Specimen Civil Disturbances Policy

Orlando, Florida
Police Department

Policy and Procedure 1302.0
Civil Disturbances

Effective Date: 06/15/04
Rescinds: Op-51
Distribution: All Employees
Review Responsibility: ERT Commander
Accreditation Standards: 20.01, 20.02, 20.04, 29.01, 29.02

Contents

1. Philosophy
2. Type of Response
3. Mobile Field Force Levels of Response
4. Mobile Field Force Training
5. Mobile Field Force Organization
6. Responsibilities
7. Equipment
8. Mobile Field Force Deployment
9. Crowd Control Strategies
10. Snipers/Gunfire
11. Arrests
12. Small Unit Tactics
13. De-Escalation
14. Post Incident Reports
15. References

PURPOSE: The purpose of this policy is to serve as a guide to members confronted with civil disturbances. Additionally, this policy provides procedures for the Mobile Field Force (MFF).

POLICY: It is the policy of the Orlando Police Department to respond quickly, safely and in an orderly fashion to restore peace and order during a civil disturbance.
PROCEDURES:

1. PHILOSOPHY

In that civil unrest may occur due to a variety of reasons, both within and outside our jurisdiction, the Department must be prepared to immediately deploy personnel to restore order, to minimize property damage, and to minimize injury during times of civil unrest.

There is no spontaneous disturbance. Rather, it is an incident, however small, that precipitates violence and civil disorder. The following items may give some indication the community is in disharmony with the police: citizen complaints; resisting arrests; unprovoked violence toward officers; negative media coverage, and vandalism of police vehicles and buildings.

Both public and officer safety are of equal importance. The area under siege by violence should be contained. The field supervisor and/or incident commander should ensure traffic assignments are given to reroute traffic and prevent others from joining the crowd. Innocent people should be evacuated when practical and violators of the law should be targeted for arrest. An inner and outer perimeter should be established as soon as possible. Should a situation deteriorate to the extent that officer withdrawal is warranted, the senior officer or officer in charge shall immediately notify Headquarters so that assistance can be rendered to the officers involved and to the public. The objective in these instances is to withdraw, re-group, and formulate a plan to disperse the disorderly situation. The outer perimeter should not be relinquished during this process.

2. TYPE OF RESPONSE

2.1 MOBILE FIELD FORCE (MFF)

A Mobile Field Force is designed as a quick-reaction force mobilized to handle fast-breaking emergency situations involving civil unrest. When the incident commander calls for a MFF, all unassigned patrol units and supervisors will respond.

The field force can be used for various reasons, such as: to isolate areas of civil disorder; to control or disperse unruly crowds; to apprehend multiple offenders; to conduct high-profile rescues, and to assist at the scene of large disasters.

2.2 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (ERT)

ERT is a self-contained group of officers specifically trained in crowd management who shall be utilized primarily to provide security for planned or scheduled public protests or
public demonstrations that may involve disorder, property damage, or violence. ERT may be used to support field force operations if so requested by the Patrol Services Bureau Commander.

3. MOBILE FIELD FORCE LEVELS OF RESPONSE

The type of police response will generally be dependent upon the size of the crowd, the amount and level of violence, the location of the incident, the intelligence beforehand, and the tenor or movement of the crowd.

The four levels are:

- **Level 1:** All available on-duty patrol personnel
- **Level 2:** ERT activation
- **Level 3:** Special Operations Division recall
- **Level 4:** All police personnel recall

Most incidents can be handled by using Level 1. For large-scale, planned or prolonged events, Levels 2 through 4 are more appropriate.

It is a law enforcement responsibility to ensure public safety and to restore order. To determine the level of response, use the following guidelines:

3.1 FAST-BREAKING INCIDENTS

It is the responsibility of the incident/watch commander to consult with the Patrol Services Bureau Commander for fast-breaking incidents. If, in the opinion of the incident commander, Departmental mobilization is required, the Chief and/or staff will determine the level of mobilization.

3.2 PLANNED DEMONSTRATIONS

For planned demonstrations, the Special Services Bureau Commander and the High Risk Incident Commander will make a determination on the safest and most effective means of deployment. A pre-planned event will require the use of the ERT when large crowds (200 or more demonstrators) are expected. In all other instances, the Chief’s Staff will determine agency deployment during incidents of potential civil disorder when such incidents are known in advance.

3.3 LEVEL 4 MOBILIZATION

When a Level 4 mobilization occurs, the following guidelines apply:
a. Personal leave, compensatory days, and regular days off (RDO's) may be cancelled for all sworn and essential civilian personnel. The Chief's Staff depending on the circumstances will make the specific determination.
b. Patrol shifts will be twelve-hour shifts, changing at 0600 hours and 1800 hours.
c. The Communications Division will also go on twelve-hour shifts.

4. MOBILE FIELD FORCE TRAINING

4.1 INTRODUCTORY

All OPD officers will receive at least eight hours of basic field force training. Additional Department-wide training will be conducted at the direction of the Chief's Staff.

4.2 ANNUAL

Continued training is essential to maintaining the skill level of each officer. MFF training will be conducted for all Patrol officers, sergeants, and lieutenants during the spring.

4.3 COMMUNITY EDUCATION

The Department will educate the community concerning the purpose of this movement through its Citizens Police Academy and other public relations events.

5. MOBILE FIELD FORCE ORGANIZATION

5.1 BASIC FIELD FORCE STRUCTURE

A Lieutenant or designee shall be in command of each field force. When multiple field forces are activated, a Lieutenant or Captain may be designated as the overall commander. Sergeants will act as squad leaders. Individual squads will usually be staffed with a sergeant and seven officers. Attachment A illustrates the MFF organization.

5.2 CHEMICAL AGENT SPECIALIST TEAM

A trained Chemical Agent Specialist Team (CAST) should be formed within each MFF. The CAST Leader will brief the incident commander on the variety of munitions available and the type recommended for use.
5.3 ARREST VAN

An arrest van may be deployed with the field force to facilitate prisoner transport. Two officers should be assigned to this vehicle.

5.4 SPECIALIZED UNITS

Specialized units may be attached to the field force as required by the incident commander, with the concurrence of the affected Division Commander, Patrol Services Bureau Commander, and Special Services Bureau Commander.

5.4.1 ERT

When ERT is used in conjunction with field force operations, it shall be under the command and control of the High Risk Incident Commander.

5.4.2 K-9 UNITS

Police K-9 units will be used primarily for rear security, vehicle security, and other routine K-9 duties. The use of K-9 units for crowd control purposes will be done only at the direction of the Chief of Police or the Deputy Chief in charge of the incident.

5.4.3 SWAT

The main focus of the MFF is to deal with civil disturbances and not tactical operations. SWAT is better trained and equipped to deal with the tactical problem of sniper/gunfire situations. The incident commander may request a SWAT squad accompany the MFF into a disturbance area based upon previous sniper fire.

5.5 AIR ASSETS

Air assets may be requested from the Orange County Sheriff’s Office. This is a valuable reconnaissance platform for watching crowd movement.

6. RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 CHIEF OF POLICE

The Chief of Police will decide when tactical team assistance from outside police agencies will be requested.

Outside agencies will be called upon when: the size of the crowd is larger than the OPD Mobile Field Force or ERT can control using existing Department resources; the
number of locations is more than the existing Department resources can respond to and control; or police casualties deplete resources.

Should mass disorder become widespread and uncontrollable while utilizing the resources of OPD and existing agencies, the Chief of Police may request the National Guard's assistance through the Mayor's Office to the governor. The response for the National Guard may be one or two days. National Guard troops should be used on perimeter positions. National Guard troops may also be used to guard major structures such as City Hall, Federal Courthouse, the Arena, banks, hospitals, etc.

6.2 INCIDENT COMMANDER

6.2.1 COMMAND AUTHORITY

The watch commander will act as incident commander and will exercise command and control over all law enforcement resources committed to this occurrence until relieved by higher authority. (20.04) Nothing in this policy shall prohibit the incident commander from utilizing appropriate Departmental resources due to exigent circumstances. The incident commander shall advise the Patrol Bureau Commander at the earliest convenience of said use.

6.2.2 INITIAL RESPONSE

The incident commander shall respond to the scene of the disturbance to determine what level of mobilization is appropriate. If the incident commander decides to mobilize a Field Force, the first step is to determine the assembly point for responding units. The location of the assembly point is usually OPH. However, the incident commander may choose any assembly point that best suits the tactical needs of the operation.

The incident commander will advise the Police Communications Center to broadcast a Code 11 (MFF activation) and the designated assembly point. All unassigned patrol units and supervisors will respond to the assembly point.

The incident commander may assign a sworn supervisor/manager to liaison with a Communications Division Manager or supervisor for the duration of the disturbance. This liaison officer will be available to the incident commander, Communications operations, and other law enforcement agencies as needed. (20.01a)

6.2.3 PERIMETER/TRAFFIC CONTROL

The incident commander must ensure that perimeters are established and maintained from the beginning of a civil disturbance. If arrests are to be made, the perimeter prevents escape of those to be taken into custody. In addition, the establishment of
perimeters should preclude unsuspecting citizens from entering the disturbance area and should help to reduce the potential for further violence and damage.

There are two types of perimeters. The first or inner perimeter will isolate the immediate disturbance area from vehicle and pedestrian traffic. The outer perimeter will be established to reroute primary through-city traffic onto secondary surface streets as needed. Initially, patrol units will be utilized for perimeter control. Motorcycle units will replace them as soon as practical. When outside agencies are requested, they will replace the OPD units on perimeter positions. If necessary, the Florida Highway Patrol will be requested to provide major arterial rerouting around the entire City.

If pyrotechnic chemical agents are to be used, it is recommended that downwind vehicle traffic be rerouted. It is not recommended to use pyrotechnic chemical agents in an area where motor vehicle operators may be adversely affected by the chemicals.

6.2.4 MUTUAL AID REQUEST

The incident commander may request immediate, emergency assistance from surrounding agencies to staff cordon positions, traffic control points, or respond to in-progress felony crimes outside the affected area. The incident commander will have overall supervisory authority to include agencies responding to the mutual aid request. (20.01c)

6.2.4.1 FLORIDA HIGHWAY PATROL (FHP)

The Florida Highway Patrol will be requested to reroute traffic on major arteries around the disturbance area.

6.2.4.2 ORANGE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE (OCSO)

The Orange County Sheriff’s Office will be requested to answer calls for service outside the disturbance area.

6.2.4.3 OTHER OUTSIDE AGENCIES

Other outside agencies assisting during the civil disturbance will be assigned perimeter duties or assigned to guard government buildings, facilities, or other locations identified as targets.

Officers from outside agencies with whom OPD does not have a current mutual aid agreement and who do not have concurrent jurisdiction are not authorized under this policy to take direct enforcement action.
6.2.5 STAGING AREAS

Outside agencies will be requested to stage in the surface lot behind OPH. If OPH is not accessible due to the disturbance, the incident commander will select another site. Areas to be considered are: Fairgrounds (West Colonial Drive); Citrus Bowl; Orlando Arena; Southeast Community Police Office (6207 Pershing Avenue), or Lockheed Martin (Sand Lake/Kirkman).

6.2.6 MOBILE COMMAND CENTER ACTIVATION

If necessary, the incident commander may order that the Mobile Command Center (MCC) be activated. The MCC should be positioned in a secure area near the operation. The MCC shall not be positioned so close to the incident that its security/use is compromised. (20.01b)

6.2.7 MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

The incident commander shall have the Orlando Fire Department assign an engine company and other fire emergency medical personnel to the area should medical treatment become necessary. (20.01j)

6.2.8 NOTIFICATIONS

The incident commander shall notify the following individuals and chains of command whenever a Code 11 is called or when MFF is activated:

a. Chief of Police

b. Chief's Staff (All Bureau Commanders, Legal Advisor, Mayor's Liaison Captain, etc.)

c. High Risk Incident Commander
d. Patrol Division Commanders
e. Public Information Officer
f. Communication Division Commander

6.3 ERT COMMANDER

Agencies that have ERT-type units, such as FHP and OCSO, may be utilized in conjunction with the OPD ERT. The OPD ERT Commander will be the overall commander for all ERT-type units involved. An OPD liaison will be assigned to any outside agency team that is assisting. (20.01c)
6.4 SERGEANT

6.4.1 INITIAL RESPONSE

At the assembly point, the squad sergeants will assign the responding officers into eight person squads (sergeant and 7 officers). Each squad will consist of one car with four officers inside and the sergeant's car will have three other officers inside. The MFF Roster (Attachment B) can be used to keep track of all members involved and their assignments.

6.4.2 PERSONNEL/EQUIPMENT INSPECTION

The squad sergeants should conduct a thorough inspection of their assigned officers and equipment to ensure all officers are properly equipped to conduct field force operations.

6.4.3 NON-ASSIGNED OFFICERS

Extra officers may be used to staff traffic positions or perform administrative tasks within the field force as needed. Those officers not assigned specific duties or given a support assignment may be sent back into service to answer calls outside the disturbance area.

6.5 COMMUNICATIONS (20.01a)

6.5.1 EMERGENCY RADIO TRAFFIC

Communications will broadcast on all channels that a Code 11 has been ordered and give the assembly location. Emergency radio traffic will be initiated on the appropriate channel.

6.5.2 NOTIFICATIONS

In the event of a mobilization, the Communications supervisor shall notify the following agencies at the discretion of the watch commander: Orlando Fire Department, appropriate ambulance service, and additional local law enforcement agencies.

All of these parties should be told the type of incident and the location of the affected area. The Fire Department and ambulance service should be told to ask for a police escort while responding to calls in the affected area. (20.01j)

For prolonged incidents, the following agencies will also be notified at the discretion of the watch commander: Orange County Corrections; the Juvenile Assessment Center, and the PACE Unit supervisor.
6.5.3 CALLS OUTSIDE DISTURBANCE AREA

The Communications supervisor will notify the PACE supervisor of the field force mobilization. Because of the reduced response by patrol to calls for service, most overflow calls shall be routed to the Information Desk or PACE office for telephonic reports.

For calls requiring a sworn officer, either an OPD or assisting agency officer will respond.

6.5.4 CALLS INSIDE DISTURBANCE AREA

The dispatcher will notify the incident commander of any emergency calls inside the affected area. The incident commander will decide on the police response.

6.6 CHIEF'S STAFF

The Chief's Staff will respond to OPH, assume command responsibilities, and assist with policy decisions.

6.7 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

An Emergency Operations Center, if necessary, will be established for the Chief, Staff, and any other persons involved in the policy-making process. The EOC will not be in the Command Center. The EOC will have an area designated for City, County, and State officials.

6.8 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)

The Public Information Officer will respond to the Command Post and establish a media briefing area near, but not at, the Command Post.

6.8.1 RUMOR CONTROL

The PIO will establish a rumor control hot line for citizens, the media, and police officers. CSOs or civilian employees will staff this operation. The PIO will get hourly updates of police operations/activities. The PIO will certify all information coming into and being disseminated by the Department. (20.01e)

6.8.2 PIO ASSISTANCE

The PIO will be assisted, as needed, by assigning acting PIOs and officers from Internal Affairs.
6.8.3 CASUALTY INFORMATION

The PIO will coordinate with the PIOs of area hospitals to confirm casualty information before it is released to the media and public. (20.01d)

6.9 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION (CID)

When the Department mobilizes for a civil disturbance, CID personnel may be assigned patrol responsibilities. A minimum number of investigators will be kept in CID; the Chief of Police shall determine the number.

6.10 COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICERS (CSOs)

Community Service Officers will maintain their standard operating procedure, except they may be assigned to work in the EOC, the MCC, or wherever needed. CSOs will not be assigned any calls in or near the disturbance area. The incident commander shall determine the perimeters of their response area.

6.11 CRIME SCENE TECHNICIANS (CSTs)

A Crime Scene Technician may be assigned to photographically record operations. Photos will be used for suspect identification, training, and evidence.

6.12 OTHER DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL

Sworn members in administrative positions and not on a special team may be assigned to supplement patrol or OPH security duties as determined by the Chief and Staff.

6.13 OPH SECURITY

In the event of a large scale disturbance near downtown Orlando, the City parking garage at Church Street and Hughey Avenue will be closed to public parking. Officers will be located at entrances to the garage, prohibiting all vehicle and pedestrian traffic, except law enforcement personnel. The parking lot behind OPH will be secured, and all employees will park in the employee garage.

Officers will block Bryan Street and no vehicular or pedestrian traffic, except law enforcement, will be permitted.

The front doors of OPH will be locked with entry permitted by the public, only after being screened by a sworn officer. Officers may be posted on the north roof of OPH and on the southwest and southeast corners of the City garage at Hughey and Church Street. (20.01f)
7. EQUIPMENT

7.1 UNIFORM

The uniform will be the patrol division uniform of the day. As the MFF concept draws from on-duty personnel, no special uniform should be required.

7.2 BODY ARMOR

The wearing of body armor is mandatory.

7.3 OTHER ISSUED EQUIPMENT

All responding patrol members shall have helmets and gas masks. Riot shields may be issued. The shields are available in the shield room of the Patrol bay. (20.01g)

7.4 ARREST VAN

The arrest van shall be equipped with arrest affidavits, flex-cuffs, and other administrative items. The two officers assigned to the arrest van are responsible for ensuring it is carrying all of the equipment listed on Attachment C. If necessary, the van can also carry the riot shields from OPH to the MFF assembly point.

7.5 CHEMICAL AGENTS

The CAST Leader will be responsible for chemical agent equipment.

7.6 FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Fire extinguishers in the police vehicles shall be checked by the vehicle operator to ensure that they are properly charged. Extras may be carried if arson is a problem in the affected area. (20.01g)

7.7 INSPECTIONS

All equipment designated for use in situations is to be inspected periodically by the ERT Commander to ensure operational readiness. (20.02)

8. MOBILE FIELD FORCE DEPLOYMENT

8.1 INITIAL PREPARATION
After the field force members have received their assignments and prepared their equipment, the group should begin movement to the affected area. Officers shall don their helmets at that time. The gas mask carriers should be worn around the officers’ waists.

8.2 VEHICLE CONVOY

The movement from the assembly point to the problem area is done in a vehicle convoy. The incident commander should be in the lead vehicle. The convoy will usually travel at 45 MPH on major roads and 25 MPH on secondary roads. The idea is not speed, but to arrive as a unit. The lead vehicle controls the speed and path of the convoy.

During daylight convoys, each patrol unit should activate all emergency equipment except for the four-way flashers. During the night convoys, the four-way flashers and wigwag headlights should not be used. The use of this equipment degrades the vision of the officers and impairs the ability of police drivers to see the brake lights of the vehicle in front of them. Depending on the time of day and tactical necessity, the incident commander will determine whether to use sirens.

8.3 PARKING

Upon arriving at the vehicle parking point, the cars should be parked in a secured location. Two security officers or a K-9 team should be assigned to protect the vehicles. The car keys should be left in the vehicles in the driver's side visor.

8.4 DISMOUNT/ASSEMBLY

The MFF will remain in their cars until ordered to dismount by the incident commander. Once told to dismount, officers should obtain their shields and assemble into either a line formation or column of twos.

8.5 DONNING GAS MASKS

If the deployment of chemical agents is a possibility, assigned staff should be ordered to don masks before moving toward the affected area. After donning the masks, sergeants should inspect each officer to ensure the mask is being properly worn and checked for leaks.

8.6 INITIAL SHOW OF FORCE

The deployment of the personnel in an organized line formation is a very effective show of force and is the primary tactic of the MFF. All offensive troop movement is started from this basic position.
8.7 LINE FORMATION

Ideally, the line formation should be formed at least 100 yards away from the problem area or crowd. This distance should be adequate to protect officers from being struck by thrown objects.

Line officers should be standing double-arms width apart facing the crowd. Each squad leader should be behind their respective squad positions on the line. The incident commander and the CAST are also positioned behind the line formation. If the Commander's intent is to make arrests from the crowd, then the line formation with arrest teams in place should be used.

All attached special teams should be behind the line formation.

8.8 UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY ORDER

The crowd will be given an order to disperse. The incident commander or designee can give the unlawful assembly order. The correct order to disperse is as follows:

"I am (rank and name), a Police Officer with the Orlando Police Department. I hereby declare this to be an unlawful assembly and, in the name of the State of Florida, I command all persons so assembled at (specific location) to disperse immediately and peaceably. If you do not do so, you will be arrested. Chapter 870.02 of the Florida State Statutes prohibits remaining present at an unlawful assembly."

The dispersal order should include the direction or path that the crowd should follow as they leave the area.

The time allowed for the crowd to disperse should be reasonable, but not excessive. If too little time is given, the crowd will be unable to comply with the order. If too much time is allowed, the crowd will not leave because of the lack of urgency conveyed. Ten minutes is a good guideline to follow. Emergency circumstances, such as violence within the crowd or toward the police, may dictate a shorter time limit. The time limit should not be broadcast to the crowd.

9. CROWD CONTROL STRATEGIES

9.1 FORCE CONTINUUM

The force continuum of the Orlando Police Department permits the use of chemical agents at the Passive Resistance level. Therefore, the next response after verbally warning the crowd to disperse is to use chemical agents. The incident commander will
establish the protocol or parameters in advance concerning the extraordinary use of chemical agents.

9.1.1 CHEMICAL AGENT AUTHORIZATION

The use of area chemical agents against a crowd will only be done with the authorization of the incident commander.

9.1.2 CHEMICAL AGENT WARNING

Before area chemical munitions are to be deployed, a warning should be broadcast on ALL police radio channels (including the inner-city channel). This will alert all field force units and other police units in the area not involved in the field force operation.

9.1.3 CHEMICAL AGENT DEPLOYMENT

Under normal conditions, the correct tactic for the field force would be to stand off at a distance and deploy large volume, "area" chemical munitions such as burning and/or powder grenades to force the crowd to leave the area.

9.1.4 AREA VS. AEROSOL MUNITIONS

Some tactical problems will require the CAST Leader to advise the incident commander against using area chemical munitions. These problems may include, but are not limited to:

a. Unacceptable level of collateral effects on noncombatants
b. Weather conditions
c. Proximity of motor vehicle traffic
d. Proximity to hospitals, nursing homes, or any other site not able to be evacuated

These problems may require the incident commander to move the police units closer to the crowd. Once the group is tactically in position, aerosol chemical munitions can be deployed. Aerosol-type munitions are direct application weapons versus an area weapon. Because of this, the use of aerosol munitions will greatly decrease the likelihood of collateral contamination.

9.2 MOVING TO CONTACT

If moving toward the crowd, the police line formation should move slowly forward with riot shields up. Squad sergeants must ensure that the line is kept straight, evenly spaced and moving at an even pace. As the line formation gets closer to the crowd, the line
officers will often speed up. Proper supervision of the line by the squad sergeants will ensure line integrity.

9.3 SHIELD CADENCE

Batons can be struck against the shield for a "shield cadence" or displayed using the "sickle swing." If no shields are used, the "stomp and drag" can be used.

9.4 INTENT

The intent of the MFF is to move the crowd without direct physical contact. If the field force movement is orderly, professional, and disciplined, the crowd should move and disperse without physical contact. The use of physical force to move the crowd should be the last resort.

10. SNIPERS/GUNFIRE

10.1 RIOT SHIELDS

The riot shields carried by our officers are NOT bullet resistant and offer no protection from any caliber of gunfire.

10.2 ESTABLISHING PERIMETER

If the MFF comes under sniper attack, the MFF should immediately establish a safe perimeter utilizing good cover.

10.3 SWAT CALL OUT

If the source of the gunfire can be identified and isolated, SWAT shall be called to respond.

10.4 USE OF FORCE

The current issue of 1128, Use of Force, shall be adhered to. The force continuum is not relaxed. Deadly force will be utilized in accordance with written policy.

11. ARRESTS

11.1 ARREST DECISIONS

The decision to make arrests will be made by the incident commander or the on-scene designee. (20.01i)
11.2 LINE INTEGRITY

If in a line formation, the arrests will be carried out by the arrest teams. Officers should not break out of the line formation to make an arrest.

11.3 ARREST PROCESSING AND CONFINEMENT PROCEDURES

The two officers assigned to the arrest van will assist in the administration of the arrest process. If arrests are to be made, the logistical process is as follows:

The arresting officer will bring the arrestee to the arrest van for processing. Transporting officers shall search each arrestee before placing them into the arrest van. (29.02) Arrestees will be detained in the arrest van and transported to Central Booking as soon as is practical. Male and female arrestees shall not be placed together in the arrest van, nor will juveniles be detained with adults. (29.01a,c) Pre-printed arrest affidavits can be used if available. The arresting officer will complete the affidavit. The support officer will take custody of any evidence or personal property taken from the arrestee. The support officer will be responsible for properly packing any personal property. The personal property can be turned over to the Corrections Division at the time of booking. The arresting officer shall be photographed with the arrestee. (20.01i, k)

11.4 JUVENILE ARRESTS

Juvenile arrests will be handled the same as above except that the juvenile offenders will be taken to the Juvenile Assessment Center for booking. (29.01c)

12. SMALL UNIT TACTICS

12.1 COOLER TEAMS

Once a large crowd has been dispersed, smaller groups may remain in the area intent on committing crimes such as looting, robberies, and other felonies. The MFF can be split into smaller sub-units called "Cooler Teams." These cooler teams are used to respond to smaller tactical problems such as in-progress calls. While normally a squad-sized unit, a cooler team can be as large as the tactical situation dictates. (20.01h)

12.2 RESPONSE TO CALLS

The minimum police response to any call for service within the affected area will be the two-car cooler team. These cooler teams respond to calls in the affected area at the direction of the incident commander.
12.3 ADDITIONAL STAFFING

Upon arriving at the scene of a call, the cooler team sergeant may see that additional personnel are needed. The sergeant will convey this information to the incident commander who will determine the allocation of additional personnel.

12.4 ESCORTS

Cooler teams can be used for ambulance/fire/rescue escorts. Depending on the size of the ambulance/fire/rescue response, more than one cooler team may be needed to provide adequate protection.

12.5 HIGH PROFILE RESCUES

The MFF cooler team can also be used to perform high profile rescues. A high profile rescue can be used to recover victims from both vehicles and buildings. At least two police cars are needed to conduct a rescue. Four police cars can be used if necessary to rescue several victims.

13. DE-ESCALATION

The decision to de-escalate will be made by the incident commander after consultation with the Chief's Staff. This decision will depend upon the size of the crowd, amount and level of violence, the location of the incident, the tenor or movement of the crowd, and the intelligence on the immediate or future movement or dispersal of the crowd.

If the incident commander determines it is appropriate to de-escalate, they will consider the following: (20.01h)

a. If mutual aid has been requested and utilized, consideration should first be given to releasing outside agencies to return to their own jurisdiction.

b. How many officers will be needed to maintain public safety in the disturbance area.

c. What the contingencies are if there is a re-escalation.

d. How long have the current on-duty officers been on duty.

e. When relief will be available.

f. What the calls for service needs are for the remainder of the City

g. How return to normal duty will be accomplished
14. POST-INCIDENT REPORTS

14.1 AFTER-ACTION REPORT

Once the operation is complete, the incident commander shall complete a MFF After-Action Report (Attachment D). Included shall be a written summary of the fiscal costs to the City of Orlando for personnel and equipment needs associated with resolving the disturbance. This report will be routed to the Deputy Chief of the Special Services Bureau. (20.01c)

14.2 INCIDENT REPORT

An officer should be assigned to write an incident report. This report shall document the circumstances or action that triggered the disturbance, what police action was taken to quell the disturbance, and an estimate of the extent of injuries and property damage.

15. REFERENCES

During a civil disturbance, the following resource information may be useful: Commonly Used Florida State Statutes (Attachment E).

Michael J. McCoy
Chief of Police
Orlando Police Department
100 South Hughey Avenue
Orlando, FL 32801