

**Riot Control Formations within Detainee Operations  
CD 504 / Version 2005  
30 June 2005**

**SECTION I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA**

<b>All Courses Including This Lesson</b>	<u>Course Number</u>	<u>Version</u>	<u>Course Title</u>
		2005	Detainee Operations
<b>Task(s) Taught(*) or Supported</b>	<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>	
		<b>INDIVIDUAL</b>	
	181-906-1505 (*)	Conduct Combat Operations According To The Law Of War	
	191-376-4119 (*)	Operate Riot Control Agent Dispersers (M33A1/M36/M37)	
	191-376-4122 (*)	Position Yourself in Riot Control Formations	
<b>Reinforced Task(s)</b>	<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>	
		191-381-1324 (*) Apply Priorities of Force Within a Detainment Facility	
<b>Academic Hours</b>	The academic hours required to teach this lesson are as follows:		
	<u>Mobilization Hours/Methods</u>	2 hrs	/ Conference / Discussion
		4 hrs	/ Practical Exercise
		(Performance)	
	Test	0 hrs	
	Test Review	0 hrs	
	Total Hours:	6 hrs	
<b>Test Lesson Number</b>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Lesson No.</u>	Testing (to include test review) _____
			_____ N/A _____
<b>Prerequisite Lesson(s)</b>	<u>Lesson Number</u>	<u>Lesson Title</u>	
		Use Riot Baton	
		Use Riot Shield	
		Use OC	
		Non-Lethal Weapons Capabilities	
<b>Clearance Access</b>	Security Level: "For Official Use Only" Requirements: There are no clearance or access requirements for the lesson.		
<b>Foreign Disclosure Restrictions</b>	FD7. This product/publication has been reviewed by the product developers in coordination with the Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri 65473 foreign disclosure authority. This product is NOT releasable to students from foreign countries.		

**References**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>
FM 19-15	Civil Disturbances.	25 Nov 1985	
FM 3-19.40	Military Police Internment/Resettlement Operations.	01 Aug 2001	
STP 19-95C1-SM	MOS 95C, Corrections Specialist, Skill Level 1, Soldier's Manual	30 Sep 2003	
FM 3-22.40	Tactical Employment of NLWs	15 Jan 2003	

**Student Study Assignments**

Read STP 19-95C1-SM, pp. 3-276 – 3-282; pp. 3-291 – 3-296.

**Instructor Requirements**

One primary instructor.

**Additional Support Personnel Requirements**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Man Hours</u>
None			

**Equipment Required for Instruction**

<u>Id Name</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Instr Ratio</u>	<u>Spt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Exp</u>
LBE/LCE gear, helmets, face shields, flak jackets, riot baton, plastic shotguns, plastic M16, riot shields, Inert (OC)					
* Before Id indicates a TADSS					

**Materials Required****Instructor Materials:**

Viewgraphs.

**Student Materials:**

Pen/pencil and notebook.

**Classroom, Training Area, and Range Requirements**

Classroom  
Field Training Area

**Ammunition Requirements**

<u>Id</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Instr Ratio</u>	<u>Spt Qty</u>
None					

**Instructional Guidance**

**NOTE:** Before presenting this lesson, instructors must thoroughly prepare by studying this lesson and identified reference material.

**NOTE:** **All Detainees are to be treated humanely, with dignity and respect, at all times.**

**Proponent Lesson Plan Approvals**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
DENNIS, Wade	LTC(P)	Director, DTLD	

**SECTION II. INTRODUCTION**

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion  
Instructor to Student Ratio is: \_  
Time of Instruction: 5 mins  
Media: -None-

**Motivator**

**NOTE:** Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#1 (Riot Control Formations within Detainee Operations)

**NOTE:** Instructors are required to incorporate Contemporary Operating Environment (COE) issues and reinforce VALUES in this lesson to include scenarios and practical exercises. There are key variables that can be expected in virtually every conflict that serve as building blocks for the operational environment (OE). They are interrelated and sometimes overlap, and serve collectively as the foundation for understanding COE. Information can come from CALL (Center for Lessons Learned) <http://call.army.mil> or any media source including newspaper/magazine articles, television/radio information, law enforcement/field training circulars, etc. and should be current and relevant to the training. Do not violate any copyright or reproduction laws.

The eleven variables are:

1. Physical environment
2. Nature and stability of the state
3. Military capabilities
4. Technology
5. Information
6. External organizations
7. Social demographics
8. Regional Relationships
9. National will
10. Time
11. Economics

**NOTE:** Display viewgraphs CD 504-VG#2 (Terminal Learning Objective) and CD 504-VG#3 (Administrative Information)

**Terminal Learning Objective**

**NOTE:** Inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective requirements.

At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:

<b>Action:</b>	Employ riot control formation within detainee operations.
<b>Conditions:</b>	In a classroom environment, given instruction, a practical exercise, and required equipment.
<b>Standards:</b>	Employ riot control formations within detainee operations as demonstrated by successfully completing the practical exercise.

**Safety**

No major considerations.

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**Requirements**

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**Risk Assessment Level**Low

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**Environmental Considerations**

**NOTE:** It is the responsibility of all Soldiers and DA civilians to protect the environment from damage.

Caring for the environment begins with the Army's vision of environmental responsibility. The following vision statement describes what the Army expects of all Soldiers and leaders:

**Vision Statement:** *"The Army will integrate environmental values into its mission in order to sustain readiness, improve the Soldier's quality of life, strengthen community relationships, and provide sound stewardship of resources."*

Taking care of the environment protects health, safety, and natural resources. For example, when fuel spills on the ground, it soaks into the soil, poisons plants, and eventually enters streams and lakes that supply drinking water. (See [FM 3-100.4](#) for more information.)

Caring for the environment also supports the Army mission. Costly environmental cleanups detract from Army readiness. During war, many wise tactical, medical, or operations-security (OPSEC) practices are also good environmental practices. Handling fuels safely, maintaining vehicles, disposing of solid waste/hazardous waste (HW), and managing and turning in ammunition properly are sound environmental and tactical considerations that carry over from training into combat operations.

Many practices that damage the environment waste time and do not lead to success in combat. One example occurred during the Gulf War when Iraqi Soldiers set fire to Kuwaiti oil fields and poured millions of gallons of crude oil into the Persian Gulf. The Iraqi Army deliberately damaged environmental resources and wasted valuable time and effort on activities that did not stop the allies' advance. Remember, environmental stewardship does not prevent the Army from fighting and winning wars—it supports the Army mission.

Training will be conducted in the proper designated areas only. This ensures natural and environmental resources are maintained properly for continued training realism. All spills of hazardous property and POL products will be reported to the appropriate environmental office. The activity responsible for the spill will contain the spill to reduce further environmental and training area degradation. Equipment will be operated to conform to environmental operating permits. Live foliage will not be used as camouflage material. Improper disposal of trash and refuse, inadequate cleanup of training areas pollutes ground water resources, and may result in a potential health or safety hazard.

References: Field Manual 3-100.4/MCRP 4-11B, Environmental Considerations in Military Operations, dated 15 June 2000; w/change #1 dated 11 May 2001.

Training Circular 3-34.489, The Soldier and the Environment, dated 8 May 2000; with change number 1, dated 26 October 2001.

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**Evaluation**

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You will be evaluated by participating in a practical exercise.

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**Instructional  
Lead-In**

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**NOTE: Display viewgraphs CD 504-VG#4 (untitled), CD 504-VG#5 (untitled), and CD 504-VG#6 (untitled)**

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#7 (History of Formations)**

Throughout the course of history, military formations have been used. It provides an effective way of instilling discipline within the unit and allows for easier control. After this period of instruction, you will know the fundamentals of being a well-organized group ready to engage a hostile crowd.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#8 (Considerations for Formation Deployment)**

Riot control formations need to be very versatile. Different situations require different responses. Restrictions must never be set on numbers, equipment, or change to the operating procedure. Formations that deal with a crowd size should be kept to a platoon size and no smaller. In situations where a platoon size element is not employed, squad size formations can be used to control the situation. We will cover that later in this period of instruction.

The purpose of this period of instruction is to provide you, the student with the knowledge to conduct a riot control formation.

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### SECTION III. PRESENTATION

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1. Learning Step / Activity 1. State the individual elements of the riot control formation.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion  
Time of Instruction: 40 mins  
Media: -None-

- a. Riot control formations have been used for many years to control an unruly crowd or detain a crowd in a certain area. The intent is to minimize the violence while allowing the crowd to disperse or to reestablish law and order. Let's begin by covering the elements of a riot control formation.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#9 (Elements of a Riot Control Formation)**

b. Individual elements of a riot control formation:

- (1) A riot control formation consists of three basic elements. They are the base element, the support element, and the command element.
- (a) Base Element - Within the base element is two individual squads. Each squad contains three fire teams and a squad leader; it is recommended that 1st and 2nd squad be tasked as the base element. The base element serves as the front line of the formation.
- (b) Support Element - The support element consists of a squad of three fire teams and a squad leader. The squad is divided into two fire teams for the recovery team/escort team. The third fire team will provide support to the platoon as needed.
- (c) Command Element - The command element consists of two individuals. Those individuals are the platoon sergeant and the platoon commander/leader.

**NOTE: Display viewgraphs CD 504-VG#10 (Base Element)**

- (2) The base element serves as the front line or the base of the formation. It is divided into two sections; the front line with shields and secondary line directly behind consisting of the riot baton holders and the non-lethal munitions gunners.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#11 (Front Line)**

- (a) The role of the frontal line is to provide the frontal security. Frontal security is accomplished by maintaining a "shield barrier" that will prevent the crowd from infiltrating the line and stop objects that are being thrown at the formation. Factors to consider for an effective front line are:
- 1) Angling the shield towards the ground enables thrown objects to deflect towards the ground as opposed to deflecting off the shields and going behind the formation.
- 2) The distance or interval between the shields will depend primarily on how far the distance is between the crowd and the formation and the threat portrayed. For instance, if the crowd is fifty meters away or farther and not presenting a threat, the front line may increase their interval. But as the threat increases, the formation must do the same.
- 3) If the crowd is within throwing range (30-40m), the shields must be close enough to not allow any objects from coming between the shields.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#12 (Secondary Line)**

- (b) The role of the secondary line is to provide immediate support to the shields and assist in keeping the intimidation factor with the crowd. The secondary line consists of two groups, the baton holders and the non-lethal munitions gunners (will have lethal capabilities, M203/M16A2 Service Rifle or Shotgun).

- 1) Baton holders will position themselves in between the shields.
  - a) They will strike with the baton when the crowd grabs a shield or gets too close.
  - b) Spray OC or disperse smoke to camouflage movement.
  - c) Assist the munitions gunners in spotting their non-lethal rounds.
  - d) Immediately control and detain individuals that are pulled from the crowd or break into the formation.
  
- 2) The non-lethal gunners will position themselves behind the front line working hand in hand with the baton holders.
  - a) The non-lethal gunners will consist of the team leader with an M203/M16A2 service rifle, another Team member with a Shotgun. They will provide non-lethal cover with the M203 or Shotgun and lethal cover with the M16A2 or a Shotgun.
  - b) The Team leader will also direct his team with any confrontations or situations that occur in his section.
  - c) The non-lethal gunners must maintain continuous muzzle awareness at all times.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#13 (Support Element)**

- (c) The support element consists of two sections: the recovery team and the support team. They provide the riot control formation with the means to employ non-lethal as well as lethal cover forward of the front line. It also provides the formation with the ability to detain or hold rioters downed by these munitions. The recovery team missions are:

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#14 (Support Element, cont.)**

- 1) Extract vehicles or personnel from the crowd that are in immediate danger.
- 2) Detain and escort downed rioters to the rear of the formation.
- 3) Restrain and search the detained individuals.
- 4) Communicate with the base element for proper support.
- 5) Spray or employ riot control agents as needed.
- 6) Fill in the gaps if someone from the front line is injured or their needs to be more cover on the front line.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#15 (Command Element)**

- (d) The command element provides the riot control formation with the command and signal. There are no set positions for either the platoon commander/leader or the platoon sergeant. They will be positioned where they can best direct and control the formation.

- 1) The platoon sergeant's roles include:
  - a) Pass verbal commands as needed.
  - b) Spray crowd as needed.
  - c) Maintain order within the formation.
  - d) Gauge distance for munitions

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#16 (Formation Commander)**

- 2) The platoon commander/leader serves as the primary communicator of the riot control formation. The roles of the Plt. Cmdr/Ldr. include:
  - a) Pass verbal commands to the riot control formation.
  - b) Maintain communications with the rear support element.

- c) Maintain communications with the rear command element.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#17 (Review)**

c. Review.

- (1) Briefly review the learning activity.
- (2) Solicit student questions.
- (3) Correct student misunderstandings.

**NOTE:** Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

2. Learning Step / Activity 2 Participate as a member of a riot control formation.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion  
Time of Instruction: 40 mins  
Media: -None-

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#18 (Basic Formations)**

- a. Formations. There are seven types of formations used by a riot control platoon. Each one is used in a different set of circumstances. The first formation we will discuss is the platoon in column. This formation is used when transporting the formation to and from the riot. The position of the pivot or base man should be the first man in the 1st and/or 2nd squad. It is extremely important to identify the pivot man because he will be the focal point for all of the formations.

**NOTE: Display viewgraphs CD 504-VG#19 (Column Formation), CD 504-VG#20 (Column Formation, cont.), and CD 504-VG#21 (Column Formation, cont.)**

- (1) Platoon in column- the platoon in column is the most preferred method of transporting troops from the assembly area to the scene of the disturbance. The column formation should be positioned and marched at a rate so the shields can protect those not holding shields.

**NOTE: Display viewgraphs CD 504-VG#22 (Line Formation), CD 504-VG#23 (Line Formation, cont.), and CD 504-VG#24 (Line Formation, cont.)**

- (2) Platoon on line- once the riot control formation has been transported to the scene of the riot in a column. The first formation is the "platoon on line". This formation is the most basic and commonly used. It is used for three reasons, to push the crowd straight back, to deny the crowd access to an area, and/or to build the other formations. The base/pivot men stay directly in the center.

- (a) The front line is all shields.
- (b) The secondary line is either all baton holders or alternating baton holders and non-lethal gunners.
- (c) End baton holders turn outward to protect the flanks, every other Soldier in the second line stand staggered from the shield holders.

**NOTE: Display viewgraphs CD 504-VG#25 (Moving into a Line), CD 504-VG#26 (Moving into a Line, cont.), CD 504-VG#27 (Small Element), CD 504-VG#28 (Large Element), and CD 504-VG#29 (Line Formation with Recovery and Command Element)**

- (d) Moving from a column to a line:



- 1) When moving into a line the base/pivot Soldier(s) stay in the center all other Soldiers move to the center then execute a right or left face and move down the line then fill the next open position.
- 2) The right column will perform a right face, the left column will perform a left face.
- 3) Shield holders will take up the first open space they come to on the front line, baton and/or NLM Gunners will take up the second line, one step back and one step to the left, taking up a position between the shield holders.
- 4) A smooth transition is imperative, as it is a psychological ploy that makes a small unit suddenly become large.

**NOTE: Display viewgraphs CD 504-VG#30 (Wedge Formation) and CD 504-VG#31 (Wedge Formation, cont.)**

- (3) Platoon Wedge- the next formation the riot control platoon can form into is the "platoon wedge". This formation is used mainly to gain a foothold into an area or split the crowd. Advancing the formation into the crowd and allowing the wedge shape to do its job achieve this. Once again, the pivot man will remain in the middle of the formation to serve as the pivot point. He should pick a focal point in the distance and march towards it. This prevents the formation from wandering off course.

**NOTE: Display viewgraphs CD 504-VG#32 (Move into a Wedge), CD 504-VG#33 (Move into a Wedge, cont.), and CD 504-VG#34 (Move into a Wedge, cont.)**

- (a) To move from a line to a wedge the pivot or base Soldier (s) will move forward, then the two Soldiers next to his/her flanks will start moving forward, then the next two until the wedge is built.
- (b) The base Soldier(s) will take a designated number of steps forward at least half the number present on the front line, but always an odd number, or
- (c) The element commander can order a certain number of steps forward.
- (d) The flanks always adjust on the base or pivot Soldier since they can not see the flanks

**NOTE: The reason for odd number steps will be explained later in the lesson.**

**NOTE: Display viewgraphs CD 504-VG#35 (Echelon Right) and CD 504-VG#36 (Echelon Right, cont.)**

- (4) Platoon Echelon Right- The next formation a riot control platoon can be formed into is the "platoon echelon right". This formation is used to channel rioters to right or to move rioter of a barrier (building) on the formations left. The pivot or base Soldier will change from the middle to the Soldier on the left flank and the right Soldier is considered the anchor Soldier.

**NOTE: Display viewgraphs CD 504-VG#37 (Move into an Echelon Right), CD 504-VG#38 (Move into an Echelon Right, cont.), CD 504-VG#39 (Move into an Echelon Right, cont.), and CD 504-VG#40 (Echelon Right, cont.)**

- (a) The Soldier on the far left starts moving forward.
- (b) Then the soldier on his right starts one step later.
- (c) Each Soldier to the right on his/her right starts one step after the one to his/her left.
- (d) Command element can call out a number of steps or the base can move forward the number of Soldiers on the front line always an odd number.

**NOTE: Display viewgraphs CD 504-VG#41 (Echelon Left) and CD 504-VG#42 (Echelon Left, cont.)**

- (5) Platoon Echelon Left- The next formation a riot control platoon can be formed into is the "platoon echelon left". This formation is used to channel rioters to left or to move rioters off a barrier

(building) on the formations left. The pivot or base Soldier will change from the middle to the Soldier on the right flank and the left Soldier is considered the anchor Soldier.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#43 (Move into an Echelon Left), CD 504-VG#44 (Move into an Echelon Left, cont.), and CD 504-VG#45 (Echelon Left, cont.)**

- (a) The Soldier on the far right starts moving forward.
- (b) Then the soldier on his left starts one step later.
- (c) Each Soldier on his/her left starts one step after the one to his/her right.
- (d) Command element can call out a number of steps or the base can move forward the number of Soldiers on the front line always an odd number.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#46 (Circle Formation)**

(6) Circle formation.

- (a) The circle formation is used during extraction team operations and, or when the team has been surrounded. It is a small formations used to penetrate the crowd or cover small areas. The decision on which formation to use is based on METT-TC and the ability of the squad to perform.
- (b) One element lines up to the left of the baseman, covering the 8 to 12 o'clock positions, another element will align themselves to the right of the baseman, covering the 12to 4 o'clock positions. The last element will align themselves covering the 4 to 8 O'clock positions.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#47 (Diamond Formation)**

(7) Diamond formation.

- (a) The Wedge formation is used during extraction team Operations and, or when the team has been surrounded. It is a small formations used to penetrate the crowd or cover small areas. The decision on which formation to use is based on METT-TC and the ability of the squad to perform.
- (b) To move into a diamond first the base element makes a wedge facing the crowd.
- (c) Another element will make a wedge facing away from the crowd.
- (d) When entering the crowd the first wedge moves forward the second wedge walks backward. When exiting the crowd the first wedge walks backwards the second walks forward.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#48 (Circle and Diamond)**

(e) Circle and Diamond.

- 1) Both require more training to become proficient.
- 2) An S.O.P. must be developed and followed.
- 3) These also require more man powered and equipment.
- 4) Only should be used if the mission requires it.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#49 (Formation Supports)**

b. Formation supports. There are three types of formation supports: lateral, general, and close support. We will cover each in detail.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#50 (Lateral Support)**

- (1) Lateral Support- used to protect a riot control formation's flanks. This is achieved by having a set number of fire teams/team break off the far ends/end of the base element. These fire teams will still remain with the base element, but instead of facing the direct front, they will have their riot

shields facing the formations' flanks. Fire team integrity should be maintained when using lateral support.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#51 (General Support)**

- (2) General Support- The next formation support is the "general support". General support differs from lateral support in that the support comes from a reserve element posted in columns behind the actual formation. Once general support is called for, the reserve element rushes to the deployment line of the formation, and joins the base element. They stack up at the flank of the formation in which they are needed. Once the general support joins the base element, they actually become part of it.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#52 (Close Support)**

- (3) Close Support- The last formation support is called the "close support". Close support also requires a reserve element posted at the rear of the formation. The difference between close support and general support is that instead of it being on line with the original base element, the support is posted directly behind it. All individuals designated to be posted in the rear will post behind the two lines of troops. Close support is the least preferred, due to command and control of over all formation.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#53 (Commands)**

c. Commands.

- (1) Commands can be given to the riot control formations either orally or with hand signals. All oral commands given by the platoon commander/leader will be echoed. The platoon commander/leader will first give a "preparatory command". The preparatory command will then be echoed by the formation. The platoon commander/leader will then give a "command of execution". Once the command of execution is given the formation will execute the command. The following is an example:

- (a) Platoon Commander/Leader: "Platoon on line."
- (b) Formation: "Platoon on line!"
- (c) Platoon Commander/Leader: "Ready move."
- (d) Formation: The formation moves on line.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#54 (Commands, cont.)**

- (2) Hand and Arm Signals will only be used in certain situations. Before a riot control formation steps off to confront a riot, the platoon commander/leader can give the command for "platoon in column," via hand and arm signal. This would never be executed once the riot is to the direct front for the simple fact that all eyes must be on the crowd. The hand and arm signals for the four basic types of formations are as follows:

- (a) Platoon in column- Raise either arm to the vertical position. Drop the arm to the rear, describing complete circles in a vertical plane parallel to the body.
- (b) Platoon on line- Raise both arms from the sides until they are horizontal.
- (c) Platoon in wedge- Extend both arms downward and to the sides at a 45-degree angle.
- (d) Platoon echelon left/right- Extend one arm 45 degrees above diagonally to the body and one arm 45 degrees downward diagonally to the body. The lower arm shows the direction of the echelon when the commander/leader faces the troops.

**NOTE: Display viewgraphs CD 504-VG#55 (Cadence) and CD 504-VG#56 (Cadence, cont.)**

d. Cadence.

- (1) The usual cadence for moving troops into and out of crowd control formation is double time. The Non-lethal gunners will have their weapons at a modified port arms with the muzzles high in the air.
- (2) When advancing the formation towards a crowd the commander/leader must first determine how far ahead the formation is to advance.
  - (a) The commander/leader will then give the command, "Five, Nine, or Three steps forward." The formation will repeat the commander/leader's verbal command to be used as a preparatory command. The commander/leader will then give the formation the command, "Move." This alleviates the constant commands of "Ready, step, step, step." It also gives the commander/leader the freedom to have more control on the formation with minimal speech. It is imperative that everyone in the formation repeats every preparatory command that is dictated by the commander/leader. The formation should not repeat the command of execution. A recommendation is that the commands for advancing be given in odd numbers. This prevents the formation from looking disorganized in the eyes of the crowd. Keep in mind that when a formation is in a stand by status the formation will either be at the ready position or in a kneeling position.
  - (b) Once the riot control formation is within rock throwing range of the crowd, the cadence should change to "Ready, Step." When given this command, the formation will only advance at one step at a time while sounding off with verbiage such as "Get Back!" This creates a psychological diversion with the crowd and keeps the riot control formation in a sense of unity. However, do not cancel out the steps in numbers. This can still be used when the commander/leader wants to gain ground quickly and needs to move the formation with urgency. This also provides the element of unpredictability in the riot control formation.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#57 (Commands for Non-Lethal Munitions Deployment)**

- (3) Commands for employment of NL munitions, OC, RCA, etc. - The commander/leader has the option of giving all commands for employment of munitions or OC by only himself or tasking his subordinate leaders to engage threat targets as necessary. However in the event that squad leaders or team leaders are dictating the engagement, that side of the formation that is to engage must show a visual signal. This should be a raised baton or weapons pointed down range so as to alert the commander/leader not to advance the formation until the targets have been engaged. The unit commander/leader and the unit SOP will dictate how and when the munitions and RCA's will be used.

**NOTE: Display viewgraphs CD 504-VG#58 (Commands for Non-Lethal Munitions Deployment, cont.) and CD 504-VG#59 (Commands for Non-Lethal Munitions Deployment, cont.)**

e. Commands for Non-lethal Munitions Deployment

- (1) Element Commander Issues Command for Munitions, Squad Repeats Command.
- (2) Element Commander Issues Command to execute, Squad Repeats Command and executes Command.

**NOTE: Display viewgraphs CD 504-VG#60 (Action when Deploying Non-Lethal Munitions), CD 504-VG#61 (Example of Non-Lethal Munitions Deployment), and CD 504-VG#62 (untitled)**

f. Actions When Deploying Non-lethal Munitions

- (1) Non-lethal gunner Load on command
- (2) Shield Holders Prepare to Adjust
- (3) When the command of "FIRE" is given
- (4) Shield holders separate enough to allow Non-lethal gunners to accurately fire the Non-lethal round, while still protecting the Non-lethal gunners as much as feasible.

- (5) **Non-lethal Gunners must extend the muzzle of the weapon six to eight inches past the shields before firing.**

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#63 (Review)**

g. Review.

- (1) Briefly review the learning activity.
- (2) Solicit student questions.
- (3) Correct student misunderstandings.

**NOTE:** Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

3. Learning Step / Activity 3 Function as a member of a riot control recovery team.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion  
Time of Instruction: 10 mins  
Media: -None-

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#64 (Recovery Team)**

a. Elements of a recovery team. Recovery teams will consist of two fire teams, teams will have:

- (1) Two shield holders
- (2) Two NL munitions gunners (preferred shotgun)
- (3) Two lethal gunners (M16/m203 or 9mm)
- (4) Two search team members

**NOTE: The extraction team/ recovery team may need to employ a team to perform a "forced cell move action" as trained in the lesson on "forced cell move procedures within detainee operations".**

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#65 (Recovery Team Responsibilities)**

b. The primary responsibilities of the recovery team will be:

- (1) Extract vehicles or personnel from the crowd that are in immediate danger.
- (2) Detain and escort downed or incapacitated rioters to the rear of the formation.
- (3) Restrain and search the detained individuals.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#66 (Recovery Team Responsibilities, cont.)**

- (4) Communicate with the base element for proper support.
- (5) Spray or employ riot control agents as needed.
- (6) Fill in the gaps if someone from the front line is injured or their needs to be more cover on the front line or flanks.
- (7) Be inserted into a confined or congested area that a full riot control formation cannot be inserted into.

**NOTE: Display viewgraphs CD 504-VG#67 (Recovery Team Employment) and CD 504-VG#68 (Recovery Team)**

- c. Recovery team employment. The recovery team should be deployed at a distance to where the riot control formation can still provide immediate support if necessary. A recommended distance is no farther than 10 meters. However, mission may dictate that the team be deployed farther. In this instance, the formation should close in the gap while the recovery team is accomplishing its mission.

**NOTE: Display viewgraphs CD 504-VG#69 (Recovery Team Prepares to Move), CD 504-VG#70 (Baton Holders and/or Non-Lethal Gunners Move Back), CD 504-VG#71 (Shield Holders Move Forward and to the Outside), CD 504-VG#72 (Rear View), CD 504-VG#73 (Shield Holder and Baton Holders Move Back into Place), CD 504-VG#74 (Recovery Team), CD 504-VG#75 (Recovery Team Moves Directly Toward Subject), CD 504-VG#76 (Recovery Team Surrounds Subject), CD 504-VG#77 (Recovery Team "Fans Out"), and CD 504-VG#78 (Recovery Team)**

- (1) The recovery team will be deployed from either the middle of the formation, the left of the formation, or the right of the formation.
- (2) On the command of "Move", the recovery team will deploy, as the recovery team exits the middle of the formation the first man will sound off "first man!" Once the last man exits the formation he will sound off "last man!" The two shields in the middle of the formation will take one step forward and one step right/left. This clears a path for the recovery team to go through.
- (3) If the recovery team is approaching an incapacitated rioter or a rioter that is has been identified for recovery, the shields will envelop the rioter and face the direction of the nearest threat.
- (4) The team will go forward of the formation in two columns; shield holders in the first rank, alternating NL gunner and lethal gunner in second rank, opposite lethal gunner and NL gunner in third rank, and the search team consisting of baton restrainer and flexi-cuffer in the fourth rank.
- (5) Once the shields have enveloped the rioter, the gunners on the left column and right column will cover their respective areas with weapons. The intent is to cover every field of fire with a lethal capability and non-lethal capability. For instance, the column on the left has one shield holder facing the threat. The man directly to his rear and slightly to his left will be the lethal cover with an M16A2. Over the lethal cover's left shoulder, the Non-lethal cover will cover the same area of responsibility. The exact same thing should happen on the right flank.

**NOTE: Display viewgraphs CD 504-VG#79 (Search Team Recovers or Apprehends Rioter), CD 504-VG#80 (Recovery Team Controls Rioter), CD 504-VG#81 (Front View), CD 504-VG#82 (Side View), and CD 504-VG#83 (Oblique View)**

- (6) As soon as the shields envelop, the search team will immediately control the downed rioter and restrain as soon as possible. To avoid confusion, one search should concentrate on controlling the subject while one concentrates on flexi-cuffing.
- (7) Once the search team has the subject under control, the search team will sound off with "up" and each man in the recovery team will grab a shoulder, uniform, IBA or Equipment, of another man to backtrack into the formation. The search team will sound off with "ready to move" then "move" when all members of the team sound off with "up". One of the shield holders will sound off with "last man" when he is last to enter the formation. This gives the formation a head's up to close the formation.

- (8) Non-lethal and lethal gunners must place the weapon in top of the arm that is locking the team together. This allows the weapon to be fired quickly if needed and it keeps the muzzle away from the formation and team.

**NOTE: Display viewgraphs CD 504-VG#84 (Re-Entry), CD 504-VG#85 (Back Side of Line), and CD 504-VG#86 (untitled)**

- (9) Re-entering the formation is made by reversing the exiting procedure.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#87 (Review)**

d. Review.

- (1) Briefly review the learning activity.
- (2) Solicit student questions.
- (3) Correct student misunderstandings.

**NOTE:** Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

3. Learning Step / Activity 3. Conduct a practical exercise.

Method of Instruction: Practical Exercise (Performance)  
Instructor to Student Ratio: 1:10  
Time of Instruction: 4 hrs  
Media: Small Group Instruction (SGI)

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#88 (Practical Exercise)**

**NOTE: Conduct Practical Exercise.**

- a. Conduct the Practical Exercise in accordance with Appendix C.
- b. Critique and assist students as necessary.

**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#89 (Review)**

c. Review.

- (1) Briefly review the learning activity.
- (2) Solicit student questions.
- (3) Correct student misunderstandings.

**NOTE: Upon completion of this Practical Exercise, refer to Section IV, Summary of the TSP.**

**NOTE:** Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

**SECTION IV. SUMMARY**

Method of Instruction: <u>Conference / Discussion</u>
Instructor to Student Ratio is: _____
Time of Instruction: <u>5 mins</u>
Media: <u>-None-</u>

**Check on Learning**

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Determine if the students have learned the material presented by soliciting student questions and explanations. Ask the students questions and correct misunderstandings.

**Review / Summarize Lesson**

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**NOTE: Display viewgraph CD 504-VG#90 (Review/Summarize)**

As you can see, non-lethal capabilities can prove to be a valuable asset in Detainee operations. In the past few hours we have discussed OC spray, it uses. We also have discussed the various riot control formations and their uses. Use all available assets. Remember - **All Detainees are to be treated humanely, with dignity and respect, at all times.**

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**SECTION V. STUDENT EVALUATION**

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**Testing  
Requirements**

**None**

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**Feedback  
Requirements**

**NOTE:** Feedback is essential to effective learning. Schedule and provide feedback on the evaluation and any information to help answer students' questions. Provide remedial training as needed.

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**Appendix A - Viewgraph Masters (N/A)**

**Appendix B - Test(s) and Test Solution(s) (N/A)**

Appendix C - Practical Exercises and Solutions

PRACTICAL EXERCISE(S)/SOLUTION(S) FOR LESSON 1: CD 504 version 2004

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PRACTICAL EXERCISE SHEET 1

<b>Title</b>	Formations						
<b>Lesson Number / Title</b>	CD 504 version 2005 / Riot Control Formations within Detainee Operations						
<b>Introduction</b>							
<b>Motivator</b>							
<b>Enabling Learning Objective</b>	<p><b>NOTE:</b> The instructor should inform the students of the following Enabling Learning Objective covered by this practical exercise. (ELO B)</p> <p>At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:</p> <table border="1"><tr><td><b>Action:</b></td><td>Employ riot control formation within detainee operations.</td></tr><tr><td><b>Conditions:</b></td><td>In a classroom environment, given instruction, a practical exercise, and required equipment.</td></tr><tr><td><b>Standards:</b></td><td>Employ riot control formations within detainee operations as demonstrated by successfully completing the practical exercise.</td></tr></table>	<b>Action:</b>	Employ riot control formation within detainee operations.	<b>Conditions:</b>	In a classroom environment, given instruction, a practical exercise, and required equipment.	<b>Standards:</b>	Employ riot control formations within detainee operations as demonstrated by successfully completing the practical exercise.
<b>Action:</b>	Employ riot control formation within detainee operations.						
<b>Conditions:</b>	In a classroom environment, given instruction, a practical exercise, and required equipment.						
<b>Standards:</b>	Employ riot control formations within detainee operations as demonstrated by successfully completing the practical exercise.						
<b>Safety Requirements</b>							
<b>Risk Assessment</b>	Low						
<b>Environmental Considerations</b>							
<b>Evaluation</b>	You will be evaluated by participating in a practical exercise.						
<b>Instructional Lead-In</b>							
<b>Resource Requirements</b>	<p><b>Instructor Materials:</b></p>  <p><b>Student Materials:</b></p>						
<b>Special Instructions</b>	<p><b>INSTRUCTOR NOTE:</b> It is paramount that the formations are stressed because of the different capabilities that each formation possesses. The exercise should be divided into two parts stressing specific information for each.</p>						

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**Procedures**

**Part 1: FORMATIONS-** During this portion the student will understand the formations that are being used for each individual round and how to properly judge the estimation during employment of the munitions.

**NOTE: The instructor will physically "walk" the students through the different formations and reiterate what formation(s) may be used at that what times.**

(A) Emphasis must be placed on the student that **column** formation is preferred method of transporting troops from the rear area to the scene of civil disturbance.

(B) Emphasis must be placed on the student that **platoon on line** is used in open areas and when the threat is to the direct front.

(C) Emphasis must be placed on the student that the **platoon wedge** is used mainly to gain a foothold into an area or split the crowd.

(D) Emphasis must be placed on the student that the **echelon right/left** is used to channel rioters into a desired direction also that the arm pointed downward is the angle of the formation.

(E) Instructor and students will insure this is a learning and safe practical exercise.

(F) **Range Estimation Practical Application** - As an added training enhancement, have the student face **UP RANGE** while the instructor positions himself at various ranges in relation to the student. The student then faces downrange towards the instructor stating the range that the instructor is currently standing at and what munitions may be fired at that distance.

**Part 2: Platoon Formations Practical Exercise-** The Platoon Formation exercise will be conducted with the use of LBE/LCE gear, helmets, face shields, flak jackets, riot baton, plastic shotguns, plastic M16, riot shields, Inert (OC). The students will be broken into three squads for this exercise. As the platoon formation close's in on the civil disturbance at different ranges the platoon commander/leader/platoon sergeant will be placed in different situations that they will have to react too.

***Instructor Note:***

**ADEQUATE PRACTICE AND REHEARSAL TIME WILL BE GIVEN PRIOR TO THE LIVE PRACTICAL EXERCISE TO ESTABLISH CONFIDENCE, SAFETY MEASURES, AND MUSCLE MEMORY.**

**Scenario** – You are a member of a Riot Control Team responding to a disturbance in one of the compound of the Internment Facility. Numerous detainees are yelling and screaming “Kill Americans” a few of the detainees have been identified as ring leaders that are directing the rest of the detainees to continue to be disorderly. You must us your knowledge of riot control formations and enter the compound with additional platoons in general support, use the minimum amount of force necessary to secure the ring leaders and quell the disturbance.

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**Feedback  
Requirements**

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