

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 24 – Mobile Field Force
LD 24 - Handling Disputes/Crowd Control

Date Revised: 11/13/2019

Course Goal: To provide the recruits the opportunity to review the policy, procedures and laws related to public assemblies, crowd management and control. The students will practice the “Mobile Field Force concept” to provide a fast and effective method to assemble a platoon-size tactical force from on-duty personnel.

Learning Objectives:

- Peace officers must have a clear understanding of the individual’s rights and protections regarding free speech and assembly, along with the dynamics of the types of crowds that may form for the purpose of exercising those rights. **[24.IV]**
- Discuss the role of law enforcement regarding crowd control. **[24.IV.B]**
- Explain peace officer responsibilities regarding the protection of an individual’s right to free speech and assembly. **[24.IV.A]**
- Peace officers need to understand the tactical principles involved in the management and control of crowds to ensure the protection of the First Amendment rights of the crowd and the safety of the entire community. **[24.V]**
- Recognize the crime elements required to arrest for unlawful assembly and refusal to disperse. **[39.IV.A,1,2]**
- Recognize the crime classification as a misdemeanor or felony. **[39.IV.B]**
- Explain the primary law enforcement objective of: crowd management, crowd control, and riot control. **[24.V.B.1-3]**
- Discuss the three primary roles individuals play within a crowd. **[24.IV.E]**
- Describe the phases of riot development. **[24.V.A]**
- Describe psychological factors associated with crowd behavior. **[24.IV.C]**
- Discuss the phases of crowd development from a casual gathering through the development of a riot. **[24.IV.D]**
- Discuss reasonable force as stated by law. **[20.I.A]**
- Discuss components of the Fourth Amendment standard for determining objective reasonableness as determined by the US Supreme Court. **[20.I.B]**
- Identify the circumstances set forth in the California Penal Code when a peace officer has the authority to use force. **[20.I.D]**
- Recognize force options and the amount of force peace officers may use based on the subject’s resistance. **[20.II.C]**
- Explain the importance of training and ongoing practice when responding to potentially dangerous situations that may require the use of force. **[20.II.D]**
- Discuss the importance of effective communication when using force. **[20.II.E]**
- Apply common riot control formations used by law enforcement. **[24.V.C.1-5]**
- The student will participate in a crowd control simulation incorporating the following concepts and tactics: Containment, Isolation, Dispersal, Crowd control formations which include: Skirmish line, Wedge/Vee, Diagonal, Column, and Arrest/rescue movements (e.g., circle). **[24.VII.B.1-4]**

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Session Time: 5 hours

<p>Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classroom with tables • MFF Recruit PowerPoint • Computer with projector • Three police vehicle • Inert handguns • 4 training radios • 1 Radio for emergency notifications • ‘Cuff Man” training dummy (Citizen Down Rescue) • Kicking shields (Baton practical application) 	
<p>Session Summary: The instructor will start with a facilitated discussion in the classroom. The students will demonstrate squad formations, Mobile Tactics and Officer/Citizen Down Rescue.</p>	
Outline	Instructor Notes
<p>I. Crowd Management and Control-Peace officers must have a clear understanding of the individual’s rights and protections regarding free speech and assembly, along with the dynamics of the types of crowds that may form for the purpose of exercising those rights. [24.IV]</p> <p>A. Crowd Management vs. Crowd Control</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Crowd Management: 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 2. Crowd Management objectives [24.V.B.1] [1] <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Preserve order b. Facilitate First Amendment protected activities c. Establish contact with crowd d. Obtain voluntary compliance with police directives e. Minimize enforcement activity 3. Crowd Control: 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 4. Crowd Control objectives; the role of law enforcement: [24.IV.B][24.V.B.2] [2] <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintain order b. Protect life 	<p>✓ <i>Quality through continuous improvement</i></p> <p>Facilitated discussion in the classroom 1hr</p> <p>[1] Ask- What does crowd management mean to you?</p> <p>[2] Ask- What does Crowd Control mean to you?</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none">c. Protect vital facilitiesd. Arrest violators, protect propertye. Riot control [24.V.B.3] <p>B. Review of Past Incidents (DNC, Lakers Championship 2000,2001) [3]</p> <p>C. Types of Crowds- Primary roles individuals play within a crowd [24.IV.E]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Casual<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. No common bond, interest, or purpose2. Conventional/ expressive<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. A deliberate and appointed purposeb. Deliver a message; emotional3. Hostile/Aggressive<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Likely to erupt in unlawful behavior4. Riot/Mob- Phases of riot development [24.V.A]<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Intense excitement/ agitation, loss of sense of reason and respect for law: follow leaders' lawless acts <p>D. Psychological factor associated with crowd behavior [24.IV.C]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Anonymity, large groups, and individuals belong to a faceless mass.2. Impersonal<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Collective behaviorb. Suggestion/imitation, the urge to do what others do is great <p>II. Public Assemblies</p> <p>A. Right to Free Speech and Assembly- Peace officer responsibilities regarding the protection of an individual's right to free speech and assembly. [24.IV.A]</p> <p>B. Public Assemblies, Marches, and rallies don't manage themselves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Preplan2. Facilitate3. Monitor <p>C. Free Speech and Assembly vs. Riots-Peace officers need to understand the tactical principles involved in the management and control of crowds in order to ensure the protection of the First Amendment rights of the crowd, and the safety of the entire community. [24.V]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Lawful Activities2. Public speeches<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Marching and picketingb. Demonstrations and rallies	<p>[3] Ask- What are some examples of past incidents?</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Labor actions 3. Unlawful Activities- Officer will recognize the crime elements required to arrest as well as the crime classification as a misdemeanor or felony [39.IV.A][39.IV.B] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Unlawful assembly [39.IV.A.1] b. Disturbing the peace c. Refusing to disperse [39.IV.A.2] D. Unlawful assembly [4] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 407 PC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Two or more persons assemble b. To do an Unlawful act or c. To do a Lawful Act in a Violent, Boisterous, or Tumultuous manner 2. Boisterous and Tumultuous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gathering lawfully but in a manner in which the persons are acting disruptive (must be violent, boisterous, and tumultuous) b. Conduct poses a clear and present danger of imminent violence c. A demonstration that disturbs peaceful enjoyment of property through noisy singing and chanting is not an unlawful assembly unless it also poses the threat of a clear and present danger of imminent violence. E. Dispersal order- Intent is to permanently disperse the crowd, not to merely relocate the problem to another location. [5] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assemblies may be dispersed when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Violent or pose a clear and present danger of violence, or 2. Violating some other law in the process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Must be a clear violation prior to engaging or b. Ordering a dispersal c. If crime is occurring action may be taken, do not have to wait for a dispersal order F. Dispersal Orders Declaration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whenever an officer forms the opinion, based on reasonable and articulate facts, that an unlawful assembly exists, a dispersal order shall be given <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Unlawful activity b. Documented c. Not given until control forces are in position to accommodate crowd movement d. Goal is to obtain voluntary compliance [6] 2. The following factors should be considered when issuing a dispersal order: [7] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Unlawful act is defined as an act that violates a law statute Penal Code, Vehicle Code, Municipal Code, etc. If the persons are assembled to do that unlawful act, then they are an unlawful assembly <p>[4] Ask- What is considered an Unlawful assembly</p> <p>[5] Ask- What is the intent of the Dispersal Order?</p> <p>[6] Ask- What is the goal of the Dispersal Order?</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Use of an amplified loudspeaker system to issue the orderb. Should be made clear that the crowd is expected to break up and immediately leave the area, preferably going home to their respective residencec. If possible, send officer to the far side of the crowd to tape record the orderd. If circumstances permit (absence of serious violence), the order shall be made repeatedly over a period of time and if necessary, from a variety of locations [8]e. The order must include an adequate period of time to disperse and a clear and safe route to disperse<ul style="list-style-type: none">f. Videotapeg. Signageh. Repeat multiple times G. Remaining Present defined as 409 P.C.<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Every person remaining present2. At place of, riot, rout, or unlawful assembly after being warned to disperse is3. Guilty of a misdemeanor [9]4. Except: public officers and persons assisting them H. Refusing to Disperse<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. 416 PC<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. If two or more persons assemble for the purpose of disturbing the peace, orb. Committing any unlawful act, and do not disperse on being desired or commanded to do so by a public officer, the persons so offending are severally guilty of a misdemeanor I. Phases of crowd development from a casual gathering through the development of a riot [24.IV.D]<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Crowds change fast, I/C and platoon leaders need to have eyes on the crowd; read the crowd2. Have resources stacked/prepared; Utilize outside Human Relations Resources, Mounted Unit, Department of Justice-Community Relations Services. Will help develop sound plans and facilitate meetings	<p>[7] Ask- What are some factors to consider when issuing the dispersal order?</p> <p>[8] Ask- Why is it important to repeat the dispersal order from a variety of locations?</p> <p>[9] Ask- Remaining present after a Dispersal Order is given is guilty of?</p> <p>[10] Ask- What resources can we use to prepare for a crowd?</p>
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<p>on planning and carrying out of the event. [10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">3. Have a plan, take preventative actions, removing potential weapons4. Communication, meet and greet persons of interest5. Establish contact with the crowd <p>III. Communicating with the Media</p> <p>A. Importance of free media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Disseminate information2. Hold government accountable3. Not controlled by the government4. Hold all accountable5. Balance for a free society <p>B. Media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Has the constitutional right without interfering with police operations, to cover events involving criminal incidents, terrorism, natural disasters, explosions, fires, earthquakes, and public assemblies2. To extent reasonable possible, the Department will take efforts to accommodate the right of the media to report these events by providing a viewing area <p>C. Authority to close an area defines 409.5(a) PC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Whenever a menace to the public health or safety is created by a calamity such as a flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, accident or disaster2. Nothing in this section shall prevent a duly authorized representative if any news service, newspaper, or radio station or television network from entering the closed areas3. Media can be denied access to command posts [11] <p>IV. Use of Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. There is no exception to the law or policy regarding the application of use of force during crowd control situations2. The exception applies only to the reporting of the use of force3. 835 (a) PC is consistent with, and in support of, the Fourth Amendment [20.I.B]4. Reasonable force can be used to effect and arrest, prevent escape and overcome resistance (835 (a) PC) [20.I.A][20.I.D] [12]5. You must have reasonable cause to believe that he person to be arrested has committed a public offense	<p>[11] Ask- Is the media allowed access to a command post?</p> <p>[12] Ask- When can forced be used?</p> <p><i>There are <u>NO EXCEPTIONS</u> to when an officer is authorized to</i></p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Only reasonable force may be used to effect an arrest, prevent escape or overcome resistance [20.II.C] 7. It is importance to use effective communication when using force [20.II.E] 8. Constant training and ongoing practice is essential when responding to potentially dangerous situations that may require the use of force [20.II.D] 9. Use of force reporting during crowd control/management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. When force is used by an officer who is part of an organized squad in a crowd control situation they must notify a supervisor who shall document the incident on an ICS form #214 b. EXCEPTION to reporting: Use of force incidents during crowd control situations require a Non-Categorical Use of Force report when an officer(s) use force during an isolated incident with an individual in the crowd that goes beyond the movement of the crowd. 10. Arrest and Control-Baton techniques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Target areas for Baton b. Baton should be directed to the areas of the body that will temporarily incapacitate the combatant c. Avoid contact to the body parts that could be potentially lethal or cause great bodily harm: the head, neck, throat, spine, kidneys, and groin d. Primary striking or target areas are the bony areas of the body: the arms, hands, wrists, elbows, legs, knees, and shins 11. Deployment of Less Lethal weapons (Classroom discussion only) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Less lethal munitions may be deployed in the following situations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On suspects who are aggressive throwing rocks and bottles and/or 2. On suspects who are potential physical threat to themselves or others 3. On suspects armed with weapons other than firearms, or 4. On suspects that are dangerous to themselves or others and/or violent b. Less lethal munitions should not be used on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A lawfully dispersing crowd, or 2. Against a person or crowd that is retreating unless the person or crowd continues to engage in activity that is violent and/or cause danger to themselves or others. 	<p><i>use force during a crowd control situation. Only objectively reasonable force may be used to overcome resistance, effect control, gain compliance, or to protect self or others.</i></p> <p><u>Baton Techniques-</u> after classroom students will practice baton techniques with a certified Arcon/PT instructor 1hr</p> <p>Students practice each technique with kicking shields.</p> <p>Students will practice each of these techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Instructor will demonstrate the basic baton techniques. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forward Push 2. Forward Thrust 3. Short End Strike 4. Power Stroke 5. Power Chop ➤ Instructor will demonstrate Baton Retention Techniques <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Figure 8 movement 2. Baton cap 3. Take-down movement
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Types of Less Lethal Munitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Super sock round fired from 12 gauge less-lethal shotgun 2. 37mm foam rubber baton 3. 40mm sponge round d. Chemical Agents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The use of a chemical agent for crowd or riot must be authorized by an officer of the rank of Commander or higher. e. Medical Treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any arrestee taken into custody <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. With evidence of injury b. Struck by any Less Lethal Munitions c. Before booking process 2. Any subject claiming injury as result of a force application <p>V. Squad Formations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre-deployment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensure sufficient assets are deployed to accomplish the mission b. Column of two's Squad Column c. The basic formation used while traveling from one point to another d. Largest officers up front for psychological effect e. Linebackers to the rear f. Batons at port arms or rung in the holstered position g. Skirmish line 2. The basic formation used in the movement of a crowd 3. Linebackers behind the line controlling the integrity of the line 4. Squad leader behind the line issuing instructions 5. Batons at chambered long extended ready position 6. T-Formation 7. 2 squads 8. Skirmish line with column of 2 behind 9. Crossbow <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Used to facilitate the movement of a squad through a skirmish line accomplish various functions such as Blocking Forces, Arrest/rescue Circles, Skirmish Line relief/ Reinforcement 10. Passive Arrest Team (PAT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Passive Arrest Teams are the Department's response to addressing the need to make an arrest when an assembly of individuals becomes unlawful and subjects fail to leave the area. b. Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Crowd Management/Control 	<p>All officers using Less Lethal weapons must be trained according to Department policy and procedure. Those not trained and certified shall not be assigned to utilize less lethal weapons.</p> <p>Squad Formations Will take place at Davis Training Facility in the lower parking lot</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Maximize arrest while minimizing officer depletion 3. Arrest law violators 11. Arrest/Rescue (Arrest Circle) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Used to arrest or rescue an individual from within the crowd b. Issues to point out <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use of force policy b. Use of the baton <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Specialized munitions 2. Beanbag 3. Warning VI. Mobile Field Force Configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Personnel (ideally) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MFF leader (lieutenant) 2. Assistant (MFF leader (sergeant) 3. At maximum strength, the MFF consists of four, 12-person squads 4. Each squad is led by a sergeant (squad leader) 5. Assistant squad leader, preferably a sergeant 6. Ten officers b. Vehicles and equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 13 sedans 2. 1 van (custody) 3. 1 field Force Kit 4. 19 radios c. Mobile Tactics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On line 2. On line skirmish d. Convoy driving also known as “in trail” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The basic formation used by MFF when traveling from location to location 2. This formation can be used in squad or platoon strength and if sif response is needed with emergency lights and sirens activated 3. All drivers shall drive with “Due Diligence” regardless to their position in the squad <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Defensive driving b. Backing/parking c. Vehicle dynamics 4. Policies related to vehicle operations apply during MFF 5. Lead vehicle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Occupied by MFF leader (Lt.), Squad leader (Sgt.) or Senior officer in the squad b. Identified as Squad #1, Vehicle “A” c. Responsible for leading and directing the squad 	<p>The students will demonstrate an arrest circle and understand the command to ‘pulsate’</p> <p>Mobile Field Force Configuration- Will take place at Davis Training Facility lower parking lot</p> <p>An instructor will demonstrate (driver) the Mobile Tactics. The instructor’s primary responsibility is safety.</p> <p>When the students demonstrate, they will do so at a safe speed.</p>
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<p>VII. Mobile Field Force Commands</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Squad formation<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. "COLUMN OF TWO'S ON ME, MOVE!"B. "SKIRMISH LINE, 10 YARDS OUT, MOVE!"C. "CROSSBOW-(right-left-center) MOVE!"D. "ARREST CIRCLE, MOVE!"E. "FORWARD MOVE!"F. "DOUBLE TIME, MOVE!"G. "LESS LETHAL, UP!"H. "LESS LETHAL, RECOVER!" 2. Mobile Tactics<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. "IN-TRAIL, INITIATE!"b. "ON-LINE, INITIATE!"c. "BRAKE, BRAKE, BRAKE!"d. "ON-LINE SKIRMISH, INITIATE!"e. "RECOVER!" – or – "LOAD UP!" 3. Tactical Rescue<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. "IN-TRAIL, INITIATE!"b. "LIGHTS/SIREN, INITIATE!"c. "EXITS!" (front, rear, j-turn) 4. Formations<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. 3 car (left/right)b. 4 cars (diamond, double stack, left/right) 5. Commands<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. "RESCUE (left/right), INITIATE!"b. "DIAMOND FORMATION, INITIATE!"c. "DOUBLE STACK(left/right), INITIATE!"	
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Learning Activity 1- Skirmish Line Baton Techniques-Demonstration and Drills

Purpose- To have the students practice baton techniques as it applies to Crowd Management and Control.

Description- The safety ratio for this learning activity is 1 to 8.

The instructors will make sure all the students are equipped with inert training weapons and have no OC on them. A certified ARCON MFF Baton instructor will demonstrate the following baton techniques; forward thrust, forward push, power chop, short end strike and power stroke. The students will practice these techniques on bags within two ranks.

A certified ARCON MMF Baton instructor will demonstrate the Figure 8 Movement and Baton cap and takedown retention techniques. The students will practice these techniques utilizing their classmates as partners.

Resources needed:

- Baton
- Kicking Shield
- Inert Handguns
- 1 Radio for emergency notifications

Key learning points:

- Utilize proper baton techniques for mobile field force and to reinforce the Department's Use of Policy

Time needed: 1 hour

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Learning Activity 2- Squad formation, Passive Arrest Team (PAT)-Demonstration and Drills [24.V.C.1-5, 24.VII.B.1-4,a,b,c,d,e]

Purpose- The purpose of the squad formation drills practical application is to reinforce what was discussed during the classroom lecture portion. Students will not only be in squad formations practicing column of two's, skirmish line, cross bow, blocking force, arrest circle, and passive arrest teams but will also be placed in the positions of squad leader and linebacker positions.

Description- The safety ratio for this learning activity is 1 to 8.

The instructors will make sure all the students are equipped with inert training weapons and have no OC on them. Instructor in the role of the squad leader will demonstrate the verbal commands and the hand signals for each of the squad formations. The students in the role of squad members will respond to the commands. The instructor will continue the role of the squad leader until the students can proficiently and quickly respond to the commands. Once the students proficiently and quickly respond to the commands the instructor can begin rotating different students through the squad leader and linebacker positions. Additional instructors will role play as the crowd while the students demonstrate squad formations.

During the squad formation drills, students will demonstrate a Passive Arrest Team (PAT) and an arrest circle. During the arrest circle, the instructors role playing as the crowd will approach the arrest circle so the students can demonstrate the "Pulsate" command.

Resources needed:

- Batons
- Inert handguns
- 1 Radio for emergency notifications
- Kicking Shields

Key learning points:

- Leadership and Decision making
- Understanding the various roles of officers while utilizing Mobile Field Force tactics

Time needed: 1.5 hours

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Learning Activity 3- Mobile Tactics and Officer/Citizen Down Rescue

Purpose- The purpose of the mobile tactics practical application is to reinforce what was discussed during the classroom facilitation portion. Students will perform mobile tactics to deploy a skirmish line and rescue configuration.

Description- The safety ratio for this learning activity is 1 to 8.

The instructors will make sure all the students are equipped with inert training weapons and have no OC on them. Instructors will act in the role of the crowd. Instructors acting in the crowd should be loud and disruptive. At no point should the crowd physically engage in use of force on the students. If the students perform the techniques appropriately the instructors shall respond to the students' directions. All role players will act as safety officers and will STOP the training if they observe any safety violations.

Students will be expected to apply the skills they have been practicing individually to a field exercise. These drills are meant to be low-key to coach the teams through their mistakes and demonstrate appropriate behavior when necessary. Instructor leading the exercise should rotate the students into different positions to have the opportunity to participate in different roles. Students in squad formations will respond to the commands of the squad leader. Students will perform the necessary techniques to resolve the assigned scenario. Students WILL NOT physically engage the Crowd with the use of force. All students will act as safety officers and will STOP the training if they observe any safety violations.

Students will drive to the location while utilizing defensive driving, respond appropriately at intersections, and execute MFF formations regarding backing and parking.

Students will demonstrate mobile tactics to deploy a skirmish line. Students will drive the vehicles in trail, initiate to online formation, and then deploy a skirmish line 10 yards out, and then recover back to their vehicles.

An instructor will role play as communications and broadcast, "Citizen down" and will advise which exit the instructor would like to see executed (rear, front, or j-turn). This instructor will also monitor this activity and should also direct the "crowd" to stand on one side of the down citizen/officer. Additional instructors will act as the "crowd" near the down citizen. For training purposes, a training dummy, "Cuffman", will lie on the ground simulating a down citizen/officer. Students must determine a right or left citizen/officer rescue to execute based on where the crowd is positioned. Students will then demonstrate the rescue and appropriate exit. This exercise will continue until all students have participated at least once in this exercise.

Instructor lead debrief will be conducted at the conclusion this learning activity.

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Resources needed:

- Three police vehicles
- 4 Training radios
- Batons
- Inert handguns
- 'Cuffman'
- 1 Radio for emergency notifications

Key learning points:

- Safely operating the vehicle
- Safely exiting the vehicle for dismounted squad formations
- Providing effective coverage of crowd during the down citizen/officer rescue
- Safely mounting up after the rescue is completed

Time needed: 1 hours

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Learning Activity 4- Field Training Exercise (FTX)

Purpose- To solicit from the students the skills, knowledge, and tactics necessary to effectively control, arrest and/disperse a disorderly crowd. Students must analyze the crowd and give considerations to the size, demeanor, attitude and intent of the crowd, the environment, available escape routes, and the overall objective of the mission. Students will be required to incorporate all the lesson plan objectives including the tactics and techniques taught prior to these FTX scenarios.

Description- Instructors will be in the role of the demonstrators and a crowd and will be monitored by an instructor. The crowd will be instructed to act like a 415 group blocking the street and the group will remain uncooperative and refuse to disperse after the dispersal order is given. Some demonstrators will launch empty water bottles at the police and an additional group of demonstrators will sit in the middle of the street and refuse to get up and leave.

Students will receive a radio broadcast to respond to the 415 group to disperse and arrest if necessary and demonstrators at this scene. Students will devise a game plan and an instructor will monitor the students during this FTX.

Instructors will conduct a debriefing after this learning activity.

Resources needed:

- Three police vehicles
- 4 Training radios
- Batons
- Inert handguns
- 1 Radio for emergency notifications

Key learning points:

- Leadership and decision making
- Understand the basic concepts of Mobile Field Force
- Understanding the roles for the various Mobile Field Force Tactics
- Understand the laws that pertain to crowd control and the right to demonstrate

Time needed: 30 minutes