POST Guidelines
Crowd Management, Intervention, and Control

Forward by
Paul Cappitelli
Executive Director
Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training
POST Guidelines — Crowd Management, Intervention, and Control

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Penal Code §13514.5 requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to establish guidelines and training for law enforcement’s response to crowd management. It specifies that “the guidelines to be developed by the commission should take into consideration the roles and responsibilities of all law enforcement officers responding to acts of civil disobedience.”

These guidelines provide information for law enforcement agencies to consider when addressing the complexities and broad range of issues related to crowd management. For the purposes of these guidelines, the general term “crowd management” encompasses the management, intervention, and control strategies for a law enforcement response to public assemblies and gatherings that can range from peaceful/non-violent to unlawful and riotous.

The guidelines are not meant to constitute policy, nor are they intended to establish a statewide standard. They are solely a resource for law enforcement leaders to provide foundational guidance for the facilitation of First Amendment rights while allowing discretion and flexibility in the development of individual agency policies.

The information contained in this publication represents the best thinking of contemporary law enforcement leadership. POST is grateful for the assistance of the Guidelines Development Committee who generously gave of their time and expertise.

Questions or comments concerning these guidelines should be directed to the POST Training Program Services Bureau at 916 227-4885.

Paul Cappitelli
Executive Director
Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training
Introduction

In the United States all people have the right of free speech and assembly guaranteed by the First Amendment of the Constitution. The First Amendment states “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”

A fundamental role of law enforcement is the protection of the rights all people have to peacefully assemble, demonstrate, protest, or rally. In turn, law enforcement also has the responsibility to ensure public safety and to protect the lives and property of all people. The sometimes competing goals of maintaining order while protecting the freedoms of speech and assembly stand as one of law enforcement’s greatest challenges.

These guidelines are designed to assist law enforcement leadership in addressing the many challenges and broad range of issues surrounding a response to incidents of crowd management. All law enforcement leaders should familiarize themselves with the guidelines, strategies, terms, and definitions set forth in this document. These are the generally accepted principles of crowd management, intervention and control, and should serve to guide a law enforcement agency’s response to both lawful and unlawful assemblies.

Law enforcement planners should be proactive in consulting with and advising their jurisdiction’s elected and administrative leaders of the identified strategies and plans for specific events. Such interactions will help establish responsibility and accountability at all levels.
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Law Enforcement Objectives

law enforcement objectives in the 21st century

Discussion: Law enforcement must carefully balance the First Amendment rights and other civil liberties of individuals with the interventions required to protect public safety and property. When establishing policies and procedures, every agency should consider that all persons have the right to assemble, demonstrate, protest, rally, or perform other activities protected by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. Law enforcement has the responsibility to protect the lives and property of all people. Peace officers must not be affected by the content of the opinions being expressed nor by the race, gender, sexual orientation, physical disabilities, appearances, religion, or political affiliation of anyone exercising their lawful First Amendment rights. They must have the integrity to not let personal, political, or religious views affect how they perform their duties.

Law enforcement planners should be proactive in consulting with and advising their jurisdiction’s elected and administrative leaders of the identified strategies and plans for specific events. Such interactions will help establish responsibility and accountability at all levels.

Issues to consider (not in priority order):
- Protection of Constitutional rights
- Fair and impartial enforcement of laws
- Protection of life and property
- Protection of vital facilities
- Prosecution of violators
- Public and peace officer safety
- Potential for disruption to commerce and community affairs

Establish policies and procedures that recognize and address law enforcement objectives and provide for the legal protection of the Constitutional rights of all persons.
Discussion: Any public assembly or gathering, whether for lawful or unlawful purposes, may require the response of law enforcement. The response can range from observation to engaging in various crowd management strategies.

Not all crowd situations involve unlawful behavior. Law enforcement’s responsibility is to objectively discern at what juncture a demonstration leaves the realm of legal protest and becomes an abridgement of the rights of others. Law enforcement should seek to facilitate lawful expression by groups who are present even when unlawful activity occurs. The goal should be to protect lawful activity while identifying and isolating unlawful behavior.

Effective response to crowd management events necessitates adherence to certain foundational principles (not in priority order):

- Leadership
- Knowledge of Constitutional law
- Knowledge of law and agency policies as they relate to use of force and information gathering
- Proper planning
- A willingness to reach out to protest groups and stakeholders
- Using time, patience, and communication to attempt to facilitate lawful protest activities and obtain voluntary compliance when feasible
- Use of the Incident Command System (ICS) and Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) to maximize proper command and control
- Appropriate use of the mutual aid system (see Guideline 2.4, page 15)
- Seeking support of community and public agency resources
- Training
- Situational awareness
- Proper incident documentation
- Thorough and complete criminal investigations
- Effective strategies and tactics
- Objectively reasonable use of force
- Liaison with the media and a well-managed media relationship
- Understanding and working with social media and electronic communication
Intentionally blank
Community Stakeholders

Discussion: Stakeholder involvement is critical for effective law enforcement response to crowd management events. Law enforcement should embrace collaboration with community stakeholders when planning for and responding to public assemblies and gatherings.

Community stakeholders may include (not in priority order):

- Advocacy groups
- Business associations
- Civil rights organizations
- Elected officials
- Labor organizations
- Leaders of local/state government
- Neighborhood associations
- Religious groups/clergy
- Schools/colleges/universities
- Special interest groups
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**Discussion:** The ICS is considered the model for managing the response to critical incidents including crowd management and civil demonstrations. SEMS, established by Government Code §8607(a), incorporates ICS and must be utilized by law enforcement agencies to apply for potential reimbursement from the State of California. Law enforcement’s use of ICS is outlined in the *Law Enforcement Guide for Emergency Operations*.

SEMS consists of the following five organizational levels that are activated as necessary:

1. Field Response
2. Local Government
3. Operational Area
4. Region
5. State

The Field Response Level also consists of five primary Incident Command System functions:

1. Command
2. Operations
3. Planning/Intelligence
4. Logistics
5. Finance/Administration

The benefits of applying the principles of ICS for incident planning and response include:

- A unified structure for emergency response
- A useful framework for facilitating the planning process
- Clarification of roles and planning for an event’s logistics and operations
- A structure that can be tailored to fit the needs of each agency or event

**Incident/Event Planning**

**Discussion:** Planning and preparation are essential elements of effective crowd management. The planning process establishes a foundation for informed decision-making and accountability. For pre-noticed events, agencies have the opportunity to develop in-depth operational plans. Prior planning experiences and after-action reports can provide a basic level of guidance and operational consistency when planning for pre-noticed events and responding to spontaneous incidents.

Law enforcement leaders are encouraged to apply the principles of the Incident Command System when developing operational plans, to include the use of ICS forms.

Incident/event planning steps may include (not in priority order):

- Determining command and control
  - Identifying incident, operations, and tactical commanders
  - Outlining the circumstances in which command and control responsibilities transfers to another level
  - Identifying staffing requirements for department operations center and/or emergency operations center
- Identifying and establishing incident objectives
- Developing a flexible operations plan
- Identifying partner law enforcement agencies (local, state, and federal as applicable)
- Considering cross-jurisdictional issues
- Contacting police agencies that have prior experience with similar events or groups
- Identifying and conferring with other city/county/state agencies that can contribute logistical support (see Guideline 2.5, page 17)
- Determining operational security needs, including:
  - Counter-surveillance activities
  - Counter-intelligence activities
- Developing protocols for event information gathering and disseminating
- Meeting with event organizers
- Identify potential protest groups and offering to meet with them
- Meeting with advocacy groups and other stakeholders
Initiate incident/event planning consistent with the Incident Command System (ICS).

**Incident/Event Planning (cont)**

- Researching applicable laws/ordinances/regulations
  - Considering reasonableness of any “Time, Place and Manner” restrictions
- Reviewing use of force policies and procedures, including:
  - Level of authorization required
  - Authorized equipment/tools/techniques
  - Reporting protocols
- Reviewing parameters and methods for declaring an “unlawful” assembly
- Planning for media contact, including:
  - Establishing procedures for information dissemination
  - Identifying Public Information Officer(s)
  - Establishing procedures for media access
  - Establishing staging area(s)
- Outlining crime investigation/arrest protocols
  - Multi-agency/jurisdictional events
- Identifying and arranging for specialized support units (e.g., mounted, bicycles, other special vehicles, air or marine support, mobile field force, haz-mat)
- Considering the use of plain-clothes resources
- Arranging for adequate administrative/support personnel (e.g., communications, transportation, booking, records, detention, medical)
- Setting up logistical support for officers
  - Food and water
  - Rest intervals
  - Specialized equipment
    - Personal protective equipment
  - Mass-arrest supplies
  - Spare vehicles and fuel
  - Property and evidence control
    - Storage
    - Consideration for bio-hazards
  - Decontamination
2.2 Incident/Event Planning (cont)

- Considering interoperability issues (e.g., individual communications—radios, cell phones)
  - Developing a communications plan
- Identifying available translators when needed
- Arranging for other equipment (e.g., barriers, fencing, cutting equipment, containment alternatives)
- Arranging for vehicle removal/towing capability
- Developing a demobilization plan
- Considering post-event scene stabilization to prevent recurrence of unlawful activity
  - Methods and resources
  - Short-term requirements
  - Long-term requirements
- Ensuring timely post-event debriefing
- Considering soliciting input from event organizers
- Producing a written after-action report outlining lessons learned and training opportunities
  - Establish a retention plan for operational plans and after-action reports
- Reviewing standing plans for effectiveness
Discussion: Be aware of the various types of behaviors associated with crowds that may result in a law enforcement response. Although crowds tend to be categorized as either lawful or unlawful, they are often a blend of both and the individuals involved can engage in various behaviors. These behaviors can vary from lawful assembly to individual criminal acts to civil disobedience to rioting. If feasible, law enforcement should identify and isolate unlawful behavior.

A sampling of crowds and crowd behaviors (not in priority order):

Crowds
- Anarchists
- Community celebrations
- Crime scenes
- Disasters
- Entertainment events
- Labor disputes
- Media events
- Mobile crowds
- Flash mobs
- Parades
- Parties/social gatherings
- Political events
- Product release/commercial activity
- Social agenda driven events (e.g., abortion, animal rights, jury decisions, environmental issues, etc.)
- Sporting events
- Traffic collisions

Crowd Behaviors
- Lawful
- Isolated unlawful
- Unlawful
- Riotous

Recognize patterns of behavior and be prepared to respond appropriately to various types of crowds.
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Discussion: Agencies should be familiar with the process and responsibilities of requesting and receiving law enforcement mutual aid. Large demonstrations and mass gatherings have the potential to tax the resources of any law enforcement agency. Agencies should be familiar with the California Emergency Management Agency, Law Enforcement Division’s Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan and its companion document, Law Enforcement Guide for Emergency Operations. Both of these publications are available on the California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA) website at www.calema.ca.gov.

The size and magnitude of an event requiring law enforcement response will dictate the need for multi-agency coordination and cooperation to efficiently provide adequate mutual aid resources. Critical elements of applying mutual aid to an event will include pre-event planning (if possible), well-defined missions and objectives, specific uniform and equipment requirements, identified staging areas and incident facilities, adequate briefings, an incident action plan, use of force considerations, communication plan, arrest protocols, logistical support (food, lodging, rest intervals, etc.), and financial agreements (if contractual mutual aid for a planned event).

Channels for Requesting Mutual Aid
Be familiar with the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid System and Plan.

2.4 Mutual Aid & Multi-Agency Coordination (cont)

Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Los Angeles, Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Ventura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Yolo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Kern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Imperial, Inyo, Mono, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Public Agency and Community-Based Resources**

**Discussion:** Collaborating with other public agencies and community-based resources is necessary for effective law enforcement response to crowd management events. Law enforcement should use available public agency and community-based resources when planning for and responding to crowds.

Public agency and community-based resources may include (not in priority order):

- Adjacent law enforcement agencies (i.e., mutual aid)
- Animal control
- California Emergency Management Agency
- City Manager/County Administrator
- City/County/State Departments of Transportation
- Correctional facilities
- District Attorney/City Attorney/Agency Counsel
- EMS providers/ambulance services
- Fire services
- Hospitals
- Judiciary
- National Guard
- Parks and recreation
- Parole and probation
- Public health services
- Public transportation
- Public works
- Red Cross/Salvation Army or other similar service providers
- Refuse/waste removal services
- Schools/colleges/universities
- Social services
- Utility companies
Training for Managing Crowds

**Discussion:** It is important to prepare for incidents through recurring training and simulation exercises. Command personnel need to understand resources, operational strategies, capabilities, force options, and limitations of field forces as well as the law and policies. Operational personnel need to understand the law, policy, tactics, and mission objectives.

Officer discipline and restraint is an essential component in successfully managing crowds. Discipline is achieved through regular training in the areas of tactical fundamentals and First Amendment rights. Training should be an ongoing process. Training should be relevant and realistic.

Training may include (not in priority order):
- Agency policies and procedures
- Arrest and control techniques
- Baton/impact weapon techniques
- Case and statutory law
- Command decision-making
- Continuing Professional Training (CPT)
- Crowd dynamics
- Incident Command Post and field exercises
- Intervention strategies
- ICS/SEMS
- Less-lethal munitions (e.g., specialty impact munitions)
- Mass-arrest
- Media relations
- Mobile Field Force
- Mutual aid
- Nonlethal chemical agents
- Supervisory leadership
- Tactical decision-making
- Team arrest techniques

**Note:** See *Training and Information Resources*, page 61
Information Management

3.1 Information Gathering and Assessment

Discussion: Gathering and analyzing information about an event can dramatically increase the effectiveness of an agency's planning and response to incidents involving crowd management. When estimating the impact of an anticipated event, law enforcement must consider the need to:

- Protect the rights of persons to lawfully assemble and express their opinions
- Preserve the peace
- Deploy officers for crowd and traffic control

The collecting of information must be for a reasonable law enforcement purpose and be mindful of Constitutional rights. A reasonable law enforcement purpose means that the information being collected is intended to:

- Assist the agency in facilitating event-related activities
- Assist the agency in providing a public safety response
- Address unlawful conduct—either past, present, or anticipated
- Not solely focus on the exercise of rights guaranteed by the First Amendment

A pre-event assessment may include:

- Determining the time of assembly, duration of event, location, and type of activities planned
- Estimating the number of persons expected to participate or observe
- Reviewing any previous events involving the same or similar groups
  - Assess actions and equipment utilized by groups in prior incidents
- Analyzing the expected time of arrival and departure, and the means and routes of travel for participants
  - Attempt to determine impact on public transportation, freeways and roadways
  - Attempt to determine impact on commerce and public accessibility
  - Analyze potential activities and hazards along the route
- Analyzing the potential for opposing/counter groups
- Assessing public safety concerns associated with the event

When gathering information about groups and their actions, agencies should confer with their legal advisor regarding guidelines and court decisions related to the collection and dissemination of information.
Incident Documentation

Discussion: Thorough documentation is a key element which supports not only criminal investigation and prosecution, but also gives an account of law enforcement’s response to an event. Documentation should begin with the planning process. Proper documentation can aid law enforcement to address complaints, civil litigation, and requirements for potential reimbursement. Agencies should ensure record retention protocols are followed.

Use of force should be reported consistent with agency policy. Agencies should ensure that use of force is accounted for and reported to the Incident Commander prior to the conclusion of the law enforcement response.

Agencies should anticipate that all documentation, including electronic communications, may be subject to subpoena and Public Records Act, Government Code §6250–6270 requests.

Methods of documentation may include (not in priority order):
- Still photography
- Audio recording
- Video recording
- Written log/journal
- Reports (including after-action reports and any appropriate ICS forms)
- Media reports/open source footage
- Communication, dispatch tapes and printouts

Subjects to be documented may include (not in priority order):
- Pre-event planning
- Incident/Event Action Plan
- Records of law enforcement decisions and information
- Records of law enforcement actions in response to the event
- Property damage
- Injuries and claims of injuries (participants and law enforcement)
- Collective and individual behavior of participants
- Individual arrests
- Individual officer’s actions
- Use of force
- Evidence/property collected
- After-Action Report
Intentionally blank
Establish policies and procedures to address issues of command and control for effective law enforcement response to crowd management events.

Discussion: Agencies should use the Incident Command System (ICS) as a basis to structure a law enforcement response to crowd management events. The Incident Commander is in command of the event. The Incident Commander must establish the objectives of the incident action plan, consider new information, continually re-evaluate the situation, assess available resources, and balance competing demands to best achieve incident objectives.

Establishing a clear command structure during an incident is essential. Unity of command is the concept that each officer is assigned to only one supervisor. It clearly identifies the individual in charge of any specific group of officers, function or assignment. Unity of command provides for effective management of both pre-planned and spontaneous events.

When responding to a spontaneous event, individuals of any rank may serve as Incident Commander until relieved by a ranking officer. All personnel should be trained in the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), and, specifically, the Incident Command System.

A key principle for establishing unity of command is that each individual in a command or supervisory role knows the following:

- To whom he/she reports
- His/her role, responsibilities, and objectives
- What resources are allocated and available
- His/her geographical or functional area of operation

The transfer of command, at any level, requires the person assuming command to:

- Assess the situation with the current Incident Commander
- Receive a briefing from the current Incident Commander
- Determine an appropriate time for the transfer of command
- Document the transfer of command
- Notify others of the change of command
4.2 Leadership Responsibilities

Discussion: A key component to the success of any crowd management event is that all personnel demonstrate competent leadership, regardless of rank. Effective leaders are accountable, organized, and decisive; they delegate appropriately, provide clear direction, and lead by example. Leadership at critical incidents should be guided by their agency’s policies, procedures, and the law.

Leadership responsibilities may include (not in priority order):

- Understanding and maintaining focus on the objectives
- Being available for decision-making
- Accepting responsibility
- Being proactive to reasonably control emotional responses of on-scene personnel
- Making adjustments to operational tempo as needed
- Communicating throughout the chain of command as required
- Instilling confidence
- Emphasizing teamwork and avoiding individual action
- Recognizing and addressing safety concerns of personnel
- Continuously reassessing the situation and adjusting the response as necessary
Intentionally blank
Discussion: Crowd behaviors that result in criminal activity should be investigated and documented. Statutory offenses may include, but not be limited to, trespass, unlawful assembly, failure to disperse, assault, rioting, vandalism, and conspiracy.

Private person’s arrests should be considered when appropriate. Arrests should be based upon applicable laws and advice from prosecutors. Conspiracy charges may be appropriate but are frequently overlooked.

Investigative considerations may include (not in priority order):
- Identifying crimes
- Consulting with city/district attorney prior to and after the event
- Identifying a master report writer/case agent
- Identifying an evidence coordinator
- Gathering documents that may aid in an investigation (including press releases, Internet material, signs, banners, etc.)
- Obtaining available video evidence
- Reviewing each arrest
- Recording specific chants with nexus to unlawful activity and, when possible, identifying who is leading them
- Photographing/video recording the event
- Maintaining evidence beyond the criminal prosecution, pending potential civil litigation
- Collecting samples of weapons (rocks, bottles, etc.) utilized in the commission of a crime

Evidence considerations for conspiracy investigations may include (not in priority order):
- Clothing and items showing affiliation with similar groups
- Computers and storage devices
- Documents (correspondence, address books, journals, etc.)
- E-mail
- Manifestos
- Photographs (including criminal activity and assembly site before and after)
- Posts on social media and Internet sites
- Telephone records
- Video recordings

Note: Seizures of some of these items may require a search warrant
Intentionally blank
Discussion: Lawful gatherings may often conclude without any need for law enforcement intervention. Every event should be independently assessed to determine the tactics that will effectively support and facilitate First Amendment activity, and provide for public safety. Tactics employed may evoke a positive or negative response (e.g., a strong “show of force” may calm and disperse a crowd or incite them). The intervention strategies agencies utilize will depend upon available resources and the totality of the circumstances. Crowds and criminal acts committed by participants within the crowd require a flexible response. Strategies include containment, control, communication, tactical information, coordination and response. Planning for crowd management incidents should include consideration of contingencies.

Crowd management, intervention, and control strategies and tactical considerations may include (not in priority order):

- Establishing contact with the crowd
- Gaining verbal compliance
- Supporting and facilitating First Amendment activities
- Developing a traffic management and/or control plan
- Using crowd control and dispersal methods
- Protecting critical facilities
- Providing a high-visibility law enforcement presence

Note: For a more comprehensive list of considerations, see Appendix B, page 51.
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Establish procedures for declaring unlawful assemblies and issuing dispersal orders.

**Dispersal Orders**

**Discussion:** Law enforcement agencies should understand the law as it pertains to an unlawful assembly. The decision to declare a crowd unlawful must be based upon reasonable and articulable facts. The definition of an unlawful assembly has been set forth in Penal Code section 407 and interpreted in court decisions. The terms “boisterous” and “tumultuous” as written in Penal Code section 407 have been interpreted as conduct that poses a clear and present danger of imminent violence ([In re Brown](1973) 9 Cal. 3d 612, 623.).

The intent of a dispersal order is to permanently disperse a crowd, not to merely relocate the problem. It should be made clear that the crowd is expected to immediately leave the area, and include a warning that force may be used which may inflict significant pain or result in serious injury ([Deorle v. Rutherford](272 F.3d 1272, 1284 (9th Cir. 2001))). The dispersal order must be given in a manner reasonably believed to be heard and understood by the intended audience. Based upon the circumstances, law enforcement may need to consider multiple announcements from various locations. Dispersal orders may be delivered in English and in other languages that are appropriate for the audience. Regardless of how delivered, law enforcement should record the name of the individual making the statement and the date and time each order was administered. Dispersal orders should not be given until control forces are in position to support crowd movement.

**Dispersal Order Example** “I am (peace officer’s name and rank), a peace officer for the (name of jurisdiction). I hereby declare this to be an unlawful assembly, and in the name of the People of the State of California, command all those assembled at (specific location) to immediately disperse, which means to break up this assembly. If you do not do so, you may be arrested or subject to other police action. Other police action could include the use of force* which may inflict significant pain or result in serious injury. Penal Code §409 prohibits remaining present at an unlawful assembly. If you remain in the area just described, regardless of your purpose, you will be in violation of Penal Code §409. The following routes of dispersal are available (routes). You have (reasonable amount of time) minutes to disperse.”

* Agencies may want to consider including the description of specific use-of-force options (e.g., electronic control device, baton, chemical agents).
5.2 Dispersal Orders (cont)

Methods that may be used to deliver and document dispersal orders includes (not in priority order):

- Loud speech
- Amplified sound
- Display of signage indicating unlawful assembly and dispersal
- Gaining the attention of the crowd and documenting affirmative responses of crowd members prior to the declaration of unlawful assembly
- Positioning law enforcement personnel to the rear of a crowd to confirm and document hearing the transmission of the dispersal order
- Acquiring multiple-language capability
- Using video/audio recording equipment for documentation of the dispersal order

Establish procedures for declaring unlawful assemblies and issuing dispersal orders.
Discussion: The most successful law enforcement strategy for dealing with mass arrests and bookings is proper planning, training, and comprehensive briefing of involved peace officers prior to the event. Mass arrests are dynamic situations that are resource intensive. Any process must be flexible enough to handle challenges that may confront the field force.

Be prepared to utilize various arrest tactics to address unlawful behavior, including: passive/non-compliant resistance, active resistance, and assaultive and life-threatening confrontation.

Maintain accountability of arrestees from the arrest site (crime scene) through the booking process. Many cases are lost due to the inability to match up the arresting peace officer to the arrestee. The arrest report should articulate each arrestee’s specific criminal act(s) and the witnessing officers. This process will aid in criminal prosecution and the reduction of civil liability.

A coordinated effort by all involved criminal justice entities is essential to ensure proper arrest, booking, and prosecution of violators.

Maintain accountability of evidence. Consideration should be given to maintaining evidence beyond criminal prosecution, pending potential civil litigation.

Mass arrest and booking considerations may include (not in priority order):

- Booking/processing area:
  - On-site, off-site or temporary holding facility
  - Medical staff
  - Security (protest groups often target booking facilities)
  - Weather issues
  - Media issues

- Designated arrest teams
  - Armed
  - Unarmed
  - Protective clothing
  - Handcuff-release devices
5.3

Mass Arrests and Bookings (cont)

- Documentation (photo/video/written) of arrests
  - Date
  - Time
  - Location
  - Offense(s)
  - Arresting peace officer(s)
  - Identification of arrestees
  - Disposition

- Computer access for records checks, etc.

- Telephone access

- Designated booking teams

- Prisoner transportation
  - Special needs (e.g., wheelchairs)

- Segregation issues
  - Gender
  - Gangs
  - Juveniles

- Personal needs issues
  - Restrooms
  - Water
  - Food

- Coordination with:
  - Medical
  - Jail
  - Court
  - District/City Attorney
  - Probation/parole
  - Public Defender’s Office
  - Private attorneys
Develop procedures for conducting and managing mass arrests and bookings.

**Mass Arrests and Bookings (cont)**

- Sufficient handcuffs/restraint equipment
- Sufficient forms/paperwork
  - Booking forms
  - Field release from custody
  - Field interview cards
  - Evidence collection/storage of materials
- Master report writer/case agent
- Public affairs/media relations representative
  - Public service announcements
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**Use of Force: Force Options**

**Discussion:** The law enforcement response to unlawful behavior should be consistent with the agency’s use of force policy and the law. The reasonableness of force used to effect a seizure is determined by balancing the nature and quality of the intrusion on the individual’s Fourth Amendment interests against the governmental interests at stake. *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386, 396-397 (1989). In determining the governmental interest, the Court traditionally examines three factors:

1. The severity of the crime at issue
2. Whether the suspect posed an immediate threat to the safety of officers or others
3. Whether the suspect was actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight

According to *Young v. County of Los Angeles*, 655 F.3d 1156, 1163-1166 (9th Cir. 2011), the Court emphasized that the most important factor is whether the individual posed an immediate threat to the officer or to the safety of the public. The *Young* court refers to *Headwaters I and II*, when balancing the nature and quality of the intrusion against the governmental interests, wherein a suspect is non-violent and poses no threat to the safety of the officers or others. See *Young*, 655 F.3d at 1162 and 1165 (citing *Headwaters Forest Defense v. County of Humboldt*, 240 F.3d 1185, 1199-1200, 1204 (9th Cir. 2000), vacated and remanded on other grounds, 534 U.S. 801. (2001) (*Headwaters I*); and, see *Young*, 655 F.3d at 1167 (citing *Headwaters Forest Defense v. County of Humboldt*, 276 F.3d 1125, 1129-31 (9th Cir. 2002) (*Headwaters II*).

Periodically review use of force alternatives in response to potential actions encountered during crowd management and unlawful events. Training should reflect reasonable use of force alternatives so officers are prepared to consider the tactics/force options available; *Chew v. Gates*, 27 F. 3d 1432, 1443 (9th Cir. 1994). Peace officers need not use the least intrusive force option, but only that force which is objectively reasonable under the totality of the circumstances; *Scott v. Henrich*, 39 F. 3d 912 (9th Cir. 1994), and *Forrester v. City of San Diego*, 25 F. 3d 804 (9th Cir. 1994). When feasible, prior to the use of a particular force option, officers should consider the availability of less-intrusive measures; *Young*, 655 F.3d at 1166; *Bryan v. McPherson*, 630 F. 3d 805, 831 (9th Cir. 2010).

Warnings should be given, when feasible, if the use of force may inflict significant pain or result in serious injury; *Deorle v. Rutherford*, 272 F.3d 1272, 1284 (9th Cir. 2001).

In all situations, the force used must be objectively reasonable under the totality of the circumstances. *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. at 397.
Use of Force: Force Options (cont)

Use-of-force considerations may include (not in priority order):

- Determining compliance or non-compliance of individuals
- Moving non-compliant offenders
- Anticipating possible actions of demonstrators
- Identifying criminal violations
- Developing arrest protocol
- Addressing the use of pain compliance techniques
- Planning for physically challenged, elderly, and child demonstrators
- Considering the resources available based on the situation
- Evaluating availability of other public safety resources
- Using personal protective equipment
- Planning for the safety of bystanders and the media
- Evaluating the mobility of suspects/protestors
- Determining avenues of controlled departure
- Anticipating potential need for medical resources
- Addressing the use of less-lethal munitions and chemical agents

Force options may include (not in priority order):

- Law enforcement presence
- Verbalization
- Control holds
- Compliance techniques
- Control devices
- Nonlethal chemical agents
- Electronic control devices (ECD)
- Impact weapons/batons
- Less-lethal munitions
- Deadly force
Use of Nonlethal Chemical Agents

This guideline must be applied in conformance with Guideline 5.4, Use of Force: Force Options.

Discussion: Case law has determined that the use of nonlethal chemical agents can cause significant pain and is an “intermediate” level of force; Young v. County of Los Angeles, 655 F.3d 1156, 1162 (9th Cir. 2011). Since Young held that chemical agents can inflict significant pain, warnings should be given, when feasible, prior to deployment; Deorle v. Rutherford, 272 F.3d 1272, 1284 (9th Cir. 2001).

Use of nonlethal chemical agents in response to an unlawful assembly may be reasonable depending on the totality of the circumstances. Each agency should consider when, where, and how nonlethal chemical agents may be deployed, and consider potential collateral effects.

Only properly trained personnel should be authorized to deploy nonlethal chemical agents. Nonlethal chemical agents, protective masks, maintenance, storage, and security must be addressed by each agency.

Nonlethal chemical agent deployment considerations may include (not in priority order):

- Safety of personnel involved
- Personnel available
- Methods of delivery
- Weather conditions
- Wind direction
- Physical location/terrain considerations
- Effect on law enforcement horses
- Types of agents available
- Protective devices for personnel
- Decontamination
- Potential exposure to children, elderly, and persons with disabilities
Develop policies and procedures regarding deployment of nonlethal chemical agents during incidents of civil disobedience. Ensure awareness that the application of nonlethal chemical agents is considered an "intermediate" level of force and must be reasonable under the totality of the circumstances.

**5.5 Use of Nonlethal Chemical Agents (cont)**

Nonlethal chemical agent policy considerations may include (not in priority order):
- Circumstances
- Training
- Reporting
- Types of agents
- Appropriate methods of deployment
- Identity of person(s) who can authorize the use of nonlethal chemical agents
- Identity of person(s) trained to deploy nonlethal chemical agents
- Decontamination/observation
- Medical attention
- Storage, replacement, and inventory accountability
- Field issuance, deployment, and accountability for recovery
- Protective mask fit testing
- Multi-agency events
Post Guidelines — Crowd Management, Intervention, and Control

Media

Part 6

Guideline

6.1

Media Strategies

Discussion: Having an effective media relationship is important to law enforcement when addressing crowd management incidents. The more that law enforcement interacts with the media in a spirit of cooperation and transparency, the more accurate the reporting. In most instances involving crowd management events, it is beneficial for an agency to routinely provide timely information rather than simply respond to inquiries.

Media strategies may include (not in priority order):

- Assigning a Public Information Officer(s) (PIO) to the event
- Complying with Penal Code §409.5
- Developing a plan to address non-traditional media in the crowd
- Providing a single point of contact that the media can call/access to receive timely updates
- Ensuring timely, accurate information about the event
- Taking proactive steps to provide information rather than merely responding to inquiries
- Considering dissemination of information to the media that may include:
  - The what, where and when of anticipated activities
  - Specific parade or protest routes
  - Locations subject to disruption of normal business or traffic
  - The extent of disruption expected
  - Alternative routes and/or mass transit alternatives
- Informing the media of law enforcement expectations during a dispersal order(s)
- Establishing a media staging area
- Considering use of a media pool (camera, radio, print)
- Considering embedding media with law enforcement when appropriate
- Considering establishing a Joint Information Center (JIC)

Develop policies and procedures for facilitating the role of the media during incidents that require a law enforcement response to manage crowds.
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Electronic Communication and Social Media

**Discussion:** The use of electronic communication and social media has grown exponentially over the last decade. People of all ages and organizations of all types now commonly use a vast array of electronic devices. The effective use of electronic communication and social media can enhance law enforcement efforts related to community outreach, investigations, and in other strategic initiatives. Electronic communication and social media have specific application to law enforcement’s response to incidents of crowd management.

Considerations for law enforcement regarding utilization of electronic communication and social media may include (not in priority order):

- Quickly informing the public and media about events, developments, police activities, or other announcements in real time
- Building relationships with the public, special interest groups, and protesters
- Providing ways for the public to communicate with law enforcement, such as reporting suspicious activity
- Informing crowds by posting instructions to attendees
- Communicating with citizens about crime information, road closures, etc.
- Providing relevant information, prior to and during an event
- Providing timely warnings, emergency notifications, and/or advisories to mass recipients (e.g., reverse 9-1-1, texting, etc.)
- Establishing operational security and identifying legal implications in the official use of electronic communication and social media platforms
- Developing agency-specific policies and procedures with regard to the personal use of electronic communication and social media that includes measures to ensure operational security.
Terms and Definitions

Anarchist
A person who uses unlawful, violent means to cause disorder or upheaval.

Active Resistance
To intentionally and unlawfully oppose the lawful order of a peace officer in a physical manner (e.g., bracing, tensed muscles, interlock arms/legs, pushing, kicking, etc.).

After Action Report
A report covering response actions, application of ICS, modifications to plans and procedures, training needs, and recovery activities.

Arrest Protocol
The formal process of placing subjects under arrest, taking into custody, and associating the arresting peace officer(s) with the specific individual arrested.

Arrest Teams
Personnel assigned to arrest duties during civil disobedience/civil disorder incidents.

Assaultive Resistance
Aggressive or combative behavior which attempts or threatens to assault an officer.

Booking Teams
Personnel assigned to custodial processing duties during incidents of civil disobedience/civil disorder.

Chemical Agents
See Nonlethal Chemical Agents, page 49.

Civil Disobedience
An unlawful event involving a planned or spontaneous demonstration by a group of people.

Civil Disorder
An unlawful event involving significant disruption of the public order.

Command
The authority a peace officer lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of his/her rank and assignment or position.

Compliance Techniques
Reasonable, lawful use-of-force methods intended to encourage suspect cooperation.

Compliant Behavior
Behavior consistent with submitting to lawful orders of a peace officer without resistance.

Control Devices
Devices intended to assist peace officers in gaining control of subjects who refuse to submit to lawful authority (e.g., batons, electronic control devices, restraints, chemical agents, etc.).

Cordonning
Surrounding or enclosing a particular problem area; also referred to as perimeter control.

Critical Facilities
Any location essential to the well-being and safety of the community requiring law enforcement protection during a critical incident.

Crowd
A number of persons gathered together.

Crowd Control
Law enforcement response to a pre-planned or spontaneous event, activity, or occurrence that has become unlawful or violent and may require arrests and/or the dispersal of the crowd.

Crowd Dynamics
Factors which influence crowd behavior.

Crowd Intervention
Law enforcement response to a pre-planned or spontaneous event, activity, or occurrence to deal with isolated unlawful behavior or an impact to public safety while allowing the event/activity/occurrence to continue.

Crowd Management
Encompasses law enforcement management, intervention, and control strategies when responding to all forms of public assemblies and gatherings. Also refers specifically to strategies and tactics employed before, during, and after a gathering for the purpose of maintaining the event’s lawful activities.
**Decontamination**
Procedures taken to reduce the effects of any nonlethal chemical agent or bio-hazard exposure.

**Discipline**
Peace officer behavior that is consistent with demonstrating self-control, teamwork, moderation, and restraint.

**Dispersal Order**
Lawful orders communicated by law enforcement personnel commanding individuals unlawfully assembled to disperse.

**Dismounted Tactics**
Non-mobile tactical formations generally involving team, squad, and platoon-sized units.

**Emergency Operations Center (EOC)**
A location from which centralized emergency management is performed. EOC facilities are established by an agency or jurisdiction to coordinate the overall agency or jurisdictional response and support to an emergency.

**Essential Elements of Information (EEI)**
Critical tactical information, obtained from any source, received prior to and/or during an event which is considered so essential that without it, meaningful planning cannot proceed.

**Flash Mob**
A group of people organized using social media to coordinate meeting at a specific location at a specific time for entertainment, satire, or, in some cases, criminal activity.

**Flashpoint**
Specific location(s) which become the initial source of unlawful activity and the origin or focal point of civil disorder.

**Force Options**
Reasonable force alternatives that may be utilized by law enforcement to effect arrest, overcome resistance, and prevent escape.

**Formations**
Coordinated unit tactics utilized by law enforcement to control crowds, stop unlawful activity, and disperse and/or arrest violators.

**Incident Action Plan (IAP)**
A written document containing general management objectives that reflect the overall incident strategy and specific plans using personnel and resources. Incident Action Plans will vary in content and form depending upon the kind and size of an incident.

**Incident Command System (ICS)**
The statewide model for field-level management of emergencies mandated by the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). ICS is specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single and multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.

**Incident Objectives**
Statements of guidance and direction necessary for the selection of appropriate strategy(s), and the tactical use of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to adjust to strategic and tactical alternatives.

**Leadership**
The art and exercise of influence to obtain willing compliance, confidence, respect, and loyal cooperation of personnel.

**Less Lethal Impact Munitions**
Projectiles launched or otherwise deployed for purposes of overcoming resistance, preventing escape, effecting arrest, reducing serious injury and may be applied without a significant likelihood of causing death.

**Life Threatening**
Any action likely to result in serious injury or death of an officer or another person.

**Management**
The process of planning, organizing, coordinating, directing, budgeting, and controlling resources.

**Mobile Arrest and Booking Teams**
Mobile teams designated to assist field personnel with mass arrests and processing.
**Mobile Field Force**
An organized, mobile law enforcement tactical force equipped and trained to respond to unusual occurrences. The mobile field force is currently the statewide standard configuration known as “Mutual Aid Response Mobile Field Force.”

**Mobile Tactics**
The ability to rapidly deploy law enforcement personnel using vehicles. The vehicles may also be used for crowd control and containment.

**Mob**
A disorderly group of people engaged in unlawful activity.

**Mounted Tactics**
Crowd control while mounted on horses.

**Non-Compliant Behavior**
Behavior which does not yield to the lawful order of a peace officer but offers no physical resistance (sometimes referred to as “passive resistance”).

**Nonlethal Chemical Agents**
Devices utilized by law enforcement agencies which may include CS, CN, OC, and HC (smoke).

**Noticed Events**
Public assemblies, demonstrations or crowd events, which are planned for in advance and allows for prior notice, whether direct or indirect, to law enforcement.

**Operations Plan**
A plan describing the tactical deployment of resources at an incident or event to meet the objectives of the Incident Action Plan.

**Operations Security (OPSEC)**
Methods used to prevent sensitive information, which may compromise the integrity and safety of a law enforcement operation, from being improperly disseminated.

**Pain Compliance**
Stimulation of nerves or the manipulation of joints to elicit a sense of unease or distress in a subject, causing that subject to comply with lawful directives.

**Passive Resistance**
Refers to intentional and unlawful opposition of a lawful order of a peace officer during arrest situations but involves no physical resistance. (See Active Resistance).

**Perimeter Control**
See Cordonning, page 47.

**Photographic Teams**
Law enforcement photographers assigned to memorialize designated activity involving civil disobedience.

**Policy**
Statements of principles and values which guide the performance of a specific agency activity. Policy establishes limits of action and reflects a statement of guiding principles that should be followed in order to achieve an agency’s objective.

**Procedure**
A method of performing an operation or a manner of proceeding on a course of action within the limits of policy.

**Public Disruption**
The interruption or disturbance of public order.

**Stakeholder**
Entities having a legal, professional, economic or community interest/responsibility in a public assembly or gathering.

**Sectoring**
An overall area of operation and dividing it into subsections based upon geographical and/or defined boundaries.

**Social Media**
Communications of social interaction, using highly accessible and scalable devices, including web-based and mobile technologies used to promote interactive dialogue.

**Spontaneous Events**
Public assemblies, demonstrations or crowd events, which occur without prior planning and/or without prior notice to law enforcement.

**Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)**
A system required by California Government Code for managing response to multi-agency and multijurisdictional emergencies in California. SEMS consists of five organizational levels that are activated as necessary: Field Response, Local Government, Operational Area, Region and State.

**Tear Gas**
The term used in the California Penal Code for what law enforcement more accurately refers to as “nonlethal chemical agents.”
**Unified Command**

In ICS, it is described as a unified team effort, which allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies. It maintains agency authority, responsibility and accountability.

**Unity of Command**

The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one and only one designated person.

**Unlawful Assembly**

Penal Code Section 407 defines an “unlawful assembly” as: “Whenever two or more persons assemble together to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act in a violent, boisterous or tumultuous manner, such assembly is an unlawful assembly.” “Boisterous or tumultuous manner” has been interpreted by the courts to mean conduct which poses a clear and present danger of imminent violence.
## Crowd Management Intervention and Control Strategies

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<th>Situation</th>
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<th>Isolated Unlawful Behavior</th>
<th>Unlawful Assembly</th>
<th>Riot</th>
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<tr>
<td>Free Speech and assembly are protected First Amendment activities.</td>
<td>Speeches, Marches, Demonstrations, Rallies</td>
<td>Isolated unlawful activity by individuals or small groups within a crowd should not automatically form the basis for declaring an assembly unlawful.</td>
<td>Assemblies may be dispersed when they are violent, or pose a clear and present danger of violence, or the group is breaking some other law in the process. If a crime is occurring, action may be taken to stop it prior to a Dispersal Order being given.</td>
<td>Penal Code §404: (a) Any use of force or violence, disturbing the public peace, or any threat to use force or violence, if accompanied by immediate power of execution, by two or more persons acting together, and without authority of law, is a riot.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Use Crowd Management strategies</td>
<td>Meet with event organizers and stakeholders</td>
<td>Use organizers and monitors to gain voluntary compliance</td>
<td>Seek voluntary compliance</td>
<td>Track and contain groups involved in illegal behavior using cameras, observation posts, shadow teams or air unit</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Determine the history and risk of the group</td>
<td>Isolate, arrest and remove law violators as quickly as possible</td>
<td>Video action of officers and law violators</td>
<td>Arrest individuals who fail to disperse or who are involved in illegal activity</td>
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<td>Create a planning team</td>
<td>Use amplified sound to communicate intent or to gain compliance</td>
<td>Use amplified sound to communicate intent to declare an unlawful assembly</td>
<td>With proper approval, deploy appropriate less lethal munitions to defend officers or to disperse the crowd</td>
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<td>Develop Incident Action Plan and objectives</td>
<td>Use low profile tactics when possible. Don’t become the focus of the demonstration</td>
<td>Disperse unlawful crowd</td>
<td>Ensure only reasonable force</td>
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<td>Identify and assign resources</td>
<td>Monitor and assess crowd behavior</td>
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<td>Report use of force</td>
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<td>Track and contain groups involved in illegal activity using cameras, observation posts, shadow teams or air unit</td>
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<td>Restore traffic flow</td>
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<td>Arrest law violators</td>
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<td>Discourage groups from forming</td>
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<td></td>
<td>With proper approval, deploy appropriate less lethal munitions to defend officers or to stop violent behavior or property damage</td>
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<td>Protect lives, property, and vital facilities</td>
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<td>Separation</td>
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<td>Remain present</td>
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<td>Engender facilitation, not confrontation</td>
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<td>Reassess the situation</td>
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<td>Interact with organizers and gain their cooperation</td>
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<td>Return to normalcy</td>
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<td>Act quickly</td>
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</table>

**Law Enforcement Response**

- Separate opposing factions
- Maintain video log
- Provide direction and expectations at roll call/briefing
- Engender facilitation, not confrontation
- Interact with organizers and gain their cooperation

**Note:** This table is neither all-inclusive nor limiting.
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69   Resisting or deterring officer
71   Threat of injury made to peace officer in performance of his duties
102  Retaking property from officer
148  Resisting or obstructing public officer
148.1 False reporting planting of bomb
148.2 Interfering with fireman or EMT
148.4 Tampering with a fire alarm
148.9 Giving false identification
151  Advocating injury or death of peace officer
169  Picketing in or near courthouse with intent to interfere or obstruct administration of justice or influence judge, juror, witness, or officer of the court
171f Entering State Capitol without authorization-disorderly conduct
182  Conspiracy
185  Wearing masks or personal disguises in the commission of any public offense
197  Killing in defense of self or property and arresting fugitives or quelling riot
218  Derailing or wrecking train
219  Wrecking train or firing bridge
219.1 Throwing missile at vehicle of common carrier
219.2 Throwing missile or shooting at trains, street cars, or vessels
240  Assault - defined
241  Assault; Assault against peace officer, or other specified persons engaged in performance of duties (Note: see 241 PC subsections)
242  Battery - defined
243  Battery; punishment (Note: see 243 PC subsections)
244  Throwing acid w/intent to disfigure or burn
245  Assault with deadly weapon, firearm, assault weapon, or machine-gun (ADW) (Note: see 245 PC subsections)
246  Discharge firearm at inhabited dwelling, vehicle or aircraft
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**POST Guidelines — Crowd Management, Intervention, and Control**

### California Penal Code

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APPENDIX D

Applicable Case Law

**Bryan v. McPherson**
630 F. 3d 805 (9th Cir. 2011)

**Chew v. Gates**
27 F.3d 1432, 1443 (9th Cir. 1994)

**Deorle v. Rutherford**
272 F. 3d 1272, 1284 (9th Cir. 2001)

**Eberle v. City of Anaheim**
901 F. 2d 814 (9th Cir. 1990)

**Forrester v. City of San Diego**
25 F. 3d 804 (9th Cir. 1994)

**Graham v. Connor**
490 U.S. 386 (1989)

**Hammer v. Gross**
932 F. 2d 842 (9th Cir. 1991)

**Headwaters Forest Defense v. County of Humboldt**
240 F.3d 1185 (9th Cir. 2000), vacated and remanded on other grounds, 534 U.S. 801 (2001) (Headwaters I)

**Headwaters Forest Defense v. County of Humboldt**
276 F. 3d 1125 (9th Cir. 2002) (Headwaters II)

**Mattos v. Agarano**
661 F. 3d 433 (9th Cir. 2011)

**Scott v. Henrich**
39 F. 3d 912 (9th Cir. 1994)

**Young v. County of Los Angeles**
655 F. 3d 1156 (9th Cir. 2011)

**Bacon**
In re, (1966) 240 Cal. App. 2d 34

**Brown**
In re, (1973) 9 Cal. 3d 612

**Chambers v. Municipal Court**
(1997) 65 Cal. App. 3d 904

**Collins v. Jordan**
110 F. 3d 1363 (9th Cir. 1996)
**APPENDIX D**  
**Applicable Case Law**

**Galvin v. Hay**  
374 F. 3d 739 (9th Cir. 2004)

**Kay**  
_in re_ (1970) 1 Cal. 3d 930, 943

**Menotti v. City of Seattle**  
409 F. 3d 1113 (9th Cir. 2005)

**Wagner**  

**People v. Bundte**  
(1948) 87 Cal. App. 2d 735, 744, cert. denied 337 U.S. 915

**People v. Cipriani**  
(1991) 18 Cal. App. 3d 299, 304

**People v. Davis**  
(1968) 68 Cal. 2d 481

**People v. Jones**  
(1971) 19 Cal. App. 3d 437

**People v. Jones**  
(1971) 19 Cal. App. 3d 437

**People v. Patino**  
(1979) 95 Cal. App. 3d 11

**Los Angeles Free Press v. City of Los Angeles**  

**Cox v. State of New Hampshire**  
312 U.S. 569 (1941)

**Seattle Affiliate of the October 22nd Coalition to Stop Police Brutality, etc. v. City of Seattle**  
550 F. 3d 788 (9th Cir. 2008)

**Mardi Gras of San Luis Obispo v. City of San Luis Obispo**  
189 F. Supp. 2d 1018 (2002) (This case addresses impermissible prior restraint on protected expression in public forums, including an analysis of reasonable “Time, Place and Manner” restrictions and content-based regulations that are not the least restrictive means to further a compelling state interest.)
Brown  
_in re_, (1973) 9 Cal. 3d 612

Chambers v. Municipal Court  
(1977) 65 Cal. App. 3d 904

Cohen v. California  
403 U.S. 15 (1971)

Jefferson v. Superior Court  
(1975) 51 Cal. App. 3d 721)

McMahon v. Albany Unified School District  

Coates, et al, v. City of Cincinnati  
402 U.S. 611 (1971)

Cox  
_in re_, (1970) 3 Cal. 3d 205, 220

People v. Man  

In re M.L.B.  
(1980) 110 Cal. App. 3d 501

People v. Patino  
(1979) 95 Cal. App. 3d 11

People v. Whitney  
(1978) 76 Cal. App. 3d 863
Training and Information Resources

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http://www.calema.ca.gov/LawEnforcement/Pages/Redbook%20Revision%20Sep%202009.dy.pdf

California Emergency Management Agency
Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, 2009 Edition
http://www.calema.ca.gov/LawEnforcement/Pages/BlueBook%20%20Revision%20%20dy.2009.pdf

Police Executive Research Forum
Police Management of Mass Demonstrations: Identifying Issues and Successful Approaches,
Washington, D.C. 2006

Police Executive Research Forum
Critical Issues in Policing Series - Managing Major Events: Best Practices from the Field,
Washington, D.C. June 2011

U.S. Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Guidelines for First Amendment-Protected Events, Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative, October, 2011
http://it.ojp.gov/documents/First_Amendment_Guidance.pdf

Los Angeles Police Department
An Examination of May Day 2007, Report to the Board of Police Commissioners, October 9, 2007

POST Video Library
The following videos may be obtained from the POST Video Library at:

Crowd Management and Civil Disobedience 2003 (Part 1)
Crowd Management and Civil Disobedience 2003 (Part 2)
Critical Incident Management (SEMS and NIMS) 2006
Crowd Management Update 2008