



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number: 01

Introduction to SRG Bicycle Squad

Instructor Guide



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 1: Introduction to SRG Bicycle Squad



MODULE # 01 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 10/11/2018

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with an introduction to the SRG Bicycle Squad

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Video / Question and Answer

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: To introduce UMOS on SRG's Bicycle Squad

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will understand how NYPD's SRG Bicycle Squad is utilized.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Introduction of the SRG Bicycle Squad
2. History of policing with bicycles.
3. Mission of the SRG Bicycle Squad.

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector
- Classroom Seating
- 1 Police Bicycle with equipment bag for classroom display
- Full set of Fox PPE for display

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes through a question and answer period

References:

- NYPD Patrol Guide
 - Mobilization/Emergency Incidents PG 213-11 Policing Special Events / Crowd Control (7/19/2016)*
 - Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*
- NYPD Disorder Control Formations
 - Revised 1/7/2016 by Disorder Control Unit*
- Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum
 - Revised 1/1/2015*



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- FEMA Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations Curriculum
Revised 8/19/2015
- International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA)
The Complete Guide to Public Safety Cycling
Second Edition 2008



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management Module Number 1: Introduction to SRG Bicycle Squad



Learning Outcome #1
Introduction of the SRG Bicycle Squad

NYPD SRG Bicycle Squad

Disorder Control Unit



Strategic Response Group



- NYPD's Strategic Response Group (SRG) Bicycle Squad was created in 2016 under direction of then Deputy Chief Stephen Hughes, Commanding Officer of SRG. While cross training with Seattle Police Department of Washington State, we've invested approximately 1.1 million dollars into the program with 12 trainers and 1 bicycle mechanic. Currently, we have trained 275 officers in Basic Bicycle Crowd Management and maintain a fleet of 170 bicycles.

Instructor Notes:

- Show SRG Bike Squad Video as Introduction (4 mins, 29 secs)



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 1: Introduction to SRG Bicycle Squad



Use of Bicycles in Policing Historically

- In the 1860's, the use of police on bicycles was introduced, and by the 1890's, bicycle officers were found in several large American cities. In fact, in 1895, then New York City Police Commissioner Teddy Roosevelt, approved a 29-man unit that in its first year was responsible for 1,366 arrests.

Learning Outcome #2
History of policing with bicycles



Strategic Response Group



- Since the 1860's, bicycles have been utilized in policing.
- Found in several large American cities since 1890's.
- In 1895, former NYC police commissioner Teddy Roosevelt approved a full time 29-man bicycle unit that was responsible for 1,366 arrests in its first year
- Known as the "Scorcher Squad"

Instructor Notes:



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 1: Introduction to SRG Bicycle Squad



Use of Bicycles in Policing (Present Day)

- North America
 - International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA) estimates that more than 2,000 police departments in the United States and Canada have bicycle units. (10,000 officers)



Strategic Response Group



- Currently in the United States and Canada, International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA) estimates more than 2,000 police departments use bicycles for patrol, parades, escorts, covert operations, and crowd management
- 10,000 plus officers in full time bicycle discipline

Instructor Notes:



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 1: Introduction to SRG Bicycle Squad



Use of Bicycles in Policing (NYPD)

- NYC Housing Police Department (1980's)
- Community Policing (1990's)
- Republican National Convention (2004)
- CBRNE Detection (2004-Present)
 - US Open
 - UNGA



Strategic Response Group



- The NYPD had a strong presence with bicycles during the RNC in 2004
- Utilized bicycles for community policing (CPOP)
- Before the merge and currently, NYPD housing police (PSA's) used bicycles for patrol, CPOP, and SNEU (Street Narcotics Enforcement Unit)
- Counter Terrorism division utilizes bicycles for CBRNE detection during events such as:
 - US Open
 - UNGA
 - Major details
- Summer details (IE: Coney Island, Orchard Beach, Yankee Stadium, Etc.)

Instructor Notes:



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 1: Introduction to SRG Bicycle Squad



Mission of the SRG Bicycle Squad

- Bicycle Mobile Field Force
- Rapid Response
- Mechanical Advantage
 - Get ahead of the crowd
 - 1 Bike = 3 UMOS
 - Easier to mirror crowd movements
 - Protective barriers



Learning Outcome #3
Mission of the SRG Bicycle Squad



Strategic Response Group



- Mission of SRG bicycle squad is to work in conjunction with traditional mobile field force
- Bicycles will act as a crowd management / crowd control tool as a force multiplier
- Able to work in conjunction with foot, mounted, and scooter personnel
- Rapid response and mobility
- Bicycles may be used to provide a protective barrier for 1st amendment right protesters, civilians, and MOS (including all other first responders)
- Bicycle mobile field force will consist of 1 Capt., 2 Lt's, 5 Sgt's, and 40 P.O.'s/Det's
- Monitor crowd, ring leaders, and/or organizers
- Relay intelligence to ICP – (Incident Command Post) or TOC – (Tactical Operations Command)
- Manage traffic flow for both vehicle and pedestrian's and well as demonstrator's
- Show of presence
- May be used for escorts or security

Instructor Notes:



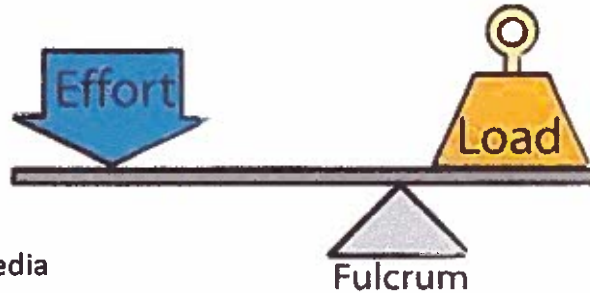
SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 1: Introduction to SRG Bicycle Squad



Force Multipliers

- Formations
- Pepper Spray
- LRAD
- Technology
 - Smart Phones, Tablets
 - Monitoring of Social Media
- **Bicycles**



Strategic Response Group



- The bicycle squad will be utilized as a tool for force multiplication
- Equal to or more work for the price of less personnel
- Bicycle Squad Operations may be suspended or terminated based upon road conditions and/or weather as determined by a SRG executive
- Examples of prior events SRG bicycle squad has been utilized:
 - Annual New Year's Eve detail
 - 2017 Woman's March
 - Anti-Trump Demonstrations
 - May Day Protests (ANTIFA / BLM)
 - PITA Demonstrations
 - POTUS Visits
 - Parade Security
 - Bicycle ride outs

Instructor Notes:

-Explain how one (1) MOS with a bicycle can hold place of three (3) MOS with baton

-Intelligence for crowd management / crowd control consist of:

- Statements made by demonstrators on planned routes and link ups with other groups / crowds
- Improvised weapons such as sticks, poles, piping, IED's, Molotov cocktails, and devices
- Identify primary aggressors, ring leaders, small groups with a crowd, and aided's

SRG Bicycle Crowd Management Course



Strategic Response Group



History

In the 1860's, the use of police on bicycles was introduced, and by the 1890's, bicycle officers were found in several large American cities. In fact, in 1895, then New York City Police Commissioner Teddy Roosevelt, approved a 29-man unit (*known as the Scorching Squad*). They were responsible for 1,366 arrests.



NYPD

- NYC Housing Police Department (1980's)
- Community Policing (1990's)
- Republican National Convention (2004)
- CBRNE Detection (2004-Present)
 - US Open
 - UNGA



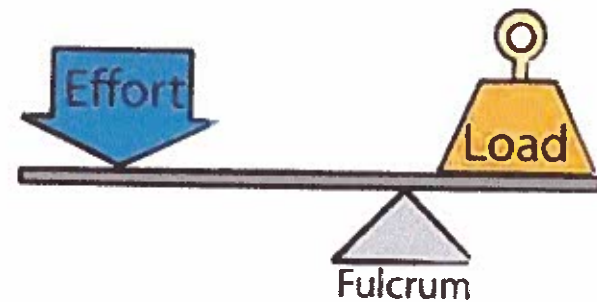
Present Day

International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA) estimates that more than 2,000 police departments in the United States and Canada have bicycle units. (10,000 officers)



Mission Statement

- Crowd management and crowd control assistance to maintain public order
- Monitor ringleaders, organizers, and traffic flow (both pedestrian and vehicular) in crowd situations
- Provide parade security or escort
- Show of presence / Daily patrol
- Aid in roaming bicycle “ride-outs”
- Fortification of a specific (possibly high profile) location or target area
- Force Multiplier





SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number: 02

Crowd Management and Crowd Control

Instructor Guide



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 2: Crowd Management and Crowd Control



MODULE # 02 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 10/11/2018

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with a basic understanding of the difference between crowd control and crowd management

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Question and Answer

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: To provide participants with an understanding of crowd control and crowd management

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will understand the difference of crowd control and crowd management

Learning Outcomes:

1. Crowd Management and Crowd Control
2. Types of Crowds
3. Crowd Psychology

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector
- Classroom Seating

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as through a question and answer period

References:

- NYPD Patrol Guide
 - Mobilization/Emergency Incidents PG 213-11 Policing Special Events / Crowd Control (7/19/2016)*
 - Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*
- NYPD Disorder Control Formations
 - Revised 1/7/2016 by Disorder Control Unit*
- Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum
 - Revised 1/1/2015*
- FEMA Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations Curriculum



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 2: Crowd Management and Crowd Control



Revised 8/19/2015

-International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA)
The Complete Guide to Public Safety Cycling
Second Edition 2008



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 2: Crowd Management and Crowd Control



Crowd Management and Crowd Control

Learning Outcome #1
Crowd Management and Crowd Control



Strategic Response Group



- **Crowd Management**
 - Devising the tactics and techniques to mitigate a possible crowd control incident
 - Providing security and protecting the rights of the people under the 1st amendment right to freedom of speech and assembly
 - Directing and controlling traffic flow for demonstrators
- **Crowd Control**
 - Execution of tactics while operational
 - Utilization of tools and personnel
 - Less Lethal options
 - Mass arrests procedures

Instructor Notes:

- DCU (**D**isorder **C**ontrol **U**nit) are the experts in crowd control and crowd management
- DCU Provides training and support in the field for crowd management and crowd control



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 2: Crowd Management and Crowd Control



Types of Crowds

- Peaceful / Compliant
- Violent / Non-Compliant

Learning Outcome #2
Types of Crowds



Note: often peaceful protest can turn violent



Strategic Response Group



- Two (2) types of crowds
 - *Peaceful*
 - Most common in NYC, however, still must remain vigilant
 - Usually these crowds are compliant
 - May be scheduled or have a permit
 - *Example:* Parades or details such as New Year's Eve
 - *Violent*
 - Non-compliant crowds
 - Un-scheduled
 - No permit
 - Commonly referred to as a "POP-UP" demonstration
 - *Example:* Crown Heights (1991), Occupy Wall Street, BLM movement, Anti-Trump Demonstrations

Instructor Notes:

- Note that a peaceful crowd may turn violent by actions of another



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 2: Crowd Management and Crowd Control



Types of Protesters

Everyday Citizen	Professional	Anarchist
		
Honor the First Amendment	Use Protester Tactics	Challenge Authority
Make Voices Heard	Break Minor Laws for Greater Good	Destroy Property

 Strategic Response Group 

- 3 types of protesters
 - *Everyday citizen*
 - Honor the first amendment
 - Make their voices heard
 - May apply for a permit to demonstrate at a specific location
 - Noise permit may be separate for amplified sound
 - *Professional*
 - Use protester tactics
 - Train often
 - Break minor laws for the greater good
 - May be paid to be arrested through donors that believe in cause
 - *Anarchist*
 - Challenge authority
 - Destroy property

Instructor Notes:



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 2: Crowd Management and Crowd Control



Mob Mentality – Contagion Effect – Herd Mentality

Learning Outcome #3
Crowd Psychology



“That with the right kind of social circumstances, anonymity, submersion in a large crowd, emotional arousal created through contagion, individuals become so caught up in the group experience that their individuality is temporarily minimized”

*Don Forsyth – Professor University Richmond
– Article May 22 2012 www.northwestern.edu*



Strategic Response Group



- Organizer's may use social medial to post, communicate, recruit, and direct demonstrators
- Some demonstrators may try and turn an event to address their own agenda
- May be an adrenalin rush for some protesters
 - IE: Mob mentality, contagion effect, herd mentality
- Can lead to violent acts such as looting, destruction of property, and assaults with injuries
- Demonstrator's use a basic formula to act
 - **Emotion + Organization = Action**
- Types of protesters
 - Everyday Citizens
 - Honor the 1st Amendment and make their voices heard
 - Professional
 - Use protester tactics
 - Break minor laws for greater good
 - Anarchist
 - Challenge authority and destroy property

Instructor Notes:

- Primary aggressors or agitators can turn a crowd
- Show Ruckus Society Organization video (Investors donating to protester tactical training) (1 min, 44 secs)

SRG Bicycle Crowd Management Course



Strategic Response Group

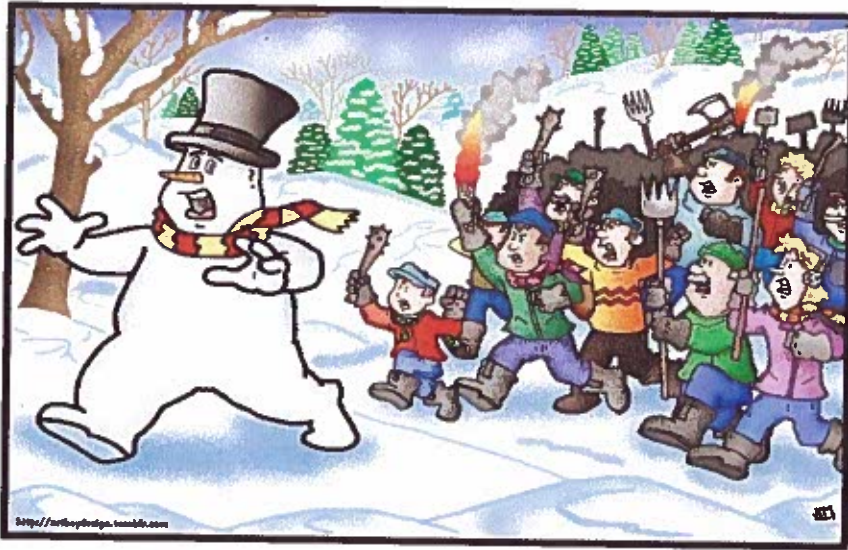


Crowd Management vs Crowd Control



Crowd Management and Crowd Control is not a new phenomenon to NYPD

Types of Crowds



“That with the right kind of social circumstances, anonymity, submersion in a large crowd, emotional arousal created through contagion, individuals become so caught up in the group experience that their individuality is temporarily minimized”

Don Forsyth – Professor University Richmond –
Article May 22 2012 www.northwestern.edu

Peaceful vs. Violent



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number: 03

Use of Force

Instructor Guide



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 3: Use of Force



MODULE # 03 **SYNOPSIS**

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 02/05/2020

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with a basic understanding of the use of force policy

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Question and Answer

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: To provide participants with an understanding on use of force policies and documenting injuries

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will understand the use of force policy in SRG bicycle capacity

Learning Outcomes:

1. Use of Force Policy
2. Types of Injuries
3. Documenting Use of Force

Required Reading: NYPD Patrol Guide Section 221 – Tactical Operations

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector
- Classroom Seating

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as through a question and answer period

References:

- NYPD Patrol Guide
 - Mobilization/Emergency Incidents PG 213-11 Policing Special Events / Crowd Control (7/19/2016)*
 - Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*
 - Tactical Operations PG 221-01 Force Guidelines & 221-03 through 221-08 Use of Force, reporting, investigation, OC, and CEW (Revised 6/1/2016); 221.02 (Revised 6/27/2016)*
- New York City Police Department Use of Force Reporting Guide (10/08/2019)
- NYPD Disorder Control Formations



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 3: Use of Force



Revised 1/7/2016 by Disorder Control Unit

-Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum

Revised 1/1/2015

-FEMA Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations Curriculum

Revised 8/19/2015

-International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA)

The Complete Guide to Public Safety Cycling

Second Edition 2008



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 3: Use of Force



Use of Force

- De Minimis
- Level 1
- Level 2
- Level 3
- Level 4

FORCE LEVELS



Learning Outcome #1
Use of Force Policy



Strategic Response Group



- Levels of force investigative responsibility and reporting procedures under NYPD Patrol Guide section 221 Tactical Operations
 - De Minimis
 - Non-reportable on TRI Incident Report or investigated under this policy (unless an injury is sustained)
 - Level 1
 - Level 2
 - Level 3
 - Level 4

Instructor Notes:

- Explain the use of force Patrol Guide 221 Tactical Operations (Use of Force – Investigative Responsibility and Reporting Guide)
- Threat, Resistance, or Injury (T.R.I.) report



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 3: Use of Force



De Minimis

- Physical interaction meant to separate, **guide** and/or control someone that does not cause pain or physical injury
- Ordering a person to lie on the ground, **guiding** a person to the ground in a controlled manner, or the mere use of equipment (e.g., Velcro straps, polycarbonate shield, mobile fence line with bicycle, port arms push with baton, etc) to restrain or corral a subject, unless an injury is sustained
- This is a Non-Reportable use of force (**UNLESS AN INJURY IS SUSTAINED**)

Level 1

- Force that causes a physical injury:
 - Hand of foot strike, OC Spray, Forcible Take down, CEW/Taser in cartridge mode, Wrestling or grappling, Mesh restraining blanket
- Reviewed by immediate supervisor
 - Must be one rank above the subject officer
 - Supervisors will conduct UOF Report for a line movement; one in the same for multiple incident unless SPI to individual



Strategic Response Group



- **De Minimis**
 - Physical interaction meant to separate, **guide**, and/or control someone that does not cause pain or a physical injury
 - Ordering a person to lie on the ground, **guiding** a person to the ground in a controlled manner, or the mere use of equipment (e.g., Velcro straps, polycarbonate shield, mobile fence line with bicycle, port arms push with baton, etc.) to restrain or corral a subject, unless an injury is sustained
 - This is a Non-reportable use of force (**UNLESS AN INJURY IS SUSTAINED**)
- **Level 1**
 - Force that causes a physical injury
 - Hand or foot strike
 - OC Spray
 - Forcible take-down
 - CEW/Taser in cartridge mode
 - Wrestling or grappling
 - Mesh restraining blanket
 - Reviewed by immediate supervisor
 - Must be one rank above the subject officers
 - Supervisor will conduct UOF report for a line movement; one in the same for multiple incidents unless SPI to individual

Instructor Notes:

- **De Minimis Example:** Use of your baton, 3' polycarbonate shield, or bicycle to move a crowd in a specified direction. **Not a strike.**
- (Instructor will demonstrate in class the difference between move vs. strike)
- **Level 1 Example:** Use of a police line to move crowds where physical injury occurs will be assumed to involve at least Level 1 force
- *Sergeant or above must report if CEW/Taser used*



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 3: Use of Force



Level 2

- Intentional striking of a subject with an object (baton, vehicle, bicycle, or equipment)
- Police canine bite
- CEW/Taser in drive stun mode
- Prohibited use of force defined in PG 221-01 (No injury required)
 - Force that causes physical injury consistent with application of level 2 force
 - Alleged or suspected use of excessive force (No injury required)
 - Attempted suicide by prisoner (no injury required)
 - Reviewed by CO, XO, or Duty Captain

Level 3

- Deadly Physical Force
 - Physical force that is readily capable of causing death or serious physical injury
 - Serious physical injury
 - Alleged or suspected excessive force resulting in a serious physical injury
 - Attempted suicide by prisoner resulting in a serious physical injury
 - Reviewed by IAB



Strategic Response Group



- *Level 2*
 - Intentional striking of a subject with an object (baton, vehicle, bicycle, or equipment)
 - Police canine bite
 - CEW/Taser in drive stun mode
 - Prohibited use of force defined in PG 221-01 (no injury required)
 - Force that causes physical injury consistent with application of level 2 force
 - Alleged or suspected use of excessive force (no injury required)
 - Attempted suicide by prisoner (no injury required)
 - Reviewed by CO, XO, or Duty Captain
- *Level 3*
 - Deadly Physical Force
 - Physical force that is readily capable of causing death or serious physical injury
 - Serious physical injury
 - Alleged or suspected excessive force resulting in a serious physical injury
 - Attempted suicide by prisoner resulting in a serious physical injury
 - Reviewed by IAB



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 3: Use of Force



- **Level 4**
 - Firearm discharge by UMOS
 - Any discharge of a UMOS's firearm by someone other than UMOS
 - Person dies
 - Seriously injured and likely to die
 - Reviewed by Force Investigation Division

Instructor Notes:

- Instructors demonstrate difference between a strike and a push with bicycle or baton
 - *Strike automatic TRI report*



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 3: Use of Force



Types of injuries or illness

Learning Outcome #2
Types of Injuries

Physical Injury or Illness

Serious Physical Injury or Illness



Strategic Response Group



Physical Injury or Illness

- Impairment of physical condition and/or substantial protracted pain including:
 - Minor swelling, contusion(s), laceration(s), and/or abrasion(s)
- *Serious Physical Injury or Illness*
 - Physical injury or illness which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes serious and protracted disfigurement, protracted impairment of health, or protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily organ or limb, including:
 - Broken/fractured bone(s)
 - Any injury that resulted from police contact or action resulting in a hospital **admission**
 - Heart attack, stroke, or other life-threatening injury or illness

Instructor Notes:



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 3: Use of Force



Documenting Use of Force

- What to document ***PRIOR*** to use of force
 - Roll Call
 - Assignment
 - Incident Identifiers
 - Weather, Intel, Chain of Command, etc...



Learning Outcome #3
Documenting Use of Force

Documentation...Documentation...Documentation!



Strategic Response Group



- When assigned to Bicycle Mobile Field Force (Bicycle Squad), ensure to document all assignments, locations, and equipment in memo book
 - During an incident, identify key elements
 - Weather
 - Chain of command
 - Intel
 - Bicycle number
 - Equipment issue
 - Statements made by subjects
 - Medical care administered
 - Other units present
 - Taru
 - DCU (LRAD Utilized? MOS)
 - Legal
 - Scooter patrol
- Supervisors – T.R.I. reports
- Aided and Medical treatment of prisoner forms
- Tag body camera footage

Instructor Notes:

- Statements made by subjects must be documented in memo-book (paraphrase)



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 3: Use of Force



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management Course



Strategic Response Group



Use of Force

- *De Minimis*
- *Level 1*
- *Level 2*
- *Level 3*
- *Level 4*

FORCE LEVELS



NYPD | Office of Management Analysis and Planning



Strategic Response Group



De Minimis

- Physical interaction meant to separate, guide and/or control someone that does not cause pain or physical injury
- Ordering a person to lie on the ground, guiding a person to the ground in a controlled manner, or the mere use of equipment (e.g., Velcro straps, polycarbonate shield, mobile fence line with bicycle, port arms push with baton, etc) to restrain or corral a subject, unless an injury is sustained
- This is a Non-Reportable use of force (**UNLESS AN INJURY IS SUSTAINED**)

Level 1

- Force that causes a physical injury:
 - Hand of foot strike, OC Spray, Forcible Take down, CEW/Taser in cartridge mode, Wrestling or grappling, Mesh restraining blanket
- Reviewed by immediate supervisor
 - Must be one rank above the subject officer
 - Supervisors will conduct UOF Report for a line movement; one in the same for multiple incident unless SPI to individual



Strategic Response Group



Level 2

- Intentional striking of a subject with an object (baton, vehicle, bicycle, or equipment)
- Police canine bite
- CEW/Taser in drive stun mode
- Prohibited use of force defined in PG 221-01 (No injury required)
 - Force that causes physical injury consistent with application of level 2 force
 - Alleged or suspected use of excessive force (No injury required)
 - Attempted suicide by prisoner (no injury required)
 - Reviewed by CO, XO, or Duty Captain

Level 3

- Deadly Physical Force
 - Physical force that is readily capable of causing death or serious physical injury
 - Serious physical injury
 - Alleged or suspected excessive force resulting in a serious physical injury
 - Attempted suicide by prisoner resulting in a serious physical injury
 - Reviewed by IAB



Strategic Response Group



Types of injuries or illness

Physical Injury or Illness

Serious Physical Injury or Illness



Strategic Response Group





SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number: 04

Sabre MK-9 Certification

Instructor Guide



SRB Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 4: Sabre MK-9 Certification



MODULE # 04 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 02/05/2020

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with an official certification with Sabre Defense MK-9 OC Spray

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Question and Answer / Practical Application

Time Allocated: 3 Hours

Training Need: To certify UMOS with Sabre Defense MK-9 OC Spray

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will understand how to utilize Sabre Defense MK-9 OC for crowd management while in bicycle capacity

Learning Outcomes:

1. Introduction to Sabre Defense MK-9 OC Spray
2. Decontamination procedures for Sabre Defense MK-9 OC Spray
3. Practical Exercise for Sabre Defense MK-9 OC Spray Certification

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector
- Classroom Seating
- 12 Live Sabre Defense MK-9 OC Spray
- 12 Inert Sabre Defense MK-9 OC Spray
- Water source with hose for decontamination procedures

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to an exercise
- Question and Answer period
- Practical application

References:

-NYPD Patrol Guide



SRB Bicycle Crowd Management Module Number 4: Sabre MK-9 Certification



- Tactical Operations PG 221-01 Force Guidelines & 221-03 through 221-08 Use of Force, reporting, investigation, OC, and CEW (Revised 6/1/2016); 221.02 (Revised 6/27/2016)*
- Mobilization/Emergency Incidents PG 213-11 Policing Special Events / Crowd Control (7/19/2016)*
- Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*
- New York City Police Department Use of Force Reporting Guide (10/08/2019)*
- NYPD Disorder Control Formations
Revised 1/7/2016 by Disorder Control Unit*
- SABRE Defense Security Equipment
Revised 1/1/2012*
- Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum
Revised 1/1/2015*
- FEMA Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations Curriculum
Revised 8/19/2015*
- International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA)
The Complete Guide to Public Safety Cycling
Second Edition 2008*



SRB Bicycle Crowd Management Module Number 4: Sabre MK-9 Certification



Learning Outcome #1
Introduction to Sabre Defense MK-9 OC Spray

Sabre MK 9 OC Spray



Strategic Response Group



- Sabre Security Equipment Corporation MK-9 5.0 OC spray
 - Black can with blue label (white lettering)
 - 10.5" tall, 2.5" diameter, 16 oz.
 - 5% Oleoresin Capsicum
 - .67% Major Capsaicinoids
 - Invisible ultraviolet light sensitive dye (rust like color) for subject identification
 - Effective from 6-15 feet (stream-like spray)
 - **DO NOT use less than 6 feet**; may cause tissue damage
 - Any complaint of ear ringing, ear pain, or visible eye mucus...**MOS MUST** call for ambulance immediately
- Aim for the eyes, nose, and mouth (forehead if wearing glasses)
- Avoid head winds or shield face to prevent blow back exposure
- Utilize MK-9 OC spray in ½ - 1 second bursts
- If unable to restraint subject after 3, ½-1 second bursts, employ to next appropriate force option.
- Inert trainers may be white or green colored cans

Instructor Notes:

- Have 1 live and 1 inert MK-9 OC Spray on display for students in classroom



SRB Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 4: Sabre MK-9 Certification



Decon

- Remove from contaminated area to fresh air if able
- If available, flush with clean, cool running water for 15 mins
- Do not use creams, oils, lotions, or salves
- Contact medical personnel and notify supervisor
- Ear ringing or pain and/or eye mucus, immediately call for ambulance



Learning Outcome #2
Decontamination Procedures



Strategic Response Group



- Decontaminate subject if able by
 - Removing from contaminated area to fresh air
 - If available, flush with clean, cool running water for 15 min's
 - Verbally assure subject
 - DO NOT use creams, oils, lotions, or salves
 - Contact medical personnel
- Notify supervisor if deployed
- If subject complains of inner ear pain and/or ringing, **immediately** call for an ambulance
- Same applies if subject has mucus in the surrounding eye area
- Only qualified medical personnel should remove contacts if applicable
- May use Sabre Defense Decon products if accessible
 - Sabre Defense Decon Aerosol Spray
 - Sabre Defense Decon Cleanse
 - Sabre Defense Decon Soothe
 - Sabre Defense Eye Wash Adapter

Instructor Notes:



SRB Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 4: Sabre MK-9 Certification



Learning Outcome #3
Practical Exercise for Certification

Practical Exercise



Strategic Response Group



- Advise training area of exercise
 - Aim Sabre MK-9 OC Spray at target with two handed grip
 - Strong hand on pistol grip, weak hand cylindrical grip on canister
 - Remove safety pin with weak hand
 - Depress trigger until safety tab breaks
 - Provide 3, ½ - 1 second bursts of stream towards target
 - Input safety pin
 - Make training location safe, clear, and secure
- *Optional:* Students may volunteer to spray and be spray with live MK-9. If so, ensure training area is secure. Be advised of wind blow back. Provide students with clean, cool running water for decontamination purposes. Have safety officers and medical personnel in place throughout exercise.

Instructor Notes:

- Provide student with inert Sabre MK-9 OC Spray
- Secure location with targets (paper or mannequin)

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Bicycle Crowd Management



Strategic Response Group



Sabre MK 9 OC Spray



Strategic Response Group



Decon

- Remove from contaminated area to fresh air if able
- If available, flush with clean, cool running water for 15 mins
- Do not use creams, oils, lotions, or salves
- Contact medical personnel and notify supervisor
- Ear ringing or pain and/or eye mucus, immediately call for ambulance



Strategic Response Group



Practical Exercise



Strategic Response Group



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number: 05

Sabre MK-9 Use in Bicycle Capacity

Instructor Guide



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 5: Sabre MK-9 Use in Bicycle Capacity



MODULE # 05 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 02/05/2020

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with how to use Sabre Defense MK-9 OC Spray while in bicycle capacity

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Question and Answer

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: Authorization for UMOS to use Sabre Defense MK-9 OC Spray while in bicycle capacity

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will understand how to utilize Sabre Defense MK-9 OC for crowd management while in bicycle capacity

Learning Outcomes:

1. Use of Sabre Defense MK-9 OC Spray while in bicycle capacity

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector
- Classroom Seating

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to an exercise
- Question and Answer period

References:

-NYPD Patrol Guide

-*Tactical Operations PG 221-01 Force Guidelines & 221-03 through 221-08 Use of Force, reporting, investigation, OC, and CEW (Revised 6/1/2016); 221.02 (Revised 6/27/2016)*

-*Mobilization/Emergency Incidents PG 213-11 Policing Special Events / Crowd Control (7/19/2016)*

-*Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*

-NYPD Disorder Control Formations

Revised 1/7/2016 by Disorder Control Unit



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 5: Sabre MK-9 Use in Bicycle Capacity



- New York City Police Department Use of Force Reporting Guide (10/08/2019)
- SABRE Defense Security Equipment
Revised 1/1/2012
- Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum
Revised 1/1/2015
- FEMA Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations Curriculum
Revised 8/19/2015
- International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA)
The Complete Guide to Public Safety Cycling
Second Edition 2008



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 5: Sabre MK-9 Use in Bicycle Capacity



MK9 OC Spray

- Utilized when danger is perceived or threatened to the bicycle squad and there is no alternative to ending the threat or danger, the MK9 OC spray will be utilized to **create a zone of safety** for the bike squad.



Learning Outcome #1
Use of MK-9 OC Spray while in bicycle capacity



Strategic Response Group



- MOS may make individual decisions to deploy MK-9 OC spray
 - Objective **MUST** be consistent with Patrol Guide Procedures
 - Defend self
 - Defend others
 - Prevent destruction of property
- MK-9 OC may be directed at the specific subject(s) who are posing threats
- DO NOT** use MK-9 OC spray to overcome passive resistance by non-violent and/or peaceful protesters
 - Example: Protesters sitting Indian style in intersection*

If probable cause exists, it is priority for MOS to arrest persons whom OC has been deployed against

- If MK-9 OC is being utilized to disperse a violent and/or a tumultuous crowd, this **MUST** be authorized by a supervisor
- Supervisor may authorize the use of MK-9 OC spray to disperse a crowd if an immediate life safety emergency exists that requires this action to be taken
 - IE: MOS injured, aided requiring medical attention in a crowd, etc.*
- Utilized to create a zone of safety
- Follow decon procedures for subjects and document use in memo book
 - T.R.I. report by supervisor

Instructor Notes:

- Show video from Berkeley, CA
 - (1 min)

SRG Bicycle Crowd Management



Strategic Response Group



MK9 OC Spray

- Utilized when danger is perceived or threatened to the bicycle squad and there is no alternative to ending the threat or danger, the MK9 OC spray will be utilized to **create a zone of safety** for the bike squad.
- Trained Personnel may discharge OC spray in a controlled manner towards a threat area containing numerous individuals, if there is a need to create a “Zone of safety”



Strategic Response Group





SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number: 06

ABC Checks

Instructor Guide



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 06: ABC Checks



MODULE # 06 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 10/23/2018

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with how to conduct an ABC safety check prior to deploying

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Question and Answer / Practical Application

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: Authorization for UMOS to use Sabre Defense MK-9 OC Spray while in bicycle capacity

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will understand how to conduct an ABC safety check of their bicycle

Learning Outcomes:

1. ABC Safety checks

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector and classroom seats
- Police bicycle in classroom to demonstrate an ABC check
- Park Tool floor pump and shock pump

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to an exercise
- Question and Answer period
- Practical Exercise

References:

- NYPD Patrol Guide
 - Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*
- Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum
 - Revised 1/1/2015*
- International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA)
 - The Complete Guide to Public Safety Cycling*
 - Second Edition 2008*



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 06: ABC Checks



ABC Checks

- Prior to every ride, MOS should conduct an "ABC Check"

(A)ir in tires

(B)rakes

(C)rank-set and chain

Learning Outcome #1
Conducting an ABC safety check



Strategic Response Group



- Prior to every ride, MOS will conduct an ABC safety check
 - Check Air in the tires and in the front suspension fork
 - Tires should be set at approx. 65 psi
 - Use provided floor pump
 - Suspension fork settings (PSI recommendations for rider weight) are labeled on inside of left fork tube
 - Ensure to compensate for extra gear weight including personal gear (vest, gun belt, etc.)
 - Only use shock pump to adjust PSI in suspension fork
 - Check the Brakes and bottom bracket
 - Check both front and rear brake individually by depressing brake lever and rocking bicycle forth and aft
 - Check the Chain and crank set
 - While holding front brake, grab crank arm and ensure there is no "play" in crank-set
- Additionally, MOS should check headset to make sure it is tight and not loose prior to riding
 - While holding brakes tight, rock bike forth and aft to ensure there is no "play" in headset

Instructor Notes:

- Show students how to properly conduct an ABC safety check with classroom model
- Have students conduct practical exercise by having them conduct an ABC safety check on their bicycle while instructors help and oversee their objective

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Bicycle Crowd Management



Strategic Response Group



ABC Check's

Prior to every ride, MOS should conduct an "**ABC Check**"

(A)ir in tires

(B)rakes

(C)rank-set and chain



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number: 07

Bicycle Fitment and Rider Ergonomics

Instructor Guide



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 07: Bicycle Fitment and Rider Ergonomics



MODULE # 07 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 10/24/2018

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with how to properly fit yourself to assigned bicycle and how to adjust (set-up) rider ergonomics in bicycle cockpit

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Question and Answer / Practical Application

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: To ensure UMOS know how to set up bicycle for their riding performance and comfort

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will understand how to adjust their bicycle to their needs

Learning Outcomes:

1. Bicycle Nomenclature
2. Bicycle Fitment
3. Bicycle Ergonomics

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector
- Classroom Seating
- 1 Bicycle in classroom for demonstration purposes

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to a practical application exercise and a question / answer period

References:

- NYPD Patrol Guide
 - Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*
- Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum
 - Revised 1/1/2015*
- International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA)
 - The Complete Guide to Public Safety Cycling*
 - Second Edition 2008*

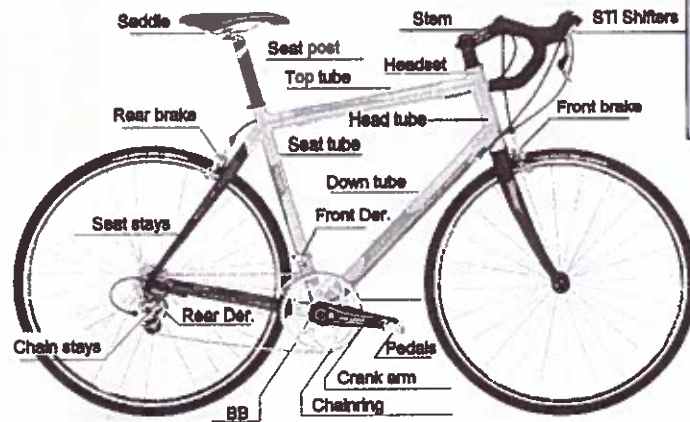
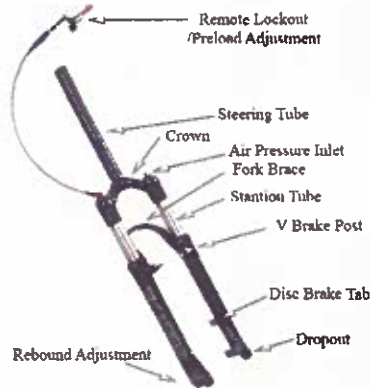


SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 07: Bicycle Fitment and Rider Ergonomics



Nomenclature



Learning Outcome #1
Bicycle Nomenclature



Strategic Response Group



- In order to make adjustments and properly fit yourself to a bicycle, you must understand the bicycle nomenclature and be able to recite all parts of the bicycle
 - Use reference chart for nomenclature of bicycle
 - Stem and seat post are stressed in classroom and field practical exercise as reference points
 - Handle points for tactical maneuvers
- NYPD uses Fuji police model XT bicycle with light package and equipment bag rack
 - Disc brakes for greater stopping power and easy maintenance
 - Adjustable seat post for various riders and various terrain
 - RockShok 100mm air adjustable front suspension fork with lock out feature
 - Shimano XT drivetrain
 - 30 Speeds
 - WTB saddle
 - Toe clips (optional)

Instructor Notes:

- Have students gather around bicycle and use reference chart to explain each part of bicycle



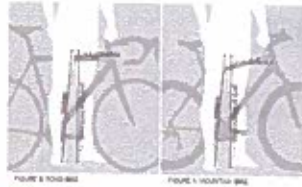
SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 07: Bicycle Fitment and Rider Ergonomics



Proper Bicycle Fit

- Bike Frame Stand Over Height
- Upper Body Position
- Bike Seat (Saddle) Height
- Bike Seat Fore/Aft Position



Learning Outcome #2
Bicycle Fitment



Strategic Response Group



- *Three (3) different bicycle sizes*
 - Small, medium, and large frames
 - Size indicated on the inside of the seat tube
 - Rider should size themselves by stand over height
- *Stand over height*
 - Feet should be flat on the floor while standing over top tube of bicycle and not on tippy toes
 - No more than 1" gap between top tube and rider
- *Saddle position*
 - Set high for distance riding and hill climbing
 - Maximum power from the hips to the toes transferred to the pedal stroke
 - Set low for dynamic, tactical, and evasive maneuvers
- A bike that fits well and correct will help you establish a relation between the rider and the bicycle called COG...center of gravity
 - COG will give rider confidence to perform dynamic, tactical, and evasive maneuvers

Instructor Notes:

- Explain various seat heights for different riding. IE: Off road, evasive and tactical maneuvers, hill climbing, etc.
- Show how to adjust seat height using quick release on seat tube with classroom model bicycle and again during practical exercise



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 07: Bicycle Fitment and Rider Ergonomics



Rider Ergonomics

- Cockpit Setup
- Seat Height
- Pedals
- Gear Shifters and Brake Levers



Learning Outcome #3
Bicycle Ergonomics



Strategic Response Group



- In order to be a confident rider, you must become one with your bicycle. Prior to that challenge, the individual rider should set up his/her bicycle to work for them and not against themselves. Having the ability to make adjustments to your bicycle will change the ergonomics of rider position and be able to use the bicycles geometry to your advantage.
 - Setting up your cockpit to work for you is a key factor in taking advantage of the bicycle geometry and componentry
 - Grips - Lock on grips give you an advantage of not twisting or slipping when you have a firm grip on the handle...especially in off camber or awkward positions.
 - Brake Levers - Brake levers are designed for one finger braking. Levers should be placed at 30°- 45° degree angle down towards the ground and in board enough that you can have maximum grip on handle and only one finger to modulate the end of the brake lever. Levers should be torqued to proper spec.
 - Shifters - Designed for index and thumb shifting. Should be placed in area within riders reach.



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 07: Bicycle Fitment and Rider Ergonomics



- *Stem* - Adjusting the stem can change the bicycles geometry. A lower setting can give you an advantage for steep terrain, such as staircases. A higher setting can give you an upright riding position for rider comfort and less fatigue over long periods of time in the saddle.
- *Seat Height* - Adjusting the seat height can let you take full advantage of using the bicycles ability to ride various terrain. Lowering seat height allows rider to maneuver within the bicycles cockpit and gets the rider off the saddle. This allows rider to have a lower center of gravity with weight at the bottom bracket. The advantage is being able to tackle steep terrain with full control of brakes and steering (IE: staircases). Raising the seat will give you full power of the leg stroke at the crank. This is good for distance riding to ease fatigue. A dropper post would be ideal for adjustability however, general rule of thumb is to have a slight bend of the knee at the bottom of the pedal stroke while seated.
- *Fork Lockout* - Locking the suspension fork out will stiffen the front end. This is good for distance riding as there will be no loss of power from the rider to the ground. Leaving suspension unlocked is great for curbs, staircases, off-road terrain, potholes, obstacles, and uneven terrain. Lockout switch should be placed on handle bar within ease of reach for rider operation.
- *Pedals* – Flat pedals allow ease of bail for correction as well as versatility for shoe options. Preferred style would be removable pin style with a good flat bottom sticky shoe. SPD (aka: clipless) pedals and shoes lock in rider in for a more connected feel to become one with the bike. Advantages are full power on pedal stroke and control of bike however, this requires training, practice, and specific shoes that are not recommended for patrol purposes.

Instructor Notes:

- Emphasize to students that properly setting up bicycle will only make your job easier.
- All instructors help students make adjustments to their bicycles in a semi-circle teaching environment.

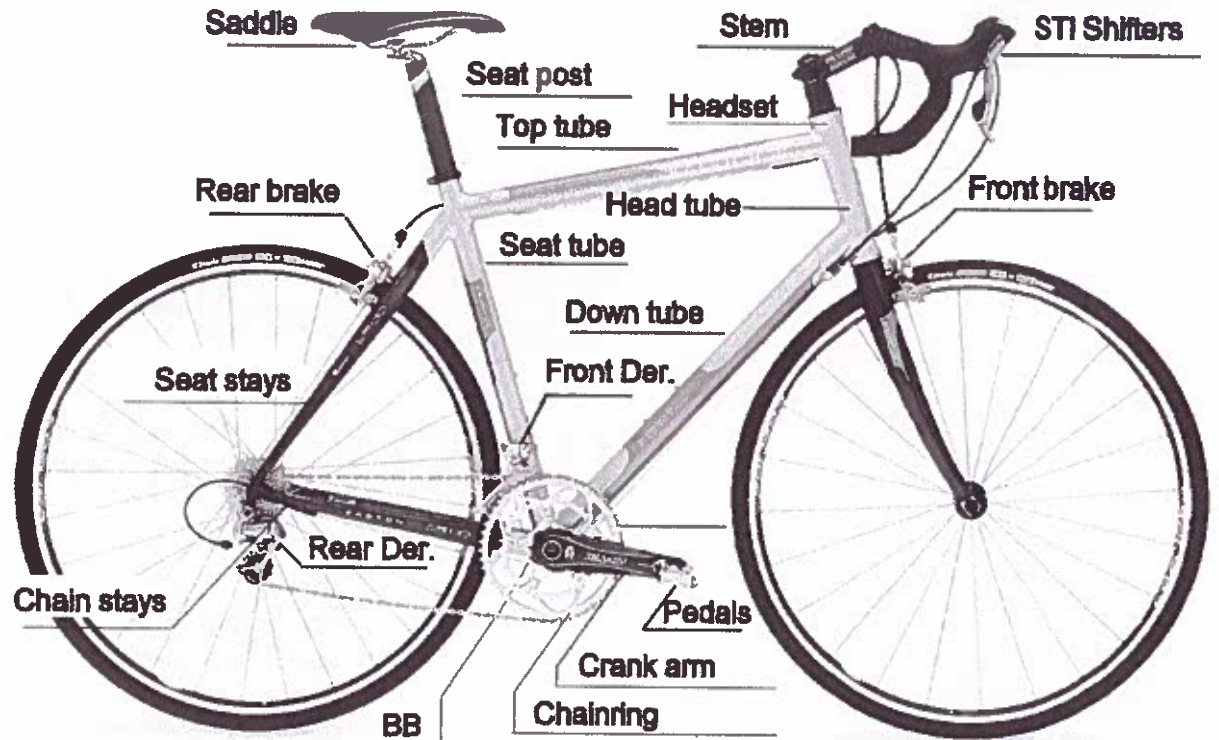
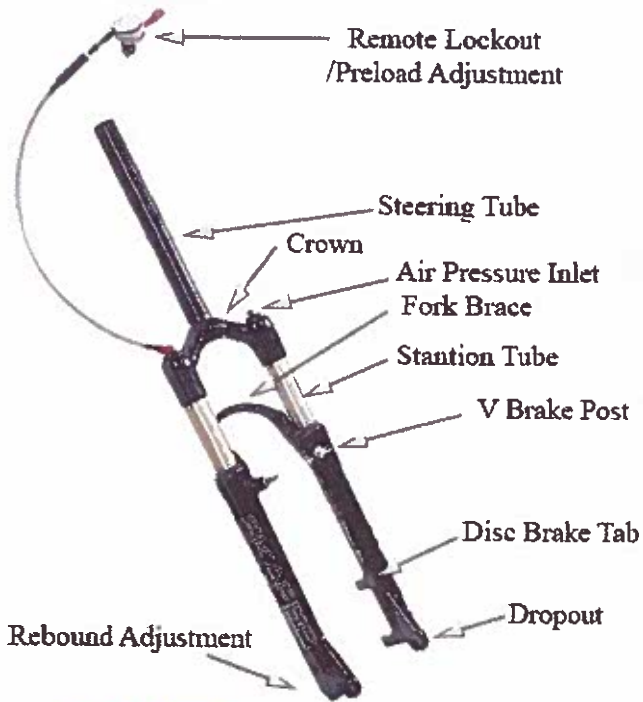
SRG Bicycle Crowd Management



Strategic Response Group



Nomenclature



Strategic Response Group

Proper Bicycle Fit

- Bike Frame Stand Over Height
- Upper Body Position
- Bike Seat (Saddle) Height
- Bike Seat Fore/Aft Position

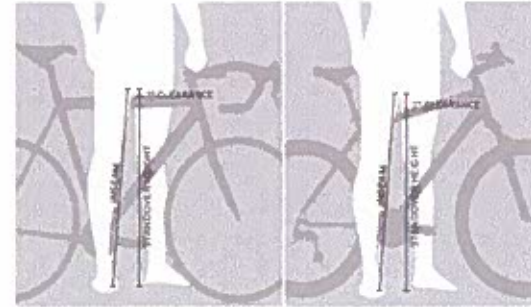
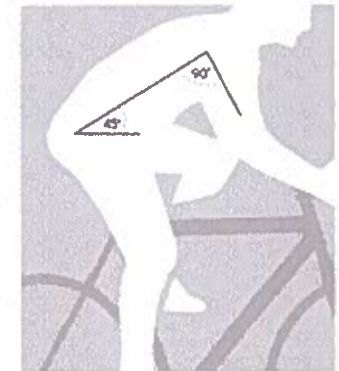
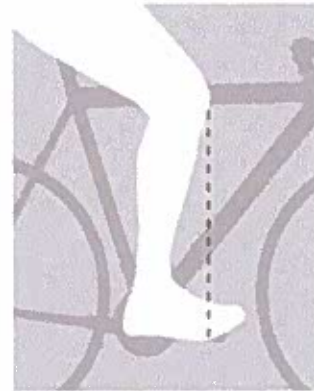


FIGURE B ROAD BIKE

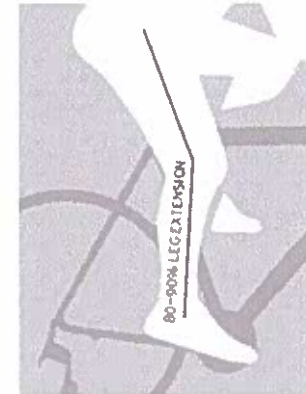
FIGURE A MOUNTAIN BIKE



ANGLE FROM ARMS TO CHEST // HIPS TO LEG



KNEE IN LINE WITH PEDAL AXLE



LEG EXTENSION





SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number: 08

Riding Techniques

Instructor Guide



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 08: Riding Techniques



MODULE # 08 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 10/25/2018

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with riding techniques to help aid UMOS in operation of their bicycle

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Question and Answer / Practical Application

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: To provide UMOS with advanced riding techniques to help aid in their operation of their bicycle

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will be more confident with their riding ability while in the capacity of a bike squad

Learning Outcomes:

1. Brake Modulation
2. Weight Transfer and Center of Gravity

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector
- Classroom Seating
- 1 Bicycle in classroom for demonstration purposes

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to a practical application exercise and a question / answer period

References:

- NYPD Patrol Guide
 - Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*
- Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum
 - Revised 1/1/2015*
- International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA)
 - The Complete Guide to Public Safety Cycling*
 - Second Edition 2008*



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 08: Riding Techniques



Weight Transfer and Center of Gravity

- Seated vs. Standing
- Manipulate bicycle ergonomics
- Platform pedal position



Learning Outcome #2
Weight Transfer and Center of Gravity



Strategic Response Group



- Staying seated in the saddle will keep your center of gravity high on the bicycle. For normal riding conditions or to rest, this is ok. However, when attacking technical terrain (IE: staircases, curbs, off-road, etc.), you should raise your body off the saddle by at least 1". This will transfer the center of gravity of the bike to the bottom bracket and give you an advantage of balance while attacking technical terrain.
- Platform pedal position
 - This is where one crank arm is at the 3 o'clock position and the other is at 9 o'clock. Feet should be placed on the pedal with ball of foot centered in the middle of the pedal. This position will give you clearance to ride stairs, up and over curbs, evasive maneuvers, and aggressive terrain.
- On guard position
 - Elbows bent, chest low, and hover seat
 - Allows low Center of Gravity (COG)

Instructor Notes:

- Platform Pedal Position
- Fore / Aft / Side-Side Drill (instructors stress getting behind saddle)
- Picnic Table Drill



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 08: Riding Techniques



Brake Modulation

- Disc brakes are designed for one finger braking
- Levers should be set at a 30°- 45° degree angle to the ground
- 1 millimeter of pressure on brake lever is enough to modulate braking power



Learning Outcome #1
Brake modulation



Strategic Response Group



- One major advantage in bicycling is the use of disc brakes. They are powerful, easy to maintain, have greater longevity, and work well in wet conditions. However, it is very easy to lock up the wheel instead of modulating the brake power. Brakes should be set up that the rider can modulate the brake with millimeters of movement at the brake lever. Learning this and practicing will give an advantage to riders on how to control speeds and skids.
- One finger braking
 - Have hand on grip and index finger covering brake lever (see above picture)
 - May use 2 fingers if fatigued
- Brake levers should be set at a 35°- 45° degree angle to the ground and inboard on handle bars so that index finger reaches end of brake lever
- 1 millimeter of pressure on brake lever (once at biting point) is enough pressure to modulate braking power
 - Try not to skid (lock up tire) unless doing power slides (module 12)

Instructor Notes:

- A-frame drill
 - Lock rear brake and lift front end of bicycle while standing behind bicycle. Put chest on handle bar and all rider weight into the bicycle. Slowly release brake lever and "walk" with the bike while front end is up. This will allow riders to get a feel of the brake and how minimal of movement is needed at the lever in order to modulate.

SRG Bicycle Crowd Management



Strategic Response Group



Riding Techniques



Brake Modulation
Center of Gravity
Weight Transfer
Cockpit Set-Up





SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number: 09

Preventative Maintenance

Instructor Guide



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 09: Preventative Maintenance



MODULE # 09 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 10/30/2018

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with preventative maintenance techniques

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Question and Answer / Practical Application

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: To certify UMOS on procedures of preventative maintenance

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will understand how preventative maintenance will prolong the use of their bicycle and be able to identify possible needed repairs

Learning Outcomes:

1. Preventative Maintenance

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector
- Classroom Seating
- Bicycle on work stand in classroom for demonstration purposes

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to an exercise and a question and answer period
- Practical application

References:

- NYPD Patrol Guide
 - Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*
- Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum
 - Revised 1/1/2015*
- International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA)
 - The Complete Guide to Public Safety Cycling*
 - Second Edition 2008*



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 09: Preventative Maintenance



Learning Outcome #1
Preventative Maintenance

BICYCLE MAINTENANCE

- ABC CHECK'S
- CHARGING LIGHTS
- TIRE PRESSURES
- FLATS
- GENERAL MAINTENANCE



Preventative Maintenance

There are two kinds of maintenance: preventative maintenance and repairs. Both are necessary to keep a bicycle safe on the road. Preventative Maintenance can prolong the life expectancy of your bicycle and ensure the safety of it is in best operating condition. It keeps a bicycle in good working order and prevents small problems from developing into larger ones. Some simple steps will help with rider confidence, as well as identifying and possible repairs that may be needed.

- **ABC Checks**
 - Riders should always conduct an ABC check prior to any deployment on department issue bicycle (refer to module 6)
- **Tire Pressures**
 - Prior to every deployment, riders need to check the air pressure in their tires (refer to module 6 for pressure settings). Riders should also note the difference between a presta valve and a schrader valve on the rim.
- **Quick Releases**
 - Quick –release hubs need to be tight, but not too tight. If too tight, the bearings in the wheel may be compressed, causing damage. Proper pressure on quick releases is obtained when pushing on the lever of the quick release to close it and it leaves a momentary impression on the palm of your hand. All levers should face up and backward to minimize the chance of any debris catching on them. They should also always be positioned on the non-drive side.
- **Clean Drivetrain**
 - Keeping a bike clean is an essential part of keeping it well-maintained. Not only does a clean bike look professional, but it perform better and last longer. Most cleaning can be done with soap, water, and a brush.



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 09: Preventative Maintenance



However, the drivetrain **MUST** be properly lubed to operate smoothly. To clean the drivetrain:

- Hold a rag in your hand and grab the chain; turn the crank backwards with your other hand.
 - With a rag, squeeze the teeth of the jockey wheel in between your index finger and thumb.
 - Slip a rag or brush between the cogs of the cassette and work back and forth to clean each cog
 - Thoroughly wipe down the derailleurs and front chain rings with the rag.
 - Lastly, lube the chain and jockey wheel; run through all gears and ensure lubricant covers all areas. It is possible to over lubricate so, use sparingly and only apply to a clean bicycle. Lubricants should not be applied on a dirty bicycle as it will attract more dirt.
- **Brake and Gear Adjustments**
 - Brake levers and Gear levers are adjustable, however, these will be pre-set but our in house mechanic for safety reasons. If adjustment is needed, please contact your prospective SRG Bicycle Training Officer (BTO) and he/she will schedule an appointment with bike shop. Minor adjustments can be made curbside by BTO's.
 - **Lights and Sirens**
 - Ensure all lights and sirens are fully charged for deployment, even if detail is during day time. Details may run into low light conditions. Plus, it is always safer to ride with lights on in vehicular traffic for visibility.
 - **Inspect all cables**
 - Inspecting all cables (brake, gear, suspension cables) for fraying, damage, and/or wear...notify prospective SRG BTO to schedule an appointment for repair. These cable must be replace and bicycle should be put out of service.
 - **Inspect all bolts and screws**
 - Inspection of all bolts and screws on bicycle is critical as they may come lose over time from mileage. Any loose or damaged bolts/screws, notify prospective SRG BTO to repair roadside and if catastrophic, schedule an appointment for repair and put bicycle out of service.
 - **General Maintenance and Repairs**
 - Anything out of the ordinary, such as a failed ABC inspection, or major repairs should be referred to the bike shop for professional repair. Contact prospective SRG BTO to schedule an appointment. A loaner bicycle may be used for the mean time until repairs are complete.

Instructor Notes:

- Show students how to properly conduct an ABC safety check with classroom model
- Have students conduct practical exercise by having them conduct an ABC safety check on their bicycle while instructors help and oversee their objective
- Have students change tire and inflate with air
- Have students specify Presta and Schrader valves

SRG Bicycle Crowd Management



Strategic Response Group



Preventative Maintenance





SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number: 10

Personal Protective Equipment

Instructor Guide



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 10: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



MODULE # 10 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 11/02/2018

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with an overview of personal protective equipment (PPE).

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Question and Answer / Practical Application

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: To provide UMOS with equipment needed to utilize while in bicycle capacity

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will familiar with all deployable equipment while in bicycle squad capacity.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Daily Deployable Equipment
2. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector
- Classroom Seating
- Bicycle and all PPE in classroom for demonstration purposes

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to an exercise and a question and answer period

References:

- NYPD Patrol Guide
 - Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*
- Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum
 - Revised 1/1/2015*
- International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA)
 - The Complete Guide to Public Safety Cycling*
 - Second Edition 2008*



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 10: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



Daily Equipment Deployed with Bike Squad

- Fuji Police Bike
 - Front Suspension with lock out
 - 30 speeds
 - Disc Breaks
 - "Light Package"
- BELL Super 3R Helmet
 - Nite-Rider Lumina OLED Light
- Equipment Bag
 - MK9 OC
 - Cold Fire
 - Rad Eye PRD
 - 2 Flex Cuffs



Learning Outcome #1
Daily Deployable Equipment



Strategic Response Group



- Daily equipment deployed with bicycle squad
 - Fuji Code 3 XT Police Patrol Bicycle with light package
 - Front suspension with lock out feature
 - 30 speeds (3 front, 10 rear)
 - Disc brakes (hydraulic and mechanical within fleet)
 - Bell Super 3R Helmet with MIPS protection (Multi-Directional Impact Protection System) and removable chin guard
 - **MUST** be worn at all times while riding and stationary with bicycle
 - Chin guard is optional, however, **MUST** be worn when donned with full tactical gear
 - Nite-Rider Lumina 950 OLED with boost LED light
 - Optional helmet or handle bar mount
 - C3Sports Two-Tone siren (handlebar mounted)
 - Point Blank Body Armor Paraclete Speed Plates
 - Optional Level IV chest plate for body armor
 - Equipment bag
 - Sabre MK-9 OC spray
 - Cold fire extinguisher
 - Rad Eye PRD (optional)
 - 2 sets of Flex-cuffs

Instructor Notes:

- Have all equipment on display on classroom and demonstrate how to properly carry and/or wear, utilize, and deploy equipment
- **Helmets are color coded**
 - **Black** is for Police Officers and Detectives, **Gray** is for Sergeants, **Yellow** is for Lieutenants, and **Blue** is for Captains or above.



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 10: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- To accompany Bike Squad on all deployments in a vehicle readily accessible at a staging area or in transit
 - Fox motorcycle and bicycle equipment brand
 - Chest and back protector
 - Gloves
 - Knee and shin guards
 - Bell Super 3R helmet



Learning Outcome #2
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



Strategic Response Group



- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 - Consists of:
 - Chest, back, shoulder, and arm compression suit
 - Can withstand items being thrown such as rocks, sticks, bottles, bricks, etc.
 - **WILL NOT** protect from incendiary devices
 - Knee and shin guards
 - *All of the above is made by FOX motorcycle and bicycle gear company*
 - Gloves (personal preference purchase by individual MOS)
 - Smith eye pro
 - *Both day and night lenses*
 - Personal eye pro is optional (ANSI Standard)
 - To be worn along with Bell Super 3R helmet w/ chin guard
- All gear will be staged in support vehicle
 - At static location or
 - Mobile following bicycle squad
- Donning and Doffing of PPE will only be done at the direction of SRG executive

Instructor Notes:

- Instructor staff will have a **FULL** set of PPE in classroom and will model donning and doffing PPE to students

SRG Bicycle Crowd Management



Strategic Response Group



Daily Equipment Deployed with Bike Squad

- Fuji Police Bike
 - Front Suspension with lock out
 - 30 speeds
 - Disc Breaks
 - "Light Package"
- GIRO Revel Helmet
 - Top Mounted Lights
- Equipment Bag
 - MK9 OC
 - Cold Fire
 - Rad Eye PRD
 - Flex Cuffs



Strategic Response Group



Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- To accompany Bike Squad on all deployments in a vehicle readily accessible at a staging area or in transit
 - Fox motorcycle and bicycle equipment brand
 - Chest and back protector
 - Gloves
 - Knee and shin guards
 - Giro helmet



Strategic Response Group



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number: 11

Columns of 1 and 2

Instructor Guide



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 11: Columns of 1 and 2



MODULE # 11 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 11/12/2018

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with how to ride in sync with fellow team members

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Question and Answer / Practical Application

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: To educate riders on team riding tactics and safe riding

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will understand how to ride in formation in either a column of 1 or a column of 2, and how to transition from one to another.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Columns of 1
2. Columns of 2
3. Transitioning

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector
- Classroom Seating
- Bicycle, helmet, and all equipment for training exercise

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to a practical application exercise
- Question and Answer period

References:

- NYPD Patrol Guide
 - Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*
- NYPD Disorder Control Formations
 - Revised 1/7/2016 by Disorder Control Unit*
- Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum
 - Revised 1/1/2015*



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 11: Columns of 1 and 2



- FEMA Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations Curriculum
Revised 8/19/2015
- International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA)
The Complete Guide to Public Safety Cycling
Second Edition 2008



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 11: Columns of 1 and 2



Basic Formations

- Columns of 1 (Single Column)
 - Most Basic Formation
 - No More Than a Single Bike Lengths Separation
 - Point officer(s)
 - Best rider(s)
 - Front of formation
 - Can change direction if situation warrants itself
 - Will assist supervisor



Learning Outcome #1
Columns of One (1)



Strategic Response Group



- Basic formations
 - Columns of one (1) or two (2)
- Columns of one (single file)
 - Most basic formation
 - No more than a single bike length in separation
 - Great for flanking a crowd, blocking a street, holding a fence line, or riding down a sidewalk or narrow path
 - Point riders need to be the best riders and quick decision makers
 - Will work in conjunction with supervisor and/or team leader
 - Can be static or mobile
 - Used along parade routes and demonstrations
 - Verbal command is, "Column of one!"
 - Hand signal is one pointer finger up

Instructor Notes:



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 11: Columns of 1 and 2



Basic Formations (cont.)

- Columns of 2 (Double Column)
 - Most often used
 - Considered safest riding formation
 - No More Than a Single Bike Length Separation
 - Point officers
 - Best riders
 - Front of formation
 - Can change direction if situation warrants itself
 - Assist supervisor



Learning Outcome #2
Columns of Two (2)



Strategic Response Group



- Columns of two (double column)
 - Most often used
 - **Safest** riding formation
 - No more than a single bike length in separation
 - Point officers must work together and communicate
 - Strongest riders
 - Assist supervisor and/or team leader
 - Can be used to follow a crowd or set up for a dynamic maneuver
 - Verbal command is, "Column of two's!"
 - Hand signal is one pointer finger and one pinky finger up
 - Head checks periodically throughout formation

Instructor Notes:



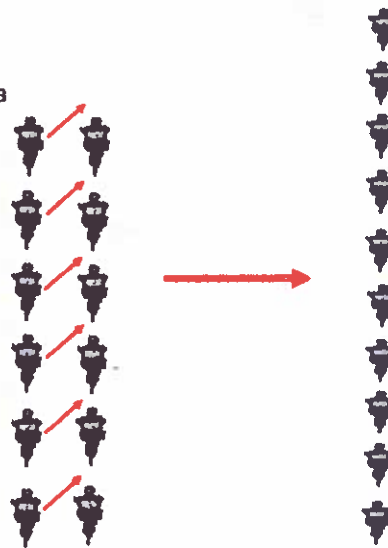
SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 11: Columns of 1 and 2



Transitioning

- Transitioning from a column of 2, to a column of one and vice versa



Learning Outcome #3
Transitioning



Strategic Response Group



- Transitioning from a column of 1 to a column of 2 or vice versa
 - Can easily revert to single column and vice versa
 - Left flank would fall into the right and above of right flank
- Commands
 - "Column of one!"
 - "Column of two!"
- Utilize hand and arm signals as well

Instructor Notes:

- During training rides, constantly revert back and forth between column of one and column of two. This will instill perfection of transition while operating in a bicycle mobile field force.
- While operating in traffic, it is safest to ride in a column of two, however, when negotiating between vehicles, transition to a column of one and then back when clearance allows.

SRG Bicycle Crowd Management



Strategic Response Group



Basic Formations

- Columns of 1 (Single Column)
 - Most Basic Formation
 - No More Than a Single Bike Lengths Separation
 - Point officer(s)
 - Best rider(s)
 - Front of formation
 - Can change direction if situation warrants itself
 - Will assist supervisor



Strategic Response Group



Basic Formations (cont.)

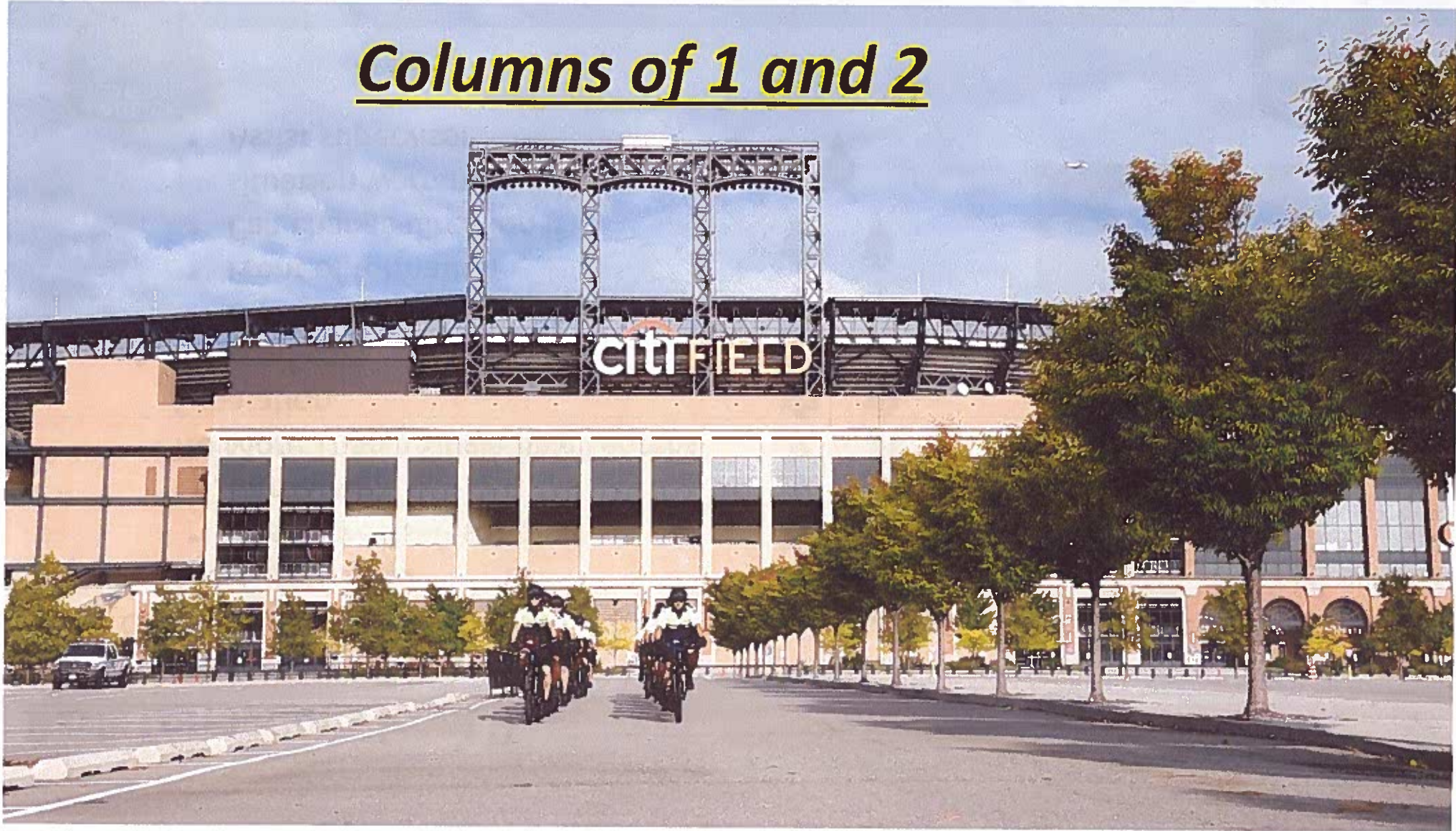
- Columns of 2 (Double Column)
 - Most often used
 - Considered safest riding formation
 - No More Than a Single Bike Lengths Separation
 - Point officers
 - Best riders
 - Front of formation
 - Can change direction if situation warrants itself
 - Assist supervisor

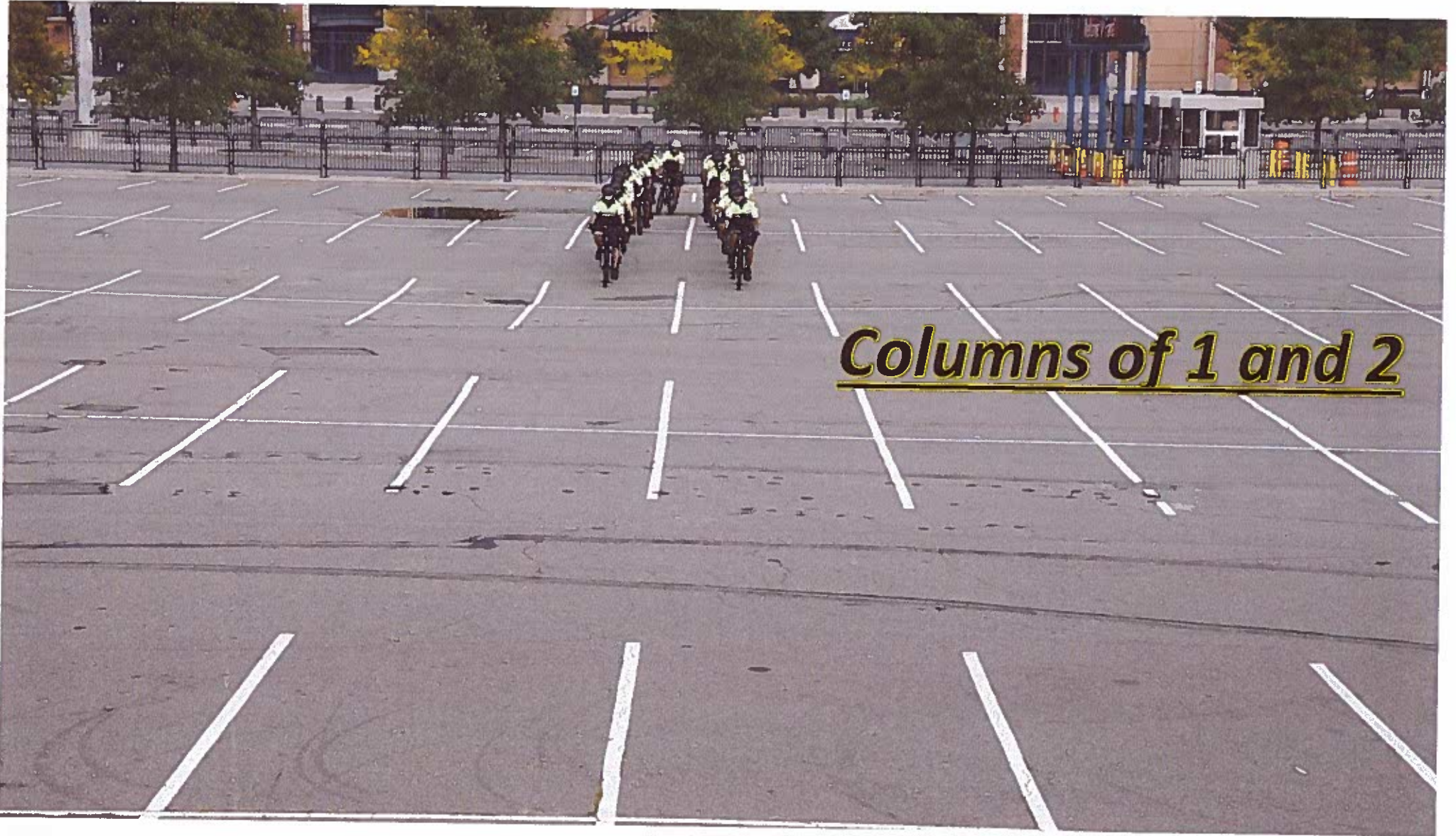


Strategic Response Group



Columns of 1 and 2





Columns of 1 and 2



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number: 12

Power Slides

Instructor Guide



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 12: Power Slides



MODULE # 12 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 11/14/2018

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with how to conduct a power slide

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Question and Answer / Practical Application

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: To educate riders on how to conduct Power Slides

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will understand how to conduct a proper Power Slide and when it would aid in team assignments.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Power Slides

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector
- Classroom Seating
- Bicycle, helmet, and all equipment for training exercise

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to a practical application exercise
- Question and Answer period

References:

- NYPD Patrol Guide
 - Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*
- NYPD Disorder Control Formations
 - Revised 1/7/2016 by Disorder Control Unit*
- Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum
 - Revised 1/1/2015*
- FEMA Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations Curriculum
 - Revised 8/19/2015*
- International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA)



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 12: Power Slides



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Second Edition 2008



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 12: Power Slides



Power Slides

- Controlled skid that leads into a dismount
 - Static line
 - Mobile Fence Line
 - Crossbow's
 - Encirclement
 - Safe Corridors



Learning Outcome #1
Power Slides



Strategic Response Group



A Power Slide is a purposeful, controlled skid that leads into a proper dismount. To conduct a Power Slide, the rider must:

- Get bicycle up to a controlled speed and pick your location for dismount
- Assume the attack position with knees and elbows bent and center of gravity low
- While applying pressure to the rear brake, skid the rear tire and slide the rear of the bicycle to the right side and lean bicycle to the left
- The greater the speed, the more powerful the slide will be
- Place left foot on the ground at target point
- Swing right leg up and over rear of the bicycle (clearing equipment bag)
- Once dismounted, have left hand on stem of bicycle and right hand on seat post of bicycle with bicycle facing horizontally towards target area (chain side facing out)
- If forming a static line with other riders in the team, try to coordinate with team to Power Slide in sync and leave each other enough room to operate
 - Automatically align and dress line. **DO NOT** overlap tires....tires should merry up tire to tire with no overlap

Instructor Notes:

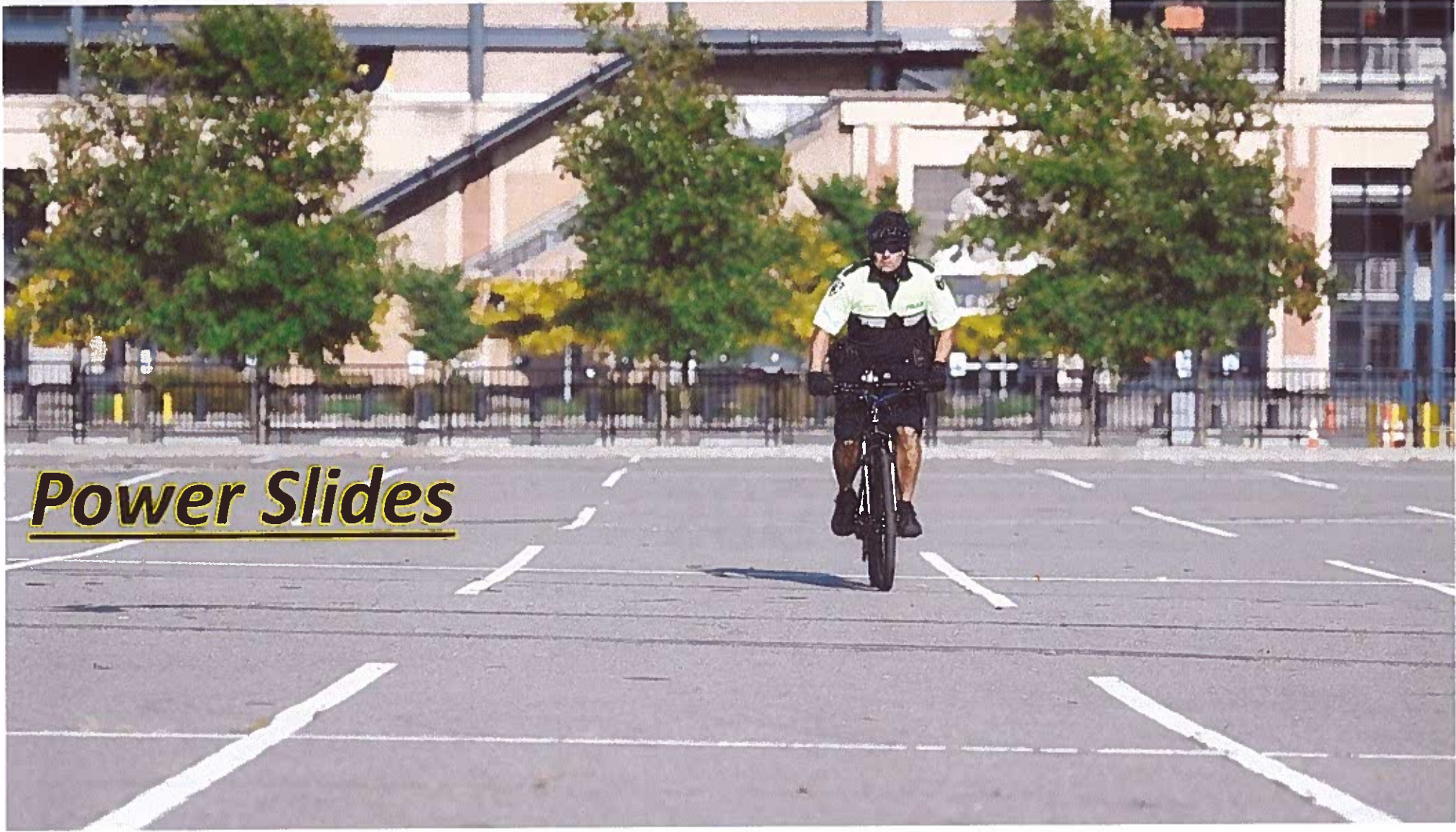
- Weather conditions and ground conditions (IE: grass, dry pavement, wet pavement, dirt, etc.) will affect the Power Slide and it is recommended that riders should practice their power slides during training rides and prior to an assignment.
- Show video demonstrating Power Slides

SRG Bicycle Crowd Management



Strategic Response Group





Power Slides



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number: 13

Dynamic Dismounts

Instructor Guide



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 13: Dynamic Dismounts



MODULE # 13 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 11/19/2018

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with how to conduct a Dynamic Dismount

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Question and Answer / Practical Application

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: To educate riders on how to conduct Dynamic Dismounts

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will understand how to conduct a proper Dynamic Dismount and when it would aid in team assignments.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Dynamic Dismounts

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector
- Classroom Seating
- Bicycle, helmet, and all equipment for training exercise

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to a practical application exercise
- Question and Answer period

References:

- NYPD Patrol Guide
 - Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*
- NYPD Disorder Control Formations
 - Revised 1/7/2016 by Disorder Control Unit*
- Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum
 - Revised 1/1/2015*
- FEMA Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations Curriculum
 - Revised 8/19/2015*
- International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA)



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 13: Dynamic Dismounts



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Module Number 13: Dynamic Dismounts



Dynamic Dismounts

- High speed tactical maneuver to dismount bicycle in a safe controlled manner
 - Used for Cross Bow Arrests / Rescues
 - Individual Apprehensions



Learning Outcome #1
Dynamic Dismounts



Strategic Response Group



A Dynamic Dismount is a purposeful, high speed tactical maneuver used to dismount the bicycle in a safe controlled manner. It is used in both Cross Bow Arrests and Cross Bow Rescues. It may also be used in individual apprehensions as well. To conduct a Dynamic Dismount, the rider must:

- Get bicycle up to a controlled rate of speed and aim for target
- While in the attack position, swing right leg over the rear of the bicycle (clearing seat and equipment bag) and step through in-between left foot (which is still balanced on left pedal) and frame of bicycle.
- After step through, place right foot on ground and dismount bicycle running towards subject.
- Simultaneously, turn handlebar 90° to the right and lower bicycle to the ground (controlled drop) while dismounting. This will prevent bicycle from "ghost riding".
- Once dismounted, make contact with subject and proceed with arrest or rescue situation on hand.
 - **NOTE:** *Ensure that the speed of the dismount is that of a controlled manner to the riders running capability. Results of too high of a rate of speed can result in injury.*

Instructor Notes:

- Weather conditions and ground conditions (IE: grass, dry pavement, wet pavement, dirt, etc.) will affect Dynamic Dismount procedures and it is recommended that riders should practice their Dismounts during training rides and prior to an assignment.
- Show video demonstrating Dynamic Dismount.

SRG

Bicycle Crowd Management



Strategic Response Group



Dynamic Dismounts





SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number: 14

Line Formation

Instructor Guide



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 14: Line Formation



MODULE # 14 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 11/19/2018

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with how to conduct a Line Formation when riding as a squad

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Question and Answer / Practical Application

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: To educate riders on how to conduct a Line Formation when riding as a squad

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will understand how to conduct a Line Formation and when it would aid in team assignments.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Line Formation

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector
- Classroom Seating
- Bicycle, helmet, and all equipment for training exercise

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to a practical application exercise
- Question and Answer period

References:

-NYPD Patrol Guide

-*Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*

-NYPD Disorder Control Formations

Revised 1/7/2016 by Disorder Control Unit

-Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum

Revised 1/1/2015

-FEMA Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations Curriculum



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 14: Line Formation



Revised 8/19/2015

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SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 14: Line Formation



Line Formation

- Most basic and useful formation used during demonstrations
- Line runs building to building if stationary and front to back if moving



Learning Outcome #1
Line Formation



Strategic Response Group



A Line Formation is the most basic and useful formation a bicycle squad may use during demonstrations. This is used against *non-violent passive* groups that march on sidewalks or in designated traffic lane(s). May also be used to block off access to a restricted area or to direct march to a pre-designated direction (flanking). If static, the line should run from building to building. However, if march is mobile, then the line would be formed from front to back. Team leaders have the ability to ride to the outside to relay information up and down to their riders. Also, if static, the squad can hold this position until another bicycle squad arrives, executes a mobile fence line, or transitions into a rolling line.

- To form a line, it is preferred that the squad starts in a column of two but, not necessary.
- Preparatory command is, "Line Formation!" Command of execution is, "Move!"
- Hand signal (if feasible) is both arms parallel to the deck with fingers extended and joined (palms facing down)
- Riders should fan off and Power Slide into positions
- Once dismounted, adjust alignment to the center and tire to tire (no overlap). Chain side out holding stem and seat post.

Instructor Notes:

- Show video demonstrating Line Formation.
- While in line formation, riders should constantly be on the alert. Look for primary aggressors, counter protesters, and listen for possible Intel by group.
- May integrate with scooter patrol and leap frog intersections for traffic control.
- Squad leader should be behind the formation if static.

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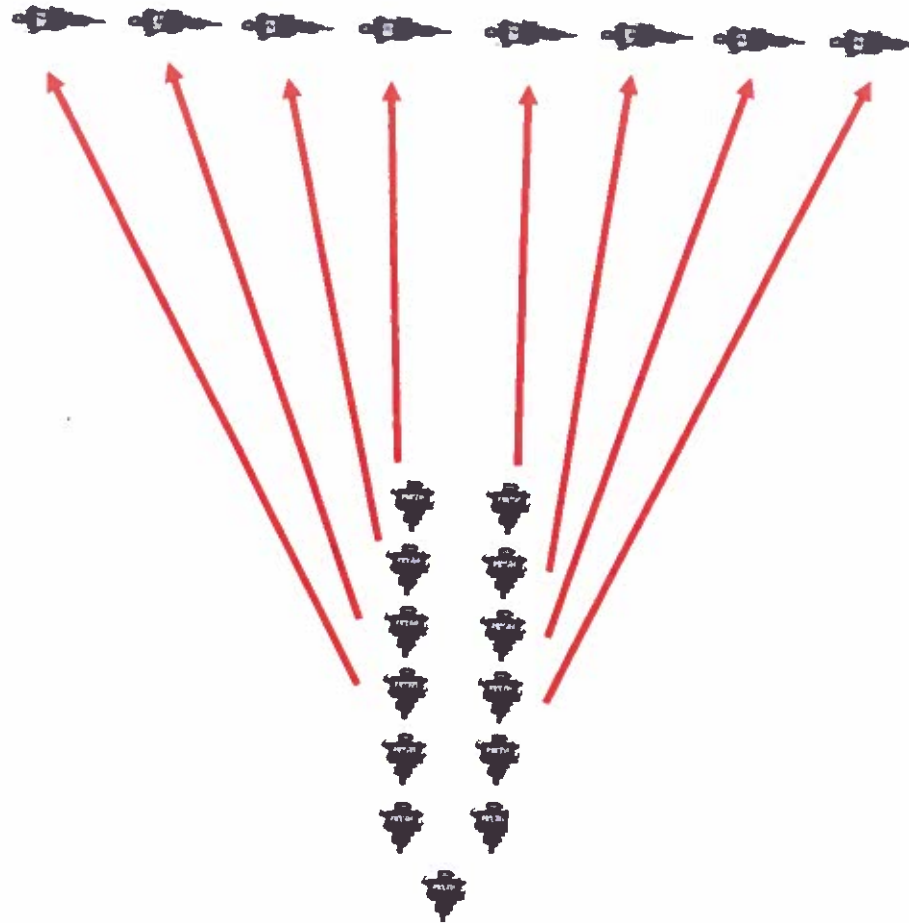
Strategic Response Group





Line Formation

Line



Strategic Response Group





SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number: 15

Rolling Line

Instructor Guide



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 15: Rolling Line



MODULE # 15 **SYNOPSIS**

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 11/20/2018

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with how to conduct a Rolling Line when riding as a squad

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Question and Answer / Practical Application

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: To educate riders on how to conduct a Rolling Line when riding as a squad

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will understand how to conduct a Rolling Line and when it would aid in team assignments.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Rolling Line

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector
- Classroom Seating
- Bicycle, helmet, and all equipment for training exercise

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to a practical application exercise
- Question and Answer period

References:

- NYPD Patrol Guide
 - Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*
- NYPD Disorder Control Formations
 - Revised 1/7/2016 by Disorder Control Unit*
- Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum
 - Revised 1/1/2015*
- FEMA Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations Curriculum



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 15: Rolling Line



Revised 8/19/2015

-International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA)
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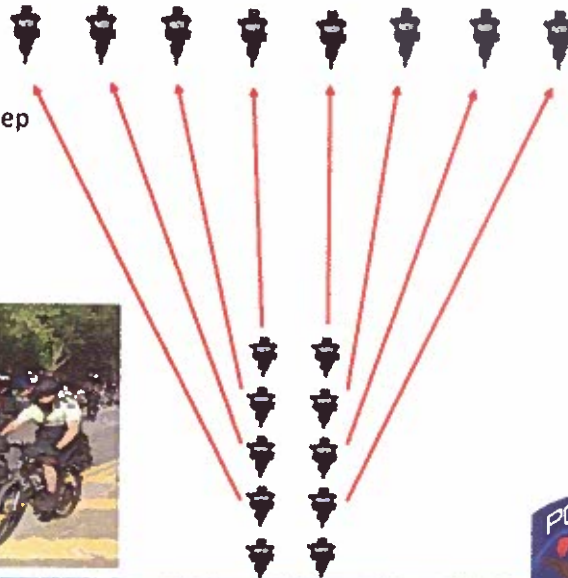
SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 15: Rolling Line



Rolling Line

- Used during parade escorts or to keep forward flow of a moving crowd
- Can be designated curb to curb or a traffic lane(s)



Learning Outcome #1
Rolling Line



Strategic Response Group



A Rolling Line is a side to side line formation while riding slow speed or even walking next to your bicycle (if walking, stay on left side of bicycle. This way you can convert to a line formation with chain side already facing out). It is mostly used during parade escorts, whether pre, during, or post parade. However, it may also be used to keep forward flow of crowd...whether on a sidewalk, a lane of traffic, a designated area, or even a full street.

- To form a Rolling Line, it is preferred to start for a column of two however, not required.
- Preparatory command is, "Rolling Line!"
- Command of execution is, "Move!"
- Rolling Line will form from point riders taking center and rest of squad outwards as demonstrated in illustration above.
- Alignment should be to the center (point riders) however, may change due to riding environment or crowd situation.
- Squad leader should be behind the line
- If not enough room for all squad members, the outer most riders will fall to lateral support on prospective sides unless otherwise designated.
- May be used for crossbow technique (see modules 19 & 20).

Instructor Notes:

- Show video demonstrating Rolling Line.
- While in a Rolling Line, riders should constantly be on the alert. Look for primary aggressors, counter protesters, and listen for possible Intel by group.
- May integrate with scooter patrol and leap frog intersections for traffic control.
- Slow speed riding requires balance and discipline. It is recommended to pedal using the ratchet technique along with brake modulation while riding slow.

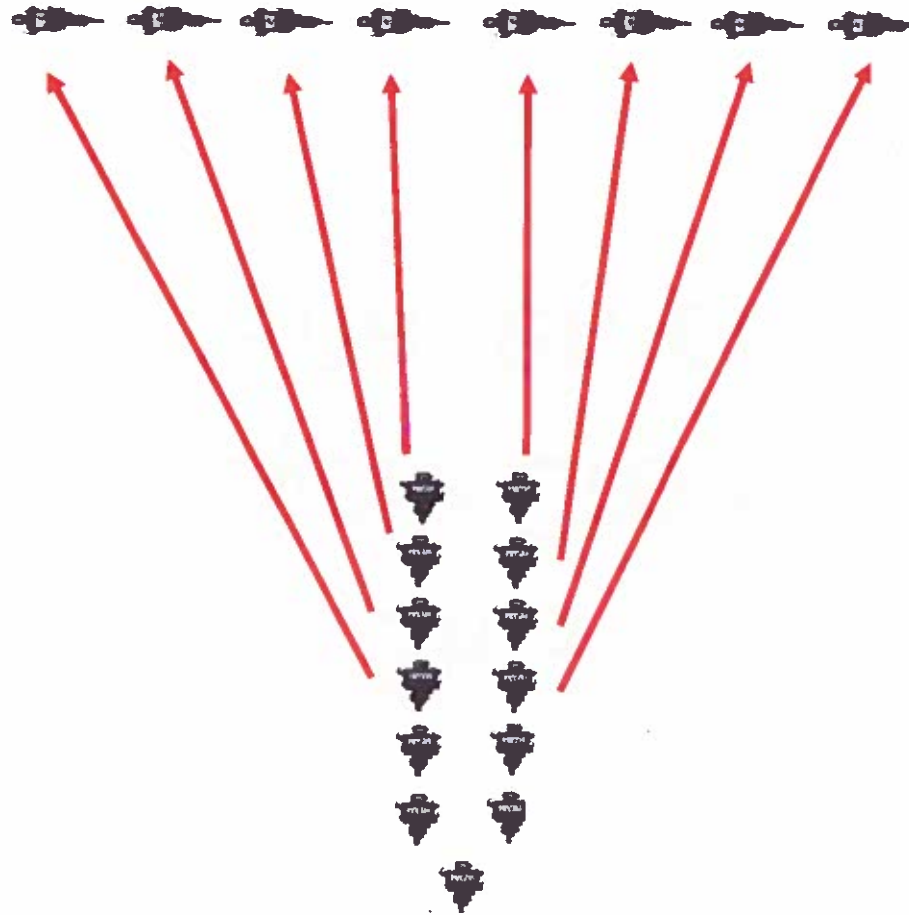
SRG Bicycle Crowd Management



Strategic Response Group



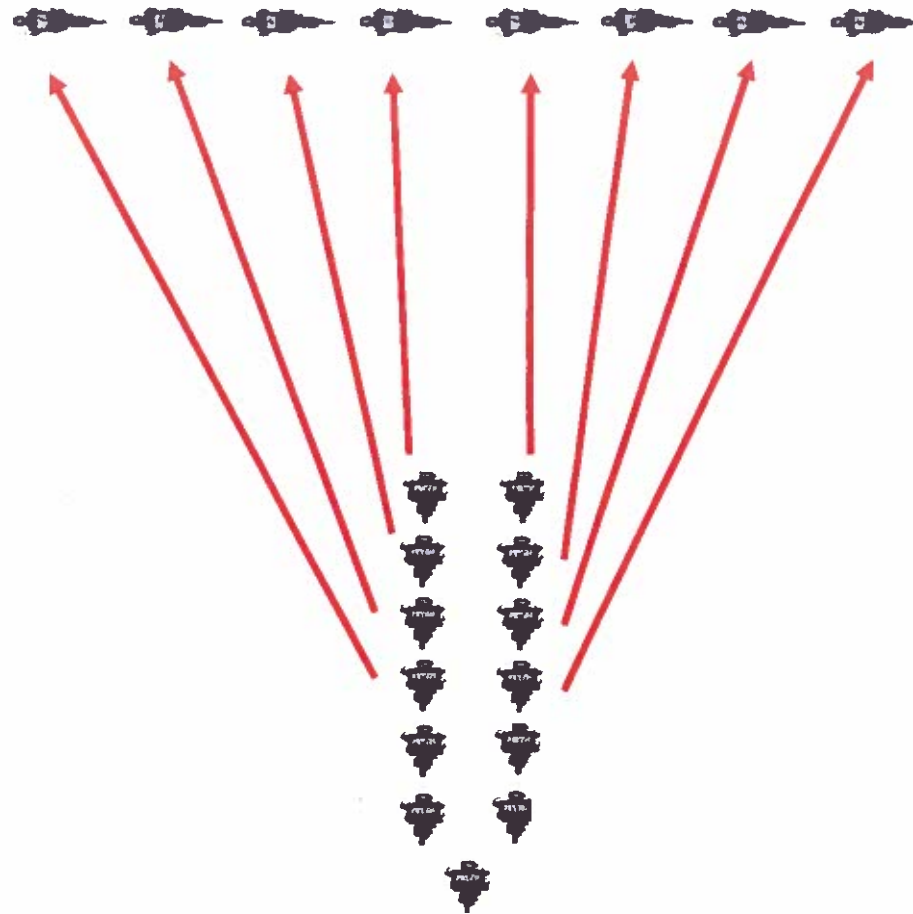
Line



Strategic Response Group



Line



Strategic Response Group





SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number: 16

Flanking

Instructor Guide



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 16: Flanking



MODULE # 16 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 11/21/2018

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with how to conduct Flanking movements when riding as a squad

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Question and Answer / Practical Application

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: To educate riders on how to conduct Flanking movements when riding as a squad

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will understand how to conduct Flanking movements and when it would aid in team assignments.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Flanking

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector
- Classroom Seating
- Bicycle, helmet, and all equipment for training exercise

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to a practical application exercise
- Question and Answer period

References:

-NYPD Patrol Guide

-*Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*

-NYPD Disorder Control Formations

Revised 1/7/2016 by Disorder Control Unit

-Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum

Revised 1/1/2015

-FEMA Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations Curriculum



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 16: Flanking



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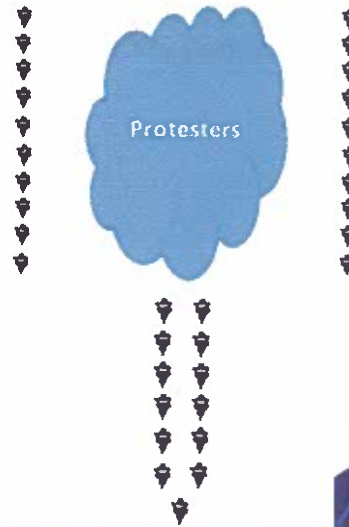
Module Number 16: Flanking



Flanking

- Used to provide security to protesters and the public
- Can change direction of march
- May integrate with Scooter Task Force

Learning Outcome #1
Flanking



Strategic Response Group



A Flanking technique may be used in several of ways. As illustrated above, it may be used as a lateral support to either side of a crowd to protect 1st amendment right demonstrators, as well as the general public. It may also be used to block a street and direct march towards a pre-designated location or direction. Leap frogging intersections (*possibly integrated with scooter task force*) to help control and direct vehicular and pedestrian traffic is another common tactic. Flanking can also be used to funnel a crowd into a park or another pre-designated location. Flanking may lead into a safe corridor technique (*see module 17*) to give arrest teams a line of security from arrest location to prisoner wagon or transport vehicle.

- Preparatory command is, "Lateral Support!"
 - Team leader or platoon command should specify which squad to lateral support.
- Command of execution is, "Move!"
- It is preferred that 2 teams are used when leap frogging intersections.

Instructor Notes:

- Show video demonstrating Flanking Technique.
- While Flanking, riders should constantly be on the alert. Look for primary aggressors, counter protesters, and listen for possible Intel by group.
- May integrate with scooter patrol and leap frog intersections for traffic control.
- Slow speed riding requires balance and discipline. It is recommended to pedal using the ratchet technique along with brake modulation while riding slow.

SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

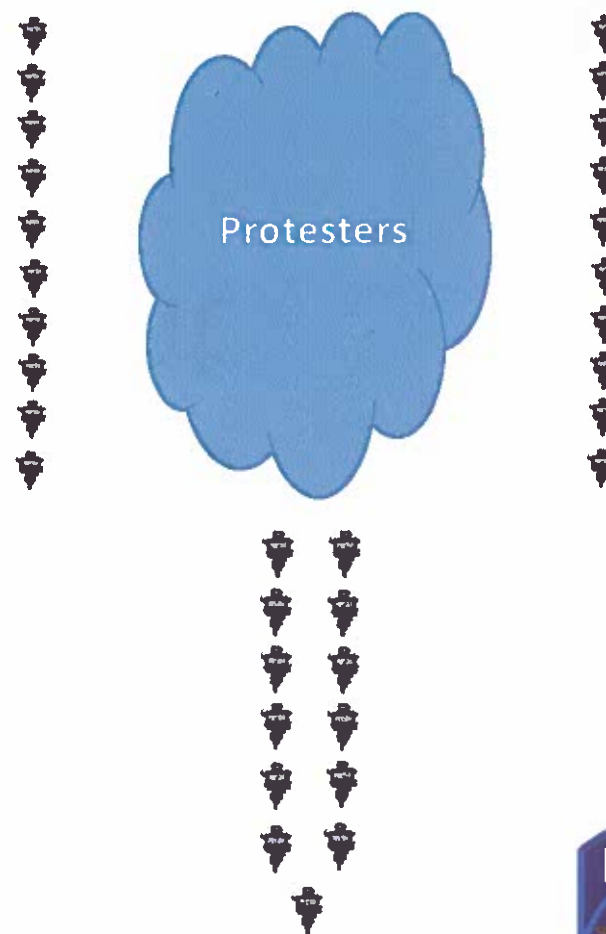


Strategic Response Group



Flanking

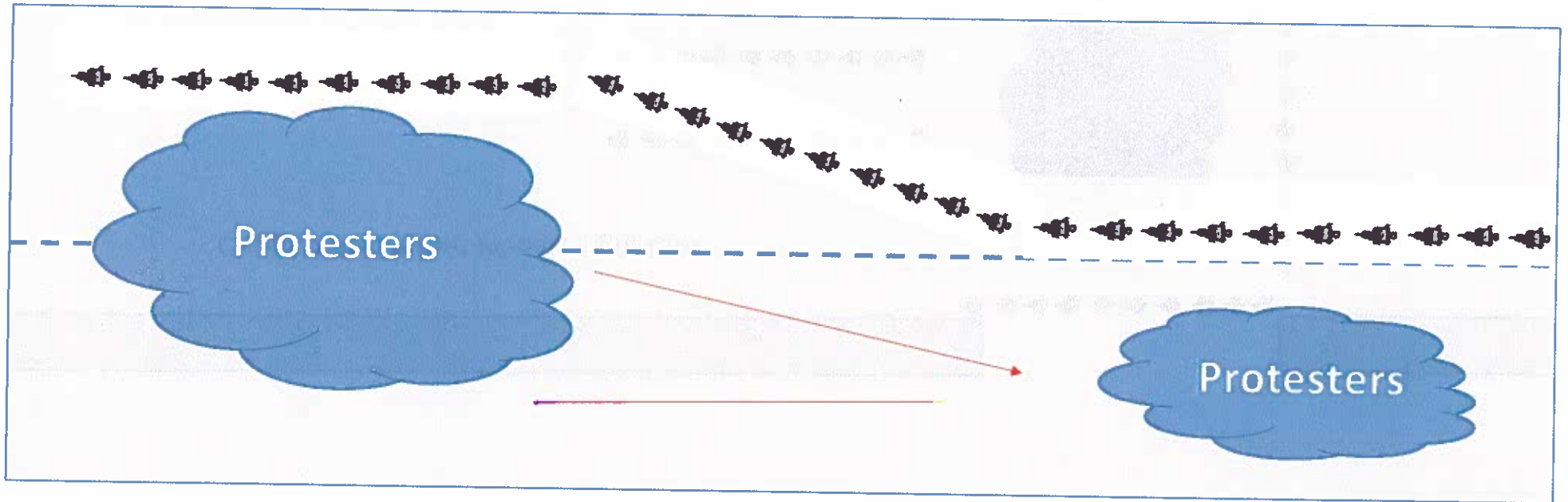
- Large peaceful protests or marches
 - Look for counter protesters
 - Provide aid as needed (elderly and ill present)
 - Minimal traffic control role
 - Leap Frogging to cover intersections
 - Change direction of crowd
 - Funnel crowd to designated protest areas
 - Utilization of Foot Squads to cover intersections and rear of march when static



Strategic Response Group



Flanking (cont.)

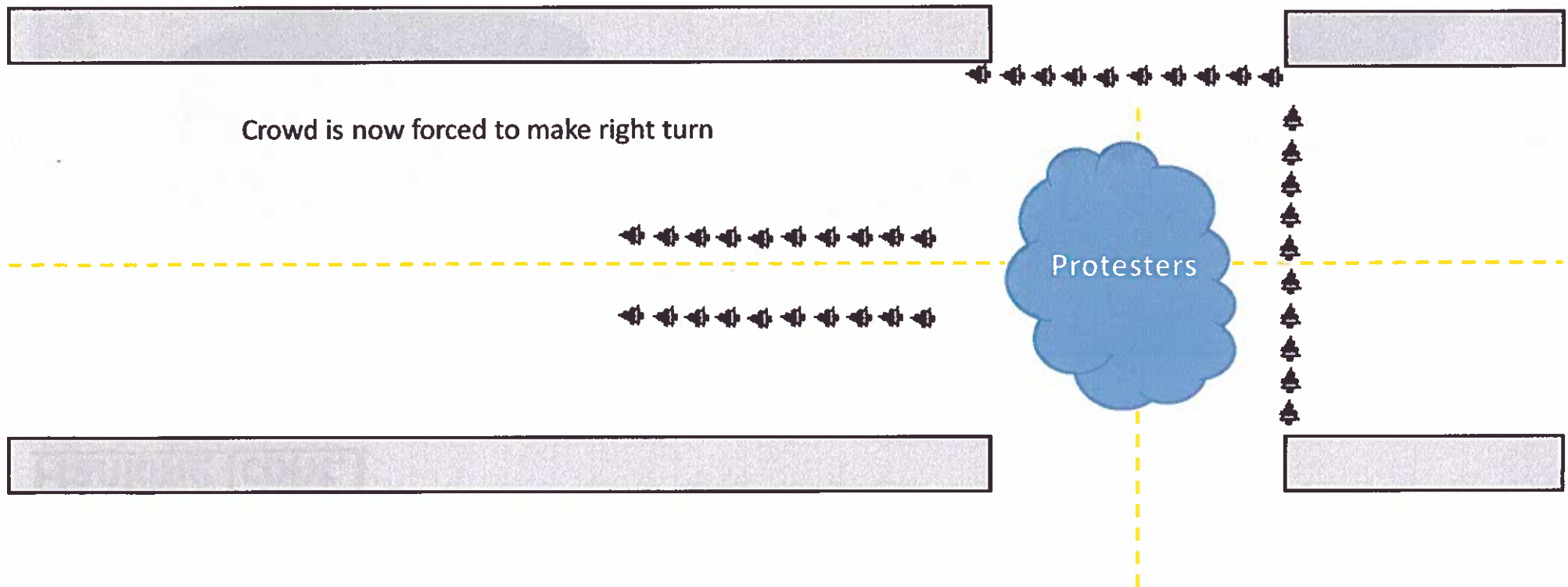


Strategic Response Group



Flanking (cont.)

- Manage Direction of Crowd by the position of the leading Bicycle Teams
 - If you want to channel group to make right turn:





SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number: 17

Safe Corridor

Instructor Guide



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 17: Safe Corridor



MODULE # 17 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 11/23/2018

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with how to provide a Safe Corridor for arrest teams during a demonstration.

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Question and Answer / Practical Application

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: To educate riders on how a Safe Corridor will provide an added security element to arrest teams during a demonstration.

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will understand how to conduct a Safe Corridor when operation in bicycle squad capacity.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Safe Corridor

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector
- Classroom Seating
- Bicycle, helmet, and all equipment for training exercise

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to a practical application exercise
- Question and Answer period

References:

- NYPD Patrol Guide
 - Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*
- NYPD Disorder Control Formations
 - Revised 1/7/2016 by Disorder Control Unit*
- Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum
 - Revised 1/1/2015*
- FEMA Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations Curriculum



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 17: Safe Corridor



Revised 8/19/2015

-International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA)
The Complete Guide to Public Safety Cycling
Second Edition 2008



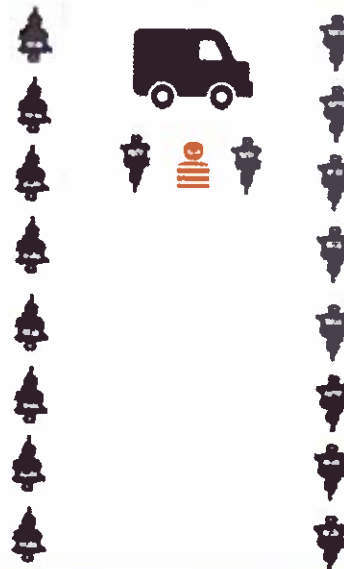
SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 17: Safe Corridor



Safe Corridor

- Used to provide security for arrest teams



Learning Outcome #1
Safe Corridor



Strategic Response Group



A *Safe Corridor* is a security element provided for arrest teams. This allows arrest teams to transport arrests from arrest location to transport vehicle or other designated area without interference. As illustrated above, it may be used as a lateral support, creating a “warm corridor” from arrest location to transport vehicle protecting 1st amendment right demonstrators, arrest team officers, and the general public. A *Safe Corridor* may also be used alongside of a building, large vehicle (such as a corrections bus), or a barricaded area creating a safe passage way for arrest teams. As always, chain side should be facing out towards crowd and team members should be on high alert at all times. Team leaders should make adjustments to the line and be held accountable for all members on the team and/or squad.

Instructor Notes:

- Show video demonstrating a Safe Corridor.
- While providing a Safe Corridor for arrest teams, riders should constantly be on the alert. Look for primary aggressors, counter protesters, interference by other demonstrators, and listen for possible Intel by group.

SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

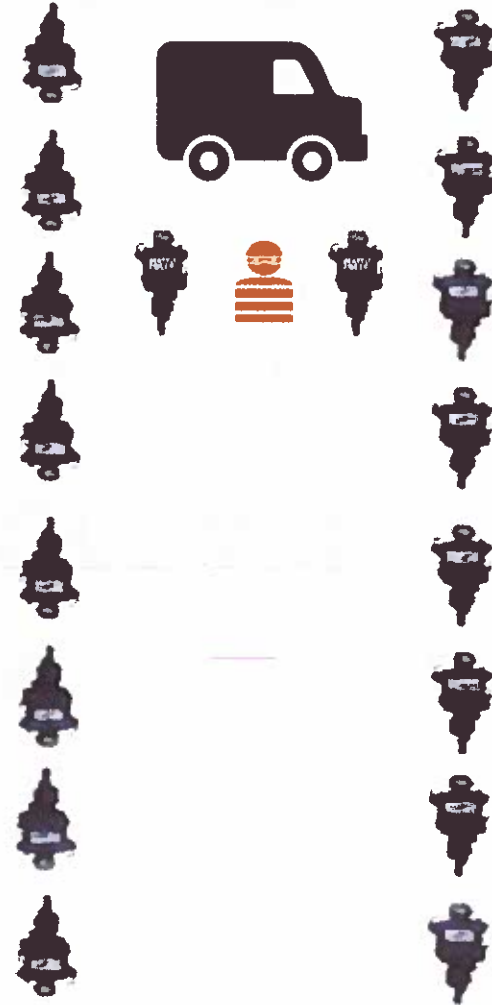


Strategic Response Group



Safe Corridor

- Used to provide security for arrest team





SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number: 18

Mobile Fence Line

Instructor Guide



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 18: Mobile Fence Line



MODULE # 18 **SYNOPSIS**

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 11/23/2018

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with how to conduct a Mobile Fence Line.

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Question and Answer / Practical Application

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: To educate riders on how to conduct a Mobile Fence Line and how it may be used in bicycle squad capacity.

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will understand how to conduct a Mobile Fence Line when operating in bicycle squad capacity.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Mobile Fence Line

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector
- Classroom Seating
- Bicycle, helmet, and all equipment for training exercise

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to a practical application exercise
- Question and Answer period

References:

- NYPD Patrol Guide
 - Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*
- NYPD Disorder Control Formations
 - Revised 1/7/2016 by Disorder Control Unit*
- Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum
 - Revised 1/1/2015*
- FEMA Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations Curriculum
 - Revised 8/19/2015*



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 18: Mobile Fence Line



-International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA)
The Complete Guide to Public Safety Cycling
Second Edition 2008



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 18: Mobile Fence Line



Mobile Fence Line

- Follow commands of Supervisor
- Focus on immediate threats in front of them and in the crowd as feasible.
- Communicate those threats to Supervisor.
- Maintain line integrity
- Command **"MOVE BACK!"**
- Used to gain ground and compliance



Learning Outcome #1
Mobile Fence Line



Strategic Response Group



A *Mobile Fence Line* is used to gain ground and compliance. This would only be used for short distances. Anything longer than one short city block should be utilized by a crossbow technique (see module 19).

- Commands are given by supervisor/team leader
 - Supervisor's bicycle is parked perpendicular and offset to the line in the rear
- Preparatory command is, "Mobile fence line one!" (or two)
- Middle command is, "Ready!"
- Command of execution is, "Move!"
- Commands are all repeated by the line in a loud, clear command voice
- In movement, the line will say "MOVE BACK!" in loud, clear command voice
- Options are Mobile fence line one (1) or two (2) steps only
- Maintain line integrity and align towards the center
- Tire to tire dress with no overlap once completed
- Hand signals are given through the line by supervisor/team leader

Instructor Notes:

- Show video demonstrating a Mobile Fence Line.



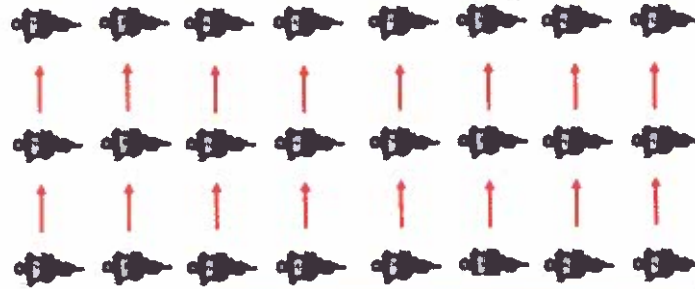
SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 18: Mobile Fence Line



Mobile Fence Line

- Dismounted movement done on command
- Left hand on stem, right hand on seat post
- Chain side out
- Can be done as 1 or 2



Strategic Response Group



- Bicycle to chest level (not overhead) and then out with extended arms with a full 30" step
- Hand and Arm signal is arm up high with index finger extended for Mobile Fence Line one (1) and arm up high with index and pinky finger extended for Mobile Fence Line two (2). Once command of execution order is given, hand and arm will drop giving a visual for team members to execute movement.
- Bicycle should be facing chain side out
- Left hand on stem and right hand on seat post
- No more than 2 steps at one time

Instructor Notes:

- While executing a Mobile Fence Line, riders should constantly be on the alert. Look for primary aggressors, counter protesters, interference by other demonstrators, and listen for possible Intel by group. Focus on immediate threats in front of team members and in the crowd if feasible. Communicate those threats to supervisor/team leader.

SRG Bicycle Crowd Management



Strategic Response Group





Mobile Fence Line

Mobile Fence Line

- Follow commands of Supervisor
- Focus on immediate threats in front of them and in the crowd as feasible.
- Communicate those threats to Supervisor.
- Maintain line integrity
- Command **“MOVE BACK!”**
- Used to gain ground and compliance



Strategic Response Group





SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number: 19

Crossbow Line

Instructor Guide



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 19: Crossbow Line



MODULE # 19 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 11/28/2018

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with how to conduct a Crossbow Line.

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Question and Answer / Practical Application

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: To educate riders on how to conduct a Crossbow Line and how it may be beneficial to a bicycle squad.

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will understand how to conduct a Crossbow Line when operating in bicycle squad capacity.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Crossbow Line

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector
- Classroom Seating
- Bicycle, helmet, and all equipment for training exercise

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to a practical application exercise
- Question and Answer period

References:

- NYPD Patrol Guide
 - Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*
- NYPD Disorder Control Formations
 - Revised 1/7/2016 by Disorder Control Unit*
- Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum
 - Revised 1/1/2015*
- FEMA Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations Curriculum
 - Revised 8/19/2015*



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 19: Crossbow Line



-International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA)
The Complete Guide to Public Safety Cycling
Second Edition 2008



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 19: Crossbow Line



Crossbow Line

- Five key elements
 - Speed
 - Surprise
 - Strength of Action
 - Precision
 - Control



Learning Outcome #1
Crossbow Line



Strategic Response Group



A *Crossbow Line* is used to gain ground and compliance. This would be used for distances greater than 15 yards. It is designed as a force multiplier to move a crowd without making contact with them. A Crossbow Line may lead into an arrest or even a rescue technique (see module 20).

- Crossbow Line
 - Five key elements to a successful crossbow
 - Speed
 - Surprise
 - Strength of action
 - Precision
 - Control
- Leap frog technique used to gain ground and compliance
- Requires fitness, coordination, training, and stamina to execute
- Commands may be given by supervisor/team leader **OR** point rider
- Preparatory Command is, "Crossbow Line!"
- Command of Execution is, "Move!"
- Commands are all repeated by the line in a loud, clear command voice

Instructor Notes:

- Show video demonstrating a Crossbow Line.



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 19: Crossbow Line



Crossbow (cont.)

- The point officers must be the best riders
- Individual officers must select the appropriate gear when aligning, so that each officer can achieve a full sprint upon the command of "MOVE"
- During the Crossbow-Rescue/Line, Officers should be **VERY NOISY AND YELLING**



Strategic Response Group



- In movement, the line will continuously repeat "MOVE BACK!" in loud, clear command voice.
- Once crossbow begins, it will stay continuous until target destination is reached or otherwise ceased by supervisor/team leader or point riders.
- The crossbow is a team effort.
- Riders should be in the appropriate gear selection so that they can get up to speed quickly and in the power pedal position (pedal at top of power stroke and on rider strong side).
 - This should allow officer to achieve full sprint upon the command of execution, "Move!"
- Point riders NEED to be your best riders on the team.
- Requires two (2) squads to execute.
- Point riders and supervisors/team leaders ALL need to maintain eye contact with not only the crowd but, with each other to coordinate correctly.
- Point riders will communicate with one another when to open and close "the gate" for opposing squad to ride through.
- "The gate" is mid-point where the line opens and closes for opposing squad to ride through.

Instructor Notes:

- While executing a Crossbow Line, riders should constantly be on the alert. If demonstrators fall behind the line of the crossbow, it is ok since there should be a follow up mobile field force or another bicycle squad. If not, stragglers will follow and eventually disperse. Remember, the primary purpose of a crossbow line is to gain ground and distance in a timely manner.

SRG

Bicycle Crowd Management



Strategic Response Group



Crossbow Line





SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number: 20

**Crossbow Arrest / Rescue
(Encirclement)**

Instructor Guide



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 20: Crossbow Arrest/Rescue (Encirclement)



MODULE # 20 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 11/30/2018

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with how to conduct a Crossbow Arrest / Rescue.

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Question and Answer / Practical Application

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: To educate riders on how to conduct a Crossbow Arrest / Rescue and how it may be utilized in a bicycle squad.

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will understand how to conduct a Crossbow Arrest / Rescue when operating in bicycle squad capacity.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Crossbow Arrest / Rescue (Encirclement)

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector
- Classroom Seating
- Bicycle, helmet, and all equipment for training exercise

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to a practical application exercise
- Question and Answer period

References:

- NYPD Patrol Guide
 - Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*
- NYPD Disorder Control Formations
 - Revised 1/7/2016 by Disorder Control Unit*
- Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum
 - Revised 1/1/2015*
- FEMA Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations Curriculum



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 20: Crossbow Arrest/Rescue (Encirclement)



Revised 8/19/2015

-International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA)
The Complete Guide to Public Safety Cycling
Second Edition 2008



SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 20: Crossbow Arrest/Rescue (Encirclement)



Learning Outcome #1
Crossbow Arrest / Rescue (encirclement)



Crossbow Arrest / Rescue (Encirclement)



Strategic Response Group

A *Crossbow Arrest* and a *Crossbow Rescue* are the same technique but, have different missions. A *Crossbow Arrest* is utilized when taking subject into custody. A *Crossbow Rescue* is utilized when rescuing an aided, an officer (including undercover), or securing an object, person, or thing. What differs is once target acquisition is achieved, what action is taken by point riders and following team members.

Similar to a Crossbow Line, two squads are required to execute. Key elements such as speed, surprise, strength of action, precision, and control...along with team work and proper communication will effect a successful and precise Crossbow...whether an arrest or a rescue.

- Leap frog technique until target acquired.
- Requires fitness, coordination, training, and stamina to execute.
- Commands may be given by supervisor/team leader **OR** point rider.
- Preparatory Command is, "Crossbow Arrest!" or "Crossbow Rescue!"
- Command of Execution is, "Move!"
- Commands are **NOT** repeated by the line...Don't want to give away intentions and have subject flee.
- A detailed description of subject (whether arrest or rescue) is given prior to executing Crossbow.
 - IE: Clothing, tattoo's, glasses, footwear, items, etc.
- One squad will hold line while the other will punch through the gate of security line and ride into crowd. Point riders will perform a dynamic dismount toward subject and the rest of the squad will provide a security element (Encirclement) with chain side facing out towards crowd.
- Crossbow Arrest / Rescue is a team effort and requires training.



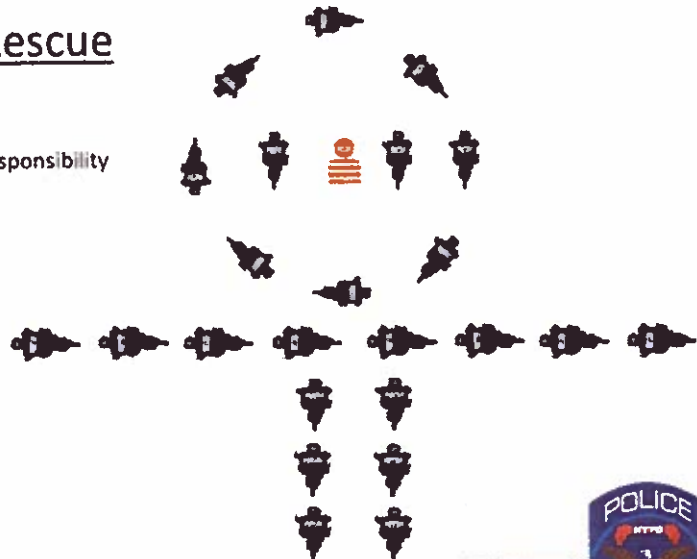
SRG Bicycle Crowd Management

Module Number 20: Crossbow Arrest/Rescue (Encirclement)



Crossbow Arrest / Rescue

- Encirclement technique
- Maintain focus on your area of responsibility



Strategic Response Group



- All squad members will continuously repeat, "MOVE BACK!" in a loud and clear command voice.
- Point Riders **NEED** to be your best riders for proper execution of Crossbow Arrest / Rescue.
- Once point riders perform dynamic dismount...
 - Arrest – place subject under arrest and take custody of subject with proper restrains (flex cuff or metal) and transport with proper carries towards transport vehicle.
 - Rescue – render aid (call for bus if needed) and tactically plan for exit back behind the line of security.
- The rest of the team will perform encircle technique with the chain side facing the crowd.
 - Maintain focus on your area of responsibility.
 - Look for de-arrestee's and counter protesters if participating in a demonstration.
 - Supervisor / team leader verify arrest / rescue.
- The bigger the circle, the more room to work.
- Riders need to be cognizant of point riders bicycles as to not run or ride into them, nor leave them in crowd after dismount has be executed.

Instructor Notes:

- Show video demonstrating a Crossbow Arrest / Rescue (Encirclement).
- If available, have another bicycle squad provide flank security outside of encirclement separating crowd if necessary.

SRG Bicycle Crowd Management



Strategic Response Group



Crossbow

- Five key elements
 - Speed
 - Surprise
 - Strength of Action
 - Precision
 - Control



Strategic Response Group



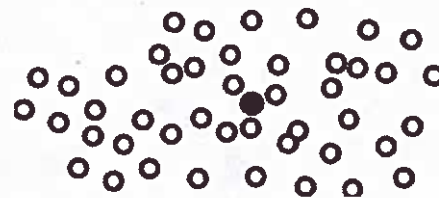
Crossbow (cont.)

- The point officers must be the best riders
- Individual officers must select the appropriate gear when aligning, so that each officer can achieve a full sprint upon the command of “**MOVE**”
- During the Crossbow-Rescue/Line, Officers should be **VERY NOISY AND YELLING**

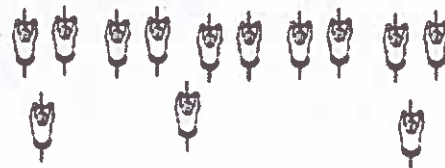


Strategic Response Group





← Protesters



← Bicycle Squad- A (will maintain line formation)



← Bicycle Squad- B (will perform crossbow arrest)

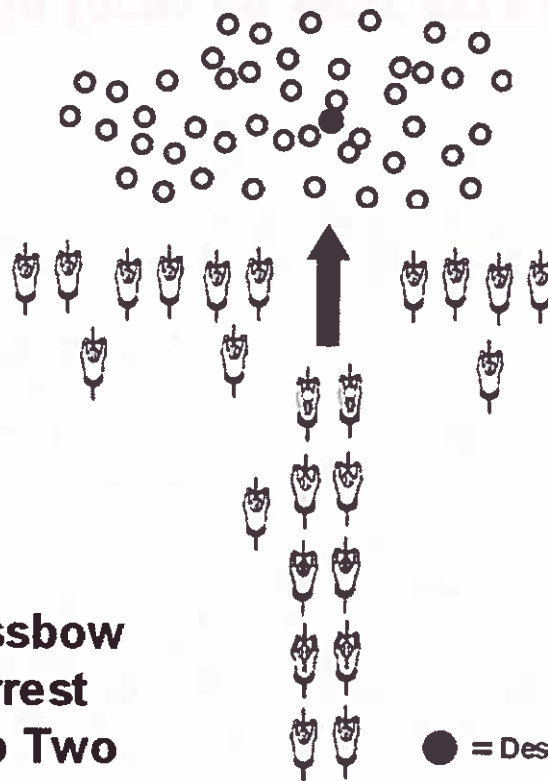
**Crossbow
Arrest
Step One**



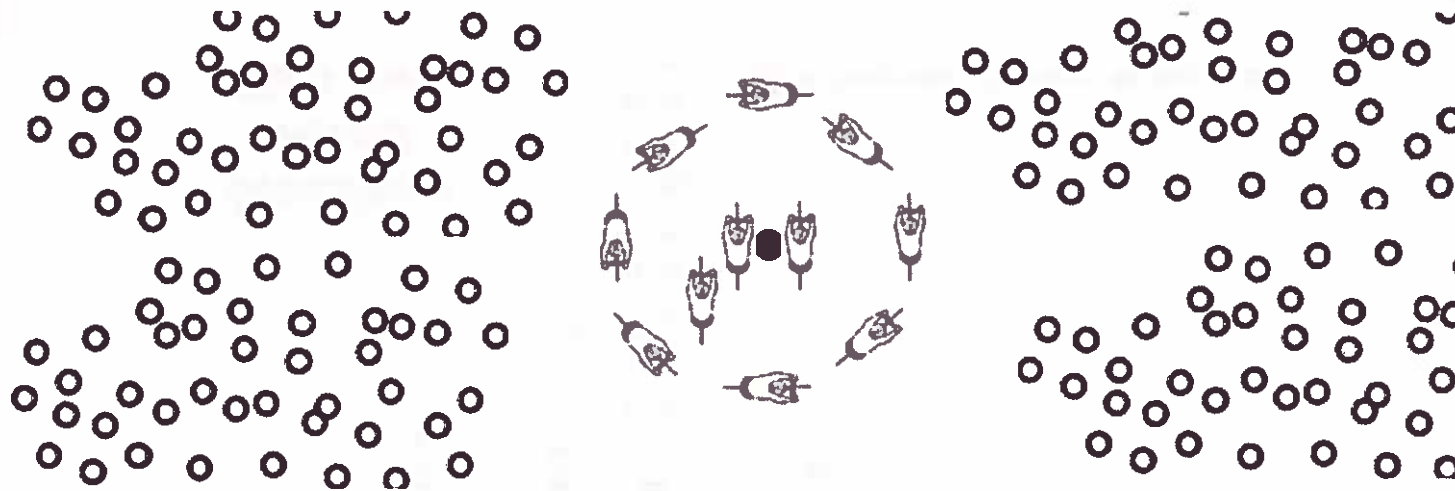
Strategic Response Group



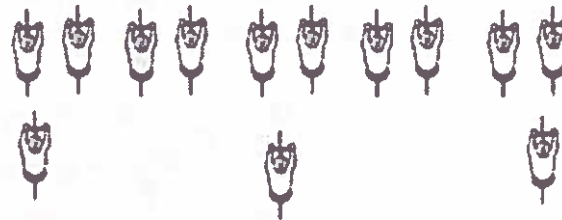
**Crossbow
Arrest
Step Two**



Strategic Response Group



**Crossbow
Arrest
Step Three**

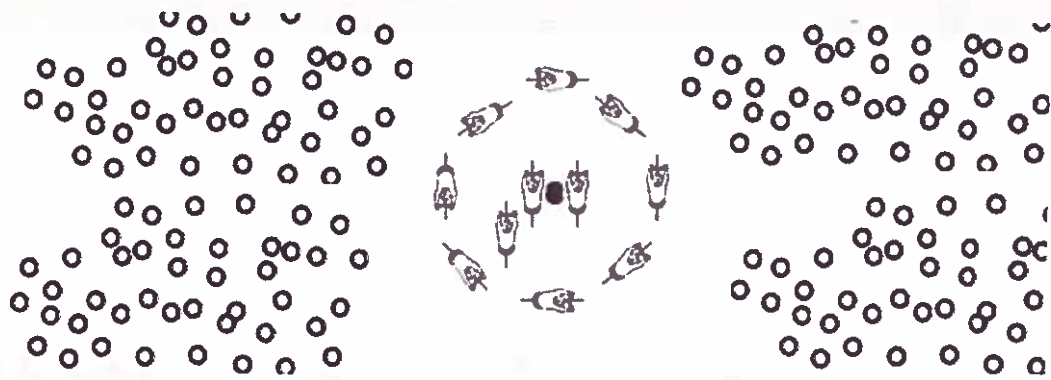


Maintain focus on your area of responsibility!



Strategic Response Group

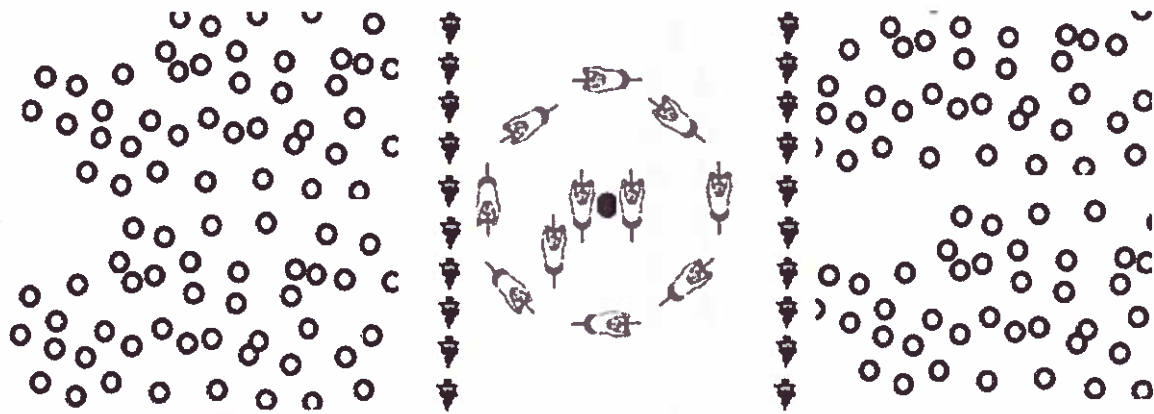




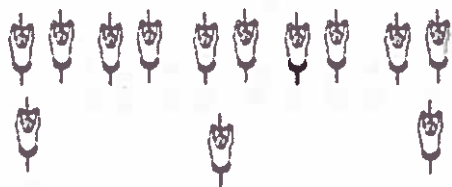
**Crossbow
Arrest
Step Four**



Strategic Response Group



**Crossbow
Arrest
Step Five**



Strategic Response Group





NYPD Strategic Response Group

Module Number: 21

**Bicycle Line Arrest Movement
(BLAM and E-BLAM)**

Instructor Guide



SRG Bicycle Squad

Module Number 21: Bicycle Line Arrest Movement (BLAM)



MODULE # 21 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 08/22/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 01/25/2019

Prepared By: PO Craig Martinez

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Andrew Lane

This module will provide the participant with how to conduct a Bicycle Line Arrest Movement and an Emergency Bicycle Line Arrest Movement (BLAM and E-BLAM)

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Discussion / Question and Answer / Practical Application

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: To educate riders on how to conduct a Bicycle Line Arrest Movement and how it may be utilized in a bicycle squad.

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this course, participants will understand how to conduct a Bicycle Line Arrest Movement and an Emergency Bicycle Line Arrest Movement when operating in bicycle squad capacity.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Bicycle Line Arrest Movement (BLAM)
2. Emergency Bicycle Line Arrest Movement (E-BLAM)

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- Computer with PowerPoint and Overhead Projector
- Classroom Seating
- Bicycle, helmet, and all equipment for training exercise

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to a practical application exercise
- Question and Answer period

References:

- NYPD Patrol Guide
 - Command Operations PG 212-65 Bicycle Patrol (7/19/2016)*
- NYPD Disorder Control Formations
 - Revised 1/7/2016* by Disorder Control Unit
- Seattle PD Bicycle Training Curriculum



SRG Bicycle Squad

Module Number 21: Bicycle Line Arrest Movement (BLAM)

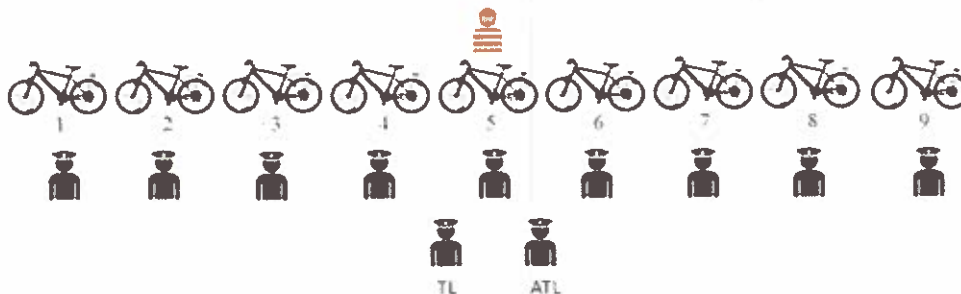


- Officer to the left of point officer with trap subject with rear tire of bicycle behind subject
- Officer to the right of point officer will trap subject with front tire of bicycle behind subject
 - If subject is not centered on point rider, then officer to right becomes center
- Once subject is removed by team leader and assistant team leader, the line will move up and align to the center.
 - Point rider may replace empty slot on the line or assist with arrest
- **ALL ABOVE MANUEVERS IN RED ARE SIMULTANEOUS!!**
- Arrests will be passed off to mass arrest processing squad (identified by ICP or TOC or ranking member on scene) however, MOS on bike line will assist with drawing up case with district attorney (DA) or assistant district attorney (ADA)
- Security line must maintain focus on your area of responsibility.
 - Look for de-arrestee's and/or counter protesters.
- Supervisor / team leader will verify the arrest.

COMMUNICATION IS CRITICAL!!!

STEP ONE

BLAM





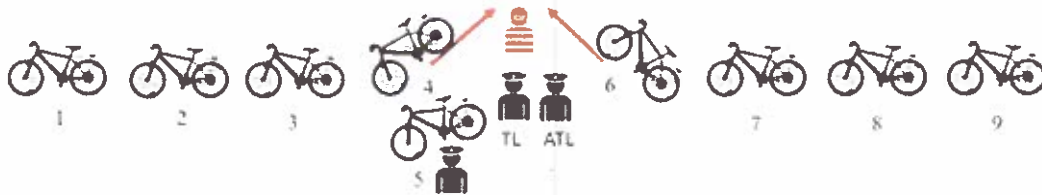
SRG Bicycle Squad

Module Number 21: Bicycle Line Arrest Movement (BLAM)



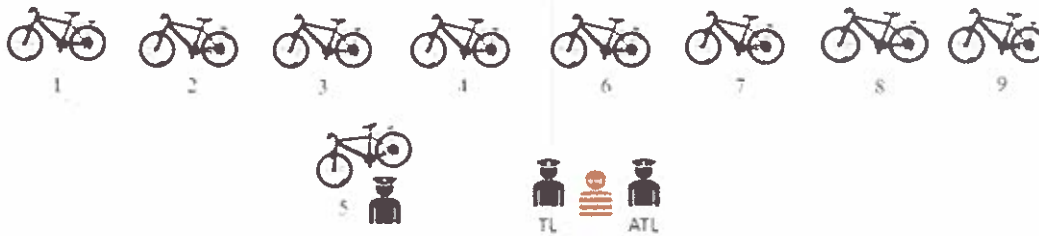
STEP TWO

BLAM



STEP THREE

BLAM



Instructor Notes:

- Show video demonstrating BLAM.
- Instructors will demonstrate BLAM prior to field exercise.



SRG Bicycle Squad

Module Number 21: Bicycle Line Arrest Movement (BLAM)



E-BLAM

- E-BLAM (Emergency Bicycle Line Arrest Movement)
 - Clinch maneuver of subject over bicycle(s)
 - Clinch subjects head into your chest (*DO NOT block airway*) and step back dragging subject over bicycle(s) and take into custody
 - Used in an emergency such as assault on MOS on the line
 - Executed immediately without hesitation

Learning Outcome #2
Emergency - Bicycle Line Arrest Movement (E-BLAM)



Strategic Response Group



An *Emergency Bicycle Line Arrest Movement* or, "E-BLAM" for short, is a tactical maneuver for immediate arrest of subject in front of bicycle squad security line. Probable cause is determined and immediate action is applied by point rider (security line rider in front of subject). There is no preparatory command given for an E-BLAM however, it does require team work for security and safety while effecting the arrest. Once again....speed, surprise, control, and precision will promote a successful E-BLAM.

- E-BLAM – Emergency Bicycle Line Arrest Movement
 - Used for immediate arrest of subject in front of bicycle squad line and probable cause has been established
 - IE: Assault on Police Officer on security line
- Safest way to isolate one subject and still maintain line security
- Point rider may be the arresting officer and will start tactic by performing a clinch maneuver of subject over his/her bicycle
 - Clinch maneuver is control of subjects head by clinching your hands and arms behind the head of subject and bringing head against your chest
 - **NOT A CHOKE HOLD**
 - **DO NOT BLOCK AIRWAY**
 - Take large step back pulling subject over bicycle and controlling subject to the ground
 - Place subject into custody
- While performing an E-BLAM, Officer should shout "*BLAM! BLAM! BLAM!*" alerting other officers on the line that an E-BLAM is being conducted.



SRG Bicycle Squad

Module Number 21: Bicycle Line Arrest Movement (BLAM)



- All other members on security line should close the gap on security line and maintain focus on crowd
 - Be aware of other protesters trying to de-arrest or interfere with arrest being conducted
- Team leader and/or Assistant Team Leader should help officer with placing subject into custody
- The arrest may be passed off to an arrest team
 - Officer requires medical attention
- If more than one bicycle squad is present, an encirclement technique should be used while placing subject in custody for security element.
- An E-BLAM should only be used for an emergency such as an assault on police officer

Instructor Notes:

- Show video demonstrating an E-BLAM
 - Training video and Live Arrest video (PO Loomis Arrest)
- Instructors will demonstrate an E-BLAM prior to field exercise.