

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Special Operations
Metropolitan Division
TSE / Mounted Unit and CAT Tactics
T261

Instructional Goal: To provide Metro personnel the training in skills necessary to effectively deploy as an element member in a Tactical Support Element (TSE) with Mounted support and Counter Assault Teams (CAT).

Performance Objectives: Using lecture and learning activities the students will:

- ❑ This course is day two of two in Crowd Control Tactics when taught in Basic Metro School (Day one is Tactical Response Force (TRF) / Tactical Support Element (TSE))
- ❑ Review TSE Deployment
- ❑ The student will understand how to incorporate Counter Assault Team tactics into working TSEs
- ❑ The student will understand the difference between a skirmish-line CAT and a mobile CAT
- ❑ The student will understand how to incorporate Mounted Unit tactics into working TSEs, the benefits, and limitations
- ❑ Review Use of Force guidelines, Department policies and directives, Tactical De-Escalation
- ❑ 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
 - **This course provides updated legislative content of Penal Code Section 835(a).**
 - **References:** Instructors, facilitators and training supervisors shall ensure that current references are utilized

I. INTRODUCTION AND COURSE OVERVIEW

(30 mins)

- A. Introduction of Instructors
- B. Brief overview of goals and objectives
 - 1. Divisional Deployment to Address Unusual and Planned Occurrences
 - a. TSE at Unusual Occurrences, i.e., Earthquakes, Fires, Floods, etc.
 - b. TSE at Crowd Management/Control Incidents
 - 2. Review TRF / TSEs Deployments
 - 3. TSE and Mounted Unit Tactics
 - 4. TSE and Counter Assault Team tactics
 - 5. Service (Safety) to the Community
 - 6. Tactical De-Escalation
- C. **GROUP DISCUSSION:** Overview Safety Plan; Illness and Injury Prevention Program (IIPP)
Purpose: To review the IIPP and insure a safe learning environment
Procedures: Large group discussion
 - 1. Review the safety guidelines handout that had been previously distributed
 - 2. IIPP safety guidelines apply to all training given by the Department. These guidelines ensure that staff and participants are aware of potentially hazardous situations and how to avoid them
 - 3. All personnel should be instructed that a copy of the IIPP is in the training supervisor's office at that particular training site
 - 4. 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
 - 5. Protective eyewear and hearing protection (American National Standards Institute (ANSI) approved) shall be worn if blanks or live-fire rounds are used during a practical application or during any demonstration using the same

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6. Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) or the training staff of any injury sustained during training, and use the following steps in the event of a serious injury
 - a. Render first aid and obtain appropriate medical assistance.
Notify assigned Metro EMT and the Fire Department rescue ambulance (213-485-6185) via telephone, cellular phone, or police radio. Give specific directions to the location of the incident
 - b. In case of a serious injury, all IIPP notifications and protocol shall be followed
 - c. At each training location, there is a notebook located in the training unit's office also containing the emergency plan that is in place
7. The supervisor will ensure that the necessary worker compensation forms (PDAS-43) and other reports (Employee Notification Form 15.7) are completed in a timely manner

II. TACTICAL SUPPORT ELEMENT (TSE) / COUNTER ASSAULT TEAM (CAT) TACTICS (1Hr)

A. LECTURETTE: Review Tactical Support Element (TSE) Concept

1. TSE Components
 - a. Each TSE contains a minimum of twenty-two (22) to maximum of thirty-two (32) personnel with two (2) supervisors when available
 - b. All assigned personnel must be equipped with safety equipment, tools and appropriate weapons to perform assigned task
 - c. Each TSE **may** have a Mobile Field Force or Strike Team attached for specific missions
 - d. A minimum of four officers are assigned less lethal weapons and munitions (i.e., 37mm 20f multiple foam baton rounds, 40mm Exact impact rubber rounds, or 12 GA "Super-sock" rounds)
 - e. Each TSE will include one Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)
 - f. Each TSE is assigned to one or two "Suburban" type transport vehicles (skid equipped)
 - g. Each suburban (or support vehicle) will contain additional equipment (i.e., less lethal munitions, plastic "flex" cuffs, water, etc.)
 - h. Each TSE, when appropriate, will be capable of deploying counter assault team (CAT) tactics to protect themselves and the community
 - i. Additional configuration and deployment may consist of four police sedans and one "suburban" type vehicle equipped with skids to transport assigned personnel or perform rescue missions
2. TSE Tactics
 - a. Most effective when deployed in conjunction with an additional TSE and or Mobile Field Force
 - b. Use of Air Support
 - c. Video component (Video Unit, Command Post)

B. LECTURETTE: Counter Assault Team (CAT) Tactics

1. Can be assigned as part of existing TSE
2. Can stand alone as a **Mobile CAT**
3. Assigned to support each TSE
4. All assigned personnel must be equipped with safety equipment and weapons to perform assigned duties
5. Activated and assigned during unusual events that warrant deployment
6. Riotous situations
7. Minimum of five (5) officers (including EMT) and one (1) supervisor

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8. Equipped with UPR's as primary weapon
9. Assigned to suburban or armored (Excursion) type vehicle
10. The vehicle will contain additional equipment to self- sustain missions and support TSEs

III. MOUNTED UNIT AND TSE CROWD CONTROL TACTICS (1Hr)

A. LECTURETTE: Presentation

1. Mounted Unit History
 - a. Began as all volunteer unit within Metropolitan Division, designated "E-Platoon"
 - b. Became full time unit in 1988
 - c. All E-Platoon personnel are first assigned to Metropolitan Division
2. Department Resource
 - a. Search and Rescue
 - b. Patrol
 - c. Rope Team and EMTs
 - d. Rapid Extraction and Dismantling Team (RED TEAM)
3. Crowd Management
 - a. High profile and visibility
 - b. Community contact/relations
 - c. Easy movement within crowds
 - d. Ability to respond in areas with limited vehicle access
 - e. Ability to respond rapidly into crowds for crimes in progress
4. Crowd Control
 - a. Force Multiplier
 - b. Intimidation factor
 - c. Psychological and Physical Advantage
 - d. Ability to move crowd with minimal to no force needed
 - e. Minimize accordion effect of officers on ground
 - f. Ability to see into crowds and identify agitators

IV. LEGAL ISSUES AND USE OF FORCE GUIDELINES (1Hr)

A. GROUP DISCUSSION: Presentation and Handouts

1. Legal Issues Review
 - a. 835(a)PC: Any peace officer that has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a crime may use reasonable force to
 - 1) Affect the arrest
 - 2) Prevent escape
 - 3) Overcome resistance
 - b. Any peace officer who attempts to make a lawful arrest need not
 - 1) Retreat
 - 2) Desist from efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person/s being arrested
 - 3) Nor, shall such officer be deemed an aggressor or lose the right to self defense
 - c. Case Law
 - 1) Graham V. Connor
 - a) Case set the standard of "objective reasonableness"

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- b) Court stated that an officer's use of force upon a 'seized free person' must be "objectively reasonable under the fourth amendment of the United States Constitution
 - c) Can only reflect facts known at the time the arrest is being made
2. Use of Force Guidelines
- a. The Department's UOF policy is clearly outlined in
 - 1) The Department Manual
 - a) Volume 1 section 556.10
 - 2) Use of Force Directive
 - a) Directive No. 1, July 2009
- B. **LECTURETTE:** Use of Force Guidelines (Crowd Control/Less Lethal)
- 1. Deorle v. Rutherford, 242 F.3d 1119, 9th Circuit 2001
 - a. a verbal warning shall be given, "when feasible", to a suspect(s) before any impact device (Multiple Foam Baton Round) that poses a "significant risk of serious injury" is utilized¹
 - b. The verbal warning should be issued by the "Suspect Communications/ Verbalization Officer."
 - 1) The suspects should be informed that failure to comply will result in the use of impact munitions (Multiple Foam Baton Rounds)
 - c. The term "less lethal" or "Baton rounds, fire!" in itself does not satisfy the pre-use of force warning requirement
 - d. When determining if it is "feasible" to issue a verbal warning, the tactical situation and the element of surprise must be evaluated but not compromised
 - 2. Use of Force Reporting
 - a. Force utilized by organized squad during crowd control
 - b. Reports to supervisor after the emergency is over
 - c. The concerned supervisor shall document such incidents on a
 - 1) Sergeant's Daily Report, form 15.48, Incident After-Action Report or ICS form 214, whichever is appropriate, at the direction of the incident commander
 - d. Isolated incident
 - e. Non-categorical use-of-force report
 - 3. Use of Deadly Force
 - a. Hostile environment where deadly force is warranted
 - b. Review Department Use of Deadly Force Policy ²
 - 4. Use of force discussed
 - a. California Penal Code Section 835(a)
 - 1) Updated pursuant to Assembly Bill 392 that was signed into law on August 19, 2019 and effective as of January 1, 2020.
 - 2) Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to:
 - a) Effect the arrest,
 - b) Prevent escape, or
 - c) Overcome resistance.
 - 3) The authority to use physical force, conferred on peace officers by this section, is a serious responsibility that shall be exercised judiciously

¹ HRB Notice, Verbal Warning Requirement for a Use of Force-Revised

² LAPD Manual 1/556.40 Use of Deadly Force

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and with respect for human rights and dignity and for the sanctity of every human life.

- 4) A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from their efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested. A peace officer shall not be deemed an aggressor or lose the right to self-defense by the use of objectively reasonable force in compliance with subdivisions (b) and (c) to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. For the purposes of this subdivision, "retreat" does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation tactics.
- 5) Department Use of Force policy states that force must be "objectively reasonable" to:
 - a) Defend themselves
 - b) Defend others
 - c) Effect an arrest or detention
 - d) Prevent escape
 - e) Overcome resistance
 - f) Use of force policy does not change in crowd control situations
 - g) Department Tactical De-Escalation Techniques In circumstances not involving imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury, officers should consider tactics and techniques that may persuade the suspect/s to voluntarily comply or that may mitigate the need to use a higher level of force to resolve the situation safely.
 - h) Tactical de-escalation does not require that an officer compromise their safety or increase the risk of physical harm to the public.
 - (1) Guided by the principal of reverence for human life.
 - (2) The use of techniques to:
 - (a) Reduce the intensity of an encounter with a suspect; and,
 - (b) Enable an officer to have additional options to gain voluntary compliance; or,
 - (c) Mitigate the need to use a higher level of force.
 - (d) All while maintaining control of the situation.
- 6) De-escalation techniques (PATROL) should only be used when safe to do so:
 - a) Planning- Arrive and Coordinate
 - b) Assessment- Change tactics as needed
 - c) Time- Distance + Cover= Time for planning and communicating
 - d) Redeployment and/or Containment- Maintain control and buy time
 - e) Other Resources- Request additional resources and/or specialized personnel
 - f) Lines of Communication- Helps to improve decision-making

Note: In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the particular circumstances of each case and shall use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible.

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- 7) Deadly Force can only be used when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons:
- a) (1) To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person; or,
 - b) (2) To apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.
 - c) "Deadly force" means any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including, but not limited to, the discharge of a firearm.
 - d) "Totality of the circumstances" means all facts known to the peace officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of deadly force.
 - e) A threat of death or serious bodily injury is "imminent" when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.
 - f) A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or to another person.

Note: The Department will analyze an officer's use of deadly force by evaluating the totality of the circumstances of each case consistent with California Penal Code Section 835(a) as well as the factors articulated in *Graham v. Conner*.

- 8) Proportionality
- 9) Rendering Aid. After any use of force, officers shall immediately request a rescue ambulance for any person injured. In addition, officers shall promptly provide basic and emergency medical assistance to all members of the community, including victims, witnesses, subjects, suspects, persons in custody, subjects of a use of force and fellow officers:
 - a) To the extent of the officer's training and experience in first aid/CPR/AED; and
 - b) To the level of equipment available to an officer at the time assistance is needed.
- 10) Requirement to Intercede when Excessive force is observed
- 11) Requirement to report potential excessive force
- 12) Vulnerable Populations - include, but are not limited, children, elderly persons, people who are pregnant, and people with physical, mental, and developmental disabilities.

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- a) Age is not a legal consideration
- b) The Department has always utilized extreme caution with respect to the use of deadly force against youthful offenders
- c) Nothing in the use of force policy is intended to reduce the degree of care required in such cases

13) Command and Control

- a) The use of active leadership to direct others while using available resources to coordinate a response, accomplish tasks and minimize risk.
- b) Initial responsibility to begin the process to develop a plan of action falls upon the senior officer, or any officer on-scene who has gained sufficient situational awareness.
- c) Ensure reasonable numbers of Designated Cover Officers (DCO) for both lethal and less-lethal cover.
- d) Reduce over-response or over-deployment to specific duties and responsibilities.
- e) Maintain officer safety through personnel location and assignment

C. **LECTURETTE:** COMMUNICATE WITH THE MEDIA

Procedures: Overview the key concepts as a refresher for the students. Reinforce the information during the debriefs of each of the rotations. Advise students to refer to the Media Resource Guide

1. Why is it important to have a free media?
 - a. Disseminate information
 - b. Hold government accountable
 - c. Not control by the government
 - d. Hold all accountable
 - e. Balance for a free society
2. Media
 - a. Has the constitutional right without interfering with police operations, to cover events involving criminal incidents terrorism, natural disasters, explosions, fires, earthquakes, and public assemblies
 - b. To extent reasonably possible, LAPD will take efforts to accommodate the right of the media to report these events by providing a viewing area
3. Authority to close an area defined 409.5(a) P.C.
 - a. Whenever a menace to the public health or safety is created by a calamity such as a flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, accident, or disaster
 - b. Nothing in this section shall prevent a duly authorized representative of any news service, newspaper, or radio station or television network from entering the closed areas
4. AL CRESPO v. CITY OF LOS ANGELES, FEDERAL CASE NO. CV 00-08869
 - a. Under the rights guaranteed by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution, it is not uncommon for large numbers of people to assemble for the purpose of demonstrating their opinions.
 - b. At such demonstrations, it is the Police Department's obligation to protect individuals' First Amendment rights, maintain order, and protect lives and property. Occasionally, demonstrations become unlawful.
 - c. In such circumstances, pursuant to California Penal Code, sections 407 and 409, an assembly may be declared unlawful, and all persons present, including members of the news media, may be lawfully ordered to disperse. The law provides that police officers may use reasonable force to disperse an unlawful assembly and to effect the arrest of law violators.

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- d. The Department's Use of Force Policy applies to such actions. **(117e)**
 - e. The Department's policies concerning interaction with the news media are described in the relevant provisions in Volume 1 of the Department Manual, the Department's Emergency Operations Guide, and the Department's Media Guide.
 - f. The Operation Plan will designate an area outside of the impacted areas for the media to assemble within reasonable viewing distance and audible range of the event.
 - g. The Department will attempt to prevent the news media viewing area from becoming part of any area impacted by an unlawful assembly declaration and order to disperse.
 - h. The risk of continued coverage by the news media after an event has been declared an unlawful assembly, remains the responsibility of each individual reporter making the decision.
 - i. The selection of a news media viewing area will take into consideration public and officer safety, police tactics, input provided by the news media, if any, and the ability of the Department to prevent the location from becoming part of the impacted area. The final selection of the viewing location will be made by the IC.
 - 1) Note: This should be a point of discussion when planning a push with the IC.
 - j. If due to changing conditions the initial area no longer affords the news media a reasonable view of the event or becomes a tactical concern for the IC, the IC will relocate the news media area.
 - k. This will be done to the extent reasonable possible without compromising police tactics or public safety.
 - l. The Department IC will designate an information officer as part of the Incident Command System to facilitate interaction with the news media.
 - m. The Information Officer will be clearly identified at the scene. Also, after declaring an unlawful assembly, Department personnel will designate a dispersal route for all persons present, including the news media, to use when evacuating the area
 - n. The Department understands that a well-informed public is essential to the existence of a democratic society. The members of the media provide vital information to the public, and the Department has an obligation, within legal limits, to accommodate the media as they perform this task.
5. Media Considerations
- a. Think strategically (long-term)
 - b. Assign a supervisor to liaison
 - 1) Advise them of expectation
 - 2) Communicate
 - 3) Don't hamper their flow of information
 - c. Speak to them specifically in the dispersal order
 - 1) Identify an ideal location to ensure they can report on the incident
 - 2) Behind the skirmish line?
 - d. Role of the News Media³
 - 1) A well-informed public is essential to the existence of a democratic nation

³ LAPD Manual 1/420.10 Roe of the News Media

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- 2) To effectively exercise his or her franchise, a citizen must be aware of current events and the state of government
 - 3) A free press serves the public by supplying needed information, by stimulating thought, and by providing a medium for expression
 - 4) Crime, its results, and the efforts to combat it are all matters of continuing public concern
 - 5) The Department is regularly involved in events at which members of the news media are properly present and performing their task of gathering information.
- f. Role of the Department⁴
- 1) The Department actively seeks to establish a cooperative climate in which the news media may obtain information on matters of public interest in a manner which does not hamper police operations
 - 2) However, certain information must be withheld from the news media in order to protect the constitutional rights of an accused, to avoid interfering with a department investigation, or because it is legally privileged.
- g. News Reporters Entering an Area Closed Pursuant to Statute⁵
- 1) According to state law, duly authorized representatives of any news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network may enter any area closed because of a menace to the public health or safety.
 - 2) Authorization for such entry is based upon the possession of a temporary or permanent department-issued news media pass.
 - 3) The decision to assume the risk of danger remains with the individual news reporter involved, and it is not the responsibility of officers to provide for the safety of those members of the news media who voluntarily choose to subject themselves to danger.
- h. Allowing News Reporters to Enter Area of Serious Police Incident or Crime Scene⁶
- 1) Police lines may be established to prevent persons from entering the area of a serious police incident or crime scene.
 - 2) Dependent upon the tactical situation and the likelihood of jeopardizing police operations, members of the news media may be allowed in such areas.
 - 3) Authorization for entry is normally dependent upon the possession of a permanent or temporary department-issued news media pass; however, if the department is not issuing temporary passes or does not have the present capability of issuing temporary passes at the scene, and the opportunity of obtaining news coverage appears to be limited in duration, a news media pass issued by another law enforcement agency may be recognized.
- i. Where A News Reporter Is Not Authorized⁷
- 1) While a news reporter may be permitted in a crime scene area or a serious police incident,

⁴ LAPD Manual 1/420.20 Role of the Department

⁵ LAPD Manual 1/420.70 Role of the Department

⁶ LAPD Manual 1/420.75 Role of the Department

⁷ LAPD Manual 1/420.80 Role of the Department

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- 2) he/she does not have the authority to be within a crime scene or area which has been secured to preserve evidence or at any location where his/her presence jeopardizes police operations.
- j. News Media Not Exempt from Laws⁸
 - 1) A news reporter's primary responsibility is to report the news by obtaining information and photographs at news-worthy incidents.
 - 2) His/her opportunity to do so is infrequently momentary at an emergency scene.
 - 3) An officer sharing these circumstances with a news reporter should not unnecessarily obstruct the news reporter in the performance of his/her duty; however, members of the news media are neither impliedly nor expressly exempt from any municipal, state, or federal statute.
 - 4) Exception: news reporters may enter a closed area as provided for in section 1/420.70 of the department manual

V. USE OF FORCE REPORTING

(30 mins)

A. LECTURETTE: UOF TACTICS DIRECTIVE-CROWD MANAGEMENT, INTERVENTION AND CONTROL

1. UOF DURING CROWD CONTROL MOVEMENT

- a. A use of force that occurs during a coordinated crowd control movement
- b. Shall be reported to the immediate supervisor as soon as practical
- c. The concerned supervisor shall document such incidents on a Sergeant's Daily Report, form 15.48, Incident After-Action Report or ICS form 214, whichever is appropriate, at the direction of the incident commander

2. ISOLATED UOF

- a. Isolated altercation occurring outside of coordinated crowd control tactics
- b. Shall be reported to the immediate supervisor as soon as practical
- c. The concerned supervisor shall conduct the appropriate UOF Investigation
- d. Report Non-Categorical UOF on Report Form 1.67.05
- e. Report Categorical UOF to Force Investigation Division (FID) immediately

B. DOCUMENTATION

(117d)

1. Platoon Officer in Charge (OIC) should ensure there is verbal documentation via radio
 - a. Paint a picture as the event unfolds
 - b. Dispersal order
 - c. The initiation of skirmish line movements
 - d. Verbalization of the hostility toward the officers
 - e. Video documentation using TV, Photo and Sound Unit
2. Supervisors shall document all use of force and use of less lethal munitions
 - a. ICS #214
 - b. In the event of an **isolated incident(s)** then Use of Force report(s) are required by an uninvolved supervisor
3. Collect evidence
 - a. Photographs-Picture is worth a1,000 words
 - b. Video Log-Video tape is worth 10,000 words
4. All injuries (complained of, etc.)

⁸ LAPD Manual 1/420.85 Role of the Department

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- a. Officer
 - b. Suspects
 - c. Victims
 - d. Community Members
5. Incident Debrief
- a. Debrief of the event must be open and honest
 - b. Identify what could have been done better
 - c. What will be changed for the next event
 - 1) Plan modifications
 - 2) Logistical needs for the next event
 - d. The results of the Debrief are included in the ICS documentation

VI. PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS

(1 Hr)

A. TSE /CAT DEPLOYMENT (Large Group-ALL HANDS)

- 1. Assigned within TSE
 - a. Designate existing TSE personnel (1 Sgt, 4 Ofcrs)
 - b. Place Officers on skids with rifles
 - 1) Forward left, right
 - 2) Rear left, right
 - c. Sergeant on back skid of suburban without rifle
 - d. Dismounted CAT Deployment
 - 1) Cover four wings
 - 2) Skirmish lines, Columns of Two
- 2. Mobile CAT
 - a. CAT personnel (1 Sgt, 5 Ofcrs) inside separate suburban
 - b. Follow approx. 30-50 feet behind TSE Sub
 - c. Respond directly towards attack
 - 1) By- pass TSE Sub and officers
 - 2) Engage Threat
 - a) Allowing TSE personnel to seek cover
 - b) Communicate with TSE personnel to coordinate safe extraction of personnel

B. MOUNTED UNIT with TSE Deployment (Large Group- ALL Hands)

- 1. Familiarize group with Mounted and TSE Tactics
 - a. Show students how to safely work around a horse
 - 1) Have each student practice walking between horses
 - 2) Practice walking through as a squad
 - 3) Keep batons at port arms until clear from horses
 - b. Show students proper crowd control tactics
 - 1) TSE squad moves between designated mounted unit horses
 - 2) Squad clears at least 15 feet in front of horses prior to deploying into squad tactics
 - 3) TSE and Mounted skirmish lines operate side by side in non-permissive environment, ie: sidewalks
 - 4) Mounted officer identifies suspect/s in crowd for arrest

VII. FIELD TRAINING EXERCISE (FTX) SCENARIOS

(2.5 Hrs)

PROCEDURES: Large Group, rotate roles of Officer and Crowd

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A. PURPOSE:

1. To solicit from students the skills, knowledge, and tactics necessary to effectively control, arrest and or disperse a disorderly crowd
2. The students must give considerations to the size, demeanor, attitude and intent of the crowd, the surrounding terrain, available escape routes, and the overall objective of the mission
3. They will be required to incorporate all the lesson plan objectives including the tactics and techniques taught prior to these FTX scenarios
4. The lesson plan includes Squad Formations, Arrest and Control, Baton techniques, Mobile Tactics and Mass Arrest procedures

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Consideration for the media
2. Determining that it is an unlawful assembly
3. Give dispersal order
4. Request necessary resources
5. Utilize effective communication skills
6. Utilizing appropriate squad formations
7. Utilizing appropriate Arrest and Control techniques
8. Moving the crowd out of the street
9. Arresting Violators
10. Handcuff suspects
11. Search suspects

12. Move the crowd using arrest links

C. ASSIGN ROLE PLAYERS

1. TSEs: 22 – 32 Personnel each
 - a. TSE Leader (Lieutenant or Sergeant)
 - b. TSE Squad Leaders
 - c. TSE Officers including RED Team Members
2. Equipment
 - a. Suburban (holds up to 22 persons) and Cruisers
 - b. Less Lethal
 - c. Helmet w/face shields
 - d. Sam Brown or Web Gear
 - e. Radios (1 per person)
 - f. 36" Baton
3. Instruction for Officers acting as Squad members
 - a. Officers will respond to the commands of the squad leader
 - b. Officers will perform the necessary techniques to resolve the assigned scenario
 - c. Officers **DO NOT physically engage** the Crowd with the use of force.
 - d. Handcuffing or use of flex-cuffs when appropriate.
 - e. All officers will act as safety officers and will STOP the training if they observe any safety violations
4. Instructions for the Crowd
 - a. Act in a loud and disruptive manner
 - b. **DO NOT physically engage** in use of force on the Officers
 - c. **DO NOT RESIST** if being handcuffed.
 - d. If the officers perform the techniques appropriately respond to their directions
 - e. All role players will act as safety officers and will STOP the training if they observe any safety violations

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NOTE: No live weapons or ammunitions during FTX scenarios

D. Scenario #1

1. A large group has gathered in front of City Hall and is chanting. The group's size, over 200, has caused them to move onto Spring Street disrupting traffic. The air unit overhead has observed several protestors throwing objects at passing cars. The I/C is at scene and has declared an unlawful assembly. Metro has been called in to initiate crowd control tactics.
 - a. A Metro incident Leader (Capt. or Lt) be given a mission to disperse and arrest, if necessary, any demonstrators at this scene
 - b. The lieutenant will meet with TSE Leaders and devise a game plan
 - c. Several instructor/facilitators will be assigned to monitor deployment and tactics of each individual TSE
 - d. TSEs will respond utilizing vehicles and horses if necessary
 - 1) Drive safely and defensively
 - 2) Showing control of the vehicle
 - 3) Properly clear intersections
 - 4) Properly back and park
 - e. TSEs will engage the crowd appropriately
 - 1) Make necessary verbal commands/warnings
 - 2) Control the scene
 - 3) Determine what force is to be used, if any
 - 4) Use appropriate force to detain
NOTE: NO ACTUAL FORCE ENGAGEMENT WILL BE MADE WITHOUT PROPER SAFETY PRECAUTIONS PRIOR TO ENGAGEMENT (i.e., protective equipment)
 - 5) Use appropriate techniques to arrest/search suspects if necessary
 - 6) Maintain proper balance/stance/movement during the exercise
 - 7) Deploy safely and cohesively with Mounted TSE
 - f. TSEs will communicate appropriately
 - 1) Communication with each other
 - 2) Communicate with the crowd
 - a) Professionally
 - b) No inappropriate language
 - 3) Be mindful of their approach and body language
 - 4) Make verbal efforts to de-escalate prior to force being necessary

2. Scenario Debrief:

- a. What were your objectives and your mission?
- b. What problems did you encounter?
- c. Did you have a problem determining what tactics to deploy and if so, what were they?
- d. Were there communication problems and if so, what were they?
- e. What would you do to improve your performance?

E. Scenario #2

1. Same as above, however as skirmish lines are moving the crowd, several protestors sit down and link arms in the middle of an intersection refusing to leave. Move the standing demonstrators past the sit-down protestors
 - a. While the skirmish line is moving stand up demonstrators, another squad will simultaneously form an inner perimeter surrounding the group sitting down

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- b. The Mounted TSE will form an outer perimeter around the officers and sit-down protestors, keeping the crowd a safe distance away from the inner perimeter
 - 1) Distance is far enough so objects cannot be thrown at officers/protestors of the inner perimeter
 - c. A TSE will form into a column of twos and initiate Tangle Team tactics to make arrests.
2. Same as above, however the air unit observes that approx. 5 of the protestors are lying down, side by side, with their arms inside of PVC pipes (protestor devices).
 - a. RED Team members will be called in to appropriately handle the 5 protestors who have deployed protestor devices. (NO ACTUAL CUTTING WILL BE DONE).
 3. Scenario Debrief:
 - a. What were your objectives and your mission?
 - b. What problems did you encounter?
 - c. Did you have a problem determining what tactics to deploy and if so, what were they?
 - d. Were there communication problems and if so, what were they?
 - e. What would you do to improve your performance?

VIII. DEBRIEF OF COURSE

(30 mins)

A. Review Key Learning Points

1. The course coordinator conducts a debrief of the entire block of training
2. Ensure to reinforce the key learning points
 - a. Stress the importance of leadership and decision making
 - b. Understand the basic concepts of Metro Crowd Control tactics
 - 1) Utilize multiple TSEs
 - 2) Safely deploy with Mounted TSE
 - 3) Safely deploy with Skirmish-Line CAT and Mobile CAT
 - c. Know your role for the various Crowd Control Tactics
 - d. Work as a team
 - e. Use of effective communication skills
 - f. Understand the Use of Force Policy as it pertains to Crowd Control Tactics
 - g. Understand the laws that pertain to crowd control and the right to demonstrate
3. What is the function of a Metropolitan Division during Crowd Control incidents?
4. Discuss the various duties of a TSE
5. Discuss the various duties of a Counter Assault Team
6. Coordination between TSE and assigned CAT in hostile riotous environment
7. Coordination/support of TSE and CAT during previously discussed rescues
8. TSE and CAT personnel individual responsibility when deployed
9. Coordination between TSE personnel and Mounted personnel