This Plan is Prepared and Updated by the Virginia Beach Police Department Special Operations
Under the Approval of the Chief of Police: ______________________________
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**Field Force (FF)** – An organized and disciplined response to civil disorder, crowd control, or other similar type situations. This may include the coordination of various agencies, such as the Virginia Beach Police Department, Virginia Beach Fire Department, EMS, and the Virginia State Police.

**Division Mobile Tactics Field Force (DMTFF)** - Commanded by the Division Commander, Special Operations Commander, or SWAT Commander and consisting preferably of mobile tactics platoons with being the minimum. Generally, this field force will function as a complete unit or be divided to accomplish specific assignments. The structure is determined by the mission, thus giving the on-scene commander the option of deployment.

**Mobile Tactics Field Force (MTFF)** - Mobile Tactics Platoons (MOTAC-P) assembled, staged, or deployed for a particular mission, commanded by the Commander of Special Operations or the SWAT Commander.

**Mobile Tactics Platoon (MOTAC-P)** - Commanded by a Lieutenant consisting of plus any required support personnel. Squads are trained to serve as either designated crowd control squad, an arrest squad or as a specialty squad.

**Mobile Tactics Squad (MOTAC-S)** - Normally supervised by a Squad Leader and officers.

**Mobile Tactics Field Force Commander (MTFFC)** - The senior ranking officer in command of the Tactical Field Force, usually the Special Operations Commander or SWAT Commander but could be any Captain.

**Platoon Commander (PC)** - The officer in command of a person mobile tactics platoon, usually holding the rank of Lieutenant.

**Squad Leader (SL)** - First level supervisor of a Mobile Tactics Squad usually holding the rank of Sergeant. Each Squad is normally comprised of seven officers and the Squad Leader.

**Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT)** - Commanded by the SWAT/Tactical Commander a Lieutenant, supervised by Sergeants/ SWAT Team Leaders who are assisted by Assistant Team Leaders, and SWAT officers. Generally, the SWAT team will function as a complete unit but can be divided to accomplish certain tasks. The structure is determined by the mission, thus giving the SWAT Commander the option of deployment. Due to their special weapons and tactics capabilities, the SWAT Team should not be part of the main Mobile Tactics Field Force.
I. Mobile Tactics Field Force Concept

Civil disturbances and other events involving large or disorderly crowds require skillful response by police agencies. The police role can range from mere presence to offensive tactics and even deadly force. The events of recent years have clearly identified the need for specialized training and the development of tactics to handle these unusual events.

To effectively deal with these events, the Virginia Beach Police Department has a Mobile Tactics concept in place to deal with civil disturbance situations. The Virginia Beach Police Department is expanding Mobile Tactics to include the larger scale Mobile Tactics Field Force concept.

To maximize the effectiveness of our personnel, the deployment of specially trained officers can function as individual squads or as a full Mobile Tactics Field Force. Should the response need to expand, this force can easily be interacted with and supported by tactical teams, canines, armored cars, aircraft, and other sworn personnel. Although the team concept is essential, the Mobile Tactics Field Force remains flexible enough to rapidly accept the support of all our officers. This is an all-purpose force, and individuals may be deployed by platoon, squad, or individually, depending on the mission. It is the responsibility of the Chief of Police to ensure there is adequate personnel under his/her command to perform Mobile Tactics Field Force missions when called on. It is critical that ICS protocols be adhered to during an event that would necessitate the deployment of a Mobile Tactics Field Force.

Mobile Tactics Field Force is designed to provide an organized, strategic, and disciplined response to civil disorder, crowd control, or other tactical situations. The senior ranking officer in command of the Tactical Field Force, usually the Special Operations Commander or SWAT Commander (but could be any designated Captain) will be the Field Force Commander. Other specialty teams may be assigned to the platoon depending upon the mission. In all instances the specialty team will be under the direct command of the Platoon Commander unless otherwise assigned by the Platoon Commander. However, the usual and reasonable safety regulations and requirements will remain in effect for special support units such as Aviation, Canine, etc.

Investigation Division Detectives will be attached to the Mobile Tactics Field Force for the purposes of and debriefing those persons arrested is at the exclusive direction of the Commander of Special Investigations. Detectives may also be tasked with supplementing or assisting uniformed assignments where necessary (e.g. traffic posts, security, field operations, etc.). All sworn Operations and Investigations Division officers will be required to respond to Field Force assignments as directed, and mandated to conduct and/or participate in training involving the Mobile Tactics Field Force. Assigned detectives will be under the direct command of a Special Investigations Lieutenant or in their absence a Platoon Commander with prior authorization from Special Investigations Commander or the Deputy Chief of Investigations.
II. Organization of the Tactical Field Force Platoon

A. Platoon Commander
The Platoon Commander will be responsible for the overall control of the platoon. He/she will determine the tactics to be used and issue orders to the Squad Leader(s) (Sergeant), who will effectively accomplish the mission. The Platoon Commander will be responsible for observing, detecting, and identifying the persons to be arrested or dispersed. The Platoon Commander is also responsible for authorizing the deployment of specialty chemical agents and less-lethal munitions. The members are authorized to utilize their individual O.C. spray in keeping with Department policy and without the additional authorization of the Platoon Commander. The Platoon Commander’s primary responsibilities are to assign the squad leaders their mission, maintain platoon/squad integrity, deploy arrest squads, and maintain accountability of the platoon.

B. Squad Leader
Squad Leaders hold the rank of Sergeant. They will report to the Platoon Commander and be responsible for their assigned squad members. Squad Leaders will carry out the orders of their supervisors and be accountable for the individual squad members. They carry out the missions assigned while maintaining squad integrity. At all times the Squad Leaders will remain aware of their surroundings and prevent squad members from taking independent action such as pursuing individuals in a crowd, or otherwise breaking ranks.

C. Liaison Sergeant
The Liaison Sergeant will serve as liaison officer with other agencies at the direction of the Platoon Commander or higher. The Liaison Sergeant will be responsible for recording assignments, rosters, maintaining a list of injured personnel, serving as a Logistics Officer, assisting with communication, and serving as messenger.

D. Platoon
Platoons consist of .

E. Crowd Control Squad
This squad is the basic element of the Tactical Field Force. Each squad consists of a minimum of officers plus a Squad Leader. An Assistant Squad Leader will be designated, utilizing another Sergeant or Master Police Officer. The Assistant Squad Leader will take command of the squad in the absence of the Squad Leader.

The Crowd Control Squad is primarily responsible for controlling, moving, dispersing, blocking, and providing protection of the Arrest/Recovery and Specialty Squads.

F. Arrest/Recovery Squads
Arrest/Recovery Squads are responsible for making an arrest or rescue. Their function will be closely coordinated with the Crowd Control Squads. The Arrest/Recovery Squad Leader will maintain control to ensure the squad does not become overly committed or move too far ahead of platoon lines.
1. Designated Arrest Officers will affect the arrest and complete arrest records to include a photograph of the Arresting Officer and Accused. Efforts will be made to photograph the Accused while he/she is committing the violation to assist in identification, and also to provide evidence that the individual committed an unlawful act.
2. Each Arrest Squad will be supported by an officer video recording the arrest, when possible.
3. Detective Bureau will be responsible for photographing suspects after arrest and debriefing while processing arrest.
4. Canine (K9) may be deployed in support of arrest teams.
5. Mounted Patrol may be deployed in support of arrest teams.

G. Specialty Squad
Specialty Squads consist of a Squad Leader, members to provide security for prisoners, members armed with Patrol Rifles (Designated Marksmen), members trained to dispense chemical agents and less-lethal munitions (Grenadiers). This squad may also be used to support the other squads in the event the crowds were to attempt to penetrate the platoon lines and provide other support/extrication/CUT team as directed by the Platoon Commander or Sergeant.

H. Mounted Patrol
Mounted Patrol should be utilized during a civil disturbance or mobile tactics operation. In keeping with departmental policy and protocols in using force, the Mounted Patrol may be utilized for Arrest/Rescue team safety, lateral security, an additional line formation, dispersal of crowds, area denial, or escorts. The Mounted Patrol may be utilized in citizen/officer rescues, as flanking support and security for the rescue element and not directly involved in the rescue itself.

J. Canine Unit
Utilization of Police Canine units during Mobile Tactics Field Force Operations shall be in keeping with already established protocol and use of force policies and with the approval of the Mobile Tactics Field Force Commander/SWAT Commander, in keeping with K9 handlers’ understanding of the canine’s capabilities and limitations.

Police canines may be used as a force protection asset on short leash to provide additional security for Mobile Tactics Arrest Teams. K9 teams will not initiate any offensive action unless presented with a threat of imminent loss of life or serious bodily injury.

Police Canines may be deployed as support units to conduct building searches in areas where mobile tactics teams have conducted cursory building searches/clearings. As the main Field Force element moves past structures, K9 units may be used to search/clear buildings behind the main field force element. Building searches will be conducted in accordance with established K9 Field Guide and training protocols.

K. Extrication Team/Cut Team
This team is normally supervised by a Sergeant, who is a SWAT team leader or an Assistant SWAT team leader along with All personnel shall have received extrication training from the Center for Domestic
III. Resources, Equipment, and Training for a Mobile Tactics Field Force Platoon

A. Personnel - Table of Organization (T.O.)

1. Lieutenant - Platoon Commander
2. Sergeant - Liaison Sergeant (when supporting other agencies)
3. Sergeants - Squad Leaders
4. Officers - per squad (including, Grenadiers, per squad)
5. Total Personnel

B. Vehicles

1. Police vehicles with shield removed (driver is part of MTT)
2. Transport Vehicles (Prisoner Van) drivers to be determined but can be VBSO
3. Armored Vehicle- Only when SWAT is activated-designated drivers (Bearcat)
4. High Risk Protection Vehicle- Only when SWAT is activated-designated drivers (MRAP)

C. Platoon Equipment

1. Fire extinguisher
2. First aid supplies
3. Air horn/whistle
4. Bull horn/PA system
5. Video camera
6. Digital camera
7. Arrest packages- To be included in transport vans
   a. Flex cuffs
   b. Arrest sheets
   c. Digital camera (note picture number)
   d. Dry Erase Placard-Suspect holds during photograph (includes)
      1. Suspect name
      2. Officer name
      3. Date/Time
      4. Charge(s)
   e. Flex cuff cutter
   f. Brown bags for property
   g. Evidence bags
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11. Water cooler (drinking water)
12. Cellular phone

D. Individual Equipment
1. Shields (exclude supervisors) 20 per precinct
2. Boots
3. Helmet with face shield
4. Gas mask with carrier
5. Riot Baton
6. Equipment bag
7. Soft body armor
8. Hand-held radios
9. Rain gear
10. Utility uniform long sleeve or (SWAT)
11. Flashlights
12. Shin guards (SWAT and Mobile Tactics)
13. (SWAT Only)
14. Padded forearm protection (SWAT Only)
15. Hydration system (SWAT Only)
16. hood (SWAT Only)
17. Padded gloves (SWAT Only)
18. Elbow pads (SWAT Only)

(Members should consider wearing 100% cotton undergarments and athletic supporter for extra protection and comfort.)

E. Uniform
Type of uniforms will be designated by the Mobile Tactics Field Force Commander. Availability of uniforms, identification, and the mission will be the major concerns when determining the type of uniforms to be worn.

The designated Class B utility uniform shall be the issued uniform complete with the issued cloth name tag, and boots. A black t-shirt shall be worn under the utility uniform shirt. Special Investigations Detectives shall not wear the issued utility uniform if they have facial hair. Special Investigations Detectives may be required to comply with grooming standards prior to Mobile Tactics Field Force deployments and will be in the complete designated uniform.

F. Rosters
A standard patrol line-up form will be prepared in advance, time permitting, for all members. The Mobile Tactics squads shall provide an updated roster prior to any planned event and is to be maintained by the Mobile Tactics Lieutenant in the event of a civil disturbance or riot. The line-up form will be updated by the ICS staging manager as each officer reports to the staging area. A minimum of three copies will be made in order to provide one for the Tactical Field Force Commander, the Platoon Commanders, and Incident Command Post.
G. Mobile Tactics Field Force Designators
The platoons will be designated as Platoons. Each Platoon Commander will be designated with the appropriate alpha letter plus the numeric designations of 1. The Squad Leader(s), normally at the rank of Sergeant will have the same plus the number and respectively. Each member in the squad will be numbered etc., for the first squad, and the second squad will be, etc. This designation should be placed on his/her helmet using a marker pen on a suitable piece of two-inch wide tape. This same designation should be placed on all of his or her equipment upon arrival at the staging site. The Special Investigations Detectives will keep their designated call signs. All special assignment radio traffic should use this designator instead of names or unit numbers. Sergeants and above will continue to use their assigned unit designators. Example: for platoon leader, for sergeant, etc.

H. Training
All sworn personnel primarily assigned to Mobile Tactics will participate in annual in-service training for a minimum of ten (10) hours. All Sworn personnel are required to have four (4) hours of annual in-service training in Mobile Tactics Field Force. The Tactical Field Force Instructor (SWAT SME) will determine the most beneficial training platform for in-service training based upon the needs of the Mobile Tactics Field Force during a particular training cycle or upcoming special event.

In-service training should serve two purposes; to ensure uniformity among the division platoons and to review and practice the larger concept of maintaining a well-trained and organized Mobile Tactics Field Force that is prepared to respond to a major incident requiring large numbers of our employees.

As new members are added to division platoons, they should be trained at the division level in areas to include individual, squad, and platoon drill, baton, shield use, and gas mask training. This can be conducted during annual divisional training or on an individual/group basis.

I. Training Coordination
Professional Development and Training will be responsible for coordinating and conducting the training for Field Force. The Training Instructor for Mobile Tactics Field Force is generally a SWAT officer who has received significant training in Chemical Munitions and Field Force tactics, techniques and procedures. In addition to the training instructor, there should be a minimum of two SWAT assistant training instructors and a member of the Professional Development and Training staff present to help facilitate each training evolution.

IV. Crowd Control
A. Formations
The Field Force will normally be deployed on foot. Specified line formations are recommended for ease of control and movement. All formations are based on the long standing Virginia Beach Police Department Riot Control Formations. Basic methods of movement, crowd dispersal, and arrest/rescue formations are detailed in the Appendices. All Commanders are cautioned that whenever crowd movement formations are put in place, there must be avenues for escape, and
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platoon flanks must be protected. etc., should be utilized when available to reduce exposure of flanks, or the flanks must be secured by support personnel.

B. Crowd Movement Formation

depending on the size and/or threat of the crowd, etc. Each member will assist those to his/her side and maintain the formation. The Squad Leader will be directly his/her squad. The Platoon Commander will be the Squad Leaders monitoring all squads to ensure the formation remains intact. The Platoon Commander will maintain contact with the Squad Leaders as well as the Mobile Tactics Field Force Commander.

The Platoon Commander will constantly evaluate the crowd size, apparent intent, movement, response to orders to disperse, and general threat. The Platoon Commander must be constantly updated with information regarding potential crowd sizes and direction of movement in order to effectively direct the movements of the platoon.

C. Arrest/Recovery Formation

The Arrest/Recovery Squad will remain in general support until needed to make an arrest/recovery or support the Crowd Control Squads. When anticipating an arrest/recovery, this Squad is formed in in general support. When within range to apprehend a suspect or rescue a victim, the of the Crowd Control Squads until the subject is . When to apprehend the suspect, the Crowd Control Squads will allow this to accomplish their mission and return.

1. The Arrest/Recovery Squad will not become when pursuing subjects. If the suspect(s) cannot be apprehended quickly, the Arrest/Recovery Squad is until another opportunity presents itself.

2. members of the Arrest/Recovery Squad are designated as Hands-On Officers. Once the arrest is made, they will take the prisoner to the holding vehicle to be photographed. These officers will remain with the prisoner unless other officers are available for security. The Arrest/Recovery Squad continues moving as necessary, to apprehend subjects and return them to a processing area. This method may be used to deal with passively resistant crowds such as “sit in,” etc. The formation can secure an area or crowd and the Arrest/Recovery Squad can remove demonstrators from the , while maintaining control and separating the arrestee from the crowd.

3. Crowd Control Squads may be utilized as Arrest Squads for critical mass arrest situations, in lieu of the need for a line formation.

D. Flexibility

These strategies are to serve as recommendations for the basic Mobile Tactics Field Force concept. It is important to note that flexibility is a major consideration, and this concept allows for deployment of individual squads to facilitate the handling of multiple events and to use only
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the amount of force necessary to complete the mission, thus avoiding the perception of overreaction.

V. Police Bearing/Show of Force
A. Response
The Mobile Tactics Field Force will respond in a deliberate law enforcement manner which displays organization, discipline, and competence.

B. Objective of the Mobile Tactics Field Force
The objective of a MTFF is to move and disperse a crowd, using as little force as possible. It is absolutely essential to declare the crowd an unlawful assembly, give an adequate warning to disperse, and allow sufficient time for the protestors to respond before making an arrest or using force to disperse them. Where possible, give direction to the crowd to eliminate confusion and an opportunity to comply.

C. Use of Chemical Agents
If the crowd does not disperse and the decision has been made to use chemical agents, circumstances permitting, a warning should be issued stating that chemical agents will be used. All police personnel must also be informed that chemical agents are going to be used. This notification must include all police units in the immediate vicinity, as well as units that may respond later. Adequate time must be allowed for all police personnel to don protective masks.

1. Dispensing of chemical agents will normally be done by pre-determined personnel, only when authorized by the Platoon Commander, in conjunction with other police agency commanders.

2. Pre-determined signals will be used to alert police personnel that chemical agents are being dispensed.

3. Consideration before using chemical agents:
   a. Are all police officers equipped with gas masks?
   b. Does the crowd have a departure route?
   c. Will the chemical agents force the crowd to leave the area? Avoid forcing the crowd into nearby buildings that may cause further damage.
   d. Will innocent people be affected? Children? Vulnerable populations?
   e. Will the chemical agents be a hazard to passing motorists or pedestrians?
   f. Are the targeted persons equipped with gas masks?
   g. Will chemical agents present a fire hazard?
   h. Is the wind direction in favor of the deployment objective?
   i. Will the deployment of chemical agents force unwanted persons in a previously secured area?
   j. Will deployment create dangerous conditions that outweigh possible benefit?

D. Less-Lethal Munitions
Less-lethal munitions approved and issued by the Department will normally be utilized in conjunction with the deployment of chemical agents. The purpose of the less-lethal munitions is
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to ensure the effective deployment of chemical agents and provide protection for the Mobile Tactics Field Force, as well as innocent citizens.

1. Deployment of less-lethal munitions normally will be done by pre-determined personnel only when authorized by the Platoon Commander.

2. Lesser amounts of force have proven ineffective and our personnel are at risk of injury or death.

3. Effecting an arrest or rescue without the use of Less-Lethal Munitions would put officers in greater risk of injury.

E. Offensive Movement
A slow cadence of “move, back” is recommended. Squad leaders must ensure the formation is maintained.

F. Shockwave
The Taser Shockwave could be utilized as an area denial tool. Considerations of placement by trained SWAT officers monitoring.

G. Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)
The LRAD can be deployed either on a tripod or armored vehicle. The LRAD is an excellent tool to make announcements, declare an unlawful assembly, provide warnings, disperse crowds, or use as an area denial system. It may also be utilized to give joint commands to the entire MTFF.

H. Gunfire
Should the Mobile Tactics Field Force be fired on, they will and then in a safe direction (as determined expediently by MTFF leadership). The platoon will then establish a The SWAT Team in support of the closest platoon.

I. Audible Signals
1. Halt --
2. Move --
3. Emergency --
4. Gas --

VI. Division Mobile Tactics Field Force
A. Organization
1. Division Commander
Division commander, Special Operations Commander, and Platoon Commanders will be responsible for overall control of the division platoon. They will coordinate their platoon activities with other Mobile Tactics Field Force(s) as well as local jurisdictions.
2. Mobile Tactics Field Force Commander
The senior ranking officer in command of the Mobile Tactics Field Force will be responsible for maintaining the Mobile Tactics Field Force integrity, carrying out any other duties directed by the Division Commander.

2. Platoon Commander
Platoon Commander will be responsible for maintaining platoon integrity, carrying out any other duties directed by the Division Commander.

3. Squad Leaders
Squad Leaders will report to the Platoon Commander and be responsible for their assigned squad members. Squad Leaders will carry out the orders of their supervisors and be accountable for the individual squad members. They carry out the missions assigned while maintaining squad integrity. At all times the Squad Leaders will remain aware of their surroundings and prevent squad members from taking independent action such as pursuing individuals in a crowd, or otherwise breaking ranks.

4. Assistant Squad Leaders
Assistant squad leaders are responsible for carrying out the tasks of the squad leader, in his/her absence.

5. Crowd Control Squad
The Crowd Control Squad is primarily responsible for controlling, moving, dispersing, blocking, and providing protection of the Arrest/Recovery and Specialty Squads.

B. Deployment
1. The Operations Division will have a Mobile Tactics Field Force trained and ready to deploy when needed.

2. In some instances, a Precinct Mobile Tactics Field Force Platoon is not sufficient to handle a given situation. Therefore, another Precinct Mobile Tactics Field Force Platoon, or portion thereof, can be deployed to assist the requesting precinct.

3. Precinct Mobile Tactics Field Force Platoons can be combined to make up the Division Mobile Tactics Field Force of five platoons.

4. The Rapid Response Team will provide support to the Operations Division or Precinct Mobile Tactics Field Force Platoon(s) in the form of lethal cover (Designated Marksmen), Chemical and Less-lethal munitions deployment (Grenadiers), and arrest teams.

5. The Investigation Division will be responsible for processing arrested persons, gathering intelligence, and video recording the activities of the crowd and platoon.
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However, given the size of the situation, the Investigative Division maybe called upon to support the Operations Division in a Mobile Tactics Field Force capacity.

6. SWAT will provide support to the Operations Division or Precinct Mobile Tactics Field Force Platoon(s). They will handle matters requiring special weapons or equipment.

C. Transportation
1. Transportation for the Mobile Tactics Field Force Platoon(s) can be accomplished by using [ ] per squad. vehicle will be occupied by the squad leader, plus and the [ ] will contain the [ ]

2. The Mobile Tactics Field Force Platoon can be supported by an armored vehicle, when authorized, will be either be a SWAT Officer or a Special Operations officer trained in armored vehicle operations, high center of gravity, and large vehicle operations.

VII. Summary
An important consideration in field force operations is the Recovery Phase. The level of civil disturbance will greatly impact the resources required for the recovery phase. Resources other than public safety may include but are not limited to: CVB Media and Communications Office, VBPD Public Information Office, Other Government Agencies (OGA’s), Non-Government Agencies (NGO’s), Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), Faith-Based Groups, Hotel/Motel Association, Private Security Companies, and Community Advisory Committees. The recovery phase is more than clean-up and securing of property but includes actions that will help heal the community.

This manual is not intended to provide a solution for all situations which may occur. Its purpose is to serve as a guide for deploying an organized force. The concepts are basic and must be adjusted to serve given situations. It may become necessary to modify some of these techniques depending on the mission, crowd behavior, and surroundings. However, there is one basic concept that cannot be altered: The Squad Leader is responsible for the control, actions, and reactions of their squad and is accountable for each member in his/her squad. The entire concept of a Mobile Tactics Field Force is based on these essential elements.
APPENDIX “C”
CIVIL DISTURBANCE-RELATED STATUTES

I. Riot and Unlawful Assembly
   A. 18.2-404 - Obstructing free passage of others (Virginia Beach City Code § 23-16)
   B. 18.2-405 - What constitutes a riot (Virginia Beach City Code § 23-17)
   C. 18.2-406 - What constitutes an unlawful assembly (Virginia Beach City Code § 23-17)
   D. 18.2-407 - Remaining at a place of a riot or unlawful assembly after warning to disperse. (Virginia Beach City Code § 23-19)
   E. 18.2-408 - Conspiracy, incitement, etc. to riot
   F. 18.2-409 - Resisting or obstructing execution of legal process
   G. 18.2-410 - Power of Governor to summon law enforcement agencies, National Guard, etc. to execute process or preserve the peace.
   H. 18.2-411 - Dispersal of unlawful or riotous assemblies; duties of officers. (Virginia Beach City Code § 23-20)
   I. 18.2-412 - Immunity of officers and others in quelling a riot or unlawful assembly. (Virginia Beach City Code § 23-20(e))
   J. 18.2-413 - Commission of certain offenses in county, city or town declared by Governor to be in state of riot or insurrection.
   K. 18.2-414 - Injury to property or persons by persons unlawfully or riotously assembled.
   L. 18.2-414.1 - Obstruct members of rescue squad in performance of duties.
   M. 18.2-414.2 - Crossing established police lines, perimeters or barricades.
   N. 18.2-51.1 - Malicious bodily injury to law-enforcement officers, firefighters, EMS personnel, search and rescue
   P. 18.2-51.3 - Probation against reckless endangerment of others by throwing objects from places higher than one story.
   P. 18.2-57.01 - Pointing laser at a law-enforcement officer. (Virginia Beach City Code § 23-11.3)
Q. Virginia Beach City Code Sec. 23-11.3 - Directing beam of laser pen, flashlight or similar device into eyes of another person; pointing laser at law-enforcement officer.

II. Related Statutes

A. 18.2-77  Burning or destroying dwelling house.
B. 18.2-79  Burning or destroying meeting house.
C. 18.2-80  Burning or destroying any other building or structure.
D. 18.2-81  Burning or destroying personal property.
E. 18.2-83  Threats to bomb or damage buildings or means or transportation.
F. 18.2-85  Manufacture, possession, use, etc., of fire bombs or explosive materials or devices.
G. 18.2-147.2 Devices for puncturing motor vehicle tires - “jackrocks.”
H. 18.2-154  Shooting at or throwing missiles, etc. at train, car, vessel, etc.
I. 18.2-324  Throwing or depositing certain substances upon highway; removal of such substances.
J. 18.2-415  Disorderly conduct in public place.
K. 18.2-416  Abusive language.
M. 18.2-419  Picketing or disrupting tranquility of home.
N. 18.2-420  “Clandestine organization” defined.
O. 18.2-422  Prohibition of wearing masks in certain places.
P. 18.2-423  Burning cross on property with intent to intimidate.
APPENDIX “D”
CHECK LISTS

I. Check Lists

A. Platoon Commander
   1. Radios
   2. Cellular telephone
   3. Line-Ups - blank forms
   4. White board/Dry erase markers
   5. Tape, bold, 2 inches width
   6. Memo pads/pens
   7. Arrangements for armored vehicle
   8. Arrangements for SWAT team and canine
   9. Arrangements for Fire and EMS personnel

B. Squad Leaders
   1. Determine those sworn employees qualified for specialty squad; i.e.
      a.
      b.
      c.
   2. Assignment of personnel
   3. Responsible for maintaining squad integrity at all times
   4. Inspection of officers
   5. Equipment checks
   6. Obtain airhorn/whistle
   7. Sufficient first aid supplies
   8. Flex cuffs
   9. Arrangements for specialty equipment
      a.
      b. Less-lethal munitions
      c. Batteries

C. Liaison Sergeant
   1. Obtain video recorder
   2. Obtain maps of area

D. Investigations Division
   1. Obtain video camera/cd or tapes
   2. Obtain Digital camera
   3. Obtain device for cutting flex-cuffs
   4. Obtain arrest packages
APPENDIX “F”
TACTICAL FIELD FORCE CHEMICAL ESCALATION SCHEDULE

This schedule has been developed as a guideline and should not be utilized as a comprehensive solution independent of any of the factors covered in training as they relate to the tactical deployment of chemical/less lethal munitions/weapons.

Riot

Following non-compliance with commands to disperse:
• Deploy minimal to determine wind direction and crowd reaction
• Deploy gas canisters as needed for crowd/area size
  (**red smoke provides visual stimulus to Field Force that chemical agents are being deployed**)
• Follow up saturation coverage for committed individuals with:
  1. 
  2. 
  3. 
  4. 

• **All use of force options are to be deployed in compliance with department protocol and training based upon factors unique to the incident. All less-lethal and chemical deployments will have lethal cover at the time of deployment.

Riot

Following non-compliance with commands to disperse:
• or fogger followed up by individual arrests (**warning order to Field Force precedes chemical agents being deployed**)
• Additional opposition is met with measured application of chemical and less lethal options to provide the proper stimulus to crowd members to separate from the scene:
  1. 
  2. 
  3. 
  4. 

• **All use of force options are to be deployed in compliance with department protocol and training based upon factors unique to the incident. All less-lethal and chemical deployments will have lethal cover at the time of deployment.