

PUBLIC ORDER MANAGEMENT

Arrest Methods



Background

As police officers, all FPU members will be familiar with effecting an arrest, the circumstances are very different during a Public Order Management scenario where the offender needs to be quickly identified, isolated and brought back to the police line before the protestors around them can attempt any form of rescue. This technique requires practice to enable the officers to gain competence in each other's ability to swiftly conduct the arrest and remove the offender.

Aim

To familiarize and enable FPU members with conducting an arrest during public order management

Learning outcomes

At the end of this module the students will be able to:

- Apply different arrest techniques and tactical schemas
- Arrest a demonstrator in a safe and professional manner

Training sequence

The material in this module is designed to be delivered over one hour classroom based theory lessons followed by 10 hours of practice, which should include at least one hour for assessment. This is on the assumption that the students have received no previous training in this subject.

Duration

Minimum Session time	Lecture/Presentation	Question/Assessment	Session Activities
12 hours	1 hour		10 hours
Additional Options	Mission Specific	Optional film	Optional activity
		1 hour	

Methodology

This module contains four PowerPoint theory presentations to explain the various techniques. However, the majority of this module should be taught in a practical manner using the format:

- Explanation by the instructor
- Demonstration by the instructor

- Imitation by the students (with instructor correcting where necessary)
- Practice by the students until the technique is perfected

At the end of the final stage, the instructor will be able to assess if the student is competent in the technique, having carried out continuous assessment throughout the preceding lessons.

The instructor should inform participants of the content, format and timing. Knowing what to expect, participants can improve their ability to focus on the subject and benefit better from the session.

- Arrest of suspects (one hour classroom lesson) = lesson 1
- Techniques on video (1 hour) = lesson 1
- Practice (10 hours of practical lessons) = lesson 2

The practice should be carried out over a number of days and the instructors should be aware that the physically demanding nature of deploying the FPU in Public Order Management techniques must be carefully managed so that the students do not get fatigued as this is likely to lead to injury.

A number of the practical periods should be conducted in the form of exercises which should be carried out in as realistic situation as possible with the use of other officers acting at 'Mob crowd'

When training a full FPU it is recommended that this module is taught to individual Platoons and then additional practice time is given to bring the whole FPU together for co-ordinated training.

Instructors are encouraged to add practical examples and mission specific information related to the specific deployment of participants, if known.

Instructor Profile

This module is best presented by an instructor who has practical experience in Public Order Management in peacekeeping operations and who could share his/her experience with the group. They must be practiced and skilled to be able to demonstrate the technique correctly. If there is more than one instructor, at least one should have practical experience as Public Order Management trainer in either domestic policing or a peacekeeping mission.

Instructor Preparations

Required Readings

- DPKO Policy on Formed Police Units in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations
- FPU Training Handbook
- Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials
- FPU policy
- DUF and SOPs

General Preparations

Equipment:

1. Computer and PowerPoint slides for lesson 1
2. Projector and Screen for lesson 1
3. Full public Order management equipment for each officer for the practical section of the training.

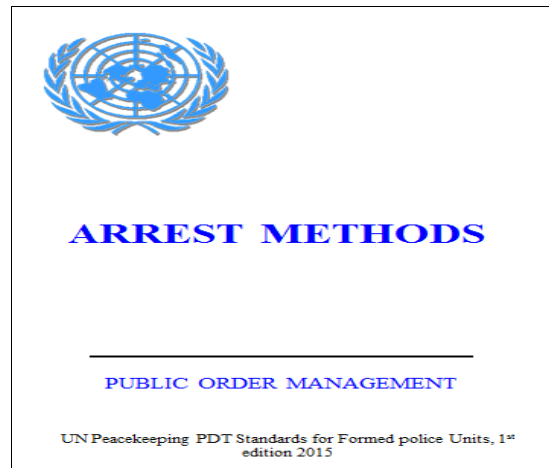
Training Area:

The initial lesson should be carried out in the classroom; however initially subsequent lessons will need a large open area where students can work in teams and as an FPU section and platoon. Once the basic tactics have been grasped by the students, the FPU will need to practice their tactics in a more urban situation. For this purpose, a 'ghost town' or public order village is ideal.

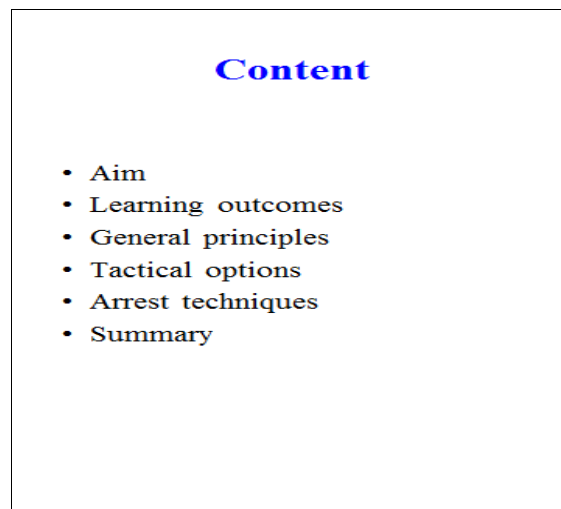
Session notes

Lesson 1 – Arrest methods (Theory)

Contents:



Slide 1



Slide 2

Aim

To familiarize and enable the participants to effect an arrest during public order operations

Slide 3

Learning outcomes

At the end of this module, the students will be able to:

- Apply the different arrest techniques and tactics
- Conduct an arrest safely and in a professional manner

Slide 4

General principles

- Human rights
- Use of force
- UN and mission guidance

Slide 5

The whole subject of effecting and arrest is governed by various guidelines. These

include, respect of human rights, the use of force and in compliance with the Guidelines on use of force and detention. All of this guidance is available on the resource disc, and has been covered in earlier lessons.

Tactical considerations

- Tactical decision making
- Legality
- Identification
- Operational benefit
- Safety of officers, identified persons and crowd
- Surprise

Slide 6

Arresting demonstrators is a tactical decision by the unit commander, there are many considerations prior to the decision being taken, and as a result it is not a tactic that is always selected.

In a UN Mission, the legality of arrests may be an issue since, in a UN Mission with non-executive mandate, the FPU may not have the legal power to effect arrests and therefore this tactic may have to be restricted to the Host Country Police Force (HCPF). The Unit Commander will always need to be aware of the legal position of their unit with regard to arrest and detention whilst in Mission.

The administrative burden on making an arrest is another factor. At least one, if not two officers, will be removed from the unit for the purpose of securing the suspect, transporting them to the local police station and then booking in and processing the prisoner. They may in turn be required to submit reports and statement and appear before a court of law. Except in the case of the direct protection of the UN premises and staff which are most of the time covered by the SOFI, (agreement between the UN and the host country, indicating the provisions regarding respective responsibilities UN Mission/Host Country), the FPUs hold their prerogative of using legal force only through the Host Country Police Services they are supporting. In the framework of a non-executive mission, individuals caught by FPU officers during a demonstration, providing they actually committed an aggression against the officers or committed a serious offense, aren't actually legally arrested. They are only provisionally detained waiting for their handing over to the local Authorities, "as early" as possible. This requires for the local police officers to formally acknowledge the handing over, filling up a specific form. FPU officers or other UN staff involved, have to pass along all the details of the arrested person to the UN Human Rights Office, in

order for them to do the follow up regarding the handling of the case by the local police services and making sure the person isn't submitted to unfair treatments or any violations of his Human Rights.

Once the police start to make arrests during a Police Order incident it can raise the tensions in the crowd and increase the amount of violence directed towards the police, this needs to be balanced against the advantage or removing the individual protestor. Committing officers to make an arrest will mean deploying them into the crowd. With this comes with an element of danger; they can be overwhelmed, injured or taken hostage.

The key factors in an arrest are speed and surprise. If the arrest is expected, the crowd will endeavour to counter the police attempt. Equally, if the arrest is not effected quickly, the crowd will soon react and surround the arrest team.

The FPU's may also assist the national authorities in any arrest of individuals who commit any type of offenses during a demonstration.



Slide 7

The decision to effect arrests should always be taken by the unit commander. It should never be the decision of an individual officer. Normally the Unit Commander will designate the target and authorize the platoon commanders to conduct the arrest.

Consequently, the Platoon commander will confirm the identified target and then direct the section/team leaders to make the arrest. The Section/team Leader starts the intervention on his own initiative depending on the situation and opportunities. He has the final decision on the tactic used and leads the team during the arrest.

In case of emergency situations, such as immediate act of aggression or direct threat to the FPU officers, individual officers can make an arrest on their own initiative.

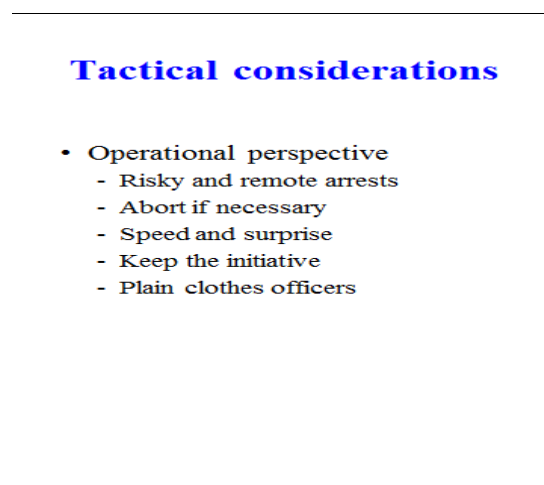
FPU's must remain disciplined and accept that there may be a strategic reason why

they are not deploying arrest teams for all the reasons already discussed.

The arrests must correspond to operational requirements; for example, to remove key persons that are organising violent attacks on the police cordon. It should never be just for the sake of it when there is an opportunity.

In a non-executive mission, with the exception of imminent and immediate threat, any arrest must be agreed with the HCPF liaison officers or scene commanders as they will have the ultimate responsibility for processing the detainees through the legal system.

Once the arrest is conducted, the FPU has responsibility for the individual and their human rights, as explained earlier.



Slide 8

The unit Commander must keep an operational perspective and consider the suitability of the tactic, bearing in mind the tactical principles already discussed

The section/team leader must constantly remain alive to the risks associated with the arrest including a safe distant for remote arrest, and never compromise the safety of FPU officers.

If the decision is made to arrest but subsequently the circumstances change, then the commander must abort the attempt rather than have an officer's safety compromised. Should an officer fall or get injured during the arrests then the situation changes and arrest is aborted if the officer cannot be rescued by other means, (i.e. an offensive bound conducted by the cordon). The technique outlined in the First Aid module is adopted to rescue the fallen officer.

The basic principles still apply: an element of intervention (the arrest team) supported by a protection element (the shield team), and as with all aspects of FPU training, the officers must have the proper attitude, protection, and communication.

The arrest is a striking movement; speed and surprise is the key.

Once the arrest team is deployed, they strike for the target, ignoring any other protestors and take hold of them. They must not get into a brawl with the demonstrators but fall back to the cordon as soon as possible. The arrest team must not allow the demonstrator to “play” with them. If the individual runs off into the crowd, out of reach or into a dangerous area, then the arrest team retires to the police cordon.

In domestic policing it is often the practice to send plain clothes “spotter” teams or snatch teams into the crowd. This is not appropriate in a Peacekeeping Mission as the level of potential violence is normally way higher than in most domestic environments.

Tactical options

- The arrest attempt can be made:
 - From a static position (different ways)
 - After the execution of a foot maneuver

And always follow the same rules:

- Clear identification of the target by the arrest team(s)
- Indication by the platoon leader of the maximum distance to extend from the cordon, (10 to 15 meters max). If the distance is extended then the team aborts the attempt.
- Clearly allocate the tasks within the teams (one intervention and one protection).
- Communication
- All elements involved in the snatch operation have to be aware of the environment and be ready to react quickly

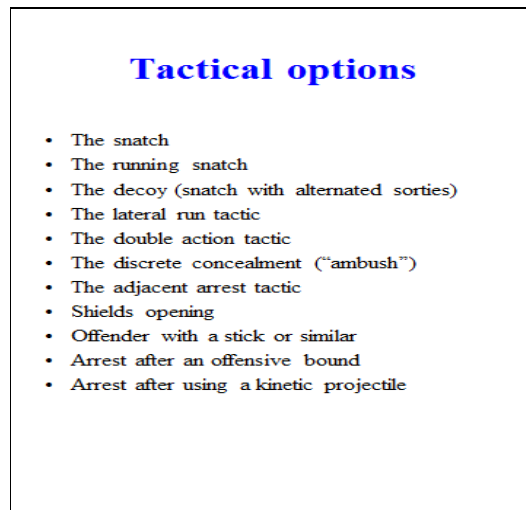
Slide 9

The arrest attempt can be operated from a static position, most of the time from a cordon. The unit commander decides on the need for arrests, identifies the troublemakers and sends teams to arrest them.

The arrest teams are selected according to their composition and capacities (physical and analytical).

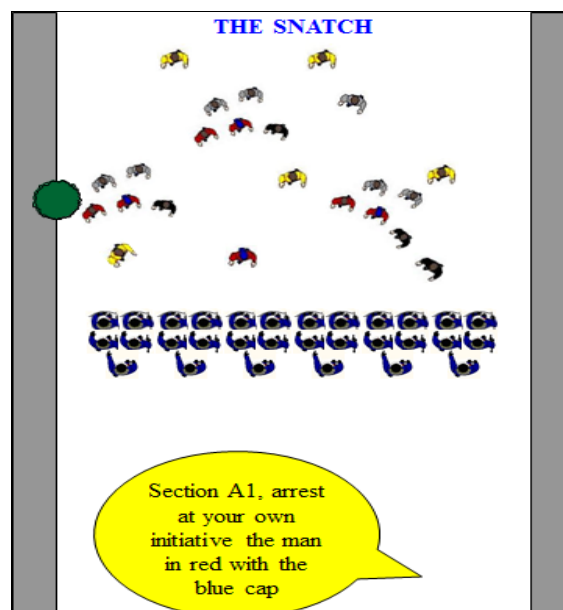
FPU's have to be regularly trained on arrest techniques and tactics.

The following slide describes some potential situations faced during demonstrations.



Slide 10

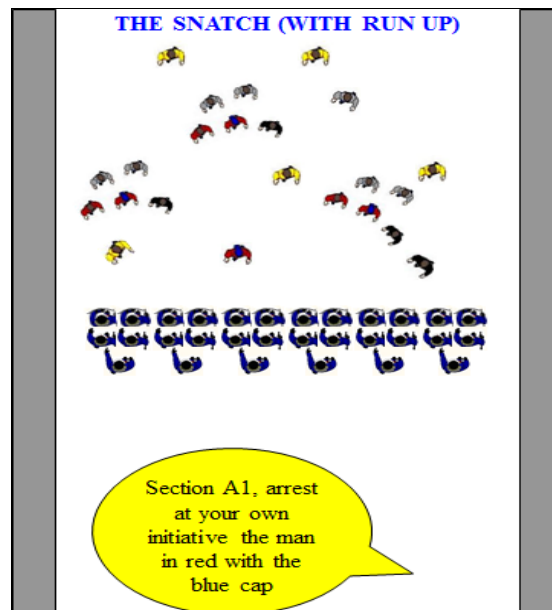
The tactical options are developed in the following slides.



Slides 11 to 22

The unit Commander decides to conduct an arrest on a designating a target. He assigns the mission to a platoon Commander who gives the relevant orders to the teams and sections.

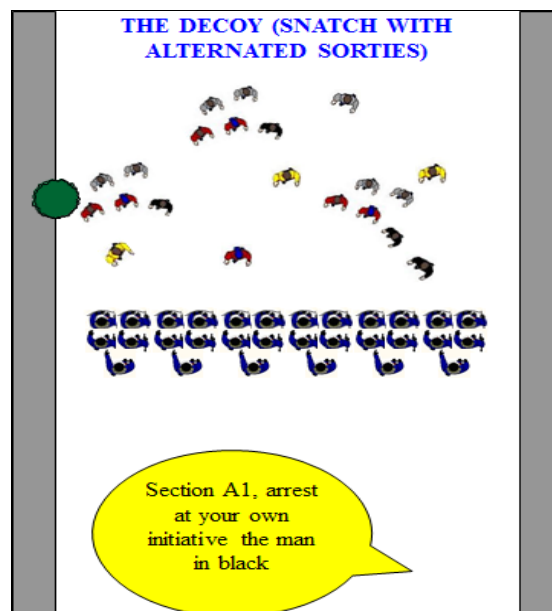
On the “go” by the team leader, the team moves swiftly towards the target. Two officers, without batons, conduct the arrest, followed by two shield holders. The arresting officers place the suspect in an arm lock; the shield holders move in front of them and protect them with their shields.



Slide 23 to 37

Same principles as previously described.

Before the tap or signal to go, the 2 arrest members prepare themselves to run. They may withdraw few meters from the cordon in order to start running and to increase their speed at the exit from the unit.

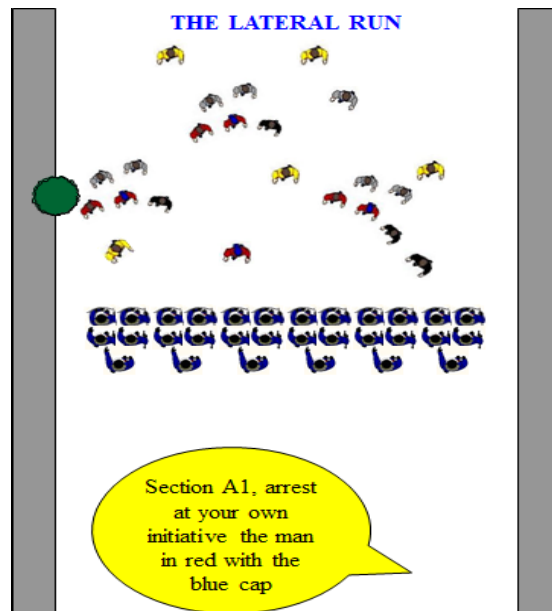


Slide 38 to 55

Same principles as previously described.

The section leader uses the 2 teams in order to arrest the target.

The first team goes forward simulating an arrest. While coming back to the cordon, the second team makes the arrest on the targeted person who has been distracted by the fake attempt of arrest.



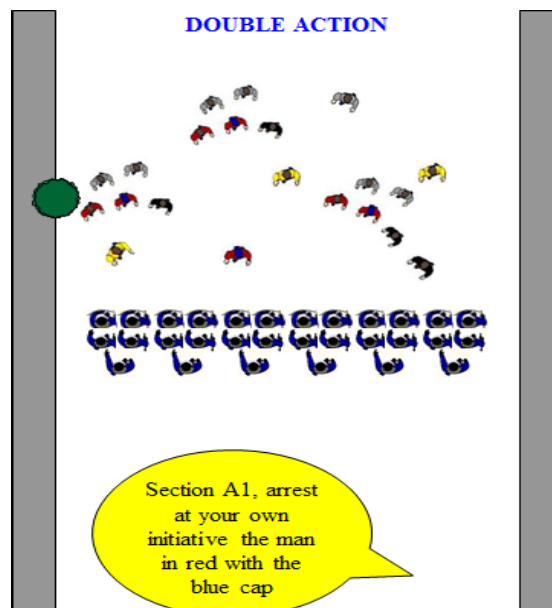
Slides 56 to 70

Same principles as previously described.

One team goes for the arrest.

The demonstrator runs laterally in order to avoid the arrest members.

He is caught by another team.

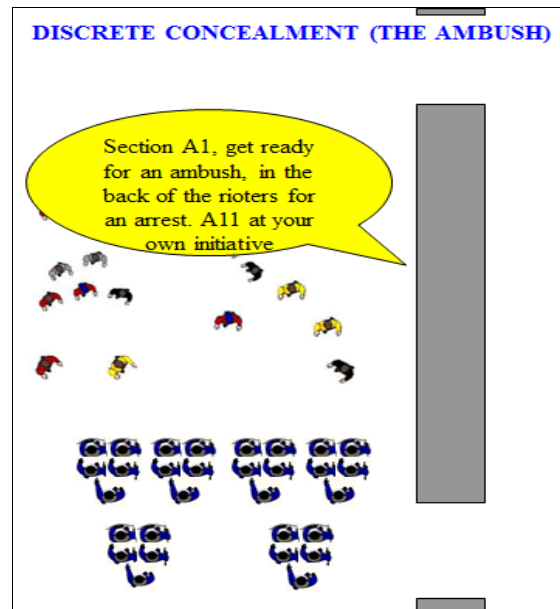


Slides 71 to 88

Same principles as previously described.

As the team reaches the limit not to cross, the team stops and starts to retreat. During the maneuver, the demonstrator moves forward, attracted by the defensive movement and animated by a feeling of superiority.

The team “restarts” in order to arrest the demonstrator enough close from the team.

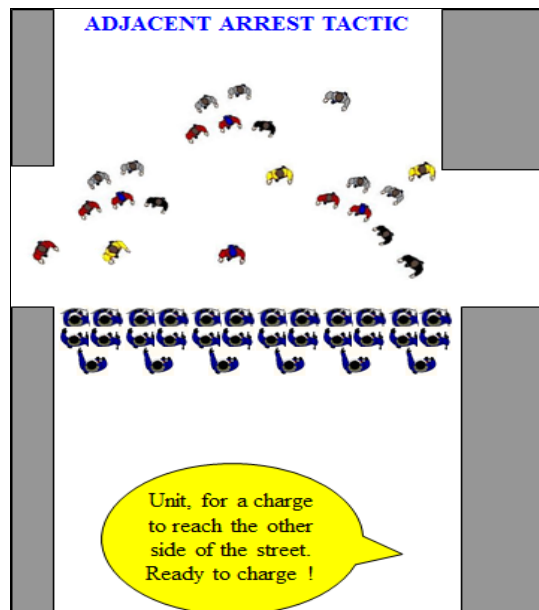


Slides 89 to 103

Same principles as previously described.

The target has been identified. The unit commander takes advantage of the terrain. He repositions a team/section after the level of the crowd where it cannot be seen by the demonstrators and initiates a bound.

Pushing the crowd away, the identified target falls automatically in the hands of the team/section. This tactic is called discrete concealment or ambush.

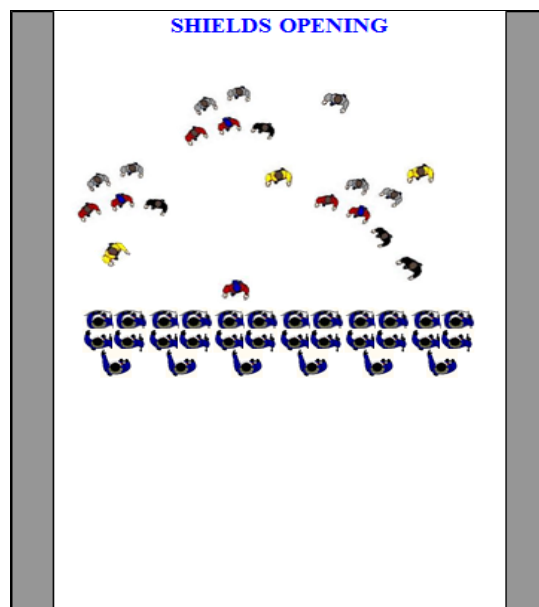


Slides 104 to 119

Same principles as the previous tactics

After an offensive bound, 1 team/section takes position at a corner of a junction and hides. The maneuver is not seen by the demonstrators due to the offensive movement.

Once the unit withdraws, the identified target is attracted by the retreat of the unit. The team/section goes for the arrest.



Slides 120 to 128

A demonstrator comes close to the cordon and pushes the shields of one team. An offence is committed.

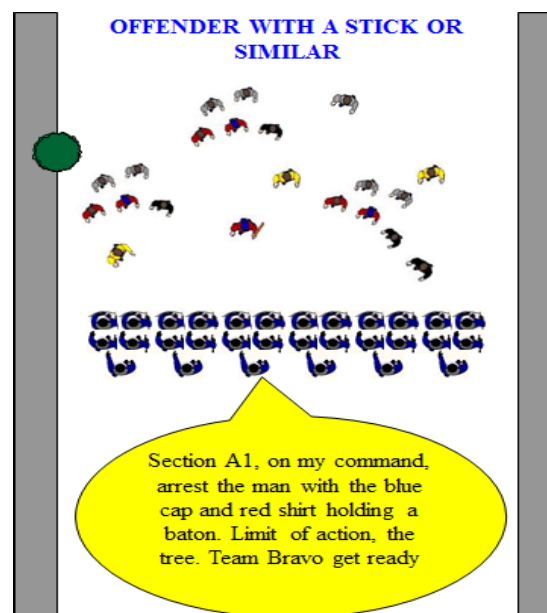
Agents let him feel confident and do it again.

Then shield holders turn their shield and intervention agents grab the perpetrator (they take him to the ground).

Shield holders turn back to their initial position

Key points: the offender must feel confident (no immediate reaction), shield holders must be quick.

There must be a good coordination within the team.

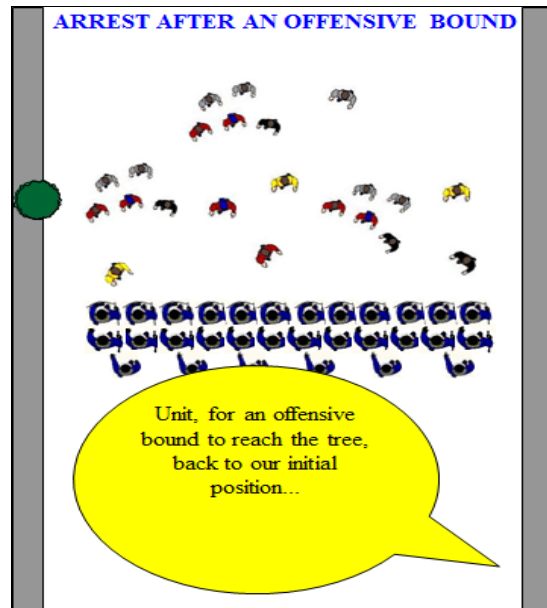


Slides 129 to 138

Where the designated target is armed with a stick or baton, the technique varies slightly from that usually applied. The reason is that the first action to take is to protect the team for being hit by the baton, before conducting the arrest. Bearing in mind the environment where it is operated and how swiftly it must be conducted, no sophisticated close combat techniques would be advisable. The shield holders go first with the arresting officers following behind.

The shield holders “sandwich” the rioter with their shield to avoid getting injured. The arrest team takes the arms of the person to be arrested and place him in arm locks. Once the target is secured, the shields face the crowd and the team comes back to the cordon.

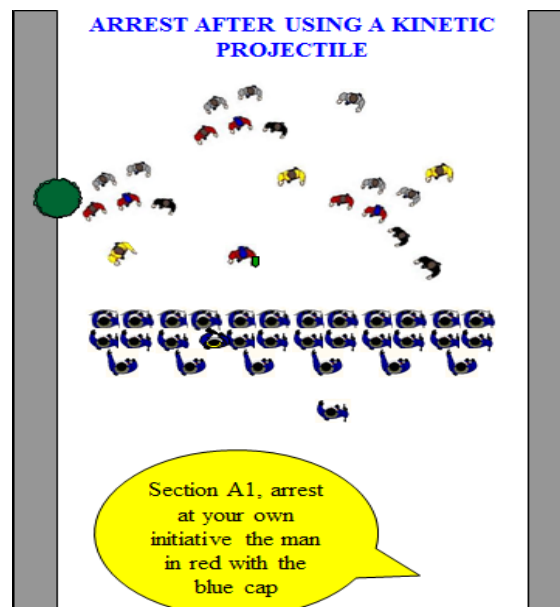
The shield holders can use the shields to take the target down to the ground.



Slides 139 to 158

Command for an offensive bound. When the unit withdraws, one team goes for arrest. The goal is to attract the offender who has to be arrested during the withdrawal.

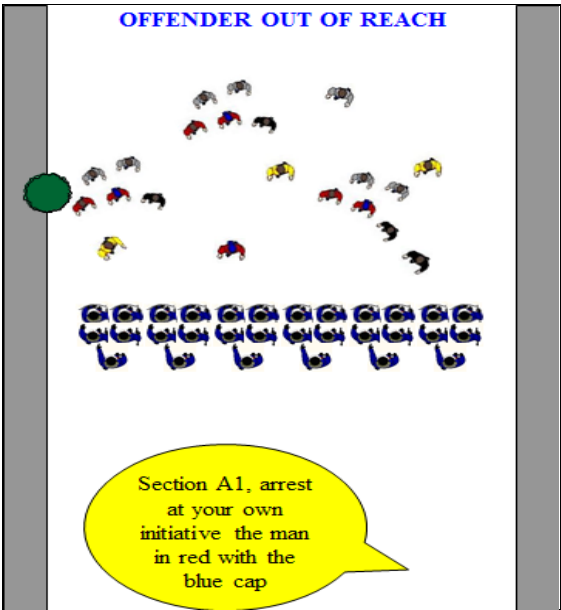
Key points: tactical arrest method, section and team(s) are clearly identified previously. The arrest team can go out from the center or the sides. The maneuver is performed only if demonstrators are not too many, 2nd offensive bound can be decided



Slides 159 to 170

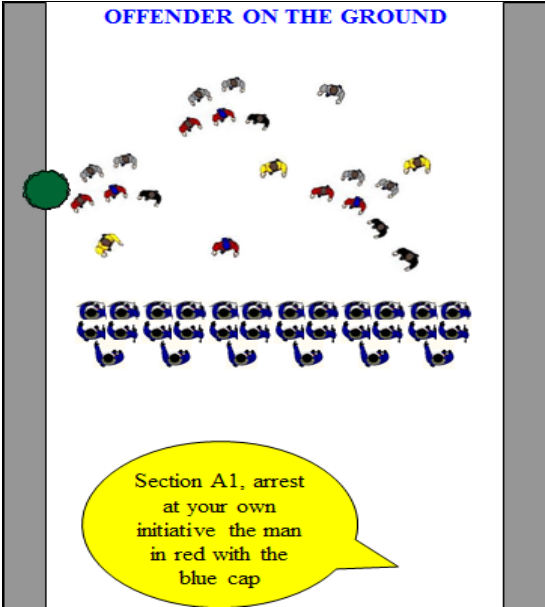


Slide 171



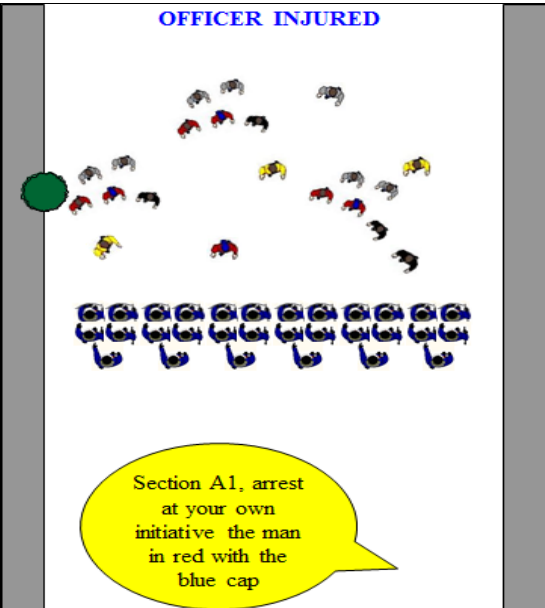
Slides 172 to 181

In this situation, the offender manages to run away, the team leader decides to stop the intervention and to return in the cordon under the shields protection.



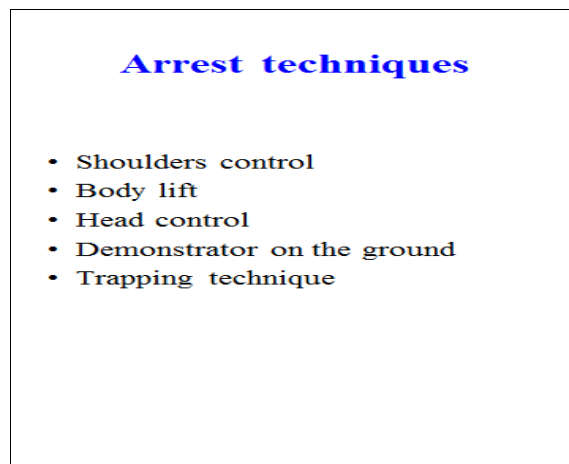
Slides 182 to 201

In that case, the arrest team must be reinforced by at least another team, so intervention agents are enough to grab each arm and leg.



Slides 202 to 219

In that particular case, the arrest is no longer the priority. The team must be reinforced by at least one more team so the wounded officer can be carried out.



Slide 220

The instructors should use the videos created in order to illustrate the different techniques applied to gain control of a person during demonstrations and more generally, in any police situation (see movies number x to y).

The shoulders control technique consists on applying pressure on suspect shoulders in order to control his movements and body. The arrest members perform the technique using their external arm. This technique is considered as the basic technique applied during an arrest.

The body lift technique consists on lifting a suspect who is bending forwards and trying to escape from police officers' grip. When approaching the suspect, the police officers use their closest arm from the suspect body, position their hands at the back of the suspect and lock the grip. They lift the body grabbing the legs with their other hand.

The head control technique consists on controlling the head of a suspect who is bending backwards and trying to escape from police officers' grip. When approaching the suspect, the police officers use their closest arm from the suspect body, position their hands at the back of the suspect and lock the grip. They control the head exercising the adequate pressure in order to gain control of the head and the full body.

The technique used to control a demonstrator on the ground has to be applied by 4 police officers. It may happen that the suspect falls down while trying to escape or that he is brought to the ground by the police officers when they reach him. In this case, the first priority is to gain control of the 4 limbs starting with the legs, followed

by the arms. The first 2 police officers reaching the suspect control the legs and the head, and switch at the arrival of the 2 others to the upper part of the suspect's body. The 2 last police officers start lifting the legs before their colleagues.

The trapping technique should be applied in priority in any case of arrest. This technique can be used on persons facing the police officers, moving while approaching, turning the back or being on the side. The first police officer grabs the person and enlances the body controlling the arms. He releases the hold at the arrival of the second police officer. The body lift or head control techniques can follow after.

Summary

- General principles
- Tactical options
- Arrest techniques

Slide 221

The officers should be given a summary of the key points of the lesson before being asked if they have any questions.



QUESTIONS

UN Peacekeeping PDT Standards for Formed police Units
1st edition 2015

Slide 222

Lesson 2 – Arrest methods (practical element)

There are ten hours of practice recommended for these subjects which should be carried out at the discretion of the instructor. The practice should be in a realistic situation such as a public order village or 'ghost town' and a 'mob' crowd should be available to act in an appropriate manner where necessary armed with soft balls or similar projectiles.

The director of the exercise must assign one of the instructors to lead the mob crowd, in order to keep the exercise interactive and provide some security.

A security officer is assigned the specific duty to check all security related matters before, during and after the exercises.

A first aid kit must be kept on site with a qualified officer assigned to take care of the medical emergencies. All injuries have to be reported to the exercise director asap.