



Kern County Sheriff's Office

Policies and Procedures

TITLE: Use of Force – Crowd Control		NO: F-1300	
APPROVED: Donny Youngblood, Sheriff-Coroner			
REFERENCE: Penal Code 13652 & 13652.1, DPPM F-0100 & F-0200			
EFFECTIVE: June 9, 2025	REVIEWED: June 9, 2025	REVISED: June 9, 2025	UPDATED: June 9, 2025

POLICY

The Kern County Sheriff's Office fully acknowledges and upholds the fundamental right of individuals to assemble peacefully, as enshrined in the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. This policy is designed to provide a comprehensive framework to ensure that public assemblies are protected and managed in a manner that minimizes unnecessary interference, intimidation, or discrimination against participants, while simultaneously prioritizing the preservation of public safety, protection of life, and safeguarding of property.

The purpose of this policy is to deliver clear and detailed guidelines for personnel tasked with managing crowd control situations. It aims to establish an effective and thoughtful approach that respects the rights of individuals while ensuring order and safety during public assemblies, demonstrations, protests, rallies, and similar gatherings.

CROWD CONTROL – MUTUAL AID

Deputies will adhere to the directions and orders of the Incident Commander during public assemblies and crowd management situations. In the event of a mutual aid incident, deputies shall follow the directions and orders of designated Kern County Sheriff's Office personnel holding the rank of lieutenant or higher. This ensures adherence to this policy during incidents like mutual aid requests or crowd control incidents outside of Kern County.

CROWD CONTROL - GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Kern County Sheriff's Office deputies must adhere to the following:

1. Upholding Constitutional and Inherent Rights: All individuals have the inherent and constitutional right to engage in lawful activities, including assembling, demonstrating, protesting, rallying, and expressing their views in various forms. Personnel of the Sheriff's Office must carefully navigate the delicate balance between protecting the First Amendment rights of individuals and the imperative need to safeguard public safety and property.
2. Professional Conduct: Deputies are expected to conduct themselves with the utmost professionalism and discipline. It is essential that their actions and decisions remain impartial and unaffected by the opinions expressed by participants during assemblies. Deputies shall always embody the principles of fairness, respect, professionalism and duty.
3. Departmental Response: The response from the Sheriff's Office to public assemblies may range from simple observational roles to more complex, involved measures such as crowd management, intervention, and control. The approach taken should be tailored to the specific

circumstances of the assembly, emphasizing flexibility, creativity, discipline, and patience to effectively navigate the unique dynamics of each event. When unauthorized or potentially unlawful activities arise, deputies must respond professionally, swiftly, lawfully, and in a manner that focuses on restoration of order, ensuring that their actions are measured and professional.

4. Guiding Principles: Deputies shall adhere to the provisions and Guiding Principles outlined in DPPM F-0100 when measured, proportional and objectively reasonable force is required during a crowd control setting.

CROWD MANAGEMENT, INTERVENTION AND CONTROL OBJECTIVES

Individuals or groups present on public ways, such as public facilities, streets or walkways, have the right to peacefully assemble, rally, demonstrate, picket, march, protest or otherwise express their views and opinions through varying forms of communication including the distribution of printed matter. These rights may be limited by laws or ordinances regulating such matters such as the obstruction of individual or vehicle access or egress, trespass, noise, picketing, and loitering. However, deputies shall not act or fail to act based on the opinions being expressed.

Participant behaviors during a demonstration or other public assembly can vary. These may include, but are not limited to:

- Lawful, constitutionally protected actions and speech.
- Civil disobedience (typically involving minor criminal acts).
- Civil unrest (spontaneous criminal acts including riotous behavior).

It is imperative that law enforcement actions are measured and appropriate for the behaviors deputies may encounter. The purpose of a law enforcement presence at the scene of public assemblies and demonstrations should be to protect life, preserve the peace, restore and maintain order, protect vital facilities, and prevent the destruction of property. Hence, there are three core, time-proven, adaptable strategies and tactics afforded to law enforcement when responding to a demonstration or other public assembly. These core strategies and tactics are:

- Crowd Management;
- Crowd Intervention; and,
- Crowd Control.

The Department's support and/or intervention may be necessary for any public assembly of people or groups, whether the activity is lawful or unlawful. Law enforcement's response may involve **Crowd Management**, **Crowd Intervention** and/or **Crowd Control** techniques in addition to crowd observation methods, depending on the circumstances. Every gathering or demonstration is different and will require a different response from law enforcement, which means members of the Kern County Sheriff's Office must always be professional, impartial, patient, adaptable, and disciplined.

F-1300-2

EFFECTIVE: June 9, 2025	REVIEWED: June 9, 2025	REVISED: June 9, 2025	UPDATED: June 9, 2025
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------

STRATEGIES AND TACTICS

Supervisors shall continually observe deputies under their commands to ensure that deputies' interaction with participants and their response to crowd dynamics is professional and appropriate. Deputies shall not engage in assembly or demonstration-related discussion with participants or confront or in any manner interfere with a lawful assembly. In addition, deputies shall not seize cameras, cell phones, recording devices or materials of participants or observers unless a deputy is placing that person under lawful arrest.

A variety of methods, strategies and tactics may be required to ensure that lawful assemblies are protected. Those methods, strategies and tactics include, but are not limited to:

Crowd Management

Main Objectives:

- Help facilitate and protect lawful First Amendment rights of an assembly,
- Meet and establish contact with organizers and crowd participants,
- Gain voluntary compliance with the participants, and
- Lessen the need to utilize enforcement actions at an event.

Crowd Intervention- Main Objectives:

- Help facilitate and protect lawful First Amendment rights activity,
- Identify and separate illegal behavior,
- Affect arrests of law violators, and
- Lessen the need to take enforcement action, if possible.

Crowd Control- Main Objectives:

- Safeguard and protect life,
- Protect property,
- Reinstate and maintain order,
- Affect arrests of law violators, and
- Protect important facilities and infrastructure.

Crowd Management - Foundational Preparation Principles

The effective response to crowd management / control events necessitates the implementation and adherence of certain foundational preparation principles, including but not limited to:

- Meet with community stakeholders and event organizers¹
- Determine the risk and history of the group

¹ Community stakeholders may include Advocacy Groups, Business Associations, Civil Rights Organizations, Elected Officials, Labor Organizations, Neighborhood Associations, Religious Groups, Schools, Colleges and Universities, Media and Event organizers.

EFFECTIVE: June 9, 2025	REVIEWED: June 9, 2025	REVISED: June 9, 2025	UPDATED: June 9, 2025
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------

- Establish an event planning cadre
- Check for any limitations of the official permit
- Establish Incident Command System (ICS)²
- Establish Leadership Team and assign an Incident Commander (IC)
- Develop a comprehensive plan and strategy
- Establish a traffic plan for the area
- Assign a Department PIO for media
- Designate the event date as a maximum deployment day, if necessary
- Review relevant Constitutional laws with deputies before the event
- Review local ordinances and Sheriff’s Office policy with deputies
- Brief deputies on event, and share plan, objectives and expectations
 - Exercise Discipline
 - Display Professionalism
 - Demonstrate Restraint
 - Maintain Operational Readiness
- Collaborate with allied agencies
- Establish liaison with the media using the KCSO PIO
- Initiate intelligence gathering and risk assessments
- Conduct a resource evaluation and acquisition
- Determine if use of the Standardized Emergency Management Systems (SEMs)³ is appropriate
- Review effective strategies and tactics for Crowd Management, Crowd Intervention and Crowd Control
- Research, review and request mutual aid systems, as needed
- Conduct a thorough briefings for all units that address the situation, mission, execution, administration, command and control and the use of lawful force that is proportional and consistent with policy
- Meet and communicate with organizers in order to gain cooperation
- Prepare to document the entire event (comprehensive written journal and multiple videographers)
- Prepare to conduct complete and thorough criminal investigations
- Conduct a full equipment inventory
- Utilize all de-escalation opportunities

² The ICS consists of five organizational levels that are activated as needed: Command; Operations; Planning/intelligence; Logistics, and Finance and Administration. Refer to Civil Unrest Guide for ICS details (page 27-28).

³ SEMS was established by Government Code 8607(a) and incorporates ICS and must be utilized by law enforcement agencies to apply for potential reimbursement from the State of California. See: <https://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/law-enforcement/mutual-aid-system>

F-1300-4

EFFECTIVE: June 9, 2025	REVIEWED: June 9, 2025	REVISED: June 9, 2025	UPDATED: June 9, 2025
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------

Crowd Behaviors

Crowds may involve an eclectic blend of participants that exhibit lawful and unlawful behaviors. There may be some individuals whose sole purpose is to exploit a lawful assembly to engage in criminal acts. If feasible, prompt action should be taken to identify, isolate, and strategically remove those individuals to protect lawful assemblies.

Situational Estimate⁴

Deputies encountering an unusual occurrence involving large and/or unruly crowds shall immediately broadcast a situational estimate and request assistance and a watch lieutenant response. The broadcast should include, but is not limited to:

- Size of the involved area
- The location of the incident
- Number of injuries and/or casualties, if known
- Estimated size of the crowd
- Activities of participants (e.g., looting, blocking traffic, passive demonstrations, etc.)
- Nature of the problem (e.g., spontaneous response, riot, protest, etc.)
- Additional assistance (e.g., mutual aid, fire, medical, CHP, etc.)
- Equipment needed (chemical agents, barricades, shields, tow trucks, etc.)
- Potential threats to community, property, and/or infrastructure
- Staging areas that have been established
- Potential staging areas available for incoming law enforcement personnel
- The best available ingress and egress routes for emergency vehicles and any known hazards (e.g., gunfire and/or sniper activity)
- Direction of travel if the crowd is on the move, and
- If members of the crowd are armed with any weapons or items that could be deemed hazardous.

Command and Control and the Incident Command System

Immediately establishing Command and Control at a developing crowd control incident is imperative. The Incident Command System (ICS) should be used as a basis for the Sheriff's Office's structure for a law enforcement response to crowd management occurrences. The ICS is a field management system that is utilized by law enforcement and emergency services personnel throughout the State of California. The highest-ranking person at the scene that has jurisdiction assumes Command and Control and activates the ICS. The Incident Commander sets the objectives and prioritizes them; develops and coordinates the strategies; assigns resources; and monitors the progress and performance of all of the elements of the ICS. The ICS has a number of system features that allow for great flexibility depending on the size and nature of the unusual occurrence.

⁴ Refer to the checklist in the Civil Unrest Guide (page 14-15) to assist with situational estimate.

EFFECTIVE: June 9, 2025	REVIEWED: June 9, 2025	REVISED: June 9, 2025	UPDATED: June 9, 2025
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------

As a general rule, once activated the ICS will require staffing of the following five functions:

- Command
- Planning
- Operations
- Logistics
- Admin/Finance

All these positions can be managed by a single person during a small incident, or they can be staffed by many people during large incidents. In the event more qualified responders arrive on scene a transfer of command may occur. Because of the flexibility that is built into the ICS it can be expanded or reduced as needed.

The Incident Commander is in command of the event and has complete operational authority and responsibility.

The following is a list of Sheriff's Office policies and manuals covering specific use of force options that could be used during crowd control situations:

- a. DPPM F-0400: Use of Force – Oleoresin Capsicum
- b. DPPM F-0500: Use of Force – Baton
- c. DPPM F-0600: Use of a Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW)
- d. DPPM F-0800: Use of Force – Extended Range Impact Weapons (FN 303)
- e. DPPM F-0810: Use of Force – Extended Range Impact Weapons (40 MM)
- f. DPPM F-0820: Use of Force – Extended Range Impact Weapons (Pepperball)
- g. SWAT Policy S-1300: Use of Special Munitions and Chemical Agents

Refer to the above listed policies for further definitions and application requirements.

MEDIA ACCESS

If the Incident Commander closes the immediate area surrounding any emergency field command post or any other command post, or if a police line or rolling closure is established during a demonstration, march, protest, or rally, where individuals are participating in protected activity under the First Amendment, the Incident Commander must comply with the requirements of Penal Code § 409.7 regarding media access. This includes allowing access to closed areas and providing information as stipulated by the law (Penal Code § 409.7).

Authorized representatives of news services, online news platforms, newspapers, and radio or television stations or networks have specific rights and protections that allow them access to closed areas for news gathering. These representatives are permitted to enter designated closed areas to carry out their duties without the risk of interference.

Law enforcement officers are prohibited from intentionally assaulting, obstructing, or interfering with media representatives while gathering, receiving, or processing information intended for

F-1300-6

EFFECTIVE: June 9, 2025	REVIEWED: June 9, 2025	REVISED: June 9, 2025	UPDATED: June 9, 2025
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------

public communication. Additionally, media representatives in closed areas will not be cited for failing to disperse, violating curfews, or infringing upon PC 148(a)(1) while carrying out their journalistic responsibilities.

It is important to note that this policy does not prevent law enforcement officers from enforcing applicable laws if a media representative engages in unlawful activities outside of their reporting duties.

DIRECTIVE #1: UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY DISPERSAL ORDERS⁵

If a public gathering or demonstration remains peaceful and nonviolent, and there is no reasonably perceived imminent threat to people or property, the Incident Commander should generally authorize continued monitoring of the event.

Should the Incident Commander decide that public safety is presently or is about to be jeopardized, the Incident Commander or the authorized designee shall attempt to verbally persuade event organizers or participants to disperse of their own accord. Warnings and advisements may be communicated through established communications links with leaders and/or participants or to the group.

When initial attempts at verbal persuasion are unsuccessful, the Incident Commander or the authorized designee shall make a clear standardized announcement to the gathering that the event is an unlawful assembly and shall order the dispersal of the participants. The announcement shall be communicated by whatever methods are reasonably available to ensure that the content of the message is clear and that it has been heard by the participants. The announcement shall be amplified, made in different languages as appropriate, made from multiple locations in the affected area and documented by audio and video. The announcement shall provide information about what law enforcement actions will take place if illegal behavior continues and shall identify routes for egress. A reasonable time to disperse shall be allowed following a dispersal order.

English:

"I am (**RANK, NAME**), a Deputy Sheriff for the Kern County Sheriff's Office. 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 (**IDENTIFY SPECIFIC LOCATION**) to immediately disperse, which means to break up this assembly and leave the area. If you do not do so, you will be arrested or subject to other police action."

"The following routes of dispersal are available (**IDENTIFY THE ROUTES**). You have (**SPECIFY A REASONABLE AMOUNT OF TIME**) minutes to disperse.

[ADDITIONAL WARNING OPTIONAL]

⁵ These dispersal order can also be found in the Civil Unrest Guide (page 8).

EFFECTIVE: June 9, 2025	REVIEWED: June 9, 2025	REVISED: June 9, 2025	UPDATED: June 9, 2025
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------

“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.”

Spanish:

“Mi nombre es (**RANK, NAME**), soy un policía con el Alguacil del Condado de Kern. En el nombre de las personas del estado de California, declaro que esta asamblea es ilegal, ordeno que ustedes, reunidos en este lugar se dispersen inmediatamente.”

“Pueden usar esta ruta (**IDENTIFY THE ROUTES**). Tienen (**SPECIFY REASONABLE AMOUNT OF TIME**) minutos para irse.”

[ADDITIONAL WARNING OPTIONAL]

“Si no se van, pueden ser arrestados o la policía tomara acción contra ustedes. Medidas como el uso de fuerza será usada, y eso puede resultar en dolor o heridas. Si deciden quedarse en esta área por cualquier razón, estarán en violación del código penal 409.”

DIRECTIVE #2: CROWD CONTROL - USE OF FORCE

Individuals refusing to comply with lawful orders (e.g., nonviolent refusal to disperse) should be given a clear verbal warning and a reasonable opportunity to comply. If an individual refuses to comply with lawful orders, the Incident Commander shall evaluate the type of resistance and adopt a reasonable response in order to accomplish the law enforcement mission (such as dispersal or arrest of those acting in violation of the law). Deputies shall only use force that is consistent with KCSO policy, proportional and objectively reasonable to affect an arrest or disperse a crowd during a crowd control situation.

Extended range impact weapons and conducted energy weapons (CEWs) shall only be considered when the participants' conduct threatens to harm deputies, themselves or others, or will result in substantial property loss or damage. Any use of force involving less lethal munitions (e.g., extended range impact weapons) shall be directed or intended toward individuals and not toward groups or crowds.

Exception: The Incident Commander may authorize the use of tear gas (e.g., CN or CS) against groups or crowds under the following conditions:

1. If an individual or a group engages in a violent act that poses a threat to life or serious bodily injury to anyone (including law enforcement personnel), and immediate intervention by law enforcement is necessary.
2. If an individual or group is attempting to cause catastrophic destruction of property (e.g., attempting to set a building on fire), and immediate intervention by law enforcement is necessary.

F-1300-8

EFFECTIVE: June 9, 2025	REVIEWED: June 9, 2025	REVISED: June 9, 2025	UPDATED: June 9, 2025
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------

All use of force shall adhere to the Sheriff's Office's Use of Force Policies and reporting and review requirements (see DPPM F-0200). Any use of force by a member of the Sheriff's Office shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report. The type of report required may depend on the nature of the incident.

PROCEDURE A: CROWD CONTROL – USE OF CHEMICAL AGENTS / EXTENDED RANGE IMPACT WEAPONS

Extended range impact weapons and chemical agents may only be used by deputies during a crowd control situation when approved by the Incident Commander or above.

Extended range impact weapons and chemical agents may be used in crowd control situations against specific subjects as a target-specific less-lethal option if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including any peace officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control.

Deputies shall not use chemical agents, including OC, or extended range impact weapons, to disperse any assembly, protest, or demonstration, except under specific circumstances and with the approval of the Incident Commander or their designee. Additionally, the use of extended range impact weapons and chemical agents may be used only by a deputy who has received training on their proper use for crowd control by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST), if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control and only in accordance with all of the following requirements [Penal Code § 13652]:

- (1) De-escalation techniques or other alternatives to force have been attempted, when objectively reasonable, and have failed.
- (2) Repeated, audible announcements are made announcing the intent to use kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents and the type to be used, when objectively reasonable to do so. The announcements shall be made from various locations, if necessary, and delivered in multiple languages, if appropriate.
- (3) Persons are given an objectively reasonable opportunity to disperse and leave the scene.
- (4) An objectively reasonable effort has been made to identify persons engaged in violent acts and those who are not, and kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents are targeted toward those individuals engaged in violent acts. Projectiles shall not be aimed indiscriminately at a crowd or group of persons.
- (5) Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents are used only with the frequency, intensity, and in a manner that is proportional to the threat and objectively reasonable.
- (6) Deputies shall minimize the possible incidental impact of their use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents on bystanders, medical personnel, journalists, or other unintended targets.
- (7) An objectively reasonable effort has been made to extract individuals in distress.
- (8) Medical assistance is promptly provided, if properly trained personnel are present, or procured, for injured persons, when it is reasonable and safe to do so.

F-1300-9

EFFECTIVE: June 9, 2025	REVIEWED: June 9, 2025	REVISED: June 9, 2025	UPDATED: June 9, 2025
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------

- (9) Chemical agents (and kinetic energy projectiles) shall not be aimed at the head, neck, or any other vital organs.
- (10) Kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents shall not be used by any law enforcement agency solely due to any of the following:
 - (A) A violation of an imposed curfew.
 - (B) A verbal threat.
 - (C) Non-compliance with a law enforcement directive.
- (11) If the chemical agent to be deployed is tear gas, only the Incident Commander at the scene of the assembly, protest, or demonstration may authorize the use of tear gas.

Note: These provisions do not apply within any county detention facility.

PROCEDURE B: CROWD CONTROL – REPORTING USE OF CHEMICAL AGENTS / EXTENDED RANGE IMPACT WEAPONS

In accordance with PC 13652.1, the Kern County Sheriff’s Office shall, within 60 days of each incident, publish a summary on its internet website of all instances in which a deputy uses a kinetic energy projectile or chemical agent for crowd control. However, this may be extended for another 30 days with just cause, but in no case longer than 90 days from the time of the incident.

The following procedure shall be adhered to ensure compliance with PC 13652.1:

Within seven (7) days following any crowd control incident in which kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents are deployed, the Incident Commander or Watch Lieutenant will notify the affected area Commander. The Commander will review the incident and notify the Professional Standards Unit (PSU) within 14 days.

For each incident reported, the summary shall be limited to the information known to the Sheriff’s Office at the time of the report.

The following information shall be included in the notification. This information is specific to the law and required when posted on our agency website:

- (1) A description of the assembly, protest, demonstration, or incident, including the approximate crowd size and the number of deputies involved.
- (2) The type of kinetic energy projectile or chemical agent deployed.
- (3) The number of rounds or quantity of chemical agent dispersed, as applicable.
- (4) The number of documented injuries as a result of the kinetic energy projectile or chemical agent deployment.
- (5) The justification for using the kinetic energy projectile or chemical agent, including any de-escalation tactics or protocols and other measures that were taken at the time of the event to deescalate tensions and avoid the necessity of using the kinetic energy projectile or chemical agent.

F-1300-10

EFFECTIVE: June 9, 2025	REVIEWED: June 9, 2025	REVISED: June 9, 2025	UPDATED: June 9, 2025
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------

Note: These provisions do not apply within any county detention facility.

Upon receiving this information, PSU will post the information on the Transparency Page of the Kern County Sheriff's Office website.

PROCEDURE C: CROWD CONTROL - BATON

When authorized by an Incident Commander, or their designee, deputies can use a baton during a crowd control situation. The baton may be used as a pushing tool to encourage or move individuals who do not respond to verbal commands, encroach deputies on a skirmish line, or ignore a lawful dispersal order. In determining the amount of force, which is objectively reasonable, deputies should also consider contributing factors known to them associated with the crowd's conduct and actions.

- For example, if individuals are approaching a skirmish line, and deputies believe that such conduct is the result of individuals being pushed forward by the crowd, deputies should factor such belief into their decision regarding the appropriate response and use of force.

A baton may be required to use proportional and objectively reasonable force, consistent with Department policy, to physically engage individuals who are uncooperative, aggressive, or acting violently. In these situations, deputies may use objectively reasonable and proportional force options when the crowd violently approaches a skirmish line, or to control and/or arrest violent suspects in a crowd who refuse to obey lawful commands to disperse or are attempting to or actually physically harming someone in the area.

DEVIATIONS

The objective of Kern County Sheriff's Office use of force policies is to provide employees with clear direction regarding the use and application of force to ensure such applications are used only to effect arrests or lawful detentions, overcome resistance, or bring a situation under legitimate control. Policies endeavor to provide comprehensive and specific direction regarding approved methods, devices, applications, and reporting requirements. However, no policy can anticipate every conceivable situation or exceptional circumstance which deputies may face, due to the fluid and rapidly evolving nature of law enforcement encounters.

All employees are expected to follow all respective use of force policies as written and any deviations must be the exception, not the rule. Deviations from the use of force policies are only permitted if compliance with a policy is impractical, unsafe, or would pose a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury to a deputy or others. In all circumstances, deputies are expected to exercise sound judgment and critical decision making based on reverence for human life. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised technique or deviation must nonetheless comply with Penal Code section 835a.

All policy deviations are to be thoroughly documented by the involved deputies under the "Improvised Technique/Deviation" category within the use of force reporting system, they will clearly state the exigent circumstance requiring the deviation from policy and will be closely

F-1300-11

EFFECTIVE: June 9, 2025	REVIEWED: June 9, 2025	REVISED: June 9, 2025	UPDATED: June 9, 2025
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------

examined by management during the review process. Even if comporting with law and policy, managers will evaluate the need for corrective action or review of agency policy, strategy, tactics, or training. In addition, all such deviation entries will be subject to early intervention monitoring and audits.

CROWD CONTROL RESOURCES⁶

Penal Code	Summary of Code
PC 407	Unlawful assembly
PC 409	Remaining present at a riot
PC 416(a)	Refusing to disperse
PC 409.5(a)	Authority to close area, media exempt
PC 404.6	Inciting a riot

CIVIL UNREST GUIDE (Attachment A)

This Civil Unrest Guide has been meticulously developed as a practical and accessible resource designed to assist law enforcement in effectively managing critical incidents stemming from civil unrest. Each section of the guide presents a concise overview of essential steps that first responders should follow to navigate these challenging situations.

Supervisors are encouraged to reference this guide whenever necessary; however, it is vital to remember that it is intended as a supportive tool and should be used in conjunction with sound judgment and experience. To maximize the guide's utility, supervisors should proactively familiarize themselves with its content in advance of any incidents. Preparation is crucial in ensuring that they are well-equipped to respond swiftly and effectively. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that supervisors take the time to thoroughly understand and engage with the information provided within this guide, enabling them to lead their teams more confidently during times of unrest.

⁶ For additional resources refer to the Civil Unrest Guide (page 4-7)

EFFECTIVE: June 9, 2025	REVIEWED: June 9, 2025	REVISED: June 9, 2025	UPDATED: June 9, 2025
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------

The Civil Unrest Guide includes crucial incident response checklists. These checklists are vital for the Sheriff's Office as they enhance preparedness by outlining key steps to take during critical incidents, such as civil unrest, bomb threats, and labor strikes. By using these checklists, the Sheriff's Office can improve readiness and response times. They promote consistent and reliable actions among personnel, clarify roles for better communication, and reduce errors by providing clear guidance on what to do. Additionally, they document actions taken for accountability and help improve future strategies and operational continuity.

The Civil Unrest Guide is included as "Attachment A" to this policy.

Post Event Actions and Reporting

When dealing with a large-scale incident or a mutual aid incident, the Incident Commander should designate a Sheriff's Office member to assemble complete documentation of the event, including the following:

- (a) Operational plan.
- (b) Any incident logs (including timelines).
- (c) Any assignment logs.
- (d) Vehicle, fuel, equipment, other resources, and supply records.
- (e) Incident, arrest, use of force, injury and property damage reports.
- (f) Photographs, audio/video recordings, the Communications Center records/tapes.
- (g) Media accounts (print and broadcast media).
- (h) Overtime hours (total) and total deputy hours worked for event.

The Incident Commander should work with County Counsel, as appropriate, to prepare a comprehensive after-action report of the event, explaining all incidents where force was used including the following:

- (a) Date, time and description of the event
- (b) Actions taken and outcomes (e.g., injuries, property damage, arrests)
- (c) Problems identified
- (d) Significant events
- (e) Recommendations for improvement; opportunities for training and equipment should be documented in a generic manner, without identifying individuals or specific incidents, facts or circumstances.

EFFECTIVE: June 9, 2025	REVIEWED: June 9, 2025	REVISED: June 9, 2025	UPDATED: June 9, 2025
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------

ANTI-REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS ASSEMBLIES:

Any deputy response to public assemblies, demonstrations, or calls for service relating to anti-reproductive rights shall be consistent with this policy (Penal Code § 13778.1).

F-1300-14

EFFECTIVE: June 9, 2025	REVIEWED: June 9, 2025	REVISED: June 9, 2025	UPDATED: June 9, 2025
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------