

The New York City Police Department

# DISORDER CONTROL GUIDELINES



## A MESSAGE FROM THE POLICE COMMISSIONER



**Raymond W. Kelly**

One of the most challenging problems confronting law enforcement agencies today is the threat of civil disorder. In times of civil unrest, it is especially important that the New York City Police Department be successful in its mission to protect the lives and property of all New Yorkers while enforcing the laws impartially.

In recent years, we have successfully demonstrated our ability to restore order at a number of large scale disturbances in New York City. We have learned much from these experiences and, as a result, have enhanced our procedures and revised our Disorder Control Plan.

This booklet has been prepared to provide every member of the Department with a simple, comprehensive, and practical resource for effective policing at the scenes of civil disturbances.

It contains important information about the recently revised Disorder Control Plan, as well as specific guidelines for police officers, sergeants, lieutenants and captains, for responding to the scene of a civil disorder. In addition, the book contains various tactics and formations that have been designed to restore order as expeditiously and safely as possible.

One of the most important elements of the Disorder Control Plan is a rapid and controlled initial response. It is, therefore, imperative that every member of this Department become aware of the contents of this book. Read it carefully and become familiar with your responsibilities as a member of the Disorder Control Team. Keep this book readily accessible so that, in an emergency, it will be available to you as a resource.

*Raymond W. Kelly*

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## PURPOSE

The purpose of this booklet is to provide members of the department with basic information on their duties and responsibilities when responding to civil disorders.

No two incidents are alike and each will require structure, tactics, and strategies tailored to its particular characteristics. However, some fundamental rules and guidelines are generally applicable in all such situations.

## NYPD POLICY REGARDING RESPONSE TO CIVIL DISORDER

It is the policy of the New York City Police Department to protect the rights of peaceful assembly and free speech, as well as the right to safe and unhindered passage for all people. The successful implementation of this policy requires a balance between the Department's mandate to preserve public order and its obligation to protect the First Amendment rights of varied and often competing groups. **In all cases, the Police Department must remain neutral in its oversight of peaceful assemblies.**

Civil disorders, by their nature, have the potential to cause damage to property, injury or even death and infringement on the rights of citizens. Because of the dangerous nature of civil disorders, the Department has an obligation to restore a lawful and safe environment as expeditiously as possible.

In fulfilling this duty, members of the Department will work within the framework of the law and Department rules and regulations. Should force be necessary, only the minimum needed to accomplish the mission will be utilized. Firearms will always be utilized only as a last resort and in STRICT compliance with Department Guidelines.

# MISSION STATEMENT

The Mission of the New York City Police Department during times of Civil Disorder is to:

## PROTECT LIFE;

It is the primary duty of all members of the service to preserve human life.

## RESTORE ORDER;

By responding promptly and decisively to all civil disorders and providing a safe environment.

## PROTECT CRITICAL LOCATIONS;

By ensuring that all basic public services continue to operate without interruption.

## ARREST VIOLATORS;

By pursuing and taking into custody those engaged in criminal acts.

## PROTECT PROPERTY;

By providing a strong visible presence in the community.

# OBJECTIVES

## 1. Rapid Mobilization and Deployment of Police Resources

The early moments of a civil disorder are critical. The rapid mobilization and deployment of police resources is a visual representation of the Department's firm commitment to maintaining the peace. This display of police resolve, coupled with orders for the crowd to disperse, will often result in the prevention and/or quelling of the disorder without actually employing further measures.

## 2. Contain and Isolate.

The disorder will be contained to the smallest possible

geographical area and participants isolated from the public by:

- Posting teams to patrol in sectors within the disorder area;
- Establishing checkpoints on appropriate roadways along the borders of the disorder; and
- Creating staging areas for support units outside the borders of the disorder area on appropriate commercial roadways.

## 3. Secure Critical or Sensitive Locations

Police commanders will immediately identify and secure critical or sensitive locations within the disturbance area, (e.g. hospitals, communication centers, firearms establishments, public utility centers, religious institutions, etc.) that, if not protected, could serve to escalate the disturbance. Use the minimum amount of personnel for these assignments.

## 4. Disperse and Demoralize Disorderly Groups

The police commander must rapidly deploy forces and utilize equipment that will quickly demonstrate the Department's unwavering determination to restore order. The arrest of violators and the repeated dispersal of unlawful groups will demoralize the crowd's will to resist lawful police orders. Lawful demonstrations or marches must be provided police escorts that will also demonstrate the Department's resolve to protect the right of dissent while providing for public safety.

## 5. Provide Protection to City Agencies or Utilities

In the disorder area, the continuance of basic quality of life services to the community is a necessity for the eventual return to normalcy. Therefore, an organized system of police escorts will be provided in appropriate circumstances.

## 6. Return to Normalcy

Provide for a smooth transition to a state of normalcy by gradually reducing police patrols in the affected area.



# GUIDELINES

## POLICE OFFICER

When directed to respond to a civil disorder, remember, you will be part of a team effort to restore order. Protect the community, think of your own safety, the safety of your fellow officers, the safety of the public, and always respect the rights of others.

## FOLLOW THESE GUIDELINES:

### PRIOR TO RESPONDING

- Have helmet, baton, flashlight and these guidelines available on R.M.P. patrol.
- Respond quickly and safely to station house or mobilization point as directed.
- Follow instructions of supervisors.
- Tune portable radio to designated frequency when directed.
- **DO NOT** drive through a disorder area to reach a mobilization point or staging area.

### AT MOBILIZATION POINT

- Park Department vehicle in designated space **ONLY. DON'T BLOCK OTHER VEHICLES!** Give R.M.P. keys to security detail if required.
- Listen to instructions carefully. Record important information such as:
  - Post and/or sector boundaries;
  - Nature of disorder;
  - Mission of your team;
  - Equipment information;
  - Location and phone number of command post and arrest processing area;

- Identification of team sergeant and other key ranking officers; and
- Appropriate radio frequency and team radio call sign.

*Note: Squads will be called by sergeant's precinct designation. Platoons will be composed of all the precinct teams in the division and will use the division sign as the call sign. e.g. 46th, 47th, 50th and 52nd precincts will be called the 9th division platoon.*

## GENERAL ASSIGNMENT GUIDELINES

- Follow direction of your supervisor.  
**DO NOT ACT INDEPENDENTLY - WORK AS A TEAM.**
- Your role is never to **"PUNISH,"** be **"PROFESSIONAL"** at all times.
- Use minimum force necessary to achieve the objectives.
- Be tolerant of verbal abuse - crowds may attempt to provoke you.
- When advancing in a disorder situation, **STAY IN FORMATION.**
- In formation, keep one arm's length distance between you and the adjoining officer.
- Use the "on guard" stance when in line and wedge formations.
- If assigned to arrest team, do not stray from police lines, as you and your team could become surrounded. Arresting officers are responsible to observe and record accurately the statements and actions of those arrested, prior to and during the arrest.
- Remember to distinguish clearly between participants to be arrested and innocent passersby or onlookers!
- Be aware of the potential danger of rooftops and high ground locations, i.e., rock and bottle throwers, snipers, etc.
- **MAINTAIN FIREARMS DISCIPLINE.**
- **DO NOT** become complacent, no matter what your assignment.

- **DO NOT** break from formation or act independently. “**THINK TEAM.**”
- **DO NOT** enter rooftops or alleys alone or when in civilian clothes except when ordered by supervisor.
- **DO NOT** engage in unnecessary conversations.
- **DO NOT** congregate with other officers while on post.
- **DO NOT** make unauthorized radio transmissions. You may jeopardize your fellow officer.
- **DO NOT** abandon your post unless authorized by supervisor.
- **DO NOT** engage in unauthorized pursuits of looters, bottle throwers, etc.

## “THINK TEAM”

### TEAM ASSIGNMENTS

At a disorder mobilization, we cease to act only as individuals and now become part of a Disorder Response Team which will consist of one (1) sergeant and eight (8) police officers. Each team can be given a variety of assignments. Among them are:

**CROWD DISPERSAL** - In line or wedge formations you will follow the sergeant’s orders and disperse a disorderly crowd in a disciplined and controlled manner.

**MOBILE RESPONSE** - In either van or R.M.P., you will respond to assignments as directed by radio dispatcher or team supervisor.

**ARREST DUTY** - You will be responsible for arresting violators during crowd dispersal operations or during general patrol.

**GENERAL PATROL** - You will be responsible to patrol a post as a team, thereby creating a sense of police presence in the disorder area.

**PROTECTING VULNERABLE, SENSITIVE OR CRITICAL LOCATIONS** - You will be responsible for security of selected locations and for protecting them from attack.

**ESCORT DUTY** - You will be responsible to provide protection and security to other city agencies or utilities in the disorder area, by providing them with escorts to and from their assignments. Members assigned to this duty will be directed to a “staging area” located outside the disorder area.

**CHECK POINT DUTY** - You will be responsible for:

- Detouring traffic around the disorder area;
- Identifying alternative routes for detoured traffic;
- Preventing unauthorized entry to the disorder area; and
- Preventing disorderly groups from exiting or entering the disorder area.

**SERGEANT**

As the Team Sergeant, you are accountable for the performance of the personnel assigned to you. Therefore, your leadership is crucial to the success of the mission. Take control of the situation, follow instructions carefully, be constantly aware of the safety of your officers, always protect the community and respect the rights of others.

**FOLLOW THESE GUIDELINES:****PRIOR TO RESPONDING**

- Have helmet, baton, flashlight, blank detail rosters and these guidelines available on R.M.P. Patrol.
- Respond quickly and safely to station house, form a team of eight (8) police officers, ensure they are properly equipped and respond to mobilization point as directed via van. Prepare rosters in route.
- Follow instructions of supervisors, inspect members assigned, submit detail roster, etc.
- Tune portable radio to designated frequency.
- Maintain radio discipline of subordinate members.

**AT MOBILIZATION POINT**

- Direct that the department vehicle be parked in a designated space only.
- Have vehicle keys delivered to security detail if required.
- Conduct thorough inspection of members assigned.
- Explain instructions carefully to all police officers assigned, instructing them to record important information such as:
  - Importance of team concept in disorder control;
  - Post and/or sector boundaries;
  - Nature of disorder;
  - Equipment information;

- Mission of your team;
- Location and phone number of command post and arrest processing area;
- Identification of incident commander, division lieutenant, and other key ranking officers assigned to disorder; and
- Appropriate radio frequency and team radio call sign.

*Note: Teams will consist of 1 sergeant and 8 police officers from the same precinct.*

*PLATOON will consist of precinct personnel in a particular division, e.g. 1st, 5th, 7th pct are 1st division platoon, 46th, 47th, 50th, 52nd are 9th division platoon.*

*PLATOONS will be commanded by a lieutenant from that division.*

*CAPTAINS will command the three division platoons of each borough.*

*Call sign for precinct team - "46 Sergeant."*

*Call sign for division platoon - "9th Division Lieutenant."*

*Call sign for borough complement - "Bronx Captain."*

**GENERAL ASSIGNMENT GUIDELINES**

- Ensure that members assigned to your team follow direction. Do not act independently - work as a TEAM.
- Your role is never to "punish" but to be "professional" at all times.
- Ensure that only minimum force is used to achieve the objectives.
- Be tolerant of verbal abuse - crowds may attempt to provoke you or your subordinates.
- When advancing in a disorder situation, maintain formation.
- Instruct team members to keep one arm's length distance between themselves and the adjoining officer.
- "On guard" stance should be used by all team members when in line and wedge formations.
- If supervising an arrest team, do not stray from police lines, as you and your team could become surrounded. Ensure that arresting officers adequately observe and record the statements and actions of those arrested, prior to and during the arrest.

- Be aware of the potential danger of rooftops and high ground locations, e.g., rock and bottle throwers, snipers, etc.
- **MAINTAIN FIREARMS DISCIPLINE** of your entire squad.
- **DO NOT** become complacent, no matter what your assignment.
- **DO NOT** break from formation or act independently.  
“THINK TEAM.”
- **DO NOT** assign officers singly to rooftops, rear yards or alleys.  
Use only uniformed officers.
- **DO NOT** permit officers to engage in unnecessary conversation.
- **DO NOT** permit officers to congregate with other officers while on post.
- **DO NOT** make unauthorized radio transmissions. You may jeopardize your fellow officers.
- **DO NOT** abandon your post unless authorized.

## “THINK TEAM”

### TEAM ASSIGNMENTS

You, sergeant, are now the leader of a Disorder Response Team. At a disorder mobilization, we cease to act only as individuals and now become part of a team which will consist of one (1) sergeant and eight (8) police officers from the same precinct. Each team can be given a variety of assignments. Among them are:

**CROWD DISPERSAL** - In line or wedge formations, you will direct the dispersal of a disorderly crowd in a disciplined and controlled manner.

**MOBILE RESPONSE** - Your team will respond to assignments (in either van or R.M.P.) as directed by radio dispatcher, at your direction or a lieutenant’s direction.

**ARREST DUTY** - Responsible for supervising the arrest of violators during crowd dispersal operations or during general patrol.

**GENERAL PATROL** - Responsible for supervising your team while assigned to foot patrol, thereby creating a sense of police presence in the disorder area.

**PROTECTING VULNERABLE, SENSITIVE OR CRITICAL LOCATIONS** - Responsible for supervising the security of selected locations and for protecting them from attack.

**ESCORT DUTY** - Responsible for supervising officers who are providing protection and security to representatives of other city agencies or utilities in the disorder area, by creating a system of escorts to and from their assignments.

**CHECKPOINT DUTY** - Ensure that your team is instructed to:

- Design a safe, effective checkpoint;
- Detour traffic around the disorder area;
- Identify alternate routes for detoured traffic;
- Prevent unauthorized entry to the disorder area; and
- Prevent disorderly groups from exiting or entering the disorder area.

**LIEUTENANT**

As the platoon commander, you will be responsible for the performance of the teams/squads assigned to you. These teams will consist of one (1) sergeant and eight (8) police officers from each precinct in your division. You may also be directed to assist the incident commander in the operation of the field command post.

**FOLLOW THESE GUIDELINES:****PRIOR TO RESPONDING**

- Have helmet, baton, flashlight, blank detail rosters and these guidelines available on R.M.P. patrol.
- Respond quickly and safely to station house, ascertain the mobilization point and respond there promptly via R.M.P.

**AT MOBILIZATION POINT**

- Direct that department vehicles be parked in designated spaces only.
- Follow instructions of captain/incident commander, instruct responding sergeants from your own division and collect detail rosters. Submit collected detail rosters to command post.
- Instruct sergeants on what radio frequency is being used. Tune portable radio to designated frequency and maintain radio discipline of subordinate members.
- Inspect sergeants for required uniform and equipment. Warn sergeants against unauthorized radio transmissions which are dangerous to ALL.
- Have sergeants deliver vehicle keys to security detail, if required.
- Explain instructions carefully to all sergeants. Ensure that all subordinates, including police officers, receive these instructions and that they record important information such as:
  - Importance of team concept in disorder control;
  - Post and/or sector boundaries;

- Nature of disorder;
- Mission of your team;
- Location and phone number of command post and arrest processing area;
- Identification of incident commander, division lieutenant, and other key ranking officers;
- Equipment information; and
- Appropriate radio frequency and team radio call sign.

*Note: Teams will consist of 1 sergeant and 8 police officers from the same precinct. Sergeant will be called by precinct designation.*

*Platoon will consist of precinct personnel in a particular division, e.g. 1st, 5th, 7th pct are 1st division platoon, 46th, 47th, 50th, 52nd are 9th division platoon. Lieutenants will be called by lieutenant's division designation. Borough complement will consist of the three divisions in the borough.*

**GENERAL ASSIGNMENT GUIDELINES**

- Ensure that members assigned to your platoon (division) follow direction, do not act independently - work as a team.
- Remember the police role is never to "punish," but to be "professional" at all times.
- Ensure that only minimum force is used to achieve the objectives.
- Instruct subordinates to be tolerant of verbal abuse - crowds may attempt to provoke.
- When advancing in a disorder situation, maintain formation.
- Instruct platoon members to keep one arm's length distance between themselves and the adjoining officer.
- "On guard" stance should be used by all members in either a line and wedge formation.
- Be aware of the potential danger of rooftops and high ground locations, e.g. rock, bottle throwers, snipers.
- **MAINTAIN FIREARMS DISCIPLINE.**



- Ensure that supervisors of arrest teams do not stray from police lines, as they could become surrounded. Ensure that arresting officers adequately observe and record the statements and actions of those arrested, prior to and during the arrest.
- DO NOT permit any subordinates to become complacent, no matter what their assignment.
- DO NOT permit anyone to break from formation or act independently. "THINK TEAM."
- DO NOT permit sergeants to assign officers singly to rooftop posts, rear yards or alleys.
- DO NOT permit unnecessary conversation.
- DO NOT permit officers to congregate on post.
- DO NOT permit unauthorized radio transmissions.
- DO NOT permit sergeants to assign members in civilian clothes to rooftops, alleys or rear yards.

## **"THINK TEAM"**

### **TEAM ASSIGNMENTS**

You, lieutenant, are now the leader of a disorder response platoon (division) consisting of three (3) to six (6) squads (teams) each consisting of one (1) sergeant and eight (8) officers. At a disorder mobilization, we cease to act only as individuals and now become part of the larger team. Each platoon can be given a variety of assignments. Among them are:

- CROWD DISPERSAL** - In line or wedge formations, you will direct your platoon to disperse a disorderly crowd in a disciplined and controlled manner.
- MOBILE RESPONSE** - Members of your platoon will respond to assignments in vans or R.M.P.s as directed by radio dispatcher, their sergeants or yourself.
- ARREST DUTY** - Responsible for supervising the arrest of violators during crowd dispersal operations or during general patrol.

Ensure that enforcement is taken only against violators and not uninvolved civilians.

- GENERAL PATROL** - Responsible for supervising your platoon while assigned to foot patrol, thereby creating a sense of police presence in the disorder area.
- PROTECTING VULNERABLE, SENSITIVE OR CRITICAL LOCATIONS** - Responsible for supervising the security of selected locations and for protecting them from attack.
- ESCORT DUTY** - Responsible for supervising officers who are providing protection and security to representatives of other city agencies or utilities in the disorder area, by creating a system of escorts to and from their assignments.
- CHECKPOINT DUTY** - You will ensure that your platoon is instructed to:
  - Design safe and efficient checkpoints;
  - Detour traffic around the disorder area;
  - Identify alternate routes for detoured traffic;
  - Prevent unauthorized entry to the disorder area; and
  - Prevent disorderly groups from exiting or entering the disorder area.

### **COMMAND POST ASSIGNMENTS**

The following is a summary of the duties you may be required to perform:

#### **OPERATIONS OFFICER**

The operations officer is the incident commander's principal advisor on all tactical matters. He/she shall also:

- Coordinate efforts with all other staff officers, e.g., personnel, logistics and intelligence.
- Keep current operational estimate of the situation by:
  - Maintaining an operations map showing police deployment, mobilization point, command post, staging areas, etc.; and
  - Maintaining an operations log chronologically listing police deployment, assignments, reliefs and re-deployment.



■ Advise the incident commander on:

- Maintenance of a mobile reserve;
- Possible deployment of incoming personnel;
- Establishment of perimeters and sectors;
- Tactics to restore order; and
- Activation of higher mobilization level.

**PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION OFFICER**

The personnel officer is the principal advisor to the incident commander on all aspects of personnel service support, administrative support, medical support and communications support.

- Supervise the mobilization point. Arrange for traffic posts.
- Responsible for liaison with EMS and medical facilities treating injured members of the service.
- Maintain a working file for paperwork such as detail rosters and other reports generated by the incident. Maintain administrative log with logistics officer.
- Supervise the communication officer(s) assigned to the command post.
- Responsible for acquiring radio frequencies for disorder operations and executive communication.
- Responsible for all matters relating to prisoners.
- Responsible for the security of the command post.
- Responsible for notifying communications of identity, call signs and posts of units on patrol, for implementation of dual dispatch system.
- Responsible for acquiring and deploying cell phones and mobile digital terminals.

**LOGISTICS OFFICER**

The logistics officer is the principal advisor to the incident commander on supply and equipment concerns.

■ Coordinates deployment of:

- Police Department support units (Motor Transport, CJB, etc.);
- Fire Department;
- EMS;
- Con Edison;
- NY Telephone; and
- Any other needed utility or service.

- Assist personnel officer in maintaining administrative log.
- Ensure security for mobilization point, staging area and any vehicle holding area.
- Maintain up to date equipment status board.
- Keep record of equipment issued and ensure retrieval at conclusion of operations.
- Coordinate the deployment of emergency fleet, if needed.
- Assist personnel officer in supervision of mobilization point.

**INTELLIGENCE OFFICER**

The intelligence officer is the principal advisor to the incident commander on all intelligence and investigative matters related to the disorder. This includes information on the underlying crime or incident that has sparked the current disorder as well as past incidents of similar nature. He/she shall also:

- Coordinate all investigative efforts.
- Debrief initial responding officers.
- Supervise and coordinate the community affairs efforts.

*Note: you may be the only lieutenant assigned to one of these assignments. It will be your responsibility to instruct and supervise all subordinate members assigned. However, if two lieutenants are assigned, the incident commander will select the lieutenant responsible for supervising the command post.*

## CAPTAIN AND ABOVE

At the scene of a civil disorder or other emergency, you could assume the role of incident commander, normally the highest ranking member of the Patrol Services Bureau. If you are not the incident commander, you will be directed to a specific command assignment. In either case, you will be responsible for coordinating, controlling and directing the police response. You may be responsible for quickly implementing a plan and evaluating the performance of subordinates to guarantee that their efforts are consistent with department policy and guidelines.

## FOLLOW THESE GUIDELINES:

### AT MOBILIZATION POINT

Upon report of a level one or higher mobilization, the precinct Commanding Officer/Executive Officer/Duty Captain/Duty Inspector will:

- Respond and assume role of Incident Commander as per plan.
- Designate suitable mobilization point. Arrange for traffic posts and security posts at that location.
- After briefing by patrol supervisor, borough "wheel" or operations unit, authorize the mobilization of additional personnel, if necessary. *Note: You do not have to be on the scene to do this.*
- Debrief highest ranking supervisor on scene.

### COMMAND POST OPERATION

- Identify location for command post.
- Request that the precinct disorder plan be delivered to the command post.
- Organize the incident command team from available personnel to perform as :
  - Operations Officer - Tactical advisor;
  - Intelligence Officer - Intelligence advisor;

- Personnel & Administrative Officer - Staffing advisor; and
- Logistics Officer - Equipment advisor.
- Review Disorder Area - if unable to inspect personally, use maps.
- Representatives of other law enforcement agencies, if applicable, should be at command post.
- Other city agency representatives, if applicable, should be at command post.

## COMMUNICATIONS

- Select appropriate radio frequency:
  - Citywide 1 - Bronx and Manhattan;
  - Citywide 2 - Queens, Brooklyn and Staten Island; or
  - Citywide 3 - Backup frequency.
- A special or additional frequency can be used for communications between captains and above.
- Cell phones (in T.H.V.) can be used to improve communication.
- R.M.P.s with mobile digital terminals can be used to bolster communication and can be deployed where needed, e.g., mobilization point, borough and command post.
- When deemed necessary, commanding officer can implement dual dispatch system, e.g., high priority calls go to disorder control team(s), lower priority calls to precinct units.

*Note: Communications division must be conferred with on use of frequency.*

## AT RELIEF

- Incident commander ending his/her tour should confer with new incident commander.
- Both commanders should debrief all field commanders after relief to ascertain:
  - Changing patterns of disorder;

- Strength of disorderly groups;
- Any police related incidents occurring during tour; and
- Any recommendations as to changes in overall strategies, etc.

## DEPLOYMENT OF RESOURCES

### INSTRUCTIONS

All supervisors should be instructed on the following:

- Nature of the disorder.
- Mission and objectives, including specific objectives for specialized units.
- Reminder that independent or unauthorized actions will not be tolerated.
- Only that force necessary to achieve objectives will be authorized.
- Location of arrest processing areas.
- Location of command post and appropriate phone numbers.
- Post or sector boundaries, radio call signs and designated frequency.
- Use of specialized equipment.
- Tactics that will be utilized.
- Reporting schedules for command post - staggered for enforcement units (every 30 minutes); hourly for all others.
- Need to immediately report important or unusual events.

### GENERAL DEPLOYMENT GUIDELINES

- Begin to formulate a plan of action.
- Estimate the size, movement, motivation, intent, and leadership of the disorderly group.
- Identify the participants of the crowd or disorderly group.
- Identify the geographic boundaries of the area involved.

- Estimate the duration and intensity of the disorder.
- Begin efforts to control the spread of rumors.
- Identify future targets if applicable.
- Utilize community affairs, community policing and detective personnel to accomplish this mission.
- Assign responding personnel based on reconnaissance briefing and intelligence estimate.
- Divide the disorder area into sectors for mobile patrol by task force personnel (preferably in vans).
- Contain and isolate disorderly groups by sectoring, perimeter checkpoints, arrest, etc.
- Task force will use mobile tactics of, speed, surprise and deception to accomplish their assignment.
- Task forces should be deployed intact, whenever possible.
- Other than task force personnel will be assigned to mobile or foot posts within the sectors identified above.
- ARRESTS will be made where appropriate.
- Deploy 2/3 of available enforcement personnel, hold 1/3 in reserve.
- Borough and operations division must be provided regular updates of the progress of disorder control efforts, as well as unusual developments or the need for additional resources.
- When sufficient mobile forces are deployed in sectors, additional personnel can be assigned to foot posts. Assign one (1) sergeant and eight (8) police officers to posts of sufficient size.
- Perimeter Check Point Posts - Assign at least one disorder control team (1 sergeant and 8 officers) to each check point to do the following:
  - Prevent disorderly persons from entering or leaving area through checkpoint.
  - Keep curiosity seekers and unauthorized people out.
  - Reroute public or private transportation vehicles around the area.

- Provide rooftop or overhead security.

## “THINK TEAM”

### TEAM ASSIGNMENTS

Captains may be assigned as commanders of task forces or borough sized precinct personnel contingents. Maintain unity of assignment for whatever unit you command. Those assignments may include:

**CROWD DISPERSAL** - Responsible to take action against unlawful and disorderly groups. In line or wedge formations you will direct your company to disperse a disorderly crowd.

**MOBILE RESPONSE** - Create sectors in the disorder area for patrol by mobile response units. You are also responsible to create a mobile reserve for emergency response or reliefs.

**ARREST DUTY** - Implement appropriate arrest tactics under the supervision of sergeants and lieutenants.

**GENERAL PATROL** - Responsible to provide teams assigned to foot patrol, thereby creating a sense of police presence in the disorder area. You will be required to select appropriate posts for patrol.

**PROTECTING VULNERABLE, SENSITIVE OR CRITICAL LOCATIONS** - Responsible for correctly identifying locations requiring security and providing for same.

**ESCORT DUTY** - Create liaison with representatives of other agencies and utilities, and provide staging locations where the system of escorts can be administered.

**CHECKPOINT DUTY** - Identify borders of the disorder and provide check points on the appropriate roadways to create a system to:

- Detour traffic around the disorder area;
- Identify alternative routes for detoured traffic;
- Prevent unauthorized entry to the disorder area; and
- Prevent disorderly groups from exiting or entering the disorder area.

## TACTICS

### CROWD DISPERSAL

#### POLICE OFFICER

- Stay in formation.
- “Think Team”
- Follow instructions.
- Stay “calm” if provoked.
- Use minimum force necessary.
- Protect yourself/use all safety equipment.
- Maintain “on guard” position.
- Let people escape unless team is effecting arrests.
- Communicate by radio only if necessary.
- Distinguish between participants, opposing groups, onlookers or passersby.

#### SERGEANT

Follow all of above and utilize these additional tactics in the appropriate situations.

##### Stationary Crowd Situations

- Use military commands and formations.
- Take control of situation. “Be assertive.”
- Keep team in formation.
- Do not permit independent action by officers assigned to your team.
- Stay in communication with field command post. Request additional assistance if needed.

- Assign minimum of two (2) uniformed officers to rooftop/high ground posts.
- Protect yourself and team members and use all safety equipment.
- Obtain medical attention for injured officers or people at scene.
- Quickly remove prisoners from disorder area.

### **Moving Crowd Situations**

- Notify field command post of direction of movement and follow instructions.
- **REMEMBER** Flexibility is extremely important. You and your team may be required to re-deploy to foot or mobile patrol to flank or halt a group, to take arrest action, or to provide security on rooftop posts.

## **LIEUTENANT**

Follow all of above and utilize these additional tactics in the appropriate situations.

### **Stationary Crowd Situations**

- Keep platoon in formation.
- Do not permit independent action by officers assigned to your platoon.
- Follow instructions.
- Ensure that sergeants have posted roof top posts prior to commencing dispersal operations.
- Plan for lateral and rear support of crowd dispersal operations.
- Maintain firearms discipline of your platoon.

### **Moving Crowd Situations**

- Pre designate a team(s) to clear rooftops if necessary along the route.
- Be prepared to re-deploy to foot or mobile patrol to flank or halt a group, or to take arrest action against a roving band.

## **CAPTAIN AND ABOVE**

Follow all of above and utilize these additional tactics in the appropriate situations.

### **Stationary Crowd Situations**

- Advise crowd of escape route and give notice prior to initiating dispersal action.
- Initiate action after sufficient forces are available.
- Direct lieutenant to post rooftop observation teams in the immediate area and along route of crowd dispersal.
- Stay in communication with field command post. Request additional assistance if needed.
- **DO NOT** disperse crowd onto commercial streets if at all possible.
- **RELATIVELY PEACEFUL** crowd can be dispersed from the front, either or both sides as appropriate (see figure #15).
- **VIOLENT** crowd can be dispersed from rear or by the use of smoke (see figure #19 and 20). If ineffective, commander can resort to the Joint Emergency Service Task Force - Violent Crowd Dispersal Plan (see figure #16).
- Obtain medical attention for injured officers or people at scene.
- Initiate arrests where appropriate.
- Use minimum force necessary.
- Prevent the indiscriminate use of force.
- Have support vehicles staged at tactically correct locations.
- Have prisoners quickly removed from disorder area.

### **Moving Crowd Situations**

- If route is known prior to movement, station officers on strategic rooftops along the route.
- Use community affairs officers to gather information and gain crowd's compliance.
- Notify field command post of direction of movement.



- Coordinate actions of officers accompanying group with those shadowing group on parallel roadways.
- Use helicopter to report on movement of crowd and gather intelligence.
- Use the single or double cordon formation to police this type of crowd. Detailed instruction will be found in specialized tactics section.

## MOBILE RESPONSE

### POLICE OFFICER

- Patrol in assigned sector or geographical area.
- Have all safety equipment available.
- Never abandon vehicle.
- Don't block other emergency vehicles.
- Know your team's radio call sign.
- Operator will monitor radio and stay with vehicle.
- Operator will be prepared to respond quickly and pick up team members when requested.
- Follow instructions as to method of patrol; deployment could vary with conditions.
- Follow all safety measures when transporting prisoners.
- Acknowledge radio assignments in sector.
- Be aware of false radio calls and other diversionary tactics designed to draw you away from your sector.
- Give a prompt disposition of all radio calls and assignments.

### SERGEANT

Follow all of above and notify supervisor and command post of unusual or potentially dangerous situations.

Respond to all serious police emergencies in your zone and take charge. Return unneeded units to patrol.

### LIEUTENANT

Follow all of above and;

- Make recommendations to supervisor re: adequacy of detail, appropriateness of sector boundaries, or other factors affecting operations.
- Ensure that sergeants are properly responding to, and supervising team members at police incidents or radio assignments.

### CAPTAIN AND ABOVE

Follow all of above and;

- Continually observe and evaluate operations.
- Institute changes or make recommendations as appropriate.
- Conduct briefings with subordinates, when possible, to share and gather information, recommendations etc.

## ARREST DUTY

### POLICE OFFICER

- As part of arrest team, always be alert to supervisors' directions.
- You must observe and record the statements and actions of those arrested prior to and during the arrest.
- Notify supervisor of unlawful actions observed.
- Supervisor will direct the team's efforts. There will be no independent actions.
- Minimum amount of force will be used to effect arrest.
- Do not "punish" anyone. The use of force will be closely monitored.
- Flex cuffs will be used. All team members will inscribe tax registry number on cuffs prior to use.



- Up to five (5) prisoners will be processed per officer.
- Carefully search all prisoners for contraband or items used to facilitate escape.
- Notify supervisor of any unusual occurrence or facts concerning your arrest(s).
- Request medical attention for prisoners when necessary.

## **SERGEANT**

Follow all of above and;

- Ensure members of your team:
  - Follow your directions;
  - Distinguish between participants, opposing groups, onlookers or passersby;
  - Notify lieutenant/field command post of any unusual occurrences or facts concerning these arrest(s).
- Supervise the arrest, search and security of prisoners; arrange for their prompt transportation from the scene.

## **LIEUTENANT**

Follow all of above and;

- Ensure that members of your platoon follow your directions.
- Instruct sergeants regarding the proper charging of prisoners.
- Make recommendations to your supervisor to improve safety and efficiency of the platoon's operations.
- Notify the command post of unusual occurrences or situations involving arrests by your platoon.

## **CAPTAIN AND ABOVE**

Follow all of above and;

- Coordinate and confer with Criminal Justice Bureau and Property Clerk to assure smooth arrest and property processing operations.

## **GENERAL PATROL**

### **POLICE OFFICER**

- Patrol with team unless conditions mandate another strategy.
- Know post boundaries and team radio call sign.
- Caution - if alone; request assistance prior to taking enforcement action.
- Have safety equipment available.
- When patrolling in column formation, leave 10-15 feet between you and next officer.
- Patrol close to building line, observe the windows and roofs of buildings on opposite side of street.
- Notify supervisor of any unusual or potentially dangerous situation.
- Be alert to radio assignments on your post.
- When looting is discovered, seek cover, quickly notify the sergeant, request additional assistance.
- When you effect an arrest, notify the supervisor and request transportation.
- Search prisoners carefully and use caution when transporting them.
- Use minimum amount of force to accomplish mission.
- Maintain firearms discipline.

### **SERGEANT**

Follow all of the above and;

- Notify your supervisor and command post of any unusual or potentially dangerous situation.
- Notify field command post of the details of any arrests and of any additional resources required.

- Supervise the searching, securing and transporting of prisoners.
- Maintain firearms discipline of your team and authorize team members to use only the minimum force necessary to accomplish the mission.

## LIEUTENANT

Follow all of above and;

- Ensure that members requesting assistance receive it.
- Direct sergeants to notify you of any unusual or potentially dangerous situations.
- Be knowledgeable in the tactics, defensive tactics and specialized tactics sections of this guide.
- Instruct sergeants when necessary.

## CAPTAIN AND ABOVE

Follow all of above and;

- Observe members on patrol.
- Institute changes in posts or make recommendations as appropriate.
- Be prepared to brief your supervisor on adequacy of detail and deployment issues.

## PROTECTING CRITICAL, VULNERABLE OR SENSITIVE LOCATIONS

### POLICE OFFICER

- These locations include;
  - Command Post;
  - Staging Area;

- Mobilization Point;
  - Public or private buildings;
  - Religious institutions; and
  - Commercial storefronts.
- Follow supervisors' instructions.
  - Become familiar with your post, the type of location, and potential disorder related problems.
  - Identify available cover on the post and points of entry and exit to the location.
  - Remain alert to the possibility of sudden attack or diversionary tactics.
  - Notify supervisor and request assistance if under attack or diversionary tactics are evident.
  - Remain on post. Notify supervisor if you must leave for any reason.
  - Challenge people in a firm but courteous manner.
  - If unclear as to individuals' authority to enter, detain and notify sergeant.

### SERGEANT

Follow all of the above and;

- Remain alert to radio calls in the vicinity.
- Identify potential disorder related problems posed by the location.
- Assign two officers to roof top observation/ security post.
- Park police vehicles to ensure rapid deployment if necessary.
- Rotate post assignments to avoid boredom and complacency by officers.
- Report status to command post hourly.

## LIEUTENANT

Follow all of above and;

- Visit each location guarded by a sergeant in your platoon.
- Question officers and sergeants to see if they are knowledgeable of their instructions and the tactics to be employed.
- Observe operations and instruct sergeants on changes or improvements needed.
- Remind sergeants about rotating post assignments and reporting requirements.

## CAPTAIN AND ABOVE

Follow all of the above and;

- Ensure that locations are correctly prioritized for police assignment.
- Use the minimum numbers of police officers possible for defensive assignments. Mobile response units or mobile reserve units can be dispatched if assistance is required.
- Observe and evaluate these assignments, institute changes or make recommendations as appropriate.

## ESCORT DUTY

### POLICE OFFICER

- Follow sergeants' instructions.
- Know location of staging area, your team radio call sign, your duties and your sergeant.
- You will be assigned to escort fire, EMS or other agencies to and through the disorder area.
- Use all personal safety equipment.

- Maintain radio contact with supervisor and report any dangerous or unusual conditions.
- At destination, exit vehicle and provide security and police presence during agency operations.
- Identify available cover.
- Note crowd conditions and be alert to sudden attack.
- Do not escort vehicle outside the disorder area unless authorized.
- Promptly return to staging area when escort is completed.

## SERGEANT

Follow all of the above and;

- Organize the staging area and escort system to maximize safety and efficiency.
- Interview the agency supervisor present at the staging area, both prior to, and during the escort process, to ensure that both police and agency concerns are being addressed.
- Assign appropriate numbers of officers to each escort as conditions mandate.
- Advise team members of their responsibility to report any dangerous or unusual occurrences, or of an inability to provide police protection.
- Advise the command post on the progress of operations every hour, or sooner, if appropriate.

## LIEUTENANT

Do all of the above and;

- Visit each staging location, make observations as to the efficiency and safety of the operation as presently conducted.
- Make recommendations or institute changes as warranted.
- Observe platoon members during escorts to ensure that guidelines and instructions are being complied with.

- Forward other agency concerns that cannot be addressed to your supervisor.
- Make recommendations to your supervisor for reduction in force, additional assistance or relocation of staging areas when appropriate.
- Ensure that sergeants are adhering to hourly reporting requirements. Correct any deficiencies.

## **CAPTAIN AND ABOVE**

Follow all of above and;

- Select staging areas on appropriate commercial roadways outside the disorder area.
- Observe and evaluate these assignments in the light of changing circumstances in the disorder area.
- Use the minimum number of police officers necessary to provide this service safely.
- Be prepared to institute changes or make recommendations as appropriate.

## **CHECK POINT DUTY**

### **POLICE OFFICER**

- Use vehicles, cones, flares, barriers to design check point so that only one vehicle or pedestrian enters at a time.
- Detour traffic around the disorder area and provide alternate routes.
- Prevent disorderly persons and groups from entering or leaving the disorder area.
- Allow residents, workers and other authorized persons entry to the disorder area unless it is declared a "frozen zone." Caution those permitted entry about remaining on the street.

- Prevent curiosity seekers from entering disorder area.
- Monitor the radio for the proximate conditions that might affect the check point.
- If assigned to rooftop post at check point be alert to attacks from other roof tops.
- Report any unusual or dangerous activity to the supervisors.
- Be alert to sudden attack or diversionary tactics. Notify supervisor and request assistance, if necessary.

### **SERGEANT**

Follow all of above and;

- Assign two officers to rooftop observation security post,
- Stage police vehicles to allow for rapid deployment and high visibility.
- Devise a tactical plan for addressing check point "crashers." Remember, it may be a diversion to trick you into abandoning your post.
- Report status to command post hourly.

### **LIEUTENANT**

Follow all of the above and;

- Visit the checkpoints staffed by sergeants in your platoon and observe their design and operation.
- Make appropriate request for materials, equipment, etc., needed at check points.
- Make recommendations and changes as needed to improve safety or efficiency.

**CAPTAIN AND ABOVE**

Follow all of the above and;

- Select check point sites on appropriate roadways surrounding the disorder area. Take advantage of natural geographic boundaries.
- Evaluate these assignments in light of developments in the surrounding area. Are these check points effective? Has the disorder spread beyond the check points?
- Institute changes or make recommendations as appropriate.

**DEFENSIVE TACTICS**

The safety of all Members of the Department is of paramount importance. If you or others come under attack from:

**ROCKS AND/OR BOTTLES****POLICE OFFICER**

- Immediately alert supervisor that team is under attack and location/source of incident.
- Immediately notify supervisor if medical attention is needed.
- Make use of safety equipment e.g. face shield, tactical shield, protective vehicle netting.
- Follow instructions of supervisor, or other ranking officer.
- If action, is taken stay in formation. Remain with team.
- Roof top observation posts or anti-crime officers may have description of attackers. Coordinate actions with them.

**SERGEANT**

Follow all of the above and;

- Immediately alert dispatcher and field command post that team is under attack. Give location/source of incident and if medical attention or other assistance is needed.
- Order members to distinguish clearly between rock and bottle throwers and uninvolved civilians on the street.

**LIEUTENANT**

Follow all of the above and;

- Use arrest teams to apprehend attackers. Be certain that members distinguish between violators and uninvolved civilians.
- Fill gaps in police lines caused by injuries.
- Have injured members/civilians removed from immediate area by medical personnel.

**CAPTAIN AND ABOVE**

Follow all of the above and;

- Devise plan of action and implement it.
- Station personnel on roofs and high ground locations.
- Assign officers on flanks and rear of group to prevent rock and bottle attacks and effect arrests as necessary.

**FIRE BOMBS/MOLOTOV COCKTAILS****POLICE OFFICER**

- Immediately alert supervisor that team is under attack. Give the location/source of incident and if medical attention or other assistance is needed.
- Make use of safety equipment, e.g. face shield, tactical shield, protective vehicle netting.

- Follow instructions of supervisor.
- If struck by fire bomb:
  - **STOP** - Do not run.
  - **DROP** - Drop to ground. Begin process of smothering the flames.
  - **ROLL** - Continue smothering the flames.
- If on mobile patrol and vehicle is struck, drive vehicle from immediate area, safely exit the vehicle and request appropriate assistance.
- If fire bomb penetrates vehicle, exit vehicle immediately, and **STOP, DROP and ROLL.**

## **SERGEANT**

Follow all of the above and;

- Remove injured members/civilians to a safe location and have them medically treated.
- Instruct members to remain calm and not to panic.

## **LIEUTENANT**

Follow all of the above and;

- Remind sergeants that the platoon must remain a cohesive team especially under crisis situations.
- Take immediate action to arrest attackers.

## **CAPTAIN AND ABOVE**

Follow all of the above and;

- Devise a plan of action and implement it.
- Station personnel on roofs and high ground locations.

- Assign officers to flanks and rear of group to deter this behavior and effect arrests.
- Make recommendations or institute actions re: sales of gasoline in containers.

## **SNIPER ATTACK**

### **POLICE OFFICER**

- Take cover/stay calm.
- Immediately alert supervisor that team is under attack. Give the location/source of incident.
- Immediately notify supervisor if medical attention is needed.
- Follow instructions of supervisor.

### **SERGEANT**

Follow all of the above and;

- Have team take cover/stay calm
- Immediately alert supervisor, radio dispatcher and command post that team is under attack and the location/source of incident and request appropriate assistance (Emergency Service, Task Force, Emergency Medical Service).
- Try and verify sniper's location.
- Maintain firearms discipline.
- Be alert to a sniper attempting to leave the area/building from which the attack took place.



## LIEUTENANT

Follow all of the above and;

- If possible, without exposing the platoon to additional sniper fire:
  - Remove injured officers or civilians.
  - Immediately clear street and instruct civilians to stay away from windows.
  - Establish inner and outer perimeters including traffic detours.
  - Establish a safe staging area for responding units.
  - Be alert to sniper attempting to flee and relocate to another location.
  - Maintain detours and perimeters until “all clear” is received from Emergency Service.
  - Notify Command Post of results.

## CAPTAIN AND ABOVE

Follow all of the above and;

- Confer with Emergency Service supervisor to implement plan for rescuing injured officers or civilians and to begin anti-sniper operations.

# SPECIALIZED TACTICS

## LOOTING

If units on patrol discover incidents of looting:

- Quietly take up positions of cover and advise the radio dispatcher and the command post.
- Supervisors should be cognizant of the possibility of “crossfire” and should direct officers to positions of cover opposite the subject location.

- Additional responding units will be directed by the supervisor to take up blocking positions at both ends of the block to prevent entry to the area during the operation and to capture any suspects fleeing from the location.
- Officer or officers should be designated as the “cover team.” Only this officer(s) will have weapon displayed.
- Supervisor will designate members at each end of the police line as apprehension teams. They will be instructed not to chase fleeing suspects unless directly ordered.
- Supervisor will now announce the police presence and control the orderly exiting from the location of suspects one at a time: These orders will be given from positions of cover, flashlights trained on subjects and location if at night. Have suspect(s) turn back(s) to officers and raise hands above their heads.
- Supervisor will direct suspects to either apprehension team. Teams will not leave cover, and will continually advise suspects to keep their hands up.
- Apprehension teams will work as a team in frisking, cuffing, searching, and securing suspects.
- When it is believed that all suspects have left the location, the sergeant will request emergency service to search the premise, while securing the perimeter. If emergency service is unavailable the sergeant will reform the team into an entry team and an outside security team. The sergeant will enter the premise with the entry team in single file, with flashlight and designated “cover” officers. All others should have their hands free for arrests. Don’t split up - DO NOT set up a cross fire situation.
- When search is completed, secure premises, notify command post and dispatcher of disposition, and remove prisoners for processing. If available, 50 feet of emergency mesh barrier can be used to secure storefronts. Refer to figure # 1-17.

## HIGH PROFILE RESCUE

During civil disorders rescuing persons injured and trapped in their vehicles by the disorder provides new challenges. This “tacti-

cal rescue” plan is not absolute but is flexible enough to be adjusted to the specific incident. Refer to figure #1-18.

STRATEGY -Three elements are needed:

- **SURPRISE FOR SHOCK AND CONFUSION.**
  - **SPEED**
  - **EFFECTIVE ACTION**
- Four (4) vans or R.M.P.S will be assembled and numbered one (1) through four (4). Each vehicle will have one (1) sergeant and eight (8) officers per van or one (1) sergeant and three (3) police officers in each R.M.P. The supervisor in vehicle one (1) is in command of the rescue.
  - Approach to target area should be as silent as possible until reaching the spot where the hostile crowd can observe the rescue group.
  - At this point, approach must become high profile using all overhead lights, spotlights, high beams, sirens, etc.
  - Vehicles should maintain rapid approach and remain in column formation until arriving at the scene of the victim’s vehicle.
  - The left rescue vehicle, (1), places its right front bumper to the left side or bumper of the target vehicle. The right rescue vehicle (2) places its left front bumper to right side or bumper of the target vehicle. Vehicle 3 pulls up to the rear left of vehicle 1, vehicle 4 to the rear right of vehicle 2. No gaps should be allowed between all vehicles.
  - A fifth or sixth vehicle, if available, can be stationed in the rear for general support or for blocking the intersection.
  - Once the vehicles have come to a full stop, the drivers of each rescue vehicle will announce “stopped” loudly and clearly. All officers, with the exception of the vehicle drivers, will exit their vehicles.
  - The officers on the outside seats of the vehicles are the security of entire rescue group. These officers could use their open doors as cover. The officers should stay close to their vehicles. Supervisors in vehicles 3 and 4 will provide rear guard security as well.

- All personnel on the inside seats of the vehicle will exit into the barricade formed by the vehicles and complete the rescue. The officers will stand guard or help lift and carry the victim(s), as necessary.
- Victim(s) should then be placed in rescue vehicle 1.
- The target vehicle, if not disabled, may be moved at the discretion of a supervisor. But under no circumstances will an officer’s safety be jeopardized in this regard.
- Once the victim is secured, officers should be ordered by a voice command or hand signal to re-enter their vehicles.
- Supervisor in vehicle 1 who is in command of the rescue will give the command for departure. Each supervisor is charged with relaying these commands to their respective team members.
- Vehicles should proceed forward in the same order as they arrived, vehicle one, then two, etc. If the crowds will not permit them to go forward, the supervisor will order the formation to reverse out of the block. In this instance, the vehicles will leave in reverse order, vehicle four, then three, two and one.

## ADDITIONAL SPECIALIZED TACTICS

The following specialized tactics will normally be implemented by a Captain or above.

## JOINT EMERGENCY SERVICE AND TASK FORCE / VIOLENT CROWD DISPERSAL PLAN

This plan has been formulated to counter violent and potentially dangerous crowd situations by using the combined resources of the emergency service unit and task force personnel. Refer to figure # 1-16. To use this tactic you should:

Assemble at least one (1) task force, with vans, under the command of a Captain or above.

- Direct the highest ranking member from ESU or SOD to assemble the ESU vehicles and personnel necessary for this tactic. Assign two (2) Police Academy Firearms and Tactics Officers if available to work in conjunction with emergency service unit. The vehicles needed for this operation are:
  - One (1) Photo Observation Truck (P.O.T.).
  - One (1) Mobile Light Generator (M.L.G.).
  - One (1) Radio Emergency Patrol (R.E.P.) vehicle or truck.
  - One (1) ESU supervisors vehicle.
  - One (1) ESU van.
  - Task force vans to transport assigned officers if required.
  - Two (2) additional task force vans with teams inside to follow the formation.
- Out of sight of the targeted block, assemble the above personnel in the following formation:
  - Lead vehicle: P.O.T. truck, will contain a squad of task force officers assigned as a roof top clearing/arrest team, accompanied by the two (2) Firearms and Tactics officers as an anti-sniper cover team, plus at least two ESU officers. If the Firearms and Tactics officers are not available, ESU or task force officers will fill that assignment.
  - Task force personnel will follow the lead vehicle on foot, in a supported wedge or line formation, with two (2) squads in general support assigned as arrest teams and with four person mini wedge formations on each sidewalk. The officers in front of this formation will be equipped with tactical shields. All others will have their hands free.
  - **Followed by:** The ESU supervisors vehicle, followed by the R.E.P., then the empty task force vans, then the M.L.G..
  - Taking up the rear will be the staffed task force vans which will block off the entrance to the street during the operation and assist if necessary.

- Once assembled the formation can safely enter the most hostile street, clearing roofs, making arrests, and relocating quickly to follow a violent crowd if necessary.
- The M.L.G. can be deployed to illuminate rooftops or directed at crowds to distract them.

*Note: The POT truck will be equipped with sledge hammers and halligan tools for rooftop door entry and can be used independent of the rest of the formation to rescue wounded officers downed by sniper fire or to insert anti-sniper teams on rooftops.*

*If the rooftop clearing/arrest team riding in the POT truck is deployed, it will be replaced automatically by one of the teams in the formation. This will allow the P.O.T. truck to continue to move with the disorderly crowd.*

## REMEMBER

- Task Force personnel are equipped with pepper mace and gas masks.
- Emergency Service Unit personnel are equipped with tactical smoke grenades, gas masks and Flash Sound Diversionary Devices. Use these items to surprise, startle and deceive a crowd and overcome resistance while effecting arrest, or to mask police rescue operations from a sniper or a violent crowd.
- Before smoke or Pepper Mace are used:
  - Affix gas masks.
  - Determine wind direction.
  - Ascertain proximity of unprotected members of the service and non-participants.
- Render first aid to member of the service, civilians and prisoner exposed to pepper mace.
- Use Emergency Mesh Barrier to clearly mark areas of police control and to safeguard storefronts.
- If crowd regroupes and resorts to violence repeat process as necessary.

## CROWD DISPERSAL FROM FLANKS

Follow all instructions for crowd dispersal contained in Tactics section and, in addition:

- After placing a sufficient number of officers directly in front of the crowd, position sufficient forces, out of sight of the crowd on both the right and left sides, or on just one side. This unit(s) becomes a flanking force.
- When the decision to disperse the crowd has been reached, coordinate the flanking unit's action with yours to surprise and startle the crowd while dispersing them. See figure # 1-15.
- This tactic can be employed from either or both flanks, but must be coordinated. Flanking units must be in a state of readiness.

## CROWD DISPERSAL FROM REAR

Follow all instructions for crowd dispersal contained in tactics section and in addition:

- After placing an additional number of officers directly in front of the crowd, station sufficient forces out of sight of the crowd and to the rear. Refer to figure #1-14.
- When the decision to disperse the crowd has been reached, coordinate your frontal dispersal with the other unit's rear dispersal operations to surprise, startle and demoralize the crowd.
- Again coordination is crucial. The unit stationed to the rear must be in a heightened state of readiness.
- This is a particularly effective tactic when missiles are being thrown from the rear of the crowd, or when observers have identified person to be arrested in rear of the crowd.

## CROWD DISPERSAL WITH SMOKE

Follow all instructions for crowd dispersal contained in tactics section and in addition:

- When a crowd must be dispersed immediately because of the level of violence encountered, or amount of property damage being done, or to effect a rescue, or additional forces are not available, smoke can be an effective dispersal agent. See figure #1-19 .
- Ascertain wind direction.
- Ascertain if air intakes or other persons or places that might be effected by smoke are in the immediate area. If so this tactic should not be use.
- Confer with Emergency Service supervisor about the tactical use of smoke.
- Affix gas masks.
- Notify crowd that GAS will be used. Indicate escape route for them.
- Depending on wind direction, smoke will be delivered in front of or behind the crowd.
- As smoke begins to dissipate move your forces to clear street.

## CORDON AND DOUBLE CORDON FORMATION

Both of these formations are used to surround and escort a group that is intent on marching or demonstrating in the street.

### DEFINITIONS

**CORDON:** Is a wedge formation with lateral support on each side. Each of the lateral support columns is joined in the rear by a line formation. Refer to figures # 1-11 and 1-11a.

**DOUBLE CORDON:** Surrounds the cordon with another cordon formation, creating an inner and outer cordon of officers in a wedge, lateral support and line formation. Refer to figures # 1-12 through 1-13.

**SHADOW MOBILE RESPONSE UNITS:** Refers to vans staffed by teams of one (1) sergeant and eight (8) police officers that track or shadow the movement of the escorted crowd on parallel



streets. These units are staged on parallel streets on both sides of the formation. They will coordinate their movements with that of the main cordon or double cordon formation and will be prepared to deploy in blocking, dispersal or arrest team formations.

## PURPOSE

Both the cordon and double cordon are used to:

- Provide police escort to marching groups of demonstrators.
- Prevent violence by or against the group or any other threats to public safety.
- Prevent formation of unlawful roving bands.
- Control the speed, direction and route of group to minimize any dangers or threats to the group to public safety.

## CORDON FORMATION

- The shadow mobile response units are responsible for enforcement action against any unlawful groups encountered along the route.
- Coordination of action is critical, as are constant informational updates from the police commander regarding the location of the main body and of any developments requiring assistance.
- The police commander must ensure that two (2) teams of one (1) sergeant and eight (8) police officers each are pre-designated as rooftop security teams for right and left side security of the formation. They will patrol on foot, close to the building lines along the route of the march.
- Following the cordon will be:
  - Patrol wagons for prisoner transportation;
  - Mobile Light Generator for illuminating rooftops or distracting violent crowds;
  - Disorder Response Teams in vans ready for deployment.

These vans can be used to institute traffic and pedestrian detours;

- Vans, sufficient to provide transportation to all officers on foot; and
  - R.E.P. Emergency Service team to supply specialized equipment or assistance.
- Flexibility is the key to the success of this formation.
  - Units must be aware of the traffic flow and provide for detours as the formation proceeds.
  - The cordon will stay with the main body or group at all times, but may have to slow or halt the group to allow for detours, traffic flow, etc.
  - As the right and left rooftop security teams are deployed to rooftops or take enforcement action, they must be replaced with pre-designed replacement teams until the original teams rejoin the formation. Refer to figure # 1-11 and 1-11a.

## DOUBLE CORDON

- Outer cordon of officers is primarily responsible for securing the formation from attacks from spectators or counter-demonstrators. They are also used to take enforcement action against crowds or other disorderly groups encountered.
- Shadow flanking units, as designated, will assist the outer cordon in enforcement operations.
- The inner cordon will remain with the main body of the group.
- If one shadow flanking unit is engaged in enforcement activity, the other flanking unit will split in two and continue flanking the cordon; one group on the original position, the other on the flank vacated by shadow units taking enforcement action.
- Rooftop security teams will be deployed as in the cordon formation.
- Coordination and heightened state of readiness for shadow units is identical to that employed in cordon. Refer to figure #1-12 and 1-13.

# **MOBILIZATION LEVELS**

## **LEVEL 1**

### **LOCAL PATROL BOROUGH TASK FORCE**

**AUTHORITY TO CALL:**

**PATROL SUPERVISOR**

**RESPONDING UNITS:**

**LOCAL BOROUGH TASK FORCE  
ONE (1) R.E.P.**

**ADDITIONAL SUPERVISORS:**

**DUTY CAPTAIN AND COMMAND POST STAFF**

*MOBILIZATION LEVEL 1 REPLACES OLD RADIO SIGNAL 10-70*

## **LEVEL 2 CITY WIDE PATROL BOROUGH TASK FORCES**

**AUTHORITY TO CALL:**

**CAPTAIN OR ABOVE**

**RESPONDING UNITS:**

**PATROL BOROUGH TASK FORCE AS  
DESIGNATED BY OPERATIONS UNIT AND  
1 - ESU SUPERVISOR AND TRUCK  
1 - R.E.P. PER TASK FORCE ACTIVATED  
1 - HELICOPTER  
1 - T.H.V.  
1 - DECON TRUCK  
1 - BARRIER TRUCK  
(THROUGH LOCAL PATROL BOROUGH)  
1 - SGT AND 2 DETS. TARU  
1 - PATROL WAGON**

*NOTE: OPERATIONS DIVISION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING  
REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS*

**ADDITIONAL SUPERVISORS:**

**DUTY INSPECTOR - BOROUGH OF INCIDENT  
DUTY CAPTAIN AND COMMAND POST STAFF  
WITH EACH BOROUGH TASK FORCE MOBILIZED**

*MOBILIZATION LEVEL 2 REPLACES OLD RADIO SIGNAL 10-71*



## **MOBILIZATION LEVELS**

### **LEVEL 3 LOCAL BOROUGH MOBILIZATION 2ND AND 3RD PLATOON**

#### **AUTHORITY TO CALL:**

**CAPTAIN OR ABOVE**

#### **RESPONDING UNITS:**

**3 LIEUTENANTS (1 PER DIVISION)  
(PBSI SUPPLIES ONLY 1 LIEUTENANT) AND  
1 SERGEANT AND 8 POLICE OFFICERS  
PER PRECINCT WITHIN PATROL  
BOROUGH CONCERNED**

**2 SERGEANTS AND 20 POLICE OFFICERS  
HIGHWAY DISTRICT WITH R.M.P. s**

**1 SERGEANT AND 10 POLICE OFFICERS  
STREET CRIME UNIT**

**2 SERGEANTS AND 10 POLICE OFFICERS  
MOUNTED UNIT**

**1 SERGEANT AND 2 DETECTIVES - T.A.R.U.  
(IF NOT ALREADY PRESENT)**

- 1- ESU SUPERVISOR**
- 1- PHOTO OBSERVATION TRUCK**
- 1- M.L.G. OR HELP CAR**
- 1- R.E.P. OR TRUCK**
- 1- PATROL WAGON**
- 1- HELICOPTER (IF NOT ALREADY PRESENT)**

## **MOBILIZATION LEVELS**

- 1- T.H.V. (IF NOT ALREADY PRESENT)**
- 1- DECON TRUCK (IF NOT ALREADY PRESENT)**

***NOTE: OPERATION DIVISION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING  
REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS.***

#### **ADDITIONAL SUPERVISORS:**

**DUTY CAPTAIN AND COMMAND POST STAFF.  
STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSISTING THE  
INCIDENT COMMANDER AS NECESSARY.**

***MOBILIZATION LEVEL 3 REPLACES OLD RADIO SIGNAL 10-77***

### **LEVEL 3 LOCAL BOROUGH MOBILIZATION 1ST PLATOON**

#### **AUTHORITY TO CALL:**

**CAPTAIN OR ABOVE**

#### **RESPONDING UNITS:**

**3 SERGEANTS (1 PER DIVISION WITH VAN) (PBQ  
WILL SEND 4 SERGEANTS, PBSI WILL SEND  
1 SERGEANT)**

**2 POLICE OFFICERS PER PRECINCT WITHIN  
PATROL BOROUGH CONCERNED BY R.M.P.**

**1 SERGEANT AND 8 POLICE OFFICERS  
HIGHWAY DISTRICT WITH R.M.P. s**

**1 SERGEANT AND 10 POLICE OFFICERS  
STREET CRIME UNIT**

## **MOBILIZATION LEVELS**

- 1 - ESU SUPERVISOR
- 1 - R.E.P. OR TRUCK
- 1 - M.L.G. OR HELP CAR
- 1 - PATROL WAGON
- 1 - HELICOPTER
- 1 - T.H.V.
- 1 - DECON TRAILER (IF NOT ALREADY PRESENT)

*NOTE: OPERATIONS DIVISION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS.*

### **ADDITIONAL SUPERVISORS:**

- DUTY CAPTAIN AND COMMAND POST STAFF.
- 1 LIEUTENANT (SELECTED BY PATROL BOROUGH CONCERNED EXCEPT PBSI)

*MOBILIZATION LEVEL 3 REPLACES OLD RADIO SIGNAL 10-77*

## **LEVEL 4 CITY-WIDE PRECINCT MOBILIZATION 2ND AND 3RD PLATOON**

### **AUTHORITY TO CALL:**

**CAPTAIN OR ABOVE**

### **RESPONDING UNITS:**

- 3 LIEUTENANTS (1 PER DIVISION)  
(PBSI SUPPLIES ONLY 1 LIEUTENANT) AND
- 1 SERGEANT AND 8 POLICE OFFICERS  
PER PRECINCT MOBILIZED

## **MOBILIZATION LEVELS**

1 SERGEANT AND 10 POLICE OFFICERS  
HIGHWAY DISTRICT WITH R.M.P.'s  
(ADDITIONAL)

1 SERGEANT AND 10 POLICE OFFICERS  
STREET CRIME UNIT (IF NOT ALREADY  
PRESENT)

2 SERGEANTS AND 10 POLICE OFFICERS  
MOUNTED UNIT (ADDITIONAL)

1 SERGEANT AND 4 POLICE OFFICERS P.A.F.T.S.  
1 - ESU SUPERVISOR (ADDITIONAL)  
1 - M.L.G. OR HELP CAR (ADDITIONAL)  
1 - R.E.P. OR TRUCK (ADDITIONAL)  
1 - SERGEANT AND 2 DETECTIVES T.A.R.U.  
1 - T.H.V. (ADDITIONAL)  
1 - DECON TRUCK (IF NOT ALREADY  
PRESENT)  
1 - PATROL WAGON (ADDITIONAL)

*NOTE: OPERATIONS DIVISION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS.*

### **ADDITIONAL SUPERVISORS:**

**DUTY CHIEF - DUTY INSPECTOR (BOROUGH OF  
INCIDENT)**

**DUTY CAPTAIN AND COMMAND  
POST STAFF WITH EACH BOROUGH MOBILIZED**

**STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSISTING THE  
INCIDENT COMMANDER AS NECESSARY.  
S.O.D. DUTY CAPTAIN**

*MOBILIZATION LEVEL 4 REPLACES OLD RADIO SIGNALS 10-45, 46,  
47 AND 48*

## **MOBILIZATION LEVELS**

### **LEVEL 4 CITY-WIDE PRECINCT MOBILIZATION 1ST PLATOON**

#### **AUTHORITY TO CALL:**

**CAPTAIN OR ABOVE**

#### **RESPONDING UNITS:**

**EACH DESIGNATED BOROUGH WILL SEND  
(PER PATROL BOROUGH)**

**3 SERGEANTS (1 PER DIVISION WITH VAN)  
(PBQ WILL SEND 4 SERGEANTS PBSI WILL  
SEND 1 SERGEANT)**

**2 POLICE OFFICERS PER PRECINCT WITHIN  
PATROL BOROUGH CONCERNED BY R.M.P.**

**1 SERGEANT AND 8 POLICE OFFICERS  
HIGHWAY DISTRICT WITH R.M.P.'s  
(IF NOT ALREADY PRESENT)**

**1 SERGEANT AND 10 POLICE OFFICERS  
STREET CRIME UNIT (IF NOT ALREADY PRESENT)**

- 1 - ESU SUPERVISOR (IF NOT ALREADY PRESENT)**
- 1 - R.E.P. AND TRUCK (IF NOT ALREADY PRESENT)**
- 1 - M.L.G. OR HELP CAR (IF NOT ALREADY  
PRESENT)**
- 1 - PATROL WAGON (ADDITIONAL)**
- 1 - HELICOPTER (IF NOT ALREADY PRESENT)**
- 1 - T.H.V. (ADDITIONAL)**

## **MOBILIZATION LEVELS**

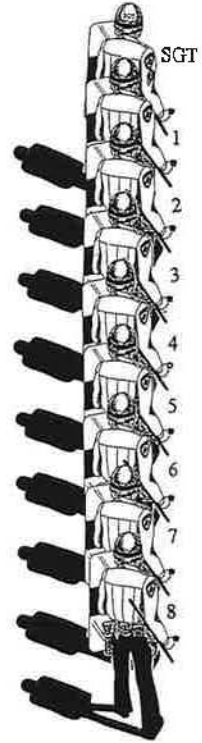
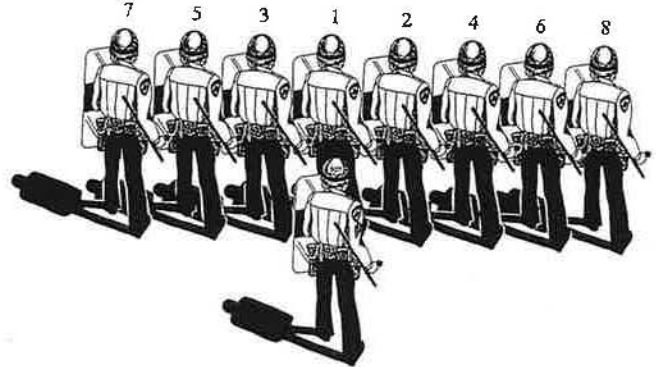
*NOTE: OPERATIONS DIVISION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING  
REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS.*

#### **ADDITIONAL SUPERVISORS:**

**DUTY CAPTAIN AND COMMAND POST STAFF 1  
LIEUTENANT (SELECTED BY PATROL BOROUGH  
CONCERNED, EXCEPT PBSI)**

*MOBILIZATION LEVEL 4 REPLACES OLD RADIO SIGNALS 10-45, 46,  
47 AND 48*

**LINE FORMATION**



1-1

Figure 1

# PLATOON LINE FORMATION

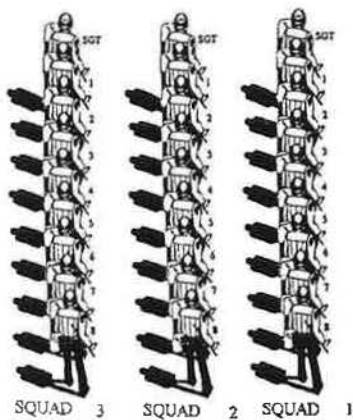
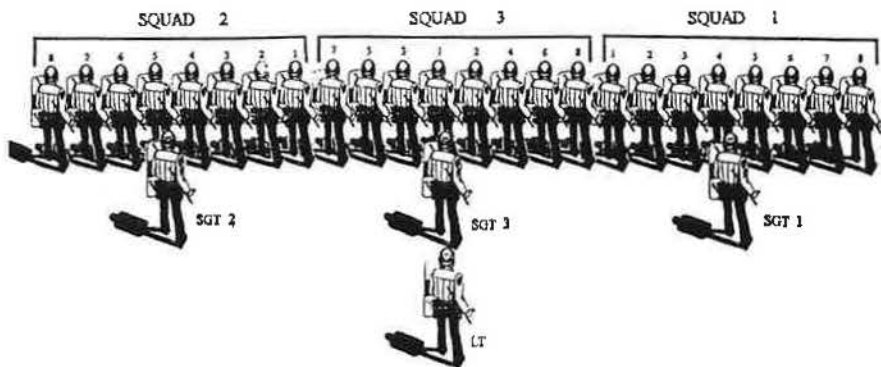


Figure #2

# PLATOON LINE FORMATION 5 SQUAD LATERAL SUPPORT

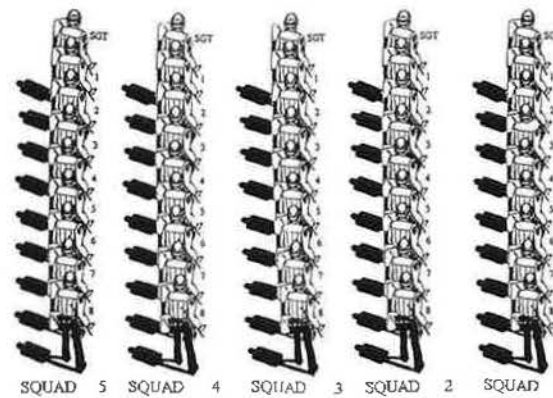
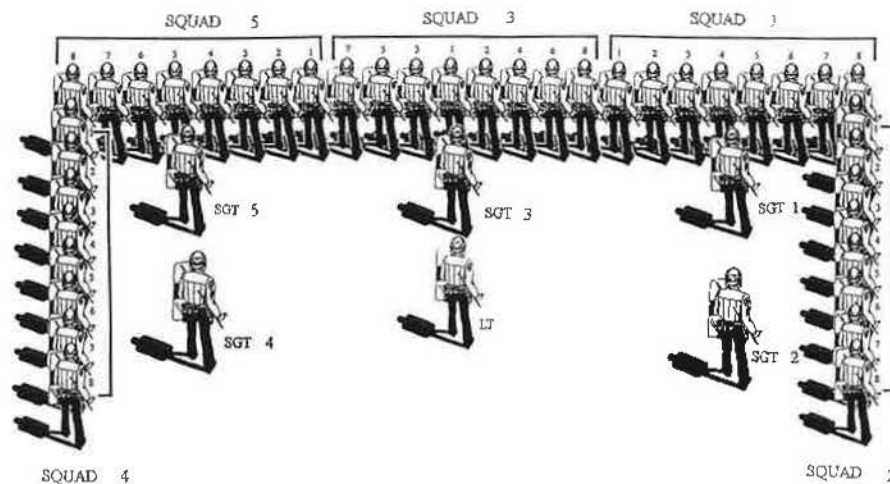


Figure # 3



# PLATOON LINE FORMATION 5 SQUAD GENERAL SUPPORT

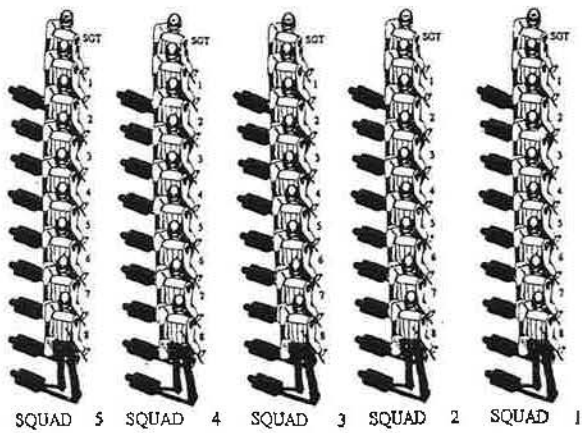
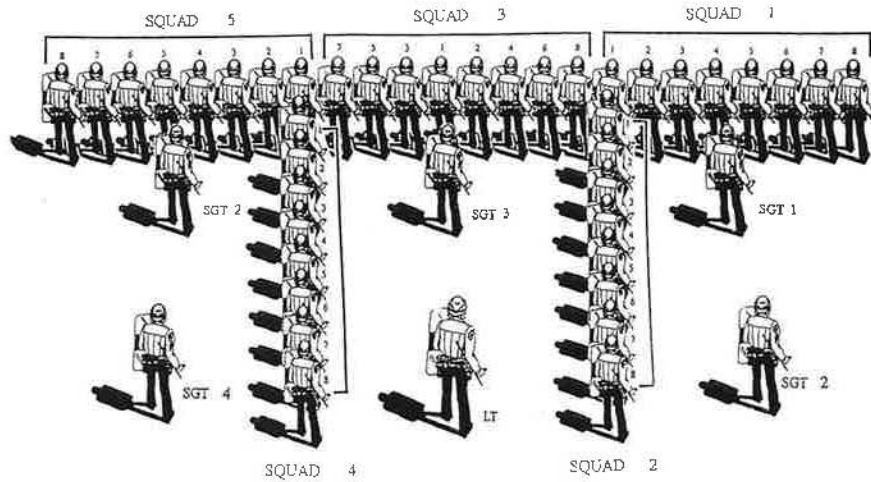


Figure # 4

1-4

# PLATOON LINE FORMATION 5 SQUAD CLOSE SUPPORT

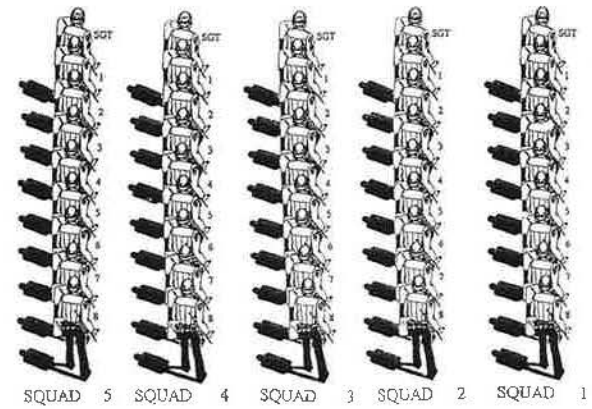
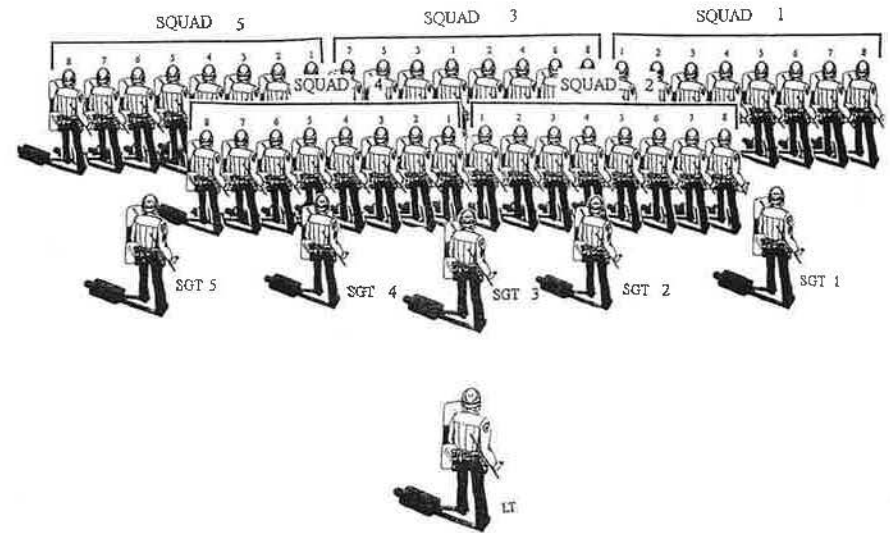
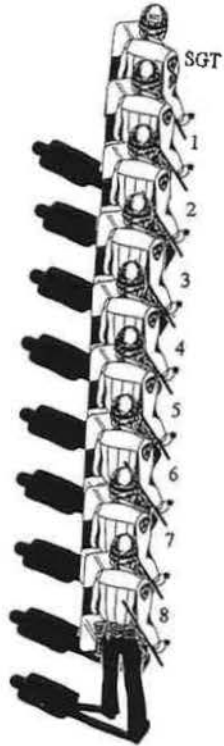
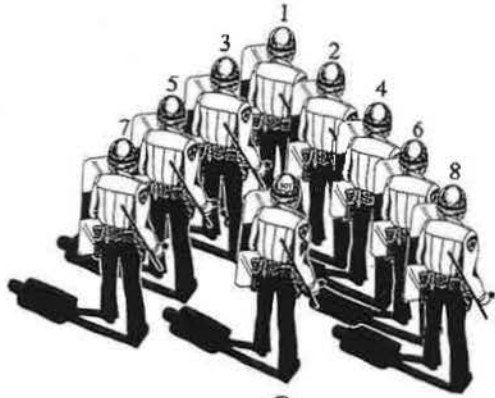


Figure # 5

1-5

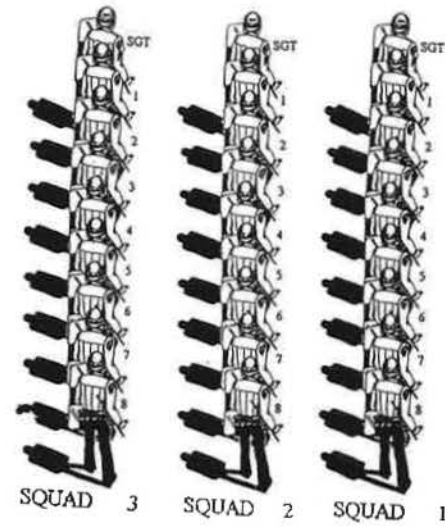
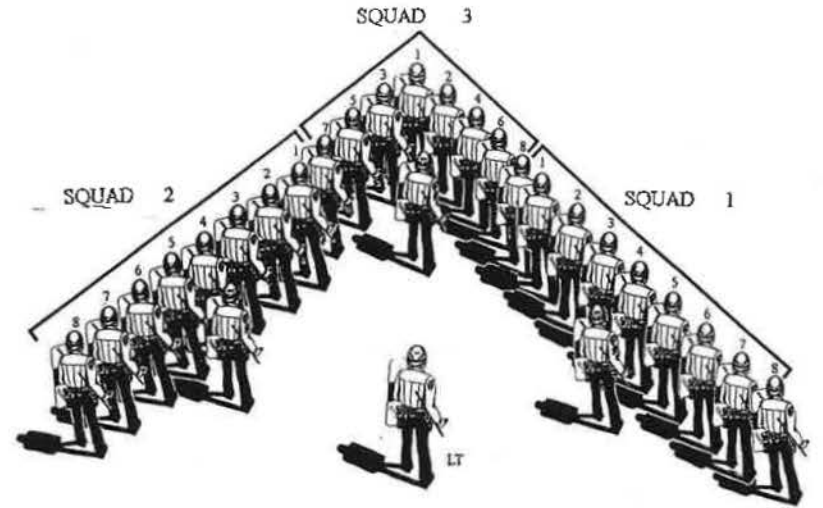
# WEDGE FORMATION



1-6

Figure # 6

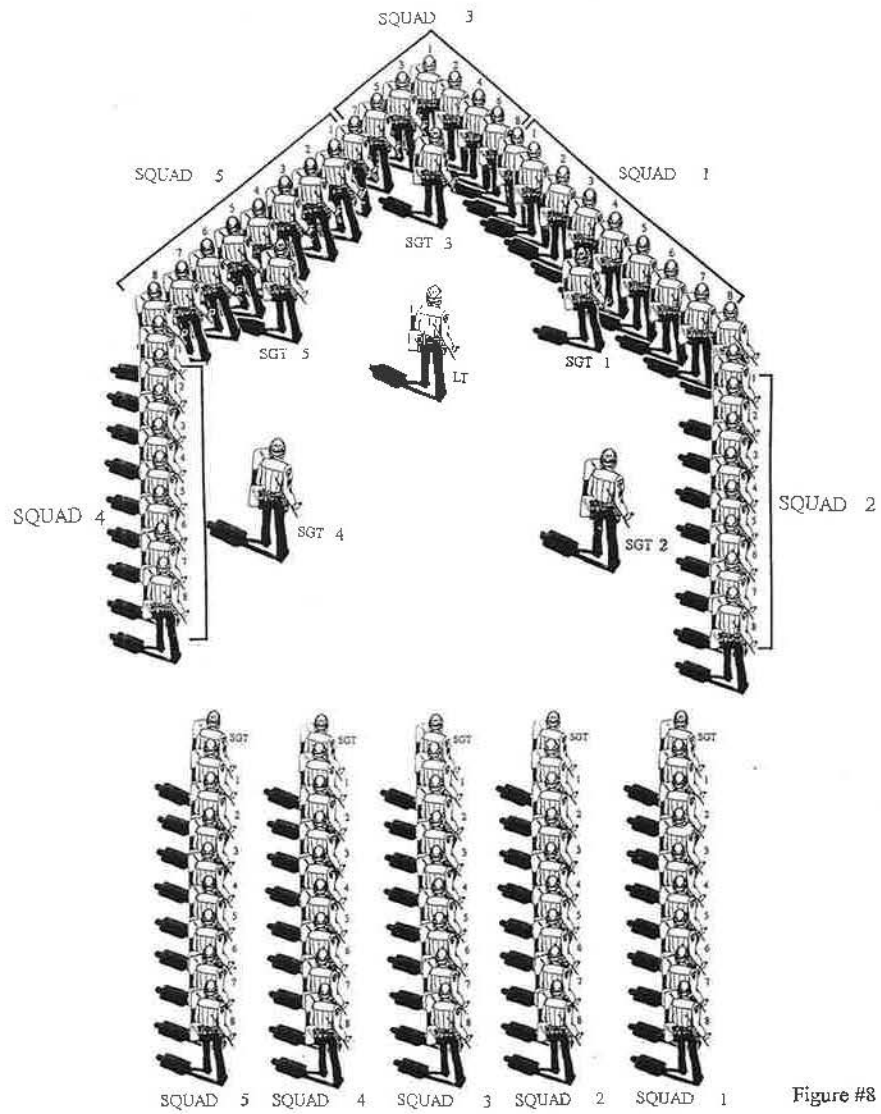
# PLATOON WEDGE FORMATION



1-7

Figure # 7

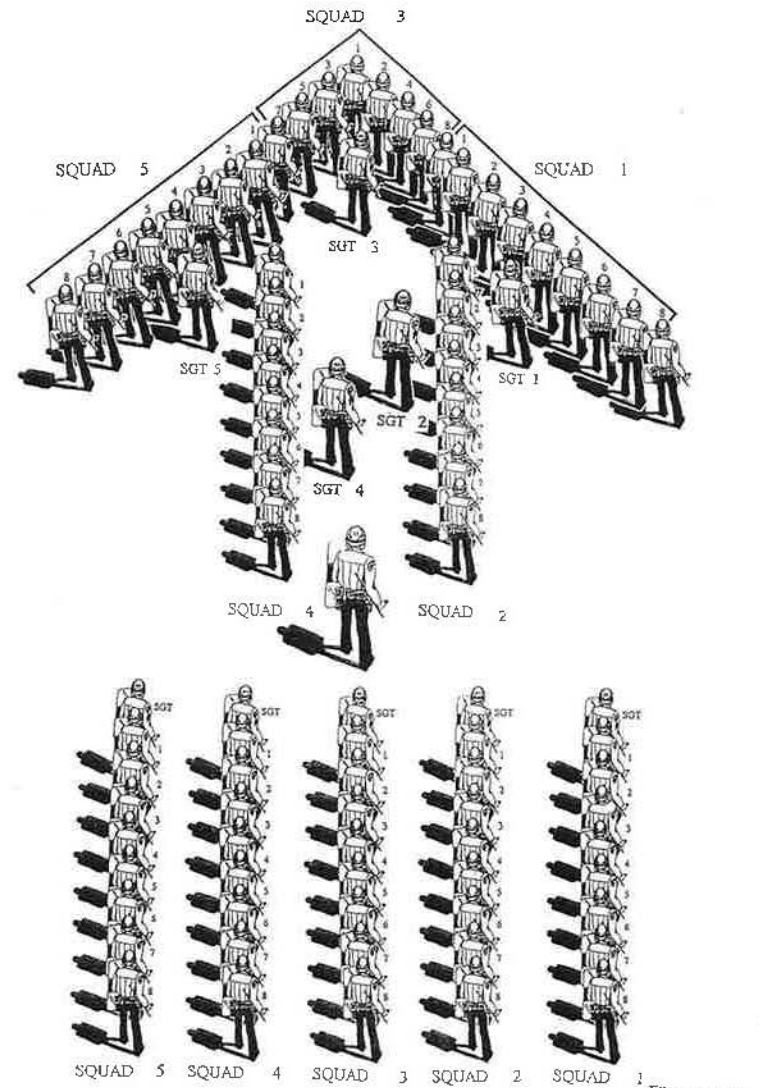
# PLATOON WEDGE FORMATION 5 SQUAD LATERAL SUPPORT



1-8

Figure #8

# PLATOON WEDGE FORMATION 5 SQUAD GENERAL SUPPORT



1-9

Figure #9

# PLATOON LINE FORMATION 5 SQUAD CLOSE SUPPORT

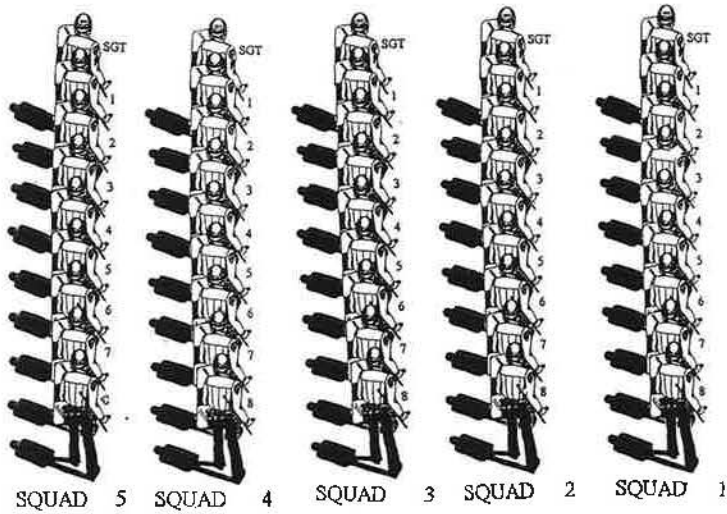
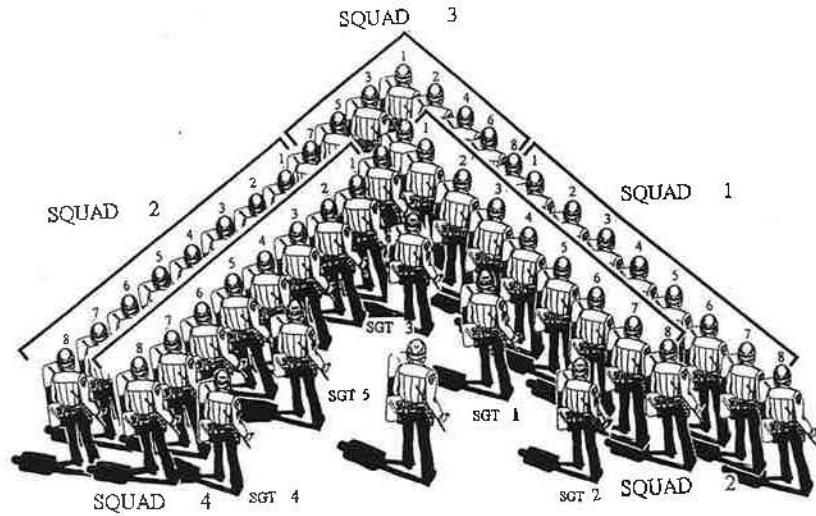


Fig. #10

# CORDON

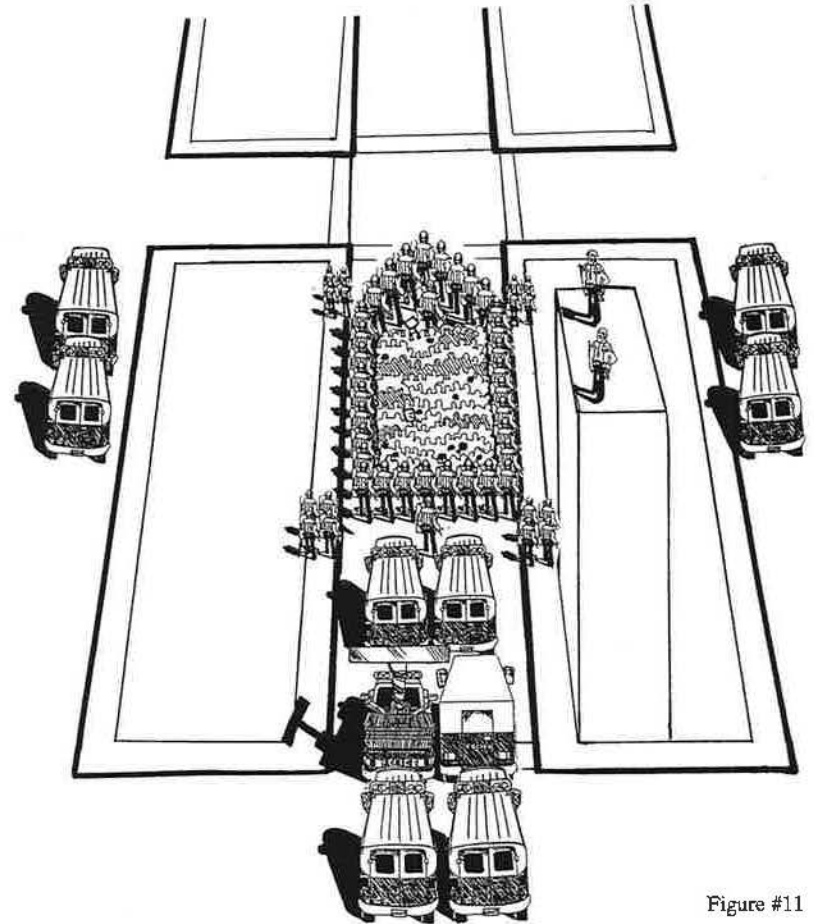


Figure #11

# ROVING BAND ARREST FROM CORDON

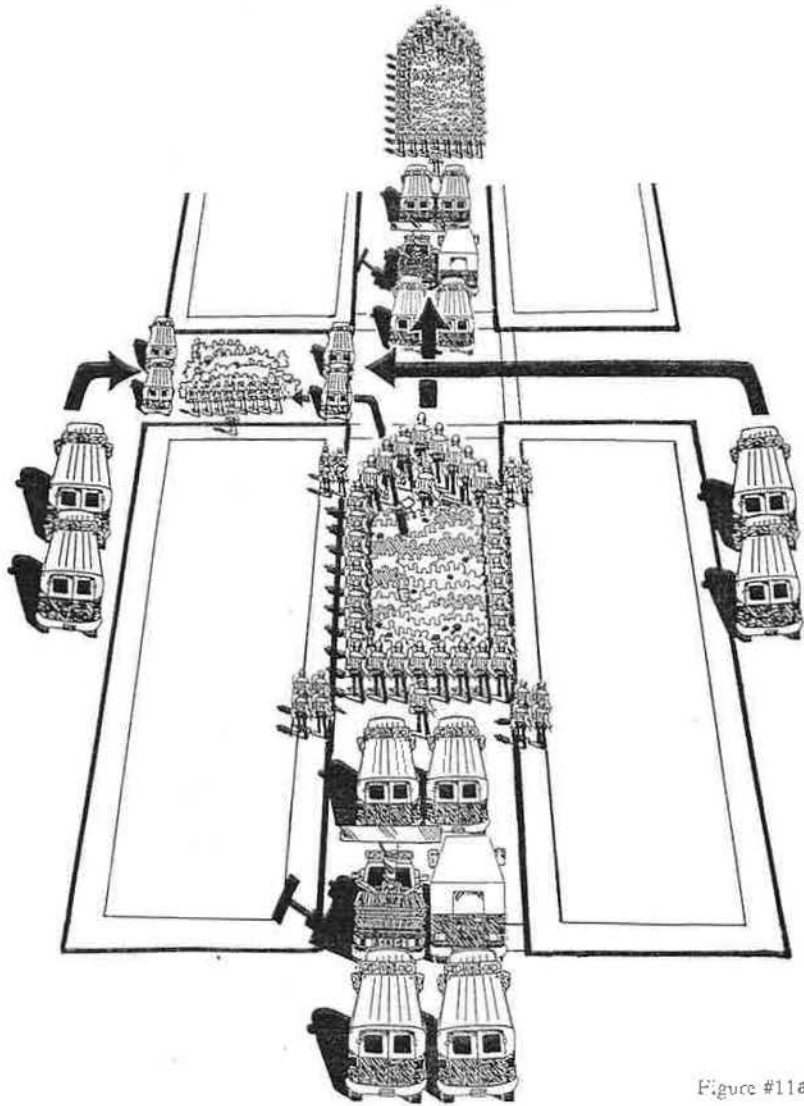


Figure #11a

1-11a

# DOUBLE CORDON

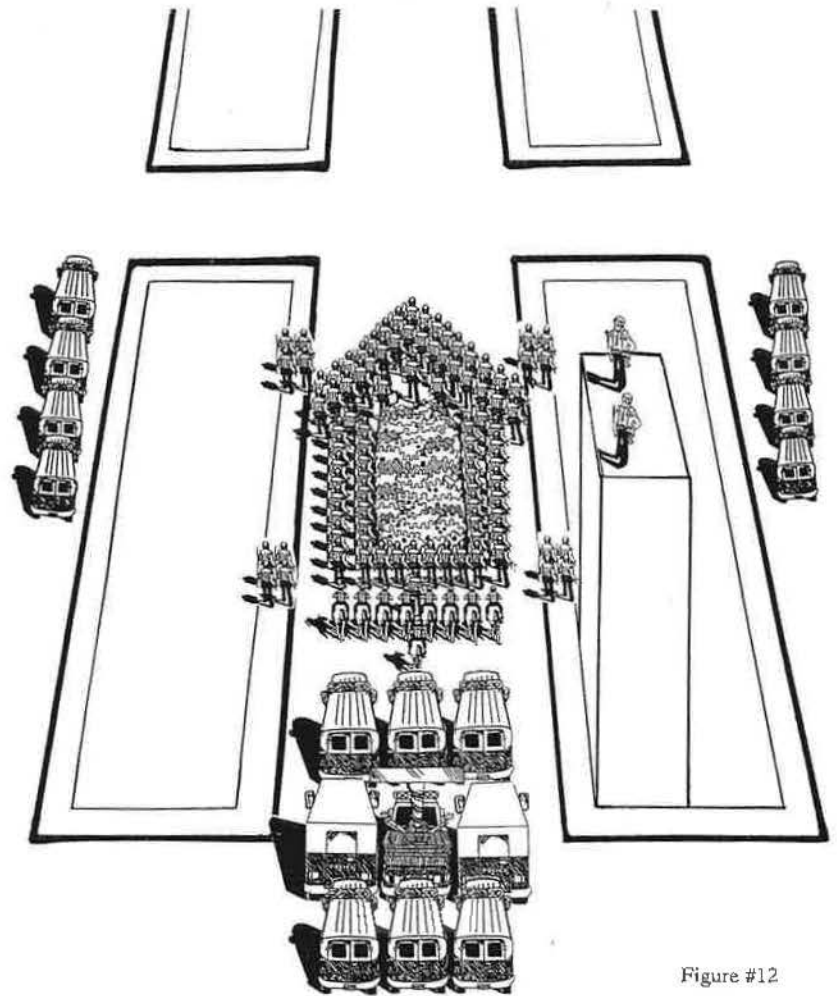


Figure #12

1-12



# ROVING BAND ARREST TACTICS DOUBLE CORDON

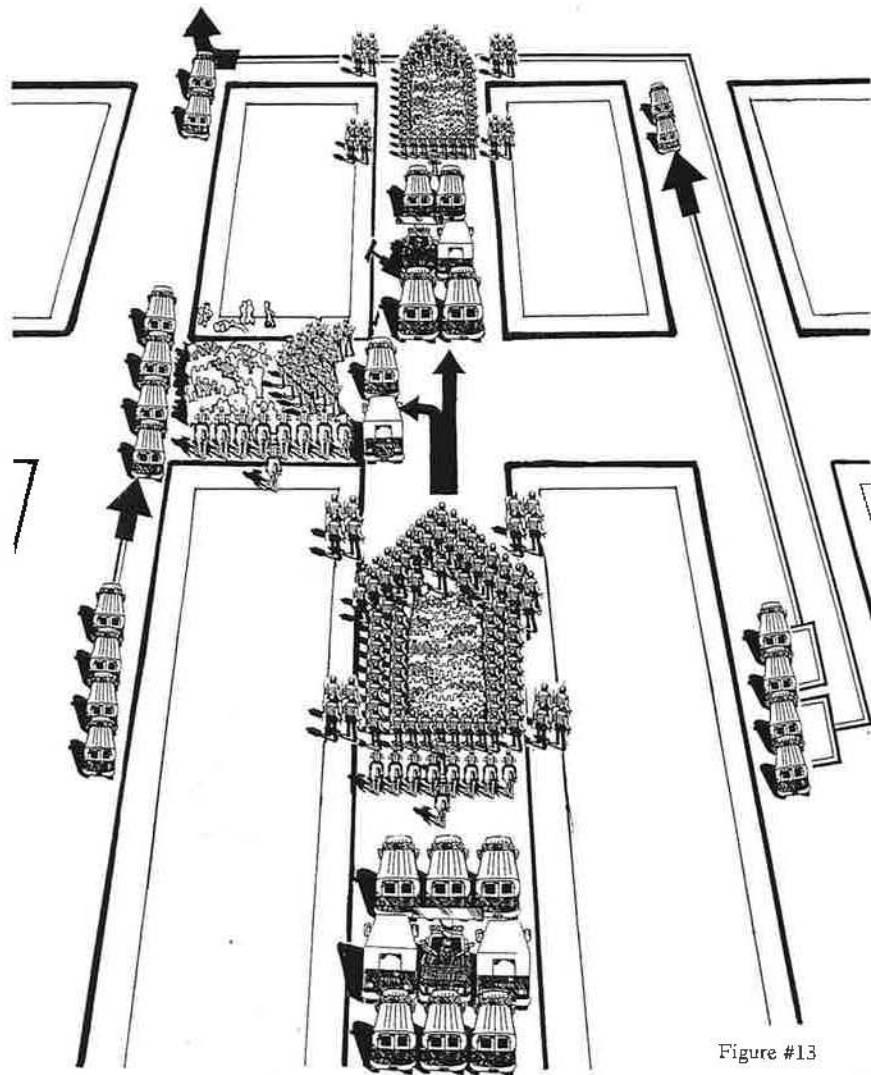


Figure #13

1-13

# CROWD DISPERSAL FROM REAR

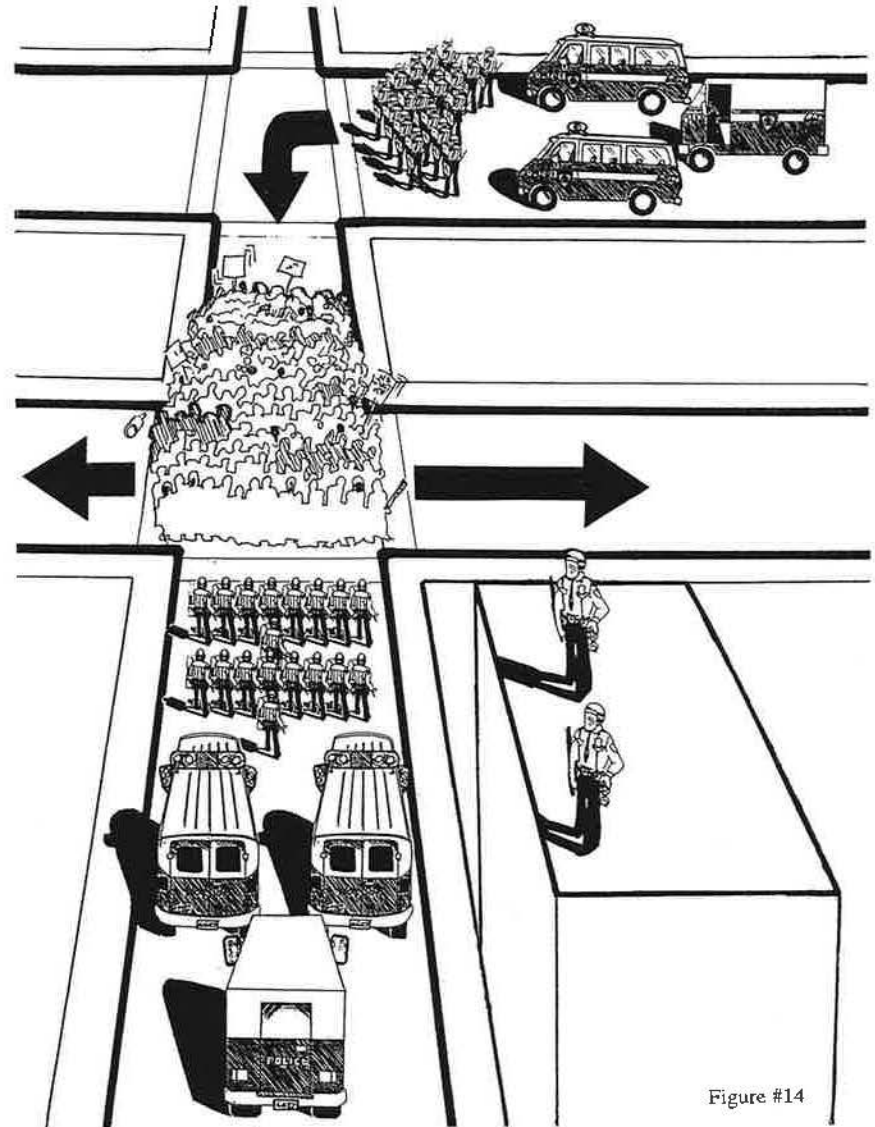


Figure #14

1-14

# CROWD DISPERSAL FROM BOTH FLANKS

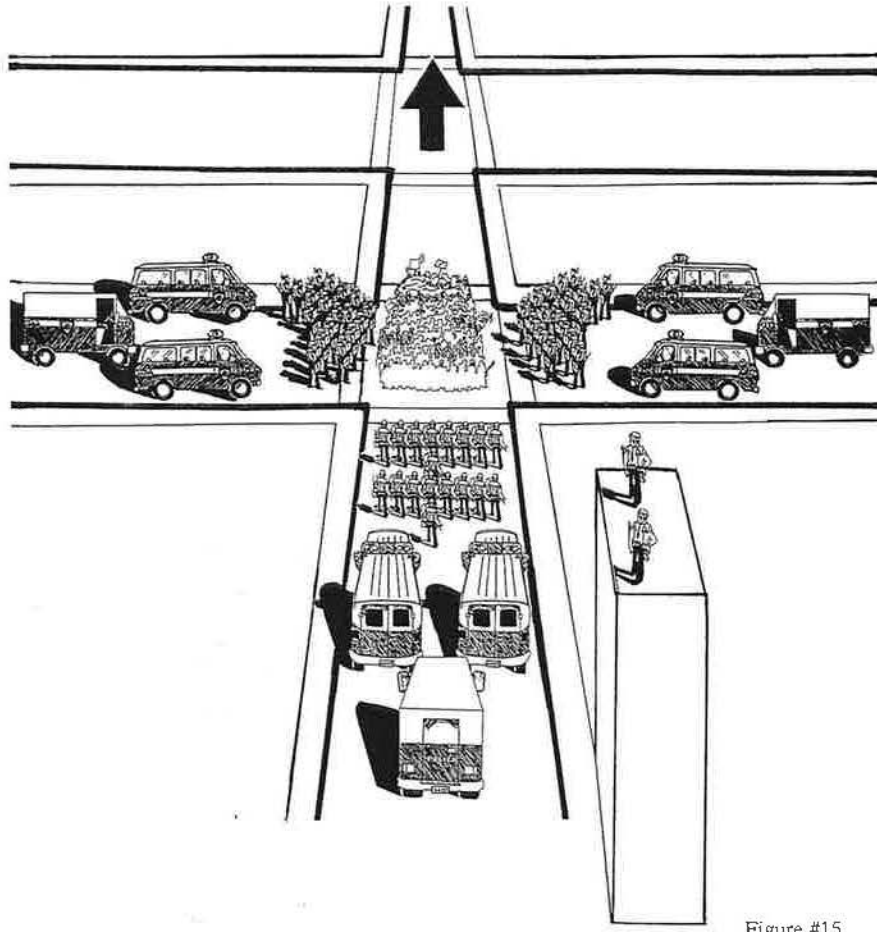


Figure #15

1-15

# JOINT ESU/TASK FORCE VIOLENT CROWD DISPERSAL TACTICS

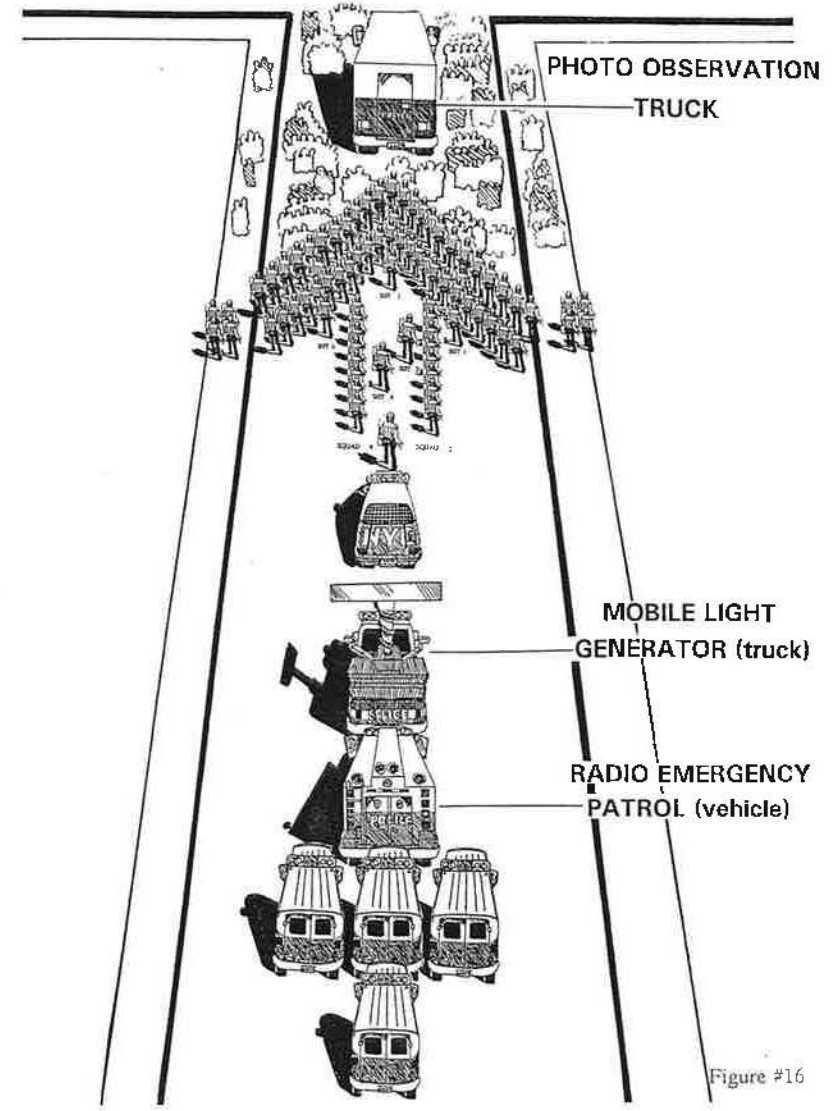


Figure #16

1-16

# LOOTING ARREST TACTICS

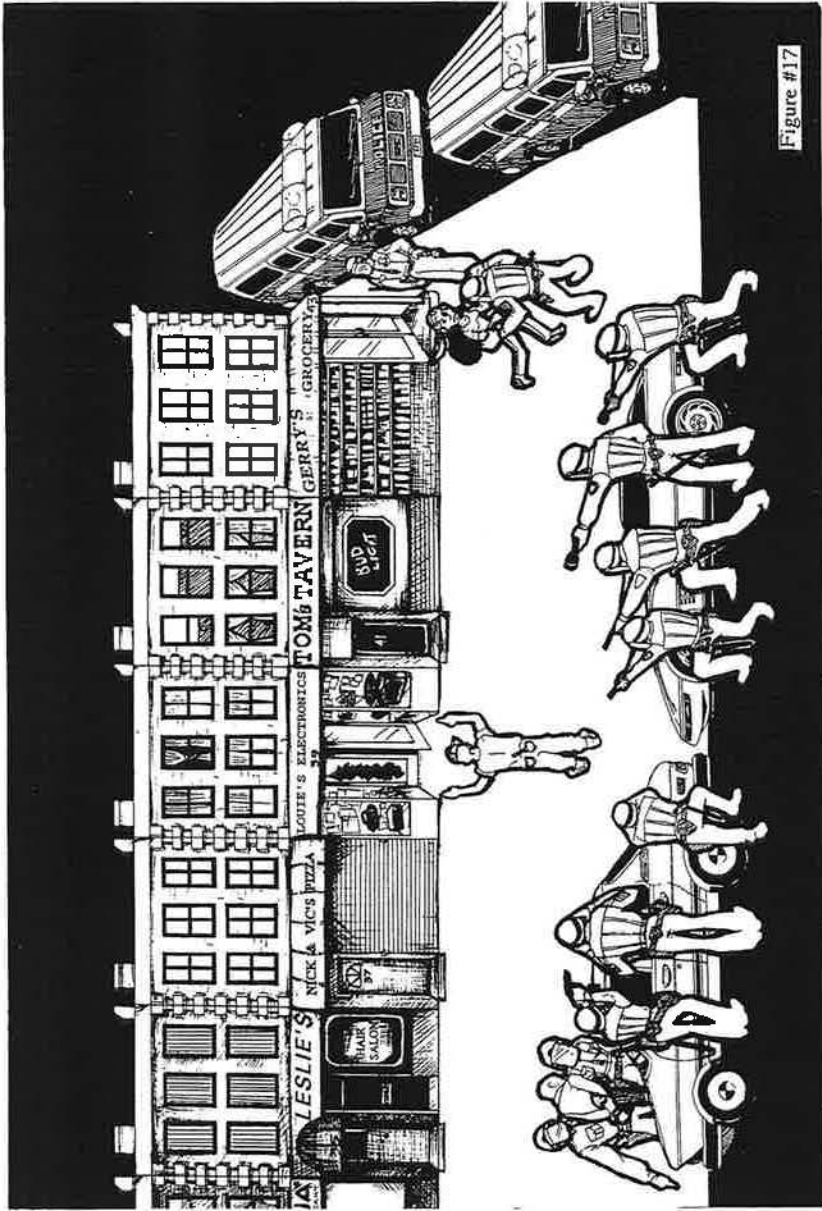


Figure #17

1-17

# HIGH PROFILE VEHICLE RESCUE

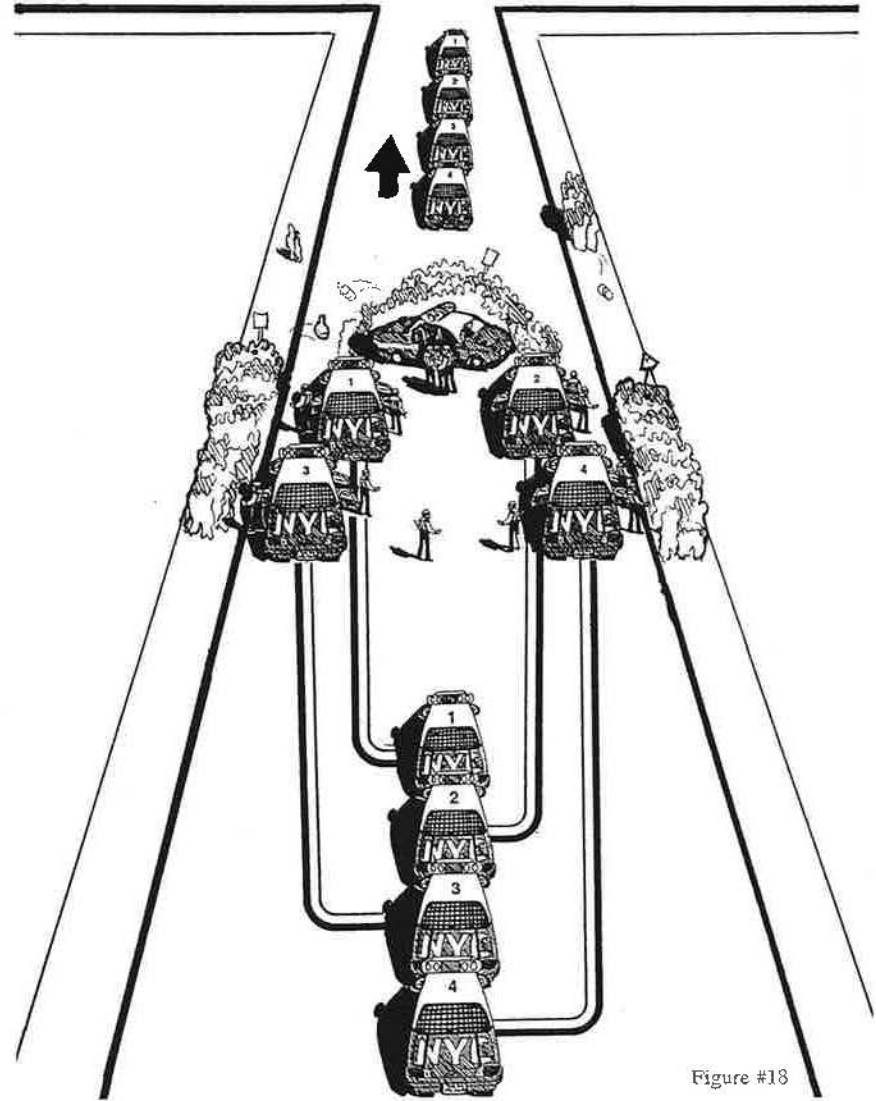


Figure #18

1-18

# DISPERSAL BY SMOKE

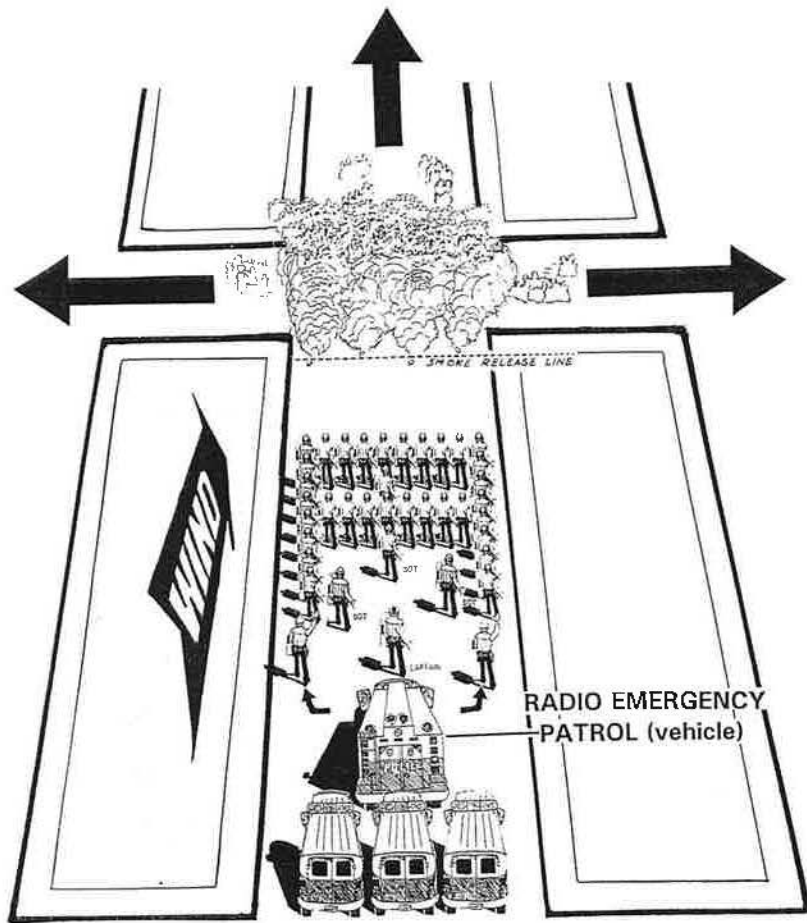


Figure #19

