

Waltham Police Department

CROWD CONTROL

CHAPTER 102

General Order Number: GO-04 02/2023

Effective Date: 02/2023

Accreditation Standard #: 46.1.12

PURPOSE:

This policy provides guidance for responding to public assemblies or demonstrations.

POLICY:

The Waltham Police Department respects the right of people to peaceably assemble. It is the policy of this department not to unreasonably interfere with, harass, intimate, or discriminate against persons engaged in the lawful exercise of their rights, while also preserving the peace, protecting life, and preventing the destruction of property.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Individuals or groups present on the public way, such as public facilities, streets, or walkways, generally have the right to assemble, rally, demonstrate, 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 as the obstruction of individual or vehicle access or egress, trespass, noise, picketing, distribution of handbills and leafleting, and loitering. However, officers shall not take action or fail to take action based on the opinions being expressed. Participant behavior during a demonstration or other public assembly can vary. This may include but is not limited to:

- 1.** Lawful, constitutionally protected actions and speech.
- 2.** Civil disobedience (typically involving minor criminal acts).
- 3.** Rioting.

All of these behaviors may be present during the same event. Therefore, it is imperative that law enforcement actions are measured and appropriate for the behaviors officers may encounter. This is particularly critical if force is being used. Adaptable strategies and tactics are essential.

The purpose of a law enforcement presence at the scene of public assemblies and demonstrations should be to preserve the peace, to protect life, and prevent the destruction of property. Officers should not:

1. Engage in assembly or demonstration-related discussion with participants.
2. Harass, confront, or intimidate participants.
3. Seize the cameras, cell phones, or materials of participants or observers unless an officer is placing a person under lawful arrest.

Supervisors should continually observe department members under their commands to ensure that members' interaction with participants and their response to crowd dynamics is appropriate.

PHOTOGRAPHS, VIDEO RECORDINGS, AND OTHER INFORMATION:

Photographs, video recordings, and other information may be collected at assemblies and demonstrations as they can serve a number of purposes, such as support of criminal prosecutions, assistance in evaluating department performance, serving as training material, recording the use of dispersal orders, and facilitating a response to allegations of improper law enforcement conduct. Photographs, video recordings, and other information shall not be maintained on the political, religious, or social activities, views, or associations of any individual, group, or organization unless those activities, views, or associations directly relate to an investigation of criminal activity and there is reasonable suspicion that the subject of the information is involved in criminal conduct.

UNPLANNED EVENTS:

When responding to an unplanned or spontaneous public gathering, the first responding officer should conduct an assessment of conditions, including but not limited to:

1. Location.
2. Number of participants.
3. Apparent purpose of the event.
4. Leadership (whether it is apparent and/or whether it is effective).
5. Any initial indicators of unlawful or disruptive activity.
6. Indicators that lawful use of public facilities, streets, or walkways will be impacted.
7. Ability and/or need to continue monitoring the incident.

Initial assessment information should be promptly communicated to the Police Operations OIC, and the assignment of a supervisor should be requested. Additional resources should be requested as appropriate. The responding supervisor shall assume command of the incident until command is expressly assumed by another, and the assumption of command is communicated to the involved members. A clearly defined command structure that is consistent with the Incident Command

System (ICS) should be established as resources are deployed.

PLANNED EVENT PREPARATION:

For planned events, comprehensive, incident-specific operational plans should be developed. The ICS should be considered for such events.

INFORMATION GATHERING AND ASSESSMENT:

When members of the Waltham Police Department have advance knowledge of a planned mass demonstration, the members shall attempt, in good faith, to communicate with organizers of the event to discuss logistical plans, strategies to avoid conflict, and potential communication needs between police and event participants. [46.1.12-2] The department shall make plans to avoid and de-escalate potential conflicts. [46.1.12-3] An officer shall be designated to be in charge of de-escalation planning. This officer will communicate the de-escalation plans to department personnel. In order to properly assess the potential impact of a public assembly or demonstration on public safety and order, relevant information should be collected and vetted. This may include:

1. Information obtained from outreach to group organizers or leaders (G.L. c. 6E, § 14; 550 CMR § 6.08; 555 CMR § 6.08).
2. Information about past and potential unlawful conduct associated with the event or similar events.
3. The potential time, duration, scope, and type of planned activities.
4. Any other information related to the goal of providing a balanced response to criminal activity and the protection of public safety interests.

Information should be obtained in a transparent manner, and the sources documented. Relevant information should be communicated to the appropriate parties in a timely manner. Information will be obtained in a lawful manner and will not be based solely on the purpose or content of the assembly or demonstration, or actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, or disability of the participants (or any other characteristic that is unrelated to criminal conduct or the identification of a criminal subject).

OPERATIONAL PLANS:

An operational planning team with the responsibility for event planning and management should be established. The planning team should develop an operational plan for the event.

The Operational plan will minimally provide for:

1. Command assignments, chain of command structure, roles, and

responsibilities, including designation of an officer in charge of de-escalation planning and communication within the Department (G.L. c. 6E, § 14; 550 CMR § 6.08; 555 CMR § 6.08). [46.1.12-4]

2. Staffing and resource allocation.
3. Management of criminal investigations.
4. Designation of uniform of the day and related safety equipment.
5. Deployment of specialized resources.
6. Event communications and interoperability in a multijurisdictional event.
7. An established liaison with demonstration leaders and external agencies.
8. An established liaison with the City Law Department.
9. Media relations.
10. Logistics: food, fuel, replacement equipment, duty hours, relief, and transportation.
11. Traffic management plans.
12. First aid and emergency medical service provider availability.
13. Detainee transport and detention.
14. Review of policies regarding public assemblies and use of force in crowd control.
15. Parameters for declaring an unlawful assembly (G.L. c; 269, § 1).
16. Arrest protocol, including management of mass arrests.
17. Protocol for recording information flow and decisions.
18. Rules of engagement, including rules of conduct, protocols for field force; extraction and arrests, and any authorization required for the use of force.
19. Protocol for handling complaints during the event.
20. Parameters for the use of portable recording devices, when applicable.

MUTUAL AID AND EXTERNAL RESOURCES:

The magnitude and anticipated duration of an event may necessitate interagency cooperation and coordination. The assigned Incident Commander should ensure that any required memorandums of understanding or other agreements are properly executed, and that any anticipated mutual aid is requested and facilitated (see the Outside Agency Assistance Policy).

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY AND DISPERSAL ORDERS:

If a public gathering or demonstration remains peaceful and nonviolent, and there is no reasonably imminent threat to persons or property, the Incident Commander should generally authorize continued monitoring of the event. Should the Incident Commander make a determination that public safety is presently or is about to be jeopardized, he/she or the authorized designee should 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 should make a clear, standardized announcement to the gathering that the event is an unlawful assembly, and should order the dispersal of the participants (G.L. c. 269, § 1). The announcement should 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 should be amplified, made in different languages as appropriate, made from multiple locations in the affected area, and documented by audio and video. The announcement should provide information about what law enforcement actions will take place if illegal behavior continues and should identify routes for egress. A reasonable time to disperse should be allowed following a dispersal order. Use of force is governed by current department policy (Chapter 01 Use of Force) and applicable law (G.L. c. 6E, § 14; 550 CMR § 6.08; 555 CMR).

USE OF FORCE:

Use of force is governed by current department policy and applicable law (see the Use of Force, and Canine's policies) (G.L. c. 6E, § 14; 550 CMR § 6.08; 555 CMR § 6.08).

The Waltham Police Department does not train, carry or authorize the use of tear gas, chemical weapons, or the use of rubber pellets.

The use of less lethal options, including use of a K-9 involving crowd control situations, to control or influence a person's behavior are only authorized when: **[46.1.12-5 A, B, C]**

1. De-escalation tactics have been attempted and failed or are not feasible based on the totality of the circumstances. **[46.1.12-5]**
2. The measures used are necessary to prevent imminent harm and the foreseeable harm inflicted by the police canine is proportionate to the threat of imminent harm. **[46.1.12-5D]**

Force or control devices, including oleoresin capicum (OC), should be directed toward individuals and not toward groups or crowds, unless specific individuals cannot reasonably be targeted due to extreme circumstances, such as a riotous crowd. Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report (G.L. c. 6E, § 14; 550 CMR § 6.08; 555 CMR § 6.08). The type of report required may depend on the nature of the incident. If an officer of the Waltham Police Department utilizes a police canine against a crowd, a report shall be filed with the POST Commission detailing all measures that were taken in advance of the event to reduce the probability of disorder and all de-escalation tactics and other measures that were taken at the time of the event to de-escalate tensions and avoid the necessity of utilizing the police canine. **[46.1.12-6]**

ARRESTS:

The Waltham Police Department should respond to unlawful behavior in a manner that is consistent with the operational plan. If practicable, warnings or advisements should be communicated prior to arrest. Mass arrests should be employed only when alternate tactics and strategies have been or reasonably appear likely to be unsuccessful. Mass arrests shall only be undertaken upon the order of the Incident Commander or the authorized designee. There must be probable cause for each arrest. If employed, mass arrest protocols should fully integrate:

1. Reasonable measures to address the safety of officers and arrestees.
2. Dedicated arrest, booking, and report writing teams.
3. Timely access to medical care.
4. Timely access to legal resources.
5. Timely processing of arrestees.
6. Full accountability for arrestees and evidence.
7. Coordination and cooperation with the prosecuting authority, jail, and courts.

MEDIA RELATIONS:

The Public Information Officer should use all available avenues of communication, including press releases, briefings, press conferences, and social media, to maintain open channels of communication with media representatives and the public about the status and progress of the event, taking all opportunities to reassure the public about the professional management of the event (see WPD Policies and Procedures Chapter 54 Public Information and Media Relations Policy).

DEMOBILIZATION:

When appropriate, the Incident Commander or the authorized designee should implement a phased and orderly withdrawal of law enforcement resources. All relieved personnel should promptly complete any required reports, including use of force reports, and account for all issued equipment and vehicles to their supervisors prior to returning to normal operational duties.

POST EVENT:

The Incident Commander may, or as directed, designate a member to assemble full documentation of the event, to include:

1. Operational plan.
2. Any incident logs.
3. Any assignment logs.
4. Vehicle, fuel, equipment, and supply records.
5. Incident, arrest, use of force, injury, and property damage reports.
6. Photographs, audio/video recordings, Northern Middlesex Regional Communications Center records/tapes.
7. Media accounts (print and broadcast media).

AFTER-ACTION REPORTING:

The Incident Commander may, or as directed, prepare a comprehensive after-action report of the event, explaining all incidents where force was used, to include:

1. Date, time, and description of the event.
2. Actions taken and outcomes (e.g., injuries, property damage, arrests, costs).
3. Problems identified.
4. Significant events.
5. Recommendations for improvement opportunities for training should be documented in a generic manner, without identifying individuals or specific incidents, facts, or circumstances.

TRAINING: [46.1.12-7]

Sworn officers should receive biennial training and initial training for new hires on policy, as well as the dynamics of crowd control and incident management. This training shall be documented in the employees personnel training log in QED.