

**LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT  
BICYCLE RAPID RESPONSE TEAM COURSE  
Expanded Course Outline  
1850-23842**

**Prerequisite: Student must complete Bicycle Patrol 1850- 23820 prior to attending the Bicycle Rapid Response Team Course.**

**Instructional Goal:** To enable the Bicycle Patrol Officer to be deployed as a member of a **Bicycle Rapid Response Team (BRRT)**

**Performance Objectives:** Using learning activities and practical application, students will be able to demonstrate

- Understand and Application of the proper fit and check bicycle safety equipment for bicycle rapid response
- Understand and identification through visual inspection of the contents of the BRRT pack
- Review crowd management skills for Bicycle Officers
- Understand the Safety Guidelines for the course
- Review the proper way to deploy in a BRRT
- Apply through practical application BRRT
- Demonstrate an understanding of how our Department's guiding value of Reverence for Human Life is the moral and ethical foundation of de-escalation, tactics, reasonable force, and officer safety.
- By the conclusion of the training, students will understand how the application of this training is in keeping with our Department's UOF policy, philosophy and tactical planning.

**References:** Instructors, facilitators and training supervisors shall ensure that the most current references are utilized

**This course provides current Penal Code Section 835a content**

## **I. COURSE INTRODUCTION**

**(60 min)**

Introduce the instructional goals and objectives of the BRRT course. At the conclusion of this block, the student will be able to identify and apply the training objectives throughout the course

A. Welcome

1. Introduction of Instructors

a. Name and assignment

b. Experience related to Bicycle Patrol

1) Length of time working bicycle related detail

2) Specialty schools attended

B. Course Documentation and Safety

1. Complete course roster

2. Complete emergency contact cards

3. Overview of Safety Guidelines - Section I. C. 4.

C. Overview of training objectives

1. This module of training will provide familiarity with Crowd Management and Crowd Control for Bicycle Officers. They will be able to establish contact with a crowd, obtain voluntary compliance with minimum enforcement action or as needed engage the crowd with crowd control tactics to either disperse or control an unlawful assembly

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2. Explaining The BRRT Pack
  - a. The BRRT pack contains all necessary equipment to assist officers in case of a bicycle break down or emergency - Section I. B. 2.
  - b. The BRRT pack is generally assigned to a linebacker<sup>1</sup>

**D. LEARNING ACTIVITY – EQUIPMENT CHECK (Outdoor activity at either of these training facilities: Ahmanson Recruit Training Center, Davis Training Facility, or Elysian Park Academy)**

**PURPOSE:** To have the students demonstrate proper functions and fitting of equipment. Each student will inspect their equipment and verify its condition

1. Department Approved and Required Equipment<sup>2</sup>
  - a. Bicycle Helmet
  - b. Glasses
    - 1) Frame
    - 2) Day and night lenses
  - c. Gloves
    - 1) Long fingered gloves or
    - 2) Short fingered gloves
  - d. Uniform / Long Pants Suggested
  - e. Whistle
  - f. Ballistic Vest
  - g. Impact Devices
    - 1) Side handle baton
    - 2) Collapsible baton
  - h. Bicycle
    - 1) ABCD Quick Check
      - a) Check Air
      - b) Check Brakes
      - c) Check Cranks
      - d) Drop test
    - 2) The check will ensure bicycles are functional and in good working condition
2. The BRRT Pack
  - a. The purpose of the BRRT pack is to provide
    - 1) repair capability
    - 2) first aid supplies
    - 3) lockdown capability
      - a) Cable and lock
      - b) Secure bicycles
  - b. BRRT pack contents
    - 1) Locking cable with one lock
    - 2) Minimum of 5 flex cuffs / cutters
    - 3) Inner tubes (2 tubes)
    - 4) Tire levers (1 Set)

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<sup>1</sup> Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Crowd Management, Intervention and Control

<sup>2</sup> Los Angeles Police Department Manual- 4<sup>th</sup> quarter, 3/ 601. Possession of Uniform and Personal Equipment

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- 5) Bicycle multi-tool
- 6) Tire inflator
  
- 7) Field interview cards
  
- 8) Trauma kit / first aid kit
  - a) Wound dressings
  - b) Tape
  - c) Gloves

**Note:** Instructors will inspect the BRRT pack

- 3. Training equipment needed for the course in the follow vehicle
  - a. Tire pumps
  - b. Inner tubes
  - c. Tire levers
  - d. Tools
  - e. Kicking shields
  - f. Tires
  - g. Cones
  - h. Water
  - i. First aid kit
  - j. Spare bikes
- 4. **HANDOUT:** Safety Guidelines and Standing Plans
  - a. Overview Safety Plan: **Illness and Injury Prevention Program (IIPP)**
    - 1) The IIPP safety guidelines apply to all training given by the Department. These guidelines are to ensure that Instructors and students are aware of potentially hazardous situations and how to avoid them
    - 2) All personnel should be instructed that a copy of the IIPP is located in the training supervisor's office at the particular training site
    - 3) Anyone participating in the training, whether student, observer, or instructor, has the authority to "STOP" the exercise if they observe an unsafe act or condition that may cause imminent injury or death and/or damage to the facilities
  - b. Student shall immediately notify an Instructor(s), or any training staff of an on-duty injury sustained while training is in session
  - c. The following steps should be followed in the event of a serious injury
    - 1) Render first aid and obtain appropriate medical assistance
    - 2) Notify the Fire Department Rescue Ambulance (213) 485-6203. Give specific directions to the location of the incident
    - 3) An Instructor will be in designated location to direct the ambulance and the area should be cleared of personnel
    - 4) All appropriate notifications should be made including Commanding Officer, Continuing Education Division, and Real-time Analysis & Critical Response Division, (213)484-6700
    - 5) Each training location has an emergency plan that is in place and can be located in Training Unit's Office
    - 6) The supervisor will ensure that the necessary worker compensation forms (1.66) and other reports (e.g. Employee Notification Form 15.7) are completed in a timely manner

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- 7) For outside agencies, notifications will be made to the agencies Officer in Charge
- 8) Transport to the local hospital for a minor injury
  - a) Davis Training Facility  
Providence Holy Cross Medical Center  
15031 Rinaldi Street  
Mission Hills, CA. 91345  
Phone No: (818) 365-8051
  - b) Elysian Park Facility  
Glendale Adventist Medical Center  
1530 E. Chevy Chase Drive  
Glendale, CA. 91206  
Phone No: (818) 409-8000  
Proactive Work Health Services  
1230 W. 3rd Street  
Los Angeles, CA. 90017  
Phone No: (213) 977-9300
  - c) Ahmanson Recruit Center  
Marina Del Rey Medical Center  
4560 Lincoln Boulevard  
Marina Del Rey, CA 90292  
Phone No. (310) 823-8911

**II. CROWD MANAGEMENT AND CROWD CONTROL<sup>3</sup> (Lecture/Indoor) (60 min)**

Purpose: This module of training will provide familiarity with Crowd Management and Crowd Control for Bicycle Officers. They will be able to establish contact with a crowd, obtain voluntary compliance with minimum enforcement action or as needed engage the crowd with crowd control tactics to either disperse or control an unlawful assembly

- A. Crowd Management Overview - Strategies and Tactics employed by law enforcement agencies to deal with lawful assemblies in an effort to prevent escalation of events into an unlawful assembly or riot
  1. Recognize that not all crowd situations involve civil disorder or unlawful activities
  2. Use crowd management strategies and tactics whenever possible to mitigate the possibility of a lawful crowd escalating to an unlawful assembly or riot
  3. Establish contact with the crowd
    - a. Experience has shown that crowds are frequently not anonymous gathering of strangers
    - b. They are more likely to consist of groups of known people and so formal leaders will exist
    - c. Supervisors or senior officers (team leaders) should attempt to make contact with identified formal leaders of a crowd
- B. Control of personnel
  1. An otherwise peaceful group can be provoked by police conduct
    - a. An aggressive Officer
      - 1) Demeanor

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<sup>3</sup> Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Crowd Management, Intervention and Control

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- 2) Stance
    - 3) Poor Communication
  - b. Lack of command presence
- 2. Individual officers engaging in verbal disputes with individuals can enrage a crowd
- C. Separate opposing factions
  - 1. Often a specific issue will polarize groups into hostile opposing factions
    - a. Racism
    - b. Religion
    - c. Anti-war
  - 2. When possible, officers should delineate separate areas for each group to exercise their legal rights to picket or demonstrate – Section III. 10. a.
- D. Gather intelligence
  - 1. Evaluated and valid information is of utmost importance and should be forwarded to management
  - 2. The most obvious place to obtain information on what is to occur is from the group itself
  - 3. Shadow teams will be able to provide additional intelligence as to the demeanor of the crowd and possible other acts of insurrection
    - a. Shadow teams have their own assigned arrest teams
    - b. If immediate detention or arrest is necessary, Bike Officers can be utilized for extraction of the suspect
- E. Unlawful Assembly defined
  - 1. California Penal Code, section 407: Whenever two or more persons assemble together to do an unlawful act, or do a lawful act in a violent, boisterous, or tumultuous manner, such assembly is an unlawful assembly
  - 2. Boisterous and tumultuous have been limited to mean conduct that poses a clear and present danger of imminent violence
  - 3. In the absence of any unlawful conduct in an assembly; an assembly may be declared unlawful, ONLY if there is reasonable cause to believe the assembly's purpose is unlawful
    - a. It does not matter that the persons assembled intend to do other lawful acts
      - 1) The time when the intent is formed is immaterial, and it does not matter whether the purpose of the group is lawful or unlawful
      - 2) if they intend to carry out that purpose in a way that is likely to precipitate a breach of the peace
    - b. If the persons are assembled to do an unlawful act, then they are an unlawful assembly
      - 1) The basis of the offense of unlawful assembly is the intent with which the individuals assemble.
      - 2) The members of the assembled group must have in mind a fixed purpose to perform an illegal act.
- F. Alternate location for assembly
  - 1. When it is determined that an assembly may become unlawful due to the inappropriate nature of the location
    - a. Lawful crowd exceeds the size of the location
    - b. Blocks the public sidewalk and/or transportation
  - 2. Police may identify an alternative site to leaders where the assembly could relocate to avoid the possibility of the assembly being declared an unlawful assembly

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- G. Crowd Control Overview - Law enforcement response to a pre-planned or spontaneous event, activity or occurrence where there is a potential for unlawful activity or the threat of violence<sup>4</sup>
1. Rapid mobilization and deployment of resources
    - a. The early development of a civil disorder
      - 1) During the development of a civil disorder it is critical that a police presence and communication is established early in the event
      - 2) Establish control of the event
    - b. The rapid mobilization and deployment of police resources is a visual representation of the Department's commitment to maintaining peace
    - c. This display of police resolve, coupled with orders for the crowd to disperse, will often result in the prevention and/or quelling of the disorder without actually employing further measures
    - d. The disorderly conduct should be contained
      - 1) Establishing control of the crowd
        - a) Blocking force
          - (1) Bikes down technique - Section III. A. 1. e.
          - (2) Bikes up technique - Section III. A. 1. f.
          - (3) Bike barricade - Section III. A. 1. g.
        - b) Skirmish line
          - (1) Walking - Section IV. C. 1. i.
          - (2) Rolling - Section III. C. 1. j.
      - 2) Assigning teams to patrol in sectors within the involved area
        - a) Minimum of eight officers
        - b) One supervisor
    - e. Secure critical or sensitive locations
      - 1) Squad Leader will immediately identify and secure critical or sensitive locations within the disturbance area<sup>5</sup>
        - a) Hospitals
        - b) Communication Centers
        - c) Firearms establishments
        - d) Public Utility Centers
        - e) Religious Institutions
  2. Squad Leaders will advise the Command Post (CP) of the resources needed to secure the location
    - a. Personnel
    - b. Physical barricades
  3. Disperse and discourage disorderly groups
    - a. Uniformed appearance and professional
      - 1) No joking
      - 2) Professional demeanor
      - 3) Use of formations
        - a) Use of Barricades - Section III. C. 1. g.
        - b) Use of skirmish lines - Section III. C. 1. j.
    - b. These techniques encourage disorderly groups to disperse from their activities

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<sup>4</sup> The students will receive a refresher of Crowd Control 1850-21954.

<sup>5</sup> Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Crowd Management, Intervention and Control

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4. Police Escorts may be necessary in appropriate circumstances
  - a. Escort high profile opposing factions; for example
    - 1) Ku Klux Klan
    - 2) Anti-War protestors
  - b. Escorting business owners
  - c. Emergency personnel
  - d. Squads can act as scout or reconnaissance units

**III. INTRODUCTION TO CONTROL AND DE-ESCALATION (Lecture)**

**(60 min)**

**Performance Objectives:** Using lecture, group discussion, and handout materials, students will:

- The concept of De-Escalation will be discussed and reinforced as it applies to the Department use of force policy
  - The students will demonstrate an understanding of how our department's guiding value of Reverence for Human Life is the moral and ethical foundation of De-Escalation, tactical decision making, reasonable force and officer Safety<sup>6</sup>
- A. Tactical De-Escalation defined (handout)  
Tactical de-escalation involves the use of techniques to reduce the intensity of an encounter with a suspect and enable an officer to have additional options to gain voluntary compliance or mitigate the need to use a higher level of force while maintaining control of the situation
- B. Tactical De-Escalation Techniques<sup>7</sup>
1. Definition and Purpose
  2. Public Safety/Risk
  3. Officer Safety
  4. Considerations
  5. Recognize the role of officers when interacting with a person with a disability. Applying culturally responsible community policing principles, reducing stigma, increasing and maintaining officer and public safety.
- C. Tactical De-Escalation Techniques (PATROL)
1. Planning
  2. Assessment
  3. Time
  4. Redeployment and/or Containment
  5. Other Resources
  6. Lines of Communication
    - a. Maintaining open and effective lines of communications is critically important when managing a potentially dangerous encounter.

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<sup>6</sup> LAPD Special Order No. 4: Policy on the Use of Force-Revised SB 392  
LAPD Special Order No. 23:Policy on the Use of Force-Revised SB 230  
LAPD Directive 16: Tactical De-Escalation Techniques

<sup>7</sup> Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques

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- b. Communication between officers can improve decision-making under tense circumstances and increase the effectiveness of coordinated actions.
- c. With subject's/suspect's family, friends, neighbors, witnesses, etc.
- d. When a subject/suspect sees officers are prepared, well organized, professional, and working as a team, they may be deterred from attempting to flee, fight, or actively resist.
- e. Communication and coordination between officers are critically important to effective responses in a tense and uncertain encounter.
- f. Communicating with the subject/suspect may slow down the incident creating time to plan.
- g. Some tactics that may be used as time and circumstances allow:
  - 1) Verbal warnings
  - 2) Persuasion
  - 3) Defusing
  - 4) Building rapport
  - 5) Asking open ended questions
  - 6) Giving clear and direct orders
  - 7) Professional vs. Non-Professional vs. Inappropriate language
  - Empathy

**D. PRESENCE**

- 1. Presence: The ability to project a sense of ease, poise, and self-assurance, especially the quality or manner of a person's bearing before an audience
  - a. Character
    - 1) Who are you as a person?
    - 2) What factors have contributed to who you are and your abilities
  - b. Ability
    - 1) Ability to speak to others
    - 2) Ability to interact with others
    - 3) Ability to empathize with others
    - 4) Physical skill level
    - 5) Knowledge
    - 6) Education
    - 7) Experience
- 2. Command presence: Presence as it applies to influencing or controlling individuals in a policing environment
  - a. Character
    - 1) Who are you as a person?
      - a) Biases
      - b) Life experiences
      - c) Empathy
      - d) Respect for people
    - 2) How has being a police officer effected your character
  - b. Interaction with the public
    - 1) Strategic communication
    - 2) Intent
    - 3) Body language
    - 4) Appearance

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- 5) The public's perception of your intent
- c. Quality through continuous improvement
  - 1) Personal responsibility
  - 2) The ability to adapt to an ever-changing environment

**E. CONTROL**

- 1. Control
  - a. Control of a suspect
    - 1) Control vs. illusion of control
      - a) Force
        - (1) Physical superiority in numbers or strength
        - (2) A restrained individual
      - b) Compliance
        - (1) An individual who is willingly submitting to an officer's directions
        - (2) Physical superiority in numbers or strength
    - 2) While control is often elusive, the goal is to influence others to submit to your required actions with the least amount of resistance possible
  - b. Control of the scene
    - 1) Assessment of the situation
    - 2) Planning
    - 3) Communications
    - 4) Proper amount of resources for the given incident
  - c. Control of yourself
    - 1) Self-control (3 C's): The only thing that can truly be controlled is your self
      - a) Competent
        - (1) Do you have the Knowledge
        - (2) Can you apply what you have learned
        - (3) Have you maintained your skills
      - b) Confident
        - (1) Do you believe that you can perform as required
        - (2) Have you trained to maintain your skills
      - c) Control
        - (1) Having a clear goal allows for the formation of a plan of action, plans may change as the situation changes but understand what you are attempting to achieve
        - (2) Understanding the effects of adrenaline
        - (3) Remaining professional under stress
        - (4) Physiology of combat
- 2. Influence
  - a. Tactics
    - 1) Physical advantage
    - 2) Perceived advantage
  - b. Body language
  - c. Communication
    - 1) Verbal
    - 2) Non-verbal
  - d. Appearance

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- 1) Professional
- 2) Ready to handle the situation

Procedures: Overview the key concepts as a refresher for the students. Reinforce the information during the debriefs of each of the rotations.

- A. There is no exception to the law or policy regarding the application of use of force during crowd control situations
  - The exception applies only to the reporting of the Non-Categorical Use of Force
- B. Fourth Amendment and CA Penal Code Section 835a
  1. Fourth Amendment<sup>8</sup>
  2. Objective Reasonableness Standard<sup>9</sup>
  3. 835a PC is consistent with, and in support of, the Fourth Amendment<sup>10</sup>
- C. Use of Force Policy, Applying Objective Reasonableness Standard And Reporting Use of Force During Crowd Control Situations
  1. According to the Department Manual, a Use of Force is defined as an incident in which any on-duty Department employee, or off-duty employee whose occupation as a Department employee is a factor uses a non-lethal control device or any physical force to:
    - a. Compel a person to comply with the employee's lawful directions or
      - 1) Verbalization on the line is paramount
    - b. Defend themselves or defend others
    - c. Effect an arrest or a detention
    - d. Prevent escape
    - e. Overcome resistance
    - f. Reporting<sup>11</sup>
  2. Use of Force Defined<sup>12</sup>
    - a. Policy and Definitions
    - b. Use of Force -Deadly
    - c. Tactical De-Escalation Techniques:
      - 1) The use of techniques to reduce the intensity of an encounter with a suspect; AND,
      - 2) Enable an officer to have additional options to gain voluntary compliance, OR
      - 3) Mitigate the need to use a higher level of force
      - 4) All while maintaining control of the situation
      - 5) Tactical de-escalation DOES NOT require that an officer compromise safety or increase the risk of physical harm to the public.
      - 6) Tactical de-escalation techniques should only be used when it is safe and prudent to do so.

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<sup>8</sup> POST Basic Course Workbook, LD 15, Laws of Arrest

<sup>9</sup> US Supreme Court, *Graham v Connor* 490U.S. 386(1989)

<sup>10</sup> California Penal Code Section 835(a)PC, Effecting Arrest; Resistance

<sup>11</sup> Department Manual, 4/245.05, Reportable Non-Categorical Use of Force Incidents

<sup>12</sup> Department Manual, 1/556.10, Policy on the Use of Force

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- d. Proportionality
  - e. Fair and Unbiased Policing
  - f. Drawing or Exhibiting Firearms
  - g. Rendering Aid
  - h. Requirement to Report Potential Excessive Force
  - i. Requirement to Intercede When Excessive Force is Observed
  - j. Vulnerable Populations
- D. CLOSING: Reinforce key learning points  
De-escalation may not always be possible but should always be a consideration as a means of controlling an encounter

**IV. COMMANDS AND FORMATIONS (Lecture only)**

**(30 min)**

**PURPOSE:** Each student will learn the BRRT tactics and commands. This will allow the student to begin developing the required expertise to respond with a BRRT

A. **LECTURE:** Basic Formations

1. Formations

a. Bikes Left

- 1) With the students standing in the position of advantage, the Squad Leader will give the command, "Bikes Left"
- 2) The students echo the command, "Bikes Left"
- 3) The students will approach their bicycles, placing their left hand on the left handlebar grip and their right hand on the seat
- 4) On the Squad Leader's command of "Move", the students will echo the command of "Move" while lifting their bicycles slightly and pivot them to the left into a bike barricade

b. Bikes Right

- 1) With the students standing in the position of advantage, the Squad Leader will give the command, "Bikes Right"
- 2) The students echo the command, "Bikes Right"
- 3) The students will approach their bicycles, placing their left hand on the left handlebar grip and their right hand on the seat
- 4) On the Squad Leader's command of "Move", the students will echo the command of "Move" while lifting their bicycles slightly, step back with their right leg and pivot to the rear, bring the bikes into a bike barricade position facing to the right

c. Bikes Front

- 1) From any bikes up position, the Squad Leader will give the command, "Bikes Front"
- 2) The students echo the command, "Bikes Front"
- 3) The students will approach their bicycles, placing their left hand on the left handlebar grip and their right hand on the seat
- 4) On the Squad Leader's command of "Move", the students will echo the command of "Move" while turning their bicycles so that the bikes are facing the threat. The students will then step away from the bicycle to the position of advantage

d. Bikes Rear

- 1) With the students standing in the position of advantage, the Squad Leader will give the command, "Bikes Rear"

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- 2) The students echo the command, "Bikes Rear"
  - 3) The students will approach their bicycles, placing their left hand on the left handlebar grip and their right hand on the seat
  - 4) On the Squad Leader's command of "Move", the students will echo the command of "Move" using the same technique as bikes left, the officers will turn their bikes to the rear
  - e. Bikes Down
    - 1) From the Bike Barricade position, the Squad Leader will give the command, "Bikes Down"
    - 2) The students echo the command, "Bikes Down"
    - 3) On the Squad Leader's command of "Move", the students will echo the command of "Move." The students will approach their bicycles, placing their left hand on the left handlebar grip and their right hand on the seat
    - 4) The students will raise their kickstand (with their right foot) before taking a step to the rear (with the right leg)
    - 5) In a balanced athletic position (head level over your shoulders, shoulders over your hips, hips centered between your feet), the squad members place their bikes down on their left side before stepping back and drawing their baton to the Power Stroke position
  - f. Bikes Up
    - 1) From the bikes down position, the Squad Leader will give the command, "Bikes Up"
    - 2) The students echo the command, "Bikes Up", while ringing their batons
    - 3) On the Squad leader's command of "Move", the students will echo the command of "Move" while approaching their bicycles and from an athletic squatting position the officer will place their left hand on the left handlebar and right hand on the seat
    - 4) The officers, using their legs, will raise the bicycles back into an upright position, placing them on their kickstand and recover to a Field Interview / Ready Position
  - g. Bike Barricade
    - 1) The Squad Leader will give the command, "Bike Barricade"
    - 2) The students echo the command, "Bike Barricade"
    - 3) The students will approach their bicycles, placing their left hand on the left handlebar grip and their right hand on the seat
    - 4) On the Squad Leader's command of "Move", the students will echo the command of "Move" while turning their bicycles to the left in a skirmish line with the front tire of each bike slightly overlapping the rear tire of the bike to its left, forming an interlocking barricade. This can be formed in either a bikes up or down position
    - 5) Students will be off their bicycles with the barricade formed between themselves and the crowd. Students will be standing in the ready position
    - 6) The Squad Leader and Linebackers will remain to the rear of the skirmish line with their bikes facing forward
2. Stationary Skirmish Line
- a. The Squad Leader will give the command, "Skirmish Line"

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- b. The students will echo the command, "Skirmish Line"
  - c. On the Squad Leader's command of "Move", the students will echo the command of "Move" before forming into a Stationary Skirmish Line
  - d. The skirmish line can be formed in the bikes front, bikes up, bikes down, or barricade format as deemed necessary by the Squad Leader
3. Walking Skirmish Line
- a. The Squad Leader will give the command, "Walking Skirmish Line"
  - b. The students will echo the command, "Walking Skirmish Line", from the position of advantage
  - c. The students will approach their bicycles on the left side, placing their left hand on the left handlebar grip and their right hand on the seat
  - d. On the Squad Leader's command of "Move", the students will echo the command of "Move" before beginning a forward movement, walking with the bicycle
4. Rolling Skirmish Line
- a. From a column of two, the Squad Leader will give the command, "Rolling Skirmish Line"
  - b. The students will echo the command, "Rolling Skirmish Line"
  - c. On the Squad Leader's command of "Move", the students will echo the command of "Move", column A and B, lead riders will maintain their speed and continue riding in a straight line
    - 1) Column B, riders will fan to the right starting with the rider directly behind the column B lead rider
    - 2) They will continue to fan out until they form the right side of the skirmish line, all riders will dress to the center
    - 3) Simultaneously, column A, riders will fan to the left starting with the rider directly behind the column A, lead rider
    - 4) They will continue to fan out until they form the left side of the skirmish line, all riders will dress to the center
    - 5) The rolling skirmish line can be used to approach a crowd where crowd control is expected. The rolling skirmish line can also be used to move a crowd that is cooperative
    - 6) Students will be advised that generally they should maintain a distance of seven yards or greater between themselves and the crowd in this formation
5. Rolling Skirmish Line back to a column of two
- a. This is a method of closing the skirmish line and regrouping into a column of twos quickly
  - b. The Squad Leader will give the command, "Column of Two"
  - c. The students will echo the command, "Column of Two"
  - d. On the Squad Leader's command of "Move", the students will echo the command of "Move", the two center riders will speed up a little to allow the column sufficient space to regroup
  - e. All column A riders will fall in behind the column A lead rider starting with the rider to the left of the column A leader
  - f. Simultaneously, riders from column B will fall in behind the column lead rider, starting with the first rider to the right of the column B leader
6. Column of one to a Rolling Skirmish Line

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- a. Situations may exist when due to the size and position of the crowd, it is impossible to approach in a column of two
- b. In such instances, the Bicycle Rapid Response Team must be able to move from a column of one to a rolling skirmish line quickly
- c. The Squad Leader will give the command, "Rolling Skirmish Line"
- d. The students will echo the command, "Rolling Skirmish Line"
- e. On the Squad Leader's command of "Move", the students will echo the command of "Move", the lead rider will slow slightly with each student behind rolling out to the left or right as directed by the Squad Lead
- c. All students will align to the lead rider
7. "T" Formation – This is a two-squad formation
  - a. Squad 1 is in a skirmish line formation
  - b. Squad 2 is 5 to 10 yards to the rear of squad 1 in a column of two
8. Rolling Crossbow Right or Left
  - a. This tactic is used with two squads in the "T" formation
  - b. Squad 1 is in the lead in a rolling skirmish line formation
  - c. Squad 2 is in trail approximately 5 to 10 yards to the rear of the skirmish line in a column of two, forming the "T" formation
  - d. The Squad Leaders determine where squad 2 will pass through squad 1 prior to advising their squads
  - e. Squad 2 Squad Leader will give the command, "Crossbow Left(or Right)"
  - f. The students will echo the command, "Crossbow Left(or Right)"
  - g. On the squad 2 Squad Leader's command of "Move", the students will echo the command of "Move", the lead rider of column "A" or "B" (depending on crossbow right or left side of the skirmish line, column closest will move first) will initiate the technique followed by the opposing column when prompted by the last rider of the first column advising "last man"
  - h. Column "A" and "B" will roll through squad 1 in a column of one to a predetermined location
9. Bike Lock Down
  - a. The Squad Leader will give the command, "Bike Lock Down". This command alerts the students that they are going to lock up the bicycles and leave them behind
  - b. Once it has been determined that the line will be leaving the bicycles, the student carrying the BRRT pack, who should be a linebacker, will work with the other student linebacker to complete the procedure of securing the bicycles while the remainder of the students hold their position
  - c. The bicycles will be placed to one side of the roadway, allowing unobstructed access for responding resources
    - 1) Emergency vehicles
    - 2) Mobile Field Force personnel
  - d. The cable is placed through the frame of the first bike and then fed back through the loop at the other end of the cable
  - e. The remaining cable is then fed through the main triangle of each bicycle
  - f. Depending on the number of bicycles, a second cable may be required to complete the Lock Down
  - g. The last bicycle is secured by feeding the cable through the frame and attaching the lock between the loop and the main portion of the cable
10. Roll Out Center

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- a. Roll Out Center quickly collapses the team from a rolling skirmish line to a column of two
  - b. The Squad Leader will give the command, "Roll Out Center"
  - c. The students will echo the command, "Roll Out Center"
  - d. On the Squad Leader command of "Move", the students will echo the command of "Move", the two center students will speed up slightly allowing room for the remainder of the line to fall in behind them
  - e. Every student follows the path of the student in front of them
  - f. The squad ends up in a column of two formation
11. Roll Out Right or Left
- a. From a stationary skirmish line, the Squad leader will give the command, "Roll Out Left (or Right)"
  - b. The students will echo the command, "Roll Out Left (or Right)"
  - c. The students will approach their bicycles, placing their left hand on the left handlebar grip and their right hand on the seat. The students will turn the bikes in the desired direction and mount to a power pedal position
  - d. On the Squad Leader command of "Move", the students will echo the command of "Move", the students will roll out in a column of one in the appropriate direction
12. Online Barricade
- a. Officers are riding in a column of one formation
  - b. Any officer in the column is either pushed from their bicycle or attacked by an aggressive member of the crowd
  - c. The down officer as well as all riders behind call out "Officer Down"
  - d. All officers in the column will dismount their bicycles placing the bicycles in a bikes down barricade position
  - e. The officers will form a protective barricade between the downed officer and the crowd with batons drawn to the Power Stroke position
  - f. The downed officer will recover when he can and take over radio communications for the squad if possible, requesting any needed resources
    - 1) Rescue Ambulance (RA)
    - 2) Additional Officers
13. Rescue Circle
- a. Officers are riding in either a column of one or two formation
  - b. Officers observe an officer or citizen within the crowd who needs immediate aid
  - c. The Squad Leader will give the command, "Rescue Circle on (described individual)"
  - d. The students will echo the command, "Rescue Circle"
    - 1) As the squad approaches the individual in need, they will dismount forming a column of two with the bikes slightly overlapped on top of each other at approximately 5 to 7 yards from the individual
    - 2) The students approach the individual forming a protective circle around the person with the supervisor and linebackers in the center to render aid
    - 3) The students forming the protective circle will draw their batons to the Power Stroke position and await further commands from the Squad Leader
14. Communication

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- a. Tactical Frequencies
  - 1) One tactical frequency (Frequency is provided by the Command Post upon arrival) shall be used while coordination and facilitation of crowd movement are being conducted
  - 2) The Incident Commander and the Command Post shall monitor communications of bicycle squads and deploy them as necessary
- b. Radio discipline
  - 1) It is imperative in crowd movement and facilitation that radio discipline be maintained by all Officers
  - 2) Only pertinent information should be broadcast as it relates to crowd control, movement and facilitation
    - a) Size of the crowd
    - b) Direction of travel
    - c) Requests for necessary resources (i.e. Additional personnel, vehicles, equipment)

**V. ASSESSMENT RIDE- Practical Application (Outdoor activity at either of these training facilities: Ahmanson Recruit Training Center, Davis Training Facility, or Elysian Park Academy) (60 min)**

**PURPOSE:** To allow students to ride a predetermined course prior to further instruction where the Instructors will assess students' bike riding and handling skills

**A. LEARNING ACTIVITY:** In a large group, riders will prepare for the assessment ride.

Course route detailed in the safety plan depending on the geographic location

1. Ride Preparation

- a. Students shall wear all Department approved safety equipment
  - 1) Helmets
  - 2) Gloves
  - 3) Glasses
  - 4) Ballistic vest
- b. All riders perform ABC (Air, Brakes, and Cranks) Quick Check
  - 1) Quick Checks are done as part of the outdoor activity during the assessment ride at either of these training facilities: Ahmanson Recruit Training Center, Davis Training Facility, or Elysian Park Academy
  - 2) Quick Check is Checking the Bicycles Air, Brakes, and Cranks
- c. Students are organized in columns of two formation prior to the ride
- d. A Department issued follow vehicle shall be utilized with appropriate equipment
  - 1) First aid kit
    - a) Bandages
    - b) Ice packs
    - c) Antiseptic ointments
    - d) Soap
  - 2) Safety equipment
    - a) Bicycle equipment and tools - Section I. B. 3.
    - b) Water
- e. Instructors act as road guards leading the group during the assessment ride

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- 1) The road guards act as traffic safety Officers
  - a) Controlling traffic at intersections
  - b) Identifying any traffic hazards
- 2) Group security
- 3) Lead instructor acts as the class guide
2. Assessment ride of approximately 4 miles – 10 miles (Depending on the skill level of the group)
  - a. All students will participate in the ride which will assist them in the review of basic riding skills
    - 1) Overall riding
      - a) Hazard identification
      - b) Communication
    - 2) Cadence and Pedaling
      - a) Efficiency
      - b) Appropriate gear selection
    - 3) Handling of the bicycle
      - a) Predictable movements
      - b) Collision avoidance
    - 4) Coordination and comfort level on the bicycle
      - a) Balance and control
      - b) Confidence of students in the group
  - b. Throughout the ride, instructors will assess and evaluate the physical condition and technical skill of the students
    - 1) This brief evaluation gives the instructors a preview of the student's skill level and conditioning
    - 2) Instructors can then address specific deficiencies during the skills review section
    - 3) Evaluation of the students will include slow speed riding, pedaling cadence and stability
  - c. Assessment ride route to coordinate with training location as per safety guidelines
  - d. Slow Speed Skills
    - 1) Columns of one
      - a) Stability
      - b) Proper gearing
    - 2) Columns of two
      - a) Predictability
      - b) Line integrity

**VI. SQUAD FORMATIONS- Practical Application (Outdoor activity at either of these training facilities: Ahmanson Recruit Training Center, Davis Training Facility, or Elysian Park Academy) (120 min)**

**PURPOSE:** To provide an overview of the approved squad formations utilized by the Los Angeles Police Department BRRT

- A. **LECTURE:** In a large group at the training site, students will review the various commands and uses for BRRT formations
1. Students will be in full gear for the scenarios
  2. Formations and techniques
  3. Utilization of BRRT

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4. Each Formation will be demonstrated before being performed by students
5. Demonstration of formations
- B. **LEARNING ACTIVITY – Formations and Techniques (Outdoor activity at either of these training facilities: Ahmanson Recruit Training Center, Davis Training Facility, or Elysian Park Academy)**
  1. Columns
    - a. Utilized to move personnel
    - b. Instructor will lead students in columns of one and two
    - c. The instructor will continue to ride in formation until students demonstrate proficiency
    - d. Instructors will evaluate each student's ability to negotiate riding in various columns of one and two
  2. Skirmish Lines: utilized as a blocking force or to facilitate the movement of the crowd
    - a. Rolling Skirmish Line
      - 1) Instructors will demonstrate proper commands and technique for the rolling skirmish line from various column formations as described in-Section III. A. 1.
      - 2) Students will be commanded to move into a rolling skirmish line and back into column formations
      - 3) Instructors will evaluate the rolling skirmish line and ensure that all officers stay on line and guide to the center
      - 4) Supervisors are to announce the proper commands. The siren and lights are discretionary
    - b. Walking Skirmish Line
      - 1) Instructors will demonstrate proper commands and technique for the walking skirmish line as described in -Section III. A. 1.
      - 2.) From a rolling skirmish line, students will dismount the bicycle and walk the bicycle with their left hand on the left handlebar and the other on the seat
    - c. Stationary Skirmish Line
      - 1.) Instructors will demonstrate proper commands and technique for the stationary skirmish line as described in- Section III. A. 1.
      - 2.) From a column of two or on of the above moving skirmish lines, the students will dismount the bicycle and ground it to the kickstand. The students will then step back into the position of advantage at the left rear of the bicycle
  3. T Formation
    - a. In preparation to relieve first squad or to conduct maneuvers such as crossbows and lock down techniques
    - b. First squad in skirmish line formation followed by second squad in a column of two (reserve squad)
    - c. Instructors will demonstrate proper commands and techniques for the T Formation as described in- Section III. A. 1.
    - d. Students will perform the maneuver.
  4. Crossbows
    - a. Is utilized to transition additional resources into blocking, crowd control, and/or management positions
    - b. Instructors will demonstrate proper commands and technique for the

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Crossbow Left, Crossbow Right, and Crossbow Center as described in - Section III. A. 1.

- c. Instructors will teach proper distance, speed, and positioning while conducting the crossbow technique
  - d. From a T formation, the students will deploy as directed by the Squad Leader in a crossbow left or right through the skirmish line at a predetermined spot
5. Lock Down
- a. Is utilized to lock and secure bicycles when a squad is in formation on foot and away from bicycles
  - b. Instructors will demonstrate proper commands and technique for the bicycle lock down
  - c. Assigned student(s) carrying the BRRT pack will deploy cables and secure bicycles together as officers deploy to a walking skirmish line. Instructors will demonstrate the lock down procedure as described in - Section III. A. 1.
6. Blocking Force
- a. Utilized to facilitate and control the direction/movement of the Crowd (position of the officers is determined by the demeanor of the crowd)
  - b. Stationary skirmish line (officers standing beside their bicycles or to the rear of their bicycles in the position of advantage). In this position the officer has the ability to step towards the crowd on foot with or without the bicycle
  - c. Barricade position (officers are facing the crowd with their bicycle's wheel to wheel in front of them. The bicycles are in the upright or down position forming a wall like barrier between the officers and the crowd)
  - d. Instructors will demonstrate proper commands and techniques for the Blocking Force as described in - Section III. A. 1.
  - e. Students will perform the maneuver.
7. Roll-out Right, Left, and Center
- a. Instructors will demonstrate proper commands and technique for Roll-out Right, Left and Center as described in - Section III. A. 1.
  - b. Students will learn how to ride into various formations utilizing the Roll-out technique
8. On-Line Barricade
- a. This technique is utilized when an officer has been pushed down or falls from the bicycle while riding in a squad formation (modified arrest/rescue circle)
  - b. Students will be taught the appropriate way to react when an officer is pushed off his/her bicycle while in a column of one
  - c. Students will be taught how to lay their bicycles down effectively forming a perimeter around the downed officer or suspect
  - d. Students will learn the various positions within the barricade enabling them to effectively defend the downed officer while taking the appropriate action
  - e. Instructors will demonstrate proper technique for the bicycle On-Line Barricade
    - 1) The Instructors will demonstrate acting as Bicycle officer and Crowd member (Instructor role players)
    - 2) The Instructor (Crowd Member -role players) will simulate pushing Instructor (student) off the bicycle
      - a) Instructor Role Players (Crowd Member) will only simulate no one will be pushed

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- b) Instructor Role Players (Bicycle Officer) will lay bicycle down on the ground
  - c) Instructor Role Players (Bicycle Officer) will demonstrate the Kicking technique
  - d) Instructor Role Players (Crowd Member) will have a protective Kicking shield which they will allow the Instructor (Bicycle Officer) to demonstrate the kick
9. Application: On-Line Barricade -Self Defense Techniques
- a. The students will face a crowd member (Instructor Role Players)
  - b. the crowd members (Instructor role players) will approach the students with kicking shields
  - c. While stepping over the bicycle while maintaining proper balance and avoiding entanglement with the bicycle
  - d. <sup>13</sup>Students will use an appropriate self-defense technique to strike the kicking shield
10. Application: Bikes Up / Bikes Down- Self Defense Techniques
- a. Utilized when an officer needs to down the bicycle as a barrier between themselves and the suspect or threat
  - b. Students will be instructed, and instructors will demonstrate the appropriate way to position the bicycle on the ground as well as the safest way to recover the bicycle from the ground
  - c. Students will be taught the pros and cons of both up and down positions
  - d. The students will face a crowd member ( Instructor Role Players)
  - e. the crowd members (Instructor role players) will approach the students with kicking shields
  - f. While stepping over the bicycle while maintaining proper balance and avoiding entanglement with the bicycle
  - g. <sup>14</sup>Students will use an appropriate self-defense technique to strike the kicking shield
11. Application: Rescue Circle- Self Defense Techniques
- a. Students will be instructed on the appropriate technique to approach, assess, and render assistance to a victim in a crowd
  - b. The students will understand the appropriate approach formation and positioning of the bicycles
  - c. Instructors will demonstrate proper technique for the Rescue Circle
  - d. The students will perform a Rescue Circle on a victim in need of assistance within a crowd
  - e. The students will face a crowd member (Instructor Role Players)
  - f. Instructor Role Players (Crowd Member) will have a protective Kicking shield which they will allow the Instructor (Bicycle Officer) to demonstrate the kick
  - g. While stepping over the bicycle while maintaining proper balance and avoiding entanglement with the bicycle

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<sup>13</sup> Students will utilize the Self Defense Techniques are those taught in the Basic Course Intensive 1850-00100 ,RBC V-3 Combative Defensive skills- Event 13 session #10 , Strikes session # 5, Kicks, Session #13

<sup>14</sup> Students will utilize the Self Defense Techniques are those taught in the Basic Course Intensive 1850-00100 ,RBC V-3 Combative Defensive skills- Event 13 session #10 , Strikes session # 5, Kicks, Session #13

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- h. <sup>15</sup>Students will use an appropriate self-defense technique to strike the kicking shield

**VII. SCENARIOS/DEBRIEF (Outdoor activity at either of these training facilities: Ahmanson Recruit Training Center, Davis Training Facility, or Elysian Park Academy)  
(90 min)**

**PURPOSE** - The Bike Officers with practical application will review BRRT tactics and bicycle maneuvers. They will then lead and execute the various BRRT commands and formations while dressed in full gear

- A. **LECTURE** – In a large group, formations will be demonstrated by the instructor to the group prior to the start of the exercises and/or demonstrations
1. Students will be in full gear for the scenarios
  2. Each Formation will be demonstrated before being performed by students
  3. Demonstration of formations
- B. **LEARNING ACTIVITY – Basic Formations with Full Gear (Outdoor activity at either of these training facilities: Ahmanson Recruit Training Center, Davis Training Facility, or Elysian Park Academy)**
1. Supervisors will demonstrate the ability to assess the situation, formulate and implement a plan of action utilizing the appropriate rapid response crowd management or crowd control tactics and commands
  2. Students will demonstrate their ability to follow the supervisor's plan of action utilizing proper rapid response tactics and procedures
  3. Students will demonstrate the ability to act as squad leader and give appropriate rapid response tactics and commands (if time permits)
  4. Students will take turns wearing the BRRT pack and practice the lockdown technique (if time permits)
- C. **SCENARIOS**
1. Scenario 1
    - a. A street intersection will be established within the training site (with cones or natural barricades)
    - b. Students who are not involved as bicycle squads in the scenario will be used to form a crowd within the intersection
    - c. Squad leaders will be given two to three squads of bicycle officer to coordinate in an effort to clear the crowd from the intersection using the formations and tactics they have been taught
    - d. Debrief / Critique
  2. Scenario 2
    - a. A large crowd will be formed using the students who are not involved as bicycle squads and instructors
    - b. In the center of the crowd an instructor will be down on the ground simulating a member of the crowd is in need of immediate assistance
    - c. A Squad Leader with one squad of students will perform a Rescue Circle on the down instructor demonstrating the ability to push the crowd away from the instructor and establish space to render aid (the crowd members are aggressive but offer no physical resistance and will move as directed)
    - d. Debrief / Critique

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<sup>15</sup> Students will utilize the Self Defense Techniques are those taught in the Basic Course Intensive 1850-00100 ,RBC V-3 Combative Defensive skills- Event 13 session #10 , Strikes session # 5, Kicks, Session #13

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2. Scenario 3
  - a. A crowd will be formed using the students who are not involved as bicycle squads and instructors
  - b. A Squad Leader will be directed to ride a squad of students through the crowd simulating riding in a protest type environment
  - c. As the students ride through the crowd an instructor will pick a student and advise him that he has been knocked of his bike. The student will be directed to lie on the ground **simulating** that he was knocked down
  - d. The down student and other members of the squad who are behind the student will call out "Officer Down", alerting the squad members in the front to the incident
  - e. The students will react by forming an Online Barricade
  - f. Debrief / Critique
- D. **Closing- Questions/Debrief (Outdoor activity at either of these training facilities: Ahmanson Recruit Training Center, Davis Training Facility, or Elysian Park Academy)**
  1. Answer any remaining questions from training
  2. End of Training