

NOTICE

This manual normally contains pictures, but the pictures are temporarily unavailable.

SACRAMENTO POLICE DEPARTMENT

CROWD & RIOT CONTROL MANUAL



RM 532.11



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CROWD & RIOT CONTROL MANUAL



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The purpose of this manual is to establish training guidelines for handling crowds and riots. General Order 532.11, implements this manual and requires personnel know its contents and follow its guidelines when handling crowd and riot situations. This manual is for Department use only and does not apply to the standard of care, in an evidentiary sense in criminal or civil proceedings. The instructions, guidelines, and policies contained in this manual are not intended to nor should they be construed as a creation of a legal standard of safety or care higher than the minimum the law requires with respect to third party claims. This policy statement is an expansion of that found in the General Order.

It is the policy of the Sacramento Police Department to respond quickly and effectively to any crowd or riot situation in the most professional manner possible.

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CHAPTER ONE

CIVIL DISORDER: INTRODUCTORY CONCEPTS AND PROCEDURAL DUTIES

- A. Civil Disorder and the Police Mission
1. First Amendment Rights and the Role of the Police
 - a. In determining the appropriate departmental response to an incident, personnel must keep in mind that "freedom of expression" is a Constitutional, First Amendment right, which includes informational and demonstration activities, (e.g., passing out leaflets, picketing, rallies, marches, etc.)
 - b. When that right is lawfully exercised, it allows individuals and groups the opportunity to openly express support of, or opposition to, issues without fear of reprisal.
 - c. First Amendment rights exercised within the law must be respected and protected by all departmental personnel.
 2. The Police Mission
 - a. In every case, when dealing with any crowd or riot situation, it is the policy of the Department to concentrate on our basic law enforcement mission of protecting life and property.
 - b. This shall be done in a rapid, firm, fair, and impartial manner, using only the reasonable force necessary to accomplish the mission.
 3. Levels of Civil Disorder

Officers may be tasked with confronting three (3) levels of civil disorder.

 - a. Passive disobedience - unlawful assembly and non-violent behavior.
 - b. Active disobedience - unlawful assembly and riotous behavior.
 - c. Anarchy- urban terrorism and violence.
- B. Definitions of Spontaneous and Scheduled Events
1. Spontaneous events may create threats to the public health and safety. They may include crowd disorders, First Amendment Right activities, school incidents, and labor strikes.
 2. Scheduled special events require permits and large numbers of persons may gather or participate. They may include parades, cultural programs, musical rock concerts, block parties, and sporting events.
- C. Spontaneous Event
1. Initial Response
 - a. Prompt and decisive action to an impending disturbance or existing civil disorder is essential to a successful police operation.
 - b. Accordingly, the first officers to arrive at the scene are crucial to the overall performance of the Department.
 - c. A spontaneous event has the potential of escalating from minor neighborhood problems to major riot situations.
 - d. The proper departmental response is dependent upon early assessment by the first officers assigned to the call.
 - e. The first officers assigned to the call of a disturbance should observe the situation from a safe distance and gather information necessary for a later determination as to the course of action. This information should include:
 - (1) Size of the crowd.
 - (2) Specific location and/or direction of travel.
 - (3) Whether the crowd is violent or non-violent.
 - (4) The purpose of the disturbance, if this can be determined from observations of placards, signs, and/or chanting.
 - (5) Whether the crowd is organized or chaotic.
 - f. The sector sergeant should be appraised of this information.
 2. Responsibilities of the Sector Sergeant
 - a. As soon as possible, the sector sergeant shall proceed to the scene and be appraised of all pertinent information to determine the severity of the disorder.
 - b. The sector sergeant shall gather additional pertinent information and take the following courses of action:
 - (1) Establish an on-scene command.

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- (2) Make and broadcast a situation estimate.
- (3) If warranted, establish a command post.
- (4) Request number of additional officers or other needed personnel and equipment.
- (5) Establish a staging area.
- (6) Note/determine access routes for emergency vehicles.
- (7) Determine the need for outside assistance required (e.g. ambulance, fire, public utility, etc.).
- (8) Estimate the number and type of casualties/ injuries, if any.
- c. If an emergency condition exists, the sector sergeant shall notify the watch commander and recommend the initial course of action. The watch commander shall take command of the situation and shall become the Incident Commander.
3. Responsibilities of the Incident Commander
 - a. It is the responsibility of the incident commander, or his/her designee, to assess the overall civil disturbance and/or crowd control incident(s) and determine the appropriate response actions, degree of departmental involvement, and selection if appropriate operational modes.
 - b. The incident commander, regardless of rank, is responsible for incident activities, including the development and implementation of strategic decisions for approving the ordering and releasing of resources.
 - c. The incident commander or his/her designee, shall establish a perimeter around the affected area, isolating the area of involvement.
 - (1) A perimeter is established to control access to and departure from the event.
 - (2) In some instances, (e.g., barricaded subjects and hostages), establish an inner perimeter to contain the event, and an outer perimeter at a distance, to keep the general public from entering a danger area.
 - d. Additional units shall be directed to a selected staging area and be equipped with riot gear.
 - e. Make an estimate of the situation, including:
 - (1) The type of event.
 - (2) The location of the event.
 - (3) Type of structure or vehicles involved.
 - (4) Size of area involved.
 - (5) Number of additional officers needed.
 - (6) Location of the command post.
 - (7) Location of the staging area.
 - (8) Access routes.
 - (9) Additional assistance or resources required (Command Post Van, ambulance, fire, etc.)
 - f. The incident commander must make decisions about the control methods to be employed, depending on the degree of violence and type of event. Before taking enforcement action, consider the following:
 - (1) If only scattered individuals are violent, determine whether it is better to arrest those individuals or disperse the entire crowd.
 - (2) Available resources.
 - (3) The ability to establish safe and clear escape routes.
 - (4) The ability to assemble arrest teams.
 - (5) The capability of a loudspeaker.
 - (6) If proper, the ability to warn of an unlawful assembly.
 - (7) The ability to accomplish dispersal and/or arrests.
- D. Scheduled Special Event
 1. In preparing for planned events, the same essential tasks as performed for spontaneous events are performed. However, because of the benefit afforded by time, the tasks can be performed with more deliberation and detail, and occasionally the sequence can be changed.
 2. Evaluating the Event

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- a. Determine the type of event (Parade, demonstration, sports event, concert, etc.)
 - (1) Consider the sponsor: Have past events been peaceful or violent?
 - (2) Consider what groups might oppose the sponsor: Have these counter groups been peaceful or violent?
 - (3) Consider the location of the event: What are the peculiarities of the location? How many people can it hold? What about access to and from? What are the control points in establishing a perimeter?
 - (4) Consider a staging area for an Incident Command Post and a staging area.
 3. Meet with sponsors.
 - a. Although meeting with event sponsors is not required, cooperation between the event sponsors and the Incident Commander or a designated representative should be encouraged.
 - b. If a meeting is arranged, the incident commander or designated representative should discuss needed permits, applicable laws, and enforcement policies.
 - c. The incident commander or designated representative, should discuss ways to maintain communication with sponsors throughout the event and should consider establishing checkpoints and schedules for future contacts.
 - d. If a prior meeting is not possible, then information relating to the size of the event should be collected. Leaflets, public announcements, and media reports should be examined.
 4. Plan for perimeter management.
 - a. Determine the number of officers needed to police the event.
 - b. Develop an operational plan and enforcement policy and assure the plan(s) and policy(ies) are communicated to all involved Department personnel.
- E. Incident Command Post
1. The Incident Command Post (ICP) is a location for the coordination of police activity by the incident commander.
 - a. The ICP acts as the focal point of all police resources committed to quell a civil disturbance.
 - b. It is both a launching platform for enforcement activity and an outlet for press releases.
 - c. Refer to Manual of Orders, OOO 532.07, Command Posts, regarding general purpose, policy, and procedures.
 2. Establishing an Incident Command Post
 - a. The decision to establish an ICP is discretionary and is dependent upon several factors:
 - (1) The severity of the disturbance.
 - (2) The propensity for violence.
 - (3) The duration of the disturbance.
 - (4) The size and organization of the disturbance.
 - (5) The amount of resources necessary to control and/or quell the disturbance.
 - b. Any one or more of the above factors may justify the establishment of an ICP, along with mobilization of the ICP van and other necessary equipment including fire engines, ambulance, prisoner transport van, etc.
 - c. Any police officer may establish an ICP. The officer establishing an ICP shall take charge of the scene as an Incident Commander and shall advise his/her immediate supervisor as well as the watch commander.
 3. Location of the Incident Command Post.
 - a. Proximity of the ICP to the disturbance is an important consideration as it has a direct impact on officer safety, security of equipment, organization of teams, squads, and platoons, and response time to the conflict area.
 - b. In general, ingress and egress to the ICP must afford officer safety and be unaffected by traffic congestion or disturbance.
 - c. The ICP must be reasonably close to the area of the disorder.

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- d. Consideration should always be given to posting officers on the perimeter of any ICP. At least two officers shall be posted at the ICP for security of equipment and vehicles.
- F. The Operations Plan
- 1. Purpose
 - a. The operations plan, developed at the field response level, contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy, including specific tactical actions and supporting information for a given operational period.
 - b. The operations plan specifically addresses the issue confronting the Department and is designed to allow the use of resources to resolve an incident.
 - 2. Concept
 - a. The plan is developed around an duration of time called an "operational period".
 - b. The length of the operational period is determined by the length of time needed to achieve its objectives.
 - c. The planning process should begin as soon as a potential problem is identified.
- G. Developing the Operations Plan
- 1. Basic Guidelines
 - a. Operations plans may be developed by the incident commander during or before a response to an incident.
 - b. Ideally, plans should be completed far enough in advance to allow response units to brief and train their personnel prior to deployment.
 - c. A thorough understanding of departmental strategic goals is imperative when developing operations plans.
 - d. Plans should be simple, concise, and clear in presenting a solution to the problem. One common format in use follows a five paragraph model that organizes the plan in an uncomplicated manner which addresses all major considerations or components in the planning process.
 - 2. The Plan is organized in the following paragraph order:
 - a. Situation
 - (1) Briefly give a description of the situation facing the Department.
 - (2) This component should be a brief overview of the circumstances.
 - (3) Describe the incident or event which requires intervention to include any aggravating or mitigating factors.
 - (4) Describe the organization of supporting agencies, both law enforcement and others involved in the operation.
 - (5) Generally, this paragraph establishes the Who, What, Where, When, and Why of the problem.
 - (6) A clearly articulated situation paragraph is critical to the development of the rest of the plan and essential to provide situation briefings to executives who are responsible for determining the posture of the department relative to the event.
 - b. Mission
 - (1) The mission is determined by the incident commander after receiving a situation briefing.
 - (2) The statement should clearly define the goal of the Department in as concise a manner as possible.
 - (3) If there is more than one mission involved, there must be a priority established and stated.
 - (4) The most effective mission statements do not involve a significant departure from normal Department operational concepts.
 - (5) The mission statement is critical because it provides the foundation and focus for all subsequent planning.
 - c. Concept of the Operation
 - (1) This paragraph is best described as the written intent of the incident commander relative to the conduct of the operation.
 - (2) It is best when it projects the event in chronological order from briefing, through mission engagement, and final demobilization.

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- (3) Specific mission assignments are not made in this paragraph. For example, the establishment of traffic control posts must be discussed, however, the units assigned to staff those posts is not designated here.
- (4) The following topics are critical to the operation and demand full explanation in this section:
 - (a) Arrest policy.
 - (b) Use of force policy.
 - (c) Rules of engagement/conduct.
 - (d) Decisions reserved for the incident commander or his/designee.
- d. Execution
 - (1) This paragraph is used to make specific assignments to all units involved in the operation.
 - (2) Each unit must be identified and assigned a specific mission in the operation.
 - (3) Failure to make these assignments leads to confusion and can often mean that a unit is not committed at a critical time allowing the entire mission to fail.
 - (4) Completing the execution paragraph is often a complex and confusing task.
 - (5) The planner (incident commander or his/her designee) must take care to ensure that there is no duplication of assignments or conflicts requiring one unit to perform conflicting tasks while ensuring that all essential tasks are completed.
- e. Administrative Instructions
 - (1) This paragraph addresses any administrative announcements that are necessary to make the operation work.
 - (2) For large operations, a separate logistics annex or plan may be produced. For smaller operations, logistic questions are addressed within this paragraph.
 - (3) Typical to this paragraph are the following topics:
 - (a) Reporting instructions.
 - (b) Uniform requirement.
 - (c) Time keeping/fiscal reporting.
 - (d) Medical support.
 - (e) Communication issues.
 - (f) Feeding/break periods of personnel.
 - (g) Location of incident facilities.

CHAPTER TWO
CROWD CONTROL MEASURES

A. Crowd Control Measures

- 1. Types of Control Measures
 - a. The following methods represent strategies to control a crowd:
 - (1) Isolate the crowd.
 - (2) Display of officers. (Show of force.)
 - (3) Selective/Multiple arrests.
 - (4) Dispersal.
 - b. They may be implemented in the order given, or altered if circumstances indicate a need to establish different levels of control.
- 2. Isolate the Crowd
 - a. During a scheduled event, the limits of the crowd should be defined by the placement of officers whenever possible.
 - b. As a general rule, officers should be kept together in teams, squads, or platoons to police the event.
 - c. Police resources should not be diluted by trying to encircle or box in, a large crowd.
- 3. Display of Police Officers/Show of Force

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- a. Sometimes the tension and propensity for a crowd to become unruly can be reduced by the knowledge that a substantial police presence is nearby.
 - b. To make an effective display of police officers, assemble the group of officers out of view of the crowd and bring it into the crowd's presence in a basic or tactical formation.
 - c. Do not use a display of police officers to deter a crowd unless it is of sufficient size to accomplish a dispersal.
 - d. Do not bluff.
 - e. If a display of officers accompanied by a dispersal order does not result in voluntary dispersal, more forceful action may be employed.
4. Selective/Multiple Arrests
- a. If there is sufficient ratio of officers to the crowd, and the crowd, although unlawful, is not openly violent, it may be effective to make multiple and/or individual arrests.
 - b. To effect a multiple arrest, refer to Manual of Orders, GO 523.10.
- B. Crowd Dispersal
1. Considerations
 - a. It may become necessary for the incident commander, platoon leader, or other unit leader with command responsibility, to order the dispersal of a crowd.
 - b. The decision should be made only after careful consideration of the following points:
 - (1) Reason(s)/Legal Authority the crowd should be dispersed.
 - (2) Equipment and personnel availability.
 - (3) Anticipated resistance.
 - (4) Destination of the dispersed crowd.
 - (5) Anticipated number of arrests.
 - (6) Use of chemical agents.
 - (7) Declarations/instructions to the demonstrators.
 2. Orders to Disperse
 - a. When other measures fail to control or disperse an unlawful crowd, the crowd should be ordered to disperse according to the terms of Penal Code Section 726 PC.
 - b. Announcements to a crowd to disperse must be based on reasonable and articulable factors justifying the order, and must be made in accordance with State Law.
 - c. Go as close to the crowd as possible and command them in the name of the people of the State of California to disperse immediately:

"I am (name and rank), a Police Officer for the City of Sacramento. I hereby declare this to be an unlawful assembly and, in the name of the people of the State of California, order all those assembled at (give specific location) to disperse immediately. If you do not disperse, you will be subject to arrest."
 - d. Use a loudspeaker or PA system to assure all have an opportunity to hear the order.
 - e. Officers shall broadcast the order over the appropriate radio channel, and if possible, send an officer to the far side of the crowd to tape record the order.
 - f. If circumstances permit, the order should be made repeatedly over a period of time, and, if necessary, from a variety of locations.
 - g. Provide the crowd with an adequate period of time and a clear and safe route to disperse.
 3. Dispersal Techniques
 - a. Before physically dispersing a crowd, announce the plan and the direction of movement over appropriate radio channels so that officers will not be confronted by the crowd.
 - b. The incident commander and the platoon leader (or unit leader commanding the field force) must constantly monitor the results of the dispersal action.
 - c. The use of tactical formations is one of the best ways of dispersing a crowd.

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- d. One effective method is the use of a squad or platoon line sweep.
 - (1) Leave safe and clear avenues of escape.
 - (2) Use only the amount of force proportional to the violence or resistance encountered, and reasonable to accomplish the dispersal.
 - (3) If possible, direct the crowd toward open, unobstructed area.
- 4. Dispersal Strategies Specific to a Riotous Crowd
 - a. Never underestimate the rioters.
 - b. If circumstances permit, arrest teams should accompany the sweeps to make arrests when possible for specific crimes and for violation of the order to disperse.
 - c. In situations where the crowd is so unruly that officers cannot afford to dilute the integrity of their formation(s) to make arrests, sweeps can be made for the purpose of breaking up a large group, or keep the group moving.
 - d. If the use of sweeps is impractical (e.g., the crowd is resisting our actions), multiple deployment of highly mobile arrest teams can be used to gain psychological and tactical advantage.
 - (1) The arrest teams can be used to break up a crowd or to keep a crowd moving.
 - (2) They can also be used to make selective arrests.
 - e. Always guard the rear to prevent rioters from entrapping you.
 - f. When dispersing rioters, ensure that they do not regroup at a different location or later encircle the formation.
 - g. In suppressing a riot, tactical maneuvers should be implemented that will disperse rioters, clear each area, and secure that area to ensure against rioters returning.

CHAPTER THREE

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND CONCEPTS

A. TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND CONCEPTS

- 1. Why Formations are Used
 - a. During the dynamic unfolding of a confrontation, the Commander's intent will be expressed through the team leader and carried out by the team using appropriate formations.
 - b. Once teams are constructed through basic formations, and with assigning, briefing, and the essential equipment check completed, the leader and team members are available for tactical deployment.
 - c. The deployment of personnel in tactical formations allows the control force to effectively and efficiently accomplish the mission of crowd containment, dispersal, or arrest.
 - d. Moving out to the critical area with adequate personnel, a defined mission, and proper equipment goes along way in establishing and maintaining the teams' confidence in performing its duty.
 - e. This confidence will be reflected in team movement and carriage, its morale or spirit, and its ability to perform professionally, with discipline, determination, and proper technique.
- 2. The Purpose of Formations.
 - a. Formations effectively and efficiently meet Department tactical goals when dealing with crowd and/or riot control problems.
 - b. Formations also support disciplined team work which promotes officer safety and reduces individual officer stress related to policing confrontational crowd situations.
 - c. The police response to crowd/riot situations cannot appear timid, indecisive, confused, lackadaisical, or fearful. The police formation and its tactical use must display discipline, strength, confidence, purpose, and true capability to control and/or disperse an unlawful crowd or riot situation.
 - d. By training, temperament, and profession, police officers are often required to operate alone, making independent decisions. Appropriate supervision and

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- training will help officer adjust to "teamwork" operations such as crowd/riot formations, tactics, and maneuvers.
- e. The guiding principal of strength in unity cannot be understated as the cornerstone of success in tactical formations.
 - f. Team work is stressed in riot and crowd control formations. An officer assigned to a team for crowd/ riot control must think and act as a member of that team.
3. Duties of the Team/Squad Leader
- a. Know the goals and the objectives of the incident commander and follow the operational plan.
 - b. Keep the team/squad motivated, informed, and working together by communicating through visual signal, words, and physical contact.
 - (1) Assert necessary command and control over our team through effective communication.
 - (2) Command your team.
 - c. Individual actions undermine team integrity and should not be tolerated. Supervisors shall take immediate appropriate actions. Be alert for signs of crowd psychology affecting officer performance: hesitation, verbal abuse, unnecessary force, or aggression.
 - d. Be alert to dynamic, changing, circumstances when dealing with crowds. Keep the incident commander informed so that the team, squad, or operational plans can be adjusted.
 - e. Use your A.S.S.E.T.S:
 - (1) A Assess
 - (2) S Situation
 - (3) S Structure
 - (4) E Effective
 - (5) T Tactical
 - (6) S Solution
 - f. Know the extent of your team's training and capability.
 - g. Tactical capability is different when using officers who have little riot/crowd control training versus officers with continuous, on-going tactical training.
4. Duties of the Team Member
- a. Adhere to the laws, policies, and techniques which guide your response. Guard against any appearance of favoritism or bias.
 - b. Have all your personal crowd and riot control equipment readily available and in serviceable condition. If there are questions or problems regarding your equipment, check it with the department Armorer.
 - c. Know the objective(s) of the formation(s). Expect verbal, visual, and physical direction from the Team/ Squad Leader.
 - (1) Watch, listen, and feel for the Team/Squad Leader's commands.
 - (2) Assist your team in accomplishing its mission.
 - d. Know individual responsibilities as part of the team effort.
 - (1) Line Officer: This officer assists in holding, gaining, or containing a position and has a 180 degree area of responsibility.
 - (2) Linebacker: Behind the line, helping prevent line penetration, and controls/subdues any prisoner "handed-off" by a Line officer. Has a 180 degree area of responsibility.
 - (3) Arresting Officer: Responsible for arresting, subduing, and controlling an arrested individuals.
 - (4) Custody Officer: Assists the arresting officer in controlling and subduing the arrested individual. If necessary, the Custody officer can become a Protection Officer.
 - (5) Protection Officer: Protects members of the five (5) or three (3) officer arrest team from interference or harm, when deployed into a hostile, violent crowd. This officer has a 360 degree area of responsibility.
 - (6) Shield Officer: carries the Department shield to protect oneself and other officers form hand thrown missiles.

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- e. No individual/independent action, unless necessary to prevent serious bodily injury or death. Teamwork is stressed in riot control formations.
 - f. When deployed in tactical formation, be aware of crowd members who may attack from the rear or outflank your position. If the crowd or an individual is within your "personal danger zone", protect your weapons.
 - g. Don't hesitate to communicate with your team members by word, visual signal, or touch. This helps prevent misunderstandings, supports team work, and maintains team morale during difficult/stressful situations.
5. Maintaining Formation Integrity: Equal Distance and Alignment
- a. All members of the control force must understand and apply the concept of "equal distance" and "alignment".
 - b. Equal distance means "equal distance" between officers in formation and equal distance between the tactical formation and the crowd it confronts.
 - c. Maintaining equal distance prevents openings in the formation, which could lead to weaknesses and collapse in the formation.
 - d. Alignment means the line formation is straight, which also prevents weakness and collapse of the line.
 - (1) If a line officer can see only one officer to his/her right and left, this means the line is straight.
 - (2) If a line officer can see more than one officer to his/her right and left, this means the line is not straight, and adjustments must be made.
 - e. Equal distance and alignment is maintained by the officer's awareness of the formation, and the Squad Leader's supervision of the formation through visual, verbal, and physical commands.
6. Foot Movement and Cadence
- a. The knowledge and application of foot movement and cadence, allows for a team, squad or platoon to maintain equal distance and alignment, while moving on foot.
 - (1) Maintaining equal distance and alignment contributes to efficient and effective application of selected formations.
 - (2) This efficient and effective movement can also be psychologically effective in displaying the dynamic power of the formation to the confronted crowd.
 - b. There are three (3) basic foot movements associated with basic and tactical formations.
 - (1) March cadence
 - (2) Double time cadence
 - (3) Slide step cadence.
 - c. Marching is approximately 120 steps a minute either in cadence or route step. It is used to move the control force forward in either basic or tactical formation. Cadence can be called by a unit leader or his/her designee.
 - d. Double time is approximately 180 steps a minute and is used to quickly move the control force forward from location to another.
 - e. Slide step is a tactical foot movement, used in conjunction with an officer who is standing in a tactical posture and advancing toward a hostile, violent crowd.
 - (1) The officer stands with the non-dominant foot forward and the dominant foot back, knees slightly bent, with balance toward the balls of the feet.
 - (2) The feet are separated approximately shoulder length apart.
 - (3) The baton is drawn and may be held in a selected baton carry position (e.g., port position, 5 Count Thrust, Upper Cradle, etc.)
 - (4) During forward motion, the officer's forward foot slides forward first, followed by the rear foot. Once the rear foot slides forward, the officer has returned to the tactical posture.
 - (5) This foot movement allows officers to move forward toward a violent or potentially violent crowd while maintaining physical balance and preparedness for potential physical confrontation.

B. Communication in Tactical Formations

- 1. The Purpose of Communication

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- a. Effective operation of the crowd control formation requires effective communication between the Team/Squad Leader and the formation members.
 - b. The degree in which the senses contribute to the communication process have been approximated as:
 - (1) Vision: 75%
 - (2) Hearing: 13%
 - (3) Touch: 6%
 - (4) Taste: 3%
 - (5) Smell: 3%
 - c. Verbal and "non-verbal" signals (visual and physical) can be used to effectively communicate the important decisions and directions of the Team/Squad Leader.
 - d. Thirteen visual hand signals, eight of which can be delivered with one hand, are used to assist in verbal communication:
 - (1) Form five (5) officer arrest team!
 - (2) Form three (3) officer arrest team!
 - (3) Line formation!
 - (4) There!
 - (5) Assemble!
 - (6) Forward!
 - (7) Increase speed, double time!
 - (8) Halt!
 - (9) Make arrest!
 - (10) Message understood! (I'm okay!)
 - (11) Masks on!
 - (12) Disregard last order!
 - (13) I don't understand!
2. Team/Squad Leader Use of a "Runner" to Enhance Successful Communication.
- a. Because of the number of officers assigned to a line formation, it may be necessary that an additional communicator--"runner"--assist the team/squad leader in passing and receiving tactical orders or information.
 - b. The runner will usually be the assistant squad Leader.
 - c. Officers within the formation can pass information "down the line" or receive information from "linebackers".

CHAPTER FOUR
BASIC FORMATIONS

A. BASIC FORMATIONS

1. A formation represents a specific number of officers. The Department uses four (4) basic formations:
 - a. The three (3) officer team.
 - b. The five (5) officer team.
 - c. The ten (10) officer squad.
 - d. The platoon. A platoon is composed of four (4) or more squads.
2. Procedure for Assembling the Basic Formations
 - a. When assembling the formation, the formation leader shall:
 - (1) Give the appropriate verbal command, "Fall in"!
 - (2) Give the appropriate visual hand signal for "Assemble".
 - (3) The formation leader shall point to the position where he/she wants the apex officer to fall in.
 - (4) This position shall be either in front of the formation leader, facing the leader, or to the leader's left side, facing the same direction as the leader.
 - b. The apex officer shall immediately fall in at the position indicated by the leader.
 - c. All other formation members will immediately fall in, in a manner similar to the apex officer.
 - (1) If the apex officer was positioned to the left of the leader, all other officers shall fall in to the left of the apex officer.

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- (2) If the apex officer was positioned in front of the leader, all other officers shall fall in behind the apex officer, facing the leader. This formation is known as a column.
- d. When giving directions or commands and the formation is in a column:
 - (1) The leader shall step off to the formation's left side and communicate with both visual signal and verbal command.
 - (2) Stepping to the side assures that all officers in the leader's formation can hear and see given directions.
- e. When forming a platoon, squad 1 forms as a column and squads 2,3, and 4 form to the left of squad 1.
- 3. Objectives of the Basic Formations.
 - a. When officers are called upon to respond for crowd management or control, basic formations accomplish three (3) main objectives.
 - (1) "Fall-in" assembles officers quickly for deployment in tactical formations.
 - (2) Effective, efficient, and safe movement of officers from one location to another.
 - (3) A "show of force."
 - b. The mere presence of a group of law enforcement officers at the scene of a disturbance will not always prevent a crowd from committing acts of violence.
 - c. However, the appearance of a competent, organized and highly disciplined contingent of officers will often cause incident participants to become disheartened to the extent they will abandon their disruptive activities.
 - d. Officers preparing to deploy for crowd/riot control duty should take advantage of the element of surprise using the following procedures:
 - (1) Select a staging area beyond the sight of the crowd; as near as practical to save time and conserve energy, but far enough away to ensure security.
 - (2) When arriving at the staging area, officers should assemble immediately.
 - (3) Officers should prepare for assignment, briefing, and check equipment.
 - (4) Teams, squads, or platoons should march in a basic formation, to areas of assignment. When the units reach the area assignment, they should remain in basic formations until ordered into tactical formation.
- B. Actions at the Staging Area
 - 1. The basic formations allow for the accomplishment of three other important objectives at the staging area:
 - a. Assignment
 - b. Briefing
 - c. Check equipment.
 - 2. Assignment
 - a. Responding officers are counted off and assigned to their respective teams.
 - b. Officers with specific skills or training can be identified and this knowledge can be utilized to define or enhance the control force mission.
 - c. Assignment is the accounting of how many officers can be utilized, team capabilities, special weapon or equipment disbursement, and the number of teams that can be mustered at the staging area. d. By giving the incident commander specific knowledge of his/her control force capabilities, the incident commander can clearly define and establish and/or modify the "commander's intent."
 - 3. Briefing
 - a. This is the time in which the team leader/squad leader can brief officers on the situation.
 - b. Generally, situation means "what has happened", "what is happening now", and "what can be expected to happen."
 - c. When officers respond to a situation known to be confrontational and potentially dangerous, they need to know:
 - (1) What is happening.
 - (2) What the mission is.

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- (3) What law enforcement action they are expected to take.
- d. The team/squad leader must know:
 - (1) The incident commander's intent.
 - (2) The operational plan.
 - (3) How his/her team fits into the accomplishment of specific goals within the plan.
- e. Knowledge is power, both for the team/squad leader, and the team.
- f. When the team is well briefed, or at least, given a framework which defines specific goals, signs of stress exhibited by team members, confusion, anxiety, apprehension, fear, can be controlled.
- g. By controlling these detracting factors, team cohesiveness, discipline, and determination can be maintained and enhanced.
- 4. Check Equipment
 - a. Before deployment, this would be the safest time for the team/squad leader to insure all officers on the team are properly equipped.
 - b. This means the leader should take the time to check members for safety equipment which will be used for the crowd control mission.
 - c. At minimum, equipment should include:
 - (1) Helmet with face shield
 - (2) Body armor
 - (3) Individual hand held chemical agent
 - (4) Chemical agent mask with carrier worn properly
 - (5) Straight baton
 - (6) Handgun with additional magazines/ammunition
 - (7) Full Sam Browne
 - (8) Hand held radio
 - (9) Flashlight
 - (10) Handcuffs
 - (11) Flex cuffs (4 minimum, team/squad officers only).

CHAPTER FIVE

TACTICAL FORMATIONS: PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

- A. Tactical Formations
 - 1. Tactical formations accomplish a number of objectives:
 - a. Show of force.
 - b. Crowd containment.
 - c. Crowd dispersal.
 - d. Arrest of individuals.
 - 2. Selection of Tactical Formations
 - a. Tactical formations are flexible and can be modified to meet the existing situation.
 - b. Team, squad, or platoon leaders must exercise sound judgment in selecting the appropriate tactical formation or its modification.
 - c. In selecting the appropriate formation, consideration must be given to such factors as size, demeanor, attitude, crowd intent, surrounding terrain, available dispersal routes, and the incident commander's intent.
 - d. The tactical formations shown in this manual are intended to illustrate basic concepts and not limit the use of other tactical formations that may be more appropriate for the specific incident.
 - 3. Five tactical formations are used by this Department:
 - a. The five (5) officer team line formation.
 - b. The ten (10) officer squad line formation.
 - c. The five (5) officer arrest team.
 - d. The three (3) officer arrest team.
 - e. The platoon formation.
- B. The Five (5) and Ten (10) Officer Line Formation
 - 1. Purpose
 - a. The line formation can accomplish 3 tasks:

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- (1) Hold a position: deny the crowd entry or exit into a specific area.
- (2) Gain a position: advance to "sweep" forward and gain control over a specific area.
- (3) Contain a position: attach to other lines, forming a box or circle to contain a specific area or group of people.

2. Assignments

- a. Team/Squad Leader
 - (1) Supervises and directs the squad/team mission.
 - (2) Verbally, visually, and physically maintains squad/team integrity.
- b. Apex Team/Squad Member
 - (1) "Falls-in" behind the team/squad leader when in column.
 - (2) Takes tactical position indicated by team/squad leader.
 - (3) All others "fall-in" to the left.
- c. Team/Squad Members
Responsible for carrying out the team/squad line mission: hold, gain, or contain a specific area.
- d. Assistant Team/Squad Leader
 - (1) Assists the team/squad leader in supervising and directing the team/squad line.
 - (2) Can act as a "runner" between the team/squad line and team/squad leader.

3. Formation

- a. Five (5) Officer Team Line Formation
 - (1) Consists of a team leader and four (4) officers.
 - (2) The four officers stand equal distance and in alignment with each other and equal distance from the crowd.
 - (3) The team leader stands behind the four (4) officer line.
- b. Ten (10) officer squad line formation
 - (1) Consists of a squad leader, an assistant squad leader and eight (8) squad members.
 - (2) The eight (8) squad members stand equal distance and in alignment with each other.
 - (3) Both the squad leader and the assistant squad leader stand behind the line.

C. Three (3) and Five (5) Officer Arrest Teams

1. Purpose

- a. Arrest teams are highly mobile response forces.
- b. They can carry out a number of missions:
 - (1) Make selective arrests in a crowd situation.
 - (2) Carry out a rescue extraction of an officer or citizen trapped in a hostile crowd.
 - (3) Gain psychological and tactical advantage over a crowd when deployed quickly and strategically.

2. Assignments

- a. Team Leader
 - (1) Supervises and directs the team's mission.
 - (2) Verbally, visually, and physically maintains team integrity.
- b. Arresting Officer
 - (1) Makes physical arrest of the violator and maintains custody and control.
- c. Custody Officer
 - (1) Assists the arresting officer in maintaining custody and control over the violator.
 - (2) Can become a protection officer if additional protection is needed.
- d. Protection Officer
 - (1) Maintains 180 degree--360 degree security of the team during deployment.

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- (2) Protects the team against interference or attack from hostile or violent crowd.
3. Formation
 - a. The five (5) officer arrest team.
 - (1) Consists of four (4) officers and one team leader.
 - (2) The team leader stands in the middle of the formation.
 - (3) The number 1 officer is the arrest officer and stands to the left front of the team leader.
 - (4) The number 2 officer is the custody officer and stands to the right front of the team leader.
 - (5) The number 3 officer is a protection officer and stands to the left rear of the team leader.
 - (6) The number 4 officer is a protection officer and stands to the right rear of the team leader.
 - b. The Three (3) Officer Arrest Team
 - (1) Consists of two (2) officers and one (1) team leader.
 - (2) The team leader stands to the rear of the formation.
 - (3) The number 1 officer is the arresting officer and stands to the left front of the team leader.
 - (4) The number 2 officer is the custody officer and stands to the right front of the team leader.
4. Arrest Method
 - a. The arrest team approaches a crowd/individual to make an individual arrest. Normally, the arrest team members carry their batons at port position.
 - b. The team leader signals, to the team, verbally, visually, and physically, which individual is to be arrested.
 - c. Both the arresting officer and custody officer quickly replace their batons in their rings and quickly and simultaneously approach the individual to be arrested.
 - d. The individual is physically arrested, subdued, and controlled by the arresting and custody officer.
 - e. The team leader moves behind the arrested individual who is being held by the arrest and custody officer.
 - (1) The team leader remains in the middle of the formation.
 - (2) The team leader is responsible for maintaining the team's integrity as it leaves the arrest site with a prisoner.
 - (3) The team leader uses verbal, visual, and physical signals to maintain control of the team.
 - f. Both protection officers move to the rear of the team flanking and covering both sides of the team. As the team exits, the protection officers move with their backs to the team, alert for any hostile actions on the part of the crowd.
 - g. If the crowd becomes extremely hostile or violent, the custody officer can break away and become a protection officer, covering the front of the arrest team.
- D. The Use of the Platoon for Tactical Formations
 1. Purpose and Leadership
 - a. If the event requires a large number of officers, a platoon can be deployed to meet tactical objectives.
 - b. The overall control of a platoon is maintained by a platoon leader.
 - c. The platoon leader directs his/her control of the platoon through the squad leaders.
 - d. In deploying and controlling platoon formations, the following procedure should be used:
 - (1) The platoon leader decides which formation will be used.
 - (2) He/she will designate what each squad will do.
 - (3) He/she will communicate these designations by verbal and visual command, to each squad leader.

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- (4) When each squad leader has received his/her instructions, the platoon leader will indicate by pointing where the platoon is to form, and give the command, "Move!"
 - (5) The squad leaders of squads 1 and 2 will step out to the side of their squads so that they can be seen, briefly repeat the command, and give the visual signal. The squads will execute the command on the squad leader's visual and verbal command "Move!"
 - (6) As soon as the first two squads have cleared the formation, the next two squad leaders 3 and 4 will repeat physically and verbally, the command given to them by the platoon leader.
 - (7) The next squads (3 and 4) will then execute the commands given to them by their respective squad leaders.
 - (8) This sequence is continued until the platoon formation is complete.
 - e. The entire platoon should move as a well- choreographed unified, and disciplined team.
 - f. Squad leaders must not forget to use assertive verbal commands, physical signals, and physical touch, to command and control the platoon. The ability for squad members to hear can be hampered by ballistic helmets, chemical agent masks, and loud noises from the crowd.
2. Platoon Tactical Formation Capability
- a. The platoon can configure into a wide variety of tactical formations.
 - b. The platoon configurations should be considered adaptable and flexible for the dynamic conditions of crowd management and/or control.
 - c. The following are only examples of a platoon's configuration potential:
 - (1) Four (4) squads attached to form a long skirmish line.
 - (2) Two (2) squads attached to form a skirmish line with two (2) squads attached behind to form "linebackers".
 - (3) Two (2) squads attached to form a skirmish line with four (4) five officer arrest teams intermittently penetrating the line to make arrests.
 - (4) Two (2) squads attached to form a skirmish line with one (1) squad extending rearward from each flank, forming an inverted "U". This formation is used to protect the skirmish lines flank.
 - (5) Two (2) squads attached to form a skirmish line, with two (2) squads in column behind and centered on the skirmish line, resembling the letter "T".
 - (a) When approaching a large crowd, the rear column suddenly runs through the skirmish line and penetrates the crowd.
 - (b) After passing the skirmish line and penetrating the crowd, the two squads face in opposite directions and march forward, splitting the crowd.

CHAPTER SIX
MOBILE TACTICS AND VEHICLE FORMATIONS

The scope and severity of contemporary crowd and riot control problems have resulted in development and utilization of mobile tactics and vehicle formations.

A. General Concepts and Principals

1. Mobile vehicle tactics and vehicle formations allows a unit to complete a number of missions:
 - a. Protection/escort of fire and/or Emergency Medical Services (EMS) personnel.
 - b. Conventional crowd control within defined sectors.
 - c. Patrol of hostile areas.
 - d. Security for field personnel in hostile areas.
 - e. Security for allied agency personnel in hostile areas.
 - f. Response to calls for service requiring multiple officers.
 - g. Officer/citizen rescue.
2. Concepts of a Mobile Unit

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- a. A mobile unit (team, squad, platoon) is designed to address isolated or widespread incidents that may arise during civil disturbance/disorder, planned or unplanned event.
 - b. A mobile unit may respond to spontaneous, life threatening events requiring immediate action.
 - c. The configuration of a mobile unit may vary in size and strength depending upon the missions assigned.
 - d. The key element of any mobile unit configuration is a rapid, organized, and well disciplined response utilizing mobile vehicle tactics.
 - e. As with foot formations and tactics, the team/squad leader has overall responsibility for the control and direction of the vehicles and vehicle formations.
 - (1) Vehicles within formation do not take independent action unless necessary to prevent serious bodily injury or death.
 - (2) Vehicles in formation and squad/team members only act on orders from the team/squad leader.
3. Mobile unit advantages include:
- a. Less vulnerability to attack than a conventional unit.
 - b. Can be deployed rapidly.
 - c. Effective in close riotous crowd situations, and discourage an attack by hand thrown objects.
 - d. Centralized command and decentralized control.
 - e. Enhanced vehicle security due to designated drivers.
4. Officer Safety Considerations
- a. The squad leader has the option of ordering the vehicle windows down or up.
 - (1) If the crowd is throwing hard objects, keeping the patrol vehicle windows down reduces the potential for injury from shattering glass.
 - (2) But if the crowd is throwing infectious objects, or if chemical agents (e.g. smoke or CS chemical agent) is in the air, keeping the windows up reduces the potential for contamination.
 - b. Wear the ballistic helmet to afford the greatest amount of protection from certain ammunition and thrown objects such as bottles, rocks, bricks etc.
 - c. Team members are responsible for "Areas of Responsibility" when in transit and/or remaining idle.
 - (1) Areas of responsibility is defined as the individual team member's specific area or zone which he/she must constantly monitor for potential threat or danger.
 - (2) Whether inside or outside the vehicle, the following zones are assigned to the following team members:
 - (a) Driver: 90 degrees to the left front.
 - (b) Front Member: 90 degrees to the right front.
 - (c) Left Rear Team Member: 90 degrees to the left rear.
 - (d) Right Rear Team Member: 90 degrees to the right rear.

B. Mobile Vehicle Tactics

1. The term mobile vehicle tactics describes those techniques performed by officers using patrol vehicles to control the movement of a crowd. The following principles apply:
 - a. The vehicles are used to make a show of force to the crowd.
 - b. Surprise is a key element. Vehicle movements should be performed at the last possible moment to limit a crowd's ability to counteract tactics used.
 - c. The speed of execution and coordination of each movement must be exact.
 - d. Movements should be assertive in nature (patrol vehicle should be responding Code 3).
 - e. Vehicle formations and bounding techniques allow for mobility when responding to and/or expediting the movements of crowds.
 - f. Using a maximum number of personnel in a minimum amount of vehicles economizes the mobile unit's ability to complete its mission without jeopardizing officer safety.

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- (1) Patrol vehicles should come to an abrupt stop with the middle vehicle squad leader, stopping approximately two (2) car lengths from the crowd.
- (2) The two flanking vehicles (outside) stop approximately two and one half (2 1/2) car lengths from the crowd.
- (3) Patrol vehicles should alternately "bound" (accelerate forward), approximately one (1) to two (2) car lengths, and come to an abrupt stop, without striking the crowd.
- (4) Cycle One: First the squad leader car bounds forward and stops. Cycle Two: Then the two (2) flanking cars bound forward (staying abreast of each other), and stop.
- (5) This cycle of bounding continues forward until the objective is met, or is changed.
- (6) Do not use the vehicles to ram or bump the crowd.
- (7) Once the crowd is moving, the bounding techniques keep the crowd moving.
- d. Execution of Commands: All commands are given over the police radio by the squad leader.
- e. Preparatory Command: "Prepare to Bound."
- f. Command of Execution: "Execute."
4. Mobile on Line - Dismounted Skirmish
 - a. Use of Formation: "Mobile on Line-Dismounted Skirmish", is a squad line of officers who are dismounted from their vehicles and positioned in front of the trailing vehicles.
 - (1) The squad leader remains inside of his/her vehicle.
 - (2) The assistant squad leader is positioned outside of the vehicle, on foot, behind the dismounted line.
 - (3) Grenadiers or officers armed with tactical rifles may be strategically positioned to provide necessary cover or use chemical agents.
 - (4) This formation allows for a transition of force from officers who are posted inside their vehicles to dismounted officers prepared for close contact with the crowd.
 - b. Description of Formation: This formation aligns three patrol vehicles abreast.
 - (1) If there is a fourth vehicle, this vehicle should line up directly behind the middle, squad leader, vehicle.
 - (2) The dismounted officers are in a squad line formation standing or walking in front of the vehicles.
 - (3) Both outside vehicles will be activated code-3. The middle vehicle will be activated PA only.
 - c. Execution of Commands: All commands will be given by the squad leader in the squad leader vehicle via police radio or PA system.
 - d. Preparatory Command: "Prepare for on line dismounted Skirmish."
 - e. Command of Execution: "Execute."
- D. OFFICER/CITIZEN RESCUE TACTICS
 1. Purpose
 - a. Mobile vehicle rescue tactics are designed to limit an officer's exposure time to potentially hazardous situations in which incident participants engage in violent behavior towards innocent persons as well as law enforcement personnel.
 - b. These tactics provide for the safe and swift removal of person(s) requiring assistance.
 2. Basic Concepts of Mobile Vehicle Rescue
 - a. Surprise is a key element. Vehicle movements performed at the last possible moment will limit the crowd's ability to counter the tactics used.
 - b. Movements must be assertive in nature. Patrol vehicles should be assertive in nature and responding Code 3.
 - c. Using the maximum number of personnel in a minimal amount of vehicles economizes the field unit's ability to complete its mission without jeopardizing officer safety.

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- d. The supervisor's role in performing this strategy and tactic is to assess the situation, respond immediately with the appropriate course of action and oversee the rescue and evacuation operation.
 - e. Normally, Vehicle 2 is the rescue vehicle. All other vehicles provide necessary support.
 - f. "In Trail" as described in C1 above is used when responding to and initiating a two (2), three (3), or four (4) vehicle rescue technique.
 - g. The unit supervisor quickly assesses the situation and determines the appropriate number of rescue vehicles.
 - h. The unit supervisor directs and guides the rescue vehicles during the immediate action response.
 - i. Because of the nature of the operation, team members must maintain awareness of their "Area of Responsibility" and effectively communicate status of the rescue when dismounted from the vehicle.
 - j. Whether the rescue involves one (1) squad (3 cars), one (1) squad and one (1) team (4 cars) or two (2) teams (2 cars), the same basic principles apply:
 - (1) All units roll Code-3.
 - (2) All units transition to, and stop at predesignated positions.
 - (3) All officers, except drivers, exit vehicles and perform predesignated responsibilities.
 - (4) When team members exit vehicles, weapons are drawn, and areas of responsibility covered.
 - (5) Vehicle 2 team members contact and recover officer/citizen.
 - (6) Prior to reentry of vehicles, all team members re-holster their weapons.
 - (7) All units on command of the squad leader, exit to front, rear, left, or right.
3. Squad Rescue
- a. The squad approaches the area in trail formation, code-3.
 - b. Based on the position of the crowd and other environmental considerations, the number 2 (rescue car) will move to the left or right side the formation.
 - (1) The number 2 car will move to the side where the crowd is located.
 - (2) The number 2 car acts as a buffer between the crowd and the physical extraction of the officer/victim.
 - (3) The driver of the number 2 car must be careful not to park so close to the victim as to endanger him/her.
 - c. The number 3 car remains behind the number 2 car, but in alignment with the number 1 car.
 - d. Due to the high intensity of the operation and potential dangers, all vehicles and team members must remain in communication via police car radio, and when dismounted, also with verbal and physical signal.
 - e. Because team members, when dismounted, are focused on their area of responsibility and therefore, facing away from each other, the "Rescue Status Communication Flow" must be adhered to.
 - f. The ability of the mobile squad to effectively and safely initiate and monitor the choreographed rescue operation, is known as the "Rescue Status Communication Flow."
 - (1) Squad leader preparatory command via police car radio: "Prepare for rescue! Vehicle 2 left (or right) side!"
 - (2) Squad leader command of execution: "Execute rescue!"
 - (3) All vehicles stop in predesignated position.
 - (4) All team members, except drivers, exit vehicles and with weapons drawn, cover areas of responsibility.
 - (5) Vehicle 2, front team member and rear right team member immediately go to victim.
 - (a) The right rear team member carries the victim's upper torso.
 - (b) The front team member carries the lower torso.

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- (6) The right rear team member backs into and across vehicle 2's rear seat, pulling the victim onto the bench seat. The front team member assists in lifting the victim's lower torso onto the rear bench seat.
 - (7) Once the victim is in the vehicle, vehicle 2 left rear team member shuts the left rear door. Once the door is shut, driver vehicle 2 advises on police car radio, "Vehicle 2, all team members in!"
 - (8) The left rear team member of vehicle 2 runs back to vehicle 3. The left rear team member signals all vehicle 3 team members to enter their vehicle and then enters the rear of vehicle 3.
 - (9) As vehicle 3 team members are reentering the vehicle, the right front team member signals to vehicle 1 rear right team member to reenter their vehicle. Once all team members are in vehicle 3, driver vehicle 3 advises on police car radio, "Vehicle 3, all team members in!"
 - (10) Driver vehicle 1 advises squad leader that team members of vehicle 2 and 3 are in vehicle 1 right rear team member signals to the left rear and right front (squad leader) team members to reenter vehicle 1.
 - (11) Driver vehicle squad leader quickly assess the vehicles to make sure all team members have reentered their respective vehicles.
 - (12) Squad leader commands and signals the formation to exit in the appropriate direction.
 - (13) Preparatory command: "Formation exit front (or left, or right, or rear)!"
 - (14) Command of execution: "Execute!"
 - (15) Driver vehicle 1 repeats in the police car radio, the direction of exit commanded by the squad leader.
 - (16) All vehicles exit code-3 In Trail formation.
4. Squad and One Team Rescue (Four Cars)
- a. The tactic is essentially the same as a squad rescue. (Three Cars).
 - b. The number 2 car goes to the left of the formation, and the number 3 car goes to the right of the formation. Both cars front bumpers are in approximate alignment.
 - c. After the number 2 car completes the victim rescue, the following rescue status communication flow occurs:
 - (1) Left rear team member shuts the left rear door of vehicle number 2 and runs to the rear of vehicle number 4. This team member signals all team members of vehicle 4 to reenter their vehicle, and also enters the rear seat of vehicle 4.
 - (2) The right front team member of vehicle 4 signals the left rear team member of vehicle 3 to reenter his/her vehicle.
 - (3) The left rear team member of vehicle 3 signals the right rear and right front team member of vehicle 3 to reenter their vehicle.
 - (4) The right front team member of vehicle 3 signals the right rear passenger of vehicle 1 to reenter his/her vehicle.
 - (5) The rest of the sequence continues as with a squad rescue, D3f (8) through (13).

CHAPTER SEVEN

CHEMICAL AGENTS: CONCEPTS AND STRATEGIES

- A. Chemical Agents: Concepts and Strategies
1. Considerations Prior to Use
 - a. Supervisors shall be familiar with Department RM 580.07, Chemical Agents Manual specifically:
 - (1) The types of chemical agent,
 - (2) Types of delivery systems,
 - (3) The use and maintenance of the chemical agent mask.
 - b. Before making a tactical commitment to the use of a chemical agent, other factors must be considered:
 - (1) Tactical capabilities of the team, squad, or platoon.
 - (2) Crowd conditions.

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- (3) Weather conditions.
- (4) Environmental hazards.
- 2. Tactical Capabilities
 - a. Proper and sufficient quantities of the appropriate chemical agent should be available.
 - b. The teams should be properly equipped. Minimal equipment should include ballistic helmet with face visor, ballistic vest, chemical agent mask and carrier, handcuffs, and personal weapons.
 - c. The team should be trained in tactical formations and how formations are used when a chemical agent is deployed.
 - d. The team leader must be able to lead and supervise the team within a chemical agent environment.
- 3. The Crowd
 - a. When analyzing the crowd, the following factors should be considered:
 - (1) The legality of the activities the crowd.
 - (2) Size.
 - (3) Violent or non-violent.
 - (4) Which weapons are available/readily available.
 - (5) Outdoor or indoor situation.
 - (6) Whether the crowd is organized or chaotic.
 - (7) Whether the crowd is mobile or stationary.
 - (8) The age group of the crowd (children, young adults, adults, elderly).
 - (9) If chemical agent is deployed, the sufficiency of avenues for the crowd to escape.
- 4. Weather Conditions
 - a. Weather conditions, particularly wind direction, wind speed, and wind turbulence will determine whether chemical agent can be effectively and efficiently deployed.
 - b. Knowing wind direction will determine where the chemical agent grenades must be released so that the agent is carried into the crowd.
 - c. Where the grenades are thrown or released is known as the "release line".
 - d. Not knowing wind direction can result in two major problems:
 - (1) The chemical agent is carried into an ineffective or inappropriate area.
 - (2) The crowd can evade a misjudged release line, escaping the effects of the chemical agent.
 - e. The team leader must determine if there is "head wind" (wind coming at the team), "tail wind" (wind coming from behind the team, or "flank wind" (wind coming from the side).
 - (1) Observing the direction tree leaves, tree branches or tall grass bends, flag movement, or dust blowing can help determine wind direction.
 - (2) A smoke grenade (HC) can also be released to determine wind direction.
 - f. Wind speed will determine how fast a chemical agent will be carried into a crowd and how wide, from the release line, the agent cloud pattern will be.
 - (1) Generally, the faster the wind, the narrower the chemical agent cloud pattern from the release line, and the faster the chemical agent is dissipated.
 - (2) A high wind speed coupled with insufficient number of grenades at the release line will result in members of the crowd escaping chemical agent exposure.
 - g. Wind turbulence is the effect air movement has on chemical agent.
 - (1) Air movement is effected by weather conditions and man-made or natural obstacles.
 - (2) As the chemical agent travels downwind, air movement can result in the chemical agent cloud moving side to side (lateral movement), rolling (drag effect), or drifting upward (vertical rise).
 - (3) If there is any doubt as to wind direction and the resulting chemical agent cloud movement, use HC (smoke) first.
- 5. Environmental Hazards

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- a. Because chemical agent has an immediate and intense incapacitating effect, there are locations within riotous areas which are of concern, and if possible chemical agent use avoided.
 - b. These locations contain individuals who may be predisposed to severe or prolonged effects of chemical agent exposure.
 - c. These locations include:
 - (1) Hospitals.
 - (2) Convalescent homes.
 - (3) Schools.
 - (4) Child or day care centers.
 - (5) Similar institutions.
 - d. Prior to deployment, one must also consider the possible movement of the chemical agent cloud into heavily traveled roadways.
 - e. Additionally, continuous burn grenades can present extreme fire hazards. They should not be used indoors or around structures with extreme fire hazards such as gas stations.
 - f. Crowds exposed to chemical agents must always have exit/escape routes open to them so that they can leave.
 - (1) The tactical use of chemical agent is to disperse a crowd or prevent its presence in a certain area.
 - (2) Open, predetermined exit/escape routes must be provided to achieve this desired result.
 - (3) If exit/escape routes are blocked off, the crowd members cannot disperse and this may result in uncontrollable panic and escalation of violent resistance.
6. Chemical Agent Concentration/CS
- a. Use of CS agent, due to its potency, should first be used in limited quantities, or small concentrations.
 - (1) Any escalation of the degree of concentration and area of coverage should be gradual, and the effects on the crowd closely watched.
 - (2) Avoid using heavy initial concentrations of CS agent on large crowds to reduce the possibility of creating blind panic, trampling, etc. Open, predetermined escape routes are mandatory.
 - b. Generally, persons reacting to CS are incapable of executing concerted actions and excessive exposure to CS may render them helpless to vacate the area.
- B. Carrying, Arming, and Throwing the Chemical Agent Grenade
- 1. Precheck the Grenade Before Use
 - a. The safety pin should be correctly inserted into the fuse assembly.
 - (1) Safety pin legs should be spread 45-60 degrees. If improperly spread adjust prior to deployment.
 - (2) Do not overwork because this can cause metal fatigue in the pin legs, causing them to break off.
 - (3) The safety lever (spoon) should not be bent.
 - (4) Fuse assembly should not be unscrewed or loose. If loose, turn clockwise to tighten fuse to canister.
 - (5) Reject the grenade if it is corroded, edges chipped, or dented more than 1/4 inch.
 - 2. Carrying the Grenade
 - a. Carry the issued grenades in an appropriate carrier or bag, fuses up.
 - b. While in the carrier, make sure pull rings and safety levers don't hook onto other pull rings and safety levers. Pull rings should be pointed downward.
 - c. Don't carry the grenade by its pull ring or safety lever. Also, don't attach the grenade to the uniform or Sam Browne by its pull ring or safety lever.
 - 3. Arming the Grenade
 - a. Firmly hold the grenade in your throwing hand.
 - (1) The grenade should be cradled in the palm of the hand, between the thumb and index finger.

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- (2) If using a right hand throw, the grenade is held in the right hand with the fuse upward. If using a left hand throw, the grenade is held in the left hand, fuse is downward.
 - b. To facilitate removal of the pin, the legs may now be bent together. Remember that overworking of the safety pin can weaken the legs, resulting in a hazardous condition.
 - c. The grenade should be held against the chest/ midsection area. This pins the grenade against the body so that it can't be pulled out of your grasp.
 - d. Remove the safety pin using a pulling and twisting motion. Don't discard the safety pin. Hold onto the safety pin in the event the use of the grenade is halted.
 - e. The grenade is now armed. Release of the safety lever will cause the grenade to detonate.
 4. Throwing the Grenade
 - a. As the safety pin is removed, immediately look at the target, the release line.
 - b. Throw the grenade in an underhand motion (like throwing a softball), keeping your eyes trained on the release line at all times.
 - (1) Release the grenade forward of your body and in your general field of vision.
 - (2) In this way you take advantage of the eye and hand coordination inherent in most people.
 - c. Follow through on your throwing motion beyond the point where the grenade is released. This follow through will improve distance and relieve the strain on your throwing arm.
 - d. Do not throw the grenade using the overhand lob or overhand baseball throw. This could result in an air-burst, causing unnecessary, accidental injury to individuals in the vicinity of the air-burst.
- C. The Chemical Agent Mask
 1. Purpose of the Mask
 - a. The law enforcement chemical agent mask is only meant to filter solid particulate out of the air.
 - b. It will not produce oxygen or filter toxic vapors or gas.
 - c. It will not filter:
 - (1) Carbon monoxide.
 - (2) Propane gas.
 - (3) Methane gas.
 - (4) Ammonia vapors.
 - (5) Toxic gas resulting from fire.
 - (6) Chemical vapor present at illegal drug labs.
 - d. The law enforcement chemical agent mask should be donned before employing chemical agent or entering a chemical environment.
 2. Basic Procedure for Putting on the Mask
 - a. Kneel down in a balanced position, with the non-dominant knee up and the dominant knee on the ground.
 - b. If the baton is held in the hands, immediately place the baton on the ground between your legs.
 - c. Remove the ballistic helmet and also place it on the ground, open side (flat side) down. This prevents the helmet from rolling away on the ground if it is accidentally kicked.
 - d. Immediately remove the mask from the carrier and hold the harness in your hands.
 - e. Place chin in chin cup.
 - f. Pull harness over head so that the headpad is centered on the high point at the back of the head. Adjust the straps with the pull tabs. The mask should be pulled over the face evenly.
 - g. Take care to push back hair so the rubber of the mask is against the skin and not the hair.
 - h. Cover exhale ports and exhale sharply.

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- i. Cover inhale ports and inhale.
 - j. If mask collapses on face, an effective seal has been created. If not repeat steps e-h.
 - k. Immediately pick up your helmet and replace it on your head. Refasten the chin strap.
 - l. Pickup your baton and return to the standing position with the baton either in port or on guard position.
3. Procedures for Putting on the Mask During Tactical Situations
- a. There are two procedures used when putting on the mask for tactical situations.
 - b. The first procedure is known as Condition One:
 - (1) The Condition One procedure is given when the crowd is at a distance and there is no chance the officers formation will be overrun.
 - (2) During this condition, officers are in formation.
 - (3) The Team Leader gives the visual signal and verbally gives the command, "Masks on, Condition One!"
 - (4) All officers, at once, put on their masks, using the basic procedure.
 - c. The second procedure is known as Condition Two:
 - (1) This procedure is used when the formation is faced with a hostile crowd and the possibility exists that the officers formation will be overrun.
 - (2) During this condition, officers are in a Team or Squad line formation.
 - (3) The Team or Squad Leader gives the visual signal and verbally gives the command, "Masks on, Condition Two!"
 - (4) On this command, the Apex Officer and every other officer take one step to the rear, behind the line, and put on their masks, using the basic procedure.
 - (5) The unmasked officers standing on line, remain in port or on guard position, prepared to defend the line against any hostile attack or aggression.
 - (6) After putting on their masks, the masked officers step back on line, and verbally and physically tell the unmasked officers to their left, to mask.
 - (7) The unmasked officer now take one step to the rear, behind the line, and put on their masks, using the basic procedure.
 - (8) The previously masked officers remain on line, in port or on guard position, ready to defend the line against any hostile attack or aggression.
 - (9) Once masked, officers immediately return to their previous on line position. The entire formation is now masked.

CHAPTER EIGHT

THE BATON IN CROWD AND RIOT CONTROL

- A. The Baton in Crowd and Riot Control
1. General Guidelines
 - a. Use of the police baton is appropriate in crowd and riot control situations where deadly force is not required.
 - b. Officers should refer to RM 580.08, Baton Manual, regarding appropriate and effective use of the police baton and baton strike zones.
 - c. Officers should refer to GO 580.02, Use of Force, regarding procedures for the use of force.
 - d. Officers should refer to GO 522.02, Emergency Medical Care of Arrestees, regarding procedures for medical treatment of injured arrestees.
 2. Baton Guidelines Specific to Crowd and Riot Control
 - a. When a crowd becomes hostile and violent, the baton is the primary weapon of choice when officers are in formation and engaged in crowd control duties.
 - b. Armed with the baton, trained officers will have greater confidence in carrying out control tactics, and engaging, if necessary, in physical contact with violent crowd members.
 - c. The baton enables great flexibility when deploying tactical formations, and can be employed in many ways with a minimum possibility of serious casualties.

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- d. The baton should be held and used with two hands.
 - (1) Two handed use of the baton allows for more control over the baton, especially when officers are in close formations and jabs, thrusts, and/or deflections are being used against a violent, hostile crowd.
 - (2) Two handed use also allows the officer greater leverage and power when using retention techniques if his/her baton is grabbed by a crowd member.
 - (3) In close formations, one handed use can be impractical, especially when large, swinging type strikes are used.
 - e. There are several baton techniques which would be appropriate if the officer is attacked and discomfort and/or pain compliance is necessary to control and subdue a violent individual.
- B. Specific Baton Techniques for Crowd and Riot Control
- 1. Carry Positions
 - a. There are four basic carry positions associated with the baton when officers are engaged in crowd and riot control responsibilities:
 - (1) The Parade Rest Position.
 - (2) The Port Position.
 - (3) The Upper Cradle/Lower Cradle Position.
 - (4) The On Guard Position.
 - b. The Parade Rest Position:
 - (1) This position is used when standing in front of a crowd and is similar to the Two Hand Low Defense carry.
 - (2) In this carry position, the baton is held in both hands, parallel to the ground, in the area of the upper thigh, with both arms extended straight.
 - (3) The non-dominant hand holds the forward end, underhanded, with the palm facing away. The dominant hand holds the rear end, with the palm facing toward the officer.
 - (4) The body is at parade rest - the torso, hips legs, and feet are square to the front. The feet separated approximately 10 inches.
 - (5) From this carry position, and with adjustment of the body, the baton can be used for deflections, thrusts, jabs, or transitions to other baton carry or use positions.
 - c. The Port Position:
 - (1) This carry position is used when marching in basic or tactical formation or when standing in formation, in front of a crowd.
 - (2) The dominant hand and forearm are parallel to the ground, and forward of the dominant hip. The non-dominant hand is held level and in front of the non-dominant shoulder.
 - (3) The baton is held at a 45 degree angle in front of the body. The dominant hand grips the rear end of the baton and the non-dominant hand grips the forward end of the baton. The baton bisects the angle between the neck and the shoulder and is held approximately eight inches away from the body.
 - (4) From this position, the baton can be used for deflections, thrusts, jabs, or transitions to other baton carry or use positions.
 - d. The Upper Cradle/Lower Cradle Position
 - (1) In either of these carry positions, the baton's forward end is carried tucked (cradled) either above (Upper Cradle) or below (Lower Cradle) the dominant forearm.
 - (2) The non-dominant hand overhand grips the rear end of the baton.
 - (3) The officer stands in the ready stance utilized with the slide step.
 - (4) This position is effective if the officer is approaching the crowd and wants to use the non-dominant hand to assist in physically moving or directing individuals away.
 - (5) This position may also be used if the officer is attacked by an unarmed assailant, deflects the attack with the non-dominant hand, and immediately counters with an Upper or Lower Cradle thrust or strike.

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- e. The On Guard Position
 - (1) This is a position which indicates the officer is ready to immediately use the baton.
 - (2) The officer stands in a position similar to the ready position held in the Five Count Thrust or when preparing for the slide step.
 - (3) The non-dominant hand holds the baton in a underhand grip, at the forward end of the baton. The dominant hand holds the baton in an overhand grip, at the rear end of the baton.
 - (4) The dominant hand and the rear end of the baton are held snugly against the dominant hip.
 - (5) The non-dominant arm is bent so that the baton is pointed forward, at an approximate 45 degree angle to the front.
 - (6) In this position, the officer is ready to use a large selection of deflections, thrusts, jabs, or strikes.
- 2. Baton Deflecting and Striking Techniques Associated with Crowd and Riot Control
 - a. There are a large number of appropriate techniques which the officer can select from and use, when attempting to control, and subdue a violent crowd or crowd member.
 - b. Deflection techniques:
 - (1) The officer may defend his/her upper, middle, or low body zones, using the Two Hand Low Defense deflections.
 - (2) The officer may also defend his/her upper, middle, and low body zones, using the Upper and Lower Cradle deflections.
 - c. There are a number of striking techniques which the officer can select and use, when attempting to control and subdue a violent crowd or crowd member, and discomfort or pain compliance is appropriate.
 - (1) The officer may apply two handed strikes associated with the Five Count Thrust, Two Hand Low Defense, Upper Cradle, and Lower Cradle.
 - (2) After using the appropriate baton technique, the officer must be prepared to assess the effectiveness of the force and be prepared to continue or transition to other appropriate force levels.