1350 hours Rotation 3
  1400 – 1450 hours Rotation 4
  1500 – 1600 hours Rotation 5

1600-1700 hours

- Meal Onsite

1700-2100 hours

- 2 Training Blocks Combined Teams
  1. Armored Vehicle Deployment with Hostage Rescue and Robot
  2. Building Searching with Canine

- Rotations Schedule (10 min to Change Rotation Sites)
  1700 – 1850 hours Rotation 1
  1900 – 2100 hours Rotation 2

2100-2200 hours

- Cleanup and return to your agency

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Day 2

1000-1100 hours

- Deploy from station to the training site as if call out

1100-1500 hours

- 2 Training Blocks Combined Teams
  1. Armored Vehicle Deployment with Building Search Robot
  2. Officer Down/Hostage Rescue/Field Triage with Canine
- Rotations Schedule (10 min to Change Rotation Sites)
  1100 – 1250 hours Rotation 1
  1300 – 1500 hours Rotation 2

1400 hours

- CNT staff and tactical dispatchers respond, arrive and set up
- CNT training scenario (separate from SWAT training)

1500-1600 hours

- Scenario Briefing and Tactical Planning Session

1600-1700 hours

- Lunch

1700-2100 hours

- Full mission profile (refer to scenario outline)

2100-2200 hours

- Cleanup and return to your agency
Administrative Procedures

Training Command Structure
- Lt. Oliver Collins training lead
- l.t. Keith Boyd

Emergency Medical Plan
Basic first aid kit, AED and gunshot trauma kit located in Rescue Vehicle.
Closest Trauma Center:
  Marin General Hospital
  250 Bon Air Road Greenbrae
  Emergency Room # 415-925-7000
Skywalker Ranch EMS
San Rafael FD Paramedics

Communication Plan
Jurisdiction Agency and Phone Number:  Marin County Sheriff’s Office 415-473-7233
Emergency Radio Channel to Comm. Center:  BLUE COMMAND

Saturday April 25, 2015
MERAnTalk Group:  ICS9- Command Frequency
                   ICS10-Parking Checkpoints
                   ICS11-Station 1
                   ICS12-Station 2
                   ICS13-Station 3

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Sunday April 26, 2015

MERA Talk Group:

ICS9 - Command Frequency
ICS10 - Parking Checkpoints
ICS11 - Station Merge 1/4/5
ICS12 - Station Merge 2/3
ICS13 - Final Scenario 1
ICS14 - Final Scenario 2
ICS15 - Available

- Saturday April 25, morning attendees 5-10
- Sunday April 26, evening attendees 30
Team Personnel
Novato PD

Saturday: (order 16 lunches)
11 SWAT members
1 safety officer/instructor
2 interns
1 command staff member
1 canine officer team

Sunday: (order 22 lunches)
12 SWAT members
2 interns
1 command staff member
7 Hostage Negotiators

CMPA

Saturday: (order 19 lunches)
15 SWAT members
2 safety officers (Sat. Military)  
2 cadets

Sunday: (order 21 lunches)
15 SWAT members
2 HNT staff
2 safety officers (Sun. Military/Spr. Deputy)
2 cadets

San Rafael PD

Saturday: (order 27 lunches)

17 SWAT members
2 safety officers (K6, H16)
4 cadets
3 command staff members
1 Decoy

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Sunday: (order 35 lunches)
17 SWAT members
2 safety officers
4 cadets
3 command staff members
1 Decoy
8 Hostage Negotiators

MCSO

Saturday: (order 27 lunches)
2 SRT commanders
15 SRT operators
2 Bearcat operators
4 cadets

Sunday: (order 35 lunches)
2 SRT commanders
15 SRT operators
2 Bearcat operators
4 cadets
11 HNT operators
1 HNT commander

SQSP

Saturday: (order 13 lunches)
11 SRU operators
2 instructors

Sunday: (order 13 lunches)
11 SRU operators
2 instructors

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Training Blocks and expanded outlines
Team Training Outlines

Novato PD Building Searches, Room Entries and Breaching

1. Individual Team Movement and Tactics
   a. Covert clearing
   b. Dynamic clearing
   c. Searching techniques

2. Weapons, Munitions, Equipment
   a. Mechanical breaching (ram, tools)
   b. Lighting systems (personal, weapon, etc.) and night vision equipment
   c. Use of ballistic shields

Expanded Outline

Individual Team Movement and Tactics – Covert Clearing

Deliberate & Covert clearing procedures are used in operations when the objective is the location and arrest of suspects while maximizing the safety of operators.

Characteristics of Deliberate Clearing

A. Slow, methodical, defensive movement that minimizes risk to operators
B. Utilization of protective devices such as mirrors, ballistic shields, canine units, lights
C. Maximization of use of COVER and CONCEALMENT

These tactics can be used when the suspect’s/occupant’s location is known, or unknown

These tactics are easily adapted to many types of objectives such as:

A. Structures
B. Open terrain
C. Vehicles – automobiles, vans, buses, trucks
D. Aircraft, Trains
E. Boats, Ships

Specific interior tactics and deployment following approach/breach/entry will depend on your team’s SOP, configuration of site, suspect actions, and all other operational conditions encountered.

A. TL and operators must "read" the objective site configuration to anticipate and maneuver for tactical positioning advantage
B. As each particular structural component is encountered during team movement, the specific techniques to clear are applied as part of a total tactical plan

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Order of Movement – Team Leader

A. TL assumes dominant position of control in main flow of team deployment in order to react quickly to tactical situations
B. TL must remain in leadership role and not function as team member
C. TL may support members in tactical actions as necessary, but must maintain primary role as TL in control of team
D. If there is limited or no tactical information regarding movement routes and site configuration, TL position will be more forward in team formation
E. If there is adequate tactical information of confirmed quality regarding movement routes and site configuration, TL position will be more towards middle of formation
F. TL position may adjust for different phases of mission: approach, breach, interior deployment, interior stabilization and consolidation, extraction.

Order of Movement – Team Members

A. Initial entry operators lead entry team into and through tactical area
B. Lead/entry operators seize control of first location within tactical area
C. Lead/entry operators move forward on continuous basis to each succeeding area to be searched & cleared
D. Succeeding follow-up operators move in trace of lead operators
E. Each operator maintains relative position in team formation as it moves
F. Tactical area is occupied and controlled by team location by location, with cleared area to “rear” and un-cleared areas to the “front”
G. Visual & Weapon coverage of tactical area is acquired and maintained as team moves to each succeeding location
H. Lead operators maintain low position profiles when moving, and when stationary
I. Middle and rear operators will maintain high position of cover & observation for lead operators
J. Rear guard operators will maintain low position protection for rear of team as it moves
K. Each operator assumes segment of the three dimensional 360-degree visual & weapon coverage of tactical area while team is moving
L. Lead operators pass off each new location, as they sweep through, for follow-up operators to maintain control over
M. Lead operators are constantly being committed to leading the penetration into tactical area
N. Lead operators will seek out and engage suspects as they are encountered with follow-up operators assuming lead operator duties as required by the situation
O. Lead operators provide own moving security upon entry into un-cleared areas
P. Security responsibility shifts to each succeeding operator in formation as they pass through area under immediate control

Individual Team Movement and Tactics – Dynamic Clearing

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Dynamic clearing tactics are utilized when the tactical objective is to control and occupy the objective site as quickly as possible to gain access to suspects/occupants and/or evidence.

These tactics are characterized by deployment in an overwhelming tactical presence using speed, surprise, and assertiveness of action to neutralize suspects as rapidly as possible to minimize risk to operators and suspects/occupants.

These tactics can be used when the suspects, hostages, victims, or occupant locations are known or unknown.

This approach is inherently higher in risk due to:

A. Rapid movements increase chances of missing hidden suspects
B. Suspect confrontations are often sudden, unexpected, and at close quarters
C. Weapons may have to be fired during the course of rapid movement
D. Minimum use of cover and concealment
E. The presence of hostages, victims, or occupants in the area creates additional identification, safety, and suspect neutralization problems

Specific interior tactics and deployment upon execution of breach and entry procedures will depend on team SOP, configuration of site, suspect’s actions, and other operational considerations.

A. First-in/First Committed, fill and flow team movement to establish control and dominance of occupants and objective site
B. TL and operators must “read” site configuration and adjust and maneuver for tactical advantage
C. As each particular structural component is encountered during movement, the specific techniques to clear are applied as part of a total tactical action
D. Engage threats as encountered during course of team movement

These tactics are easily adapted to many types of objectives such as:

A. Structures
B. Open terrain
C. Vehicles – automobiles, vans, buses, trucks
D. Aircraft, Trains
E. Boats, Ships

Order of Movement – Team Leader

A. TL assumes dominant position of control in main flow of team deployment to facilitate quick reaction to tactical situations
B. TL must remain in leadership role and not function as an operator
C. TL may support operators in tactical action as necessary but must maintain primary role as TL, in position of control
D. If there is limited or no tactical information regarding movement routes and site configuration, TL position will be more forward in team formation
E. If there is adequate tactical information of confirmed quality regarding movement routes and site configuration, TL position will be more towards middle of formation
F. TL position may adjust for different phases of mission: approach, breach, interior deployment, interior stabilization and consolidation, extraction

Order of Movement – Operators

A. Operator position in team formation will correspond to team order of commitment depending on duties, breaching tactics, and other operational conditions
B. Lead operators are committed to first location encountered, engaging any suspects at that location with succeeding operators committed to subsequent locations in a fill and flow sequence of movement
C. Follow-up operators bypass/flow-through the positions of initial entry team operators and are committed to gaining control of each succeeding location in the tactical area
D. Remaining operators continue bypass/flow-through movement, entering, occupying, and searching each area from breach point to the full extent of the objective site
E. Rear-most operators are last to enter and usually committed to deepest positions within the tactical area after having moved through other operator positions
F. Team deployment will be from breach point to furthest interior location, establishing a connecting link of visual and physical control throughout the objective site
G. Operators should be pre-assigned to cover positions, breaching duty, moving security, and, depending on intelligence available, specific interior tactical movement
H. On pre-assigned deployment, when initial assignments are accomplished or as areas are cleared, operators rejoin flow of team at the rear, hold their position as directed by TL, or move to next assignment as pre-planned or as directed by TL
I. When no pre-assigned deployment has been planned other than initial breach, team movement will be directed by TL
J. Use minimum of two operators for room entry
K. One operator may remain behind to secure suspects/hostages or act as post security to cover interior after balance of team has moved through, forming interconnecting link
L. Movement must be executed as quickly as possible to avoid obstruction or slowing down main flow and movement of other operators
M. Operators committed to each location within the site are responsible for clearing assigned area and providing security for balance of operators who are flowing through to next location
N. Operators must enter, occupy, and search assigned areas in order to locate all suspects and other occupants
O. Each area to be cleared will be hastily searched, followed up by a detailed search subsequent to interior deployment being completed and tactical control established
P. If area/room is located such that subsequent team members must flow through, as opposed to flow past, holding operators must position themselves to maximize cover and minimize masking.
Q. Team deployment integrity is maintained by direct sight/voice contact from TL to all operators

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R. The interconnecting link should extend throughout team formation from breach point to the full extent of tactical presence
S. Consolidation procedures are initiated once tactical movement throughout the objective has stabilized and control has been established over all threat conditions
   a. Determine need for medical response
   b. Maintain zones of fire and control of any suspects, hostages, victims, occupants
   c. Determine count and condition
   d. Detail search of any areas to be used for holding subjects/suspects
   e. Movement of hostages to secure area for turnover to others outside of objective site
T. TL will order movement of suspects to secured holding area, leave in location arrested/neutralized suspects, or move to breach point for turnover to other units depending on arrangements with investigative units
U. TL will order detail search of objective site after all suspect/subject movement is completed. Detail search to be completed systematically in a controlled sequence under direction of TL
V. Operators maintain 360-degree zone of fire security positions during detail search
W. Upon completion of detail search, objective site to be systematically turned over to investigative/crime scene personnel
X. TL will direct controlled movement to staging area for operator count, equipment status, and securing of weapons
Y. TL will direct orderly movement of team to transportation subsequent to coordination with Tactical Commander

Individual Team Movement and Tactics – Searching Techniques

Visual

Auditory

Technology – ball camera, throw camera, robot, FLIR

Don’t forget to look up (720 degrees)

Individual Team Movement and Tactics – Breaching Tactics

Selection of primary and secondary breach points

A. Entry
B. Limited penetration
C. Porting
D. Throw phone insertion
E. Chemical agent insertion
F. Other

Abort and/or breach point failure drills

Mission profile requirements

A. Select primary breach point
B. Select secondary breach point
C. Transition movement procedures to secondary breach point
D. Optional breaching team pre-staged at secondary breach point

Breaching Equipment for Positive Breach

A. Breaching equipment staged for movement and use at primary and secondary entry points
B. Equipment requirements are based upon breach point configuration

Breacher Tactics

A. Breachers brief team as to execution procedure
B. Prepare breaching equipment
C. Transport breaching equipment
D. Employ breaching equipment
E. Position team at breach point to provide protection from employment of equipment and breach point material
F. Execute breach upon specified count or command

Exterior approach movement and team formations

Team stack at primary and secondary breach points

A. Team formation for door breach
B. Team formation for window breach
C. Team security during breach

Entry techniques for door, window, second level, roof, and wall breaches

Porting techniques

A. Post cover position
B. Limited penetration
C. Diversion/deception point

Locked/Blocked Interior Doors

A. Active threat conditions by barricaded suspect

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a. Execute forced breach at door
b. Revert to porting technique, or combination
c. Upon breach of door, conduct procedures for victim/hostage handling and suspect threat neutralization

B. No perceived threat conditions
   a. Ensure cover operator positioned
   b. Knock/verbalize from offset position on approach side
   c. If no response, options are to:
      i. Post cover and hold for follow-up action
      ii. Execute forced breach of door
      iii. Revert to porting techniques
      iv. Upon breach of door, conduct procedures for victim/hostage handling and suspect threat neutralization

**Equipment Usage and Deployment – Ballistic Shield**

Ballistic shields are used to enhance and support team tactics:

A. Extraction of injured operator/victim/hostage/suspect
B. Objective site clearing
C. Throw phone insertion
D. Food deliveries
E. Placement/insertion of diversionary device or other special equipment
F. Other needs as identified

Team formation with operator utilizing shield should be pre-planned. Single and multiple shields can be utilized.

Mission specific tasks for use of ballistic shields:

A. Shield holding and overlap rigging for multiple shield operations
B. Cover officer positioning, weapon hold and movement
C. Control of movement and pace
D. Foot movement procedures
E. Audible terminology to control movement of shield team

**Equipment Usage and Deployment – Individual and Team Mirrors**

A. Individual mirrors
B. Team mirrors
C. Weapon employment
D. Prone and/or kneeling positions
E. Middle, low, high sequences of observation
F. Transition to visual control

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G. Illumination techniques
   a. Cover operator using flashlight
   b. Flashlight at edge of breach point
   c. Chemical light insertion
   d. Window port lighting
   e. Other

Equipment Usage and Deployment – Lighting Systems

Personal lighting

Weapon lighting

Outside sources (floodlights)

Chemical lights

Tactical Considerations
   A. Be aware of backlighting or illuminating other operators
   B. When appropriate use intermittent lighting
      a. Avoid revealing your position/location
      b. Confuse suspect
   C. Preserve night vision where possible in low light conditions

Night Vision Equipment

   A. Utilize where appropriate
   B. Identify limitations ahead of time
   C. Proper equipment maintenance (batteries)
CDC&R Hostage Rescue with Simmuniations

Expanded Outline

1. Weapons, Munitions, and Equipment
   a. Armored Vehicle Operations
   b. Equipment Familiarization and Maintenance
   f. Lighting Systems (personal, weapons, other)
   g. Mechanical Breaching
      (2) Rams, picks, pullers, etc.
   h. Munitions
      (1) Chemical agents: Options and delivery systems
      (2) Less lethal impact munitions and delivery
      (4) Light/sound diversionary devices
      (5) Other less lethal devices
   i. Night Vision Equipment
   j. Use of Ballistic Shields

2. Individual and Team Movement/Tactics
   a. Active Shooter Response
   f. Conducting Evacuations
   g. Containment Techniques
   h. Cover and Movement
   i. Covert Clearing
   j. Downed Officer/Citizen Rescues
   k. Dynamic Clearing
   l. Emergency Deployment Techniques

Confidential
m. Entries
p. Immediate Action Drills
r. Night Movement
t. Reactionary Responses
u. Rescue Operations – Basic
w. Scouting
x. Searching Techniques
y. Small Unit Tactics
z. Tactical Operation Center
aa. Vehicle Assaults
   (1) Bus assaults
   (2) Car/van/truck assaults

3. Decision-Making
   a. Mission and Tactical Contingency Planning
   b. Training Simulations (scenario-based training)
   e. Hostage situations

4. Specialized Functions and/or Supporting Resources
   g. Rescue Operations – Advanced
   j. SWAT Canine Integration
   k. Tactical Emergency Medical Support
   l. Team Leader Training

Individual Team Movement and Tactics
   a. Covert clearing
   b. Dynamic clearing

Confidential
c. Searching techniques

**Weapons, Munitions, Equipment**

a. Mechanical breaching (ram, tools)
b. Lighting systems (personal, weapon, etc.) and night vision equipment
c. Use of ballistic shields

**Individual Team Movement and Tactics – Covert Clearing**

Deliberate & Covert clearing procedures are used in operations when the objective is the location and arrest of suspects while maximizing the safety of operators.

**Characteristics of Deliberate Clearing**

A. Slow, methodical, defensive movement that minimizes risk to operators
B. Utilization of protective devices such as mirrors, ballistic shields, canine units, lights
C. Maximization of use of COVER and CONCEALMENT

These tactics can be used when the suspect’s/occupant’s location is known, or unknown.

These tactics are easily adapted to many types of objectives such as:

A. Structures
B. Open terrain
C. Vehicles – automobiles, vans, buses, trucks
D. Aircraft, Trains
E. Boats, Ships

Specific interior tactics and deployment following approach/breach/entry will depend on your team’s SOP, configuration of site, suspect actions, and all other operational conditions encountered.

A. TL and operators must “read” the objective site configuration to anticipate and maneuver for tactical positioning advantage
B. As each particular structural component is encountered during team movement, the specific techniques to clear are applied as part of a total tactical plan

**Order of Movement – Team Leader**

Confidential
A. TL assumes dominant position of control in main flow of team deployment in order to react quickly to tactical situations
B. TL must remain in leadership role and not function as team member
C. TL may support members in tactical actions as necessary, but must maintain primary role as TL in control of team
D. If there is limited or no tactical information regarding movement routes and site configuration, TL position will be more forward in team formation
E. If there is adequate tactical information of confirmed quality regarding movement routes and site configuration, TL position will be more towards middle of formation
F. TL position may adjust for different phases of mission: approach, breach, interior deployment, interior stabilization and consolidation, extraction.

Order of Movement – Team Members

A. Initial entry operators lead entry team into and through tactical area
B. Lead/entry operators seize control of first location within tactical area
C. Lead/entry operators move forward on continuous basis to each succeeding area to be searched & cleared
D. Succeeding follow-up operators move in trace of lead operators
E. Each operator maintains relative position in team formation as it moves
F. Tactical area is occupied and controlled by team location by location, with cleared area to “rear” and un-cleared areas to the “front”
G. Visual & Weapon coverage of tactical area is acquired and maintained as team moves to each succeeding location
H. Lead operators maintain low position profiles when moving, and when stationary
I. Middle and rear operators will maintain high position of cover & observation for lead operators
J. Rear guard operators will maintain low position protection for rear of team as it moves
K. Each operator assumes segment of the three dimensional 360-degree visual & weapon coverage of tactical area while team is moving
L. Lead operators pass off each new location, as they sweep through, for follow-up operators to maintain control over
M. Lead operators are constantly being committed to leading the penetration into tactical area
N. Lead operators will seek out and engage suspects as they are encountered with follow-up operators assuming lead operator duties as required by the situation
O. Lead operators provide own moving security upon entry into uncleared areas
P. Security responsibility shifts to each succeeding operator in formation as they pass through area under immediate control

Individual Team Movement and Tactics – Dynamic Clearing

Confidential
Dynamic clearing tactics are utilized when the tactical objective is to control and occupy the objective site as quickly as possible to gain access to suspects/occupants and/or evidence.

These tactics are characterized by deployment in an overwhelming tactical presence using speed, surprise, and assertiveness of action to neutralize suspects as rapidly as possible to minimize risk to operators and suspects/occupants.

These tactics can be used when the suspects, hostages, victims, or occupant locations are known or unknown.

This approach is inherently higher in risk due to:

A. Rapid movements increase chances of missing hidden suspects
B. Suspect confrontations are often sudden, unexpected, and at close quarters
C. Weapons may have to be fired during the course of rapid movement
D. Minimum use of cover and concealment
E. The presence of hostages, victims, or occupants in the area creates additional identification, safety, and suspect neutralization problems

Specific interior tactics and deployment upon execution of breach and entry procedures will depend on team SOP, configuration of site, suspect’s actions, and other operational considerations.

A. First-in/First Committed, fill and flow team movement to establish control and dominance of occupants and objective site
B. TL and operators must “read” site configuration and adjust and maneuver for tactical advantage
C. As each particular structural component is encountered during movement, the specific techniques to clear are applied as part of a total tactical action
D. Engage threats as encountered during course of team movement

These tactics are easily adapted to many types of objectives such as:

A. Structures
B. Open terrain
C. Vehicles – automobiles, vans, buses, trucks
D. Aircraft, Trains
E. Boats, Ships

Confidential
Order of Movement – Team Leader

A. TL assumes dominant position of control in main flow of team deployment to facilitate quick reaction to tactical situations
B. TL must remain in leadership role and not function as an operator
C. TL may support operators in tactical action as necessary but must maintain primary role as TL, in position of control
D. If there is limited or no tactical information regarding movement routes and site configuration, TL position will be more forward in team formation
E. If there is adequate tactical information of confirmed quality regarding movement routes and site configuration, TL position will be more towards middle of formation
F. TL position may adjust for different phases of mission: approach, breach, interior deployment, interior stabilization and consolidation, extraction

Order of Movement – Operators

A. Operator position in team formation will correspond to team order of commitment depending on duties, breaching tactics, and other operational conditions
B. Lead operators are committed to first location encountered, engaging any suspects at that location with succeeding operators committed to subsequent locations in a fill and flow sequence of movement
C. Follow-up operators bypass/flow-through the positions of initial entry team operators and are committed to gaining control of each succeeding location in the tactical area
D. Remaining operators continue bypass/flow-through movement, entering, occupying, and searching each area from breach point to the full extent of the objective site
E. Rear-most operators are last to enter and usually committed to deepest positions within the tactical area after having moved through other operator positions
F. Team deployment will be from breach point to furthest interior location, establishing a connecting link of visual and physical control throughout the objective site
G. Operators should be pre-assigned to cover positions, breaching duty, moving security, and, depending on intelligence available, specific interior tactical movement
H. On pre-assigned deployment, when initial assignments are accomplished or as areas are cleared, operators rejoin flow of team at the rear, hold their position as directed by TL, or move to next assignment as pre-planned or as directed by TL
I. When no pre-assigned deployment has been planned other than initial breach, team movement will be directed by TL
J. Use minimum of two operators for room entry
K. One operator may remain behind to secure suspects/hostages or act as post security to cover interior after balance of team has moved through, forming interconnecting link
L. Movement must be executed as quickly as possible to avoid obstruction or slowing down main flow and movement of other operators
M. Operators committed to each location within the site are responsible for clearing assigned area and providing security for balance of operators who are flowing through to next location

Confidential
N. Operators must enter, occupy, and search assigned areas in order to locate all suspects and other occupants.

O. Each area to be cleared will be hastily searched, followed up by a detailed search subsequent to interior deployment being completed and tactical control established.

P. If area/room is located such that subsequent team members must flow through, as opposed to flow past, holding operators must position themselves to maximize cover and minimize masking.

Q. Team deployment integrity is maintained by direct sight/voice contact from TL to all operators.

R. The interconnecting link should extend throughout team formation from breach point to the full extent of tactical presence.

S. Consolidation procedures are initiated once tactical movement throughout the objective has stabilized and control has been established over all threat conditions.
   a. Determine need for medical response.
   b. Maintain zones of fire and control of any suspects, hostages, victims, occupants.
   c. Determine count and condition.
   d. Detail search of any areas to be used for holding subjects/suspects.
   e. Movement of hostages to secure area for turnover to others outside of objective site.

T. TL will order movement of suspects to secured holding area, leave in location arrested/neutralized suspects, or move to breach point for turnover to other units depending on arrangements with investigative units.

U. TL will order detail search of objective site after all suspect/subject movement is completed. Detail search to be completed systematically in a controlled sequence under direction of TL.

V. Operators maintain 360-degree zone of fire security positions during detail search.

W. Upon completion of detail search, objective site to be systematically turned over to investigative/crime scene personnel.

X. TL will direct controlled movement to staging area for operator count, equipment status, and securing of weapons.

Y. TL will direct orderly movement of team to transportation subsequent to coordination with Tactical Commander.
San Rafael PD Canine Operations

CANINE OPERATIONS:

The course will provide the trainee with the minimum topics of Canine S.K.I.D.D.S. Operations. The trainee will develop the knowledge and skills to operate in a SWAT/SRT environment with the assistance of a trained Canine handler and his/her canine.

The course consists of a hands-on/practical skills exposure of the SWAT/SRT Operator to the canine and canine handler, to include tracking and apprehension.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The trainee will:

1. Learn about the traits, drive, and limitations of a police canine.
2. Understand the proper uses/deployments of a police canine
3. Demonstrate proper movement, cover, and positioning of a canine during
   A. Open areas
   B. Building searches
   C. Attics/Crawl space
   D. Vehicles
   E. Chemical Environment/Diversionary Device (OC, tear gas, etc.)

Expanded Outline

Items I to VI—15 minutes

Items VII & VIII—35 minutes

Confidential
I. INTRODUCTION/ORIENTATION

A. Introduction, Registration and Orientation
B. Course Objectives/Overview, Exercises, Evaluation/Testing
C. Canine Safety

II. Police K-9 Traits

A. Compatible
B. Confident
C. Sociable
D. Correct Drives

III. Facts/Abilities of a Dog

A. Dogs do not think or reason like a human
B. React out of 1/40th of a second OR react out of training
C. Drives of a dog
   a. Play Drive, Defense Drive, Prey Drive
   b. Team comfort with K-9
D. Hearing and Eyes
   a. Hearing is very acute
   b. Dogs eyes pick up movement very well

E. Scent
   a. Trained for detection of human scent
   b. Humans might smell stew, Dogs will smell carrots, peas, broth, etc.
   c. Scent cones
   d. Wind direction (Tail wind v. head wind)
   e. Air movement through air ducts, walls with openings, closed doors, etc.

IV. Uses of a Police K-9

Confidential
A. Tactical Tracking – Positioning of team
   a. Responsibilities of each team member in relationship to the K-9 Handler.
B. Perimeter/Arrest Team
   a. Use of K-9 behind cover
C. Front yard clearing
   a. Clear front yard before making contact
   b. Utilize proper tools
   c. Down the dog at an open or closed door
   d. Use of long lines on approaches if needed
   e. Clear unseen corners
D. Approaches
   a. Position in stack
   b. Going by the stack (work to the inside of the team)
E. Backyards/Open Areas
F. Stealth Entries into Buildings
G. Secondary Entry/Window
H. Long Line Utilization
I. Hallways/Corners
J. Stairs/Limited Access
K. Attics/Crawl Spaces
L. Vehicle Extraction
   a. Being a Patrol Officer FIRST
   b. Being a Handler SECOND
M. Chemical/Diversionary Environment

V. Tactical Obedience (Practical Application)

A. Team and K-9 Introduction
B. Obedience
   a. K-9 Serpentine
   b. Team Stand
   c. Team Kneel
   d. Team Down
C. K-9 Down on Team Members

VI. K-9 Control and Outs

A. Reason for an Officer other than a handler removing a K-9 from a bite
B. Command Terminology
C. Positioning of Officer
D. Correct Grip
E. Out
   a. Demonstration by select officers of physical removal of K-9 from a bite. **To reduce fatigue on the dogs and prevent injury this will only be done once per dog.
F. K-9 Control and Return to Safety
VII. K-9 Tracking/Team Movement (The team will start from the outside and follow a scent inside the building)

A. Position and Responsibilities
B. Movement
C. Arrest and Control

VIII. K-9 and SWAT/SRT maneuvers inside a building.

A. Placement and orientation of K9, handler and team
B. K-9 and SWAT/SRT approaches
C. Room clearing
D. Suspect contact
   a. Arrests commands
   b. Arrests team

Equipment needed:

Individual SWAT operators gear

Rifle

Handgun

Agitator Bite suite

K9 Equipment (leashes, leads, collars, etc.)
MCSO Armored/Rescue Vehicle Deployment

Expanded Outline

RESCUE VEHICLE ORIENTATION AND PRACTICAL TRAINING

Law Enforcement Officers face ever increasing threats to their safety and the safety of others during the performance of their duties. Some examples of this are: Rescuing down/wounded officer and operating in tactical environments. This course will be an introduction to some and refresher course to others on the tactical use and deployment of a rescue vehicle.

The course will provide the operator with the minimum topics of vehicle orientation, vehicle capabilities, operator safety, officer rescue and tactical applications of a rescue vehicle.

The course consists of hands-on/practical training of the use of a rescue vehicle.

RESCUE VEHICLE TRAINING

Minimum Topics/Exercises:

1. Basic Orientation of the rescue vehicle (Lenco Bearcat)
2. Vehicle operational capabilities
3. Safety guidelines
4. Deployment considerations
5. Class Exercises/Student Evaluation
6. Vehicle callout / request procedures
7. Practical applications to include Deployment and Officer Rescue

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The operator will:

1. Demonstrate the basic understanding the of the vehicles capabilities.
2. Know the safety guidelines for operation of the vehicle.
3. Understand the concepts of Officer Recue and operational deployment.

Equipment:

Operators will wear appropriate safety equipment including, ballistic vests, helmet, belts with sidearm and long rifle.

- Lenco Bearcat Rescue Vehicle
- Orange Traffic Safety Cones

Confidential
• 165lb. Dummy (To be utilized for Officer Rescue)

**Safety Briefing:**

An approved dedicated Safety Officer shall be assigned during this training.

**Emergency Medical Plan:**

Basic first aid kit, AED and gunshot trauma kit located in Rescue Vehicle.

Closest Trauma Center:

Marin General Hospital

250 Bon Air Road Greenbrae

Emergency Room # 415-925-7000

**Training Timeline:**

Vehicle Orientation and Operational capabilities - 15 minutes

Deployment considerations and Safety guidelines - 10 minutes

Practical applications to include Deployment and Officer Rescue - 25 minutes

**Practical application exercises:**

1. **Deployment:** A team of operators will assemble and load in the Rescue Vehicle (Bearcat). An objective will be identified as the primary breach point of a residence. The team will arrive at the objective and safely unload from the vehicle. The team will utilize the vehicle as ballistic cover and move to the beach point in a tactical manner.

   **Training Points:**

   • Utilize the DOC (Dedicated outside cover and vehicle as ballistic cover.
   • Maintain 360 cover as the team deploys from the vehicle.
   • Team moves as a unit to primary objective in a tactical manner.

2. **Officer Rescue:** A team of operators will be assigned to rescue a down/wounded officer. The team will utilize the vehicle as ballistic cover to rescue the officer. A team will establish 360 cover and 2 operators will load the down/wounded officer on to a litter (165lb.red dummy used to simulate the officer). The operators will load the officer by passing him to 2 operators waiting in the rear of the rescue vehicle. All operators will
then load into the rear of the rescue vehicle and return to a predetermined medical staging area.

Training Points:

- Utilize the rescue vehicle as ballistic cover to protect the down/wounded officer and operators.
- Maintain 360 cover as the rescue team conducts the recovery.
- Utilize teamwork and communication to safely load the down/wounded officer into the rescue vehicle.
Appendix

A. Team rosters
B. Skywalker Big Rock maps
C. Full mission profile scenarios (2)
D. Hostage negotiator training outline
E. Agency equipment and supplies lists
Appendix B

Big Rock Facility Maps

Confidential
Appendix C

Full Mission Profile Scenarios

No peeking
Appendix D

Hostage Negotiation Outline

Hostage Negotiation Team Expanded Course Outline

Marin County Sheriff's Office/Central Marin Police Authority/Novato Police Department
San Rafael Police Department

Orientation/Staff role call 10 Minutes

Equipment 15 Minutes

Personal Equipment
- Department issued firearm
- Current firearm qualification
- Approved duty holster
- Department approved uniform
- “Go Bag” contents
- Body armor

Negotiation Team Vehicle 15 Minutes
- Vehicle operation
- Location of negotiation vehicle
- Location of negotiation vehicle keys
- How to operate the negotiation vehicle
- Emergency equipment within vehicle
- Driving the vehicle
- Parking and vehicle safety

Equipment location on vehicle 10 Minutes
- Location of generator
- Operating the generator
- Wheel chalks
- Canopy
- Throw phone location
- Extensions lines for throw phone
- Miscellaneous equipment

Deployment 10 Minutes

Confidential
- Confirmation of Safety/Safety equipment
- Notification to Communications center of Deployment
- Contact with supervisors upon deployment
- Obtaining location of Incident Command (IC)
- Deployment responsibilities
- Deployment of vehicles
- Confirmation of equipment on vehicle prior to deployment
- Assignments upon arrival
- Notification to Communications Center of arrival at IC
- Contact on scene Hostage Negotiation Commander/Supervisor

Arrival on Critical Incident

Vehicle/Negotiations operations location 15 Minutes
- Vehicle position related to incident
- Officer Safety
- Position related to Tactical teams
- Position related to Operational IC
- Possibility of operations in surrounding structures
- Equipment set up outside of negotiations hub

Intelligence Gathering 20 Minutes
- Assignment of Intelligence officers
- Initial briefing from responding supervisors
- Initial briefing from responding Deputies/Officers
- Location history
- Involved party information
- Briefing regarding Initial contact with involved parties.
- Safety concerns/Officer Safety
- Criminal History
- Local database information
- Availability of Third Party intermediates
- Relief of outside agencies
- Intelligence gathering from outside agencies
- Documentation of intelligence

Incident Evaluation 15 Minutes
- Negotiation decisions/Factors
- Incident type
- Criminal
- Suicidal

Confidential
- Barricaded subject
- Adult
- Juvenile
- Intoxication
- Mental status

Choosing a Negotiation Team/Support Team
- Male Vs. Female
- Language barriers
- Experience level of negotiators
- Expertise of negotiators
- Prior contact/Relationship with subject
- Religious factors
- Mental status of subject

Scenarios based Training

Barricaded subject (One hour per Negotiation Team)
- Location of subject to Negotiation IC
- SRT/ HNT liaison
- Initial Intelligence gathering
- Selection of negotiation teams
- Integration of multiple agencies
- Determination of equipment use (Throw phone/Cell)
- Deployment of throw phone with SRT
- Contact with subject via throw phone
- Initial conversation and determination of facts
- Intelligence gathering through subject conversation
- Refusal of throw phone use
- Deployment of cellular phone by SRT
- Conversation via cell
- Introduction of Third Party Intermediate (TPI)
- Decision to use TPI
- Cellular connectivity issues
- Determination to use face to face contact
- Protective gear/Safety equipment (Red gun, Tactical vest, Bullhorn)
- Work with SRT for safe approach and ideal location of face to face
- Dealing with demands
- Contacting Commander for demand approval
- Deployment of demand using robot
- Working toward resolution
- Setting up surrender with subject and SRT
- Actual surrender of subject/Subject take down

Confidential
De-Briefing of Training

- Debriefing with SRT
- Operational Debriefing
- Communication between teams
- Positive training points
- Negative Training points
- Tactical debriefing
- Questions/Statement/Concerns

HNT Debriefing

- Operational debriefing
- Multijurisdictional team integration
- Initial setup
- Officer Safety concerns
- Issues related to tactical teams
- Positive training points
- Negative Training points
- Use of outside agency equipment
- Questions/ Statements/Concerns

TOTAL TRAINING HOURS

8 HOURS
Appendix E
Exercise Equipment and Supplies

SQSP

- Tact. vests (w/ trauma plates)
- M4 rifle (w/ SIM bolt conversions and SIM 5.56 rounds)
- Glock 17T (w/ SIM 9mm rounds)
- helmets
- IFAK kits
- radios w/ throat mic
- gas masks
- SIM approved face, throat and groin protection

MCSO

- 2 popup tents
- 2 coolers
- Weed Eater Twine Spool (large)
- Painter’s Tape (5 large roles)
- Crime Scene Tape (2 roles)
- 24" Wood Stakes (24)
- 20”x24” Sign Boards (24)
- Event Signage for Sign Boards
- Scissors (4)
- Staple Guns w/staples (2)
- Pop Ups (2)
- Bottled Water (10 cases)
- Snack Food
- Zipties Preset (15 sets)
- OES Vests—Red (10); Blue (10); Yellow (10); Green (10)

CMPA

- 2 popup tents
- 3 folding tables
- 10 folding chairs

Confidential
• 2 coolers

**NPD**

• 2 popup tents
• 2 coolers
• Blue tape

**SRPD**

• Yellow caution tape
• Zip ties
• Blue tape
• Duck tape
Memorandum

Date: 03/17/15

To: Lt. Dan Fink, SWAT Commander

From: Sgt. Scott Eberle SWAT Co-Team Leader

RE: March 9th, 2015 Monthly Training

On Monday, March 9th, the SRPD SWAT Team completed its March Training. The training day was as follows:

The SWAT training was conducted at the Richmond Rod and Gun Club and 1309 Fifth Ave, San Rafael

Attended: [Redacted]

Safety Officer: [Redacted]

TOTAL ATTENDED: 13

Missed: 

February 2015 Training Objectives:
- Hand gun and rifle qualification.
- Move and shooting drills
• suspect and hostage in a closet with gun pointed at head

1430-1530hrs Full Team movements at 1309 Fifth Ave.
1. Team enters from various locations in the house
• Officers searched and located suspects and hostages throughout the house.
• Radio comm gear was used
• Important 6 to 8 man entries into multiple rooms were discussed.
• Discussed the possibility of hidden rooms.

1530-1600hrs Clean-up/Return to SRPD

Injuries: NONE
Memorandum

Date: 03/13/15

To: Lt. Dan Fink, SWAT Commander

From: Sgt. Todd Berringel SWAT Co-Team Leader

RE: February 9th, 2015 Monthly Training

On Monday, February 9th, the SRPD SWAT Team completed its February Training. The training day was as follows:

The SWAT training was conducted at the DEA Simmunion house in South San Francisco.

Attended:

TOTAL ATTENDED: 9

Light Duty:

Missed: Served in capacity of injured

February 2015 Training Objectives:
• Team communication
• Team movements
• Scenario Based Training
Training Day:

0600-0800hrs Load/Travel to San Mateo

0800-1200hrs Team Movements
- High Risk Search Warrant Scenarios
- Hostage Rescue Scenarios
- Shoot/No Shoot Scenarios
- Covert Until Contact Scenarios
- Right and Left room entries/Clearing Closets
- T-Intersections
- Clearing Hard Corners
- Cogbill rotated in as the Team Leader

1200-1230hrs Lunch

1230-1430hrs Team Movements and Scenarios Involving K-9
- Deliberate Clearing Utilizing K-9
- Deliberate Clearing Involving Multiple Suspects

1430-1600hrs Clean-up/Return to San Rafael

Injuries: NONE
Date: 01/19/15

To: Lt. Dan Fink, SWAT Commander

From: Sgt. Scott Eberle, Sgt. Todd Berringer  SWAT Team Leader

RE: January 2015 Monthly Training

On Monday, January 19th, the SRPD SWAT Team completed its January Training. The training day was as follows:

Attended for PT test:  Ebay, Swann

*Range training:  Ebay, Swann, Cali, Kellner

TOTAL ATTENDED: 11

Missed:  

Light Duty (Attended Training):  Berringer
January 2015 Training Objectives:

- Swat General Orders,
- Firearms Training,
- Scouting,
- Diagramming,
- Warrant Planning,
- Call-out Responsibilities,

Training Day:

0600 to 0730hrs  PT test.  (Everyone present passed.)

0730 to 0830hrs  Break/Change of Uniform, Load up Equip

0830 to 0900hrs  SWAT G.O's and responsibilities

0900 to 0930hrs  CS gas training

- Use LCt50 app to calculate amount of CS gas to use
- Use LCt50 app to determine lethal concentration amount
- Use LCt50 app to calculate time before lethal concentration

0930-1030hrs  Pick up Lunch/ Travel and set up at Richmond

1030-1130hrs  Scouting Missions

- 2 man teams scout target location utilizing cover/concealment/bounding
- Utilize rough sketch/Communications
- Utilize LCt50 app to calculate a gas plan
- Brief-back
1130-1200hrs  Lunch

1200-1445hrs  High Risk Warrant Service and Hostage Entries (Rifle and handgun scenarios)

- Team developed a plan to hit a multiple location area
- Scouting
- Split up team
- Gave assignments/brief back
- Use smoke to simulate gas
- Simulated flashbangs
- Assaulted target locations
- Team movements
- Target acquisition (no hostages hit)

- Citizen/officer down drills

1145 to 1515hrs-- SWAT Scenario Testing (Practice)

1515 to 1530hrs  Range Clean up

1530 to 1600hrs  Travel back to SRPD and unload equipment

Injuries: NONE