

CHAPTER 2
TRAINING
REVISED OCTOBER 2018
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CHAPTER 2

TRAINING

1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to establish training guidelines for Special Response Teams (SRT).
2. POLICY. The guidelines in this chapter shall be used by all Division SRTs to maintain statewide consistency and preparedness.
3. GENERAL.
 - a. An SRT requires ongoing, specialized training to maintain the requisite level of expertise necessary to effectively accomplish their mission.
 - b. The training needs of SRT personnel consist of the following:
 - (1) Initial certification training.
 - (2) Annual recertification training.
 - (3) Quarterly team training.
 - (4) Initial grenadier certification training.
 - (5) Annual grenadier certification training.
 - (6) Initial disentanglement training.
 - (7) Annual disentanglement training.
 - (8) Squad leader training.
 - (9) Manager training.
4. SELECTION CRITERIA.
 - a. Officers interested in becoming a member of a Division SRT shall submit a memorandum of interest through channels to their Area commander. With Area commander approval, the memorandum of interest should be routed to the SRT commander (captain). A review of a candidate's performance appraisals and overall work performance shall be considered for eligibility for the SRT. Final

selections will be made with the concurrence of the Division commander and the tactical commander (Assistant Chief).

(1) Individuals should possess the following characteristics and training:

(a) Excellent work ethic, adaptability, assertiveness, patience, and esprit de corps.

(b) Above-average knowledge in use of force, physical methods of arrest, emergency incident operations, and civil disturbance operations.

b. Assignments to the SRT are administrative and removal from the SRT will be at the discretion of the Division commander.

5. SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM TRAINING.

a. Initial Certification Training. This training is a 24-hour, Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training-certified course for personnel new to their SRT. Initial certification training should be completed prior to any deployments. All initial certification training shall be conducted by the SRT cadre.

b. Annual Recertification Training. This training is an annual 12-hour training course designed for all SRT personnel. Topics covered will include policy/law review, operational guidelines, squad formation/movements, distractions/wooden dowel, stand-ups, carries, arrest and control, and company formation/movements. This will include classroom and practical scenarios based on current events. All annual recertification training shall be conducted by the SRT cadre, and a CHP 193, Special Response Team Certification Checklist, shall be completed for each SRT. (Refer to Annex A.)

c. Quarterly Team Training. This training shall be completed quarterly and conducted by the respective Division SRT commander and should include:

(1) Use of force policy.

(2) Shooting policy.

(3) Civil liability.

(4) Operational guidelines.

(5) Tactical formations/communications.

(6) Distractions/wooden dowel. (Refer to Annex B.)

(7) Stand-ups and carries. (Refer to Annex C.)

(8) Practical exercises.

(9) Chemical agent dispersal.

(10) Specialty munitions.

(11) Ethics.

(12) Search and rescue.

(13) Terrorism response.

(14) Vehicle operations.

(15) Mobilization exercises.

(16) Equipment packaging.

(17) First aid, heat and cold exposure.

(18) Incident command concepts.

(19) First Amendment-protected activities.

d. Training Consistency. The SRTs should train together periodically to ensure consistency.

NOTE: All training shall be documented in the Employee Training Records System.

6. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Special Response Team Cadre Responsibilities.

(1) The SRT cadre will continually evaluate SRT training throughout the state to maintain awareness of contemporary civil disturbance issues. Field Division and SRT cadre members will work to establish and maintain ongoing, cooperative relationships with local, state, and federal agencies to ensure all SRTs receive the training, tools, and tactics needed to effectively address ongoing needs.

(a) The SRT cadre will develop training in those areas where a need is identified.

(b) The SRT cadre will work to ensure the SRTs are properly equipped.

(2) The SRT cadre shall coordinate all initial certification and annual recertification training and will utilize the CHP 193 to ensure standardization.

b. Team Responsibilities.

(1) The tactical commander (Assistant Chief) has the responsibility to ensure training needs of their SRT are met. If additional training is needed that exceeds the scope of the Division, the SRT cadre will work to address those needs.

(2) The SRT commander (captain) shall maintain a current roster of SRT members.

(3) The SRT commander is responsible for ensuring their SRT trains on a quarterly basis.

ANNEX A

CHP 193, SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM CERTIFICATION CHECKLIST

STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL		DIVISION	DATE
SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM CERTIFICATION CHECKLIST CHP 193 (Rev. 2-16) OPI 090		Valley Division	06/01/2018
		SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM COMMANDER Captain E. J. Stone	SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM EXECUTIVE OFFICER Lieutenant John Smith

POLICY REVIEW	INSTRUCTOR					
Use of Force	Sergeant Jane Jones					
Shooting Policy	Sergeant James Johnson					
Operational Guidelines	Sergeant Irma Sanchez					

SQUAD FORMATION AND MOVEMENT	RATINGS (A - Acceptable U - Unacceptable)					
	SQUAD 1	SQUAD 2	SQUAD 3	SQUAD 4	SQUAD 5	SQUAD 6
Column of Files	A					
Line Formation	A					
Encirclement	A					
Line Formation Masking	A					
Emergency Line	A					
Counter-Column	A					
Column Right/Left	A					

SQUAD ARREST AND CONTROL						
Two Officer Stand Ups						
Passive Resister Movement						
Noncompliant Movement						
Wooden Dowel						
Distractions						
Flex Cuff Application						

COMPANY FORMATION AND MOVEMENT	COMPANY RATING
Marching: Column-Left, Column-Right, and Counter-Column	
Squad Leaders Post	
Column of Files	
Line Formation	
Line Formation w/ Close Support	
Encirclement	
Encirclement w/ Close Support	
Separation Formation	
Separation Formation w/ Close Support	
Crossbow w/ Arrest	
Crossbow w/ Officer/Citizen Rescue	
Crossbow w/ Pulse	
Line Formation Masking	
Line Formation Masking w/ Line Relief from Close Support	
Emergency Line	
Blocking Squads	
Forward Push	
Forward Push w/ Roll Out	

SRT COMMANDER SIGNATURE	I. D. NUMBER	LOCATION CODE	RATER'S SIGNATURE	I. D. NUMBER	LOCATION CODE
	35000	280		36000	280

REMARKS

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ANNEX B

DISTRACTION TECHNIQUES AND USE OF THE WOODEN DOWEL

1. INTRODUCTION.

a. General.

(1) When demonstrators link themselves together or physically resist arrest by bringing their arms and legs close to their body, they must sometimes be separated by applying a pressure point stimulus for distraction before a control hold can be applied. A pressure point stimulus produces a slight but sudden degree of controlled pain which diverts the subject's attention to the pressure point and away from the strength of their arms. At that instant, the officer or partner officer can pull the subject's arm free and apply a control hold.

(2) Pressure point stimulus can be applied with fingers/hand or with use of a wooden dowel.

2. POLICY.

a. Application of pressure point stimuli techniques with or without the wooden dowel shall only be used for distractions and in combination with departmental control holds and handcuffing techniques.

b. Pressure point stimuli techniques shall be used to apply only that force which is necessary to ensure application of a proper control hold.

- c. The wooden dowel is intended to be used only at the level of force where a control hold would be appropriate. If the situation escalates to assaultive rather than active resistance behavior, the use of the side-handle baton and/or oleoresin capsicum spray is authorized.
- d. Correct use and caution is required to ensure safety to both officer and subject. Only the techniques described in this manual shall be used by departmental personnel when employing the wooden dowel.
- e. The wooden dowel shall only be used by personnel who have received departmental training in the use of the tool. Personnel not trained annually in the use of the wooden dowel are not authorized to carry or use the wooden dowel. The required wooden dowel training will be included in the initial SRT certification and annual SRT recertification training conducted by the SRT cadre.

3. APPLICATION.

b. Wooden Dowel. The wooden dowel is a non-offensive-appearing tool. When properly used with approved techniques, it is an effective, low-profile method of applying a distraction to active resistance demonstrators.

(1) The wooden dowel is cylindrical in design and constructed of wood. It is 5 1/2 inches long and approximately 5/8 inch in diameter and can be easily concealed in the hand.

(2) Wooden dowels can be obtained by submitting a CHP 41, Supply Requisition, using Item Code 08-025-00, to Business Services Section, Operations, Supply Services Unit.

(3) The wooden dowel is an effective tool that can aid an officer in controlling a subject. It does not replace weaponless defense techniques, but it is to be used in conjunction with them.

c. Use of the Wooden Dowel.

(1) Grips.

(a) One-Handed Grip.

1 Normally, the wooden dowel is held in the officer's strong hand, although either hand may be used depending on the situation.

2 The wooden dowel is held in a microphone grip similar to a fist grip with the thumb either around the fingers or on the end of the wooden dowel.

(b) Two-Handed Grip.

d. Distractions with the Wooden Dowel.

(3) Under no circumstances shall the wooden dowel be used on the face or head area of the subject, including the ears and earlobes. Additionally, the wooden dowel shall not go under a subject's clothing or any sensitive areas.

(4) The following are examples of some distractions that may be used with the wooden dowel:

(e) Hand and Wrist.

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ANNEX C

CARRIES

1. POLICY. Resisters shall not be dragged for an unnecessary distance.
 - a. In any case where lifting or carrying becomes necessary, a minimum of three officers shall carry the arrestee.

2. FOUR-OFFICER CARRY TECHNIQUE. This is an effective technique designed to reduce the risk of injury to arrestees as well as officers. This technique may be utilized for both passive and noncompliant arrestees. Arrestees wrists should be secured with flex cuffs prior to attempting the carry technique.
 - a. Two officers hook the arrestee under an arm, one on each side.
 - b. The officers and the arrestee face in opposite directions.
 - c. The arrestee's legs are crossed, and secured with flex cuffs if necessary.
 - d. The third officer holds the feet to ensure the legs remain crossed.
 - e. The fourth officer, if available, supports the arrestee under the knees.
 - f. One officer is assigned as the lead officer and issues the command to lift.
 - g. All officers then simultaneously lift the arrestee, ensuring to lift with their legs instead of bending over and lifting with their lower back.
 - h. The officers then walk forward, with the arrestee facing backward, to the proper destination.

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ANNEX D

TRAINING GUIDELINES FOR THE 42-INCH STRAIGHT BATON

1. PURPOSE. This annex establishes training guidelines for the 42-inch straight baton.
2. POLICY. The guidelines in this annex shall be used by all Division Special Response Teams (SRT) to maintain statewide consistency and preparedness.
3. GENERAL.
 - a. The 42-inch straight baton is an approved impact weapon and shall only be carried by SRT personnel who have been certified to carry it while in the actual performance of SRT duties.
 - b. Any uniformed employee engaged in the performance of duties other than an actual SRT deployment shall carry an approved impact weapon in accordance with applicable departmental policy.
 - c. Training.
 - (1) Special Response Team personnel shall receive initial training and certification on the 42-inch baton from the Advanced Officer Safety Training (AOST) Unit prior to being authorized to carry it during SRT deployments.
 - (2) Special Response Team personnel shall recertify annually with the 42-inch straight baton during SRT recertification training.
 - (3) Initial or annual recertification in the use of the 42-inch baton shall be entered into the Employee Training Records System by the certified employee's command within 10 business days of the completion of training.
 - d. Approved Equipment.
 - (1) A 42-inch straight baton made of hickory wood and black in color shall be the only straight baton authorized for SRT use.
 - e. Equipment Use.
 - (1) Although some techniques used with the 42-inch straight baton are different than those used with the Department's current expandable straight baton, all departmental policies and procedures regarding the use of force and

prohibited striking locations remain in effect when utilizing this impact weapon. Specifically, use of the 42-inch straight baton shall be in accordance with policy contained in Highway Patrol Manual 70.6, Officer Safety Manual, Chapter 1, Use of Force.

f. Terminology.

(1) The 42-inch straight baton terminology will provide a uniform description of drawing the baton, holding positions, blocks, strikes, and retentions. These are provided for the purpose of:

(a) Training.

1 To properly describe each technique.

(b) Documentation.

1 To accurately document, for possible testimony in court, the type of block, strike, and/or retention performed.

(2) Holding Positions.

(a) Low Cradle.

(b) High Cradle.

(c) Long Extended.

(d) Ready Position.

(3) Draws.

(a) Cross Draw.

1 Low Cradle.

2 High Cradle.

(4) Strikes.

(a) Front Jab.

(b) Long Extended Jab.

(c) Forward Strike.

(5) Sweep Assists.

- (a) Support Side.
- (b) Primary Side.

(6) Blocks.

- (a) Support Side.
- (b) Primary Side Block.
- (c) Low Block.
- (d) Overhead Block.

(7) Retentions.

- (a) Power Chop Retention.
- (b) Circle-Out Retention.

g. Method of Carry for the Baton.

(1) The 42-inch straight baton shall be carried in a location on the duty belt that will not interfere with the retrieval of the departmental firearm or other personal protective equipment.

h. Nomenclature of the 42-Inch Straight Baton.

(1) The 42-inch straight baton is constructed of hickory wood, is black in color, and has an average weight of 1.35 pounds. The baton is equipped with a rubber grommet that is used to secure the baton in the ring. The baton is described as follows:

- (a) Short Portion: Located on the same side as the flared end of the grommet.
- (b) Short End: Located at the end of the short portion.
- (c) Long Extended Portion: Located on the same side as the tapered end of the grommet.
- (d) Long Extended End: Located at the end of the long extended portion.
- (e) Grommet:

1 Flared End: Widest portion of the grommet; located next to the short portion.

2 Tapered End: Narrowest portion of the grommet; located next to the long portion.

4. TECHNIQUES FOR 42-INCH STRAIGHT BATON.

a. The techniques outlined in this policy for the 42-inch straight baton are not all-encompassing. The techniques provide the officer a baseline for carrying and utilizing the baton. Each officer must become proficient with each technique and movement so it becomes an instinctive reflex.

b. Method of Carrying 42-Inch Straight Baton. (Refer to Photo 2-1.)

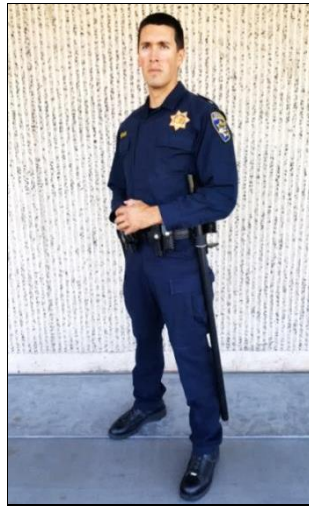


Photo 2-1, In Ring Holder

(1) The baton should always be carried on the side opposite the firearm, or “support side.”

(2) The baton is positioned in the straight baton ring holder with the grommet adjusted to each SRT member’s optimal performance height.

(a) Optimal performance height ensures the baton will not restrict walking or running while the baton is in the ring, does not interfere with access to other personal protective equipment, and allows for maximum upper body mobility.

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