

Vacaville Police Department
Mobile Field Force Update

COURSE GOAL:

The purpose of this course is to provide members of Mobile Field Force teams with 10 hours of updated training based on 2021 Guidelines for Crowd Management, Intervention and Control.

MINIMUM TOPICS/EXERCISES

PC 13514.5

Law enforcement officers handling acts of civil disobedience

- (1) Reasonable Use of Force
- (2) Dispute Resolution
- (3) Nature and Extent of Civil Disobedience, whether it be passive or active resistance
- (4) Media Relations
- (5) Public and Officer Safety
- (6) Documentation, Report Writing, and Evidence Collection
- (7) Crowd Control

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

- I. Introduction
 - A. Registration
 - B. Instructor/Student Introductions
 - C. Course Objectives

- II. Law Enforcement Objectives – Crowd Management **(2)**
 - A. Public Safety Objectives in the 21st Century
 1. Establish Policies and Procedures protecting rights
 2. Partner with local stakeholders to establish response plans
 - B. Principles of Crowd Management
 1. Any public gathering, lawful/unlawful may require response
 2. Peace Officer's must discern lawful vs. unlawful
 3. Effective response necessitates adherence to principles
 - C. Community Stakeholders
 1. Establish procedures to ID and liaise with community stakeholders

2. Work with stakeholders and media platforms to share accurate information
3. Effective dispute resolution helps mitigate potential issues

III. Planning and Preparation (5)

A. Standardized Emergency Response and Incident Command System

1. Considerations for ICS in crowd management

B. Incident/Event Planning

1. Pre-planned should follow ICS model during planning
2. Plans for short and long term requirements
3. Post action review for effectiveness and after action reporting

C. Crowd Behavior

1. Recognize patterns of behavior and be prepared to respond appropriately to various crowds
2. Unlawful elements may use counter tactics, basic and complex

D. Mutual Aid and Multi-Agency Coordination

1. Be familiar with CA LEO Mutual Aid System and Plan
2. Size and magnitude will dictate need for multi-agency response
3. MOU's and contracts are not considered as mutual aid
4. Seven Mutual Air regions

E. Public Agency and Community-Based Resources

1. Establish procedures and ID, develop and use public/community to assist when planning and responding to crowds

F. Training for Managing Crowds

1. Command personnel are as critical as Line to be trained in crowd management
2. Command personnel should be trained in managing complex, rapidly evolving and multi-dimensional events, including:
 - a. Advanced critical incident management
 - b. Command decision-making during chaotic events
 - c. Critical incident management
 - d. Delegation strategies
 - e. Critical thinking and use of innovative strategies
 - f. Crowd intervention strategies
 - g. Media relations
 - h. SEMS/ICS, an understanding of event planning and unified command
 - i. Crowd dynamics
 - j. Tactical decision making
 - k. Crowd management related policies, procedures and laws
 - l. Public and officer safety techniques/tactics

- IV. Information Management (Report Writing/Evidence Collection) **(6)**
 - A. Information Gathering and Assessment
 - 1. Collections must be lawful, within policy and considerate of the Constitution
 - B. Incident Documentation
 - 1. Supports critical investigations and LE response
 - 2. All documents, including electronic, may be subject to subpoena or PRA

- V. Roles and Responsibilities
 - A. Command and Control
 - 1. Establishing clear command structure during an incident is essential
 - B. Leadership Responsibilities
 - 1. Knowledge of the laws, agency policies and procedures
 - 2. Recognizing and addressing public safety and personnel concerns
 - 3. Understanding of community expectations and concerns
 - 4. Inspiring confidence, calmness and professionalism in the face of unfolding events
 - 5. Understanding and maintaining focus on the goals and objectives
 - 6. Adaptable and flexible to changing situations or circumstances
 - 7. Available for decision-making and receptive to personnel input
 - 8. Communicating throughout the chain of command as required
 - 9. Emphasizing teamwork and avoiding individual action
 - C. Characteristics of Effective Leaders
 - 1. Accountable
 - 2. Competent
 - 3. Innovative
 - 4. Organized
 - 5. Decisive
 - 6. Ability to appropriately delegate
 - 7. Ability to provide clear direction
 - 8. Identifies and disseminates operational goals and objectives
 - D. Criminal Investigations
 - 1. Crowd behaviors that result in criminal activity should be investigated and documented.
 - 2. Arrests should be made based upon applicable laws

3. Law Enforcement may use discretion when considering appropriate enforcement action based on the totality of the circumstances

E. Health and Wellness

1. Officer wellness is a fully integrated state of physical, mental and emotional well-being and may be achieved by employing proactive strategies that are dynamic, holistic and goal oriented
2. Wellness Considerations
 - a. Train and practice a culture within your organization that promotes officer wellness
 - b. Training for crowd management supervisory personnel in officer wellness and emotional intelligence
 - c. When possible and feasible, provide staffing for an event that allows for personnel rest periods
 - d. When possible and feasible, utilize long-term logistical support to minimize fatigue and exhaustion
 - e. Promote of a culture where officers come forward to report fatigue
 - f. Consider personal needs (e.g. food, water, rest area, restroom facility, electrical outlets to charge personal communication devices)

VI. Crowd Management, Intervention & Control Strategies (1, 3, 7)

- A. Crowd events generally fall into three potential phases or categories
 1. Management
 2. Intervention
 3. Control
- B. Develop crowd management, intervention and control strategies to address crowd behavior, passive or active resistance, lawful or unlawful, that may impact public safety
- C. Dispersal Orders
 1. Establish procedures for declaring unlawful assemblies and issuing dispersal orders
 2. Any dispersal order used must satisfy the legal requirements and convey the important gravity of compliance and the pending consequences or continued unlawful behavior, including remaining at the location
 3. Dispersal Order Example
“I am (peace officer’s name and rank), a peace officer for (name of jurisdiction). I hereby declare this to be an unlawful assembly and in the name of the People of California, order all those assembled at (specific location) to immediately disperse, which

means to break up this assembly. If you do not do so, you may be arrested or subject to other police action. Other police action could include the use of force which could result in serious injury. Penal Code section 409 prohibits remaining present at an unlawful assembly, which means that you must leave the area I just described. If you remain in the area just described, you will be in violation of Penal Code 409. The following routes of dispersal are available (routes). You have (state the current time and the reasonable amount of time to disperse, e.g. It is not 9:30 pm and you have 15 minutes to leave the area) to disperse.”

D. Mass Arrests and Bookings

1. Develop procedures for conducting and managing mass arrests and bookings
2. Arrest teams
3. Booking/processing area
4. Prisoner transport
5. Coordination

E. Use of Force Options (Reasonable Use of Force)

1. The law enforcement response to unlawful behavior should be consistent with the agencies use of force policy and the law. In *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989), the Supreme Court held that an excessive force claim is properly analyzed under the Fourth Amendment’s ‘objective reasonableness’ standard. The *Graham* court discusses a non-exhaustive list of factors to be considered in evaluating whether the force used to effect a particular seizure is reasonable:
 - a. Whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of officers or others
 - b. Whether the suspect actively resists
 - c. The time available for officers to make decisions (e.g. split-second decision-making)
 - d. The severity of the crime(s) at issue
 - e. Whether the individual is attempting to escape or evade

F. Use of Chemical Agents

1. Use of chemical agents and specialized chemical munitions (e.g. PepperBall) in response to an unlawful assembly may be reasonable depending on the totality of circumstances. Each agency should consider when, where and how chemical agents and specialized chemical munitions may be deployed and consider potential collateral effects. The use of chemical agents can cause significant pain and are an “intermediate” level of force [*Young v. County of Los Angeles*, 655 F.3d 1156, 1162 (9th

Cir. 2011)]. Thus, warnings should be given when feasible, prior to deployment of chemical agents [Deorle v. Rutherford, 272 F.3d 1272, 1284 (9th Cir. 2001)]. Only properly trained personnel should be authorized to deploy chemical agents. Chemical agents, protective masks, maintenance, storage and security must be addressed by each agency.

VII. Media (4)

A. Media Strategies

1. The more than law enforcement interacts with the media in a spirit of cooperation and transparency, the more accurate the reporting. In most instances involving crowd management events, it is beneficial for an agency to routinely provide timely information rather than simply respond to inquiries.

B. Electronic Communications & Social Media

1. The effective use of electronic communication and social media can enhance law enforcement efforts related to community outreach, investigations and in other strategic initiatives.
2. Some tactics seen in organized protests that may affect law enforcement responses (not in priority order):
 - a. Doxing law enforcement personnel and/or public figures
 - b. Use of encrypted apps to communicate (to move where police personnel are understaffed or not present)
 - c. Livestreaming events to gain support
 - d. Use of hand-held two-way radios
 - e. Viral disinformation and/or intentional misreporting

VIII. Introduction to Fire Science

A. Fire Triangle

B. Fire Behavior

1. Grassland
2. Forest
3. Mountains

C. Officer Safety and Vehicle Considerations

1. Ingress and egress routes
2. Air filters

D. Fire Equipment

1. Hose
2. Nozzle
3. Extinguishers

IX. Case Law Update

Vacaville Police Department
Presenter ID: 2670
Mobile Field Force Update – 10 Hour
A. AB 392
1. CA Penal Code 835a

X. Crowd Control Techniques/Exercises (Dismounted)

- A. Column of Twos
- B. Skirmish Line
- C. Squad Formations
 - 1. With Driver
 - 2. Without Driver
- D. Modified Skirmish Line
- E. Skirmish Line from Column of Ones
- F. Skirmish Line from Column of Twos
- G. Skirmish Line with Arrest team
- H. Skirmish Line with Support Squad
- I. Crossbow

XI. Crowd Control Techniques/Exercises (Mounted)

- A. In Line Trail
- B. On Line
- C. Surge
- D. Officer Rescue
- E. Herring Bone (Parking)

XII. Firearms Training

- A. CSP Solano Firearms Range Rules
 - 1. Range Safety Briefing
 - a. General Range Rules
 - b. Specific Range Rules
- B. Dry Fire Scenarios
 - 1. Ensure all weapons are empty
 - a. Dry fire all weapons
 - b. No ammo on the students
 - 2. Conduct dry-fire walk through
 - a. On-Line, transition to handgun engage
 - b. (Gas Mask) On-Line transition to handgun engage
- C. Range Live Fire Scenarios
 - 1. Scenario One
 - a. Standard Response
 - 2. Scenario Two
 - a. Standard Response

Revision Date: August 2021

Vacaville Police Department
Presenter ID: 2670
Mobile Field Force Update – 10 Hour

XIII. Closing

- A. Clean-up
- B. Comprehensive Written Exam
- C. Graduation
 - 1. Course Certificates
 - 2. Course Awards
- D. End of Course Critique