

Crowd Management Policy Review and Field Force Equipment Fitting Cleveland Division of Police



Course Date: 2023

Current Revision Date: 02/16/23

Course Hours: 8 hours

Primary Audience: All members of the Cleveland Division of Police

Module Goal: The purpose is to introduce students/officers to the new Divisional policies relating to Crowd Management and conduct an inventory of issued Field Force gear.

Instructor Notes

Preparing to Teach

Course Description Crowd Management Policy, Use of Force Review, and Field Force Equipment Fitting is a one-day instructor-led course. The purpose is to introduce student officers to the new divisional policies relating to crowd management, discuss the constitutional rights of demonstrators and the media and ensure all CDP members are issued the proper personal protective equipment.

Class Schedule The class will begin at 0800 hours and conclude at 1600 hours, with a one-hour lunch break.

Instructor Preparation Thoroughly familiarize yourself with this lesson plan and crowd management policies before the class.

Materials Checklist

- References
 - 2.01.03 Use of force general
 - 2.01.05 Use of force reporting
 - 4.07.01 Crowd Management General
 - 4.07.02 Crowd Management-ICS
 - 4.07.03 Crowd Management-Mass Arrest
 - 4.07.04 Long-Range Acoustic Device
 - 4.07.05 Mobile Field Force Operations
 - 4.07.06 Grenadier Protocols
 - Homeland Security FFO Student Manual 10.6
 - OPOTA 9.1 Civil Disorders
 - <https://www.theiacp.org/sites/default/files/2020-08/Crowd%20Management%20FULL%20-%2008062020.pdf>

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| COURSE MATERIALS |
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TEACHING AIDS

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eraseable Board/Markers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lectern/Table <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Student Handouts Handout #1: Handout #2: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easel/Notepads |
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INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNIQUES

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lecture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demonstration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual Exercise <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Problem Solving | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group Discussion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scenario-based Training <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hands-on Techniques |
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| Delivery Time Estimates | Delivery Times Estimates |
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| Welcome Remarks and Introduction | 10 Minutes |
| Crowd Management Policy Review | 240 Minutes |
| Lunch | 60 Minutes |
| PPE Inventory | 50 Minutes |
| PPE Donning and Doffing | 50 Minutes |
| Mobile Field Force Operations | 50 Minutes |
| Debrief | 20 Minutes |
| TOTAL: | 8 Hours |

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| <p>I. Introduction</p> <p>A. Welcome everyone to the training.</p> <p>B. The instructor will introduce themselves:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide their law enforcement experience 2. Experience with topic 3. Any other pertinent information to build instructor credibility <p>C. Ensure everyone has signed in and has their equipment for training.</p> <p>D. Prior to class, check to see if everyone has completed the pre-load.</p> <p>E. If they did not complete the preload, remove them from class, notify their command for follow-up and scheduling.</p> <p>F. Ensure everyone has brought their PPE into class with them.</p> <p>G. If they do not have PPE gear with them and they were assigned gear, remove them from the class, notify their command for follow-up and scheduling.</p> <p>H. If they do not have gear as a result of not being issued it, make a note of that (appendix 1).</p> <p>I. Explain to the class:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This training is to ensure they fully understand the new Crowd Management, Mobile Field Force operations GPOs, and review the National Incident Management System and how the Incident Command System is used within CDP. 2. The policies have been updated and redesigned to make it easier for officers to understand. 3. We are here to provide clarity and answer any questions they have on the policies from the pre-load and the classroom training that is about to be provided. <p>J. Instructor notes – Please read and prepare prior to class.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Small Groups | <p><i>Explain to the class</i></p> |
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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. All small group discussions will be conducted the in the same manner. b. Split the class into groups of 4-8 officers. Have them work together to complete the small group discussion and write them out on the paper provided. c. Each discussion will have a different time block. d. Time blocks are listed in the instructor's column of this lesson plan. e. Each group will have markers, an easel, and easel paper to write their answers. f. Each group should pick a person to speak for the group. g. Ensure that a new person speaks for the group with each exercise h. After completing their small group discussion and listing their answers on the easel paper, have them put it on the easel for the large group discussion. i. Bring everyone back together as a large group. Have each group share their answers and facilitate a large group discussion with the entire class. j. If students' answers are correct, express that they did a great job, quickly show the PowerPoint with the answer, and move on. k. If students' answers are incorrect or partially correct, spend time explaining the correct answers and ensuring they understand why they answered the way they did and provide the correct answer. 5. Group Exercises - Group exercises will explain how to conduct the exercise inside each box. 6. References – information will also be located in the instructor note column. | |
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| <p>II. This training will have three components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. GPO Policy Updates/Changes and reviewing NIMS and ICS B. Small group exercises and group activities C. PPE Gear inventory and maintenance, PPE fitting, and PPE testing <p>III. Cleveland Division of Police Mission Statement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The mission of the Cleveland Division of Police is to serve as guardians of the Cleveland community. B. Guided by the Constitution, we shall enforce the law, maintain order, and protect all people's lives, property, and rights. C. We shall carry out our duties with a reverence for human life and in partnership with members of the community through professionalism, respect, integrity, dedication, and excellence in policing. <p>IV. Student Performance Objectives</p> <p>At the end of this topic, the student will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Identify the difference between a demonstration, civil disobedience, and civil disturbance. B. Identify the Division's objectives during demonstrations, civil disobedience, and civil disturbances. C. Explain how de-escalation can be used in any stage of a demonstration D. Define the methods of memorialization E. Identify the constitutional rights of the media, demonstrators, observers, and other participants. | <p><i>Explain to the class that this training will cover these three components. Furthermore, that class participation is mandatory.</i></p> <p><i>Read the entire CDP Mission State and explain that everyone should know the division mission statement.</i></p> <p><i>Read the objectives</i></p> |
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- F. List the management and functions of the Incident Command System.
- G. Identify all five responsibilities an arresting officer has during a mass arrest.

V. Crowd Management – General GPO 4.07.01

It is the policy of the Cleveland Division of Police to protect constitutional rights related to assembly and free speech, effectively manage crowds to prevent loss of life, injury, or property damage, and minimize disruptions to persons who are not involved.

Please Read

A. Crowd Management Defined

- 1. Techniques used to manage assemblies before, during, and after the event
- 2. To maintain the peace and protect constitutional rights.

B. Before a crowd management event, members of the Division shall ensure the following:

- 1. Attempt to meet and establish effective communication with event organizers/leaders, if able.
- 2. Conduct intelligence gathering regarding the event, to ensure constitutional rights of are afforded.
- 3. Create and disseminate EAP, when circumstances necessitate the NIMS model.

C. During a crowd management event, members of the Division shall ensure the following:

- 1. All citizens are afforded their constitutional rights
 - i. including freedom of speech
 - ii. peaceable assembly
 - iii. freedom from unreasonable search and seizure
 - iv. Protection against the deprivation of:
 - a. Life, liberty, or property
 - b. Without due process of law and equal protection thereof.

2. Individuals and groups are guaranteed a right to organize and participate in peaceful assemblies near the object of their protest so they may be seen and heard.

3. Safeguard the rights;

i. Of all persons

- a. protect and preserve life
- b. preserve the public peace
- c. prevent crime
- d. when authorized, arrest subjects who violate the law
- e. Protect public and private property from theft or criminal damage.

4. Make reasonable efforts to continue effective communications with event organizers/leaders.

5. Establish acceptable guidelines to ensure their ability to peacefully express their ideas

D. Crowd Control Situation defined

1. Strategies and tactics, used to address civil disturbances, to include:

- i. De-escalation and communication,
- ii. A show of force,
- iii. Crowd containment,
- iv. Dispersal tactics and equipment, and
- v. Preparations for multiple arrests.

2. Crowd control goals are to confine, move, or disperse the crowd during a crowd management situation.

Small Group Exercise: In small groups, officers will discuss the differences between a Demonstration, Civil disobedience, and Civil disturbance. Have them write a definition for each and prepare to share it with the group.

The answers are below in bold.

7-10 minutes

E. Demonstration defined

SPO A. (#1)

*General GPO 4.07.01
Definitions*

1. **A lawful assembly of persons organized primarily to engage in free speech activity which may be scheduled events that allow for law enforcement planning or permissible unplanned events.**
2. **Demonstrations include, but are not limited to, marches, protests, and other assemblies intended to attract attention.**
3. **Lawful demonstrations can devolve into civil disturbances that necessitate enforcement action.**

F. Civil disobedience defined

1. **A refusal to obey specific laws or government demands, typically through non-violent means, to influence policy or public opinion.**
2. **Civil disobedience is not synonymous with civil disturbance.**
3. **An act or series of acts of civil disobedience may, on occasion, rise to the level of a civil disturbance.**

G. Civil disturbance defined

1. **Planned or unplanned acts of violence**
 - i. **riots**
 - ii. **insurrections**
 - iii. **disorder**
 - iv. **unlawful obstructions or**
 - v. **Assemblages of individuals acting collectively that violate the law and disrupt public order.**

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| <p>2. Any number of events or issues may trigger civil disturbances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. (i.e., celebratory sporting or specific annual events) ii. The airing of grievances against a government, private group, or counter-demonstrations against other groups. <p>VI. Division objectives during a civil disturbance.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Small Group discussion: In small groups, have officers discuss and list the four Divisional objectives during a civil disturbance.</p> <p>The answers are below in bold.</p> </div> <p>A. Four Objectives during civil disturbance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect persons, regardless of their participation in the disturbance. 2. Protect property; the primary emphasis shall be on the protection of persons. 3. Isolate and contain persons inciting violent behavior. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. This includes keeping adversarial groups separated away from each other 4. Identify individuals violating the law for immediate arrest when safe and feasible or identify individuals for arrest and prosecution at a later date. <p>VII. Incident Command System (ICS) GPO 4.07.02</p> <p>Instructor note: Explain the purpose of ICS and CDP policy related to managing critical incidents; remind officers that they have taken IS-100 and IS-700 classes online</p> | <p><i>3 to 5 minutes</i></p> <p><i>SPO B. (#2)</i></p> <p><i>General GPO 4.07.01- I.B</i></p> <p><i>Explain to the students</i></p> |
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A. **Explain:** The purpose is to prepare for, respond to, and manage critical incidents utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the primary method

B. CDP policy

1. Is to follow the National Incident Management System/Incident Command System (NIMS/ICS)
2. Use NIMS and ICS in conjunction with Division policies to allow for a coordinated response by multiple agencies.
3. Organize and coordinate activities to ensure the most pressing needs are met and resources are used effectively without duplication.

Small Group Exercise:

Hand out group activity sheet number #1 to each student.

Have them complete it as a group, bring the group back together, and discuss the answers.

Ensure that everyone understands the correct answer.

Activity sheet #1 and the answer key are attached to the end of this lesson plan

VIII. Definitions - GPO 4.07.02

Although this policy has more definitions, we will only cover some of them in specific detail. You should be aware of all of the definitions as they were covered in the Crowd management pre-load

A. Incident Command System (ICS)

1. A standardized on-scene emergency management system that provides for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure.
2. ICS is the combination of the following:
 - i. facilities,
 - ii. equipment,
 - iii. personnel,

SPO F. (#6)

- iv. procedures, and
- v. communications

3. We operate within a common organizational structure designed to aid in managing resources during incidents.

B. Incident Commander (IC)

1. The IC is responsible for all incident activities, including developing strategies and tactics and ordering and releasing resources.
2. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and managing all operations at the incident site.
3. Any officer may potentially assume the responsibilities of the IC.
 - i. This includes the first responding officer or most qualified officer during an event or a superior officer arriving to such an event and properly relieving and communicating the change in command.
4. Any additional qualified officers, depending on the officers on the scene, the size, scope and complexity of the incident or event.

C. Incident defined

1. An occurrence, natural or human-caused that requires an emergency response to protect life, property, or both

2. Natural Disasters

- i. Wildland and urban fires
- ii. Floods
- iii. Earthquakes
- iv. Hurricanes
- v. Tornadoes
- vi. Tropical storms

3. Human-made Disasters

- i. Aircraft accidents
- ii. Terrorist threats and attacks
- iii. Mass killing events
- iv. War-related
- v. Hazardous materials spills
- vi. Nuclear accidents

4. Some incidents may fall into both categories, such as public health and medical emergencies and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

D. Event defined

1. A scheduled occurrence

2. That may require the use of the ICS to successfully manage and bring to completion.

E. Incident Action Plan (IAP)/Event Action Plan (EAP)

1. An oral or written plan containing general objectives (plans will be written for all preplanned ICS events).

2. It reflects the overall strategy for managing an incident or event.

3. The plan may include the identification of operational resources and assignments, as well as plans and contingencies for the demobilization of resources at the conclusion of the operation.

4. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for managing the incident during one or more operational periods.

F. Incident Command Post (ICP)

1. The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed.

2. The ICP may be located jointly with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

G. National Incident Management System (NIMS)

1. VIDEO – Play <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d39esZe-NXg> “NIMS: Introduction to the National Incident Management System.”

This video explains what NIMS is

2. NIMS Overview

- i. A system mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5)
- ii. HSPD-5 provides a consistent nationwide approach for:
 - a. state,
 - b. local
 - c. tribal governments
 - d. the private sector
 - e. nongovernmental organizations
- iii. To work effectively and efficiently together to prepare, respond or recover from domestic incidents regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

IX. General Guidelines – **GPO 4.07.02**

- A. NIMS is a comprehensive national approach to incident management,
- B. Applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines, NIMS provides the following:
 - 1. A consistent nationwide ICS approach for federal, state, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently.
 - 2. For interoperability and compatibility among state, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology.

C. HSPD-5 identifies five ICS core concepts

Small Group discussion: Have the officers discuss and list the five ICS core concepts in small groups.

The answers are below in bold.

3-5 minutes

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| <p>1. While any officer may serve as the Incident Commander, it is expected that the first arriving on-scene supervisor shall assume IC and determine whether the incident warrants additional ICS response.</p> <p>2. This on-scene supervisor shall serve as the initial IC;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. unless relieved by a superior or more qualified supervisor ii. As the IC, they shall have the latitude and authority to assign any person to any assignment or task. <p>X. Use of Force – 2.01.03</p> <p>A. Use of force is being covered because there may be a time when force may be used as a last resort or in a life-threatening event.</p> <p>1.Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Escorting a non-resistant protester who committed an arrestable offense. - De-Minimis ii. Using a takedown on a violent rioter that is actively resisting an officer’s attempt at a lawful arrest. – Level 2 Use of Force <p>B. Officers need to know when and what levels of force are lawful and acceptable.</p> <p>C. Officers shall use force in accordance with all use of force policies during Field Force deployments</p> <p>D. Crowd Management Events require members to act as teams rather than as individuals.</p> <p>E. Uses of force (e.g., grenadiers, arrest teams, etc.) against multiple individuals taking part in a disturbance shall only be authorized by the Chief or their designee (e.g., Incident Commander, Field Force Commander)</p> | <p><i>Explain that our current use of force policy applies in crowd management and Mobile Field Force operations as well</i></p> |
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- F. Members shall only take action with pre-approval by a supervisor, except in extreme situations that must be clearly articulable.
- G. Officers may make individual decisions to use force against a subject consistent with CDP policy to include de-escalation when safe and feasible when it is necessary to:

Question to the Class: What would cause an officer engaged in crowd management to act individually without pre-approval from a supervisor?

The answers are below in bold.

1-2 minutes

- H. **Protect against a specific imminent threat of physical harm to themselves or identifiable others**
- I. **Respond to specific acts of violence or substantial destruction of property and confer with a supervisor if feasible**
- J. Remember: De-Escalation shall not be considered a one-time activity employed at the beginning of an event; it may be effective at any stage and employed at any time it may prove beneficial.
- K. Considerations before taking action or using force

4.07.01

SPO C. (#3)

1. Individual enforcement action can endanger officers as well as the public.

2. Officers shall not use force against those who are only exercising their First Amendment rights.

- i. Physically moving a subject is permitted when it is necessary and objectively reasonable for the safety of that individual or the public.
- ii. Moving shall be done with sufficient personnel so as not to endanger the subject or the officers.
- iii. It will only be considered a reportable use of force if it meets the criteria of a Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3 use of force.

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| <p>iv. Video – Removal of passively resisting protestors</p> <p>a. Ensure a plan is in place to safely remove when necessary</p> <p>b. Items to consider</p> <p>i. Ask if they are willing to walk</p> <p>1. Use communication and de-escalation strategies to seek voluntarily compliance</p> <p>ii. Walk them backwards</p> <p>iii. Proper number of officers for arrested persons removal</p> <p>1. In the video, two officers are seen incorrectly removing attempting to lift and a protestor refusing to stand.</p> <p>2. As trained in FEMA, three or four officer lifts should be used to carry and remove when able</p> <p>iv. Utilize WCS and ensure documentation when necessary should there be complaints of injury or force escalates beyond de minimus.</p> | <p><i>Explain This video show de-minimis use of force. However, make sure there are enough officers to carry the individuals safely.</i></p> |
| <p>XI. Use of Force Reporting – GPO 2.01.05</p> <p>A. All levels of use of force shall be reported in strict accordance with Division policy.</p> <div data-bbox="232 1608 1086 1824" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 20px;"> <p>Question to the Class: When should officers using level 1 or level 2 force during crowd management complete their entry into Blue Team?</p> <p>The answers are below in bold.</p> </div> | <p><i>1-2 minutes</i></p> |

- B. **Officers using Level 1 or Level 2 force shall, by the end of their tour of duty, if feasible, but by the end of their next (following) tour of duty, complete and forward to the Inspection Unit.**

Question to the Class: When should officers witnessing an officer(s) use of force during crowd management complete and forward their Witness Statement?

The answers are below in bold.

- C. **Officers witnessing an individual use of force shall, by the end of their tour of duty, if feasible, by the end of their next (following) tour of duty, complete and forward to the Inspection Unit a Witness Statement Form.**

- D. Reporting force against a group
- E. Supervisors ordering the deployment of approved force against multiple individuals shall request the Inspection Unit to respond to their location to investigate.
- F. If a supervisor orders the use of force against a group, the same reporting procedures apply to officers who use force and witness force against multiple individuals.
- G. Officers shall ensure their Wearable Camera System (WCS) is placed into Event Mode.
- H. All uniformed members assigned to crowd management shall wear and clearly display insignia that identify them as police.
- I. Members shall make reasonable efforts to employ methods of crowd management that rely on de-escalation and voluntary compliance.

Small Group discussion: In small groups, have officers discuss and list Crowd De-escalation Tactics.

The answers are below in bold.

GPO 2.01.05

1-2 minutes

GPO 2.01.05

3-5minutes

XII. Crowd De-escalation Tactics –GPO 4.07.01

- A. **Active engagement and communication with crowd leaders and participants.**
- B. **Continued monitoring of events**
- C. **Maintaining flexibility in terms of crowd activities.**
- D. **Requesting additional resources.**
- E. **Negotiating toward a mutually agreeable resolution.**
- F. **Effective communications rely on both speaking and active listening;**
 - 1. Members shall pay careful attention to what the crowd is collectively “saying” and
 - 2. What are individuals within the crowd communicating?
- G. Informal communications with the group and its leaders should precede formal instructions and warnings.
 - 1. Verbal persuasion and warnings shall be clear and unambiguous and include specific instructions to the crowd.
 - 2. The entire verbal communication process shall be recorded on the WCS; written documentation shall be retained as part of any arrest files or incident reports.

Question to the class: At what stage of an event might de-escalation be an effective strategy?

The answer is below in bold.

- H. **De-escalation shall not be considered a one-time activity employed at the beginning of a crowd management event, de-escalation may be effective at any stage of an event and shall be employed any time it may prove beneficial**

1-2 minutes

GPO 4.07.01

Small Group Discussion. Please read the below scenario to the students, then have them discuss and list their answers to the below question.

During a demonstration, you notice an officer receiving more verbal abuse than other officers.

What techniques or procedures can we utilize to ensure the officer is not overly taxed and ensures the constitutional rights of the demonstrations?

The answer is below in bold

5-7 minutes

GPO 4.07.01

- I. **Conduct yourself respectfully and professionally and do not respond to, or engage in, any antagonistic conversations or interactions with the crowd**
- J. **If needed, the supervisor shall monitor this activity, remove a member from the line for a break, and/ or move to another part of the line away from those verbally abusive.**
- K. **Remember, this is not about you; maintain a protect and serve mindset.**
- L. Do not interfere with individuals legally attempting to record or photograph their actions in a public space.
- M. Do not respond to any statements, actions, or movements by individuals in the crowd intended to provoke a reaction from the officer.
 - 1.If requested, members must still provide name and badge, unless the immediate situation is so unsafe to make this unfeasible.
 - 2.Members must be able to articulate the specific unsafe conditions and circumstances that prevented them from providing this information.
- N. Any member needing to leave the line for personal relief or another justifiable reason shall communicate that request to a supervisor by a pre-determined signal.
- O. Members who witness another member unnecessarily or inappropriately responding to provocation shall intervene when feasible and signal for the member to be relieved from the line.

P. Memorialization of Crowd Management Events

Small Group Exercise: Break the class into groups and have students list answers to the below questions on easel paper.

How can we memorialize an event?

Why would we memorialize an event?

The answer is below in bold.

5-7 minutes

1. Methods to memorialize and Crowd Management events

GPO 4.07.01

SPO D. (#4)

i. **Capture on Wearable Camera System (WCS)**

ii. **Designated Scribes**

iii. **Radio Broadcast to Dispatch**

iv. **Form-1/divisional reports**

v. **Real-time crime center**

vi. **Arrest tracking stickers**

vii. **Blue Team and arrest reports**

2. Reasons why we memorialize Crowd Management events

i. **Record actions in real time**

ii. **Creates a record of justifications prior to taking action**

iii. **Create a timeline for future after-action reports**

iv. **Evidence for future prosecution**

v. **Also to assist in defending civil actions or in administrative complaints**

Q. Interaction with the Media

1. Recognize that your actions and speech are likely to be recorded or photographed by the media, participants in the crowd, and/or uninvolved persons.
2. Do not interfere with individuals legally attempting to record or photograph your actions in a public space.

Large Group discussion: Ask the class if bloggers and other nontraditional journalists are afforded the same rights as traditional media. Have several officers provide an answer with an explanation.

Answer: Yes, they are subject to the same privileges and restrictions as the public

4-5 minutes

3. The media has a constitutional right to report on events taking place and are subject to the same privileges and restrictions as the public.
4. Do not attempt to confiscate or destroy any recordings or photographs taken by these individuals.
5. The media, legal observers, or any other person are not permitted to:
 - i. Unreasonably impede the justifiable actions of law enforcement.
 - ii. Infringe on the privacy rights of arrested persons during prisoner processing
6. Immediately notify the IC if a member of the media or legal observer is arrested.

SPO E. (#5)

XIII. Mobile Field Operations 4.07.05

A. Policy

Question to the class: What types of events can a Mobile Field Force be used for?

The answer is below in bold

2-3minutes

1. In the event of, or the expectation/prevention of,

- i. **Civil disorder**
- ii. **Civil disturbance**
- iii. **Natural or human-made disaster**

4.07.05

- B. Command or superior officers may request the immediate call of Field Force personnel through the Communication Section when district personnel can no longer manage a crowd management incident.
- C. Field Force officers responding to an event shall follow the orders of the Field Force Commander.
- 1. Communication should be clear and avoid using first names or unknown identifiers
 - 2. Any transfers of command or roles assumed should be communication to all involved personnel
- D. The IC will remain control of the incident and provide a brief synopsis to the FF Commander. They will work in conjunction to control FF personnel.

Small Group discussion: Break the class into groups and have students list answers to the below question on easel paper.

What would be some common uses for MFF?

The answer is below in bold.

3-5 minutes

E. Common uses for a Mobile Field Force:

- 1. To control unruly crowds, whether hostile or passive.**
- 2. To seal off problem areas, regardless of size.**
- 3. To rescue citizens or officers from crowds.**

4.07.05

4. To clear an area of hostile individuals by use of proactive tactics.

5. To apprehend multiple offenders, if required.

F. Definitions

Small Group Exercise:

Handout group activity sheet number #2.

Have them complete it as a group, bring the group back together, and discuss the answers.

Ensure that everyone understands the correct answer.

Activity sheet #2 and the answer key are attached to the end of this lesson plan

1. Arrest Teams

- i. Pre-determined members of District Community Services Units (CSU) with additional training who are designated as arrest teams
- ii. Can be added into squads or platoons as needed to effect arrests during mobile field force operations.

2. Event Response Team (ERT) - pre-selected members who have received additional training in mobile field force operations.

3. Field Force Company - consists of five field force platoons led by a mobile Field Force Commander.

4. Field Force Platoon - consists of four field force squads led by a lieutenant.

5. Field Force Squad

- i. It consists of seven field force officers led by a sergeant.
- ii. Additional members may be added to the squad to account for grenadiers, medics, and transportation officers.

6. Tier 1 - Field Force

- i. Personnel assigned to designated units (i.e., DSU, CSU, Bike Group, etc.)
- ii. With quarterly unit training and annual combined training.

7. Tier 2 - Field Force

- i. all other members of the Division

8. Field Force Mobilization

- i. Upon determining that a crowd management incident exists and that available District personnel cannot manage it.
- ii. Command or superior officers may request the immediate call-up of FF personnel.
- iii. Due to an immediate occurring incident, if the IC is not a supervisor rank, they would need to coordinate a MFF call through a supervisor.

G. Emergency requests for immediate on-scene assistance shall be made via the Communication Control Section (CCS).

H. Command and Control Responsibilities

1. The IC shall be in charge of the overall incident

2. Prior to the arrival of the FF, the IC shall:

- i. Establish perimeter control
- ii. Advise CCS of the best approach routes.
- iii. Establish ingress and egress routes from the scene.
- iv. Notify CCS of a safe FF staging area outside the inner perimeter.

3. The Incident and FF Commanders shall work in conjunction to command and control FF personnel.

4. Only the Chief of Police, the Chief's designee, or the Deputy Chief of Field Operations may overrule the Incident or FF Commanders.

I. Officer Responsibilities

1. Patrol Section personnel shall

- i. Keep their issued PPE readily available during their tour of duty.
- ii. When not on duty, keep their issued ballistic helmet and PPE at their place of assignment or otherwise readily available.

2. All other units shall maintain their ballistic helmet and PPE at their assigned work location.

3. Follow direction of MFF Commander when deployed for MFF incidents

XIV. **Crowd Management – Mass Arrest GPO 4.07.03**

A. Purpose

1. To provide guidance for mass arrests by ensuring

- i. timely, accurate initial processing and identification of arrested persons
- ii. Employing procedures where advanced planning and information provide notice of circumstances where the potential for mass arrests reasonably exists.

2. Policy

- i. To seek all reasonable alternatives to mass arrest situations when practicable.
- ii. However, on occasion, the Division affirms that mass arrests may be necessary to maintain order and protect the public.

3. CDP must have individualized probable cause to arrest each person who is subject to arrest, even in a mass arrest situation. The goal of mass arrest – is to ensure efficient, effective arrests and processing of arrested persons without infringing upon their constitutional rights.

4. Mass arrest – defined.

Small Group Exercise: Break the class into groups and have students define mass arrest.

Have them write it on easel paper.

Then conduct a large group discussion by having each group member read their definition.

The answer is below in bold.

3-5minutes

- i. **The act of arresting a number of people which is beyond the scope of the standard arrest procedure.**
- ii. **Mass arrest cannot be accomplished practically with the standard arrest procedures and requires a specialized response.**

GPO 4.07.03

5. The Division shall enforce the law while protecting the rights of all persons involved.

6. The decision to initiate mass arrests shall be made only by the Incident Commander or their designee.

B. Arresting Officer/Arrest Team Responsibilities in mass arrest situations shall

SPO G. (#7)

1. Verbally notify each identified person that they are under arrest and charges

2. Handcuff or zip tie all arrestees

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Arrestees who are sitting or lying down but agree to walk shall be escorted.4. Two or more officers shall carry those who refuse to walk.5. Secure a pre-made adhesive sticker to the arrestee's person, and the sticker shall indicate<ol style="list-style-type: none">i. dateii. time,iii. location of arrestiv. names and badge numbers of the arresting officersv. charges6. Complete incident reports and related tasks prior to reporting off duty7. Each officer on an arrest team shall be responsible for the number of arrests as set by their supervisor (maximum of five)8. Arrested persons shall be moved without delay to the Arrestee Processing Center (APC) by transport officers.9. Prior to being placed in a transport vehicle,<ol style="list-style-type: none">i. Transport officers shall search arrestees forii. Weapons, evidence, and contraband.10. Operation of the Arrestee Processing Center (APC)<ol style="list-style-type: none">i. It is vital to protect officers from possible allegations concerning officer actions.ii. And to ensure successful prosecution.iii. A supervisor shall be assigned as the Superior Processing Officer.iv. Officers assigned to the APC shall ensure<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. The proper processing of arrestees | |
|--|--|

- b. Guard the APC area from the general public,
 - c. Prevent arrestee escape and/or attempts to free arrestees.
 - v. The arrestee shall be turned over to the processing officers at the APC.
 - a. Thoroughly search the arrestee again.
 - b. Obtain a LERMS arrest number
 - c. Complete a slap print card and obtain a DNA sample for felony arrestees
 - vi. Photograph or record via WCS the arrestee holding a dry-erase board at chest level, which:
 - a. Clearly displays their name
 - b. LERMS arrest number
 - c. The arresting officer(s) badge number(s)
 - d. Place the arrestee in a secure area of the APC.
 - e. Arrestees shall be moved to the confinement facility as soon as possible
 - f. All evidence shall be held at the APC until it can be transported to a Division facility for proper entry and storage.

XV. Grenadier Protocols GPO 4.07.06

GPO 4.07.06

A. Policy

1. It is the policy of the Cleveland Division of Police that certified grenadiers use only the equipment and munitions authorized by the Division of Police.

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| <p>2. Members shall possess and carry all grenadier equipment and munitions in a safe and professional manner.</p> <p>B. Becoming certified to deploy grenadier equipment/munitions requires:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Successfully complete a Grenadier Operator course. 2. Attend and successfully complete the required training as scheduled and outlined by the Ordnance Unit 3. Complete online training via the Division Learning Management System (LMS). 4. Deployment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Barring exigent circumstances, only certified grenadiers shall be authorized to handle or deploy grenadier equipment and munitions. ii. Grenadier equipment and munitions are to be used strictly for approved events iii. Grenadiers issued equipment and munitions shall maintain control of the equipment and munitions at all times. <p>C. Grenadiers must inventory their munitions before and after deployment and ensure accurate reporting of all use.</p> | |
| <p>XVI. Long Range Acoustic Device Protocol (LRAD) – GPO 4.07.04</p> <p>A. Policy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is the policy of the Cleveland Division of Police. 2. that an LRAD be utilized for communicating: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. with the community during natural disasters ii. crowd management and control iii. control situations | <p><i>GPO 4.07.04</i></p> |

- iv. when other forms of communication are ineffective or inoperable
- v. Clearly communicating messages and safely resolving situations where communicating with the public is paramount.

B. Definitions

1.Acoustic Hailing Device (AHD)

- i. A specialized loudspeaker that emits high-power sound waves for communicating at a distance
- ii. (i.e., bullhorn, megaphone, LRAD, etc.)

2.Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)

- i. A type of acoustic hailing device (AHD) that provides communication and warning functions using directed sound energy
- ii. LRADs may be used in live or recorded voice or alert (sound wave) modes.

3.LRADs

- i. Concentrate a focused sound cone in order to project a message clearly over significant distances
- ii. When crowds are massed, a crowd's entire footprint should be considered.
- iii. Practice situational awareness and be cognizant of the fact that sound emitted from the LRAD system is loudest at its source
- iv. Ensure that Division members and civilians are not standing within 10 meters of the front of the device, particularly when operating at full volume

4.VIDEO – Play

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7GTonc4MxZA>

This video explains what the LRAD is, how it is used and functions

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| <p style="text-align: center;">LRAD 100X - The World's Leading Portable Acoustic Hailing Device</p> <p>XVII. Legal Considerations – Department of Homeland Security FFO SG 10.6 Student Manual</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1.First Amendment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Protects the right to assemble peaceably, to petition the government for redress of grievances, and to freedom of speech ii. Although several provisions of the First Amendment protect public demonstrations, iii. The courts uphold reasonable limitations on time, place, and manner of speech. iv. Supreme Court ruled that public and media members are entitled to protection under the First Amendment. <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2.Fourth Amendment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Fourth Amendment provides the basis on when and where a person can be arrested or searched. ii. During a civil disorder event, the rules for search and seizure do not change. iii. All arrests and seizures are based on probable cause that an unlawful act was committed. iv. The rules for searching a person do not change during a civil disorder event. <p style="padding-left: 40px;">3.Fourteenth Amendment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. No state shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. | <p><i>FFO SG 10.6</i></p> |
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- ii. The application of due process during a civil disorder must be followed.
- iii. Individuals arrested during a civil disorder event are afforded due process.
- iv. The application of due process during a civil disorder does not change.
- v. Individuals arrested during a civil disorder event must be afforded due process protection.

VIII. Ask if anyone has questions, respond and anchor with answers from applicable lesson plan section.

Lunch*****

XIX. Following Lunch – Activities will be divided into three modules (50 minute each with a 10 minute break between):

- A. PPE Inventory
- B. Practical donning and doffing equipment
- C. Basic Field Force Formations and Commands

XX. Personal Protective Equipment Inventory Instructor Notes and guidance

- A. Instruct all students to inventory their personal protective equipment
- B. Using Handout #1 go through each item and have student remove it and show to an instructor
- C. Have each student check off items in Handout 1 “PPE Inventory”
- D. If the student requires gear (Not issued or wrong size) or requires new filters (due to being expired), have them complete Handout #2 PPE Request Sheet
- E. If the student has lost or damaged gear, instruct them to complete a Form-1 upon return to their assignment, which will be forwarded through their chain of command to the Field Force Commander

XXI. Personal Protective Equipment fitting

- A. Students will have the opportunity to practice donning and doffing their field force gear
- B. Keep in mind that some students may have limited experience putting the gear on
- C. Help them when feasible, recruit other students in the class to help with the fitting
- D. Address any issues (i.e., too small, too big) on handout #2 if necessary

XXII. Basic Field Force Formations and Commands

- A. Review basic drill positions and movements
 - 1. Commands
 - i. Preparatory
 - ii. Execution
 - iii. Hand signals
- B. Basic Mobile Field Force (MFF) formations
 - 1. Column Formation
 - 2. Line Formation
 - i. Emergency Line
 - 3. Line Masking
 - i. Emergency Masking

***Refer to Learning Activity
2: FEMA Field Force
Operations Instructor
Guide 10.6 (module 4)***

XIII. Gas mask fitting

- A. Students will participate in gas mask fittings throughout the day
- B. Ask any students who still need fit tested for their gas masks.
- C. If students need fit tested for their gas masks, direct them to an instructor to provide the fit testing.

***After the fittings are
complete and proper
paperwork completed, have
the students store their gear
appropriately in the
supplied bags.***

XIV. Direct students back to the classroom for final debrief and closing

- A. Check on health and status of all students
- B. Ensure they have all equipment and items
- C. Advise students that a POST test will be sent through LMS and they will need to complete it, in order to receive credit.
- D. Answer any outstanding questions students may have, anchor with answers from applicable section.

CXV. Dismiss Class

- A. Clean and set up for next tour instruction
- B. Prepare any required materials and handouts

Handout #1 PPE Inventory Sheet

Student Name _____

Instructor Name _____

ITEMS to be Inventory–

- Knuckle Gloves (2)
- Upper Body Protection
- Groin Protector
- Police Patch, Velcro (2)
- Forearm/Elbow pads (2)
- Shin Guards (2)
- Carry Bag
- Hydration System (Camel Back)
- Expandable baton
- Hindi Cap
- Baton Holder (Scabbard)
- Gasmask (bag)
- Gas Mask Filters (2)
- Helmet (shield)
- Earpiece

Handout #2 PPE Request Sheet

Request for personal protective equipment issue.

Name _____

PPE Gear Requested _____

Current assignment _____

Telephone Number _____

Equipment:

Lost

Damaged

Not Issued

Form-1 Attached?

Yes

No

Potential size _____

Forwarded By _____

Date/Time _____

Exam

1. Who may be an Incident Commander?
 - A. Any member initially responding to a call for service.
 - B. Any supervisor responding to a call for service.
 - C. Any member of the Command Staff when requested by a supervisor on scene.
 - D. **All of the above.** Correct, Page 2, Definitions, Incident Commander.
2. **True** or False: The Incident Command System (ICS) is a standardized on-scene emergency management system that provides for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents.

True. Page 3, Definition, Incident Command System (ICS).

3. What is the Incident Command Post (ICP)?
 - A. **The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed.** Correct, Page 3, Definitions, Incident Command Post
 - B. The field location where outside contractors have arranged food service for the involved personnel.
 - C. The nearest privately owned facility which may be commandeered once the mayor issues a declaration of an emergency to serve as a staging area for resources.
 - D. The gymnasium of the nearest Cleveland public school because of the locker rooms available for officers' use if contaminated by chemical agents.
4. What identifies the Incident Command Post (ICP)?
 - A. The ICP's location is kept a secret to avoid making it a target for terrorists, demonstrators, and the media.
 - B. **The ICP is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.** Correct, Page 3, Definitions, Incident Command Post.
 - C. The ICP's location is broadcast over the Special Events channel by CCS every hour.
 - D. The ICP's location is marked by the presence of the Mobile Command Bus.
4. Officers shall use force against those who are only exercising their First Amendment rights. (page7 IX-D)
 - A. True
 - B. **False**
5. Physically moving a subject is permitted when it is necessary and objectively reasonable for the safety of that individual and the public. (page 7, IX-D1)

A. True

B. False

6. The moving a person shall be done with sufficient personnel so as not to endanger the subject or the officers and will not be considered a reportable use of force unless it meets the criteria of a _____. (page 7, IX-D2)
- A. Level 1 use of force
 - B. Level 2 use of force
 - C. Level 3 use of force
 - D. All of the above
7. Officers witnessing the use of force against multiple individuals shall, as directed by the _____ complete and forward a Witness Statement Form. (page 6, VI C-4)
- A. Supervisor on scene
 - B. Chief of Police or their designee
 - C. Inspection Unit
 - D. Internal Affairs Unit
8. Uses of force against multiple individuals taking part in a disturbance shall only be authorized by the _____. (page 6, VI C-1)
- A. Supervisor on Scene
 - B. Chief of Police or their designee
 - C. Inspection Unit
 - D. Internal Affairs Unit
9. Additional division objectives during a civil disturbance include identifying individuals violating the law for immediate Arrest when _____ and _____ or identifying individuals for Arrest and prosecution at a later time.
(Pg2. I. General guidelines, B,2)
- A. Ready and able
 - B. Ordered and able
 - C. Safe and feasible
 - D. Ordered and safe
10. Crowd management events require members to act as _____ and not individuals. (Pg.2. I. General Guidelines, F)
- A. Units
 - B. Teams
 - C. Squads
 - D. Groups
11. True or False. Members shall only take action with pre-approval by a supervisor, except in extreme situations that must be clearly articulated in subsequent reports/investigations.
(Pg.2 I. Guidelines, G)

A. True

B. False

12. What is the method to use for memorialization?

(Pg.4, III, F-2)

A. WCS

B. Designated scribes

C. Radio broadcast to the Communications section

D. All of the above

13. Who shall determine when crowd dispersal is required and what tactics will be used?

(Pg4., IV, A)

A. A Supervisor

B. The field force commander

C. IC (Incident commander)

D. Any Officer can make that decision.

14. Dispersal orders shall include?

(Pg6,IV, H-2)

A. The name and rank of the person verbalizing the warning or order.

B. The specific law(s) the crowd is violating

C. Conditions under which the crowd may be permitted to operate

D. The directive to disperse and /or move in a particular direction

E. All of the above

15. Mass Arrest can be accomplished with the standard arrest procedures and does not require a specialized response.

(Pg.1 Definitions, Mass Arrest)

A. True

B. False

16. In order to charge a person with 605.09 Unlawful Congregation, which of the following elements must be met.

(Pg.1 Definitions, Unlawful Congregation)

A. No person shall congregate with others on a sidewalk, street corner, or within the parks or public grounds.

- B. With intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned by the serious annoyance to pedestrians or by threatening, insulting, or abusive conduct
- C. Refuse to move on when ordered by a police officer
- D. All of the above

17. The decision to initiate mass arrests shall be made only by the
(Pg. 2 II A)

- A. First responding officer on the scene
- B. Commander of the involved District
- C. Incident Commander(IC) or their designee
- D. Any Officer on the scene

18. Operation of the Arrestee Processing Center (APC) is vital to protect officers from possible allegations concerning officer actions and to ensure successful prosecution.

The APC supervisor shall:

(Pg. 3 IV C 1 4 6)

- A. Be responsible for the overall operation of the APC
- B. Maintain clear and constant communication with the IC.
- C. Ensure all officers are recording their actions via the WCS in event mode.
- D. All of the above.

19. A minimum of Two Transport officers shall be assigned to every transport vehicle assigned to the Arrestee Processing Center (APC).

(Pg.4 IV D 3 a)

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

20. Upon arrival at the Arrestee Processing Center (APC), the arrestee shall be turned over to the
(Pg.4 V C)

- A. Security Officers
- B. Processing Officers
- C. Transporting Officers
- D. None of the above