

Basic Course Workbook Series Student Materials

**Learning Domain 24
Handling Disputes/Crowd Control
Version 3.1**

**Basic Course Workbook Series
Student Materials
Learning Domain 24
Handling Disputes/Crowd Control
Version 3.1**

© Copyright 2007
California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)
All rights reserved.

Published 1999
Revised January 2006
Revised July 2007

This publication may not be reproduced, in whole or in part, in any form or by any means electronic or mechanical or by any information storage and retrieval system now known or hereafter invented, without prior written permission of the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, with the following exception:

California law enforcement or dispatch agencies in the POST program, POST-certified training presenters, and presenters and students of the California basic course instructional system are allowed to copy this publication for non-commercial use.

All other individuals, private businesses and corporations, public and private agencies and colleges, professional associations, and non-POST law enforcement agencies in-state or out-of-state may purchase copies of this publication, at cost, from POST as listed below:

From POST's Web Site:
www.post.ca.gov
Go to Ordering Student Workbooks

POST COMMISSIONERS

Deborah Linden - Chairman	Chief San Luis Obispo Police Department
Michael Sobek, Vice Chairman	Sergeant San Leandro Police Department
Anthony W. Batts	Chief Long Beach Police Department
Lai Lai Bui	Sergeant Sacramento Police Department
Collene Campbell	Public Member
Robert T. Doyle	Sheriff Marin County
Bonnie Dumanis	District Attorney San Diego County
Floyd Hayhurst	Deputy Sheriff Los Angeles County
Scott Himelstein	Public Member
Ron Lowenberg	Dean/Director Criminal Justice Training Center Golden West College
John McGinness	Sheriff Sacramento County
Jeff Lundgren	Deputy Sheriff Riverside County Sheriff's Department
Henry T. Perea	Councilman City of Fresno
Laurie Smith	Sheriff Santa Clara County
Michael Sobek	Sergeant San Leandro Police Department
Gil Van Attenhoven	Senior Special Agent California Department of Justice
George Anderson Representing Attorney General Jerry Brown - Ex Officio Member	Director of Division of Law Enforcement

THE ACADEMY TRAINING MISSION

The primary mission of basic training is to prepare students mentally, morally, and physically to advance into a field training program, assume the responsibilities, and execute the duties of a peace officer in society.

FOREWORD

The California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training sincerely appreciates the efforts of the many curriculum consultants, academy instructors, directors and coordinators who contributed to the development of this workbook. The Commission extends its thanks to California law enforcement agency executives who offered personnel to participate in the development of these training materials.

This student workbook is part of the POST Basic Course Training System. The workbook component of this system provides a self-study document for every learning domain in the Basic Course. Each workbook is intended to be a supplement to, not a substitute for, classroom instruction. The objective of the system is to improve academy student learning and information retention.

The content of each workbook is organized into sequenced learning modules to meet requirements as prescribed both by California law and the POST Training and Testing Specifications for the Basic Course.

It is our hope that the collective wisdom and experience of all who contributed to this workbook will help you, the student, to successfully complete the Basic Course and to enjoy a safe and rewarding career as a peace officer serving the communities of California.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Paul Cappitelli', with a stylized flourish at the end.

PAUL CAPPITELLI
Executive Director

LD 24: Handling Disputes/Crowd Control

Table of Contents

Topic	See Page
Preface	iii
Introduction	iii
How to Use the Student Workbook	iv
Chapter 1: Peace Officer Responsibilities	1-1
Overview	1-1
Introduction to Disputes	1-3
Officer Safety	1-8
Intervention Techniques	1-15
Chapter Synopsis	1-19
Workbook Learning Activities	1-21
Chapter 2: Defusing, Mediating, and Resolving Disputes	2-1
Overview	2-1
Defusing Techniques	2-3
Mediation and Resolution	2-9
Chapter Synopsis	2-16
Workbook Learning Activities	2-17

Continued on next page

Table of Contents, Continued

Topic	See Page
Chapter 3: Specific Types of Disputes	3-1
Overview	3-1
Family Disputes	3-3
Landlord/Tenant Disputes	3-10
Disputes Involving Repossession	3-20
Chapter Synopsis	3-28
Workbook Learning Activities	3-30
Chapter 4: Crowd Dynamics	4-1
Overview	4-1
The Freedom of Speech	4-3
Crowd Dynamics	4-7
Chapter Synopsis	4-16
Workbook Learning Activities	4-17
Chapter 5: Crowd Management and Control	5-1
Overview	5-1
Phases of Riot Development	5-3
Crowd Management	5-6
Crowd Control	5-10
Riot Control	5-16
Crowd Control Formations	5-24
Chapter Synopsis	5-30
Workbook Learning Activities	5-31
Glossary	G-1

Preface

Introduction

Student workbooks

The student workbooks are part of the POST Basic Course Instructional System. This system is designed to provide students with a self-study document to be used in preparation for classroom training.

Regular Basic Course training requirement

Completion of the Regular Basic Course is required, prior to exercising peace officer powers, as recognized in the California Penal Code and where the POST-required standard is the POST Regular Basic Course.

Student workbook elements

The following elements are included in each workbook:

- chapter contents, including a synopsis of key points,
 - supplementary material, and
 - a glossary of terms used in this workbook.
-

How to Use the Student Workbook

Introduction

This workbook provides an introduction to the training requirements for this Learning Domain. It is intended to be used in several ways: for initial learning prior to classroom attendance, for test preparation, and for remedial training.

Workbook format

To use the workbook most effectively, follow the steps listed below.

Step	Action
1	Begin by reading the: Preface and How to Use the Workbook, which provide an overview of how the workbook fits into the POST Instructional System and how it should be used.
2	Refer to the Chapter Synopsis section at the end of each chapter to review the key points that support the chapter objectives.
3	Read the text.
4	Complete the Workbook Learning Activities at the end of each chapter. These activities reinforce the material taught in the chapter.
5	Refer to the Glossary section for a definition of important terms. The terms appear throughout the text and are bolded and underlined the first time they appear (e.g., <u>term</u>).

Chapter 1

Peace Officer Responsibilities

Overview

Learning need When called to handle a dispute, peace officers must be aware of their responsibility to keep the peace in order to prevent a civil matter from escalating into a criminal activity that could threaten the safety of officers and the persons involved.

Learning objectives The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to:	E.O. Code
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• explain the responsibilities of peace officers at the scene of a dispute.	24.01.EO1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• describe measures officers should take to protect their own safety and the safety of others when:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- approaching,- making initial contact, and- once inside a residence or area where a dispute is taking place.	24.01.EO2 24.01.EO3 24.01.EO4
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• describe intervention techniques that can be used to protect the safety of officers, other persons, or property.	24.01.EO5

Continued on next page

Overview, Continued

In this chapter This chapter focuses on officer responsibilities and safety issues involved when handling disputes. Refer to the chart below for specific topics.

Topic	See Page
Introduction to Disputes	1-3
Officer Safety	1-8
Intervention techniques	1-15
Chapter Synopsis	1-19
Workbook Learning Activities	1-21

Introduction to Disputes

[24.01.EO1]

Introduction

A substantial amount of a peace officer's duties is spent responding to calls related to disputes. Such calls may involve a simple complaint between two neighbors to potentially violent confrontations between people. For all disputes though, a peace officer's primary role when handling a dispute is to keep the peace and restore order.

Community expectations

Many disputes come to the attention of officers either through a request of one or more of the parties involved or from an uninvolved party who sees or overhears the dispute taking place.

No matter how the call is initiated, members of the community expect officers to have the authority to intercede along with the skills required to resolve the dispute and restore order.

Continued on next page

Introduction to Disputes, Continued

Officer responsibilities

In all situations involving disputes, the responding officer's primary responsibility is to **keep the peace and restore order**.

The following table identifies the peace officer actions that may be involved in order to keep the peace and restore order at the scene of a dispute.

Officers may be called upon to...	in order to...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take necessary safety precautions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - themselves, - each of the involved parties, - bystanders, and/or - property.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish and maintain control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent the dispute from escalating further.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defuse the situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bring the level of emotions of the involved parties to a manageable level.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gather facts and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determine what the problem is that is causing the dispute.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determine if a crime has taken place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take appropriate law enforcement action(s).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply appropriate problem solving techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assist the involved parties in reaching their own solution(s) to the problem.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make appropriate referrals when necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aid the involved parties in seeking additional intervention necessary to solve the problem.

Continued on next page

Introduction to Disputes, Continued

Civil disputes

Many dispute situations are noncriminal in nature and do not require officers to take any law enforcement actions. Any problem between two or more parties where no criminal act is involved is called a **civil dispute**.

In a situation involving a civil dispute peace officers may be called upon to advise the involved parties about the methods that can be used to resolve the dispute.

Volatile nature of disputes

Peace officers must always keep in mind that disputes are confrontations between involved parties. Peace officers may be seen by one or more of the involved parties as a possible solution while others may see it as an intrusion into a personal matter.

By the time peace officers are called, the involved parties may have reached a highly emotional state. Even a civil dispute, if not properly handled, can quickly escalate into a criminal matter.

Example: Smith and Jones were involved in an argument over Smith's refusal to repay some money that Jones had loaned him. (*civil dispute*)

In the course of the argument, Jones became so enraged that he struck Smith with his fist. (*misdemeanor criminal matter*)

Smith then pulled a handgun from his coat pocket and fired at Jones, seriously wounding him. (*felony criminal matter*)

Continued on next page

Introduction to Disputes, Continued

Criminal matters

When a dispute becomes a criminal matter, a number of specific actions may be required on the part of the officer. The following table identifies a number of factors involved when handling a dispute that has become a criminal matter.

Factor	Officers may be called upon to...
Safety of officer(s), victim(s), and/or property	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• establish control of the situation.• seek appropriate medical aid if necessary.
Crime identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• determine whether all the required elements of a crime can be established based on the available facts.• establish the intent of the person(s) who committed the crime. (Many crimes arising out of disputes require the establishment of <i>specific intent</i>.)
Law enforcement actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• determine whether the crime is a felony or misdemeanor. (Peace officers generally cannot arrest for a misdemeanor not committed in their presence.)• make arrest(s) or take other required law enforcement action(s) (e.g., cite and release).

Continued on next page

Introduction to Disputes, Continued

Legal advice

Because members of the community often see peace officers as authority figures, they may take the comments and opinions expressed by officers as “the law.” When involved in handling a dispute, officers must be cautious of what they say and *not give any form of legal advice* to any of the parties involved in the dispute.

When called upon, officers may refer involved parties to:

- that individual’s private attorney,
 - the district attorney,
 - the public defender,
 - the city attorney,
 - legal aid services, or
 - mediation services
-

Focus on goal

When responding to a call involving a dispute, peace officers need to have a clear goal in mind and remain focused on that goal and avoid getting sidetracked while dealing with the dispute.

NOTE: It is important for peace officers to remain flexible and objective when responding to dispute calls.

Resolution at first visit

In all calls involving disputes, responding officers’ goals must include an attempt to resolve in a single visit, the problem causing the dispute.

Additional visits to a disturbance increase the level of danger for the officers and parties involved. Involved parties may be on their guard and less receptive to a peaceful resolution to the situation.

Officer Safety

[24.01.EO2, 24.01.EO3, 24.01.EO4]

Introduction

Responding to a call involving a dispute can be one of the most dangerous parts of a peace officer's job. Violence related to disputes is among the leading causes of peace officer injuries and deaths. For this reason, all calls involving disputes must be handled with caution.

Conscious safety habits

Because of the frequency of calls involving disputes, peace officers can easily regard such calls as routine. Approaching a task as routine can be deadly when a situation involves a dispute. **Calls regarding disputes must never be considered routine.**

Officers must establish a pattern of conscious safety "habits" when disputes are involved. The following table illustrates the difference between routine and a conscious safety habit.

	Definition	Examples
Routine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developed to use time efficiently• Often involves actions without conscious thought	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Showering and dressing for work
Conscious safety habit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Actions that become automatic with practice but still involve conscious decisions to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- remain alert,- avoid unnecessary risk, or- perform a task in the safest possible way	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cleaning a firearm• Standing in such a way that an officer's firearm is not within reach of a subject• Watching a subject's hands

Continued on next page

Officer Safety, Continued

Plan of action

Officer safety requires the establishment of a plan of action, based on known information, that is flexible enough to adjust for changing circumstances.

This plan may be based on a “worse case scenario” of identifying the worst thing that could be encountered and include:

- identifying an objective based on the nature of the call (e.g., stop a conflict, reduce noise, protect property, etc.),
 - establishing the roles and responsibilities of each officer involved,
 - identifying the location of the dispute (e.g., bar, area of known gang activity, etc.),
 - identifying who and how many are involved.
-

Initial information

Officer safety begins with having a clear mental picture of the event or the nature of the dispute prior to actually responding to a call. Officers may need to request additional information regarding:

- the name and description of involved parties,
 - the condition of the involved parties (e.g., indications of drug or alcohol use),
 - the circumstances of the call (e.g., what initiated the call, how the call came in, was there more than one call to dispatch, etc.),
 - whether or not each of the involved parties are still present,
 - whether or not there are other people present (e.g., bystanders, family members, etc.),
 - identification of the reporting party,
 - the known or suspected presence of weapons,
 - record of prior calls in the same location or involving the same parties, or
 - specific nature of the call (e.g., very hostile neighborhood, level of aggression, etc.).
-

Continued on next page

Officer Safety, Continued

Arrival at the scene

One of the most critical times for any officer involved in handling a dispute is the arrival and entry to the scene. Officers rarely have the element of surprise.

Officers must be conscious of their own safety and the safety of others even before they enter the scene of the dispute. The following table identifies a number of safety guidelines related to arrival at the scene of a dispute.

	Guidelines
Patrol vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Approach in a manner that does not “announce” arrival (i.e., use of excessive speed or noise, use of light or flashlight, slamming of doors).• Park in a location that is not easily visible to the involved parties (i.e., at least one house away).• Secure the vehicle.
Observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Observe the area surrounding the location of the dispute for<ul style="list-style-type: none">- parties leaving the area,- people congregating in the area, or- anything out of the ordinary.• Examine windows, doors, and roof for people observing officers’ approach.• Use flashlights or spotlights only if necessary.
Backup	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wait for backup when necessary.
Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Listen for loud voices or other sounds that may indicate the nature and extent of the dispute (e.g., shouting, arguing, loud music, etc.).
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stand off to the side of the entrance door rather than directly in front of it, preferably to the doorknob side.• If there is a screen door or storm door, open it if it blocks the officer’s view of the premises.• Employ available cover and concealment.

Continued on next page

Officer Safety, Continued

Night time approaches

Frequently calls involving disputes take place during night time hours. Under such conditions, officers should take additional precautions when approaching a scene. These precautions include:

- not using the spotlight to illuminate the house or area,
 - not parking in a brightly illuminated area (e.g, under a street light),
 - keeping interior lights of the patrol vehicle dark, and
 - leaving the flashers of the patrol vehicle off when practical and safe.
-

Initial contact

One of the most critical times for officers responding to a dispute call may be the entry to the premises. Officers must always remember that they have arrived at what may be a confrontation where emotions are high.

On arrival at the premises, peace officers should make a safe entry. To help ensure a safe initial contact, officers should:

- quietly approach, stand at a safe location, listen before knocking,
 - knock normally or otherwise announce their presence,
 - identify themselves as peace officers,
 - state their purpose,
 - request entry, and
 - wait a reasonable amount of time for consent.
-

Continued on next page

Officer Safety, Continued

Initial contact (continued)

Before entering, officers should:

- be cautious of responses such as “It’s open” or “Come in” given by a person who is not in the officer’s sight. Under such circumstances, officers should request that the individual come to the door.
- establish rapport once contact is made by:
 - introducing themselves,
 - explaining the purpose of their presence,
 - explaining how the call was received (if appropriate).
- watch the hands and demeanor of the person who answers the door for weapons or potential weapons, nervousness, a confrontational manner, suspicious behavior.
- request that dogs be secured.
- be aware that their vision may be initially impaired when going from the light (outdoors) into a darker area (indoors).
- maintain a polite, professional demeanor.

NOTE: Depending on the circumstance, if the dispute is taking place outside of a residence, officers may attempt to move the involved parties indoors to avoid the attention of bystanders or uninvolved parties.

Exigent circumstances

Exigent circumstances are emergency situations requiring swift action to prevent:

- imminent danger to life, or
- serious damage to property.

If there are exigent circumstances that lead officers to *reasonably believe* someone inside a dwelling may be injured or in immediate need of help, those officers may enter the property without consent.

Continued on next page

Officer Safety, Continued

After initial contact

Once entrance has been made, there are a number of actions officers should take to protect their own safety and the safety of others.

The following table identifies safety guidelines associated with these actions.

Action	Safety Guidelines
Assess the existence of current or potential violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If a violent physical encounter is in progress, the involved parties should be separated immediately.• Note the condition of the premises looking for signs of previous violent acts.• Ask if other people are present.• Visually inspect the area for potential weapons.• Inquire about the existence and location of weapons.
Make initial contact with the involved parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Locate <i>all</i> occupants (e.g., involved parties, family members, other persons in the area, etc.).• Search the involved parties for weapons visually and, if appropriate, search them physically.• Determine the condition of the involved parties. Look for signs of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- drug or alcohol use,- emotional or psychiatric problems, or- extreme stress.• Determine the relationship between the involved parties.

Continued on next page

Officer Safety, Continued

**After
initial
contact**
(continued)

Action	Safety Guidelines
Establish and maintain control	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move parties out of potentially dangerous areas where weapons or items that could be used as weapons may be accessible (e.g., kitchens, bedrooms, etc.).• Maintain visual contact with all parties at all times.• Keep sight of partner at all times.• Have involved parties sit down if appropriate. (If violence potential is high, officers should remain standing.)• Constantly reassess the situation for potential violence.

NOTE: At any time during a dispute call, a tactical retreat should be utilized if the circumstances dictate.

Intervention Techniques

[24.01.EO5]

Introduction

Before a dispute can be resolved in an orderly manner, peace officers may be required to intervene in order to ensure the safety of themselves, others, and property.

Intervention techniques

Intervention techniques range from mere presence to physical force. The amount of force, if any, officers use to intervene will depend on the circumstances of the incident. An officer may be faced with a situation that requires moving directly from verbal force to physical force for their safety or the protection of others.

The following table identifies techniques that officers may select from.

Intervention Technique	Additional Information
Presence and demeanor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The mere sight or the professional presence of peace officers may be all that is required to stop participants from arguing or fighting.• Professional presence includes:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- the symbol of authority that is conveyed by a law enforcement uniform,- a calm and impartial demeanor on the part of officers,- the gestures and stance of each officer, and- each officer's use of personal space by not invading another's personal space.

Continued on next page

Intervention Techniques, Continued

Intervention techniques (continued)

Intervention Technique	Additional Information
Verbal force	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• May be used when mere presence alone is not successful.• Involves first <i>asking</i> and then, if necessary, <i>telling</i> that person to do something (e.g., employ tactical communication).• Do not attempt to embarrass or belittle anyone or to threaten arrest. This may only anger the person further and escalate the situation.
Physical contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Involves physically touching or restraining an individual in order to prevent that person from taking any further actions.• May expose the officer to physical resistance or assault.
Physical force	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of control holds or less lethal methods to separate parties and gain control (e.g., pepper spray, baton, handcuffs, etc.).• Deadly force or threat of deadly force should only be used in life threatening situations.

Resolution

Once officers have safely entered and gained control, they can begin to defuse the situation, mediate the dispute, and work toward resolving the problem.

Continued on next page

Intervention Techniques, Continued

Examples

Example: Officers were called to an apartment where neighbors reported a loud fight between two roommates that had been going on for hours. On arrival, the officers found the front door standing open. When one officer knocked on the door, a voice called, "We're in the kitchen. Come on in." Instead of going in, the officer called out, "We're peace officers. Would you come to the door, please?" The officer waited a few moments and then repeated the statement. A man came to the door. The officers explained the purpose of their visit and asked to come into the apartment. The man replied, "If you can talk some sense into my crazy roommate, you're welcome." The officers followed safety guidelines for entering the scene of a dispute.

Example: Continuing the above example: Once inside the apartment, the officers inspected the area and saw no signs of violence. They located the other occupant in the kitchen. Neither man appeared to be armed. The officers suggested that they move to the living room and sit down so they could "be more comfortable." The officers followed safety guidelines once they were on the scene of a dispute.

Continued on next page

Intervention Techniques, Continued

Examples (continued)

Example: Officers were called to the scene of a family dispute involving a mother and daughter. The officers arrived to find the two women yelling at each other on the front porch of their house. The officers introduced themselves and suggested they move inside the house. The mother continued to scream abuse at her daughter. One officer said in a calm, low tone, “Ma’am, please lower your voice.” After several minutes, the mother began to sob and allowed herself to be guided inside the house. The officer used an appropriate amount of intervention to gain control of the situation.

Non-example: Continuing the above example: As the officers entered the house with the mother, they allowed the daughter to follow behind them. She grabbed one officer’s firearm as he walked through the front door and tried to shoot at her mother. The officers neglected to remain alert and watch a subject’s hands at all times and the incident escalated into a criminal matter.

Chapter Synopsis

Learning need When called to handle a dispute, peace officers must be aware of their responsibility to keep the peace in order to prevent a civil matter from escalating into criminal activity that could threaten the safety of officers and the persons involved.

Officer responsibilities [24.01.EO1] In all situations involving disputes, the responding officer's primary responsibility is to keep the peace and restore order.

Arrival on the scene of a dispute [24.01.EO2] One of the most critical times for any officer involved in handling a dispute is the arrival and entry to the scene. Officers rarely have the element of surprise. Officers must be conscious of their own safety and the safety of others even before they enter the scene of the dispute.

Initial contact [24.01.EO3] Before entering officers should be cautious of responses such as "It's open" or "Come in" given by a person who is not in the officer's sight. Under such circumstances, officers should request that the individual come to the door.

Establish rapport once contact is made by introducing themselves, explaining the purpose of their presence explaining how the call was received (if appropriate).

Watch the hands and demeanor of the person who answers the door for weapons or potential weapons, nervousness, confrontational manner, suspicious behavior. Request that dogs be secured before officers enter. Be aware that an officer's vision may be initially impaired when going from the light (outdoors) into a darker area (indoors). Maintain a polite, professional demeanor.

Continued on next page

Chapter Synopsis, Continued

**After
initial
contact
[24.01.EO4]**

The following safety guidelines include actions that peace officers should take to protect their own safety and the safety of others, once entry has been gained to the scene of a dispute.

- Assess the existence of current or potential violence.
 - Make initial contact with the involved parties.
 - Establish and maintain control.
-

**Intervention
techniques
[24.01.EO5]**

Before a dispute can be resolved in an orderly manner, officers may be required to intervene in order to ensure the safety of themselves, others, and property. The amount of force officers use will depend on the circumstances of the incident.

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

**Activity
questions**
(continued)

5. Continuing the scenario of question number four: After knocking on the door of the apartment, a young woman opens the door. The guard chain is on the door and the woman peers out through a three-inch opening. You hear loud music and the sounds of another person scuffling in the background. What do you say to her? Without opening the door any further, the woman tells you that the “place is a mess” and that her roommate was just partying a little to “let off steam.” She said, “That old lady has it in for us and is always complaining about something.” Describe your next action(s).

Continued on next page

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

Student notes

Chapter 2

Defusing, Mediating, and Resolving Disputes

Overview

Learning need Peace officers must develop appropriate skills for defusing, mediating and resolving disputes in order to protect their safety and the safety of others, as well as prevent the dispute from escalating.

Learning objectives The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to:	E.O. Code
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• explain appropriate techniques for defusing a potentially violent dispute.	24.02.EO2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• describe appropriate techniques for conducting a brief interview of the parties involved in a dispute.	24.02.EO4
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• summarize the steps involved in the problem solving process for mediating a dispute.	24.02.EO5

Continued on next page

Overview, Continued

In this chapter This chapter focuses on the methods officers can use when handling disputes. Refer to the chart below for specific topics.

Topic	See Page
Defusing Techniques	2-3
Mediation and Resolution	2-9
Chapter Synopsis	2-16
Workbook Learning Activities	2-17

Defusing Techniques

[24.02.EO2]

Introduction

People who are involved in disputes have often reached highly emotional states by the time law enforcement officers arrive at the scene. Conversation and mediation between the officers and the involved parties may not be possible until the emotional levels of the involved parties have been lowered and brought to a manageable level.

Defusing

Defusing is a process of reducing the potential for violence and bringing emotional levels to a manageable level to restore order. The primary objective of defusing is to calm each person so that conversation can take place.

The use of defusing techniques may be required when the parties involved in a dispute are so:

- angry or hostile with each other that a calm discussion is not possible, or
 - upset or hysterical and unable to communicate.
-

Defusing techniques

The most appropriate technique to use to defuse a dispute will depend on the specific situation. Officers will need to select a strategy that is most appropriate based on their analysis of the situation.

Continued on next page

Defusing Techniques, Continued

Defusing techniques (continued)

The following table identifies a number of techniques that are used to defuse a confrontation involving angry people.

Technique	Additional Information
Separate the involved parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Separation provides the opportunity for each person to regain composure.• Move each party far enough away from each other so that officers can talk to each privately.• Position the involved parties so as to break their eye contact with each other and so that their backs are to each other and each is facing an officer.• Officers should be in positions that allow them to keep sight of each other.• Separating the involved parties also helps officers verify statements by obtaining independent information from each person.
Speak in a calm firm tone	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give calm, direct instructions using a firm voice.• The parties involved in the dispute will have to quiet down in order to hear what the officer is saying to them.• When officers exhibit a quiet and controlled demeanor, other people are likely to do so also.• Avoid potentially demeaning remarks such as “Calm down” or “Quit acting like a child.”• Use silence strategically.

Continued on next page

Defusing Techniques, Continued

Defusing techniques (continued)

Technique	Additional Information
Distract the individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw attention away from the other person and toward the officer. • Make comments that are not related to the dispute (e.g., “Is that a picture of your kids?”, “May I turn the television off?”).
Pretend not to understand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When an officer pretends not to understand, it encourages the person to repeat statements and possibly give more details. • A person’s focus often shifts from anger to concentrating on ways of getting the officer to understand that person’s point of view.
Use active listening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain eye contact with the speaker and acknowledge what has been said with nods and encouragement. • Repeating or rephrasing the person’s statement may give that person an impression that the officer understands them. • This produces a feeling that the person may have an ally without the officers actually taking sides.

Bringing involved parties together

Once emotions have been brought under control and officers have gained control of the situation, the involved parties can be brought together again and officers can begin to help them resolve the problem in a calm rational manner.

Continued on next page

Defusing Techniques, Continued

**Bringing
involved
parties
together**
(continued)

Even though it may appear that the involved parties are now calm and rational, officers must always remember that dispute situations are volatile. The dispute may erupt again if officers do not maintain their control of the situation.

Examples

Example:

Officers were called to a small strip mall where two men were shouting at each other in the parking lot. After officers arrived, they saw that one of the men had positioned his car so it was blocking the other's car parked in the mall lot. When he saw the officers, the man whose car was blocked yelled, "Arrest this guy, he's illegally blocking my car." The other man shouted, "He stole my space--I was waiting for that space and this guy pulled around me and took it. I'm staying." The officers separated the two men, each officer talking to each one individually. Both officers listened carefully to each man's side of the incident and gradually both individuals became calmer. Then the officers brought the two together and got the disputants to agree that the man blocking the other's car would back it up to allow the first man to leave. The issue was resolved.

Continued on next page

Defusing Techniques, Continued

Examples (continued)

Example:

Officers responded to a complaint from a cafe owner who reported that a woman was harassing his customers. On arrival, the officers observed a crowd of people watching and commenting on an elderly woman and a man in a shouting match in front of a sidewalk cafe. When the man saw the peace officers, he said, "Thank God! Please arrest this lady-she's driving my customers nuts." The woman immediately responded by saying, "I have a right to be here. I'm not bothering anybody." One officer said, "Let's step over here where customers can't hear and discuss this quietly." The officers interviewed the disputants individually and allowed each party to tell their side of the story. The woman spoke in a somewhat rambling and confused manner, but eventually it emerged that she liked to visit the cafe on Sunday morning when patrons were having coffee and reading the newspapers. She would go from table to table asking for the coupons in the Sunday papers. The owner reported that she appeared every Sunday, she was a nuisance and he was sick of her and so were his customers. The officers listened attentively to both parties and after they were certain they understood the situation, they brought the two back together. After some discussion the two parties resolved the issue: the lady agreed to leave the premises and the cafe owner agreed not to press for further action from law enforcement.

Continued on next page

Defusing Techniques, Continued

Examples
(continued)

Non-example:

Continuing the above Example: The officers did not take the parties aside. Instead one of the officers spoke condescendingly to the elderly lady, saying, “Now if you don’t act like a good girl and go home, I’ll have to arrest you.” The lady became flustered and agitated and several patrons and passers by began to make angry comments about the treatment she was receiving. They began yelling at the peace officers. By not using appropriate techniques, the officers made the situation more explosive and became the focus of hostility.

Mediation and Resolution

[24.02.EO4, 24.02.EO5]

Introduction

There is a greater likelihood of follow-through and resolution to a problem if the individuals involved in a dispute reach their own solutions to the problem. When proper mediation techniques are used to help the involved parties solve their own problems, there is also less of a chance that peace officers will be called back to the scene again for the same reason.

Mediation and resolution

Mediation is a problem solving technique that allows peace officers to assist people involved in a dispute in reaching their own solutions to a problem.

Resolution is a solution to the problem that is accepted by both parties to the dispute and that makes further peace officer action unnecessary.

Fact finding interview

Before any mediation techniques can be applied, officers must first gather information from the involved parties regarding the cause(s) of the problem as well as the nature and scope of the dispute itself.

The interview at the scene of a dispute should not be viewed as an interrogation -- but rather as a brief fact finding interview to determine the root problem prompting the dispute.

Continued on next page

Mediation and Resolution, Continued

Fact finding interview
(continued)

The following table identifies a number of guidelines for conducting a fact finding interview.

Actions	Interview Guidelines
Maintain control of the interview at all times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set ground rules and then make sure they are enforced. • Allow only one person to speak at a time. Don't allow interruptions or interference. • Ensure that each person has an opportunity to speak. • Hold the speaker to the topic at hand. • Maintain eye contact with the speaker. • Don't allow the person to turn the interview around and ask the questions.
Ask appropriate questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use open ended questions, asking the person "what" and "how." • Avoid leading questions that make the person feel as if that person is being cross examined (e.g., "Don't you think that ..."). • Allow the person to speak freely and openly within the set ground rules. • Ask if there have been similar problems before. • If any behavior is described as "abnormal" ask if that person has been taking medications.

Continued on next page

Mediation and Resolution, Continued

	Actions	Interview Guidelines
Fact finding interview (continued)	Remain impartial	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recognize that there are as many sides to the dispute as there are parties involved.• Avoid jumping to conclusions or assuming understanding until all sides are heard.• Try not to make suggestions or give personal advice.• Be conscious of nonverbal behaviors that may indicate insincerity on the part of the officer.

Ending the interview

At the end of the interview, peace officers should:

- summarize what each party has said,
- highlight the main issues, and
- make sure that each person agrees with the summary of what that person has said.

If the individual does not agree with an officer's summary, additional questions should be asked to clarify any misunderstanding.

When not to mediate

Peace officers should not attempt to mediate a solution to a dispute if:

- one party has left or refuses to cooperate,
 - there are other preferable alternatives available,
 - a crime has taken place and law enforcement action is required, or
 - one of the involved parties is being taken into custody under the provisions of *Welfare and Institutions Code Section 5150*.
-

Continued on next page

Mediation and Resolution, Continued

Problem solving mediation process

After each party involved in the dispute has been briefly interviewed and the problem has been identified and agreed upon, officers can begin a step-by-step problem solving mediation process.

The following table identifies the steps of this process.

Step	Action	Additional Information
1	Elicit suggestions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Have the involved parties suggest ways of resolving or improving the situation.• Be persistent.• Don't allow the involved parties to look to the officers for recommendations or answers.• Persons will be more committed to their own ideas than they will to others.
2	Discuss possible suggestions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allow each person to discuss the suggestions that have been made.• Try to avoid offering opinions (positive or negative) or suggesting modification to any suggestion.
3	Use negotiation to arrive at an agreement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An agreement does not have to represent an exact 50/50 split of compromises.• Don't allow illegal remedies.• Don't push one person's suggestion over another's.

Continued on next page

Mediation and Resolution, Continued

Problem solving mediation process
(continued)

Step	Action	Additional Information
4	Summarize agreement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make sure each person involved in the dispute has a clear understanding of what is involved in the resolution that has been agreed upon.
5	Encourage follow through.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encourage the involved parties to have confidence in the agreed upon resolution to the problem.• Have the involved parties identify and agree upon what steps they will each take in their part of the follow through.

Closure

Before officers leave the scene, they should once again review what the agreed upon solution is and each party's commitment to follow through with that solution.

Officers should thank the involved parties for their cooperation and efforts and say they can call back if they need to.

Continued on next page

Mediation and Resolution, Continued

Examples

Example:

Peace officers responded to a complaint from a woman who said that her driveway was being blocked by a workman's truck. On arrival, the officers found that the truck belonged to a construction crew building an addition to the house next door. One of the officers interviewed the woman and the other officer talked to the neighbor who was building the addition. The woman stated that the crew frequently used her driveway, littered her yard, and continued work into the night, causing her to lose sleep. She wanted the project halted by the police. The neighbor said that the woman had tried and failed to get the city to refuse permission for the home addition and had been hostile to him and his family ever since, calling the police over imagined and/or trivial problems. After interviewing the individuals separately, the officers brought them together and asked for ideas on how to resolve the situation. After some discussion, the two parties agreed on some ground rules for the rest of the construction period and that if there were further problems they would discuss them with each other before calling law enforcement.

Continued on next page

Mediation and Resolution, Continued

Examples (continued)

Example: A peace officer was called to mediate a dispute between two neighbors. An argument erupted between Mr. Blane and Mr. Davis, over a fence that Mr. Blane had built. Mr. Davis claimed the fence was two feet onto Mr. Davis' property. Mr. Davis, furious at the encroachment on his land, began painting the fence bright orange. Mr. Blane demanded that Mr. Davis stop painting. Mr. Davis claimed that since that portion of the fence was entirely on his property, he could do as he pleased. Mr. Blane claimed the fence was not hurting anything. The officer intervened and told both parties to stop all actions. After briefly interviewing each neighbor, the officer asked the men if they had any ideas how to solve the problem. After further discussion, the two parties decided to collect the necessary evidence (photos, witnesses, etc.) and handle the dispute as a civil matter.

Non-example: Continuing the above Example: Instead of asking the two neighbors for their ideas on how to solve the situation, the officer said that, since the fence was on Mr. Davis' property, Mr. Blane could do nothing about Mr. Davis painting it orange. This did nothing to resolve the issue of whose property the fence was on.

Chapter Synopsis

Learning Need Peace officers must develop appropriate skills for defusing, mediating and resolving disputes in order to protect their safety and the safety of others, as well as prevent the dispute from escalating.

Defusing
[24.02.EO2] Defusing is a process for reducing the potential for violence and bringing emotional levels to a manageable level to restore order.

Interviewing parties in a dispute
[24.02.EO4] Before any mediation techniques can be applied, officers must first gather information from the involved parties regarding the cause(s) of the problem as well as the nature and scope of the dispute itself.

Mediation
[24.02.EO5] After each party involved in the dispute has been briefly interviewed and the problem has been identified and agreed upon, officers can begin a step-by-step problem solving mediation process.

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

**Activity
questions**
(continued)

3. Continuing the scenario from question 2: A crowd is beginning to gather around you and the people involved in the dispute. Two of the bystanders are trying to get your attention to give you their viewpoints on what has taken place. How might the conditions described in the scenario hinder your attempts to mediate the dispute? What actions should you take to overcome them?

Workbook Corrections

Suggested corrections to this workbook can be made by going to the POST website at: www.post.ca.gov

Continued on next page

Workbook Corrections, Continued

Student notes

Chapter 3

Specific Types of Disputes

Overview

Learning need Peace officers must be aware of the nature of certain types of disputes, as well as the laws that pertain to each type in order to take the appropriate measures to resolve the dispute.

Learning objectives The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to:	E.O. Code
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• discuss safety considerations officers should be aware of when responding to a family dispute.	24.03.EO1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• describe crimes associated with landlord/tenant disputes, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- tenant lockout/seizure of property,- vandalism,- unauthorized entry,- disruption of utility services, and- re-entry following a lawful eviction.	24.03.EO2 24.03.EO3 24.03.EO4 24.03.EO5 24.03.EO6
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• explain peace officers' role when called to a dispute involving a repossession.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- vehicle- property	24.03.EO7
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• determine when possession is complete in the course of a repossession.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- vehicle- property	24.03.EO8

Continued on next page

Overview, Continued

In this chapter This chapter focuses on the laws and appropriate officer actions for handling certain types of disputes. Refer to the chart below for specific topics.

Topic	See Page
Family Disputes	3-3
Landlord/Tenant Disputes	3-10
Disputes Involving Repossession	3-20
Chapter Synopsis	3-28
Workbook Learning Activities	3-30

Family Disputes

[24.03.EO1]

Introduction

A large number of all homicides and assaults take place within the family. Because of this, one of the most common and the *most dangerous* type of dispute that peace officers are called to is a dispute that involves family members.

Involved parties

Most often, husband and wife relationships come to mind when one considers who might be involved in a family dispute. But family disputes can and frequently do involve any number of persons within a household.

Examples of potential parties of a dispute can include, but are not limited to:

- husbands and wives,
 - cohabitants,
 - roommates,
 - people separated or divorced,
 - parents and children,
 - siblings, or
 - other relatives.
-

Reasons for conflict

There are many potential sources for conflicts within the dynamics of a family. Some of the most common include, but are not limited to, disputes about one or more of the following:

- Finances
 - Property
 - Treatment or custody of children
 - Marital infidelity
 - Discipline or other parent/child conflicts
 - Household responsibilities
-

Continued on next page

Family Disputes, Continued

**Reasons
for
conflict**
(continued)

- Jealousy
 - Drug use
 - Alcohol consumption
 - Employment
 - Hobbies, clubs, or other activities
-

**Officer
safety**

Peace officers must regard every family dispute as a potentially explosive and dangerous situation. By the time officers are called, emotions are high and the heat of the disturbance may be at its most dangerous level.

Whenever officers respond to a call involving a family dispute, they should remember the following points when considering their own safety as well as the safety of others.

- Officers may be unwelcome or even viewed as an intrusion by one or more of the involved parties.
- Concealed weapons or household items within a home may be accessible to the persons involved in the dispute.
- The use of drugs or alcohol by one or more of the involved parties can inhibit rational behavior.
- Officer actions or remarks that are perceived by members of the household as callous can inflate hostilities further. Anger may be transferred to the officer.
- If one or more of the involved parties is placed under arrest, other members of the family or household may become hostile toward the arresting officers.

NOTE: Peace officers should not treat cases of domestic violence as a family dispute. Guidelines for handling incidents of domestic violence are found in LD 25: *Domestic Violence*.

Continued on next page

Family Disputes, Continued

Attempting resolutions

Officers must treat every dispute involving family members with utmost caution.

By exposing the cause(s) of the dispute through the problem solving mediation process, the officers themselves may become the focal point of the anger and frustration of the involved parties. Family members may unite against officers as an “uninvited third party.”

Officers need to keep the focus on the causes of the dispute and not allow it to shift to the officers themselves.

Officer involvement

The structure of the family can vary greatly based on many cultural factors as well as choices of life style.

Officers who respond to family disputes must guard against allowing their own personal opinions or beliefs to affect their attitudes or actions toward the parties involved in the dispute. They must also guard against being drawn into the dispute or becoming emotionally involved, no matter what the circumstances are.

Officers must never lose sight of their primary responsibility: to **keep the peace and restore order**.

Temporary separation

Sometimes, as part of a mediation and in addition to a referral, it may be advisable to suggest a voluntary temporary separation of the involved parties. Such separations involve one or more of the family members leaving the premises for a specific length of time (e.g., staying with a friend or other family member over night).

A temporary separation may not solve any deep seated problem that is at the root of the problem, but it may allow emotions to cool to a level where further mediation can take place.

Continued on next page

Family Disputes, Continued

Referrals

The problems that may lead to family disputes may be deep rooted and complex. Often, they are beyond what can be resolved by officers. Officers should be prepared to make appropriate referrals in such situations.

Additional information

Additional information regarding the laws and the handling of conflicts related to family disputes may be found in the following:

LD 7: *Crimes Against People*,
LD 9: *Crimes Against Children*,
LD 10: *Sex Crimes*,
LD 11: *Juvenile Law and Procedure*, and
LD 25: *Domestic Violence*.

Continued on next page

Family Disputes, Continued

Examples

Example:

Officers Smith and Jones received a call regarding a family dispute. A woman had reported her husband and son were having a “horrible argument” in the driveway of their house. She also said she was afraid “one of them was going to get hurt.” The officers arrived and found the two men in the driveway. The older man was holding a large stick and the younger man was trying to take the stick away from him. Both men were visibly upset, yelling and screaming at each other.

Officer Smith told both of them to move away from each other and put the stick on the ground. Both of the men complied and did as they were told, however, both of them continued yelling at each other. The officers were able to convince both of the subjects to move into the house. Once inside the house the officers were able to separate both men and start to get statements from them about what had happened.

The officers discovered that the argument stemmed from the sons’ unwillingness to follow the “rules of the house.” The conflict between the two of them had been a long standing issue, but this was the first time the police had been called.

Both men agreed that their issues with one another went a lot deeper than the current argument. Using some good mediation techniques the officers were able to get both of them to agree to seek counseling. The officers supplied them with information regarding family services. The son agreed to stay with an aunt for a few days. He packed a few clothes and left the house.

Continued on next page

Family Disputes, Continued

Examples
(continued)

Example:

The officers' first action to get the attention of both parties was the first step toward resolving the dispute. The officers were able to disarm the older man, a sound officer safety tactic. Moving the parties inside the house served to ensure the confrontation did not draw undue attention from neighbors. Their actions distracted both men and helped to lower the emotional levels.

By the use of patience and some good mediation techniques the officers were able to establish some agreement between the two to seek help. The safety of both parties was insured and one of them left the home for a few days. There was agreement on the part of both parties to work toward a long term solution to their problem.

Continued on next page

Family Disputes, Continued

Examples
(continued)

Non-example: Rather than taking the actions noted in the previous example, the officers did not attempt to separate the men once indoors. Instead, Officer Smith ordered the men to “calm down and keep quiet!” He proceeded to lecture the young man about following the rules while he lived under his father’s roof and how the young man should be ashamed that his mother had to call law enforcement officers. The officer’s lecture and attitude enraged the young man further and the young man began yelling at Officer Smith. When Officer Jones attempted to intervene, the father became angry and started to shout at the officers to “stop attacking my kid!” Because of Officer Smith’s actions and comments and the officer’s failure to mediate, the officers themselves became the focus of both men’s anger.

Landlord/Tenant Disputes

[24.03.EO2, 24.03.EO3, 24.03.EO4, 24.03.EO5, 24.03.EO6]

Introduction

Just as with all other types of disputes, when called to a dispute involving a landlord and tenant the *primary* responsibility of responding peace officers is to ***keep the peace and restore order***. Once this has been achieved, effective handling of the dispute often requires an understanding of the applicable laws related to landlord and tenant actions.

Nature of dispute

Signing a lease requires a tenant to make timely rent payments and not to damage the property. For example, a landlord is required to respect the privacy of the tenant and not enter the property unless either the tenant has given permission, or there is an emergency (e.g., a broken water pipe) that requires immediate attention to prevent further damage to the property.

Disputes often arise when one member of the agreement (e.g., the landlord) believes the other (e.g., the tenant) is in violation of the contract (e.g., hasn't paid the rent on time).

Dispute resolution

Landlord/tenant disputes involving criminal actions on the part of the landlord or the tenant, may need to be handled with the appropriate law enforcement actions (e.g., arrest, cite and release, etc.).

If a dispute arises for reasons other than a criminal act, officers should attempt to mediate and reach an acceptable resolution between the involved parties.

An acceptable resolution may include referring the involved parties to the appropriate agency that can resolve the problem that has caused the dispute.

Continued on next page

Landlord/Tenant Disputes, Continued

Tenant lockout/ seizure of property

Occasionally, when a tenant is behind in the rent, the landlord may attempt to jam the entrance or change the lock on the door in order to prevent the tenant's further use of the dwelling, or seize property belonging to the tenant until the rent is paid. Such actions may be unlawful.

The following table further identifies these criminal acts on the part of a landlord.

Unlawful Landlord Action	Crime Elements	Classification	Penal Code Section
Tenant lockout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - using or procuring, - encouraging or assisting another to use, • any force or violence • in entering upon or detaining • any lands or other possession of another, • except in the cases and in the manner allowed by law 	misdemeanor	418
Seizure of tenant's property			

NOTE: *Penal Code Section 418* does not apply when the action is taken as part of a lawful eviction.

NOTE: In order to lawfully take possession of a tenant's property, landlords must first obtain a court order allowing them to do so. (*Civil Code Section 1861(a)*)

NOTE: Even with a lien, a landlord generally cannot seize any property necessary to the tenant's livelihood or any necessary household items (e.g., stove, refrigerator, beds, tools related to a person's profession, etc.).

Continued on next page

Landlord/Tenant Disputes, Continued

Vandalism

It is also unlawful for a landlord to remove the doors and/or windows to the tenant's dwelling or destroy the tenant's personal property in an effort to harass the tenant.

The following table further identifies the crime of vandalism on the part of a landlord.

Unlawful Landlord Action	Crime Elements	Classification	Penal Code Section
Removal of doors and/or windows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person • who maliciously: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - defaces with graffiti or other inscribed material, - damages, or - destroys 	misdemeanor	594
Damage or destruction of tenant's property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any real or personal property • not his or her own's • in cases other than those specified by law 		

NOTE: Even though landlords are technically destroying their own property (i.e., removing doors and/or windows), the courts have held that the tenant has a property interest in the premises. Actions of destruction by the landlord constitute a malicious act on the part of the landlord against the tenant.

Continued on next page

Landlord/Tenant Disputes, Continued

Authorized entry

A landlord may enter the dwelling of a tenant without permission only when:

- entry is reasonable (e.g, to repair a leaking pipe, investigate smoke, etc.), *or*
 - the tenant has consented by the lease to the landlord’s entry at will.
-

Unauthorized entry

If a landlord enters a tenant’s dwelling without prior permission in order to harass the tenant or to “snoop around,” the landlord has committed the crime of unauthorized entry (trespass). The following table further identifies the crime of unauthorized entry (trespass) on the part of a landlord.

Unlawful Landlord Action	Crime Elements	Classification	Penal Code Section
Entering without a legitimate reason or without permission from the tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person • other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a public officer, or - employee acting within the course and scope his or her employment in performance of a duty imposed by law, • who enters or remains in any: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - noncommercial dwelling house, - apartment, or - other residential place • without the consent of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - owner, - his or her agent, or - person in lawful possession (tenant) 	misdemeanor	602.5

Continued on next page

Landlord/Tenant Disputes, Continued

Disruption of utility services

Landlords are not allowed to disrupt or disconnect one or more of the tenant's utilities as a means of forcing the payment of past rent. Such actions are not allowed by law.

The following table further identifies the crime of disruption of utility services on the part of a landlord.

Unlawful Landlord Action	Crime Elements	Classification	Penal Code Section
Interruptions of a tenant's telephone, electricity, gas, water, or other utility services	<p>A person who</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unlawfully and maliciously <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - takes down, - removes, - injures, or - obstructs • any line of <i>telegraph, telephone, or cable television</i> or any other line to conduct electricity, or any part thereof 	felony	591
Obstruction/ Interference of electric lines	<p>Every person who</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unlawfully and maliciously <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - takes down, - removes, - injures, - interferes with, or - obstructs • an <i>electric line</i> or any part thereof that is erected or maintained by proper authority 	felony	593

Continued on next page

Landlord/Tenant Disputes, Continued

Disruption of utility services (continued)	Unlawful Landlord Action	Crime Elements	Classification	Penal Code Section
	Interfere with/obstruct gas lines	Every person who <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wilfully and maliciously <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - breaks, - digs up, - obstructs, - interferes with, - removes or injures • any gas pipe or main or hazardous liquid pipeline or any part thereof 	felony	593c
	Obstruction of water works	Every person who <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wilfully: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - breaks, - digs up, - obstructs, or - injures • any pipe or main for conducting water 	misdemeanor	624

NOTE: Even if the landlord has proper legal grounds for evicting a tenant, it is unlawful for the landlord to interrupt utility services in an attempt to force the tenant to vacate the premises.

Continued on next page

Landlord/Tenant Disputes, Continued

Eviction process

In order to evict a tenant, the landlord is required to give a three day pay or quit notice in writing. This notice demands that the tenant vacate the premises or come back into compliance with the rental agreement.

The notice must be delivered directly to the person or, if the person cannot be reached at home or at the place of business, a copy can be left with a person of suitable age at the residence. The notice can also be sent to the person through the U.S. mail.

A landlord may serve a tenant with an eviction notice when the:

- rent has not been paid by the tenant,
- tenant has violated the terms of the rental agreement (e.g., having a pet when not allowed, etc.), or
- tenant has stayed in the premises after the expiration of the rental contract period.

NOTE: Evictions for any other reason may require a 30 day notice.

Tenant, lodger, guest

A lodger is a roomer (and the only lodger) who has temporary possession of a dwelling unit with the owner, has unrestricted access to the entire unit and must be contracted for either room or room and board by providing something of value to the landlord for something of value, (i.e., mow the lawn, etc.).

Unlawful detainer

If the problem is not corrected after the three day time period, the landlord must file a civil lawsuit known as an **unlawful detainer**. The court must then decide if the tenant is to be evicted.

NOTE: The only legal advice that officers should give to either landlords or tenants involved in a dispute involving an eviction is to contact an attorney or seek other professional legal assistance.

Continued on next page

Landlord/Tenant Disputes, Continued

Reentry following a lawful eviction

Once a lawful eviction has taken place, a tenant cannot lawfully reenter the dwelling from which evicted. The following table further identifies the crime of unauthorized reentry after a lawful eviction.

Unlawful Tenant Action	Crime Elements	Classification	Penal Code Section
Reentering a dwelling after being evicted	Every person who <ul style="list-style-type: none">• has been removed from any lands• by process of law,• and who afterwards,• unlawfully returns to settle, reside upon, or take possession of such lands	misdemeanor	419

NOTE: During the time that the civil action (unlawful detainer) is under consideration by the court, the tenant cannot be prohibited entry to the dwelling.

Continued on next page

Landlord/Tenant Disputes, Continued

Examples

Example: An officer responded to a call involving a dispute between a landlord and tenant. The landlord was angry because the tenant painted all the rooms in the apartment black. The tenant claimed that the lease did not prohibit this and in fact stated that the tenant was responsible for any painting required inside the apartment. Since no criminal act took place, the officer used appropriate mediation and resolution techniques to calm the landlord and tenant and restore order.

Example: When a tenant came home after work she realized that someone had been in her apartment. She confronted her landlord and accused him of snooping around in her apartment. When the landlord denied the action, the tenant called the local law enforcement agency and demanded that the landlord be arrested. When officers arrived, it was determined that a maintenance man had entered in order to investigate the source of a water leak. Since no crime had been committed, the officer used appropriate mediation and resolution techniques to calm the landlord and tenant and restore order. The landlord agreed to require maintenance personnel to leave a note for tenants stating that they had entered and for what reason. The tenant apologized to the landlord for her accusations.

Continued on next page

Landlord/Tenant Disputes, Continued

Examples
(continued)

Example: A tenant, who was two months late with his rent, returned home to find that the lock had been changed on the door to his apartment. The landlord left a note saying that the tenant would not receive a new key until the rent was paid in full. Law enforcement officers were called and officers explained to the landlord that his actions were unlawful. The landlord agreed to give the tenant a new key and to seek other lawful actions to obtain the back rent.

Non-example: Continuing the above Example: Instead of explaining the law to the landlord and encouraging him to resolve the dispute, the peace officers arrested the landlord and took him into custody, escalating the situation into a criminal matter.

Disputes Involving Repossession

[24.03.EO7, 24.03.EO8]

Introduction

Repossession is a civil matter between a seller and a buyer. If the buyer has signed a conditional sales contract to purchase goods over a period of time and does not live up to the terms of the contract, the seller can take back possession of, or *repossess* those goods.

Officer responsibilities

Peace officers normally do not become involved in a lawful repossession process other than to **keep the peace and restore order**. Generally, a notice and hearing are required before a seller can repossess property. It is *not* the responsibility of the officer to interpret a contract or to determine if there has been proper notice and hearing.

Peace officers may be called to a dispute involving a repossession by an individual who has a false impression that officers can be used as a “lever” on the other party involved. Officers must always guard against being placed in such a position.

Due process

Peace officers may not hinder or aid either party involved in a lawful repossession. Even an improper repossession, absent a criminal violation, is still a matter for civil action.

Because they are acting under the “color of state law,” they may not force the buyer to surrender property nor can they force a reposessor to return property that has been lawfully repossessed. Either action by the officer, without a specific court order, would violate one or the other person’s right to “due process” under the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

Continued on next page

Disputes Involving Repossession, Continued

Involved parties

If officers are called to the scene of a dispute involving a repossession, they must determine the roles of the involved parties. The following table provides information regarding the primary parties of a repossession.

Party	Additional Information
Repossessor	Will usually have a: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- company identification,- private license,- copy of the contract, or- document describing the property to be repossessed.
Buyer	May be: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the person who purchased the property (buyer),- the buyer's spouse, or- a third person in lawful possession of the property.

Continued on next page

Disputes Involving Repossession, Continued

Who may repossess

There are three groups of persons who may lawfully repossess property.

Group	Additional Information
Sellers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner of the title to the property. • Includes full-time employees of the seller. Part-time employees may not be used for repossession purposes. (<i>Business and Professions Code 7522</i>) • Members of this group do not need a state license.
Banks or finance companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchased the debt from the seller. • Includes full-time employees of the bank or finance company. • Members of this group do not need a state license.
Private reposessor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have a state license. (<i>Business and Professions Code 7500-7511</i>) - post the license at the principal place of business. (<i>Business and Professions Code 7503.8</i>) - carry a pocket identification card with photo. (<i>Business and Professions Code 7503.10(d)</i>) • Any person who violates these provisions may be fined. (<i>Business and Professions Code 7508</i>)

Continued on next page

Disputes Involving Repossession, Continued

Complete possession

Officers may be called upon to verify if a repossession is legal. In order to have complete possession of property, the reposessor must have complete dominion and control over the property. This takes place when the reposessor has:

- gained entry to the property, or
- when the property (if a vehicle) has been hooked up to a tow truck.

The property *does not* have to actually be removed from the buyer's property before the repossession is complete. If the reposessor *does not have complete possession* and the buyer objects, the property cannot be taken.

NOTE: Local policies and practices may differ regarding a reposessor entering enclosed areas other than private buildings or structures to recover property (e.g., a reposessor entering a fenced yard to recover patio furniture).

NOTE: Repossessors may go onto private property but they cannot go into any area that is secured.

Third party rights

When the buyer has given a third person permission to use the property or maintain possession, then that person stands in for the buyer.

This third person may exercise the same rights and privileges as the buyer against the reposessor.

Repossessions cannot take place if the property, when discovered, is “in the possession of a bailor,” meaning in a commercial parking lot where an attendant is on duty or in a check stand. The bailor has and keeps possession rights until redeemed by the buyer.

Continued on next page

Disputes Involving Repossession, Continued

Personal items

Even when a repossession is complete, the buyer has the right to retain, remove, or later claim personal items from within the property that is being repossessed (e.g., clothing, tools, etc., from the trunk of the car).

The buyer cannot remove any property that is fixed or an integral part of the property being repossessed, even if the item was purchased separately (e.g., radios).

Law enforcement notification

Whenever repossession is taken of any vehicle, or other property which is subject to registration by the Department of Motor Vehicles, the reposessor is required to notify local law enforcement agencies of the repossession. Notification must be made by the most expeditious means available.

Repossessors must also notify the law enforcement agency *in writing* within 24 hours after the repossession.

Continued on next page

Disputes Involving Repossession, Continued

Related crimes

Occasionally, officers may have to take law enforcement action if a crime is committed in their presence during a dispute involving repossession.

Peace officers must bear in mind that *specific intent* may be required for a number of crimes to be complete. If the *specific intent* to commit an unlawful act is not present, no crime has taken place.

The following table identifies the crimes that are most commonly related to repossession disputes.

Crimes Arising at Repossession Disputes	Classification	<i>Penal Code Section</i>
Vandalism	misdemeanor or felony	594
Assault	misdemeanor	240
Assault with a deadly weapon	felony	245
Battery	misdemeanor	242
Disturbing the peace	misdemeanor	415
Drawing, exhibiting, or unlawful use of a weapon	misdemeanor	417
Impersonating a peace officer	misdemeanor	146

Peace officers should always remember that vehicles can be a very personal possession. Losing it may evoke highly emotional and volatile disputes.

NOTE: Occasionally reposseors will break a lock on a garage or building to gain entry to repossess an item. In such cases, there is no specific intent to commit a felony. Their actions do not complete the crime of forcible entry.

Continued on next page

Disputes Involving Repossession, Continued

Stolen property reports

Buyers may, intentionally or unintentionally, report property that has been repossessed as being stolen. If officers suspect that this might be the case they should:

- inquire as to who owns the title to the property,
- determine whether the buyer is delinquent in payments, and
- determine whether the item is on the list of repossessed items on file with their law enforcement agency.

If an officer reasonably concludes that the property has been repossessed, the complainant should be referred to the title holder.

Examples

Example:

A reposessor located the vehicle he was to repossess in a grocery store parking lot. After the vehicle was hooked up to the tow truck, the owner of the vehicle came out and objected to the repossession. A passing law enforcement officer noticed the commotion and stopped to investigate. The officer determined that the reposessor was legitimate and that he had complete and lawful possession of the vehicle. The officer remained at the scene in order to calm the owner as the reposessor left with the vehicle in tow.

Continued on next page

Disputes Involving Repossession, Continued

Examples (continued)

Example:

Officers were called to the scene where a woman reported a prowler on her property. When officers arrived, they found a man attempting to open the woman's garage. The man identified himself as a reposessor who was there to repossess a motorcycle belonging to the woman's son. The woman refused to allow the man access to her garage where the motorcycle was being stored. She demanded that the man leave her property. Since the man had not entered the garage he did not have complete possession of the motorcycle. The man left the scene. No crime was committed because there was no specific intent to unlawfully enter the structure or to steal the motorcycle.

Chapter Synopsis

Learning need Peace officers must be aware of the nature of certain types of disputes, as well as the laws that pertain to each type in order to take the appropriate measures to resolve the dispute.

Officer safety and family disputes
[24.03.EO1] Peace officers must regard every family dispute as a potentially explosive and dangerous situation. By the time officers are called, emotions are high and the heat of the disturbance may be at its most dangerous level.

Tenant lockout/seizure of property
[24.03.EO2] Occasionally, when a tenant is behind in the rent, the landlord may attempt to jam the entrance or change the lock on the door in order to prevent the tenant's further use of the dwelling or seize property belonging to the tenant until the rent is paid.

Vandalism
[24.03.EO3] It is also unlawful for a landlord to remove the doors and/or windows to the tenant's dwelling or destroy the tenant's personal property in an effort to harass the tenant.

Unauthorized entry
[24.03.EO4] If a landlord enters a tenant's dwelling without prior permission in order to harass the tenant or to "snoop around," the landlord has committed the crime of unauthorized entry (trespass).

Disruption of utility services
[24.03.EO5] Landlords are not allowed to disrupt or disconnect one or more of the tenant's utilities as a means of forcing the payment of past rent.

Continued on next page

Chapter Synopsis, Continued

Reentry following a lawful eviction
[24.03.EO6]

Once a lawful eviction has taken place, a tenant cannot lawfully reenter the dwelling from which that person has been evicted.

Officer responsibilities during a repossession
[24.03.EO7]

Peace officers normally do not become involved in a lawful repossession process other than to **keep the peace and restore order**. It is *not* the responsibility of the officer to interpret a contract or to determine if there has been proper notice and hearing.

Complete possession
[24.03.EO8]

In order to have complete possession of property, the reposessor must have complete dominion and control over the property. This takes place when the possessor has gained entry to the property, or when the property (if a vehicle) has been hooked up to a tow truck.

Chapter 4

Crowd Dynamics

Overview

Learning need Peace officers must have a clear understanding of the individual’s rights and protections regarding free speech and assembly, along with the dynamics of the types of crowds that may form for the purpose of exercising those rights.

Learning objectives The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to:	E.O. Code
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• explain peace officer responsibilities regarding the protection of an individual’s right to free speech and assembly.	24.04.EO1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• discuss the role of law enforcement regarding crowd control.	24.04.EO2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• describe psychological factors associated with crowd behavior.	24.04.EO3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• discuss the phases of crowd development from a casual gathering through the development of a riot.	24.04.EO4
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• discuss the three primary roles individuals play within a crowd.	24.04.EO5

Continued on next page

Overview, Continued

In this chapter This chapter focuses on the background information regarding an individual's right to free speech and the makeup and dynamics of crowds that form to exercise that right. Refer to the chart below for specific topics.

Topic	See Page
The Freedom of Speech	4-3
Crowd Dynamics	4-7
Chapter Synopsis	4-16
Workbook Learning Activities	4-17

The Freedom of Speech

[24.04.EO1, 24.04.EO2]

Introduction

In the United States all people have the right of free speech and free assembly. Law enforcement officers must recognize these rights and actively protect persons who are lawfully exercising them.

Constitutional protections

The First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution states:

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

Article I, Section 3 of the California Constitution states:

“The people have the right to instruct their representatives, petition government for redress of grievances, and **assemble freely** to consult for the common good.”

Lawful activities

Both the U.S. and California Constitutions guarantee all forms of lawful informational and demonstration activities (e.g., rallies, marches, picketing, leafleting, etc.).

The protections regarding the freedom of speech under both Constitutions also apply to conduct used to communicate ideas (e.g., skits, dance, pantomime, etc.).

The government cannot prohibit these lawful activities or regulate them in any way that will prevent meaningful and effective communication other than to impose reasonable restrictions on time, location, and manner of such activities.

Continued on next page

The Freedom of Speech, Continued

Scope of restrictions

The scope of governmental restrictions related to the peoples' right to free speech and assembly increases as the conduct of those exercising their rights goes beyond speech itself.

For example, there may be few regulations restricting a person who is passing out leaflets in a public area and who is not impeding the normal flow of pedestrians.

The government may impose greater restrictions on an activity that involves trespassing on private property, blocking free passage on a public sidewalk, a public highway, or attempting to prevent others from doing their jobs.

Individual responsibilities

The rights all people have to march, demonstrate, protest, or to perform any other First Amendment activity comes with the responsibility to *not* abuse or violate the civil and property rights of others. Under no condition does the right to free speech and assembly include a right to cause injury to others or damage property.

Continued on next page

The Freedom of Speech, Continued

Role of law enforcement

It is the responsibility of all law enforcement officers to protect and uphold each individual's right to free speech and assembly while also protecting the lives and property of all people.

Decisions regarding enforcement actions are usually taken by senior officers. Such decisions strike a balance between protecting constitutional rights and enforcing statutes and local laws.

When dealing with crowds, the role of law enforcement includes:

- protection of individual constitutional rights,
- fair and impartial enforcement of the law,
- protection of life and property,
- protection of vital facilities,
- prosecution of violators,
- safety of the public and peace officers, and
- prevention of disruption to commerce and community affairs.

Continued on next page

The Freedom of Speech, Continued

Restoring order

If the actions of a group pass from lawful activities to unlawful activities, it is the responsibility of law enforcement to control those actions lawfully, efficiently, and with minimal impact upon the community.

If the use of force becomes necessary, only that force which is reasonable may be used to arrest/disperse violators and restore order.

Professional integrity

Peace officers must not allow personal or political opinions, attitudes, or religious views to affect their responsibility to protect an individual's right to free speech and assembly.

Officers must *not* be affected by:

- the content of the opinions being expressed,
 - race, gender, sexual orientation,
 - ethnic makeup,
 - physical disabilities,
 - appearances, or
 - affiliations.
-

Crowd Dynamics

[24.04.EO3, 24.04.EO4, 24.04.EO5]

Introduction

There are various types of behaviors associated with crowds. These behaviors can range from a peaceful assembly at a sporting event to an emotional demonstration that becomes a riot. The ability of peace officers to maintain and restore order may be highly dependent upon an understanding of the factors that make up crowd behavior.

Types of crowds

There are many different types of crowds that officers should be aware of:

Crowd Type	Description	Examples
Casual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A group of people who happen to be in the same place at the same time• Because there is no common bond, it would take substantial provocation to move this type of crowd toward a defiant act	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shoppers• Tourists
Cohesive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A group of people who are drawn to an area for a specific purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spectators at a sporting event• Guests at a party or social event• Onlookers at a traffic collision or disaster site• Participants at a community celebration

Continued on next page

Crowd Dynamics, Continued

Types of crowds
(continued)

Crowd Type	Description	Examples
Expressive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A group of people with a unity of purpose• May know or closely identify with each other• May have an internal command structure (leaders)• Usually well organized	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protestors• Delegates at a political event• Picketers at a labor dispute
Demonstrative	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A group of people who are very emotional, passionate, or aggressive regarding their purpose• Highly volatile and potentially dangerous• Easily provoked to unlawful actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protestors

Continued on next page

Crowd Dynamics, Continued

Group psychological factors

As crowds form, people within the crowd begin to lose individual characteristics and develop a group identity. The following table identifies a number of these behaviors associated with group behavior phenomena.

Psychological Factors	Additional Information
Group identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Established quickly• May be established informally or formally (e.g., membership in same organization such as a labor union)• Can be very intense due to the emotions generated by the crowd• Can be short lived• Frequently an emotional bond rather than an intellectual bond
Group cohesiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of a stronger identity (“<i>Us</i>” versus “<i>Them</i>” syndrome)• Strong, often intense emotional bonding as individuals identify with the goals of the group• Highly protective of members against “<i>outside</i>” influences or attacks• Tendency for groups to act as one
Group-induced anonymity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loss of personal or individual identity• Sense of protection in the large number of “<i>faceless individuals</i>”• Individuals may act out in a manner that is not consistent with their normal behavior outside the group

Continued on next page

Crowd Dynamics, Continued

**Group
psychological
factors**
(continued)

Psychological Factors	Additional Information
Group potentiality for violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for violence increases as the size of the group increases • Violence is often spontaneous • Emotional responses of large groups often become heated and result in violence • Violence can be undirected, unfocused, or random
Group violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence becomes contagious • Violence may be precipitated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rumor, - stimulation by individuals intent on causing violence, or - law enforcement action(s) <p>NOTE: A nonviolent crowd with peaceful intentions can explode suddenly due to a highly emotional response to any type of stimulus.</p>

Continued on next page

Crowd Dynamics, Continued

Phases of crowd development

A crowd does not suddenly and spontaneously turn into a riot. Crowds develop in phases as people begin to gather. At each phase, the crowd may act differently and law enforcement actions and responses may have to be adjusted.

The following table identifies the phases of crowd development and the crowd actions associated with each.

Phase	Group Action
Grouping	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Individuals come together.• Initial mingling takes place.
Interaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Individuals begin to identify with the group and solidify.• Mass yelling begins to take place.
Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mass of individuals becomes a crowd.• Noise volume increases (use of drums, bullhorns, yelling, music).• No unlawful acts have taken place.
Overt act	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The point when unlawful/disruptive acts begin to take place.• Event may be minor and committed by a single individual.
Mimicking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Other members of the crowd copy the first offense (if no action was taken).• Onlookers may start to take a more aggressive role.• If allowed to go unchecked, a riot can begin.• Inappropriate overt actions by law enforcement officers may lead to panic and riot.

Continued on next page

Crowd Dynamics, Continued

Crowd composition

Within a crowd there are leaders, aggressors, and followers. The following table further identifies each.

Role	Additional Information
Riot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantial portion of the crowd becomes involved in unlawful acts. • Law enforcement actions must be taken that are in proportion to the activities of the crowd.
Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make up approximately 10% of the total group • Usually located near the rear and sides of the group • May try to incite or copy overt acts started by others • Can be organized • May direct or feed information to the aggressors
Aggressors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make up approximately 10% of the total group • Usually near the front of the crowd (near law enforcement and/or media) • Often seen or heard more than the leaders • Often need or receive direction from the leader(s) • Thrive on confrontation • Often attempt to provoke a response from law enforcement
Followers/ onlookers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make up approximately 80% of the total group • Located between the leaders and aggressors • Primary involvement is out of curiosity or passive support • Need direction and leadership (except during highly emotional situations) • Subject to mood swings brought on by actions or reactions of others (e.g., leaders, law enforcement) • Usually nonconfrontational with law enforcement • Usually react the quickest to law enforcement tactics

Continued on next page

Crowd Dynamics, Continued

Crowd composition (continued)

Role	Additional Information
Legal observers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make up a small percentage of the crowd • Usually spread throughout. • They observe, document and behave • Video tape peace officer behavior and conduct for potential civil litigation.
Anarchist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May or may not be in attendance • Tend to be very organized • Make a small percentage of protest group • Not affiliated with the group protesting. • Primary intent is to cause anarchy • Tend to be very violent
Additional crowd composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crowd sometimes have additional groups in attendance other than those listed in the table above

Civil disobedience

Civil disobedience is an *unlawful* event involving a planned or spontaneous demonstration by a group or groups of people.

Historical perspective

Acts of civil disobedience have played a primary role in the history of the United States. The Boston tea party was an unlawful planned event conducted to protest the British Stamp Act of 1773. The American Revolutionary War can also be looked at as an act of civil disobedience.

Continued to next page

Crowd Dynamics, Continued

California perspective

Numerous acts of civil disobedience have taken place within California. The following table describes a number of these events in the last four decades.

Decade	Location	Rationale for Disturbance
1960's	Watts	Civil rights and race relations
	Berkeley People's Park	Viet Nam War
1970's	Isla Vista	Corporate involvement with war in Viet Nam
	Los Angeles	Shah of Iran
	Walnut Creek	Nazi rallies
1980's	Berkeley	Apartheid in South Africa
	San Francisco	Democratic National Convention
	Los Angeles	Operation Rescue; Animal Rights
1990's	San Francisco	Gulf War
	Los Angeles	Rodney King verdict
	Eureka	Deforestation
	Davis	Animal rights
2000's	Statewide	Immigration
	Los Angeles	Lakers

Continued on next page

Crowd Dynamics, Continued

Changing tactics

Law enforcement tactics used to control crowds engaged in civil disobedience have changed based on the lessons learned from the past.

The majority of tactics used in the '60's and '70's for crowd control have been modified. Decisions to use these tactics often brought on escalation of the emotions and violence of the event and created negative images associated with law enforcement.

Law enforcement perspective

Not all crowd situations involve civil disobedience. Law enforcement's responsibility is to objectively discern at what juncture a demonstration leaves the realm of legal protest and becomes an abridgement of the rights of others.

Chapter Synopsis

Learning need	Peace officers must have a clear understanding of the individual's rights and protections regarding free speech and assembly, along with the dynamics of the types of crowds that may form for the purpose of exercising those rights.
Free speech and assembly [24.04.EO1, 24.04.EO2]	It is the responsibility of all law enforcement officers to protect and uphold each individual's rights to free speech and assembly while also protecting the lives and property of all people.
Group psychological factors [24.04.EO3]	As crowds form, people within the crowd begin to lose individual characteristics and develop a group identity.
Phases of crowd development [24.04.EO4]	A crowd does not suddenly and spontaneously turn into a riot. Crowds develop in phases as people begin to gather. At each phase, the crowd may act differently.
Crowd composition [24.04.EO5]	Individuals play three primary positions, leaders, aggressor, other forms of participant, and followers onlooking within a crowd.

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

**Activity
questions**
(continued)

3. Have you ever played the role of leader, aggressor, follower or onlooker within a crowd? Describe your role.

4. List at least three acts of civil disobedience that have taken place in the United States or elsewhere in the world within the last year.

Chapter 5

Crowd Management and Control

Overview

Learning need Peace officers need to understand the tactical principles involved in the management and control of crowds in order to ensure the protection of the First Amendment rights of the crowd, and the safety of the entire community.

Learning objectives The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to:	E.O. Code
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• describe the phases of riot development.	24.05.EO5
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• explain the primary law enforcement objective of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- crowd management- crowd control- riot control	24.05.EO10 24.05.EO11 24.05.EO12
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply common riot control formations used by law enforcement:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- skirmish line- wedge/vee- diagonal- column- arrest/rescue formations (e.g., circle)	24.05.EO13

Continued on next page

Overview, Continued

In this chapter This chapter focuses on law enforcement actions related to the management and control of crowds. Refer to the chart below for specific topics.

Topic	See Page
Phases of Riot Development	5-3
Crowd Management	5-6
Crowd Control	5-10
Riot Control	5-16
Crowd Control Formations	5-24
Chapter Synopsis	5-30
Workbook Learning Activities	5-31

Phases of Riot Development

[24.05.EO5]

Introduction

There are several phases that crowds of individuals must go through before becoming a riot.

Phases of riot development

The following table identifies the phases involved in the development of a riot along with possible law enforcement actions at each phase.

Phase	Group Action	Possible Law Enforcement Response
Grouping	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Individuals come together.• Initial mingling takes place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Initial staging of resources and personnel
Interaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Individuals begin to identify with the group and solidify.• Mass yelling begins to take place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Law enforcement presence located in view of the crowd
Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mass of individuals becomes a crowd• Noise volume increases (use of drums, bullhorns, yelling, music).• No unlawful acts have taken place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Officers on alert and deployed in tactical positions

Continued on next page

Phases of Riot Development, Continued

Phases
of riot
development
(continued)

Phase	Group Action	Possible Law Enforcement Response
Overt act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The point when a defiant, unlawful act takes place. • Events may be minor and committed by a single individual. • Acts may be a simple infraction or misdemeanor. • If the act is allowed to go unchecked, mimicking begins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officers watch for overt acts • Immediate enforcement actions take place <p>NOTE: If the overt act is allowed to go unchecked, the crowd can quickly move into the next phase.</p>
Mimicking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other members of the crowd copy the first offense (if no action was taken). • Onlookers may start to take a more aggressive role. • If allowed to go unchecked, a riot can begin. • Inappropriate overt actions by law enforcement officers may lead to panic and riot. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggressive enforcement action against violators continues. • Crowd may revert back to the previous phase. • Individual and unit discipline are critical. • Overly aggressive law enforcement actions excite the crowd further.

Continued on next page

Phases of Riot Development, Continued

**Phases
of riot
development**
(continued)

Phase	Group Action	Possible Law Enforcement Response
Riot	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Substantial portion of the crowd becomes involved in unlawful acts.• Law enforcement actions must be taken that are in proportion to the activities of the crowd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Actions are increased and expanded in proportion to the activities of the crowd to restore order.

Crowd Management

[24.04.EO10]

Introduction

A public assembly, even when lawful, may require the response of law enforcement. This response can range from observation to the application of crowd control strategies.

Crowd management

Crowd management refers to the techniques used by peace officers in response to a known event, activity, or occurrence. In situations involving crowd management, law enforcement agencies have the ability to assist in the planning, coordination, and management of the event.

Events which may require law enforcement involvement in crowd management include, but are not limited to:

- First Amendment demonstrations and activities,
 - parades,
 - cultural programs,
 - musical concerts,
 - religious gatherings,
 - community activities, or
 - sporting events.
-

Law enforcement objective

The main objective of crowd management is to ensure that the event *remains lawful* while providing for the protection of the First Amendment rights of all people.

Principles of crowd management

There are two primary principles involved in crowd management.

- Incident planning
 - Crowd containment
-

Continued on next page

Crowd Management, Continued

Incident planning

Numerous crowd management strategies may be employed in order to meet the law enforcement objective. Whenever possible, development of these strategies should begin long before the event takes place. Strategies can include, but are not limited to:

- coordination of incident planning and preparation with event promoters,
 - development of a unified and streamlined chain-of-command,
 - involvement of community stakeholders (i.e., persons who have a legal, economic, or community interest in the event),
 - deployment of sufficient numbers of officers and public safety personnel,
 - ensuring law enforcement personnel have proper and sufficient equipment,
 - establishment of the rules of conduct for the crowd, law enforcement officers, the media, etc.,
 - development of a quick, effective response to violence or law violations,
 - planning for mass arrests,
 - the permit process, and/or
 - construct a written plan that contains, the Incident Command System, (ICS), State Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
-

Information sources

The more information law enforcement agencies have regarding an event or planned demonstration, the better that agency can prepare to manage the crowds associated with the event.

Information may be gathered from:

- attendance at meetings,
 - group representatives,
 - flyers,
 - informants,
 - graffiti, or
 - Internet.
-

Continued on next page

Crowd Management, Continued

Types of information required

There are numerous types of information that a law enforcement agency can use when planning for an event involving a crowd. These include, but are not limited to the following.

- Type of event (e.g., protest demonstration, community celebration, etc.)
 - Location and the structures involved (e.g., open park, a public street, a convention center, a sports arena, etc.)
 - Number of expected participants
 - Emotional mood or makeup of the crowd (e.g., angry, passionate, celebratory, etc.)
 - Nearby areas that may require special attention (e.g., access to hospitals, schools, etc.)
 - Requirements for parking, water, food, sanitary facilities, etc.
 - Access to and from the area
-

Containment

In most situations, once the group has been established, it is easier to contain them in a given area than it is to move them.

A perimeter should be established to contain the crowd when possible. This perimeter must be both controllable and flexible. Officers should control both the ingress (entry) and egress (exit) of the crowd within the perimeter.

Continued on next page

Crowd Management, Continued

Law enforcement presence

In a crowd management situation, law enforcement presence is a *preventive* measure and should remain low profile.

The presence of uniformed officers who display a command presence is often an adequate deterrent to any unlawful activities. It is preferable for the crowd to remain focused on the event itself rather than on officer actions at the event.

Peace officer conduct

An otherwise peaceful group can become enraged by inappropriate officer conduct such as individual officers engaging in verbal disputes with members of the crowd or by officers showing contempt for the crowd or its beliefs.

Officers must always remain *impartial and professional*. It is their role to protect the rights of the group while enforcing the law. Each officer must be aware of and comply with established rules of conduct as they apply to:

- officer actions,
 - actions of the participants in the event, and
 - members of the media who may be covering the event.
-

Agency policies

Peace officers must be aware of and comply with their own agency policies and procedures regarding officer conduct and crowd management situations.

Crowd Control

[24.05.EO11]

Introduction

There are countless reasons why people gather in large groups. They may gather in small spontaneous groups out of curiosity or in large crowds that form at a predetermined location out of a common cause. Either type of gathering can be passive or hostile, or a mixture of both.

Crowd control

Crowd control refers to the techniques used by peace officers in response to either a preplanned or spontaneous event, activity, or occurrence where there is a *potential or imminent threat of violence*. The constitutional rights of the individuals within the crowd must be weighed against the rights of the public to carry on business.

Law enforcement objective

The law enforcement objective for controlling a crowd, where there is a potential or imminent threat of violence, is to control the situation and prevent violations of the law without infringing on the groups' First Amendment rights of free speech and assembly.

Potential for violence

Certain events, even though preplanned, have a higher potential for violence or violations of the law. Often groups will gather to protest real or perceived infringements on the rights of that group. The emotions and reactions of the crowd must be carefully monitored during such events to provide as much lead time as possible for an appropriate law enforcement response.

Continued on next page

Crowd Control, Continued

**Potential
for
violence**
(continued)

Events with a higher level of potential violence may include demonstrations involving:

- labor disputes,
- prolife/prochoice protests,
- environmental issues, or
- highly charged political or economic issues.

There are a number of types of events which draw large crowds and are normally peaceful but which also have a potential for problems. Examples include:

- concerts,
 - sporting events, or
 - holiday celebrations (e.g., New Year's Eve, Fourth of July, etc.).
-

Continued on next page

Crowd Control, Continued

Initial response

Peace officers encountering a crowd where there is a potential or imminent threat of violence must appraise the situation carefully. Factors that should be considered include the:

- emotional complexion of the group.
 - presence of bystanders or opposing groups.
 - potential for violence.
 - resources and tactical ability of officers at the time.
-

Continued monitoring

Crowd situations should be continually monitored by peace officers to assess the crowd control situation. If necessary, officers should be prepared to advise their supervisor or agency of the crowd's status.

Officers should report any changes in the status of the crowd or the event so that those who are in command can modify any proposed course of action based on those changes.

Example

Example: Officers are assigned to perimeter duty. They see a bus arrive with additional protestors and/or equipment. An officer calls into the command post and reports his/her observations. This allows for possible realignment of additional officers or equipment.

Continued on next page

Crowd Control, Continued

Control principles

Officer actions are based on the group's First Amendment rights weighed against the rights and safety of the entire community and the protection of property. If possible, the same basic tactics used in crowd management situations should be applied in a situation involving crowd control. Any plan of action should be flexible and adjusted according to the situation.

Additional control tactics may also apply. The following table further identifies tactical measures involved in crowd control.

Control Principle	Additional Information
Isolation and containment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A perimeter should be identified to contain the crowd.• If necessary, the limits of the area may be marked by the placement of barricades or placement of additional officers. <p>NOTE: In situations that involve potential violence, officers should maintain the integrity of squads or platoons they are assigned to and avoid becoming isolated.</p>
Law enforcement presence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tensions can sometimes be reduced by the crowd's knowledge that a substantial law enforcement presence is nearby.

Continued on next page

Crowd Control, Continued

Control principles (continued)

Control Principle	Additional Information
Selective arrests	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unlawful acts that are not openly violent may be controlled by individual or multiple arrests of the specific individuals involved.• If the only unlawful act is the unlawful assembly, the crowd should be given the opportunity to disperse voluntarily before any arrests take place.• There must be sufficient personnel deployed at the scene to make arrests and ensure proper control.• Individual officers attempting to handle a situation alone may be placing themselves and others in danger and also further inciting the crowd. <p>NOTE: Additional information regarding dispersal orders is provided in later portions of this chapter.</p>

Media coverage

Representatives and equipment of the news media are likely to be present at any event that is considered controversial or has the potential for violence. Law enforcement actions can often be a key target for media attention in these situations.

In addition to the formal news coverage, individual members of the crowd may have cameras or video recorders. People may be assigned by event leaders and coordinators to photograph or video tape the officers who are present and their actions. Officers should assume they are on camera and are being recorded at all times.

Continued on next page

Crowd Control, Continued

Media coverage
(continued)

Officers, unless assigned, should refrain from making comments or statements to the news media.

Peace officer conduct

As in all contacts with the public, the conduct of each law enforcement officer in a crowd management situation must be *professional and legal*. Individuals within the group may view law enforcement presence as an infringement or threat. Officers must remain calm and unbiased while at the same time remaining firm.

If any peace officer is not absolutely clear on what the law enforcement objective of the mission is or what his or her individual duties are, it is that officer's responsibility to contact a supervisor to obtain clarification.

Agency policies

Peace officers must be aware of and comply with their own agency policies and procedures regarding officer conduct and crowd control situations.

Riot Control

[24.05.EO12]

Introduction

Most large gatherings of people remain well behaved and law abiding. A crowd that gathers in support of, or in opposition to, some type of controversial or emotional theme may be more likely to evolve into an unruly demonstration. If the actions of the crowd escalate to the use of force or violence against people or property, the assembly becomes a **riot**.

Riot control

Riot control refers to the techniques used by peace officers in response to an escalation of crowd violence where reasonable force may be necessary to prevent additional violence, injuries, death, or the destruction of property.

Riot situations

There are two types of riot situations.

Type	Examples
Fixed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open areas• Enclosed areas• Intersections• Buildings
Mobile	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A large crowd with small groups splintering off• Small groups looting or causing damage or destruction• Rioters on buildings throwing objects or firing at officers

Continued on next page

Riot Control, Continued

Law enforcement objective

The First Amendment does not give individuals the right to break the law.

The objectives of law enforcement change once a crowd moves from exercising the right of free speech to criminal actions involving the rights of the public and violence against people or property. Under such conditions, the objectives of law enforcement become the protection of lives and property, and the restoration of order.

Principles of riot control

There are four primary principles of riot control.

- Containment
 - Isolation
 - Dispersal
 - Restoration of order
-

Incident planning

Law enforcement agencies do not necessarily plan on a riot erupting from every crowd situation. But certain gatherings, based on the nature of the gathering or the group(s) involved, may be more prone to involve unlawful acts and violence.

Riot control is generally a contingency plan that is part of a well prepared *crowd management* plan.

By planning for this possibility, agencies will have identified:

- specific operational tactics,
 - additional resources, equipment, and personnel that may be required,
 - assignments of specific tasks,
 - policies and procedures for mounting a quick, effective response to violence or violations of the law, and
 - guidelines regarding the use of less deadly force, including chemical agents, batons, etc.
-

Continued on next page

Riot Control, Continued

Additional riot control principles

The highly volatile nature of a violent crowd requires flexibility in thought and planned actions. Officer actions must be based on issues of officer safety, safety of the community, and protection of property.

The following table identifies tactical measures involved in riot control.

Riot Control Principles	Additional Information
Containment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish controllable and flexible perimeters to contain the crowd.• Control ingress and egress, denying access and preventing others from joining the existing crowd.
Isolation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop an inner perimeter to create a buffer zone between the inner and outer perimeters.• Provide a means to identify intruders or unauthorized persons within the outer perimeter.• Serve as an operating zone for officers, if necessary.• Allow officers to focus their enforcement capabilities.• May make rioters feel vulnerable and more likely to disperse.
Dispersal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can begin once the:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- inner and outer perimeters have been established,- control forces are in position to support crowd movement, and- ingress and egress are controlled.
Restoration of order	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• arrest• detention• transportation• cite and release• criminal investigation

Continued on next page

Riot Control, Continued

Dispersal orders

Penal Code Section 726 establishes the authority to issue a dispersal order “in the name of the people of the state.”

The intent of a dispersal order is to permanently disperse a crowd, not merely relocate the problem. When a dispersal order is given, it should be made clear that the crowd is expected to immediately leave the area.

The dispersal order must be given in a manner so that it can be heard and understood by the intended audience. Based upon the circumstances, law enforcement command officers may need to:

- issue multiple announcements from various locations,
- use amplified sound,
- issue the orders in languages that are appropriate for the audience,
- position officers to the rear of the crowd to confirm and document that the order could be heard, or
- use video or audio for documentation purposes.

Continued on next page

Riot Control, Continued

**Peace
officer
actions
regarding
dispersal**

Throughout the dispersal process peace officers **MUST** remain patient, observant, alert, and cautious. The following table identifies officer actions when dispersing a crowd.

Action	Additional Information
Provide instructions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide clear, simple directions and instructions to avoid confusion.• Provide appropriate time for the size of the crowd to comply with instructions.
Control dispersal routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify routes for exiting.• Larger crowds may be divided into sections and one section cleared at a time to maintain control.• Do not “box in,” “press,” or “force” a crowd to move too fast to prevent panic or violent resistance.• Immediately cut off any attempt to evade the inner perimeter or to escape via an unauthorized route.
“Shrink” inner perimeter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As the crowd disperses, the size of the inner perimeter can be reduced.• Following the clearing of a section, it must be patrolled by sufficient personnel to prevent any return of rioters and the resumption of unlawful activity.

Continued on next page

Riot Control, Continued

Violent resistance or confrontation

When dealing with crowds and civil disobedience situations, peace officers must work together as a professional, disciplined and well organized control force. Officers who face rioters on the line must be prepared to face possible violent resistance or confrontation. Such acts should be dealt with quickly and efficiently without excessive force or overreaction.

Reasonable force is used to prevent escalation of violence and to overcome resistance to a lawful process. The decision to use force and the force options that may be applied in response to riot control incidents should be based on the type and amount of resistance encountered.

Peace officers must be familiar with their agency policies and procedures regarding riot control. Officers who violate these policies and procedures are liable for civil and criminal penalties.

Arrest teams

A large number of arrests often take place during law enforcement actions related to control of a riot. Arrests may be made for the failure to disperse once a dispersal order has been given or for specific crimes committed.

Multiple arrests are often handled by arrest teams (designated arrest officers) that are prepared and equipped to take custody of numerous persons. Arrest teams are usually made up of:

- a team leader,
 - arresting officers (of both sexes to allow for person searches), and
 - cover officers.
-

Continued on next page

Riot Control, Continued

Preplanning for multiple arrests

The most successful law enforcement strategy for dealing with mass arrests and bookings are proper planning, training, and comprehensive briefings of the involved officers.

Mass arrests procedures used must be flexible enough to handle challenges confronting officers in the field. Issues to be considered as part of preplanning for crowd management include, but are not limited to:

- safe location for the command post,
- use of multiple handcuffs, flex cuffs, and gloves,
- use of prepared arrest packets,
- establishing a location for a secure booking and holding area,
- transportation from the demonstration area to the booking area,
- maintaining continuity and accountability of arrestees from the arrest site through the booking process,
- prisoner custody and security,
- first aid and chemical agent decontamination, if necessary,
- procedures for citation and release or transport to jail, and
- videographer/photographer for the arrest team.

Continued on next page

Riot Control, Continued

Crimes related to crowds and riots

The following table identifies a number of crimes related to crowds and riots.

Criminal Action	Penal Code Section
Disturbing the peace	415
Malicious mischief	594
Trespass on enumerated lands	602J
Participating in an unlawful assembly	407 and 408
Obstructing individual from entering or exiting health care facility, place of worship, or school	602.11
Resisting officers who are performing official duties	69 and 148
Entering an area that has been closed by law enforcement officers	409.5
Impeding officers at the scene of a disaster	402
Disobedience to a dispersal order	409
Refusal or failure to disperse on command	416
Requirement to arrest persons who do not immediately disperse	727
Participation in a <u>riot</u>	406 and 408
Incitement to riot	404.6
Participation in a riot	404 and 405
Advocating to kill or injure a peace officer	151(a)
Lynching	146

Crowd Control Formations

[24.05.EO13]

Introduction

The use of squad formations can offer a practical and reliable method of delivering a tactical response to control crowds and riots. The appearance of a competent, professional, well organized, and disciplined contingent of law enforcement officers will frequently cause a disorderly group to become disheartened and cease disruptive or unlawful activities in the presence of these officers.

Teamwork

The basic element of crowd control is the squad. Properly employed and effectively applied, squad formations represent one of the most practical methods of controlling crowds and riots as well as providing for officer safety.

Squad members working as a single unit, presenting a professional demeanor, and instant obedience to commands provides maximum impression. But, squad formations are effective only when ***all members operate as a team.***

Unit integrity is essential for the team. Each officer must maintain personal discipline. Independent actions of any one member can jeopardize the work of the team and place officers in danger.

Continued on next page

Crowd Control Formations, Continued

Team makeup

The number of officers within a squad can vary. Officers within each squad may further be broken down into teams. The following table identifies the different roles and responsibilities of the officers within a squad.

Role	Responsibilities
Squad Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Receives orders from the platoon leader or the tactical commander• Gives orders for assembly, formation, and movement of the squad• Gives assignments to team leaders or squad members
Point Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At the front and center of most formations• Usually has the first contact with the crowd• Takes a position where the squad leader directs• Other squad members base their positions depending on the position of the point officer• May also be the assistant squad leader
Team Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Receive orders from the squad leader• Frequently in charge of and in possession of special weapons such as chemical agents or less than lethal weapons
Squad Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The remainder of the squad• Receive orders from their team leader or the squad leader• May be assigned to carry and utilize special weapons and/or chemical agents• Support team members

Continued on next page

Crowd Control Formations, Continued

Formation selection

Selection of an appropriate formation to use in specific situations is typically made by the officer in charge. The nature of the crowd may be such that peace officers may have to assume responsibility for team response.

In selecting the appropriate formation, consideration must be given to such factors as, but not limited to, the:

- size, demeanor, attitude, and intent of the crowd,
 - surrounding terrain,
 - availability of dispersal routes,
 - objectives of the department,
 - number of officers,
 - training and experience of the officers, and
 - available equipment and resources.
-

Continued on next page

Crowd Control Formations, Continued

Types of formations

There are a number of basic squad formations that have been successfully used for years in every type of crowd or riot situation. Squad formations must be flexible so that they can be modified to meet the existing situations.

The following table identifies some of the most common squad formations used by law enforcement agencies.

Formation	Description/Use	Example
Column	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Officers line up one behind the other• Used to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- move a squad from one location to another,- divide a crowd, or- lead into other formations• Maintains discipline en route to the location• Promotes confidence of individual squad members• Easy to maintain• Appearance can be intimidating to the crowd	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○○○○○○○

Continued on next page

Crowd Control Formations, Continued

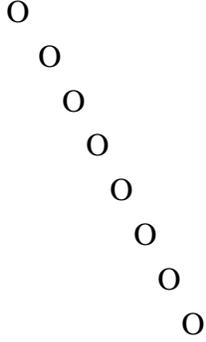
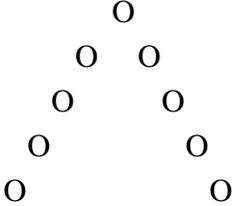
Types of formations
(continued)

Formation	Description/Use	Example
Skirmish Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligns officers on a straight line • Used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - move small crowds in a specific direction - contain a group or maintain set limits, or - block access to restricted areas (e.g., doorways, streets, etc.) • Easy to form (especially from a column) • Can be supplemented with other columns 	<p style="text-align: center;">OOOOOOOOOO</p>
Arrest/Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officers form a circle around a designated group or individual facing outward • Used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protect officers - rescue a subject, or - affect an arrest or multiple arrests • Dynamic perimeter within a hostile environment • Can be intimidating • Lack of mobility (some officers moving backward) • Difficult to transition smoothly with crowd 	<pre style="text-align: center;"> OOO O O O X O O O OOO </pre>

Continued on next page

Crowd Control Formations, Continued

Types of formations
(continued)

Formation	Description/Use	Example
Diagonal (Echelons)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A slant line of officers • Used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clear a crowd from the side of a building, enclosure, or wall - change the direction of a crowd - force groups into side streets or open areas • Point officer has most contact with the crowd • May require backup to prevent crowd members from getting behind officers 	
Wedge/Vee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V-shaped formation with the point officers at the front and remaining officers forming at 45 degree angles on both flanks • Used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - break crowd into segments, - clear intersections, or - penetrate a crowd to execute an arrest/rescue formation • Difficult to maintain • Difficult to move laterally 	

NOTE: There are numerous variations of these common formations along with additional formations that may be used by different law enforcement agencies.

Continued on next page

Chapter Synopsis

Learning need Peace officers need to understand the tactical principles involved in the management and control of crowds in order to ensure the protection of the First Amendment rights of the crowd, and the safety of the entire community.

Phases of riot development [24.05.EO5] There are several phases that crowds of individuals must go through before becoming a riot.

Crowd management [24.05.EO5] Ensure that the event remains lawful while providing for the protection of the First Amendment rights of persons involved.

Crowd control [24.05.EO11] Control the situation and prevent violations of the law when there is a potential or imminent threat by violence without infringing on the First Amendment rights of persons involved.

Riot control objectives and principles [24.05.EO12] The law enforcement objectives and management principles of riot control are the protection of lives and property, and the restoration of order.

Riot control formations [24.05.EO13] Selection of an appropriate formation to use in specific situations is typically made by the officer in charge. The nature of the crowd may be such that peace officers may have to assume responsibility for team response.

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

Activity questions
(continued)

3. Without looking back in the chapter, identify the primary law enforcement objective for each of the following situations.

Situation	Primary Law Enforcement Objective
Controlling a crowd at an inner city street rock concert on a hot August night where alcohol is being served	
Managing a crowd of students who are peacefully protesting a tuition increase in front of the administration building of a local junior college	
Controlling a violent crowd of people who are attempting to overturn and set fire to a vehicle	

Continued on next page

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

Student notes

Glossary

Introduction **The following glossary terms apply only to Learning Domain 24:
Handling Disputes/Crowd Control.**

civil disobedience An unlawful event involving a planned or spontaneous demonstration by a group or groups of people

civil dispute Any problem between two or more parties where no criminal act is involved

crowd control Techniques used by peace officers in response to either a preplanned or spontaneous event, activity, or occurrence where there is a potential or imminent threat of violence

crowd management Techniques used by peace officers in response to a known event, activity, or occurrence

defusing A process of reducing the potential for violence and bringing emotional levels to a manageable level to restore order

exigent circumstances Emergency situations requiring swift action to prevent imminent danger to life or serious damage to property

mediation A problem solving technique that allows peace officers to assist persons involved in a dispute in reaching their own solutions to a problem

resolution A solution to a problem that is accepted by both parties to the dispute and that makes further peace officer action unnecessary

Continued on next page

Glossary, Continued

riot A crowd or assembly whose actions lead to the use of force or violence against persons or property

riot control Techniques used by peace officers in response to an escalation of crowd violence where reasonable force may be necessary to prevent additional violence, injuries, death or the destruction of property

unlawful detainer A civil lawsuit filed by a landlord in order to legally evict a tenant

rout Disturbance of the public peace by three or more persons acting together in a manner that suggests an intention to riot although they do not actually carry out the intention.
