



SRG Field Force Operations

Module Number: 1

Mass Arrest

Instructor Guide



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module Number 1: Mass Arrest



MODULE # 01 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 06/01/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 06/5/2018

Prepared By: PO Erik Green / PO John Loftus

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Mary Rosario

This module will provide the participant with the ability to deal with mass arrests

Method of Instruction: Lecture / discussion / question and answer

Time Allocated: 45 minutes

Training Need: How to position yourself within a mass arrest team to apprehend, search, and detain a subject.

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this module, participants will understand

Learning Outcomes:

1. Who may authorize an arrest during a civil disobedience event.
2. Identify roles of arrest team members
3. Identify support units requested during a mass arrest

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- PowerPoint projector
- Computer with monitor
- Classroom seating
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Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to an exercise

References:



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module Number 1: Mass Arrest



Arrest Authorization

1. **Civil Disobedience** – Borough Commander or the highest-ranking Executive on scene
2. **Serious Misdemeanor or a Felony** – No authorization is required



Learning Outcome #01
Who may authorize an arrest during a civil disobedience event.

Arrest Authorization

Authorization for arrests during a civil disobedience event will come from the Borough Commander or the highest-ranking Borough Executive on scene. If a person is observed committing a serious misdemeanor or a felony no authorization from the Borough is required and an arrest may be made.

Dispersal Orders

The goal of a dispersal order is to give individuals involved in an unlawful assembly an opportunity to peacefully leave.

The Long Range Acoustical Device (LRAD) should be utilized when administering the dispersal orders.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module Number 1: Mass Arrest



The dispersal orders should be given at a minimum of three times or three traffic light cycles. During the giving of dispersal orders people are free to and encouraged to leave the area.

After the dispersal orders have been given an announcement that all people who have refused to disperse are being placed under arrest should be made. At this point arrests may start to be made.

While making announcements two officers should be placed behind the crowd to verify that the announcements are being heard. (This is optional if unable because of officer safety.)

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module Number 1: Mass Arrest



Learning Outcome #02
Identify the roles of arrest team members

Arrest Teams

1. Identify teams prior to event
2. Two to Eight members (Dependent on Resources)
3. Members may take up to five arrests each



Arrest Teams

When resources are available arrest teams should be identified prior to the start of an event. This allows for less impact to police operations during an event when it becomes necessary to take people into police custody in large numbers. Arresting officers may take up to five arrests but if resources are available it is preferred for officers to process no more than three arrests.

Team Positions

Depending on the situation teams may comprise of two to eight members. As arrestees become more uncooperative more officers should be utilized in the team to aid in carries and security of the team.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Course Module Number 1: Mass Arrest



When utilizing an eight-person team, members will follow the following protocol:

1. Position the squad into two columns of four
 - a. **First rank** function is to isolate the arrestee from the rest of the crowd.
 - b. **Second rank** will immediately take the arrestee into custody
 - c. **Third rank** (Consist of one PO and one SGT) will provide security and supervise the arrest.
 - d. **Fourth rank** will provide security. If it is required to perform a three or four officer carry, then this rank will provide the additional resources to aid in the carries. (refer to Carry Lesson Plan for two, three, and four officer carries)
2. The team will remove the arrestee to a secure waiting area or directly to the prisoner wagon if on scene.
3. The arresting officer will conduct a search of the arrestee, take their pedigree information, and take a photo with their arrestee.
 - a. In a mass arrest situation, the photo will help to identify arrestee with the arresting officer after arrival at the arrest processing center.
4. All officers not assigned to the arrest team should be providing security for the arrest team from the location of arrest to the detention area or prisoner wagon.

Instructor Notes:

A minimum of a two-officer carry **should** be used whenever moving an arrestee to a secure area **if** resources are available.



SRG Field Force Operations Course Module Number 1: Mass Arrest



Support Units



1. Disorder Control Unit
2. Legal
3. TARU
4. Mass Arrest Processing Center (MAPC)
5. ESU
6. EMS

Learning Outcome #03
Identify support units requested during a mass arrest

Support Units

1. Disorder Control Unit – LRAD and arrest equipment
2. Legal
3. TARU – Film arrests and if possible, film leading up to the arrest
4. ESU – Extrication
5. EMS – Possible injuries
6. Mass Arrest Processing Center – Attempt to have MAPC open prior to making arrests

Instructor Notes:


Arrows in picture show the Borough Commander, TARU, Legal, and DCU on scene for a mass arrest of a civil disorder event.

Mass Arrest

STRATEGIC RESPONSE GROUP



Learning Outcomes

1. Identify who may authorize an arrest during a civil disobedience demonstration
 2. Identify roles of the arrest team members
 3. Identify the support units requested during a mass arrest event
 4. Demonstrate the proper mass arrest procedure
- 

Arrest Authorization

1. **Civil Disobedience** – Patrol Borough Commander or the highest-ranking Patrol Executive on scene
2. **Serious Misdemeanor or a Felony** – No authorization is required



Arrest Teams

1. Identify teams prior to event
2. Two to Eight members
(Dependent on Resources)
3. Members may take up to five arrests each

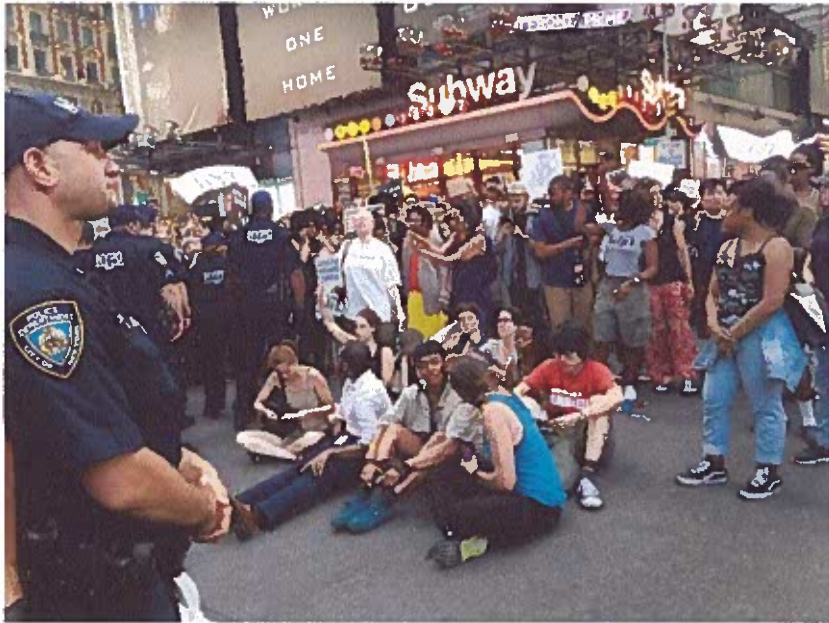


Support Units



1. Disorder Control Unit
2. Legal
3. TARU
4. Mass Arrest Processing Center (MAPC)
5. ESU
6. EMS
7. Aviation

Proper Mass Arrest Procedure (Passive)




1. Establish site security
2. Ensure all required resources are on site
3. Establish how many arrests each officer will take
4. Arresting officer will cuff all of their arrestees, additional officers will be used to aid in escorting

Practical Exercise



Conclusion

1. Identify who may authorize an arrest during a civil disobedience event.
 2. Identify roles of arrest team members.
 3. Identify support units requested during a mass arrest.
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SRG Field Force Operations

Module Number: 2

Donning and Doffing Millennium Mask

Instructor Guide



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 2: Donning and Doffing Millennium Mask



MODULE 2

SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 02/20/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 03/10/2018

Prepared By: PO Erik Green / PO John Loftus

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Mary Rosario

This module will familiarize the student with the use of the Millennium mask during crowd control situations.

Method of Instruction: Lecture / discussion / question and answer

Time Allocated: 30 minutes

Training Need: To prepare UMOS to Donn and Doff the Millennium mask while performing crowd control functions.

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this module, participants will understand how to don and doff the Millennium mask

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will know and recall all commands for the Donning/Doffing of the Millennium mask.
2. Students will understand all formations used when Donning/Doffing the Millennium mask.
3. Students will be able to properly Donn and Doff the Millennium mask.

Required Reading: NA

Instructional Resources Required:

- PowerPoint projector
- Computer with monitor
- Classroom seating
- Large, Paved, Open Area

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes during a question and answer period.
- Observation of proficiency during field exercises.

References:

NYPD Patrol Guide

NYPD Disorder Control Formations

Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations



SRG Field Force Operations Course Module 2: Donning and Doffing Millennium Mask



Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know and recall all commands for the Donning/Doffing of Millennium Mask.
2. Students will understand all Formations used when Donning/Doffing the Millennium Mask.
3. Students will be able to properly Don and Doff the Millennium Mask.

Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know and recall all commands for the Donning/Doffing of Millennium Mask.
2. Students will understand all Formations used when Donning/Doffing the Millennium Mask.
3. Students will be able to properly Donn and Doff the Millennium Mask.



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 2: Donning and Doffing Millennium Mask



Commands

Preparatory	Execution
Prepare To Mask	Mask
N/A	Mask, Mask, Mask
N/A	All Clear

Learning Outcome #1
Students will know and recall all commands for the Donning/Doffing of Millennium Mask.



Preparatory Command – Prepares the squad or platoon for a movement, this command will be repeated by the entire platoon.

Command of Execution – On this command the squad or platoon will execute the movement, this command will be repeated by the entire platoon.

Donning Millennium Mask – The command is “Prepare to Mask... Mask”. The Platoon leader will give this order verbally as well as visually by performing the Donning hand signal.

Hand Signal – Fist held by the chin moved up and down repeatedly.

Line Relief Donning Millennium Mask – The command is “Rear Rank Prepare to Mask... Mask”. The Platoon Leader will give this order verbally as well as visually by performing the Donning hand signal.

Hand Signal – Fist held by the chin moved up and down repeatedly.

When repeating the Preparatory Command, the Squad Leaders will step through the line and repeat the hand signal for their squad.

Instructor Notes:

Demonstrate the hand signals for the class

Call the commands and have the students repeat the preparatory and execution commands.



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 2: Donning and Doffing Millennium Mask



Emergency Donning of Millennium Mask – The command is “Mask, Mask, Mask”. There is no preparatory command only the command of execution. The Platoon Leader will give this order verbally as well as visually by performing the Emergency Donning hand signal.

Hand Signal – Both hands tapping the tops of the shoulders.

Doffing the Millennium Mask – The command is “All Clear”. There is no preparatory command only the command of execution. The Platoon Leader will give this order verbally as well as visually by performing the Doffing Hand signal.

Hand Signal – The platoon leader will doff their mask and hold it above their head waving it side to side.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 2: Donning and Doffing Millennium Mask



Donning the Millennium Mask

1. Drop to one knee
2. Baton behind the downed knee
3. Remove helmet
4. Chin in chin cup
5. Pull straps over head
 - Above
 - Bottom
 - Center
6. Clear and conduct pressure test
7. Replace and buckle helmet, face shield down
8. Close carrier
9. Resume standing position at port arms

Squad leaders check members for proper seal and equipment check

Learning Outcome #2
Students will understand all formations used when Donning/Doffing the Millennium Mask.

Donning the Millennium Mask

When donning the Millennium Mask it is imperative that the user has an air-tight seal when in use. To ensure a proper fit the ABC (above, below, center) donning method should be used. This method refers to the order of tightening the straps securing the mask to the users face. After adjusting the masks straps the user should place their hand over the open hole on the filter and inhale. When this is done the user should feel the mask suction to their face.

When the order is given to don the Millennium Mask, the following steps will be utilized:

1. From port arms, drop to one knee, placing the baton behind the downed knee
2. Remove helmet and place it on the ground in front of you, face shield forward crown up, close to the body
3. Remove the mask from the carrying case
4. Place chin in chin cup
5. Pull the mask up and place straps over your head

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 2: Donning and Doffing Millennium Mask



6. Pull face straps taut using the ABC method
 - Above straps first
 - Bottom straps second
 - Center straps last
7. Clear and conduct pressure test to ensure a tight seal
 - place hand over the open hole on the filter and inhale. When this is done the user should feel the mask suction to their face
8. Replace and buckle helmet, face shield down
9. Close carrier
10. Resume standing position at port arms
11. Squad leaders check member for proper seal and equipment check

Line Relief Masking

This method of deployment is utilized when squads are in a close support formation and there is no emergency present. When the command of execution is given, the rear rank of officers drop behind the officers in front and don their masks, when complete, officers will return to their original position. When the entire rear rank of officers has completed donning their masks the Platoon Leader will give the order for line relief. The remaining officers will now drop down and follow their donning procedure.

*Squad Leaders will don their masks with their respective squads.
Platoon Leader will don their mask with the second group.*

Emergency Donning

Member of the Mobile Field Force (MFF) may give the command for emergency donning. This command is used when a member of the MFF suspects a respiratory threat from the protesters. When the command is given, all members of the MFF will don their Millennium mask at the same time. Because of proximity to protesters in an emergency donning, officers should maintain visual contact with the protesters throughout the donning process.

Instructor Notes:

Line Relief Masking procedure is used in a non-emergency situation.

Remind students and member may call for emergency masking.

Remind students to keep their **heads up** and eyes on the crowd.



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 2: Donning and Doffing Millennium Mask



Field Training



Learning Outcome #3
Students will be able to properly Don and Doff the Millennium Mask.

Field Training

1. Have students Don all required Disorder Equipment
 - a. Helmet with visor
 - b. Baton
 - c. Flex cuffs
 - d. Millennium Mask
2. Move students to outdoor location
3. Have students perform all formations taught in classroom


Instructor Notes:

Donning and Doffing Millennium Mask

STRATEGIC RESPONSE GROUP



Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know and recall all commands for the Donning/Doffing of Millennium Mask.
 2. Students will understand all Formations used when Donning/Doffing the Millennium Mask.
 3. Students will be able to properly Don and Doff the Millennium Mask.
- 

Commands

Preparatory

Prepare To Mask

N/A

N/A

Execution

Mask

Mask, Mask, Mask

All Clear



Donning the Millennium Mask

1. Drop to one Knee
2. Baton behind the downed knee
3. Remove helmet
4. Chin in chin cup
5. Pull straps over head and adjust in the following order:
 - Above
 - Bottom
 - Center
6. Clear and conduct pressure test
7. Replace and buckle helmet, face shield down
8. Close carrier
9. Resume standing position at port arms

Squad leaders check members for proper seal and equipment check



Line Relief Masking

- Used in Non-Emergency
- Prior intelligence
- Prepare to deploy Less Lethal munitions (Pepperball, Stinger OC)

Emergency Donning

- Immediate threat
- Everyone immediately masks
- Same donning steps (ABC)
- Called by any member of MFF

Practical Exercise





SRG Field Force Operations

Module Number: 3

Line Formations

Instructor Guide



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 3: Line Formations



MODULE # 3

SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 02/20/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 01/20/2020

Prepared By: PO Erik Green / PO John Loftus

Reviewed/Approved By: Sgt. David Martinez

This module will familiarize the student with all Line Formations.

Method of Instruction: Lecture / discussion / question and answer

Time Allocated: 30 minutes

Training Need: To prepare UMOS to utilize Line Formations in a crowd management/control function.

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this module, participants will understand and perform line formations used for crowd control.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will know and recall all commands for the different Line Formations.
2. Students will understand all Line Formations used in Disorder Control.
3. Students will be able to perform all Line Formations correctly.

Required Reading: NA

Instructional Resources Required:

- PowerPoint projector
- Computer with monitor
- Classroom seating
- Large, Paved, Open Area

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes during a question and answer period.
- Observation of proficiency during field exercises.

References:

NYPD Patrol Guide

NYPD Disorder Control Formations

Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 3: Line Formations



Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know and recall all commands for the different Line Formations.
2. Students will understand all Line Formations used in Disorder Control.
3. Students will be able to perform all Line Formations correctly.

Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know and recall all commands for the different Line Formations.
2. Students will understand the all Line Formations used in Disorder Control.
3. Students will be able to perform all Line Formations correctly.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 3: Line Formations



Commands

Preparatory	Execution
Line Formation	Move
Line Formation Close Support	Move
Line Relief	Move
N/A	Emergency Line
Lateral Support	Move

Learning Outcome #1
Students will know and recall all commands for the different Line Formations.

Preparatory Command – Prepares the squad or platoon for a movement, this command will be repeated by the entire platoon.

Command of Execution – On this command the squad or platoon will execute the movement, this command will be repeated by the entire platoon.

Line Formation – The command is “Line Formation... Move”. The Platoon leader will give this order verbally as well as visually by performing the Line Formation hand signal.

Hand Signal – Arms outstretched to the side with fingertips extended.

Line Formation Close Support – The command is “Line Formations Close Support... Move”. The Platoon Leader will give this order verbally as well as visually by performing the Line Formation Close Support hand signal.

Hand Signal – Arms outstretched to the side with hands in a fist.

When repeating the Preparatory Command, the Squad Leaders will step to the outside of their squad and repeat the hand signal.

Instructor Notes:

Call the orders and have the students repeat the preparatory and execution commands.

Demonstrate the hand signals for the class.



SRG Field Force Operations Course Module 3: Line Formations



Line Relief – The command is “Line Relief...Move”. The Platoon Leader will give this order verbally as well as visually by performing the Line Relief hand signal.

Hand Signal – Arms are raised in front with fingertips interlocked.

Emergency Line – The command is “Emergency Line”. Any member of the platoon may call this command. When performing an emergency line there is no preparatory command. Members of the Platoon will immediately form into a line upon hearing the command “**Emergency Line!**”

Hand Signal – Arm raised above head holding baton parallel to the ground

Line With Lateral Support – The Command is “Lateral Support...Move”. The Platoon Leader will give this order verbally as well as visually by performing a Lateral Support hand signal.

Hand Signal – The appropriate arm(s) are held out to the side bent at a ninety-degree angle so that the fingers are up. The arms move back and forth towards the head in a waving motion.

Separation – The command is “Separation...Move”. The Platoon Leader will give this order verbally as well as visually by performing a Separation hand signal.

Hand Signal – Arms are held straight out to the side with approximately a ninety-degree bend at the elbows with fingers extended. The arms are moved forward until the elbows touch and then back out to the sides. This movement is repeated a minimum of three times.

Forward at the Half Step – The command is “Forward at the Half Step...Move”. The Platoon Leader will give this order verbally as well as visually by performing the Forward at a half step hand signal.

Hand Signal – Right arm extended straight in front with the elbow bent up at a ninety-degree angle with fingertips extended straight up, the left arm is placed perpendicular in front of the right forearm with fingertips extended in a chopping motion.

Instructor Notes:

Inform Supervisors orders may be given to individual squads to form various line formations or given to the platoon as a whole.

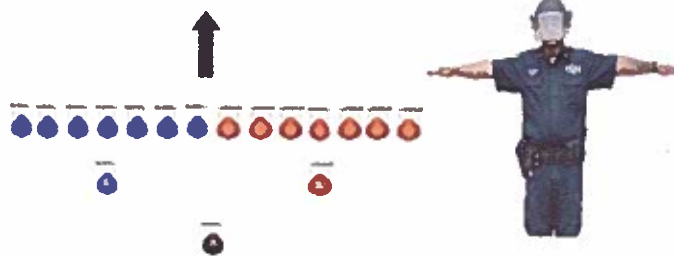


SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 3: Line Formations



Line Formation



Learning Outcome #2
Students will understand the four Line Formations Used in Disorder Control.

Line Formation

A line formation may utilize one squad or the entire platoon depending on the size of area available.

When forming a line MOS will utilize two types of spacing:

Regular Spacing – One Arm's Length in between each of the officers

Tactical Spacing – Two arm's lengths in between each of the officers

Tight Spacing – Officers are standing shoulder to shoulder

Regular Spacing will be the default spacing used unless ordered to used Tactical or Tight Spacing by the Platoon Commander

When the order is given to perform a Line Formation, squad members will run past their squad leaders forming the line from the center of the roadway out to the curb lines / building lines. If there is not enough space for all MOS on the line, the extra MOS will take up a lateral position behind the MOS at the end of the line.

Instructor Notes:

Stress the importance of maintaining space on the line

- They are able to occupy more space with less resources
- Allows for MOS to move out of the way of thrown objects or around debris



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 3: Line Formations



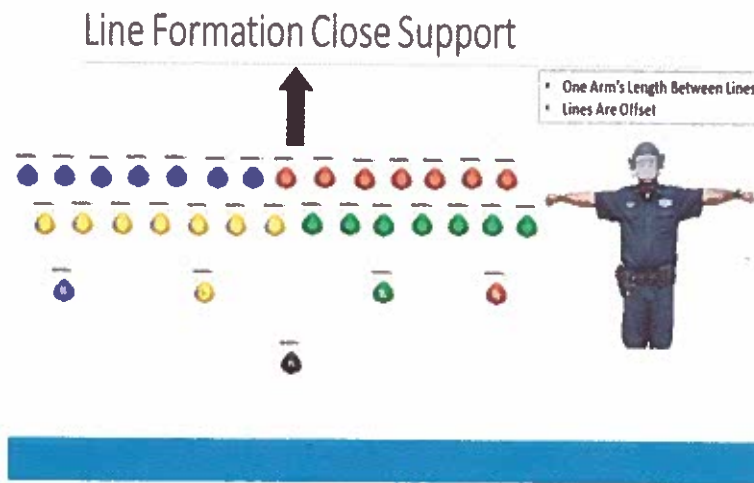
The **Squad Leaders** will take up a centered position behind their respective squads.

The **Platoon Leader** will take up a centered position behind the Squad Leaders

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Course Module 3: Line Formations



Line Formations Close Support

A Line Formations Close Support may utilize a minimum of two squads or the entire platoon depending on the available space.

When the platoon is ordered to perform a Line Formations Close Support,

- **Squad's One and Two** will run past their Squad Leaders forming a line from the center of the roadway to the curb line / building line at Regular Spacing.
- **Squad's Three and Four** will run past their Squad Leaders forming an offset line one arm's length behind squad's One and Two.
- **Squad Leaders** will take position behind the two lines evenly spaced across the platoon.
- **Platoon Leader** will take a centered position behind the Squad Leaders

MOS in close support must not stand directly behind the MOS on the front line.

Instructor Notes:

Point out that MOS should not stand directly behind MOS in front of them when in Close Support in order to have a clear line of sight.

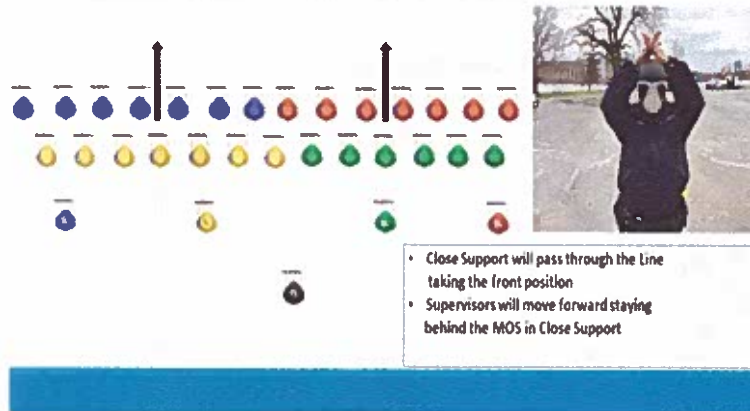
Stress the importance of maintaining space on the line



SRG Field Force Operations Course Module 3: Line Formations



Line Relief



Line Relief

A Line Relief maybe used when it becomes necessary to change squad positions when the platoon is in Close Support.

When the platoon is ordered for Line Relief, the rear rank MOS will move between the MOS in the front rank and assume the front rank position.

Squad Leaders will maintain their spacing and move into position behind the rear rank.

Platoon Leader will maintain his/her position moving up behind the Squad Leaders.

Instructor Notes:

Line Relief maybe used to give MOS in the front rank a break from the front line or utilized when donning and doffing the Millennium mask.

Stress the importance of maintaining space on the line

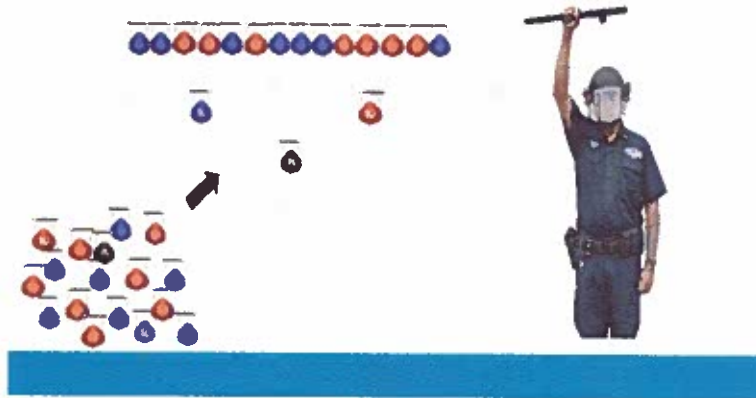


SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 3: Line Formations



Emergency Line



Emergency Line

An Emergency Line is utilized when the Platoon or an area is about to be overrun by the crowd.

When the order for Emergency Line is given all MOS will form a line with tight spacing facing the crowd.

The main objective of an Emergency Line is to form a line as fast as possible.

Instructor Notes:

Stress to the class that the formation of the Emergency Line is more important than squad integrity.

Reinforce that any MOS may call an Emergency Line.

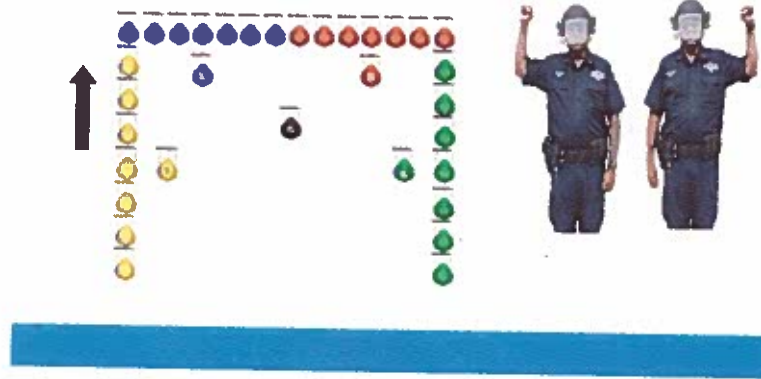


SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 3: Line Formations



Lateral Support



Lateral Support

Lateral Support on a line is utilized when there is a need to protect the flank of the formation.

When the order for Lateral Support is given the point MOS will take position directly behind the MOS on the farthest end of the Line Formation. The rest of the squad will form up directly behind the point person forming a perpendicular line. Squads in Lateral Support will face and walk forward maintaining awareness of threats from the side.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Course Module 3: Line Formations



Forward at the Half Step

This command is used when the Platoon Leader needs to utilize the formation to move a crowd.

When the order Forward at the Half Step is given the platoon will simultaneously step off with a fifteen-inch step with the left foot and extend their arms with their baton at a forty-five-degree angle. UMOS will then bring their right foot together with their left and arms pulled back in to their chest. With every left step the UMOS will loudly say the word "MOVE". This process will continue until the Platoon Leader gives the order to "Halt".

Instructor Notes:

Teach and stress to students that the half step is performed at a very slow pace and that the line must remain in cadence.



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 3: Line Formations



Practical Exercise



Learning Outcome #3
Students will be able to perform all line formations correctly.

Practical Exercise

1. Have students Don all required Disorder Equipment
 - a. Helmet with visor
 - b. Baton
 - c. Flex cuffs
 - d. Millennium Mask
2. Move students to outdoor location
3. Have students perform all formations taught in classroom

Instructor Notes:

Line Formations

STRATEGIC RESPONSE GROUP



Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know and recall all commands for the different Line Formations.
2. Students will understand all Line Formations used in Disorder Control.
3. Students will be able to perform all Line Formations correctly.

Commands

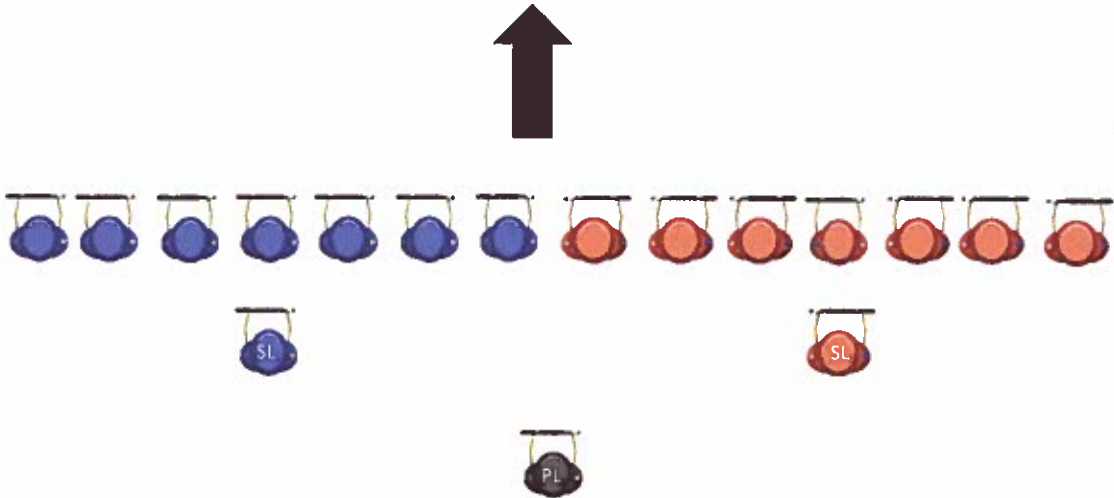
Preparatory

Line Formation
Line Formation Close Support
Line Relief
N/A
Lateral Support

Execution

Move
Move
Move
Emergency Line
Move

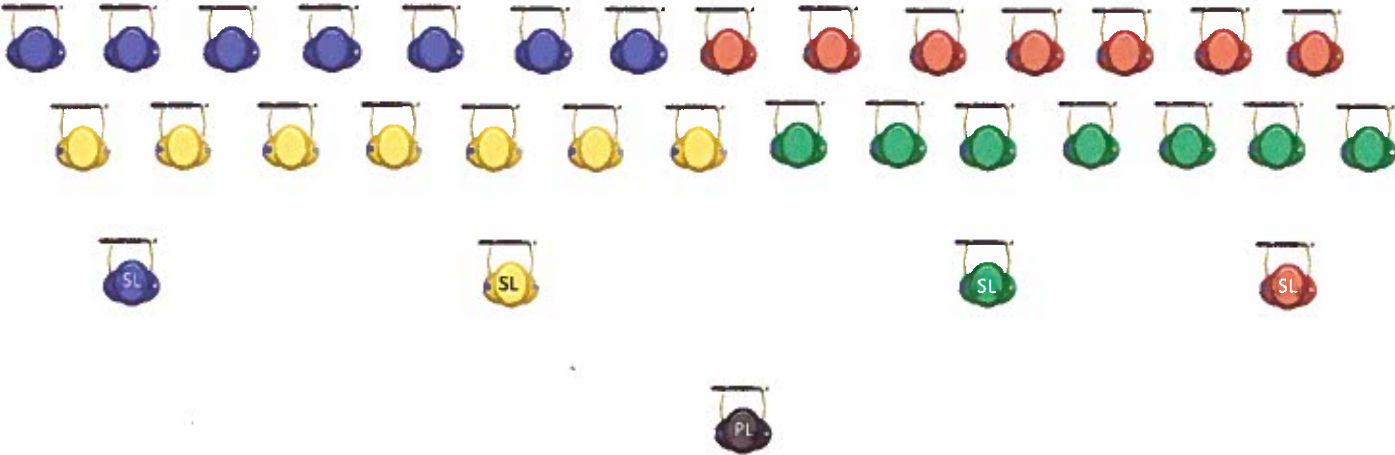
Line Formation



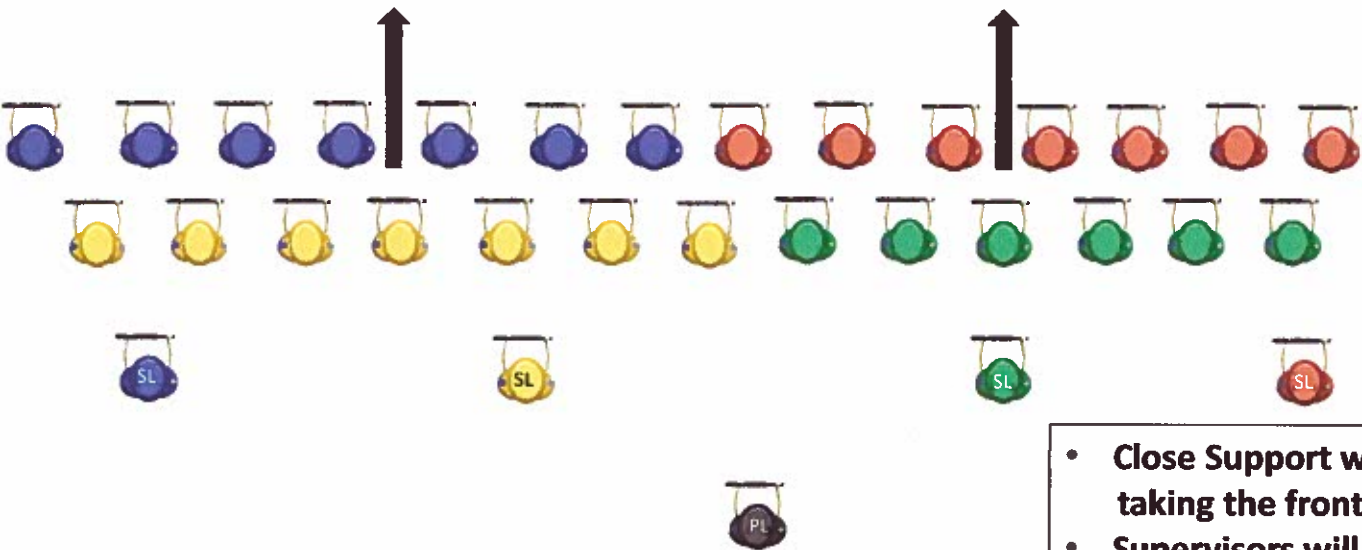
Line Formation Close Support



- One Arm's Length Between Lines
- Lines Are Offset

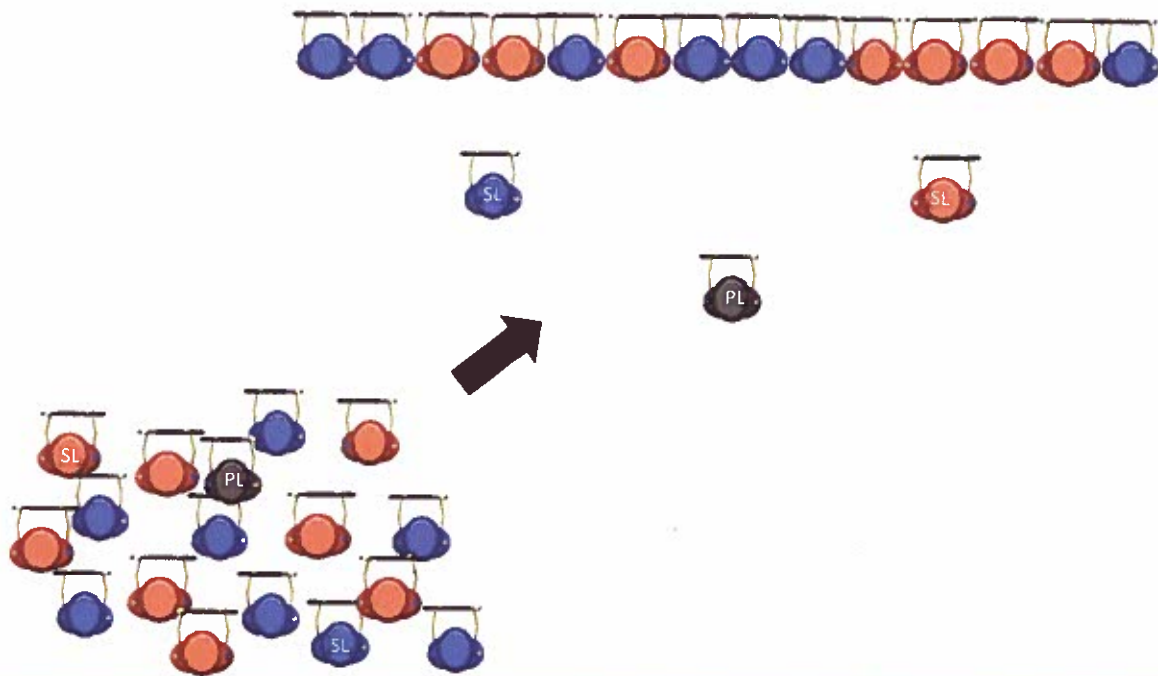


Line Relief

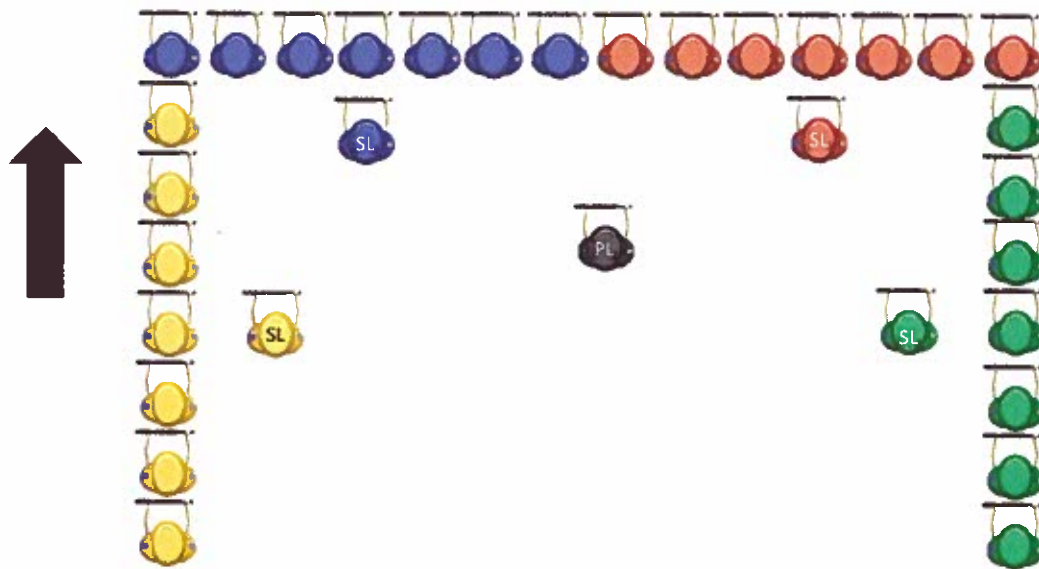


- **Close Support will pass through the Line taking the front position**
- **Supervisors will move forward staying behind the MOS in Close Support**

Emergency Line



Lateral Support



Practical Exercise





SRG Field Force Operations

Module Number: 4

Separation Formation

Instructor Guide



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 4: Separation Formation



MODULE # 4 **SYNOPSIS**

Date Prepared: 02/20/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 03/10/2018

Prepared By: PO Erik Green / PO John Loftus

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Mary Rosario

This module will familiarize the student with the use of the Separation Formation

Method of Instruction: Lecture / discussion / question and answer

Time Allocated: 20 minutes

Training Need: To prepare UMOS to utilize the Separation formation in a crowd management/control function.

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this module, participants will understand and perform the separation formation used for crowd control.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will know and recall all commands for the Separation Formation.
2. Students will understand what the Separation formation is utilized for.
3. Students will be able to perform the Separation formation correctly.

Required Reading: NA

Instructional Resources Required:

- PowerPoint projector
- Computer with monitor
- Classroom seating
- Large, Paved, Open area

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes during a question and answer period.
- Observation of proficiency during field exercises.

References:

NYPD Patrol Guide

NYPD Disorder Control Formations

Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 4: Separation Formation



Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know and recall the commands for the Separation formation.
2. Students will understand what the Separation formation is utilized for.
3. Students will be able to perform the Separation formation correctly.

Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know and recall the commands for the Separation formation.
2. Students will understand what the Separation formation is utilized for.
3. Students will be able to perform the Separation formation correctly.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 4: Separation Formation



Learning Outcome #1
Students will know and recall the commands for the Separation Formation.

Commands

Preparatory	Execution
Separation	Move
Double Time	Move
N/A	Halt

Preparatory Command – Prepares the squad or platoon for a movement, this command will be repeated by the entire platoon.

Command of Execution – On this command the squad or platoon will execute the movement, this command will be repeated by the entire platoon.

Separation – The command is “Separation...Move”. The Platoon Leader will give this order verbally as well as visually by performing a Separation hand signal.

Hand Signal – Arms are held straight out to the side with approximately a ninety-degree bend at the elbows with fingers extended. The arms are moved forward until the elbows touch and then back out to the sides. This movement is repeated a minimum of three times.

Double Time – The Command is “Double Time...Move”. The Platoon Leader will give this order verbally.

Halt – The Command is “Halt”. The Platoon Leader will give this order verbally.

Instructor Notes:

Call the orders and have the students repeat the preparatory and execution commands.

Demonstrate the hand signals for the class.



SRG Field Force Operations Course Module 4: Separation Formation



When repeating the Preparatory Command, the Squad Leaders will step to the outside of their squad and repeat the hand signal.

Instructor Notes:

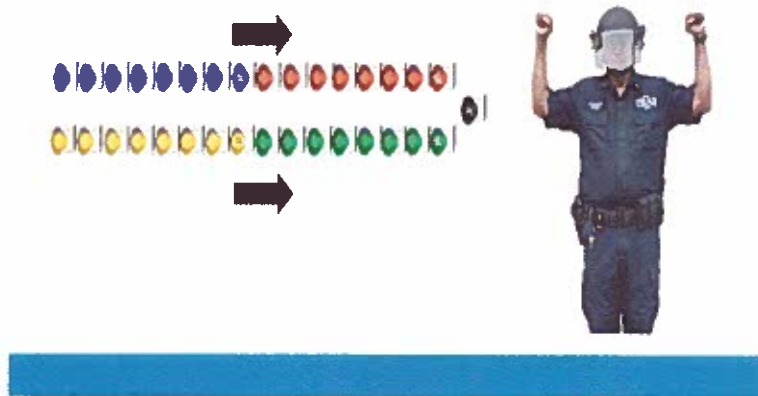


SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 4: Separation Formation



Separation



Learning Outcome #2
Students will be able to perform the Separation formation correctly.

Separation

The Separation formation can be utilized to move crowds back onto the sidewalk from the middle of the street or to separate two protester groups.

On the preparatory command the first squad leader takes position between the first and second squad point persons. At the same time the second squad leader moves to a position between the last two members of squads one and two. The squad leaders for squads three and four will take up similar positions with their squads. The Platoon Commander will position themselves in the center of the formation. Also, squads three and four will move up to a position directly behind squads one and two. There will be no space between squads. On the command of execution, the platoon will double time to the designated location. Once in position the platoon will come to a halt and automatically face out towards the crowd maintaining tight spacing. The Platoon Commander will then order squads forward at the half step while performing a port arms push. Squads will maintain position until further instructed.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 4: Separation Formation



Practical Exercise



Learning Outcome #3
Students will be able to perform all line formations correctly.

Practical Exercise

1. Have students Don all required Disorder Equipment
 - a. Helmet with visor
 - b. Baton
 - c. Flex cuffs
 - d. Millennium Mask
2. Move students to outdoor location
3. Have students perform the Separation formation taught in classroom


Instructor Notes:

Separation

STRATEGIC RESPONSE GROUP



Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know and recall the commands for the Separation formation.
 2. Students will understand what the Separation formation is utilized for.
 3. Students will be able to perform the Separation formation correctly.
- 

Commands

Preparatory

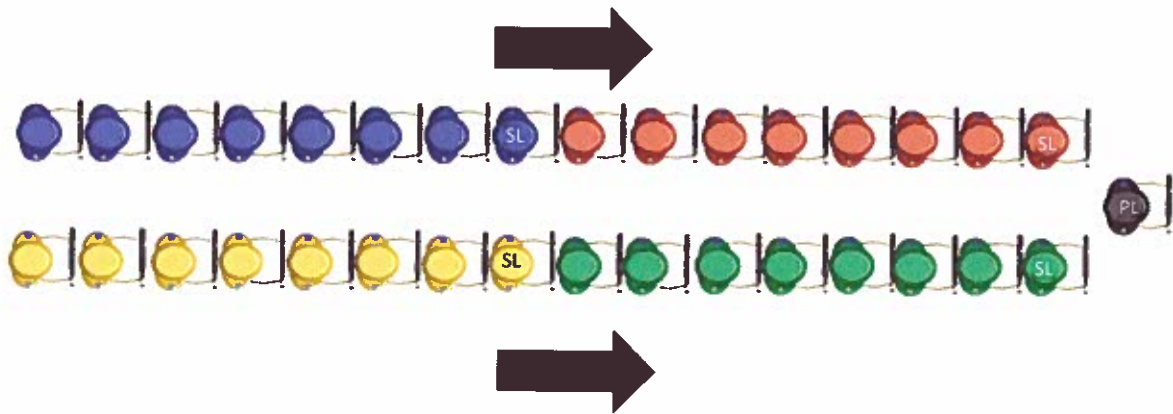
Separation
Double Time
N/A

Execution

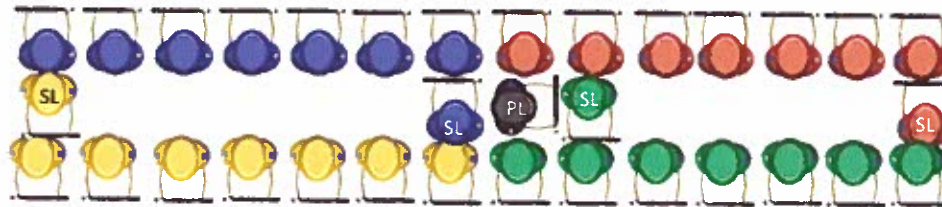
Move
Move
Halt



Separation



Separation Continued



Practical Exercise





SRG Field Force Operations

Module Number: 5

Wedge Formations

Instructor Guide



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 5: Wedge Formations



MODULE # 5 **SYNOPSIS**

Date Prepared: 02/20/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 03/10/2018

Prepared By: PO Erik Green / PO John Loftus

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Mary Rosario

To familiarize the student with the Wedge Formations

Method of Instruction: Lecture / discussion / Practical application

Time Allocated: 30 minutes

Training Need: To prepare UMOS to utilize Wedge Formations in a crowd management/control function.

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this module, participants will understand and perform Wedge formations used for crowd control.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will know and recall all commands for the different Wedge Formations.
2. Students will understand the two Wedge Formations used in Disorder Control.
3. Students will be able to perform both Wedge Formations correctly.

Required Reading: NA

Instructional Resources Required:

- PowerPoint projector
- Computer with monitor
- Classroom seating
- Large, Paved, Open Area

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes during a question and answer period.
- Observation of proficiency during field exercises.

References:

NYPD Patrol Guide

NYPD Disorder Control Formations

Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 5: Wedge Formations



Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know and recall the commands for the Wedge formations.
2. Students will understand what the Wedge formations are utilized for.
3. Students will be able to perform the Wedge formations correctly.

Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know and recall all commands for the Wedge Formations.
2. Students will understand what the Wedge formations are utilized for.
3. Students will be able to perform the Wedge Formations correctly.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 5: Wedge Formations



Learning Outcome #1
 Students will know and recall all the commands for the Wedge Formation.

Commands

Preparatory

Execution

Wedge Formation
 Wedge Formation Close Support

Move
 Move



Preparatory Command – Prepares the squad or platoon for a movement, this command will be repeated by the entire platoon.

Command of Execution – On this command the squad or platoon will execute the movement, this command will be repeated by the entire platoon.

Wedge Formation – The command is “Wedge Formation...Move”. The Platoon Leader will give this order verbally as well as visually by performing the Wedge formation hand signal.

Hand Signal – Arms extended and held in a “V” Position above the head with fingertips extended.

Wedge Formation Close Support – The command is “Wedge Formation Close Support...Move”. The Platoon Leader will give this order verbally as well as visually by performing the Wedge Close Support formation hand signal.

When repeating orders, Squad Leaders will step to the side and repeat the hand signals.

Instructor Notes:

Call the orders and have the students repeat the preparatory and execution commands.

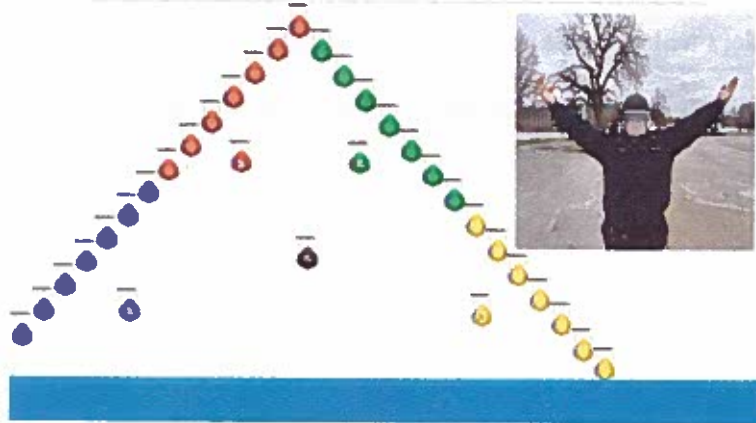
Demonstrate the hand signals for the class.



SRG Field Force Operations Module 5: Wedge Formations



Wedge Formation



Learning Outcome #2
Students will understand what the Wedge formations are utilized for.

Wedge Formation

A Wedge formation is utilized when there is a need to divide a crowd in half making the crowd easier to manage.

A Wedge formation may utilize two squad or the entire platoon depending on the size of area available.

When forming a Wedge MOS will utilize Regular spacing:

Regular Spacing – **One** Arm's Length behind the MOS in front you, then **one** arm's length over.

When the order is given to perform a Wedge Formation, the point person in the first squad will take up a point position as the point of the Wedge. Each MOS in the first squad will take a position one step behind and one step to the left of the MOS in front of

Instructor Notes:

Stress the importance of maintaining space in a Wedge



SRG Field Force Operations Module 5: Wedge Formations



them. The point person from the second squad takes up a position one step behind and one step to the right of the point person of the first squad.

The **Squad Leaders** will take up a centered position behind their respective squads.

The **Platoon Leader** will take up a centered position behind the Squad Leaders

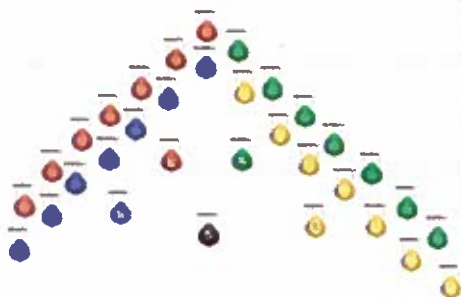
Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Module 5: Wedge Formations



Wedge Formation Close Support



Wedge Formation Close Support

A Wedge Formation Close Support is utilized when there is a need to divide a crowd in half making the crowd easier to manage. The Close Support rank is used when the crowd is dense, or space is unavailable to fit a Wedge.

A Wedge Formation Close Support will utilize the entire platoon.

When forming a Wedge Formation Close Support MOS will utilize Regular spacing:
Regular Spacing – **One Arm's Length** in between each of the officers

The point person in the first and second squads will immediately move to the location designated by the platoon leader. Officers in the first squad will take position two steps behind and two steps to the left of each other. The point person of squad two takes position two steps behind and two steps to the right of the point person in squad one. Officers in squad two will take position two steps behind and two steps to the right of each other. Squads three and four will form up in a similar manner behind squads one

Instructor Notes:

Point out that MOS should not stand directly behind MOS in front of them when in Close Support in order to have a clear line of sight. One arm's length back and then one arm's length over.

Stress the importance of maintaining space on the line



SRG Field Force Operations Module 5: Wedge Formations



and two filling in the gaps. The second rank in Close Support should be positioned two to three feet behind the front rank.

The **Squad Leaders** will take up a centered position behind their respective squads.

The **Platoon Leader** will take up a centered position behind the Squad Leaders

MOS in close support must not stand directly behind the MOS on the front line.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 5: Wedge Formations



Field Training



Learning Outcome #3
Students will be able to perform all wedge formations correctly.

Field Training

1. Have students Don all required Disorder Equipment
 - a. Helmet with visor
 - b. Baton
 - c. Flex cuffs
 - d. Millennium Mask
2. Move students to outdoor location
3. Have students perform all formations taught in classroom


Instructor Notes:

Wedge Formations

STRATEGIC RESPONSE GROUP



Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know and recall the commands for the Wedge formations.
 2. Students will understand what the Wedge formations are utilized for.
 3. Students will be able to perform the Wedge formations correctly.
- 

Commands

Preparatory

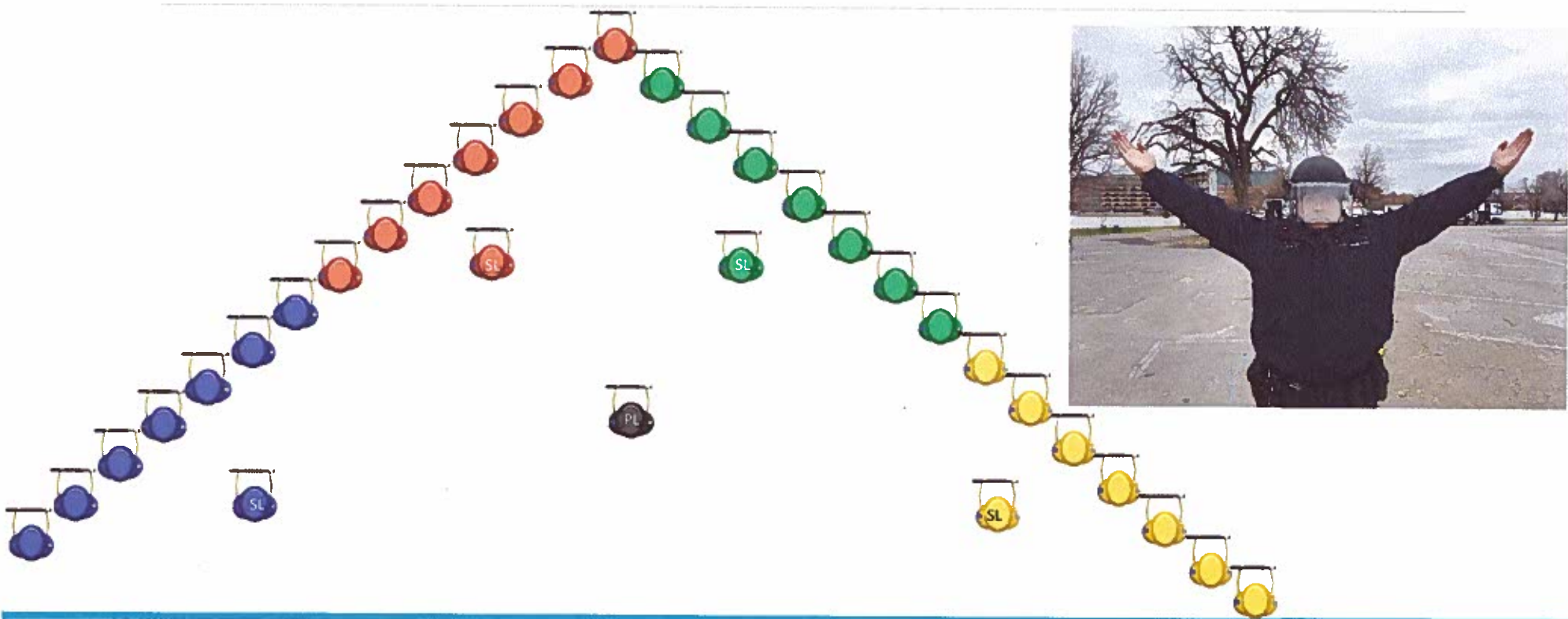
Wedge Formation
Wedge Formation Close Support

Execution

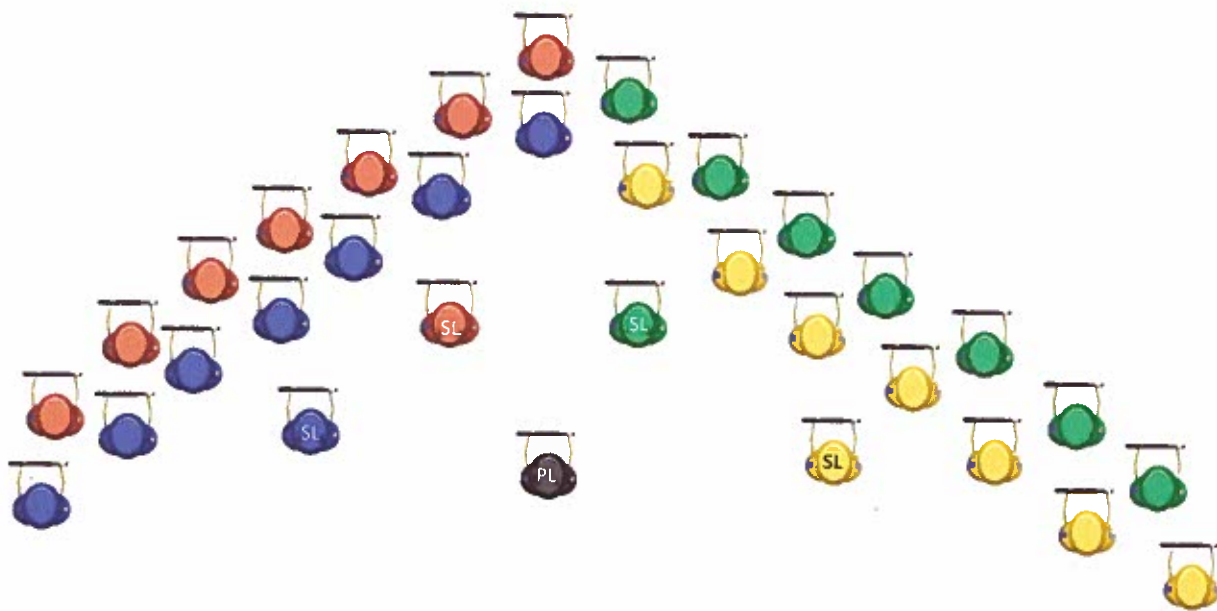
Move
Move



Wedge Formation



Wedge Formation Close Support



Practical Exercise





SRG Field Force Operations

Module Number: 6

Encirclement Formations

Instructor Guide



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 6: Encirclement Formations



MODULE # 6

SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 02/20/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 03/10/2018

Prepared By: PO Erik Green / PO John Loftus

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Mary Rosario

This module will familiarize the student with the use of Encirclement Formations.

Method of Instruction: Lecture / discussion / question and answer

Time Allocated: 30 minutes

Training Need: To prepare UMOS to utilize Encirclement Formations in a crowd management/control function.

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this module, participants will understand and perform encirclement formation for crowd control.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will know and recall all commands for the different Encirclement Formations.
2. Students will understand the two Encirclement Formations used in Disorder Control.
3. Students will be able to perform both Encirclement Formations correctly.

Required Reading: NA

Instructional Resources Required:

- PowerPoint projector
- Computer with monitor
- Classroom seating
- Large, Paved, Open Area

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes during a question and answer period.
- Observation of proficiency during field exercises.

References:

NYPD Patrol Guide

NYPD Disorder Control Formations

Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 6: Encirclement Formations



Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know and recall the commands for the Encirclement formations.
2. Students will understand what the Encirclement formations are utilized for.
3. Students will be able to perform Encirclement formations correctly.

Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know and recall all commands for the Encirclement Formations.
2. Students will understand what the Encirclement formations are utilized for.
3. Students will be able to perform the Encirclement Formations correctly.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 6: Encirclement Formations



Commands

Preparatory	Execution
Encirclement Formation	Move
Encirclement Formation Close Support	Move

Learning Outcome #1
Students will know and recall all the commands for the Encirclement Formations.

Preparatory Command – Prepares the squad or platoon for a movement, this command will be repeated by the entire platoon.

Command of Execution – On this command the squad or platoon will execute the movement, this command will be repeated by the entire platoon.

Encirclement Formation – The command is “Encirclement Formation...Move”. The Platoon Leader will give this order verbally as well as visually by performing the Encirclement formation hand signal.

Hand Signal – Arms extended and held in a circular Position above the head with fingertips extended.

Encirclement Formation Close Support – The command is “Encirclement Formation Close Support...Move”. The Platoon Leader will give this order verbally as well as visually by performing the Encirclement Close Support formation hand signal.

Hand Signal – Arms extended and held in a circular position above the head with fists clenched.

Instructor Notes:

Call the orders and have the students repeat the preparatory and execution commands.

Demonstrate the hand signals for the class



SRG Field Force Operations Module 6: Encirclement Formations



When repeating orders, Squad Leaders will step to the side and repeat the hand signals.

Instructor Notes:

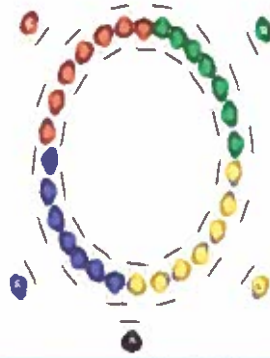


SRG Field Force Operations

Module 6: Encirclement Formations



Encirclement Formation



Learning Outcome #2
Students will understand what the Encirclement formations are utilized for.

Encirclement Formation

An Encirclement formation is utilized when there is a need to take a group of people into custody.

An Encirclement formation may utilize the entire platoon, or individual squads.

When forming an Encirclement formation, MOS will utilize tight spacing:

Tight Spacing – Officer are almost shoulder to shoulder with enough space between Officer so that they are able to move without interfering with the officer next to them.

When the order is given to perform an Encirclement Formation, the point person in both squads one and two will go to the farthest point of the individual or group being encircled. The point person from squad one will face out and the point person in squad two will face the group. All squads move at the same time and each officer will alternate facing in and out.

Instructor Notes:

Stress the importance alternating the officers facing directions.

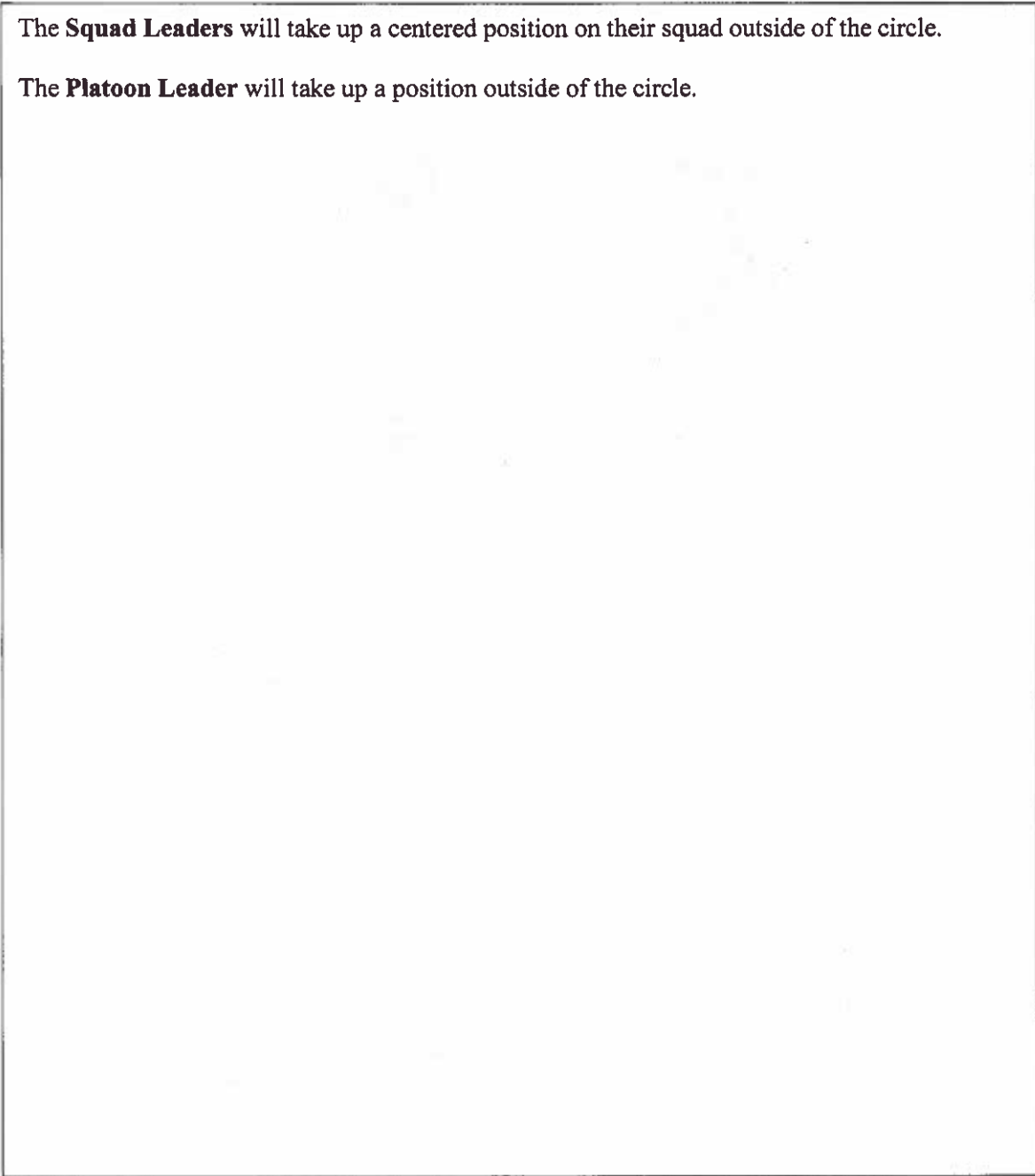


SRG Field Force Operations Module 6: Encirclement Formations



The **Squad Leaders** will take up a centered position on their squad outside of the circle.

The **Platoon Leader** will take up a position outside of the circle.



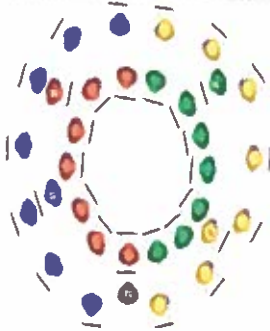
Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Module 6: Encirclement Formations



Encirclement Formation Close Support



Encirclement Formation Close Support

An Encirclement Formation Close Support is utilized to increase distance between arrestees and the remainder of the crowd.

An Encirclement Formation Close Support may utilize the entire platoon.

When forming an Encirclement Formation Close Support MOS will utilize the following spacing:

Tight Spacing (Squads One and Two) – Officers are almost shoulder to shoulder with enough space between officers so that they are able to move without interfering with the Officer next to them. All MOS will be facing inward towards the arrestees.

Modified Spacing (Squads Three and Four) – Officers are spaced so that they are able to form a complete outward facing circle around squads One and Two.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 6: Encirclement Formations



When the order is given for Encirclement Formation Close Support the point persons in squads One and Two will immediately go to the farthest point of the group being encircled. Squad One will form the left side of the circle and squad Two will form the right side of the circle. Squads Three and Four will form an outward facing circle around squads One and Two providing security from the crowd. There should be a five to six-foot space between the two circles.

The **Squad Leaders** will take up a centered position behind their respective squads between the two circles.

The **Platoon Leader** will take up a position between the two circles.

Squads Three and Four must form a complete circle.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 6: Encirclement Formations



Field Training



Learning Outcome #3
Students will be able to perform all Encirclement formations correctly.

Field Training

1. Have students Don all required Disorder Equipment
 - a. Helmet with visor
 - b. Baton
 - c. Flex cuffs
 - d. Millennium Mask
2. Move students to outdoor location
3. Have students perform all formations taught in classroom


Instructor Notes:

Encirclement Formations

STRATEGIC RESPONSE GROUP



Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know and recall the commands for the Encirclement formations.
 2. Students will understand what the Encirclement formations are utilized for.
 3. Students will be able to perform Encirclement formations correctly.
- 

Commands

Preparatory

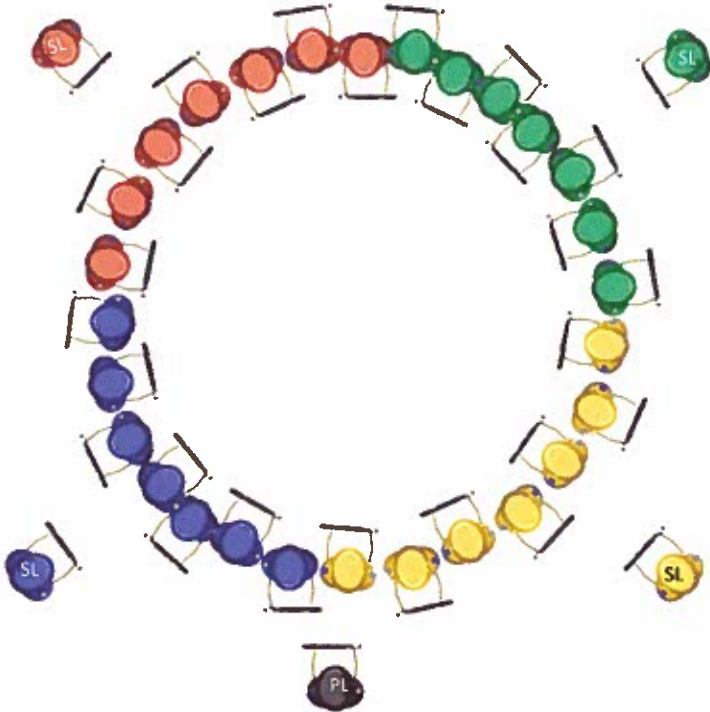
Encirclement Formation
Encirclement Formation Close Support

Execution

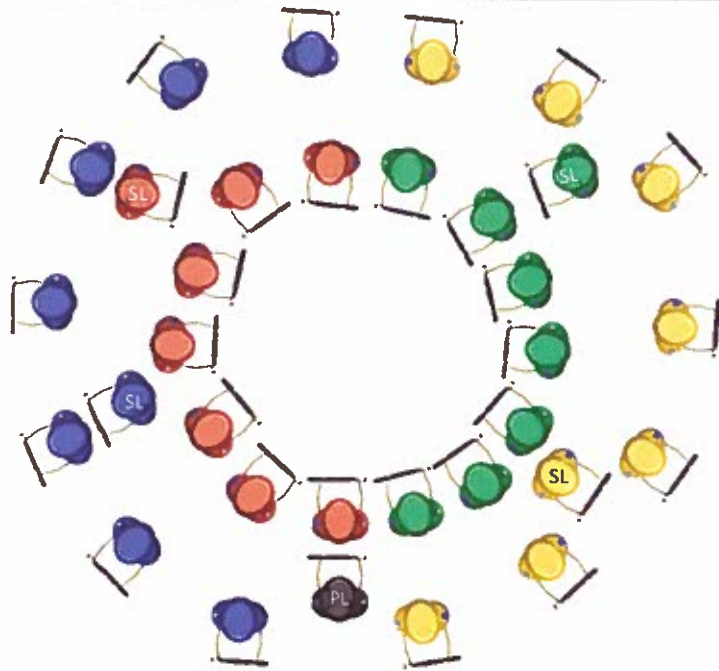
Move
Move



Encirclement Formation



Encirclement Formation Close Support



Practical Exercise





SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module Number: 7

Crossbow Formations

Instructor Guide



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 7: Crossbow Formations



MODULE # 7 **SYNOPSIS**

Date Prepared: 02/20/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 03/10/2018

Prepared By: PO Erik Green / PO John Loftus

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Mary Rosario

This module will familiarize the student with the use of Crossbow Formation.

Method of Instruction: Lecture / discussion / question and answer

Time Allocated: 30 minutes

Training Need: To prepare UMOS to utilize Crossbow Formations in a crowd management/control function.

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this module, participants will understand and demonstrate all crossbow formations.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will know and recall all commands for the different Crossbow Formations.
2. Students will understand the Crossbow Formations used in Disorder Control.
3. Students will be able to perform all Crossbow Formations correctly.

Required Reading: NA

Instructional Resources Required:

- PowerPoint projector
- Computer with monitor
- Classroom seating
- Large, Paved, Open Area

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes during a questions and answer period.
- Observation of proficiency during field exercises.

References:

NYPD Patrol Guide

NYPD Disorder Control Formations

Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 7: Crossbow Formations



Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know and recall all commands for the different Crossbow Formations.
2. Students will understand all Crossbow Formations used in Disorder Control.
3. Students will be able to perform all Crossbow Formations correctly.

Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know and recall all commands for the different Crossbow Formations.
2. Students will understand all Crossbow Formations used in Disorder Control.
3. Students will be able to perform all Crossbow Formations correctly.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 7: Crossbow Formations



Commands

Preparatory	Execution
Crossbow Line	Move
Crossbow Arrest	Move
Crossbow Rescue	Move

Learning Outcome #1
Students will know and recall all commands for the different Crossbow Formations.

Preparatory Command – Prepares the squad or platoon for a movement, this command will be repeated by the entire platoon.

Command of Execution – On this command the squad or platoon will execute the movement, this command will be repeated by the entire platoon.

Crossbow Line – The command is “Crossbow Line.... Move”. The Platoon leader will give this order verbally as well as visually by performing the Line Formation hand signal.

Hand Signal (1) – Arms above head with clenched fists making an “X” with forearms.

Hand Signal (2) – Arms stretched out to sides with fingertips extended (Line Formation hand signal)

Crossbow Arrest – The command is “Crossbow Arrest.... Move”. The Platoon Leader will give this order verbally as well as visually by performing the Line Formation Close Support hand signal.

Hand Signal (1) – Arms above head with clenched fists making an “X” with

Instructor Notes:

Call the orders and have the students repeat the preparatory and execution commands.

Demonstrate the hand signals for the class.



SRG Field Force Operations Course Module 7: Crossbow Formations



forearms.

Hand Signal (2) – Arms above head, one hand in a fist with the other hand grabbing the wrist.

Crossbow Rescue – The command is “Crossbow Rescue...Move”. The Platoon Leader will give this order verbally as well as visually by performing the Crossbow Rescue hand signal.

Hand Signal (1) - Arms above head with clenched fists making an “X” with forearms.

Hand Signal (2) – Arms above head, one hand in a fist with the other hand clasping overtop the fingers of the fisted hand.

When repeating the Preparatory Command, Squad Leader One will step between the two squads, face them and repeat the hand signal. Squad Leader Two will step to the outside of their squad and repeat the hand signal.

Instructor Notes:

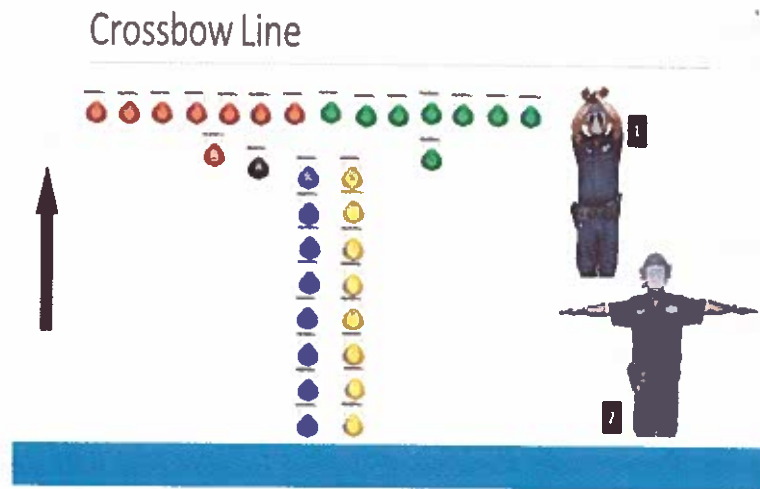


SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 7: Crossbow Formations



Learning Outcome #2
 Students will understand the Crossbow Formation used in Disorder Control.



Crossbow Line

A line formation will utilize two squads.

When forming a line MOS will utilize the following spacing:

Tactical Spacing – Two arm’s lengths in between each of the officers

A Crossbow Line is utilized when there is a need to quickly and aggressively gain ground back from a crowd (i.e, protests, celebrations). To utilize the Crossbow Line the first and second squads will form a line. Squads three and four will maintain a column formation and run through the line yelling as they move. The point people of squads three and four will run through the line on either side of one individual designated on the line (usually the center). Squads three and four will form a line ten to fifteen yards in front of Squads one and two.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Course Module 7: Crossbow Formations



The **Squad Leaders** three and four will follow their squads through the line taking a centered position once the line is formed. Squad Leaders one and two will form their squads into a column formation prepared to repeat a Crossbow Line.

The **Platoon Leader** will maintain a centered position behind the line.



Instructor Notes:

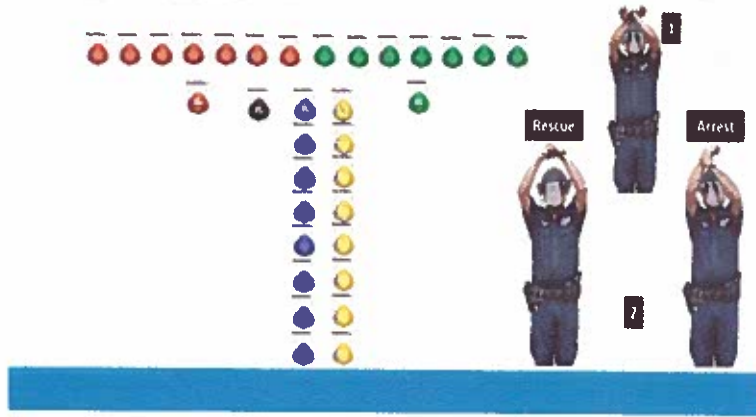


SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 7: Crossbow Formations



Crossbow Arrest/Rescue Formation



Crossbow Arrest

A Crossbow Arrest is used to isolate an individual for arrest in a dense crowd.

When the platoon is ordered to perform a Crossbow Arrest, Squads one and two will form a line, Squads three and four will stay in column formation. Upon the order of execution, the point person in squad three will run through the line to the left of one individual on the line. Squad four will run through the line to the right of the same individual on the line. The two, point officers of Squads three and four main function is to isolate the person being placed under arrest from the rest of the crowd. The officers in the second rank of squads three and four will holster their batons and act as the arresting officers. The Squad Leader from Squad three will take position between the two arresting officers to supervise and aid in the arrest. The Squad Leader from Squad four will take up a rear position as the columns run through the line ensuring that a complete security circle has been formed around the arrest situation. The Squad Leaders will take position within the circle.

Instructor Notes:

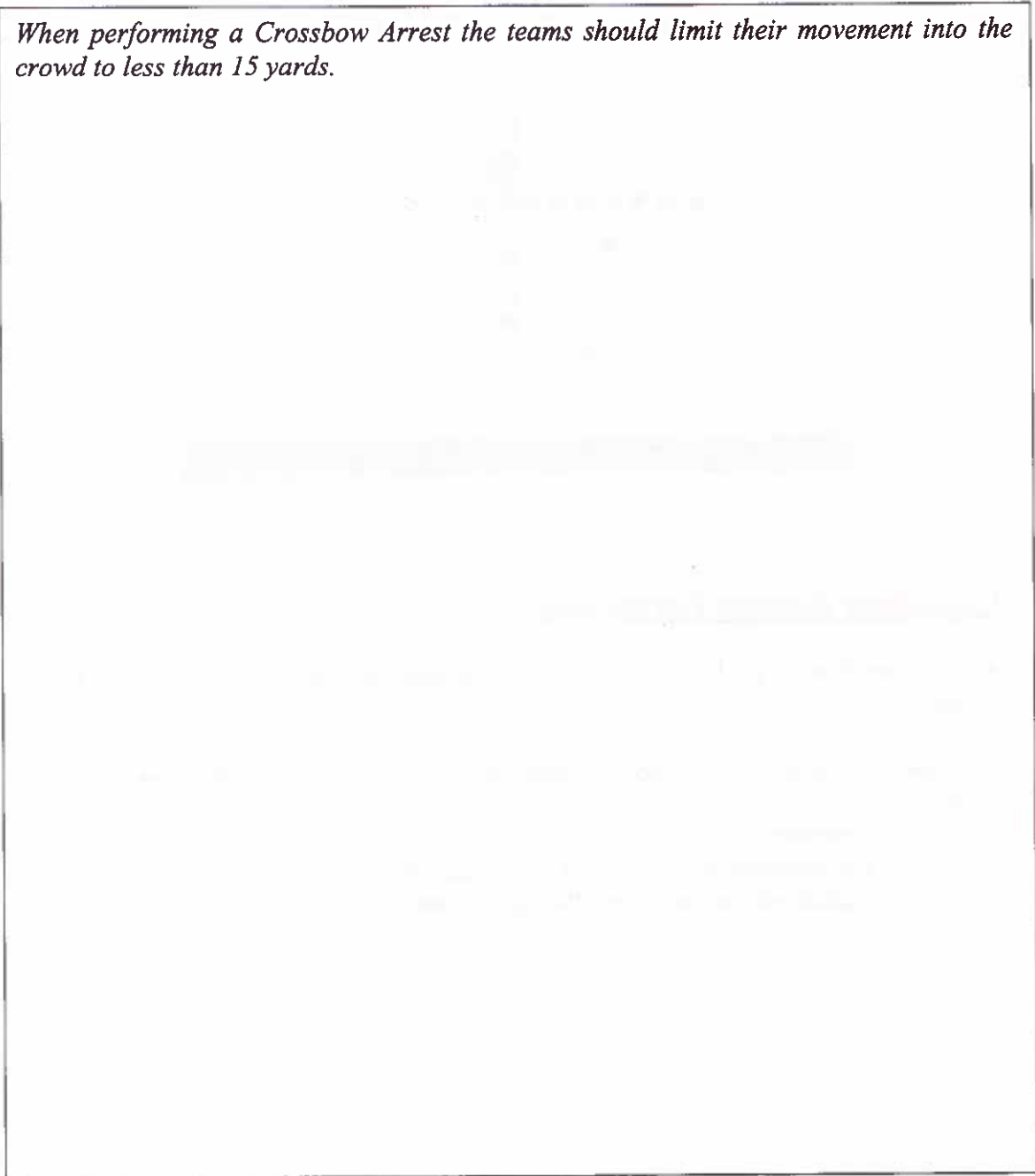
When conducting a Crossbow Arrest teams should move quickly and quietly taking a specific individual into custody who has been identified by the Platoon Leader.



SRG Field Force Operations Course Module 7: Crossbow Formations



When performing a Crossbow Arrest the teams should limit their movement into the crowd to less than 15 yards.



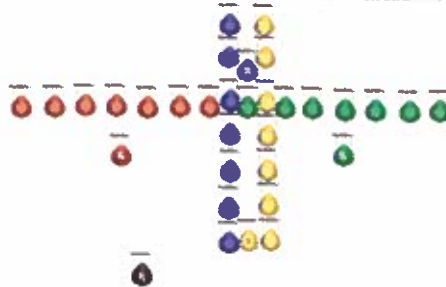
Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Course Module 7: Crossbow Formations



Crossbow Arrest/Rescue Formation (Continued)



Crossbow Rescue Formation

A Crossbow Rescue is utilized to rescue an individual who has been surrounded by a crowd.

A Crossbow Rescue is conducted the same as a Crossbow Arrest with **three** differences:

1. Someone needs assistance
2. The distance into the crowd is not limited
3. Squads yell as they move through the line

Instructor Notes:

Reiterate to the class that a **Crossbow Arrest** is conducted covertly, and a **Crossbow Rescue** is conducted overtly.



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 7: Crossbow Formations



Field Training



Learning Outcome #3
Students will be able to perform all Crossbow Formations correctly.

Field Training

1. Have students Don all required Disorder Equipment
 - a. Helmet with visor
 - b. Baton
 - c. Flex cuffs
 - d. Millennium Mask
2. Move students to outdoor location
3. Have students perform all formations taught in classroom


Instructor Notes:

Crossbow Formations

STRATEGIC RESPONSE GROUP



Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know and recall all commands for the different Crossbow Formations.
 2. Students will understand all Crossbow Formations used in Disorder Control.
 3. Students will be able to perform all Crossbow Formations correctly.
- 

Commands

Preparatory

Crossbow Line

Crossbow Arrest

Crossbow Rescue

Execution

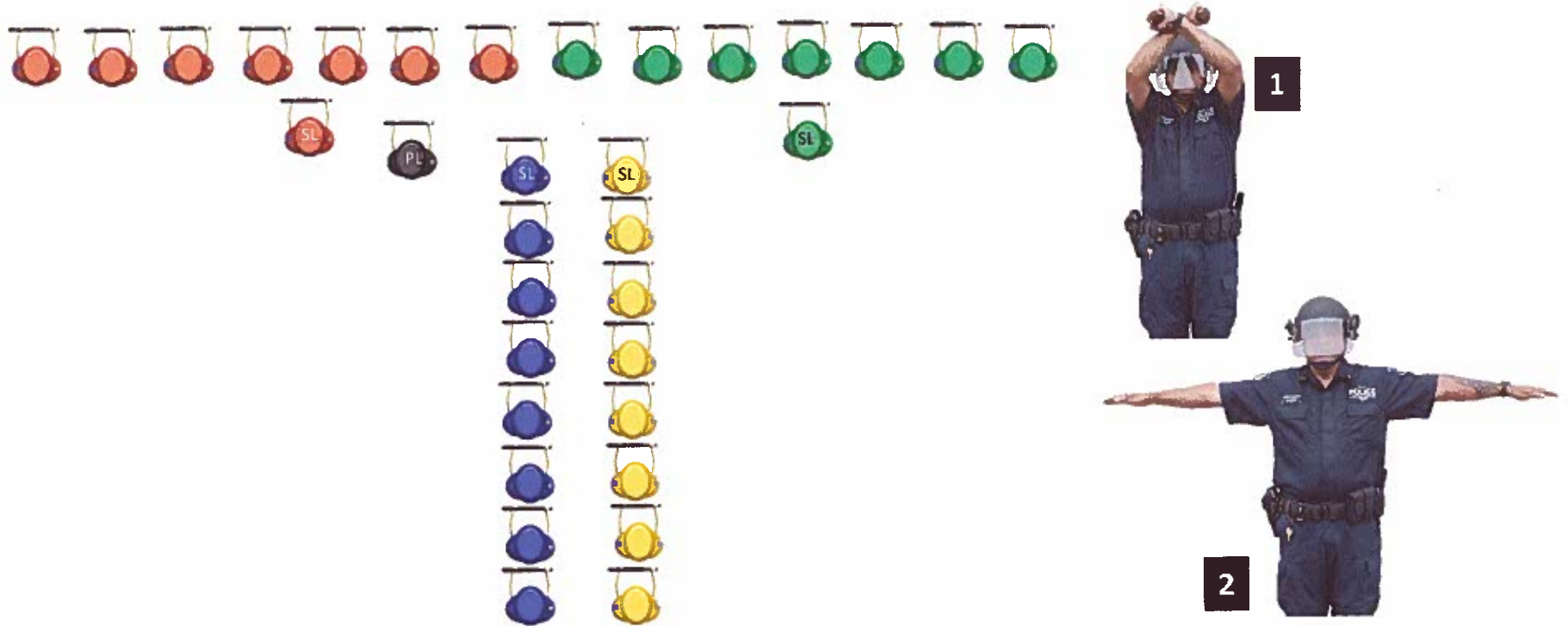
Move

Move

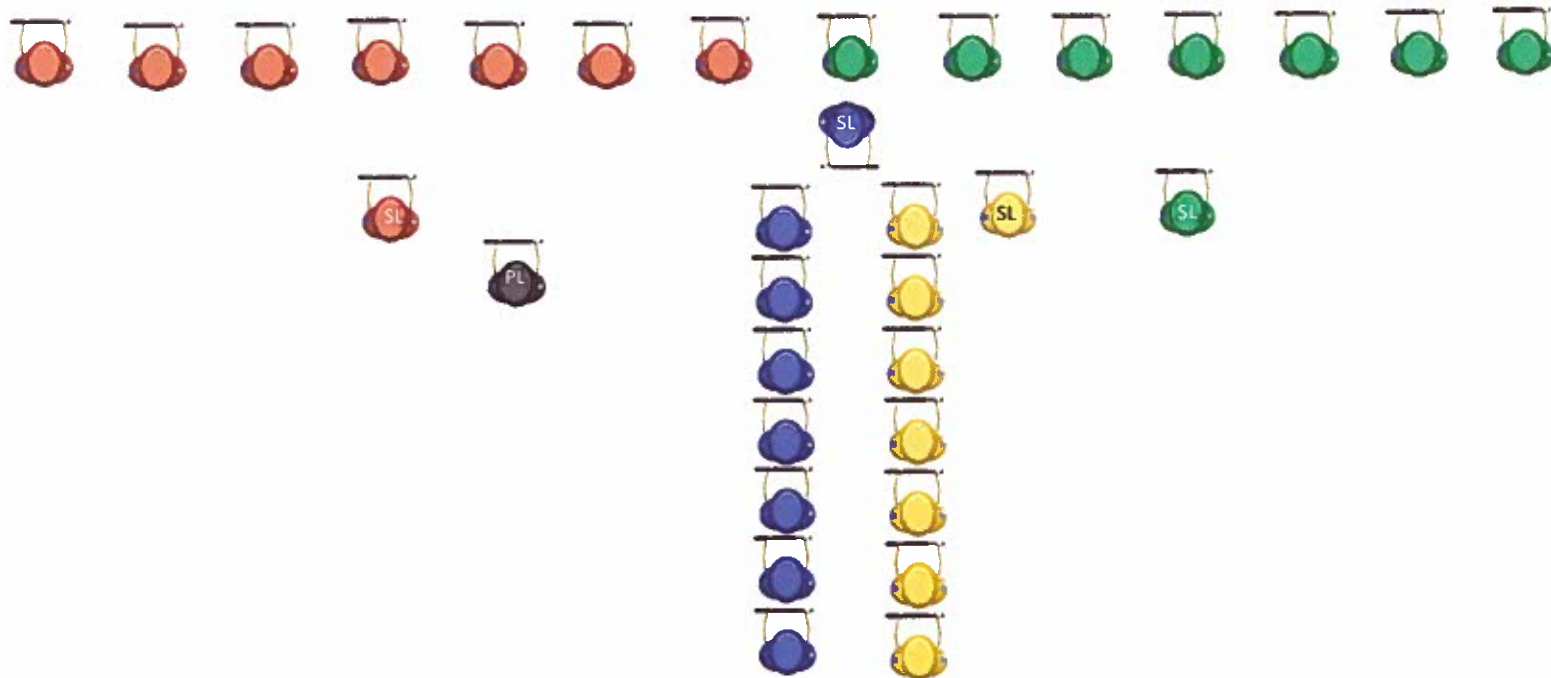
Move



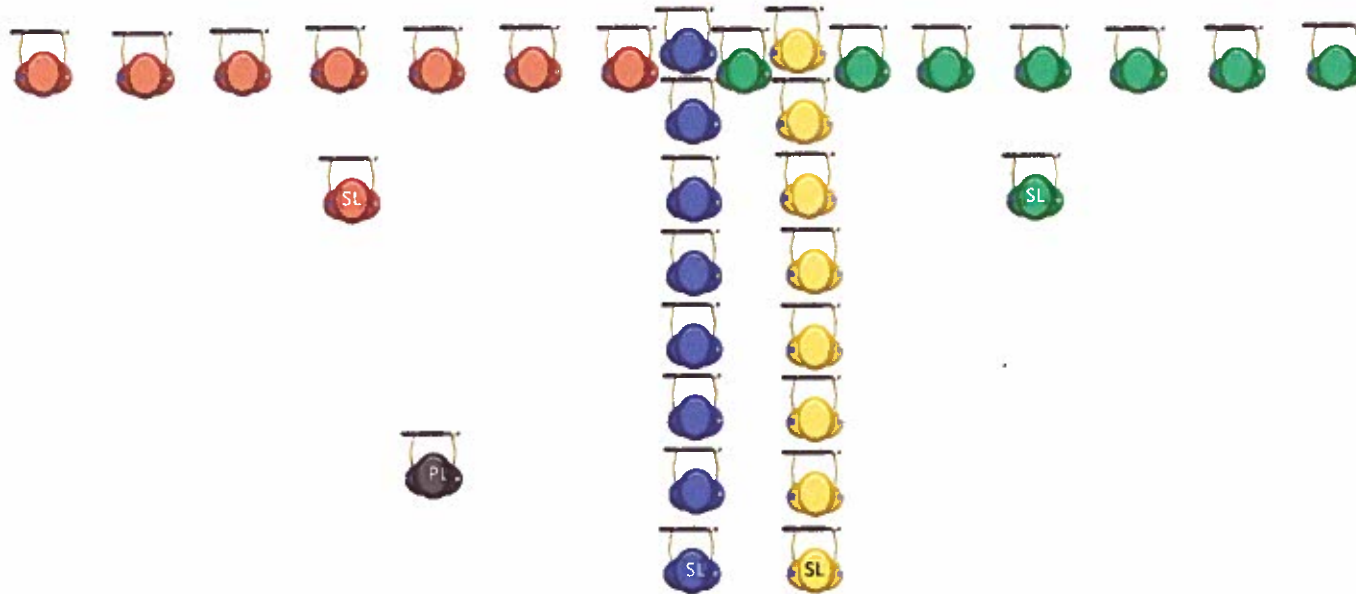
Crossbow Line



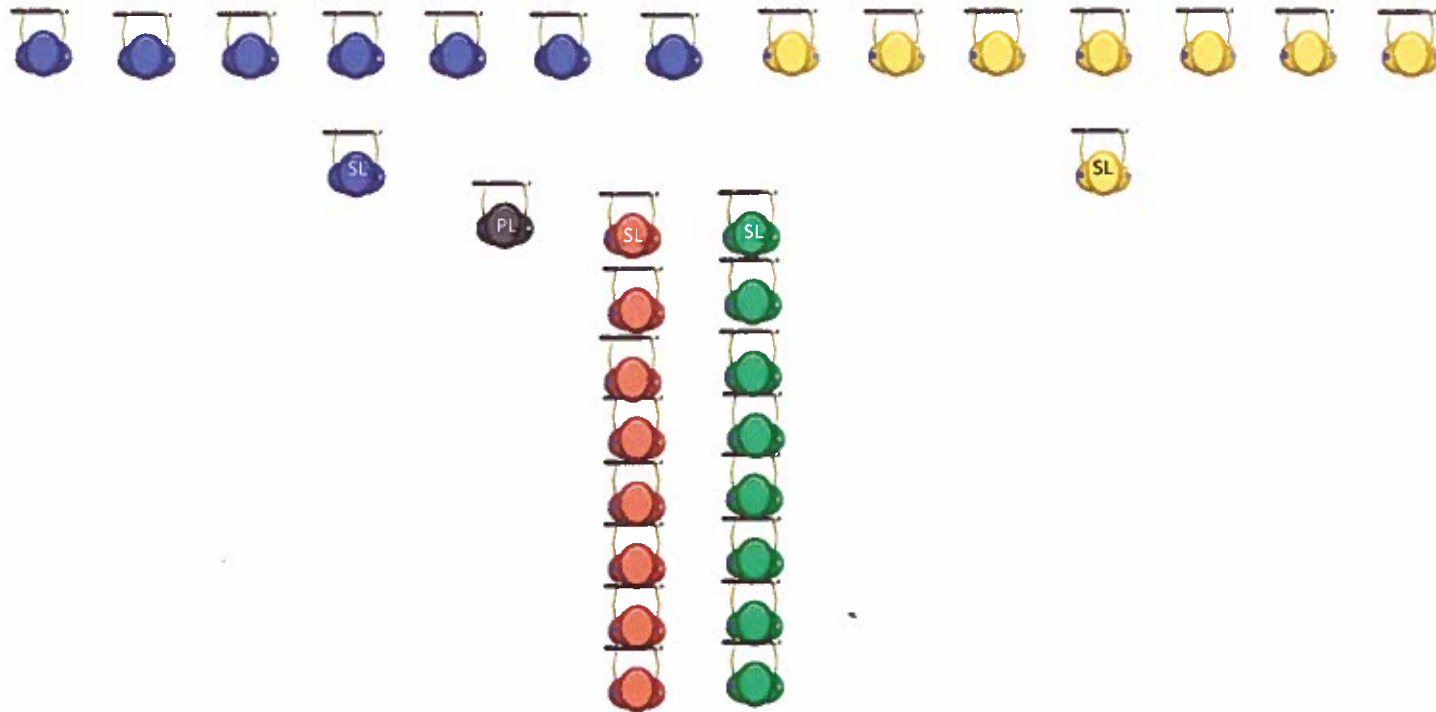
Crossbow Line (Continued)



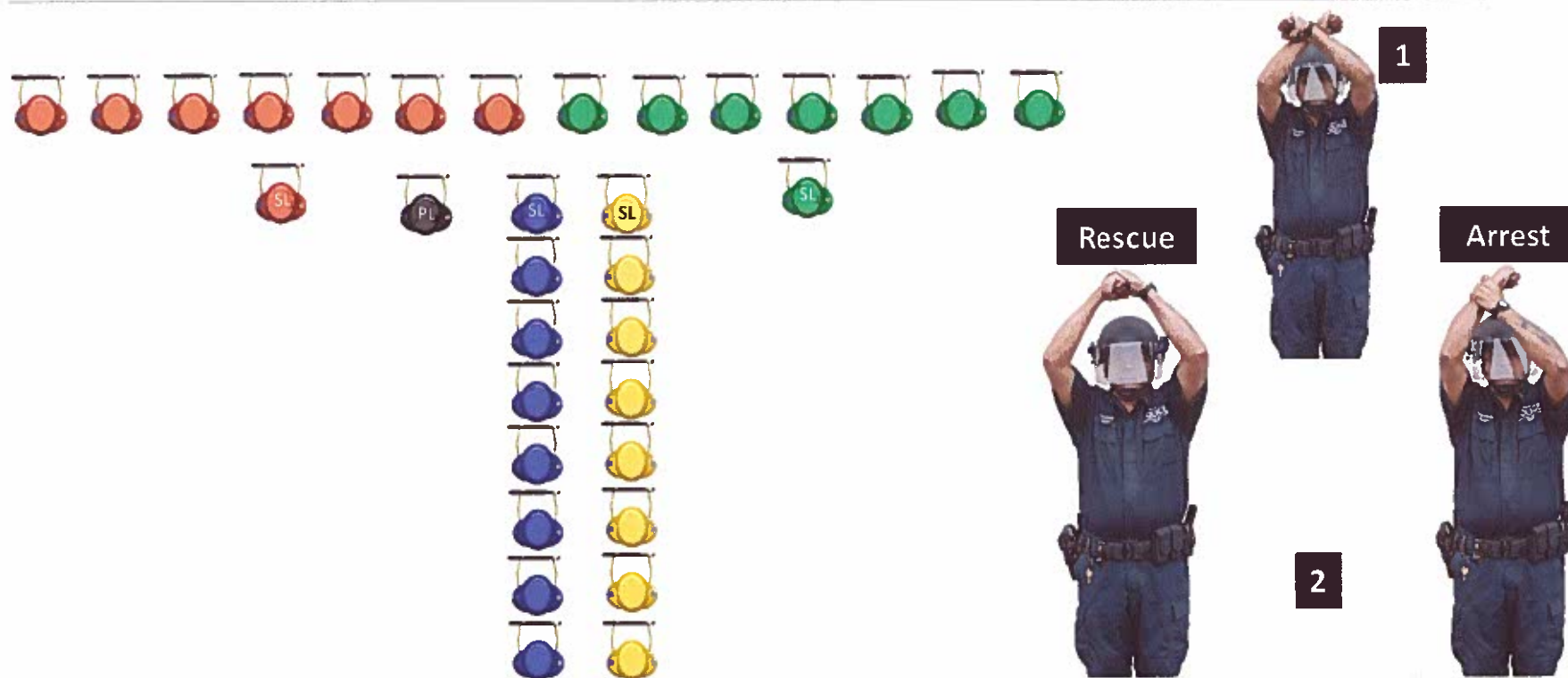
Crossbow Line Formation (continued)



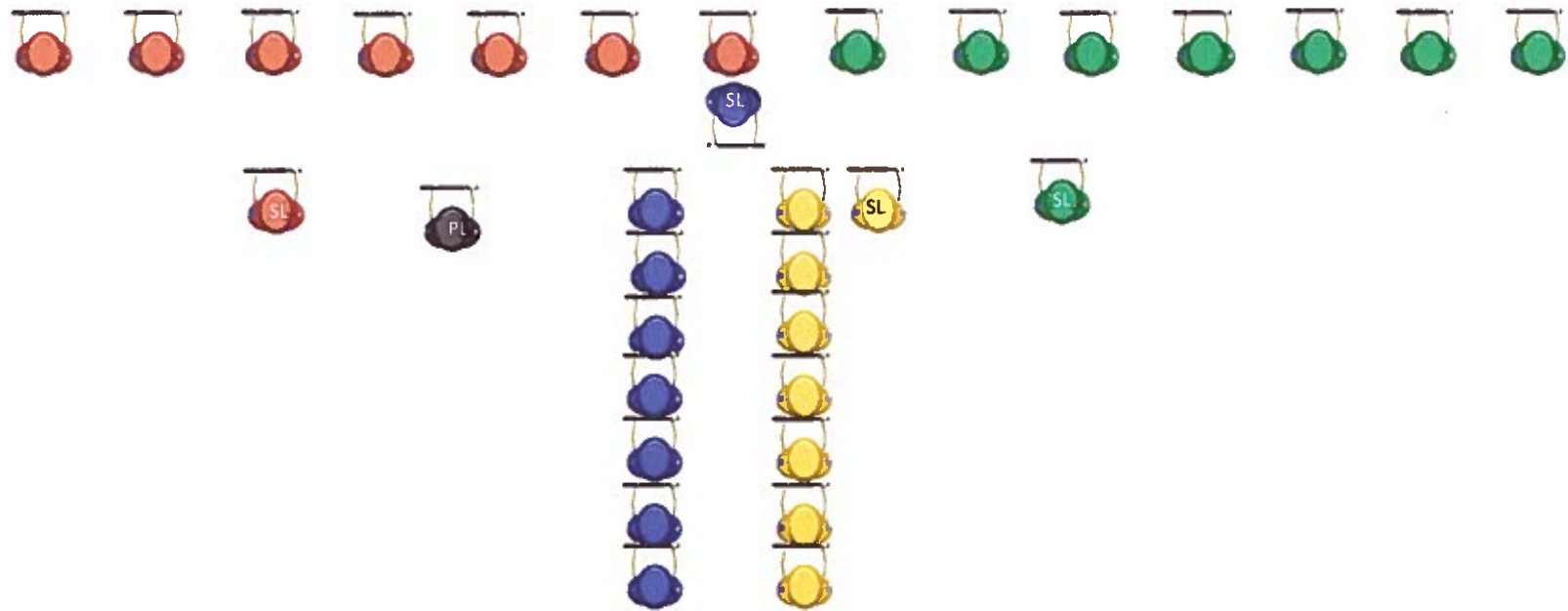
Crossbow Line Formation (Continued)



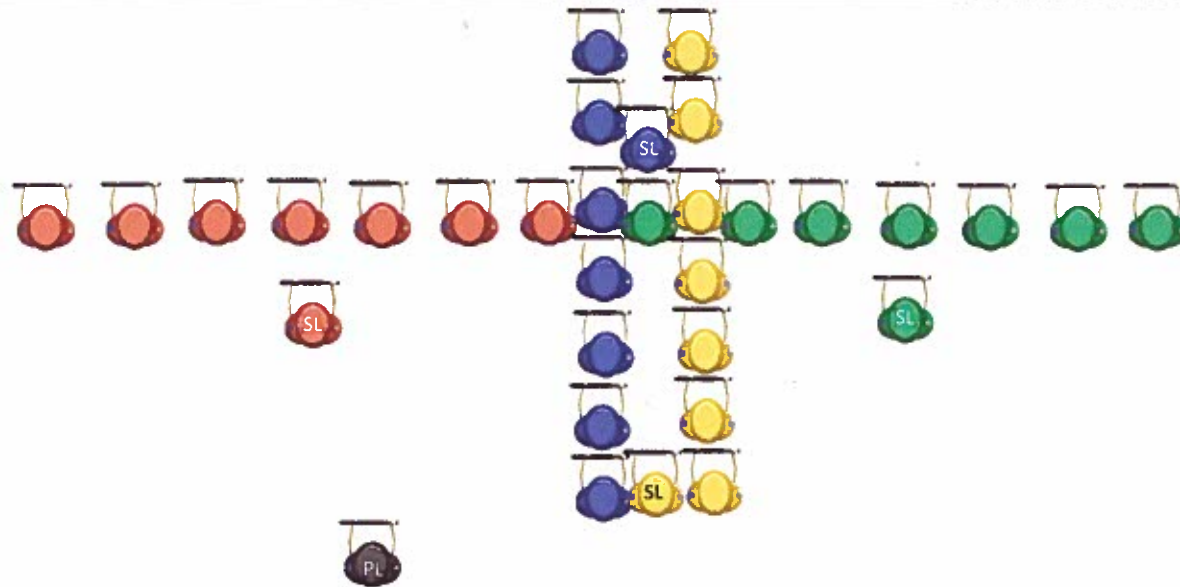
Crossbow Arrest /Rescue Formation



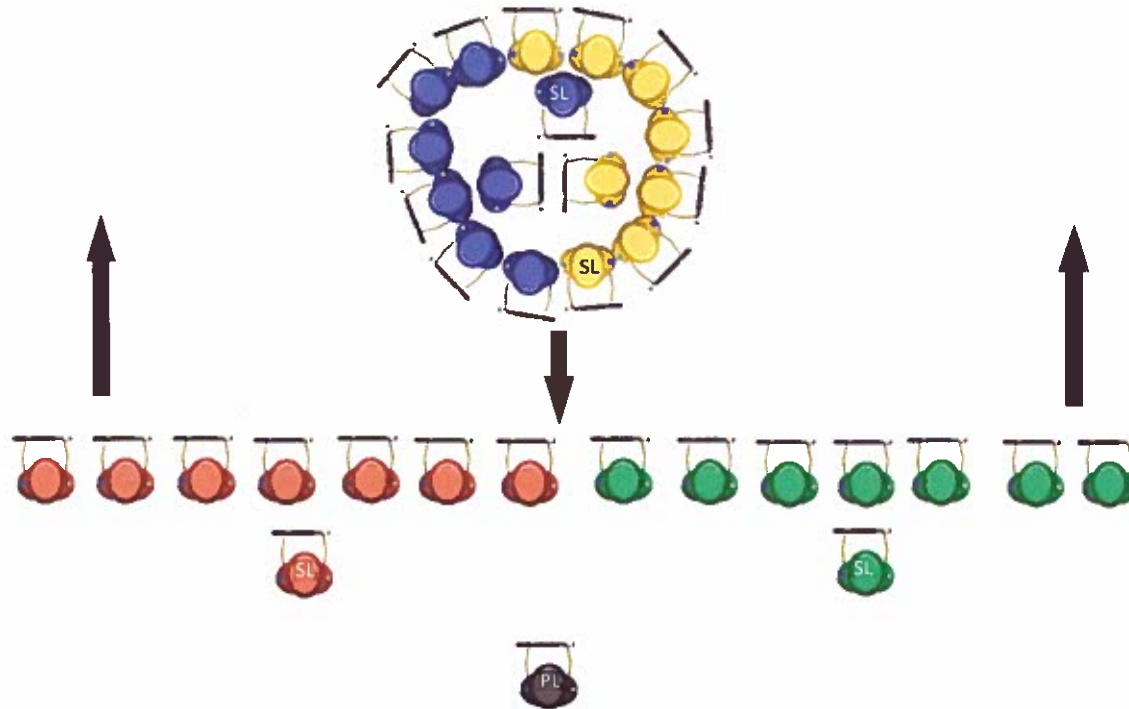
Crossbow Arrest/Rescue Formation (Continued)



Crossbow Arrest/Rescue Formation (Continued)



Crossbow Arrest/Rescue Formation (Continued)



Practical Exercise





SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module Number: 8

Team Carries

Instructor Guide



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 8 – Team Carries



MODULE # 8

SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 05/15/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 12/18/2018

Prepared By: PO Erik Green / PO John Loftus

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Mary Rosario

This module will familiarize the student with Team Carries.

Method of Instruction: Lecture / discussion / question and answer

Time Allocated: 30 minutes

Training Need: To prepare UMOS to utilize team carries in a crowd management/control function.

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this module, participants will understand and perform team carries used for crowd control.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will know when to use the different team carries.
2. Students will understand how to perform the different team carries.
3. Students will be able to perform all team carries correctly.

Required Reading: NA

Instructional Resources Required:

- PowerPoint projector
- Computer with monitor
- Classroom seating
- Large, Paved, Open Area

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes during a question and answer period.
- Observation of proficiency during field exercises.

References:

NYPD Patrol Guide

NYPD Disorder Control Formations

Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 8 – Team Carries



Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know when to use the different team carries.
2. Students will understand how to perform the different team carries.
3. Students will be able to perform all team carries correctly.

Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know when to use the different team carries
2. Students will understand how to perform the different team carries
3. Students will be able to perform all team carries correctly.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 8 – Team Carries



Types of Carries

Two-officer Carry – Most commonly used for compliant and non-compliant arrestees

Three-officer Carry – Typically used for noncompliant arrestees from a sitting position

Four-officer Carry – Typically used for noncompliant arrestees from a sitting position

NOTE: Always ask arrestee to stand before attempting to lift them from a seated position.

Learning Outcome #1
Students will know when to use the different team carries.

Two-officer Carry

This carry is utilized for noncompliant arrestees. Carry officers must evaluate the size of the arrestee and their own capabilities before attempting this carry. This carry may be utilized for seated or standing arrestees. Spin or turn arrestee clockwise before moving arrestee to the prisoner wagon.

Three-officer Carry

This carry is utilized for noncompliant arrestees, an injured person, a disabled person, and/or elderly person who must be hastily removed from the area.

Four-officer Carry

This carry is utilized for noncompliant arrestees. A four-officer carry should be considered when an arrestee is too large to be moved by two officers, the arrestee is struggling with officers, or the arrestee is being moved a significant distance.

Instructor Notes:

Inform students that any member of the carry team may request more resources to safely carry an individual.



SRG Field Force Operations Course Module 8 – Team Carries



Two-officer
Carry

Learning Outcome #2
Students will understand how to perform the different team carries.

Two-officer Carry

1. Two officers, one on each side of the arrestee, facing the opposite direction of the individual. This will place one officer's left side against the left side of the arrestee, and the other officer's right side against the arrestee's right side.
2. The arrestee is lifted and forced to walk backward as the officers walk forward and move the arrestee to a secure location.

Three-officer Carry

1. The first two officers assume the same position as the two-officer carry.
2. The arrestee's legs are crossed.
3. The third officer faces the arrestee and wraps his or her arms around the arrestee's legs to secure them.
4. The officer who is processing this particular arrest assumes the role as lead officer.
5. All three officers lift the arrestee at the same time and move to a secure location

Instructor Notes:

Stress the importance of ensuring the arrestee is facing opposite the direction of travel of the arresting officers.



SRG Field Force Operations Course Module 8 – Team Carries



Four-officer Carry

1. The first two officers assume the same position as the two-officer carry.
2. The arrestee's legs are crossed.
3. Two other officers face the arrestee and place themselves on opposite sides of the arrestee, next to the arrestee's legs. These officers wrap their arm around the arrestee's legs to secure them.
4. The officer who is processing this particular arrest assumes the role as lead officer
5. All four officers lift the arrestee at the same time and move to a secure location.

Instructor Notes:

Stress the importance of spinning or turning arrestees clockwise to avoid confusion for arresting officers.



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 8 – Team Carries



Practical Exercise



Learning Outcome #3
Students will be able to perform all carries correctly.

Practical Exercise

1. Have students Don all required Disorder Equipment
 - a. Helmet with visor
 - b. Baton
 - c. Flex cuffs
 - d. Millennium Mask
2. Move students to outdoor location
3. Have students perform all formations taught in classroom


Instructor Notes:

Team Carries

STRATEGIC RESPONSE GROUP



Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know when to use the different team carries.
 2. Students will understand how to perform the different team carries.
 3. Students will be able to perform all team carries correctly.
- 

Types of Carries

Two-officer Carry – Most commonly used for compliant and non-compliant arrestees

Three-officer Carry – Typically used for noncompliant arrestees from a sitting position

Four-officer Carry – Typically used for noncompliant arrestees from a sitting position

NOTE: Always ask arrestee to stand before attempting to lift them from a seated position.





Two-officer Carry



Three-officer Carry



Four-officer Carry

Practical Exercise





SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module Number: 9

Prisoner Wagon Operations

Instructor Guide



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 9: Prisoner Wagon Operations



MODULE #9 **SYNOPSIS**

Date Prepared: 08/01/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 08/02/2018

Prepared By: PO Erik Green

Reviewed/Approved By: Sgt Mary Rosario

To familiarize the student with the responsibilities of assignment to the prisoner wagon

Method of Instruction: Lecture / discussion

Time Allocated: 30 minutes

Training Need: To prepare UMOS for assigned to the prisoner wagon.

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this module, participants will understand

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will know what supplies are to be available in the prisoner wagon.
2. Students will know how the condition of the prisoner wagon interior should be maintained.
3. Students will know their responsibilities when assigned to the prisoner wagon.

Required Reading: NA

Instructional Resources Required:

- PowerPoint projector
- Computer with monitor
- Classroom seating

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes during a question and answer period

References:

NYPD Patrol Guide



SRG Field Force Operations Module 9: Prisoner Wagon Operations



Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know what supplies are to be available in the prisoner wagon.
2. Students will know how the condition of the prisoner wagon interior should be maintained.
3. Students will know their responsibilities when assigned to the prisoner wagon.

Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know what supplies are to be available in the prisoner wagon
2. Students will know how the condition of the prisoner wagon interior should be maintained
3. Students will know their responsibilities when assigned to the prisoner wagon.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 9: Prisoner Wagon Operations



Supplies

- Clear Plastic Bags
- Black Marker
- Pedigree Forms
- Flex Cuffs
- Flex Cuff Cutter
- Department Cell Phone (Camera)



Learning Outcome #1
Students will know what supplies are to be available in the prisoner wagon

Supplies

- Clear plastic bags to secure prisoner's property
 - Black marker to label property bag
- Pedigree Forms (Name, DOB, Arresting Officer, Description)
- Flex Cuffs
 - One box used if prisoners' cuffs are too tight and must be replaced prior to being secured in the prisoner wagon.
- Flex Cuff Cutters
 - These cutting devices are the only authorized devices to be used to remove the flex cuffs from a prisoner.
- Department cell phone to take pictures of arresting officer and their prisoner.
 - **Do not use personal phones to take these pictures.**

Instructor Notes:

When securing property put everything into plastic bags including all electronic devices. These bags are useful when One Police Plaza is utilized for arrest processing because property is secured outside of the building.

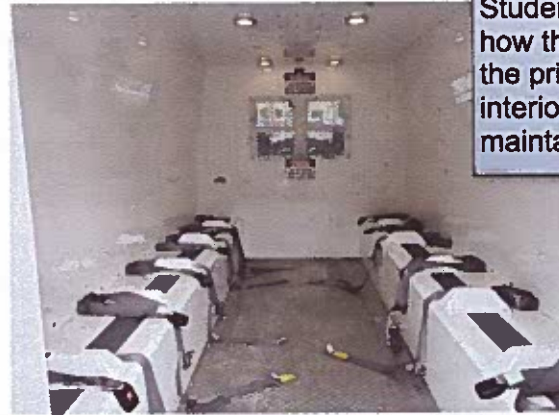


SRG Field Force Operations Module 9: Prisoner Wagon Operations



Prisoner Wagon Condition

- Prisoner area is clean and free of contraband
- Working interior lights
- Working seatbelts
- Ventilation system is operational



Learning Outcome #2

Students will know how the condition of the prisoner wagon interior should be maintained

Prisoner Wagon Condition

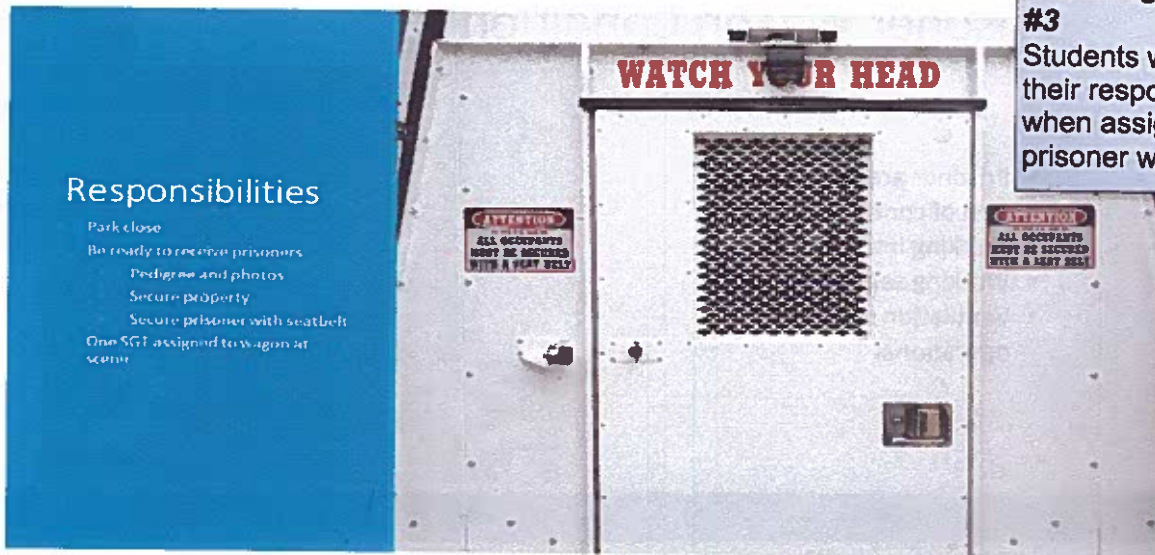
- Prisoner area should be regularly swept clean and searched for contraband prior to and after use.
- Interior lights should be operational and used during day and evening hours of operation.
- All seatbelts must be in working condition. If a seatbelt is not working that seat should not be utilized and a request for repair should be made.
-

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 9: Prisoner Wagon Operations



Learning Outcome #3
Students will know their responsibilities when assigned to the prisoner wagon

Responsibilities

- Park close
- Be ready to receive prisoners
 - Pedigree and photos
 - Secure property
 - Secure prisoner with seatbelt
- One SGT assigned to wagon at scene

Responsibilities

- Park Close
- Be ready to receive prisoners
 - Pedigree & Photos
 - Secure Property
 - Secure Prisoners with seatbelt
- One SGT assigned to wagon at scene


Instructor Notes:

Prisoner Wagon Operations

STRATEGIC RESPONSE GROUP



Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know what supplies are to be available in the prisoner wagon.
 2. Students will know how the condition of the prisoner wagon interior should be maintained.
 3. Students will know their responsibilities when assigned to the prisoner wagon.
- 

Supplies

- Clear Plastic Bags
- Black Marker
- Pedigree Forms
- Flex Cuffs
- Flex Cuff Cutter
- Department Cell Phone (Camera)



Prisoner Wagon Condition

- Prisoner area is clean and free of contraband
- Working interior lights
- Working seatbelts
- Ventilation system is operational





MOS Responsibilities

Responsibilities

Park close

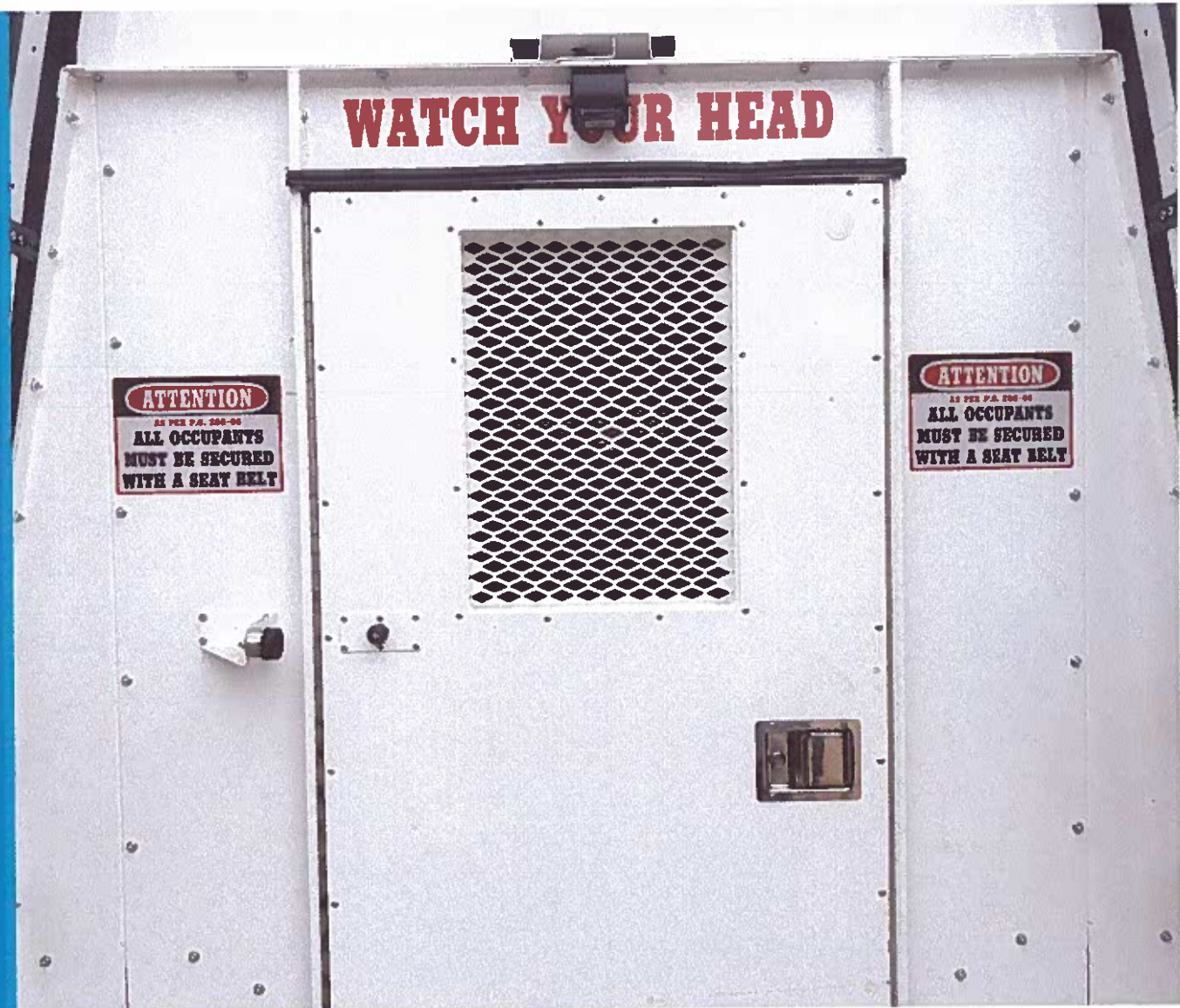
Be ready to receive prisoners

 Pedigree and photos

 Secure property

 Secure prisoner with seatbelt

One SGT assigned to wagon at scene





SRG Field Force Operations

Module Number:10

Legal Considerations

Instructor Guide



SRG Field Force Operations

Module Number 10: Legal Considerations



MODULE #10 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 11/13/18

Date Reviewed / Revised: 11/26/18

Prepared By: PO John Loftus

Reviewed/Approved By: Sgt. Rosario

This module will provide the participant with a basic understanding of applicable case law pertaining to protests

Method of Instruction: Lecture / discussion / question and answer

Time Allocated: 20 minutes

Training Need: To understand case law as it pertains to protests

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this module, participants will understand basic case law regarding protests, identify legal considerations of a protest situation in accordance with crowd control management.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Identify legal limitations on crowd control operations in accordance with crowd control management
2. Identify constitutional guidelines in accordance with current case law
3. Identify use of force limitations in accordance with current case law

Required Reading: applicable case law and constitutional amendments

Instructional Resources Required:

- PowerPoint projector
- Computer with monitor
- Classroom seating

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to field training

References:

U.S. Constitution
Case Law regarding protests
NYPD Patrol Guide

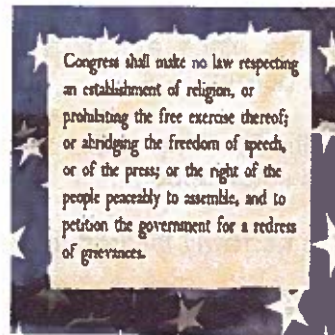


SRG Field Force Operations

Module Number 10: Legal Considerations



First Amendment



Learning Outcome #1 legal limits on crowd control management

1. First Amendment

- a. **The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (1)** Although peaceable assembly is protected by the U.S. Constitution, reasonable limitations on time, place, and manner of speech are upheld by the courts as seen in the cases of *Bay Area Peace Navy v. U.S.* (1990); *Frisby v. Schultz* (1988); *Schenck v. Prochoice Network* (1997); *Walker v. City of Birmingham* (1967); *Hill v. Colorado* (2000); *United States v. Scott* (1999); *Cox v. New Hampshire* (1941); *Heffon v. International Society for Krishna Consciousness* (1981); *Snyder v. Phelps* (2011); *Tobey v. Jones* (2013); and *Ward v. Rock Against Racism* (1989). Key issues include: (a) The First Amendment protects the right to peaceably assemble and freedom of speech.
- (b) The courts have set time, place, and manner of speech restrictions on both the right to assemble and freedom of speech.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Module Number 10: Legal Considerations



- (c) A common form of time, place, and manner of speech restrictions take the form of local parade permits.
 - (d) Restrictions are justified as long as the restrictions are without reference to the content of regulated speech.
 - (e) Restrictions must be narrowly tailored to serve a significant government interest.
 - (f) Restrictions must leave open ample alternative channels for communication of the information.
- (2) Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrance (FACE) Act of 1994—Title 18, U.S.C. § 248—prohibits the use of physical force, threat of physical force, or physical obstruction to intentionally injure, intimidate, interfere with, or attempt to do so, to any person obtaining reproductive health services, or trying to exercise their right to religious freedom at a place of worship. It also prohibits the intentional damage or destruction of a reproductive health care facility or place of worship.
- (3) Buffer zones as amendments (2007) to the Reproductive Health Care Facilities Act (2000), are valid as long as they allow for alternative channels for communication of the information. In *McCullen v. Coakley* (2014), The Supreme Court ruled that the Massachusetts statute that imposed a 35-foot-fixed buffer zone around abortion clinics, to include sidewalks, driveways, and roadways, violated the First Amendment. While the state had a valid concern to maintain public safety, the Court's Chief Justice stated, "The buffer zones burden substantially more speech than necessary to achieve [Massachusetts'] asserted interests."

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module Number 10: Legal Considerations



Fourth Amendment



Learning Outcome #2
Constitutional guidelines in accordance with current case law

Photographing the Police

- A. First Amendment protects photographing police activity in public.** In the cases of *Garcia v. Montgomery County, Maryland* (2013) and *Sharp v. Baltimore City Police Department* (2012), The Supreme Court ruled that members of the public and the media are entitled to protection under the First Amendment and they can photograph and video tape police activity conducted in public provided the action does not interfere with legitimate law enforcement operations. Furthermore, discretionary charges cannot be used to restrict protected speech activity, such as filming the police when they are making arrests.
- B. Fourth Amendment protects against seizure or a search without a warrant or probable cause.** In the cases of *Sharp v. Baltimore City Police Department* (2012) and *Riley v. California* (2014), The Supreme Court ruled the police cannot seize cameras or cell phones unless they have a warrant or probable cause. Furthermore, the police cannot search through the photographs without a warrant or probable cause.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Module Number 10: Legal Considerations



C. Fourteenth Amendment prohibits the destruction of property without due process. In the case of *Sharp v. Baltimore City Police Department (2012)*, an officer seized Sharp's cell phone and deleted several recordings from the cell phone, including the two of his friend's arrest and at least 20 personal videos of sentimental value. The Supreme Court stated that such material could not be destroyed without due process.

D. Fourth Amendment

- a. The Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.** The Fourth Amendment provides the basis on when and where a person can be arrested or searched. The key issues of the Fourth Amendment are people, their homes, and their belongings cannot be seized or searched unless there is probable cause, exigent circumstances, or a warrant has been issued. During a civil disorder event, the rules for search and seizure do not change.
- b. Seizure.** All arrests and seizures are based on probable cause that an unlawful act was committed. This helps identify possible violations that could occur, many may not be readily recognized as being applicable unless researched and discussed (e.g., the wearing of a mask while committing a crime may be a separate violation itself).
- c. Search.** The rules for searching a person do not change during a civil disorder event. A person can be searched if the individual is under arrest, a warrant is secured, or one of the court-recognized exigent circumstances.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Module Number 10: Legal Considerations



Handschu Agreement:

Is a set of guidelines that regulate NYPD policy of video recording political activity. In 1971 21 members of the black panthers were tried for conspiracy to blow up police stations. They were acquitted after the jury deliberated for 90 minutes. The trial revealed how the NYPD had not only infiltrated and kept dossiers on this group but also anti-war groups as well.

The Handschu agreement was the result of a class-action lawsuit filed against the City of New York, the Police Commissioner, and the Intelligence Division of the NYPD. On behalf of Barbara Handschu and 15 other plaintiffs affiliated with various political associations and organizations known as *Handschu v. Special Services Division*.

In 1985 the court found that police surveillance of political activity violated constitutional protections of free speech. This ruling resulted in a consent decree which prohibits the NYPD from engaging in any investigation of political activity except through the Intelligence Division. It also requires that such investigations shall be conducted only in accordance with the guidelines incorporated into the decree.

The guidelines further prohibit the Intelligence Division from commencing an investigation into the political, ideological, or religious activities of an individual or group unless **specific information has been received by the Police Department that a person or group engaged in political activity is engaged in or has threatened to engage in conduct which constitutes a crime.**

Instructor Notes:

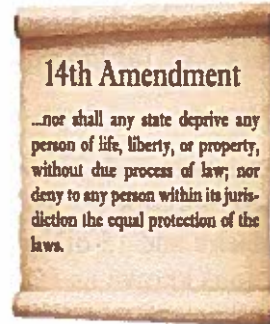


SRG Field Force Operations

Module Number 10: Legal Considerations



Fourteenth Amendment



Fourteenth Amendment. a. Section One of the Fourteenth Amendment states:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state 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.

The application of due process during a civil disorder must be followed. Individuals arrested during a civil disorder event are afforded due process, which may be difficult during a mass arrest situation unless policies are developed and responders are trained in a standardized process. Furthermore, all individuals regardless of race, creed, religion, ethnicity, social status, etc. are treated the same.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Module Number 10: Legal Considerations



- b. It is imperative that local and state protocols and procedures, which deal with the issue of due process for protesters, be followed (or policies formulated). The application of due process during a civil disorder does not change. Individuals arrested during a civil disorder event must be afforded due process protection. This may be difficult to do during a mass arrest situation, unless policies are developed and responders are trained in a standardized process.

Eighth Amendment

- a. **The Eighth Amendment.** This amendment guarantees “Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.” This amendment deals with issues arising when an individual is in a custodial facility, not when an arrest is being made.
- b. **Excessive force during an arrest.** Some protesters will scream, cry, and otherwise attempt to unnerve responders as they proceed with their jobs. Protesters will tell responders that their efforts are cruel and unusual punishment. Protesters, at times, may accuse responders of torture and violating their rights. When a responder uses force, it can draw a crowd of protesters, which will attempt to intimidate and distract by yelling that the tactics are cruel and unusual punishment. Do not let uninformed threats affect response. The application of force used in the field will be judged under the Graham standard, not the Eighth Amendment.

Failure to Train

- a. **Civil Action for Deprivation of Rights Act of 1871.** This is found under 42 USC § 1983 and covers individuals' civil rights when dealing with officials acting within the scope of their official duties. It states: Every person who, under the color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module Number 10: Legal Considerations



Learning Outcome #3
Identify use of force limitations

Civil Action for Deprivation of Rights Act

- Found under 42 USC § 1983
- A U.S citizen has rights, privileges, and immunities secured by the Constitution and laws
- Agencies and individuals can be held liable for the deprivation of rights when abusing their authority while acting under the color of the law
- The agency can be sued for failure to train when it rises to the level of deliberate indifference, especially when the need for training is obvious and reasonably expected due to the individual's regular duties

Relevant Court Cases

- (1) In *City of Canton v. Harris* (1989) and *Brown v. Bryan* (2000), the issue of failure to train government officials for situations they would reasonably be expected to encounter. The issue is one of "deliberate indifference" of the government agency for failure to train its employees for situations reasonably expected to occur.
- (2) In *Monell v. New York City Dept. of Social Services* (1978), the Court ruled that official and unofficial policies which violate a person's civil rights can leave the agency open to civil suit.

7. Use-of-Force Policies. Use-of-force policies do not change from standard operating procedures during civil disorder. However, be aware that use-of-force policies do vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module Number 10: Legal Considerations



- (1) In *Graham v. Connor* (1989), the Supreme Court established these guidelines for determining if the use of force was objectively reasonable.
 - (a) The severity of the crime
 - (b) Whether the suspect posed an immediate threat to the officers or others
 - (c) Whether the suspect actively resisted arrest or attempted to evade by flight
- (2) *Deorle v. Rutherford*. On September 9, 1996, Richard Deorle became upset after being diagnosed with Hepatitis C and consumed alcohol and medication, which led to him becoming suicidal and began behaving erratically. His wife called 911 asking for help to deal with her distressed husband. The police responded and evacuated the family from the house. For more than half an hour, the police cordoned off the area and observed Deorle behaving erratically. When Deorle walked at a steady gait toward Officer Rutherford, Rutherford fired a less-lethal beanbag round at Deorle hitting him in the face and causing him to lose an eye. Deorle was unarmed at the time, had not attacked anyone, and had not been given a warning to stop. The courts ruled shooting violated Deorle's right to be free from unreasonable seizure. The courts also said less than deadly force that may lead to serious injury may be used only when a strong governmental interest warrants its use, and in such circumstances should be preceded by a warning.
- (3) *Forrester v. City of San Diego* 1994. Protesters staged antilaborion demonstrations at private medical buildings through the use of passive resistance by remaining seated, refusing to move, and refusing to bear weight. After warnings, the police used pain compliance techniques using Orcutt Police Nonchakus instead of dragging and carrying protesters in order to prevent back and other injuries to the police and arrestees. The courts ruled in this case the use of pain compliance techniques was not excessive force. The courts also stated the police are not required to use the least amount of force possible, but to use reasonable force. Also there was a specific government interest in removing the protesters as quickly as possible.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Module Number 10: Legal Considerations



Headwaters v. County of Humboldt (2002)

Protesters locked themselves into protester devices (sleeping dragons) and refused to release themselves from the devices. Because of fire and safety issues, the police use oleoresin capsicum (OC) on the protesters to get them to release themselves from the devices.

The courts ruled the use of OC against passively resistant demonstrators was unreasonable force.

(4) **Headwaters Forest Defense v. County of Humboldt et al.** (9th Cir. 2002). On three separate occasions, protesters used “black bears” (similar to a sleeping dragon) to link themselves together to prevent their removal from a protest site. On all three occasions, members of the Humboldt County Sheriff’s Office and members of the Eureka Police Department used oleoresin capsicum (also known as “OC” or “pepper spray”) on the protesters to get them to release themselves from the devices, mainly because they were inside offices and the use of extrication tools would create a fire hazard. In all three occasions, some protesters did not release themselves and the police were forced to carry them out and use an electric grinder to extricate them. The courts ruled that use of OC against passive protesters was unreasonable and the police officers were liable for civil rights violations.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Module Number 10: Legal Considerations



- (5) UC Davis Pepper Spray Case. In November of 2011, during an Occupy demonstration on the UC Davis College Campus, campus police officer sprayed seated students with pepper spray. The incident was captured on video and soon posted to YouTube, gaining nationwide attention. Both officers involved in the incident were released from the campus police department, and the University of California settled out of court.

TRANSITION. Police procedures must adapt to conform to the changing laws, especially those resulting from court decisions. Furthermore, people do have a right to peacefully assemble and express grievances. Also, constitutional guidelines concerning the freedom of the press and the protection of private property remain in effect during civil disorder. In addition, all individuals are to be treated equally under the law. Most importantly, the guidelines for use of force do not change during civil demonstrations.

SUMMARY

The right for peaceful assembly and the opportunity to address grievances against the government and other organizations is one of the cornerstones of American society. Law enforcement's goal is not to deny anyone this right, but to ensure it is carried out within the legal boundaries of local, state and federal law. Balancing individual civil rights against society's well-being is a complex issue and requires all law enforcement officers have the training needed to prepare for various situations that arise during civil demonstrations and disturbances. It is important to remember police procedures do not change during civil disturbances. All use of force, arrest, and standard operating procedures still apply.

Instructor Notes:

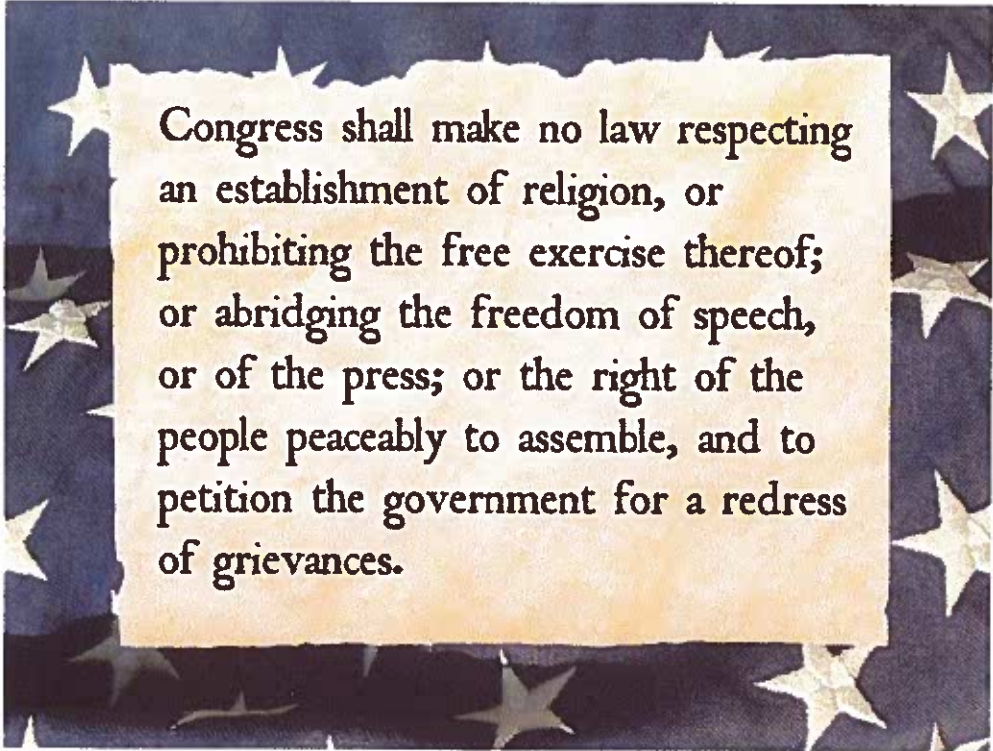


LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

Relating to protests



First Amendment



Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.



First Amendment

- May **peaceably** assemble and protest
- May video police activity, in public. (No interference with police operations)
- Prior restraint of speech is unconstitutional.
- Restrictions to time, place, and manner of the protest are allowed.



Cop Watch

Handschu Agreement

- Result of a class action lawsuit filed by Barbara Handschu and 15 other plaintiffs.
- Lawsuit was settled in 1985, it was found that police surveillance of political activity was unconstitutional.
- Provisions of the agreement prohibits **indiscriminate** police video recording, and photographing of public gatherings where there is **NO** indication that unlawful activity is occurring.




Fourteenth Amendment

14th Amendment

...nor shall any state 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.

Fourteenth Amendment


- Guarantees the Bill of Rights to every citizen regardless of race, creed, religion, ethnicity, social status, national origin.
 - Ensures that states cannot infringe on an individual's rights guaranteed by the Constitution.
 - Expands the due process clause of the fifth amendment to every citizen.
- 

Civil Action for Deprivation of Rights Act

- Found under 42 USC § 1983
- A U.S citizen has rights, privileges, and immunities secured by the Constitution and laws
- Agencies and individuals can be held liable for the deprivation of rights when abusing their authority while acting under the color of the law
- The agency can be sued for **failure to train** when it rises to the level of deliberate indifference, especially when the need for training is obvious and reasonably expected due to the individual's regular duties

Graham v. Connor (1989)

Guidelines for determining if the use of force was objectively reasonable:

- The severity of the crime
 - Whether the suspect posed an immediate threat to officers or others
 - Whether the suspect actively resisted arrest or attempted to evade by flight
- 

Forrester v. City of San Diego (1994)

Demonstrators passively resisted removal from a medical building by refusing to move and refusing to bear weight.

Courts ruled that pain compliance techniques could be used because:

- a warning was given
- there was a specific government interest in removing the protesters
- the police are not required to use the least amount of force possible, but to use reasonable force

Headwaters v. County of Humboldt (2002)

Protesters locked themselves into protester devices (sleeping dragons) and refused to release themselves from the devices. Because of fire and safety issues, the police use oleoresin capsicum (OC) on the protesters to get them to release themselves from the devices.

The courts ruled the use of OC was against passively resistant demonstrators was unreasonable force.





SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module Number: 11

Vehicle Caravan

Instructor Guide



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 11: Vehicle Caravan



MODULE # 11 SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 10/01/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 10/09/2018

Prepared By: PO Erik Green

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Mary Rosario

This module will provide the participant with the ability to perform a vehicle caravan

Method of Instruction: Lecture / discussion / question and answer

Time Allocated: 90 Minutes

Training Need: To prepare UMOS to utilize caravan to safely move a group of vehicles from one location to another.

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this module, participants will understand and perform a vehicle caravan.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will know what a vehicle caravan is and why they are used.
2. Students will understand how to perform a vehicle caravan.
3. Students will understand the proper way to park when utilizing a vehicle caravan.
4. Students will be able to display the concepts of a vehicle caravan in the classroom.
5. Students will be able to perform a vehicle caravan utilizing Department vehicles.

Required Reading: NA

Instructional Resources Required:

- PowerPoint projector
- Computer with monitor
- Classroom seating
- NYPD Vehicles

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes during a question and answer period.
- Observation of proficiency during field exercises

References:

NYPD Patrol Guide 221-15
Merriam Webster Dictionary
National Safety Council Defensive Driving



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 11: Vehicle Caravan



Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know what a vehicle caravan is and why they are used.
2. Students will understand how to perform a vehicle caravan.
3. Students will understand the proper way to park when utilizing a vehicle caravan.
4. Students will be able to display the concepts of a vehicle caravan in the classroom.
5. Students will be able to perform a vehicle caravan utilizing Department vehicles.

Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know what a vehicle caravan is and why they are used.
2. Students will understand how to perform a vehicle caravan.
3. Students will understand the proper way to park when utilizing a vehicle caravan.
4. Students will be able to display the concepts of a vehicle caravan in the classroom.
5. Students will be able to perform a vehicle caravan utilizing Department vehicles.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Module 11: Vehicle Caravan



Vehicle Caravan

Merriam-Webster, Noun

A group of vehicles traveling together (as in a file)

Used to safely take control of an intersection and roadway so that a group may move to their destination in a safe and orderly manner.



Learning Outcome #1
Students will know what a vehicle caravan is and why it is used.

Vehicle Caravan

Definition: A **group** of vehicles traveling **together** (as in a file).

A vehicle caravan should be used to safely take control of an intersection and roadway so that a group may move to a destination in a safe and orderly manner. Vehicle caravans will mostly be used for Mobilizations and Mobile Field Force operations.

Always consider the following conditions when moving in a vehicle caravan:

- Nature of the Job
- Time of Day
- Weather condition
- Location and population density
- Capability of Department vehicle
- Familiarity with area

Instructor Notes:

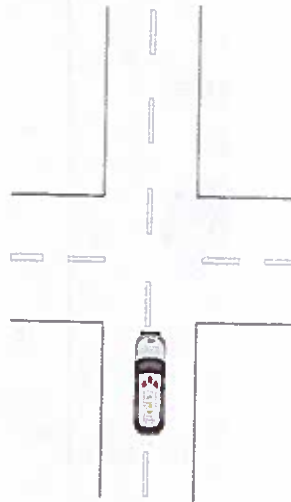
Show video of SRG Caravan. In high pedestrian and vehicle traffic it may take both human and vehicle resources to take control of the intersection.

Use the “Three Second Rule” when driving at speed.



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 11: Vehicle Caravan



Supervisor
- Take control
- Stay in lead
- Vehicle Types

Learning Outcome #2
Students will understand how to perform a vehicle caravan.

Lead Vehicle (Supervisor)

- Plan the route with your entire caravan. Make sure everyone knows the destination and preferred route prior to departure.
- Know what vehicles are in the caravan and their capabilities. If you have SUV's, Tac Van, and Prisoner Wagon, you need to know that a tac van and prisoner wagon take longer to stop and start.
- Approach each intersection with caution and take control of the intersection. When traffic has stopped, continue through the intersection maintaining your position as the lead vehicle.
 - Remember to maintain an appropriate speed so that all vehicles in the caravan may move as one group to the destination.
 - Only proceed through the intersection if it is safe for the vehicle caravan to proceed as well.

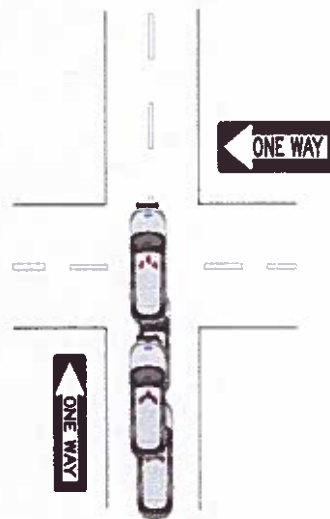
Instructor Notes:

The supervisor in the lead vehicle should make sure all vehicle operators in the caravan are aware of the final destination and the preferred route.



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 11: Vehicle Caravan



One Way Traffic
- Block Traffic

One Way Traffic

- Second vehicle will block traffic on side of intersection where traffic is traveling from.
 - The caravan will then move through the intersection.
 - The last vehicle in the caravan should signal to the blocking vehicle letting the blocking vehicle know they may rejoin the caravan.
- The Second (Blocking Vehicle) will then rejoin the caravan in the last position.

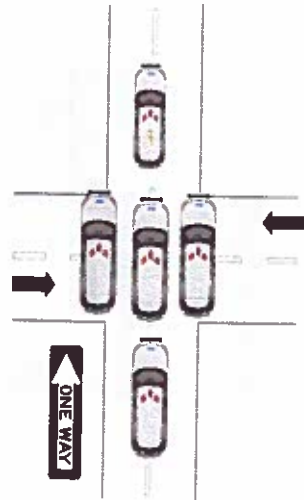
Instructor Notes:

The blocking vehicle operator and recorder should monitor the progress of the caravan via over the shoulder observations combined with use of the vehicle's side view mirror.



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 11: Vehicle Caravan



Two Way Traffic
- Block Traffic
- Enter Left-Right
- Exit Left-Right

Two Way Traffic

- The **second** vehicle will enter the intersection and stop traffic entering the intersection from the left.
- The **Third** vehicle will enter the intersection and stop traffic entering the intersection from the left.
- The last vehicle in the caravan will signal the blocking vehicles as they pass through the intersection.
- The **second** vehicle will then give up the lane of traffic and re-enter the caravan
- The **third** vehicle will then give up the lane of traffic and re-enter the intersection.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 11: Vehicle Caravan



Learning Outcome #3
Students will understand the proper way to park when utilizing a vehicle caravan.

Parking

When arriving at a parking location the lead vehicle of the caravan should utilize the furthest parking spot available. Upon arrival to the parking location the vehicles recorder should exit the vehicle to guide the vehicle operator into the parking spot. The recorder should be aware of obstacles and pedestrians behind the vehicle.

- Allows for safe parking of vehicles in congested areas.
- Allows for the recorder to immediately gain access to their equipment when the vehicle comes to a stop.
- Increases the speed and efficiency of resources usefulness when arriving at the staging area or the scene of an incident.

Instructor Notes:

Emphasize safety when parking to the students. The locations caravans maybe arriving to may be full of hazards such as debris and pedestrians.



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 11: Vehicle Caravan



Classroom Exercise



Learning Outcome #4
Students will be able to display the concepts of a vehicle caravan in the classroom

Classroom Exercise

- Utilize the chairs and tables in the classroom to form intersections. Have the students line up as if they are the vehicles and walk through taking each intersection in the classroom as a caravan.
- Repeat as necessary until the class as a whole understands the concept of a vehicle caravan.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 11: Vehicle Caravan



Field Exercise



Learning Outcome #5
Students will be able to perform a vehicle caravan utilizing Department vehicles.

Field Exercise

- Utilize Department vehicles to perform a vehicle caravan on City streets
- Repeat as necessary until the class as a whole is able to perform a vehicle caravan correctly.


Instructor Notes:

Vehicle Caravan

STRATEGIC RESPONSE GROUP



Learning Outcomes

1. Students will know what a vehicle caravan is and why they are used.
 2. Students will understand how to perform a vehicle caravan.
 3. Students will be able to display the concepts of a vehicle caravan in the classroom.
 4. Students will be able to perform a vehicle caravan utilizing Department vehicles.
- 

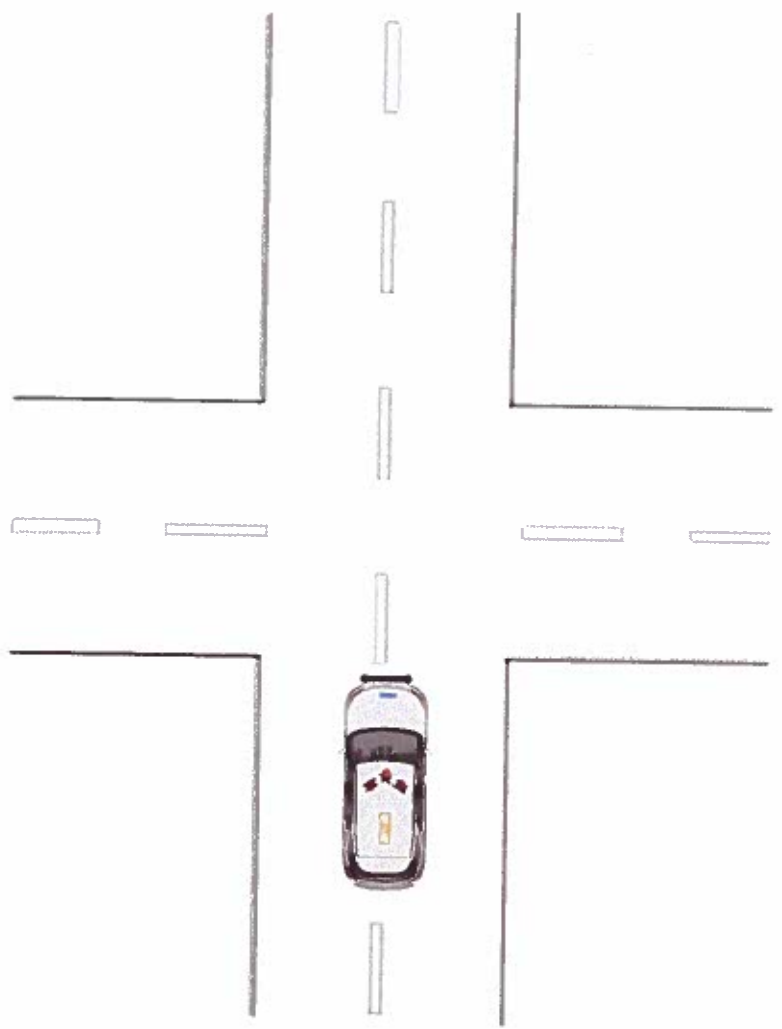
Vehicle Caravan

Merriam-Webster, Noun

A **group** of vehicles traveling **together** (as in a file)

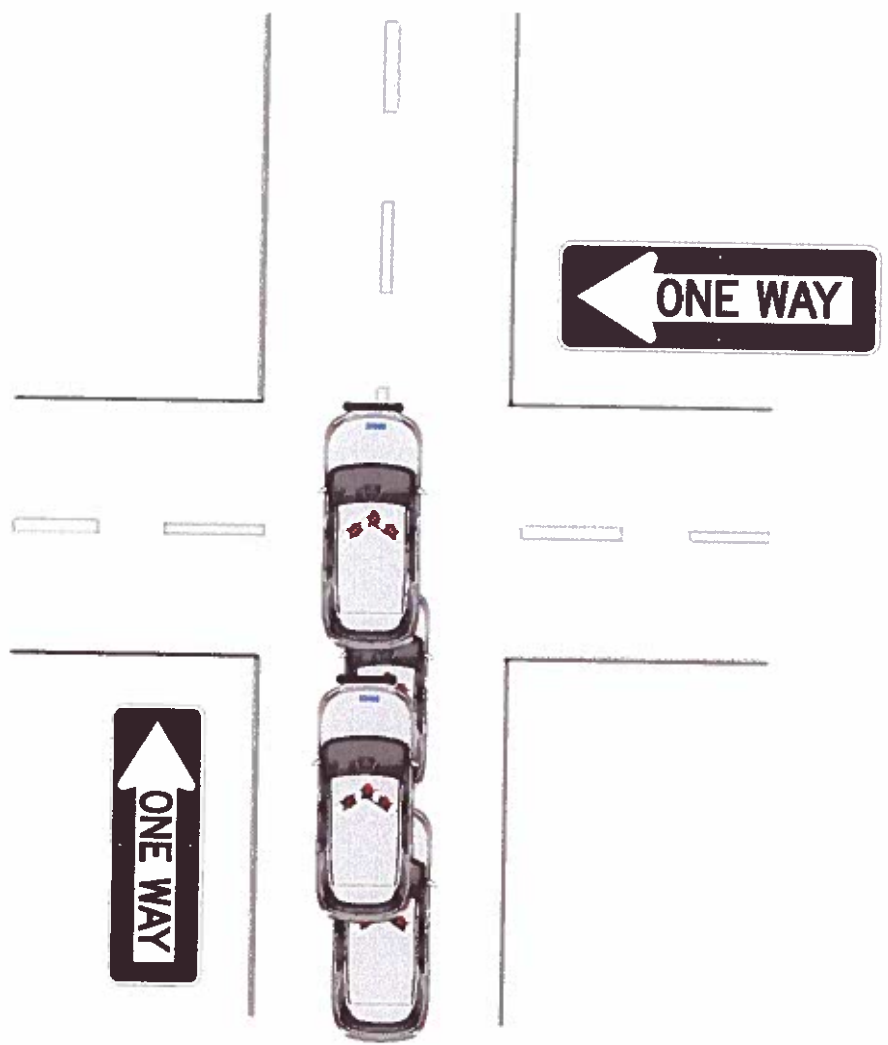
Used to safely take control of an intersection and roadway so that a group may move to their destination in a safe and orderly manner.



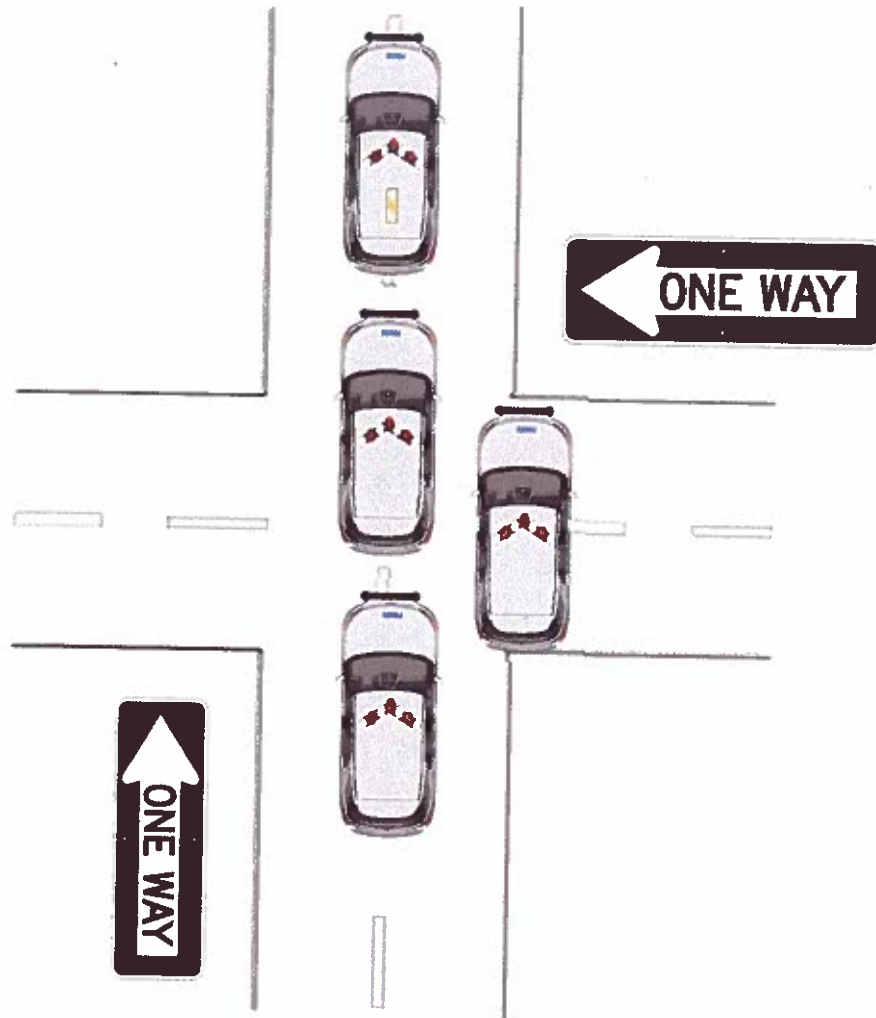


Supervisor

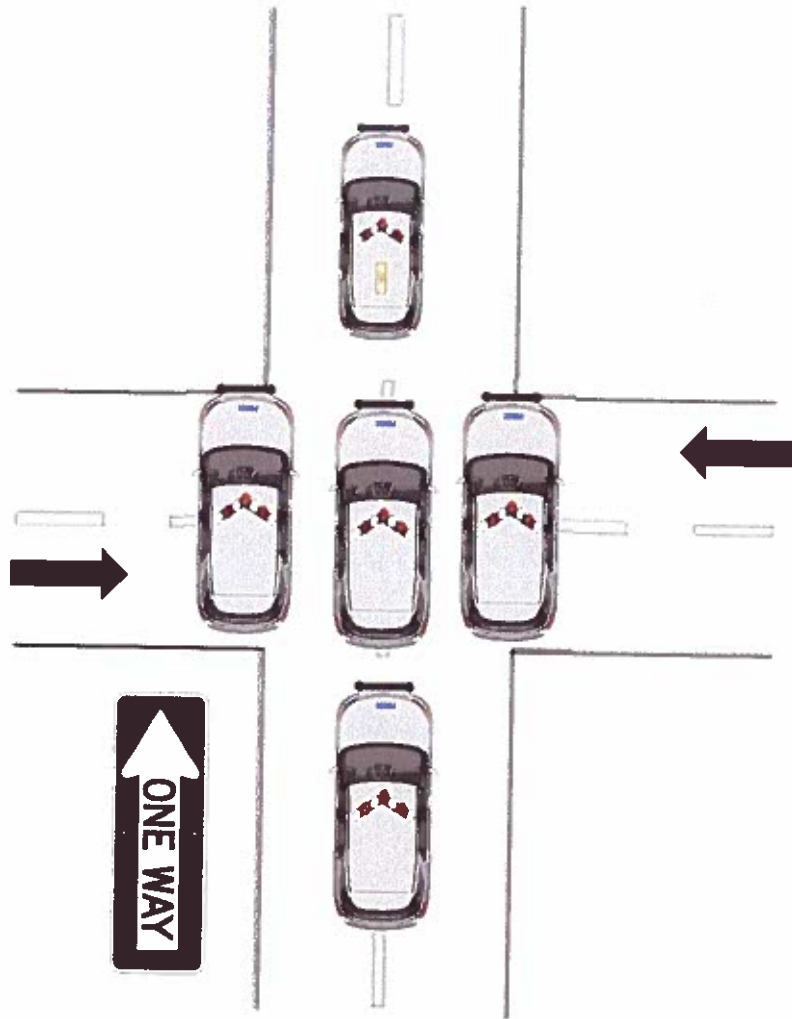
- Take control
- Stay in lead
- Vehicle Types



One Way Traffic
- Block Traffic



One Way Traffic
(Con't)
- Rejoin in last
position



Two Way Traffic

- Block Traffic
- Enter Left-Right
- Exit Left-Right

Classroom Exercise



Field Exercise





SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module Number: 12

Polycarbonate Shields

Instructor Guide



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 12 Polycarbonate Shield



Module # 12 Synopsis

Date Prepared: 01/31/19

Prepared By: PO Erik Green

Reviewed/Approved By: SGT Mary Rosario

Date Reviewed / Revised: 02/08/19

This module will provide the participant with a basic understanding of a polycarbonate shield

Method of Instruction: Lecture / discussion / practical

Time Allocated: 1 Hour

Training Need: To familiarize students with the use of a polycarbonate shield

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this module, participants will understand the utilization of the polycarbonate shield.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will understand the construction of the polycarbonate shield.
2. Students will know what the polycarbonate shield is to be used for.
3. Students will be able to hold and retain the polycarbonate shield.

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- PowerPoint projector
- Computer with monitor
- Classroom seating
- Sufficient quantity of polycarbonate shields for each participant

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to a practical exercise.

References:

NYPD Patrol Guide 221-02
NYPD Patrol Guide 221-03
Defenshield fact sheet
FEMA Field Force Operations Lesson Plan
Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S.> 386, 396, 109 (1989)
Webster Dictionary



SRG Field Force Operations Module 12 Polycarbonate Shield



Polycarbonate Shield

STRATEGIC RESPONSE GROUP



Introduction:

This class will provide the member's of the Strategic Response Group with an introduction to the polycarbonate shield. We will discuss the construction, uses, and techniques used to hold and retain the polycarbonate shield.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 12 Polycarbonate Shield



Learning Outcomes

1. Students will understand the construction of the polycarbonate shield.
2. Students will Know what the Polycarbonate shield is to be used for.
3. Students will be able to hold and retain the polycarbonate shield.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will understand the construction of the polycarbonate shield.
2. Students will know what the polycarbonate shield is to be used for and what formation the shield may be used with.
3. Students will be able to hold and retain the polycarbonate shield.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 12 Polycarbonate Shield



Proper Hold And Retention of Polycarbonate Shield

- Unloading The Shield**
- Non-Shooting hand
 - Arm through plastic armband
 - Grip handle
 - Support hand and forearm placed on upper portion
 - Held at side when walking in formation
- Shield Retention**
- Drop center of gravity
 - Turn the shield
 - Pull away from the aggressor

• DEFENSIVE ID IS NON-BALLISTIC •



Learning Outcome #
Students will understand the construction of the polycarbonate shield.

Construction:

The Defenshield non-ballistic shield is made of polycarbonate. Polycarbonate material is a tough and transparent thermoplastic with high impact strength and high softening temperature.

The Defenshield non-ballistic shield has many features:

1. Interlocking flared edges
2. Sturdy aluminum handles
3. Deterrent bump
4. Heavy-duty armbands
5. ID Sticker "Police"
6. Cloth carrying bag

Instructor Notes:

Polycarbonate—Any of various tough transparent thermoplastics characterized by high impact strength and high softening temperature.

Thermoplastics—capable of softening or fusing when heated and of hardening again when cooled.



SRG Field Force Operations Module 12 Polycarbonate Shield



Interlocking Flared Edges

This shield is designed with flared edges so that the users are able to interlock their shields providing a stronger barrier against solid objects and liquids that may be thrown at officers. These edges allow for a semi locked seam that allows users to separate quickly if needed.

Aluminum Handles and Plastic Armbands

This shield is equipped with two aluminum handles and two plastic armbands. This allows the shield to be ambidextrous without having to turn the shield upside down keeping the “POLICE” sticker right side up to the crowd and faster to deploy by both right and left handed officers.

Deterrent Bump

This is the pyramid shaped protrusion from the center of the shield. This added feature helps to deflect objects as well as make it difficult for an aggressor to place their hands on the shield at the optimum push point. The shape of the deterrent bump also provides space between the users arm and the shield so that the arm does not take a direct impact from a strike.

Maintenance

The Defenshield non-ballistic shield should be kept clean and always placed in the cloth caring bag when not in use. Precautions should also be taken to keep the shields out of extreme temperatures for extended periods of time. Because of vibrations during transport over periods of time the screws fastening the aluminum handles and plastic armbands should periodically be inspected and tightened if loose.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 12 Polycarbonate Shield



Shield Uses

- Defensive tool
- Utilized when a crowd becomes or is suspected of becoming hostile
- Protects against projectiles and/or liquids

FORMATIONS:

- Lines
- Lateral Supports
- Enclincements
- Crossbows
- Separation
- Fortification

* ALL FFO FORMATIONS MAY BE PERFORMED WHILE UTILIZING A SHIELD *

* DEFENSESHIELD IS NON-BALLISTIC *

Learning Outcome #
Students will know what the polycarbonate shield is to be used for and what formations the shield may be used with.

Shield Use:

The primary use of polycarbonate shield is as a defensive tool to protect an individual or group from a variety of harmful objects. The Defenshield non-ballistic shield should be utilized when a crowd becomes or is suspected of becoming hostile and has engaged in throwing projectiles or liquids at police lines.

Engaging a Crowd:

When engaging a crowd while holding a Defenshield non-ballistic shield members of the service should utilize the same half step maneuver utilized in field force operations when holding a straight baton. While using the half step continue issuing "Move Back" orders.

Instructor Notes:

Refer to Disorder Control Formations, Modules 3,4,5,6,7.



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 12 Polycarbonate Shield



Formations:

The Defenshield non-ballistic shield may be used with any formation currently being utilized by the Strategic Response Group during Field Force Operations to include:

1. Lines
2. Supports
3. Encirclements
4. Crossbows
5. Separation

The shield is held in place of the officers baton all formation remain the same.

Refer to the following Disorder Control Formation Lesson Plans:

1. Module 3 Line Formations
2. Module 4 Separation Formation
3. Module 6 Encirclement Formations
4. Module 7 Crossbow Formations

Instructor Notes:

All formations remain exactly the same as Field Force Operations.



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 12 Polycarbonate Shield



Proper Hold And Retention of Polycarbonate Shield

Utilizing The Shield

- Non Shooting hand
- Arm through plastic armband
- Grip handle
- Support hand and forearm placed on upper portion
- Hold at side when walking in formation

Shield Retention

- Drop center of gravity
- Turn the shield
- Pull away from the aggressor

• DEFENSIVE SHIELD IS NON-BALLISTIC •



Learning Outcome #
Students will be able to hold and retain the polycarbonate shield.

Utilizing The Shield:

Using your non-shooting hand place your arm through the plastic armband and grip the aluminum handle. This places your holding position at approximately a forty-five degree angle adding stability and strength when holding the shield. When the member of service is to engage the crowd they will utilize their support hand by placing their palm on the upper part of the shield for support. Stand in an on guard stance with knees slightly bent providing a sturdy platform to engage the crowd from.

When walking in formation the member of service should hold the shield down to their side in a normal walking position.

Shield Retention:

If someone engages and officer by grabbing their shield, the officer should immediately drop their center of gravity, turn the shield, and pull the shield away from the person and towards the member of service. The three actions described above should be done immediately

Instructor Notes:

Have a shield in the classroom and demonstrate the proper hold and retention technique to the class.



SRG Field Force Operations

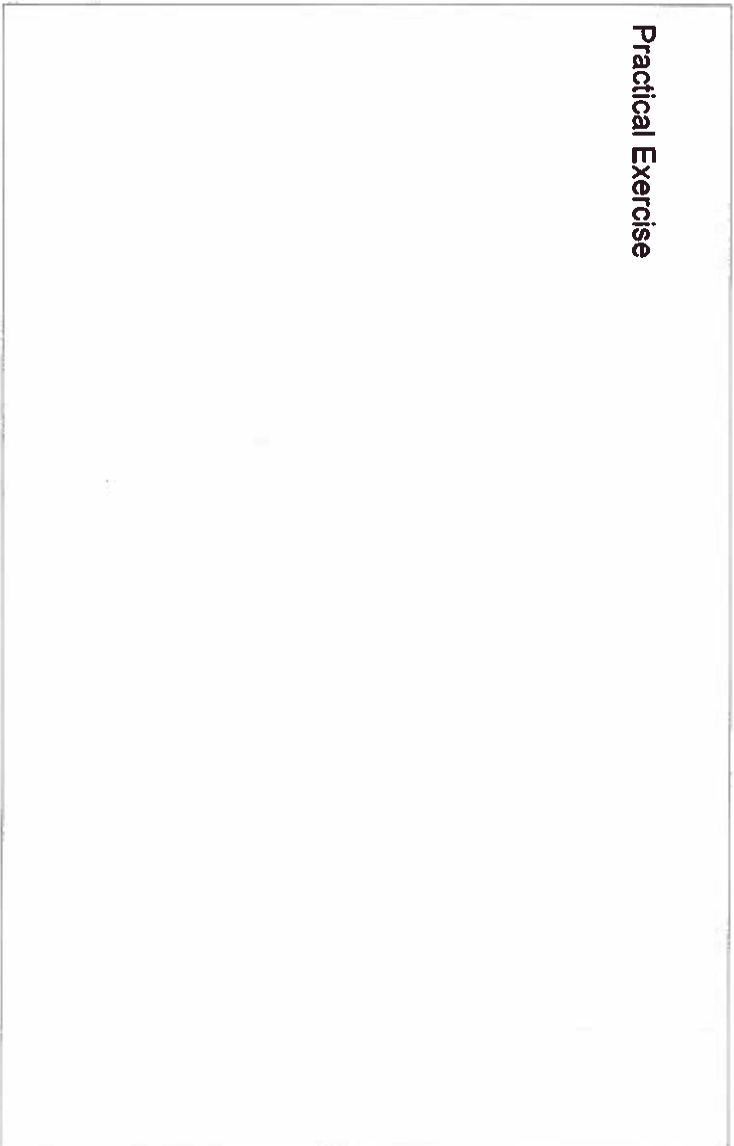
Module 12 Polycarbonate Shield



Practical Exercise



Practical Exercise



Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 12 Polycarbonate Shield



Conclusion

1. Identify the construction of the polycarbonate shield.
2. Identify what the polycarbonate shield is to be used for.
3. Demonstrate how to hold and retain the polycarbonate shield.



Conclusion:

1. Identify the Construction of the polycarbonate Shield
2. Identify what the polycarbonate shield is to be used for
3. Demonstrate how to hold and retain the polycarbonate shield

Instructor Notes:

Polycarbonate Shield

STRATEGIC RESPONSE GROUP



Learning Outcomes

1. Students will understand the construction of the polycarbonate shield.
2. Students will know what the Polycarbonate shield is to be used for.
3. Students will be able to hold and retain the polycarbonate shield.

Construction

- Two feet wide X Three feet long
- Transparent high impact plastic
- Interlocking flared edges
- Deterrent bump
- Armbands
- ID Sticker "Police"
- Cloth carrying bag



*** DEFENSHIELD IS NON-BALISTIC ***

Shield Uses

- Defensive tool
- Utilized when a crowd becomes or is suspected of becoming hostile
- Protects against projectiles and/or liquids

FORMATIONS:

- Lines
- Lateral Supports
- Encirclements
- Crossbows
- Separation
- Fortification

*** ALL FFO FORMATIONS MAY BE PERFORMED WHILE UTILIZING A SHIELD ***

*** DEFENSHIELD IS NON-BALISTIC ***



Proper Hold And Retention of Polycarbonate Shield

Utilizing The Shield

- Non-Shooting hand
- Arm through plastic armband
- Grip handle
- Support hand and forearm placed on upper portion
- Hold at side when walking in formation

Shield Retention

- Drop center of gravity
- Turn the shield
- Pull away from the aggressor

*** DEFENSHIELD IS NON-BALISTIC ***



Practical Exercise



Conclusion

1. Identify the construction of the polycarbonate shield.
2. Identify what the polycarbonate shield is to be used for.
3. Demonstrate how to hold and retain the polycarbonate shield.



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module Number: 13

Flex-Cuff Utilization

Instructor Guide



Field Force Operation Course

Module 13 – Flex-cuff Utilization



MODULE 13 **SYNOPSIS**

Date Prepared: 08/09/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 11/27/2018

Prepared By: P.O. Castillo/ P.O. Loftus

Reviewed/Approved By: Sgt. Rosario

This module will provide the participants with a brief overview of flexible cuffs, (Flex-cuffs) proper utilization, application, precautions when used, and the technique for proper removal.

Method of Instruction: Lecture / discussion / question and answer

Time Allocated: 15 Minutes

Training Need: Members of Service (MOS) may not have the knowledge or experience with the proper technique, use and application of Flex-cuffs.

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this module, participants will understand the techniques, applicable use, precautions, and removal of Flex-cuffs.

Learning Outcomes:

1. What are Flexible Cuffs (Flex-cuffs)
2. Proper application of Flex-cuffs.
3. Flex-cuff vs conventional metal cuffs.
4. Flex-cuff Precautions.
5. Flex-cuff removal and tool.

Required Reading:

Instructional Resources Required:

- PowerPoint projector
- Computer with monitor
- Classroom seating
- Flex-cuffs
- Flex-cuff Cutter

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to classroom discussion of various disorder scenarios.

References:



Field Force Operation Course Module 13 – Flex-cuff Utilization



Flex-Cuff

- Are a restraint device similar to conventional handcuffs
- Constructed of lightweight plastic
- Approximately thirty four (34) inches long and are half ½ inch wide with beveled edges to reduce potential injury
- Locking mechanism in the middle of the cuff (this area is referred to as the head of the cuff)



Strategic Response Group



Learning

Outcome #1

What are Flex-cuffs?

FLEX-CUFFS

- Flex-cuffs are a restraint device similar to traditional handcuffs.
- Constructed of lightweight plastic to overcome the burden of multiple metal cuffs at a protest on the MOS belt.
- Flex-cuffs are approximately thirty-four (34) inches in length, are half ½ inch wide with beveled edges to reduce the potential for subject injury.
- Flex-cuffs have a locking mechanism in the middle of the cuff. (this area is referred to as the head of the cuff).

Instructor Notes:

Have Flex-cuffs for demonstration purposes unloaded to show overall length and structure. Pass around Flex-cuffs to participants.



Field Force Operation Course Module 13 – Flex-cuff Utilization



Proper Application of Flex-Cuff

- Temporary restraining device not intended to replace traditional handcuffs
- Five (5) Flex-cuffs should be carried when policing events
- Intended use is for protest
 - Civil Disobedience
 - Mass Arrest
 - Large scale events



Strategic Response Group



Learning Outcome #2
Proper application of Flex-cuffs.

Proper Application of Flex-cuffs

1. Flex-cuffs are considered to be a temporary restraining device, not meant to replace traditional metal handcuffs.
2. A sufficient number (usually five) (5) should be carried by all MOS when policing events that may involve mass arrest.
3. Flex-cuffs are to be used in situations when it would be impractical to use traditional metal handcuffs i.e.
 - a) Protest (Civil Disobedience arrests)
 - b) Situation where the potential exists for mass arrest.
 - c) Large scale event i.e.
 - I. Terrorist attack in an event/venue and a need arises to detain witnesses/potential threats.

Instructor Notes

The next slide is a video of the proper application of "loaded" and "unloaded" Flex-cuffs and proper technique of applying Flex-cuffs to a subject.



Field Force Operation Course Module 13 – Flex-cuff Utilization



Strategic Response Group



Instructor Notes

Video of proper technique and application of Flex-cuffs.



Field Force Operation Course Module 13 – Flex-cuff Utilization



Proper Application of Flex-Cuff

- Carry in “LOADED” position
- Use the proper grip to place on protestor
- Hold Flex-cuff so ends are facing upwards and outwards



Learning Outcome #2
Proper application of Flex-cuffs.



Strategic Response Group



Proper Application of Flex-cuffs

- MOS should carry their Flex-cuffs in the “LOADED” position.
 1. To load the cuffs, each end of the Flex-cuff is inserted into the locking mechanism (the head) located at the middle of the flex-cuff and pulled through until approximately two (2) or three (3) inches of the Flex-cuff ends are through the locking mechanism.
- Once the Flex-cuff is in the “LOADED” position, the MOS should hold the cuff in a proper grip.
 1. To establish a proper grip grab the Flex-cuff in the middle by the locking mechanism and hold the cuffs so that the ends of the Flex-cuffs are facing upwards and outwards.

Instructor Notes

Make sure to express the importance of facing the Flex-cuffs upwards and outwards for easy draw and locking of the cuffs. Flex-cuffs ends should NEVER face downward or toward the body of the subject.



Field Force Operation Course Module 13 – Flex-cuff Utilization



Proper Application of Flex-Cuff

- Ensure prisoner is rear cuff
- Adequate spacing between wrist and Flex-cuff
- Acceptable to use on physically disabled
- May use more than one Flex-cuff for larger prisoners



Learning Outcome #2
Proper application of Flex-cuffs.



Strategic Response Group



Proper Application of Flex-cuffs

- When restraining with Flex-cuffs MOS must insure that the subject is rear cuffed.
- Place Flex-cuff over the wrist of the subject and draw the ends away and upwards towards you.
- When dealing with larger sized individuals who are physically incapable of bringing their wrist close together, it is acceptable to utilize two Flex-cuffs by interlocking them.
- It is important to ensure adequate spacing between the subject and the Flex-cuffs, to achieve this MOS can gauge the measurement using their first digit of his/her index finger inserting it between Flex-cuffs and wrist of subject.
- It is acceptable to use Flex-cuffs on the physically disabled, do not Flex-cuff to wheel chair or any other device.

Instructor Notes

Explain the importance of the spacing between Flex-cuffs and wrist.

While applying flex cuffs, if subject resist arrest (IE: flairs arms or try's to flee), revert to metal handcuffs forthwith and transport separately from other arrestees



Field Force Operation Course Module 13 – Flex-cuff Utilization



Flex-Cuff vs. Conventional Metal Cuffs

- Flex-cuffs are intended to be used on voluntary arrestees
- Metal cuffs typically should be used for felony and misdemeanor arrests
- If a subject becomes combative or otherwise noncompliant metal cuffs should be utilized.



Learning Outcome #3
Flex-cuffs vs. conventional metal cuffs



Strategic Response Group



Flex-cuffs vs. conventional metal cuffs

- Flex-cuffs are not intended to replace metal handcuffs.
- Metal handcuffs typically should be used for misdemeanors and felony arrest situations.
- Metal handcuffs should be used on aggressive/combatative and flight risk subjects.
- If subject resist arrest, flares arms or attempts to flee revert to metal handcuffs and transport subject separately from other arrestees. The appropriate charge is OGA, Resisting Arrest.

Instructor Notes

Give the participants examples of when metal handcuffs are used. Examples include assault on a MOS or intentional property damage (Criminal Mischief).



Field Force Operation Course Module 13 – Flex-cuff Utilization



Flex-Cuff precautions

- Arresting officer must check prisoner periodically to ensure adequate blood flow to hands
- Signs of poor circulation include but are not limited to:
 - Hands cold to touch
 - Loss of color to hand
 - Reports of tingling/numbness to hand
 - Cyanosis (bluishness to finger bed)



Strategic Response Group



Learning Outcome #4
Flex-cuff precautions

Flex-cuff precautions

- MOS must check the arrestees periodically to ensure that his/her hands are receiving an adequate supply of blood. Signs of poor circulation are as follows:
 1. Hands cold to the touch
 2. Loss of color in the hands
 3. Subject reports tingling sensation in hands
 4. Reports numbness in the hand
 5. Cyanosis of the nail bed (Bluishness). This symptom may be difficult to observe in arrestees wearing fingernail polish.

Instructor Notes



Field Force Operation Course Module 13 – Flex-cuff Utilization



Flex-Cuff removal

- Flex-cuff cutter will be used to extricate prisoner from cuffs
- Under no circumstance will a knife or any other tool be used to cut Flex-cuffs
- Ensure proper spacing exist between wrist and Flex-cuff for safety and cutting purposes



Strategic Response Group



Learning Outcome #5
Flex-cuff removal

Flex-cuff removal

- Flex-cuffs are removed by using a tool that resembles a small plier. The tool has a cutting edge. This device is referred to as a Flex-cuff cutter.
- Under no circumstances will a knife or any other tool be used to cut the Flex-cuff from the subject.
- The spacing between Flex-cuff and the subject wrist is not only important for safety but to remove the Flex-cuffs. This allows room to insert the cutting edge of the Flex-cuff Cutter into this space and cut and remove the Flex-cuff.
 1. If there is not sufficient space between the arrestee's wrist and Flex-cuff, the cutter can cause lacerations to the subject.

Instructor Notes

Specify the legal importance as well as the safety importance of only using the Flex-cuff Cutter tool to remove the Flex-cuffs from the subjects. Demonstrate the proper cutting technique to remove a Flex-cuff and pass around a Flex-cuff Cutter.

NYPD

SRG Disorder Control Unit



Strategic Response Group



Learning Outcomes

- **What are Flexible Cuffs (Flex-cuffs)**
- **Proper application of Flex-cuffs**
- **Flex-cuff vs conventional metal cuffs**
- **Flex-cuff removal and tools**



Strategic Response Group



Flex-Cuff

- **Restraint device similar to conventional handcuffs**
- **Constructed of lightweight plastic**
- **Approximately thirty four (34) inches long, half ½ inch wide**
- **Locking mechanism in the middle of the cuff**

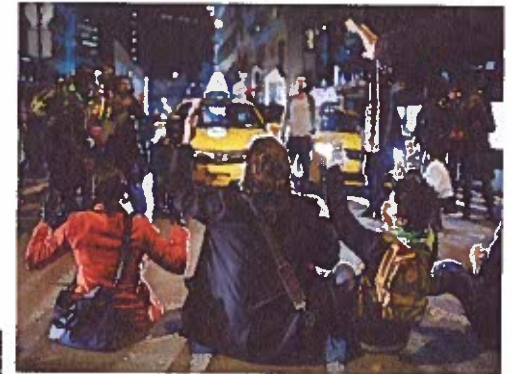


Strategic Response Group



Proper Application of Flex-Cuff

- Temporary restraining device not intended to replace traditional handcuffs
- Five (5) Flex-cuffs should be carried when policing events
- Intended use is for protest
 - Civil Disobedience
 - Mass Arrest
 - Large scale events



Strategic Response Group



Strategic Response Group

Proper Application of Flex-Cuff

- Carry in “LOADED” position
- Use the proper grip to place on protestor
- Hold Flex-cuff so ends are facing upwards and outwards



Strategic Response Group



Proper Application of Flex-Cuff

- **Ensure prisoner is rear cuff**
- **Adequate spacing between wrist and Flex-cuff**
- **Acceptable to use on physically disabled**
- **May use more than one Flex-cuff for larger prisoners**

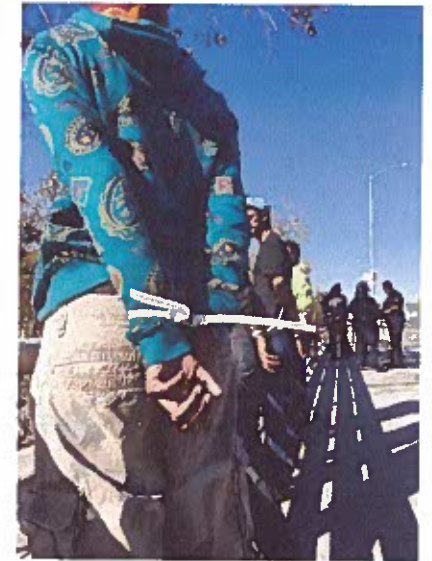


Strategic Response Group



Flex-Cuff vs. Conventional Metal Cuffs

- Flex-cuffs are intended to be used on voluntary arrestees
- Metal cuffs typically should be used for felony and misdemeanor arrests
- If a subject becomes combative or otherwise noncompliant metal cuffs should be utilized.

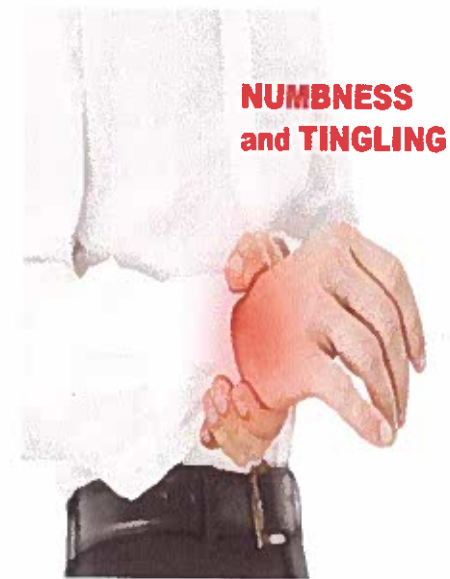
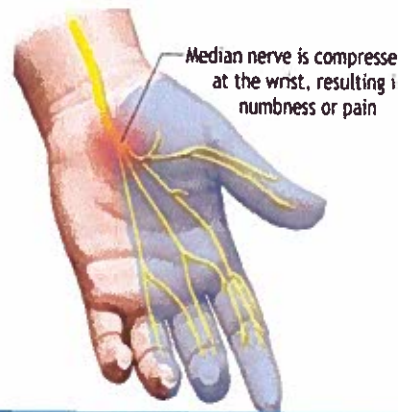


Strategic Response Group



Flex-Cuff precautions

- Arresting officer must check prisoner periodically to ensure adequate blood flow to hands
- Signs of poor circulation include but are not limited to:
 - Hands cold to touch
 - Loss of color to hand
 - Reports of tingling/numbness to hand
 - Cyanosis (bluishness to finger bed)



Strategic Response Group



Flex-Cuff removal

- **Flex-cuff cutter will be used to extricate prisoner from cuffs**
- **Under no circumstance will a knife or any other tool be used to cut Flex-cuffs**
- **Ensure proper spacing exist between wrist and Flex-cuff for safety and cutting purposes**



Strategic Response Group





Questions?



Strategic Response Group



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module Number: 14

Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)

Instructor Guide



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 14: Long Range Acoustic Device



MODULE 14

SYNOPSIS

Date Prepared: 04/04/2018

Date Reviewed / Revised: 01/01/2019

Prepared by: PO Bergman

Reviewed/Approved by: SGT Rosario

This module will provide the participant with a brief background on the history and the operational procedures on how to use a Long Range Acoustic Device.

Method of Instruction: Lecture / discussion / question and answer

Time Allocated: 30 Minutes

Training Need: To train Strategic Response Group members of the service in a brief history and the proper terminology/ limitation of Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD).

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this module, participants will understand how to operate the Long Range Acoustic Device in compliance with department policies.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will be able to recap the history of the LRAD
2. Students will explain what an LRAD is and approved use of operation
3. Students will identify personnel who can authorize the use of the LRAD

Required Reading: Patrol Guide 212-08 (Activity Logs)

Instructional Resources Required:

- PowerPoint application
- Computer with monitor and projector/TV screen
- Classroom seating
- Long Range Acoustic Device (100X, 500XRE)

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation
- Question and answer session at the end to cover learning outcomes

References:

Long Range Acoustic Device Manual
Long Range Acoustic Device Datasheet
NIOSH Noise and Hearing Loss Prevention



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 14: Long Range Acoustic Device



Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)

NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
STRATEGIC RESPONSE GROUP
DISORDER CONTROL UNIT

Long Range Acoustic Device



The Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD) is a piece of equipment that is used and deployed everyday as a communication device by the New York City Police Department. At the end of this course you will have a brief background on how, where and when the LRAD can be used. In addition, we will list the executives who can authorize the use of the LRAD along with the proper documentation procedures.

Instructor Notes:

Introduction to the course, introduce yourself to the class and provide background.

Check Students in via Tactics, Checking for conflicts with scheduling (Court or AAB) and any last minute personal switches from the commands



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 14: Long Range Acoustic Device



Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able to provide a brief background on LRAD History

Students will explain what an LRAD is and the relevant uses

Students will be able to list personnel who can authorize the use of the LRAD

Long Range Acoustic Device



Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to provide a brief background on LRAD history
- Students will explain what an LRAD is and the relevant uses
- Students will be able to list personnel who can authorize the use of the LRAD

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 14: Long Range Acoustic Device



Background and History

Originally developed in response to terrorist attack against boats

Requirements to be effective communication device at 500 meters

Acoustic Hailing Device (AHD) developed in 2003 and used by the United States Navy as a communication device

Currently being used by numerous law enforcement agencies across 70 countries

Learning Outcome # 1
Provide brief background on LRAD

Long Range Acoustic Device



Background and History:

Over the past two decades, terrorists have become increasingly sophisticated in their attacks against the United States. An example is the attack on the USS Cole in 2000. The USS Cole was in port in Yemen refueling for its next mission. The sentries, which are the first line of defense for the Navy, were stationed on the deck of the USS Cole watching for incoming threats. They guard from at least 100 feet off the ground, which makes communication difficult between the guards and individuals at the water level. On October 12, 2000 an unmarked boat raced towards the USS Cole and detonated next to the hull of the boat, killing 17 sailors and injuring many more. The attack changed the Navy's rules of engagement and their method of communication.

The USS Cole attack demonstrated that there needs to be a clear way to communicate with people from behind cover or from a large distance away. A safe way to communicate from a ship is to reach the end user at 500 meters (1/5 Nautical Mile or 1/3 Land Mile). The advantage of sending a message 500 meters is too insuring the safety of the user as well as giving lawful order/warning messages that can be heard with intelligible voice clarity.

Acoustic Hailing Device was the predecessor for what we now know as LRAD.

Today LRAD is being used across the United States by various law enforcement and commercial agencies as well as across the world.

Instructor Notes:

- Numerous Federal, State, Local Law enforcement agencies have been using LRAD for years to provide clear communication.



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 14: Long Range Acoustic Device



What is the Long Range Acoustic Device

- LRAD is a highly intelligible long range communication system
- LRAD is not a sonic weapon or cannon
- LRAD produces concentrated 15° or 30° of sound in a straight direction in front of unit
 - Bullhorns, Megaphones or Vehicle PA Systems disperse sound in all direction
- Message can be heard close to 2,000 meters depending on LRAD model used
 - LRAD 100X up to 600 Meters (More than 5 Football Fields)
 - LRAD 500X-RE up to 2000 Meters (Approximately 1.2 miles)

Learning Outcome #2
What is the Long Range Acoustic Device

Long Range Acoustic Device



What is the Long Range Acoustic Device:

Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD) is a highly intelligible communication system. LRAD can be used to clearly broadcast critical information, warnings or lawful orders over a large distance.

Many media outlets have described the LRAD is a sound cannon which is NOT correct. LRAD is NOT a weapon and does NOT produce any type of sonic blast waves that will cause physical injury, such as knocking somebody to the ground.

The LRAD consists of two main components, an acoustic transducer and an audio control unit. The audio control unit includes an MP3 Player and a microphone. The LRAD 100X is set by the manufacture to send the communication message out in a 30-degree cone shape. Meanwhile the LRAD 500-XRE can send the communication message at either 15 or 30 degrees, which can be decided by the LRAD operator. Other communication equipment such as bullhorns, PA systems and your own voice will only send messages in a 360-degree pattern which limits the distance it can be transmitted.

The LRAD 100X is approximately 14 pounds and can be operated in just about all weather conditions. However, one needs to use caution with low temperatures and heavy precipitation. Operational temperature is between -27

Instructor Notes:

This slide to explain what the LRAD and explain how the unit works in simple terms.



SRG Field Force Operations Course Module 14: Long Range Acoustic Device



to 140 degrees. The user must keep the MP3 player warm and dry so that the unit does not fail in the field. Under ideal condition the maximum output range is 600 meters which is more than 5 football fields. The 500-XRE can be used in the same weather condition as the LRAD 100X. However, the unit is much larger and weighs approximately 45 pounds. In addition, the unit can be mounted in the specific LRAD mount for a vehicle or on a stationary stand. If the vehicle is moving with the LRAD 500-XRE in the hitch, the vehicle should drive under 20 miles per hour for safety reasons. The operator has an option for a 15 or 30-degree cone and the use of a voice amplifier. Again, in ideal condition the maximum output range is 2,000 meters or 1.24 miles. The user must keep in mind for both the LRAD 100X and the 500-XRE that the range drops with background noise.

For Reference:

SOME EXAMPLES OF SOUND LEVELS IN DECIBELS (dB):

Pin Drop	10 dB
Normal Conversation	60 dB
Heavy Traffic	85 dB
Lawn Mower	90 dB
<u>Continuous Exposure Damage</u>	80-90 dB
RMP Siren	120 dB
<u>Pain Threshold</u>	130 dB
Peak Stadium Crowd Noise	130 dB
Bullhorn max @ 1 meter	134 dB
<u>LRAD 100X max @ 1 meter</u>	137 dB
<u>LRAD 500X max @ 1 meter</u>	149 dB
<u>Intense impulse damage</u>	150 dB
Fireworks	150 dB
9mm Gunshot	160 dB
Automobile Airbag	170 dB
Shotgun Blast	170 dB

Instructor Notes:

Emphasize that the LRAD is incapable from causing injury like a weapon can do to the human body. Also if driving with the LRAD 500-XRE in the hitch to not exceed 20 MPH.



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 14: Long Range Acoustic Device



LRAD is not any of these

- Sound Cannon
- Sound Gun
- Wave Gun
- Sonic Weapons
- Active Denial System

"The LRAD is incapable of producing sound that can incapacitate, disable, disorient, control or cause loss of bodily functions"-LRAD Corporation

Long Range Acoustic Device



LRAD is not any of these:

The following terms have been made up and used by different media outlets to describe what the Long Range Acoustic Device does. These terms shouldn't be used to make sure proper terminology is being used.

An Active Denial System is only being used by Military Agencies which can be used to keep a group or crowd from approaching a location. It is also directional based and will only have effects if you are in front of the unit. The Active Denial system will produce a sound similar to Alert Warning Tone along with a warming sensation. The Active Denial System is similar to a house hold microwave which uses wave lengths to heat up food.

"The LRAD is incapable of producing sound that can incapacitate, disable, disorient, control or cause loss of bodily functions."-LRAD Corporation

Instructor Notes:

Go over the different terms that are currently being used in the media and articles. Explain the differences between the made up terms and what the LRAD actually is.



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 14: Long Range Acoustic Device



Approved Uses for LRAD

- Protest or Demonstrations
- Event and crowd communication
- Natural Disasters
 - Shelter in place or Evacuation notification
- Search & Rescue
- Hostage Negotiation/ Barricaded Suspects
- Public Address Issues
- Department training

Learning Outcome #2
Approved uses

Long Range Acoustic Device



Approved uses for LRAD:

There are a number of scenarios in which the LRAD is helpful to communicate with individuals in adverse conditions or from a great distance away.

We use the LRAD to communicate with group/individuals during a protest or demonstration. The LRAD operator provides instruction to vacate the area, gives warnings, or gives lawful orders when necessary. The LRAD may be used regardless of the crowd type or demeanor.

The LRAD is essential in communicating with individuals during a natural disaster because it provides them with life safety information. When media outlets fail we are able to drive around an area and instruct residents to shelter in place or evacuate. The LRAD's ability to cover a large area can help locate missing person or during search and rescue efforts.

An LRAD may be requested to assist other units in the NYPD like the Hostage Negotiation or Emergency Services Unit. The LRAD can be used to help communicate with individuals that refuse normal communication methods such

Instructor Notes:

Various approved uses for the LRAD which helps show that it isn't any type of weapon.



SRG Field Force Operations Course Module 14: Long Range Acoustic Device



as a telephone call. A trained LRAD operator **MUST** be present and within the control of the unit to make sure the LRAD is being used in a proper way.

A Public Address messages can be used while at a large scale event or post emergency incident and provide safety information like where specific exits or where to obtain further assistance. For example the LRAD was used post Chelsea Bombing back in September 2016. The LRAD was used to inform individuals who sheltered in place to stay back from windows or to keep sheltering in place. A bull horn or other communication device would not have been able to do as effectively as the LRAD was able to.

During a large scale Department gathering or training the use of the LRAD would allow for all individuals who are present to hear the message that is being said. This would provide for accurate and intelligible message to be heard and understood. Having the clarity of the LRAD it allows for a clear message to be heard by a whole group at once without having to repeat the message over again. This allows for message to be consistent for everybody involved.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 14: Long Range Acoustic Device



Authorizations

- Strategic Response Group Executive
- Patrol Service Bureau Executive if no Strategic Response Group Executive on scene
- LRAD Trained Member of Service after conferral with one of the following Executive
Patrol Service Bureau or Strategic Response Group
- Disorder Control Unit Supervisor for non-protest situation

**Learning
Outcome #3
Authorization**

Long Range Acoustic Device



Authorization:

If you are not trained to use the LRAD, do not touch or use this piece of equipment.

The primary authorizing supervisor to use the LRAD will be the Strategic Response Group Executive. If there is no Strategic Response Group Executive on scene, the LRAD operator needs to confer with the Patrol Service Bureau Executive. It is important to know the tactical operational plan and how to handle the group/crowd.

In a non-protest situation a Disorder Control Unit Supervisor can authorize the use of the LRAD to aid in enhanced communication. Example would be search and rescue, advisory messages (where exits are located) or assisting other units within the Department.

Instructor Notes:

There are two different levels of supervisors who can authorize the use of the LRAD depending on the situation on hand. The LRAD operator has the sole responsibility to make sure that the unit is being used properly.



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 14: Long Range Acoustic Device



Alert Tone

The NYPD LRAD'S are capable of emitting of the Alert Tone

Alert Tone may be used to help gain attention of individuals

The tone does not produce a sonic wave, blast or have the ability to cause physical injury like a weapon

Alert Tone maybe used at the discretion of the LRAD Operator for 1-3 seconds with at least a one second pause between trying to gain attention. Additional Alert Tone's may be used as long as there is a one second pause.

Long Range Acoustic Device



Alert Tone:

On the side of the MP3 unit, there is a red button which is called the Alert Tone Button. This button will emit a tone that could help gain individuals attention when verbal communication does not work.

The Alert Tone does not produce a sonic wave, blast, or have the ability to cause physical injury like a weapon.

If needed, the Alert Tone can be used for one to three seconds then a pause is needed. This pause is needed to check to see if individuals are paying attention and to see if it worked. The Alert Tone can be used over and over again like this for three seconds then a one second pause until achieved results are present.

As a note, the button has been previously called the following either the Aversion Tone or Deterrent Tone. LRAD Corporation is in the process of updating their training materials to have the same wording.

Instructor Notes:

The Alert Tone emits a sound that can help gain individuals attention. This tone is not capable of pushing over an individual with any type of sonic blast wave.



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 14: Long Range Acoustic Device



Tactical Consideration

LRAD operator should have a designated officer to go behind group or crowd to make sure message is heard

Hand signals of thumbs up or down can be used to confirm message is heard

After confirmation of message is heard the designated officer should return to LRAD operator to provide assistance to them(IE Over watch)

Long Range Acoustic Device



Tactical Consideration:

When operating the LRAD, a designated officer should be used to make sure that the message is being heard and understood. If the message is not clear or is not loud enough, the operator needs to adjust the volume, cone and or position of the LRAD to make the message clear. When possible, the designated officer should use a hand signal of a thumbs up for a positive understanding and thumbs down for a negative understanding. Once a clear message is heard, the designated officer should come back to the LRAD operator and provide an over watch position for the safety of the operator.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 14: Long Range Acoustic Device



Safety Consideration

LRAD is capable of producing sound pressure levels that have the potential to cause hearing damage if used incorrectly-if you are not trained do not use equipment

Noise Induced hearing Loss (NIHL) happens in two ways

- One time intense impulse
- Continuous exposure over time

Contributing factors to NIHL (LRAD operator controls all three)

- Decibels (dB): Measurement unit of sound in intensity
- Distance: Measurement unit of space between two objects
- Duration: Time during which something is used

Long Range Acoustic Device



Safety Consideration:

Just like any piece of equipment if you are not trained in it DO NOT use it. Improper use of the LRAD can result in hearing damage. Hearing loss can occur when operator fails to follow manufacturer's instructions along with Department policies.

Noise Included Hearing Loss (NIHL) happens in two ways:

- One-time intense exposure-one: time event that has a high decibel level
- Continuous exposure over time: sound level at a lower level for a long period of time

Contributing factors to NIHL (LRAD operator controls all three)

- Decibels-Measurement unit of sound in intensity
- Distance-Measurement unit of space between two objects
- Duration-Time during which it is used

Volume Control for the LRAD is broken down in to color codes for the three different volume settings: Green and Yellow Zone are for Standard Volume, while Red Zone if for High Volume. LRAD operator needs to maintain the zone of safety and be aware of acoustically reflective objects.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 14: Long Range Acoustic Device



Safety Consideration

Examples of OSHA allowable standards before hearing protection is required:

90dB for 8 hours per day

115dB for 15 minutes

Utilization solely as a communication device not as a weapon

Zone of safety in front of device is needed when practicable

LRAD 100X- 10 meters or 30 Feet when at maximum volume

LRAD 500XRE-75 meters or 225 feet when at maximum volume

Long Range Acoustic Device



Safety Consideration:

Occupation Safety Health Administration (OSHA) has come up with allowable exposure limits before hearing protection is needed. OSHA is responsible for the providing safety guidelines for employees while in the work place. If you are exposed to 90 decibels for an 8-hour day hearing protection is needed. For a louder exposure of 115 decibels hearing protection will be required after 15 minutes.

LRAD is solely a communication device and is NOT a weapon of any kind.

A buffer zone should be created and maintained directly in front of the LRAD. The difference LRADs have different zones of safety and they are as follows:

LRAD 100-X 10 meters at maximum volume

LRAD 500-XRE 75 meters at maximum volume

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Course

Module 14: Long Range Acoustic Device



Documentation:

Additional Activity Log Entries to be made in conjunction with the LRAD usage

- Time & Location that the LRAD was turned on & off at
- Name of LRAD Operator
- Name of SRG Executive on scene
- Message being played
- Any enforcement taking at each specific location
- Any additional information relating to the LRAD use

Long Range Acoustic Device



Documentation:

It is key to make sure that your activity log is always up to date to be a reference document in criminal and civil cases. The following entries should be made in addition to all the required entries. These additional entries will help to refresh your memory when dealing with protest situation.

- Time & Location that the LRAD was turned on & off at
- Name of LRAD Operator
- Name of SRG Executive on scene
- Message being played
- Any enforcement taking at each specific location
- Any additional information relating to the LRAD use

With having these entries in your activity log will help support criminal cases for individuals who claim they never heard any lawful orders being said. The LRAD operator should have additional information in regards to the use and operation of the LRAD to provide supplementary reference and or evidence to support a case.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations Course Module 14: Long Range Acoustic Device



Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able to provide a brief background on LRAD History

Students will explain what an LRAD is and the relevant uses

Students will be able to list personnel who can authorize the use of the LRAD

Long Range Acoustic Device



Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to provide a brief background on LRAD history
- Students will explain what an LRAD is and the relevant uses
- Students will be able to list personnel who can authorize the use of the LRAD

Instructor Notes:

Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)

NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
STRATEGIC RESPONSE GROUP
DISORDER CONTROL UNIT



Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able to provide a brief background on LRAD History

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Background and History

Originally developed in response to terrorist attack against boats

Requirements to be effective communication device at 500 meters

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What is the Long Range Acoustic Device

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LRAD produces concentrated 15° or 30 ° of sound in a straight direction in front of unit
Bullhorns, Megaphones or Vehicle PA Systems disperse sound in all direction

Message can be heard close to 2,000 meters depending on LRAD model used

LRAD 100X up to 600 Meters

LRAD 500X-RE up to 2000 Meters



LRAD is not any of these

Sound Cannon

Sound Gun

Wave Gun

Sonic Weapons

Active Denial System

“The LRAD is incapable of producing sound that can incapacitate, disable, disorient, control or cause loss of bodily functions”-LRAD Corporation



Approved Uses for LRAD

Protest or Demonstrations

Event and crowd communication

Natural Disasters

Shelter in place or Evacuation notification

Search & Rescue

Hostage Negotiation/ Barricaded Suspects

Public Address Issues

Department training



Authorizations

Strategic Response Group Executive

Patrol Service Bureau Executive if no Strategic Response Group Executive on scene

LRAD Trained Member of Service after conferral with one of the following Executive
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Alert Tone maybe used at the discretion of the LRAD Operator for 1-3 seconds with at least a one second pause between trying to gain attention. Additional Alert Tone's may be used as long as there is a one second pause.



Tactical Consideration

LRAD operator should have a spotter to go behind group or crowd to make sure message is heard

Hand signals of thumbs up or down can be used to confirm message is heard

After confirmation of message is heard spotter should return to LRAD operator to provide assistance to them(IE Over watch)



Safety Consideration

LRAD is capable of producing sound pressure levels that have the potential to cause hearing damage if used incorrectly-If you are not trained do not use equipment

Noise Induced hearing Loss (NIHL) happens in two ways

- One time intense impulse

- Continuous exposure over time

Contributing factors to NIHL (LRAD operator controls all three)

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- Duration: Time during which something is used



Safety Consideration

Examples of OSHA allowable standards before hearing protection is required:

90dB for 8 hours per day

115dB for 15 minutes

Utilization solely as a communication device not as a weapon

Zone of safety in front of device is needed when practicable

LRAD 100X- 10 meters or 30 Feet when at maximum volume

LRAD 500XRE-75 meters or 225 feet when at maximum volume



Documentation

Additional Activity Log Entries are to be made in conjunction with the LRAD Usage

Time & Location that the LRAD was turned on & Off at

Name of LRAD Operator

Name of SRG or PSB Executive on scene

Message being played

Any Enforcement Taking at each specific location

Any Additional Information relating to the LRAD Usage



Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able to provide a brief background on LRAD History

Students will explain what an LRAD is and the relevant uses

Students will be able to list personnel who can authorize the use of the LRAD





SRG 2020 Refresher

Module Number: 15

Conducted Energy Weapon Issuance

Instructor Guide



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 15 - Conducted Energy Weapon Issuance



Module # 01 Synopsis

Date Prepared: 12/09/2019

Date Reviewed / Revised: 03/12/2020

Prepared By: Strategic Response Group - Disorder Control Unit (PO Green)

Reviewed/Approved By: Sgt. Martinez

This module will provide the participant with the ability to safely issue, safely conduct a spark test, document and account for issued Conducted Energy Weapon/Cartridges, safely return and recall the process for an accidental discharge.

Method of Instruction: Lecture / Practical / question and answer

Time Allocated: 40 Minutes

Training Need: To address the increase in accidental discharge incidents in the Strategic Response Group

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this module, participants will understand the standardized Strategic Response Group procedure for the safe issuance of a Conducted Energy Weapon.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Evaluate how to properly issue a Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW).
2. Demonstrate how to properly and safely perform a spark test for a CEW.
3. Identify how to properly account for and document the issuance of CEW/Cartridges
4. Identify how to properly return and store a CEW.
5. Review the process if an accidental discharge of a CEW occurs.

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- PowerPoint projector
- Computer with monitor
- Classroom seating
- Gun Port
- Conducted energy weapon trainer

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to a practical exercise.

References:

PG 221-08

Finest Message 371125348 dated 3/12/20

SOD Training Memorandum #1752, s. 19

SOD CEW Memorandum #3281, s. 18



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 15 - Conducted Energy Weapon Issuance



Learning Outcomes

1. Evaluate how to properly issue a Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW).
2. Demonstrate how to properly and safely perform a spark test for a CEW.
3. Identify how to properly account for and document the issuance of CEW/Cartridges
4. Identify how to properly return and store a CEW.
5. Review the process if an accidental discharge of a CEW occurs.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Evaluate how to properly issue a Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW).
2. Demonstrate how to properly and safely perform a spark test for a CEW.
3. Identify how to properly account for and document the issuance of CEW/Cartridges
4. Identify how to properly return and store a CEW.
5. Review the process if an accidental discharge of a CEW occurs.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 15 - Conducted Energy Weapon Issuance



Introduction

- With the increase of conducted energy weapons (CEWs) being deployed to MOS there has been an increase in accidental discharges within the Strategic Response Group.
- We will discuss and practice the proper procedure when issuing, returning, and spark testing a conducted energy weapon.
- This training is being conducted to limit the amount of accidental discharges of a conducted energy weapon so that MOS remain safe and avoid disciplinary actions.

Introduction:

With the increase of Conducted Energy Weapons (CEWs) being deployed to MOS there has been an increase in accidental discharges within the Strategic Response Group.

With this module we are going to discuss and practice the proper procedure when issuing, returning, and spark testing a conducted energy weapon.

We will also discuss the procedure if an accidental discharge occurs within an SRG command.

We are conducting this training to limit the amount of accidental discharges of a conducted energy weapon so that MOS remain safe and avoid disciplinary actions.

Instructor Notes:

Stress to the students the importance of being safe when handling a conducted energy weapon.

Show video of accidental discharge of conducted energy weapon.



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 15 - Conducted Energy Weapon Issuance



Conducted Energy Weapon Issuance

- Desk Officer will issue the CEW at the firearm safety station
- Desk Officer will issue a loaded CEW to the requesting UMOS
- UMOS will NEVER self assign a CEW
- CEWs will **NOT** be left on top of the desk



Learning Outcome # 1

Evaluate how to properly issue a Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW).

Issuance of Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW):

Upon requesting CEW the Desk Officer will line the requesting UMOS up at the firearm safety station. **(THE SAFETY STATION WILL BE THE ONLY LOCATION WHERE A CEW SPARK TEST WILL BE PERFORMED.)**

The firearm safety station must be located in view of the Desk Officer. The firearm safety station must have a **“CAUTION: ENSURE YOUR CEW IS UNLOADED BEFORE TESTING!”** sign affixed to the top of the port entry tube in view of the testing member.

The Desk Officer will only issue a loaded CEW one at a time to MOS while standing in front of the firearm safety station. The CEW will be issued with one cartridge loaded into the cartridge bay and one cartridge stored into the bottom of the grip.

An MOS will never self-assign a CEW. This includes the Desk Officer, if the Desk Officer needs to be issued a CEW they must find another supervisor to do so.

CEWs will only be issued by the desk officer or designated supervisors and are not to be placed on top of the desk where members can remove them without authorization from a supervisor who is assigning them.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 15 - Conducted Energy Weapon Issuance



Learning Outcome # 2
Demonstrate how to properly and safely perform a spark test for a CEW.

Spark Test

- Perform a physical & visual inspection
- Proceed to firearms safety station
- Remove cartridge
- Place CEW into the front of the firearm safety station
- Power On



Spark Test Continued

- Conduct the spark test
- Power Off
- Desk Officer will verify CEW is powered off
- Reinsert Cartridge into bay
- Safety holster



Conducting a Spark Test for Conducted Energy Weapon:

After receiving a CEW from the Desk Officer the MOS must perform a physical and visual inspection to verify the CEW has no cartridges inserted into the muzzle or the handgrip. The MOS will also verify that the CEW is powered off.

If the MOS is satisfied that the CEW is not loaded they will place the CEW in front of the Firearm Safety Station. Power on the CEW by activating the safety switch with your thumb and conduct the spark test. The spark test is done by depressing the trigger one time and allowing the CEW to cycle for a full 5 seconds. Notify desk officer/immediate supervisor if CEW has low battery percentage, a fault icon, or is inoperable.

Upon completion of the spark test the MOS will power off the CEW and place it in the holster attached to their gun belt.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 15 - Conducted Energy Weapon Issuance



Activity Log Entry

UMOS will make an activity log entry including the following:

- Results of inspection
- Serial number of CEW and cartridges
- Name of supervisor notified if CEW is inoperable



Learning Outcome # 3

Identify how to properly account for and document the issuance of CEW/

Activity Log Entry:

After receiving a CEW from the Desk Officer the MOS must make an activity log entry.

The MOS will make an activity log entry indicating the results of the CEW and Cartridge inspection. The MOS will document in their activity log the Serial number of the CEW and Cartridges.

If MOS determines the CEW to be inoperable (Low battery, Failure to emit a proper spark during the spark test) or the cartridges are damaged (green blast doors not properly seated) the MOS will indicate the supervisor notified of the inoperability in their activity log.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 15 - Conducted Energy Weapon Issuance



SOD/CEW Deployment Form

- Command log entry to account for CEW/Cartridges
- Assign CEW's in a specific order
- Desk Officer will be responsible to fill out all the necessary captions on the CEW deployment form
- Email the completed form to the SRG Wheel

Learning Outcome # 3

Identify how to properly account for and document the issuance of CEW/

SOD/CEW Deployment Form:

Maintain a list of Command's CEW trained personnel at the desk.

Account for all CEWs and cartridges in the command log at the commencement of each tour.

Assign CEW's in the following order:

- 1) One operable CEW should be maintained at the desk
- 2) One operable CEW should be assigned to each uniformed and plainclothes supervisor performing patrol duty.
- 3) Issue all additional CEWs to authorized members of the service assigned to patrol.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 15 - Conducted Energy Weapon Issuance



- Indicate rank, name, shield number/tax number, and command assignment as applicable, of assigned member in the Command log.
 - 1) Place notation "CEW" on the Roll Call next to the name of members assigned a CEW for the tour.
- Prepare and forward Conducted Electrical Weapon Deployment Form on each platoon to the SRG Wheel.
 - 1) The Desk Officer will complete all the captions on the SOD/CEW Deployment Form. Once completed, The Desk Officer will E-mail or Fax this form to the SRG Wheel. The SRG Wheel will then send a consolidated report to the SOD Wheel.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION
CONDUCTED ELECTRICAL WEAPON DEPLOYMENT FORM

COMMAND: BRG 4 DATE: 01/04/20 PLATOON: 6+2

LIST ALL CONDUCTED ELECTRICAL WEAPONS (CEWs) DEPLOYED

CEW #	RANK	NAME	TAX #	CMD ASSIGNMENT
01	X13007AYH	Dunk		SRG Desk
02	X13007AYU	PO	96638	SRG4 6+2
03	X13007AYI	PO	96178	SRG4 6+2
04	X13007COH	PO	96024	SRG4 6+2
05	X13007LPH	PO	96726	SRG4 6+2
06	X13007EPK	O/S		SRG4
07	X13007EPV	S/H		SRG4 6+2
08	X13007ERP	S/H		SRG4 6+2
09	X13007ERK	S/H		SRG4
10	X13007ERM	S/H		SRG4
11	X13007VCF	S/H		SRG4
12	X13007V38	PO	96872	SRG4 6+2 Caber
13	X13007V28			SRG4
14	X13007V18			SRG4
15	X13007V97	Sgt	96826	SRG4 10+6
16	X13007V77			SRG4
17	X13007V7F			SRG4
18	X13007V7C	PO	96130	SRG4 6+2 Caber
19	X13007V77			SRG4
20	X13007VD	LT		SRG4 10+6 Caber

Quantity of CEWs: **10** **REASON CEW IS NOT DEPLOYED**

Not Deployed No other USGS available to carry

- Is there an updated list of all CEW trained members at the desk? --- Yes No
- Are all operational CEWs assigned? --- Yes No
- CEW assigned to the DESK @ X13007AYH

Prepared by: Sgt. Kelly 926826

RANK NAME TAX #

COMMAND LOG PAGE NUMBER OF CEW ENTRY 74 Page 1 of 1

To be prepared on all platoons and compiled upon return to the SOD Wheel (sodwheel@nypd.org)

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 15 - Conducted Energy Weapon Issuance



CEW Return and Storage

- Return loaded CEW to the Desk Officer
- Store the loaded CEW in a holster
- Desk Officer will account for all CEWs & cartridges at beginning of the tour
- UMOS will NOT exchange a CEW with one another during the change of tours



IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DESK OFFICER TO ENSURE ALL CEWs ARE STORED LOADED WITH BOTH CARTRIDGES IN AN APPROVED HOLSTER THROUGHOUT THEIR TOUR

Learning Outcome # 4

Identify how to properly return and store a CEW.

Conducted Energy Weapon Return and Storage:

Upon completion of your tour, the UMOS will return the conducted energy weapon loaded with two cartridges to the Desk Officer.

The Desk Officer will store the loaded CEW in a shift equipment holster until the next assignment of the device. This is done to prevent damage to the CEW and cartridges.

The Desk Officer will account for all stored CEWs, cartridges and shift equipment holsters at the beginning of their tour. The Desk Officer will make a Command Log entry indicating the serial numbers and condition of all CEWs and cartridges stored at the stationhouse.

IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DESK OFFICER TO ENSURE ALL CEWs ARE STORED IN AN AUTHORIZED CEW HOLSTER. ONE CARTRIDGE LOADED INTO THE BAY AND A SECOND STORED IN THE HAND GRIP. THIS IS DONE TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE CARTRIDGES.

UMOS will not exchange a CEW with one another during the change of tours.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 15 - Conducted Energy Weapon Issuance



Accidental CEW Discharge

- Commanding Officer will conduct an investigation
- 49 with results forwarded to Chief of Training via e-mail
- Forward original signed report to the C.O. Firearms & Tactics Section
- Findings
 - Violated sections Finest message #2946-2032 (3/16/18)
 - Command Discipline number – Desk Officer and Discharging member, if applicable
 - CEW Safe Handling Course date for discharging member
- TRI report to be prepared for EVERY accidental discharge

Learning Outcome # 5

Review the process if an accidental discharge of a CEW occurs.

Accidental CEW Discharge:

When there is an accidental discharge of a conducted energy weapon the following process must be adhered to:

1. The Commanding Officer will conduct an investigation and write a report on typed letterhead indicating the results of the investigation. The report will then be emailed to the Chief of Training via e-mail. The original signed copy will be forwarded to the C.O. of the Firearms & Tactics Section.
2. The report will include the following:
 - Findings of the investigation
 - Violated sections of Finest message #2946-2032 (3/16/18)
 - Command Discipline numbers for both the Desk Officer and the discharging member, if applicable.
 - In cases when a CEW is handed-off between members, both UMOS will be issued command disciplines

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 15 - Conducted Energy Weapon Issuance



- Schedule CEW Safe Handling Course date for discharging member
 - Make proper notifications
3. A TRI report will be prepared for every accidental discharge

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 15 - Conducted Energy Weapon Issuance



Practical Exercise



All UMOS attending this training will play the role of receiver. UMOS will receive a loaded training CEW and inspect it for damage. In front of the Firearms safety station, the UMOS will remove the cartridge and then conduct a spark test. Once the spark test is complete they will reinsert the cartridge into the loading bay and safely holster. In addition to the receiving, spark testing, loading and returning the training CEW, all supervisors in the classroom will participate in the supervisory functions of this lesson. Supervisors will practice issuing a training CEW, observing a UMOS conducting a spark test at the port, observe the UMOS load the cartridge into the bay, and visually inspect that the training CEW is powered off. The supervisor will receive a loaded training CEW, inspect it for two cartridges, and store the training CEW in a holster behind the desk.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 15 - Conducted Energy Weapon Issuance



Conclusion

1. Evaluate how to properly issue a Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW).
2. Demonstrate how to properly and safely perform a spark test for a CEW.
3. Identify how to properly account for and document the issuance of CEW/Cartridges
4. Identify how to properly return and store a CEW.
5. Review the process if an accidental discharge of a CEW occurs.

1. Evaluate how to properly issue a Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW).
2. Demonstrate how to properly and safely perform a spark test for a CEW.
3. Identify how to properly account for and document the issuance of CEW/Cartridges
4. Identify how to properly return and store a CEW.
5. Review the process if an accidental discharge of a CEW occurs.


Instructor Notes:

SRG FIELD FORCE OPERATIONS

CONDUCTED ENERGY WEAPON ISSUANCE



Learning Outcomes

1. Evaluate how to properly issue a Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW).
 2. Demonstrate how to properly and safely perform a spark test for a CEW.
 3. Identify how to properly account for and document the issuance of CEW/Cartridges
 4. Identify how to properly return and store a CEW.
 5. Review the process if an accidental discharge of a CEW occurs.
- 

Introduction

- With the increase of conducted energy weapons (CEWs) being deployed to MOS there has been an increase in accidental discharges within the Strategic Response Group.
- We will discuss and practice the proper procedure when issuing, returning, and spark testing a conducted energy weapon.
- This training is being conducted to limit the amount of accidental discharges of a conducted energy weapon so that MOS remain safe and avoid disciplinary actions.

Conducted Energy Weapon Issuance

- Desk Officer will issue the CEW at the firearm safety station
- Desk Officer will issue a loaded CEW to the requesting UMOS
- UMOS will **NEVER** self assign a CEW
- CEWs will **NOT** be left on top of the desk



Spark Test

- Perform a physical & visual inspection
- Proceed to firearms safety station
- Remove cartridge
- Place CEW into the front of the firearm safety station
- Power On



Spark Test Continued

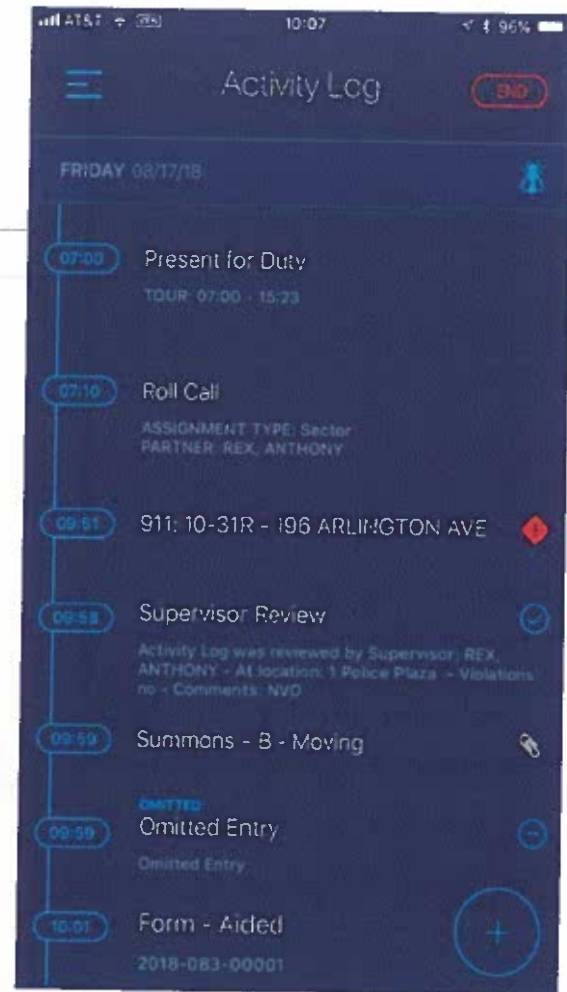
- Conduct the spark test
- Power Off
- Desk Officer will verify CEW is powered off
- Reinsert Cartridge into bay
- Safely holster



Activity Log Entry



UMOS will make an activity log entry including the following:

- Results of inspection
- Serial number of CEW and cartridges
- Name of supervisor notified if CEW is inoperable



SOD/CEW Deployment Form

- Command log entry to account for CEW/Cartridges
- Assign CEW's in a specific order
- Desk Officer will be responsible to fill out all the necessary captions on the CEW deployment form
- Email the completed form to the SRG Wheel


SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION


CONDUCTED ELECTRICAL WEAPON DEPLOYMENT FORM

COMMAND: SRG 4 DATE: 01/04/20 PLATOON: 6x2

LIST ALL CONDUCTED ELECTRICAL WEAPONS (CEWs) DEPLOYED

CEW #	RANK	NAME	TAX #	CMD/ASSIGNMENT
#1	X13007AYH	Desk		SRG Desk
#2	X13007AYM	PO	880338	SRG4 6x2
#3	X13007AY1	PO	981778	SRG4 6x2
#4	X13007COH	PO	950824	SRG4 6x2
#5	X13007SPH	PO	957225	SRG4 6x2
#6	X13007SPK			SRG4
#7	X13007SPV	SAH		SRG4 6x2
#8	X13007SPF	SAH		SRG4 6x2
#9	X13007SPK	SAH		SRG4
#10	X13007SPM	SAH		SRG4
#11	X1300VCF	SAH		SRG4
#12	X1300V38	PO	840872	SRG4 6x2 Cobra
#13	X1300VCS			SRG4
#14	X1300V1E			SRG4
#15	X1300VW7	Sgt	849636	SRG4 10x8
#16	X1300VWY			SRG4
#17	X1300VTP			SRG4
#18	X1300VTC	PO	858320	SRG4 6x2 Cobra
#19	X1300VJ7			SRG4
#20	X1300VVD	LT		SRG4 10x8 PL. Cobra

Quantity of CEWs Not Deployed	REASON CEW IS NOT DEPLOYED
10	No other UMOS qualified to carry

- Is there an updated list of all CEW trained members at the desk?—Yes No
- Are all operational CEWs assigned?—Yes No
- CEW assigned to the DESK # X13007AYH

Prepared by: Sgt. Kelly 928828

RANK NAME TAX #

COMMAND LOG PAGE NUMBER OF CEW ENTRY 74 Page 1 of 1

To be prepared on all platoons and emailed upon return to the SOD Wheel (sod@wheell@spcd.org)

CEW Return and Storage

- Return loaded CEW to the Desk Officer
- Store the loaded CEW in a holster
- Desk Officer will account for all CEWs & cartridges at beginning of the tour
- UMOS will NOT exchange a CEW with one another during the change of tours

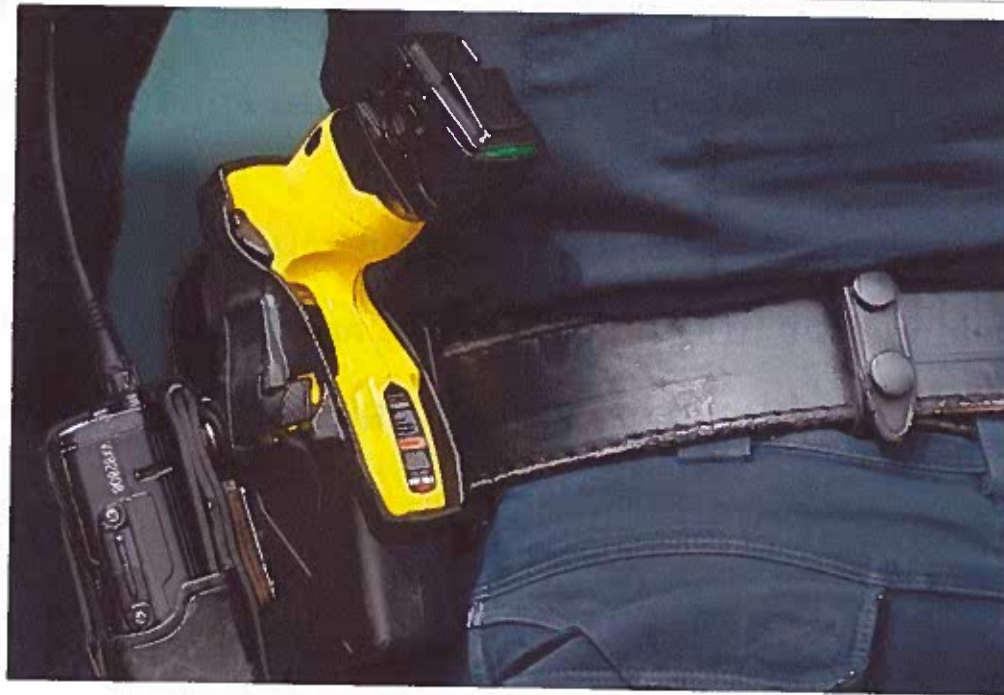


IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DESK OFFICER TO ENSURE ALL CEWs ARE STORED LOADED WITH BOTH CARTRIDGES IN AN APPROVED HOLSTER THROUGHOUT THEIR TOUR


Accidental CEW Discharge

- Commanding Officer will conduct an investigation
- 49 with results forwarded to Chief of Training via e-mail
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- Findings
 - Violated sections Finest message #2946-2032 (3/16/18)
 - Command Discipline number – Desk Officer and Discharging member, if applicable
 - CEW Safe Handling Course date for discharging member
- TRI report to be prepared for EVERY accidental discharge

Practical Exercise



Conclusion

1. Evaluate how to properly issue a Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW).
 2. Demonstrate how to properly and safely perform a spark test for a CEW.
 3. Identify how to properly account for and document the issuance of CEW/Cartridges
 4. Identify how to properly return and store a CEW.
 5. Review the process if an accidental discharge of a CEW occurs.
- 



SRG - Field Force Operations

Module Number: 16

Mesh Deployment

Instructor Guide



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 16 - Mesh Deployment



Module # 16 Synopsis

Date Prepared: 12/11/2019

Date Reviewed / Revised: 01/14/2020

Prepared By: Strategic Response Group - Disorder Control Unit (PO Green)

Reviewed/Approved By: Sgt. Steckiewicz

This module will provide the participant with the ability to deploy the orange mesh barrier as a temporary barrier in a crowd control function.

Method of Instruction: Lecture / discussion / practical exercise

Time Allocated: 1 hour

Training Need: Provide students with the ability to deploy orange barrier mesh in a proper and effective manner.

Terminal Learning Objective: At the completion of this module, participants will be able to deploy orange barrier mesh in a crowd control situation.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Describe the specifications of the orange barrier mesh utilized by the NYPD.
2. Review what the orange barrier mesh is to be utilized for and how to deploy it.
3. Identify the resources and process needed to provide a protective barrier for a parade float.
4. Demonstrate the ability to provide a protective barrier for a parade float.

Required Reading: N/A

Instructional Resources Required:

- PowerPoint projector (class room is not necessary but is recommended)
- Computer with monitor
- Classroom seating
- Large open area
- Large vehicle or cones
- 15-20 actors
- Two roll of orange mesh

Evaluation Strategies:

- Observation of the level and quality of classroom participation.
- Observation and evaluation of module learning outcomes as applied to practical application.

References:

Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations
NYPD SRG Bicycle Squad Operations



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 16 - Mesh Deployment



Learning Outcomes

NYPD

1. Describe the specifications of the orange barrier mesh utilized by the NYPD.
2. Review what the orange barrier mesh is to be utilized for and how to deploy it.
3. Identify the resources and process needed to provide a protective barrier for a parade float.
4. Demonstrate the ability to provide a protective barrier for a parade float.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Describe the specifications of the orange barrier mesh utilized by the NYPD
2. Review what the orange barrier mesh is to be utilized for and how to deploy it
3. Identify the resources and process needed to provide a protective barrier for a parade float
4. Demonstrate the ability to provide a protective barrier for a parade float

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 16 - Mesh Deployment



NYPD Mesh Barrier

NYPD

- Orange nylon web
- 42" high x 50' long
- Handles sewn along top
- PVC pipe sewn in vertically every 10 feet
- Handles sewn at every 10 feet (if handle is broken flex cuff may be used)
- "Police Line Do Not Cross" printed on front and back



Learning Outcome # 1

Describe the specifications of the orange barrier mesh utilized by the NYPD.

The orange barrier mesh utilized by the NYPD is made of orange nylon web in either twenty-five (25) or fifty (50) foot rolls. The mesh is forty-two (42) inches high by fifty (50) feet long has handles are sewn along the top edge of the mesh at ten (10) foot intervals along with PVC pipe sewn in vertically to provide some support to the barrier. Down the center of the mesh on both sides are printed the words "Police Line Do Not Cross".

When not in use the mesh is rolled in a tight roll with flat ends on the top and bottom. No excess material should be protruding out of the top or bottom of the roll. This is the way the mesh should be received at the beginning of the event as well as at the end when the detail is over.

Instructor Notes:

Have one roll of mesh as a visual aid at the teaching location. Show all parts explained in the above specification.

Stress the Mesh must be rolled properly at the end of the detail.



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 16 - Mesh Deployment



Utilization

NYPD

- A temporary barrier
- A mobile barrier
 - To guide people during a crowd management situation.
- Get metal barriers on scene when possible



Learning Outcome # 2

Review what the orange barrier mesh is to be utilized for and how to deploy it.

Orange barrier mesh is utilized as either a temporary or mobile barrier to control the flow of people in a crowd management situation. This includes demonstrations as well as preplanned events such as sporting events or concerts. If after deployment of the mesh it is deemed that metal barriers would be a better solution the supervisor should request a barrier truck to that location. This will free up SRG resources .

When utilizing a fifty (50) foot roll of mesh one officer is needed at ten (10) foot intervals to hold the mesh upright. One additional officer is needed to hold the beginning of the mesh line for a total of six (6) officers. If utilizing a twenty-five (25) foot roll of mesh only four (4) officers are required to hold the mesh.

The first officer will hold the roll of mesh perpendicular to the ground, if available a large pole maybe used to act as a spindle while unrolling the mesh. A polycarbonate straight baton may also be used as a spindle.

When it is deemed that the mesh is no longer needed the mesh must be neatly rolled for either storage or redeployment to another location. When rolling up the mesh lay the mesh flat on the ground, starting at one end start tightly rolling the mesh into a neat cylinder shape. No excess material should be protruding out of the top or bottom of the roll.

Instructor Notes:

Have one roll of mesh as a visual aid at the teaching location. Show all parts explained in the above specification.

Stress the Mesh must be rolled properly at the end of the detail.



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 16 - Mesh Deployment



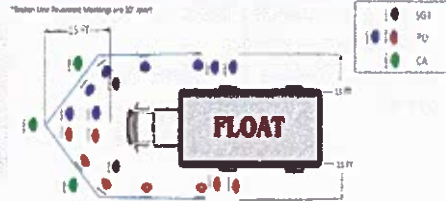
Learning Outcome # 3
Identify the resources and process needed to provide a protective barrier for a parade float.

Float Plan

NYPD

- Utilize two fifty-foot rolls of mesh to form a wedge formation with lateral support to provide a clear path for the driver of the float to continually move down the parade route
- The point of the wedge will be fifteen feet off of the front of the truck, fifteen feet must be maintained so that the driver is able to see the path in front of him/her
- Six (6) Police Officer's will hold the mesh at ten (10) foot intervals keeping the mesh taught. If the mesh does not have handles a flex cuff may be used to form a handle.
- Four (2) officers will be held in reserve in each squad be utilized for relief or where needed.

NYPD



Each float will be provided with a detail of two (2) Sergeants and sixteen (16) police officers. This detail will be divided into two mesh teams utilizing a fifty (50) foot roll of mesh. One team will protect the right side of the vehicle the other team will protect the left side of the vehicle. Six (6) officers will be utilized to hold the mesh at ten (10) foot intervals. This will leave two (2) officers on each team in reserve. These reserve officers will be positioned as follows:

- One (1) at the rear of the lateral support
- One (1) at the front of the wedge

These reserve officers may be utilized to provide relief on the line or to aid in strengthening the line against the crowd.

The two (2) Sergeants will take position off of the front quarter panel of the truck so that they may observe all of their police officers in the front wedge as well as along the lateral supports.

At a walking pace the entire detail will move forward through the crowd providing a clear path for the vehicle pulling the float to continue forward progress.

The formations utilized are a wedge with lateral support.

Instructor Notes:

Stress communication and constant supervision with noise and distractions they need to recognize when there is a problem at any point in their team and to relay that information to the rest of his team and the other team assigned to the float.



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 16 - Mesh Deployment



Commands & Hand Signals

NYPD

Commands

Moving – Move

Halt

Emergency Drop

Hand Signal

Arm raised with 90deg bend fingers extended rotating shoulder forward

Arm raise with 90 deg bend hand in a fist

Arm raised fully extended above head in a fist dropping arm down to the front

The following commands and hand signals may be used in aiding in communication:

Moving—Move: With this command Moving is the preparatory command and Move is the command of execution. Every team member will repeat these commands to aid in communication.

Hand Signal—Arm raised with 90 degree bend at the elbow fingers extended rotating the shoulder forward.

Halt: There is no preparatory command. All team members will repeat this command to aid in communication

Hand Signal—Arm raised with a 90 degree bend and hand in a fist

Emergency Drop: Incase of an emergency this command will be given and all members of the team will repeat the command. Team members holding the mesh will drop the mesh to the ground and step directly over the mesh so that it is behind the MOS.

Hand Signal—Arm raised fully extended above head in a fist dropping arm down to the front.

Instructor Notes:



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 16 - Mesh Deployment



Practical Exercise

NYPD



Learning Outcome # 4

Demonstrate the ability to provide a protective barrier for a parade float.

Move to outside location and implement the plan learned in the classroom. Use a large vehicle to represent a parade float and actors to provide a crowd around the vehicle. Have students repeat until the students show they have an understanding of the material learned in the classroom. Provide spot corrections and instruction during this time.

After students show an understanding of the material, run a scenario where the LRAD is utilized to provide background noise and actors attempt to move close enough to the vehicle so that the vehicle is forced to stop.

During this exercise evaluate the students proficiency in maintaining the formation, their use of resources, and their ability to communicate utilizing verbal commands and hand signals.

Instructor Notes:

Have a safety officer closely monitoring the space between the vehicle and students and the interaction between UMOS and actors.



SRG Field Force Operations

Module 16 - Mesh Deployment



Conclusion

NYPD

1. Describe the specifications of the orange barrier mesh utilized by the NYPD.
2. Review what the orange barrier mesh is to be utilized for and how to deploy it.
3. Identify the resources and process needed to provide a protective barrier for a parade float.
4. Demonstrate the ability to provide a protective barrier for a parade float.

Conclusion

1. Describe the specifications of the orange barrier mesh utilized by the NYPD.
2. Review what the orange barrier mesh is to be utilized for and how to deploy it.
3. Identify the resources and process needed to provide a protective barrier for a parade float.
4. Demonstrate the ability to provide a protective barrier for a parade float.

Instructor Notes:

NYPD

Mesh Deployment

SRG FIELD FORCE OPERATIONS



Learning Outcomes

NYPD

1. Describe the specifications of the orange barrier mesh utilized by the NYPD.
2. Review what the orange barrier mesh is to be utilized for and how to deploy it.
3. Identify the resources and process needed to provide a protective barrier for a parade float.
4. Demonstrate the ability to provide a protective barrier for a parade float.

NYPD Mesh Barrier

NYPD

- Orange nylon web
- 42" high x 50' long
- Handles sewn along top
- PVC pipe sewn in vertically every 10 feet
- Handles sewn at every 10 feet (if handle is broken flex cuff may be used)
- "Police Line Do Not Cross" printed on front and back



Utilization

NYPD

- A temporary barrier
- A mobile barrier
- To guide people during a crowd management situation
- Get metal barriers on scene when possible



Personnel Utilization

NYPD

- Six (6) officers utilized for fifty (50) foot mesh
- Four (4) officers Utilized for twenty-five (25) foot mesh
- Use remaining squad members if required
- Supervisors will be centered on squad



Float Plan

NYPD

- Utilize two fifty-foot rolls of mesh to form a wedge formation with lateral support to provide a clear path for the driver of the float to continually move down the parade route
- The point of the wedge will be fifteen feet off of the front of the truck, fifteen feet must be maintained so that the driver is able to see the path in front of him/her
- Six (6) Police Officer's will hold the mesh at ten (10) foot intervals keeping the mesh taught. If the mesh does not have handles a flex cuff may be used to form a handle.
- Two (2) officers will be held in reserve in each squad and be utilized for relief or where needed

Float Plan Continued

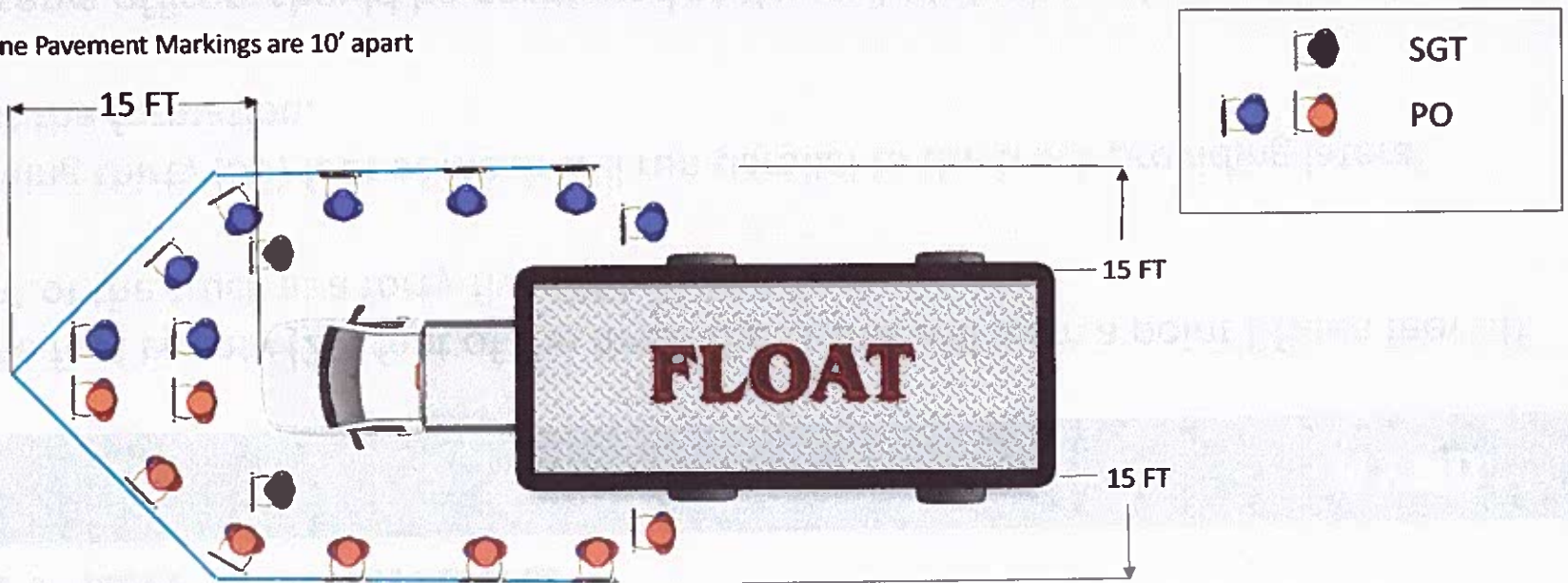
NYPD

- Utilizing the first twenty (20) feet of the mesh the teams will form a point fifteen feet off of the front of the truck at a forty-five (45) degree angle.
- The remaining thirty (30) feet of mesh will run parallel to the truck providing lateral support for the formation.
- Two (2) reserve officers should be positioned at the end of the lateral support and two (2) reserve officers should be positioned near the point at the front of the truck.

Float Plan Diagram

NYPD

*Broken Line Pavement Markings are 10' apart



Float Plan Continued

NYPD



Commands & Hand Signals

NYPD

Commands

Moving – Move

Halt

Emergency Drop

Hand Signal

Arm raised with 90deg bend fingers extended rotating shoulder forward

Arm raise with 90 deg bend hand in a fist

Arm raised fully extended above head in a fist dropping arm down to the front

Practical Exercise

NYPD



Conclusion

NYPD

1. Describe the specifications of the orange barrier mesh utilized by the NYPD.
2. Review what the orange barrier mesh is to be utilized for and how to deploy it.
3. Identify the resources and process needed to provide a protective barrier for a parade float.
4. Demonstrate the ability to provide a protective barrier for a parade float.