

**CHAPTER 6**  
**ARREST AND REMOVAL PROCEDURES**

**REVISED SEPTEMBER 2025**

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## CHAPTER 6

### ARREST AND REMOVAL PROCEDURES

#### 1. INTRODUCTION.

##### a. General.

(1) This chapter describes procedures and techniques to be used by departmental personnel during civil disturbance/crowd control incidents when confronted with the need to make arrests. These procedures and techniques were designed to enable personnel to expeditiously arrest and remove incident participants exhibiting unlawful behavior while affording safety to law enforcement personnel and incident participants.

(2) California Highway Patrol (CHP) is increasingly called upon to assume incident command responsibilities at demonstrations involving sensitive, controversial, and potentially explosive societal issues. Often, such demonstrations include participants who employ deliberate and predetermined nonviolent techniques to generate disruption and cause inconvenience to the public.

##### b. Definitions.

(1) Crowd Control Incidents. A public gathering requiring law enforcement response and utilization of crowd management, intervention, and control strategies. In addition to lawful assemblies, these crowd control incidents could include unlawful assemblies, riots, and other forms of civil disturbance.

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

(3) Active Resistance Protesters. To intentionally and unlawfully oppose the lawful order of a peace officer in a physical manner (e.g., bracing, tensed muscles, interlocked arms, running away).

(4) Assaultive Resistance Protesters. Aggressive or combative behavior which attempts or threatens to assault an officer or another.

c. Use of Force—Firearms. Officers shall only discharge firearms in accordance with departmental policy contained in Highway Patrol Manual (HPM) 70.6, Officer Safety Manual, Chapter 1, Use of Force.

d. Use of Force—Documentation. Use of force shall be documented on a CHP 216, Arrest – Investigation Report, and in accordance with General Order 100.39, CHP 202, Driving Under the Influence Arrest – Investigation Report, and CHP 216, Arrest – Investigation Report.

e. Reasonable Force.

(1) Department personnel shall comply with HPM 70.6, Chapter 1, when using reasonable force to make arrests.

(2) Personnel should also give due regard to the safety of individuals who may wish to comply with lawful orders but are physically prevented from doing so through personal disabilities or the activities of other participants.

(3) Participants offering no resistance other than going limp and refusing to obey commands should be handled with no more force than reasonable to move them.

(4) Participants who have locked their arms together or to stationary objects using lockdown devices (e.g., sleeping dragons, bicycle locks, handcuffs, or chains) should be handled with the minimum degree of force reasonable to disengage them. Officers should use sound professional judgment in determining the proper course of action. Disengagement of participants requiring the use of special removal equipment shall only be performed by personnel who have received the proper departmental training in disentanglement. In cases where officers do not possess proper training and/or experience to remove the devices or objects, other resources should be considered (e.g., a disentanglement team or fire department).

## 2. POLICY.

- a. Incident commanders shall ensure timely notice is given to all involved allied agencies regarding the possibility of multiple arrests at planned events.
- b. When planning for a response to a large-scale event involving the possibility of multiple arrests, incident commanders shall estimate the appropriate number of arrest squads and/or processing personnel.
- c. Departmental managers/supervisors shall ensure arrest procedures, as outlined in HPM 70.6 and this chapter, are followed regardless of techniques employed by other agencies.
- d. Use of the wooden dowel as a distraction tool during an incident may only be authorized by the incident commander or, in their absence, the ranking on-scene manager/supervisor.
  - (1) Use of the wooden dowel is authorized only during unlawful demonstrations involving persons employing resistance tactics. The dowel shall be used only by personnel who have received departmental training in the use of the tool. Personnel not trained in the use of the wooden dowel are not authorized to carry or use the dowel.
- e. Departmentally approved control holds, and distraction techniques will be used to gain compliance and control the movements of arrestees who do not adhere to verbal commands, only with incident commander approval.
- f. Resisters shall not be dragged for an unnecessary distance. In any case where lifting or carrying becomes necessary, a minimum of three officers shall carry the arrestee.
- g. Departmentally approved flex-cuffs should be used when CHP-approved handcuffs are unavailable, or are not available in sufficient numbers.
  - (1) Arrestees restrained through the use of handcuffs or flex-cuffs may be linked together with a single flex-cuff to form a chain. Flex-cuffing techniques and procedures are contained in HPM 70.6, Chapter 21, Handcuffing/Standing/Walking/Flex-Cuffing.
- h. Use of the Mass Arrest Restraint Chain (MARC)-30 arrest chain may only be authorized by the incident commander or ranking on-scene manager/supervisor. Refer to Annex F of this chapter for further details regarding the use of the MARC-30.
  - (1) Use of the arrest chain is authorized during crowd control incidents involving persons employing resistance techniques. A person who becomes

uncooperative to the extent that injury to themselves or other arrestees is imminent shall be excluded or removed from the chain.

### 3. MULTIPLE ARREST PROCEDURES.

a. The basic concept of multiple arrest procedures involves a group of officers working together to affect arrests during large-scale planned events. Personnel assigned to arrest squads will be responsible for all aspects of the arrest process, from the point of arrest to the delivery of arrestees to the booking facility. This ensures the chain of identification is not broken and departmental personnel are not taken from other on-scene duties.

b. Number of Assigned Personnel. The number of personnel assigned to arrest squads or processing positions may vary depending on the number of anticipated arrests and the demeanor of the arrestees/crowd. It is essential a sufficient number of personnel are assigned to prebooking, transportation, and booking positions to promptly absorb the flow of arrestees in an orderly manner.

(2) Crimes Requiring Immediate Arrest. In the event a crime requires immediate arrest (e.g., violent felonies), officers assigned to tactical unit formations may make arrests if arrest squad members are not immediately available. When arrests are made by officers who are not members of the arrest squad, the procedures established for arrest squads (e.g., prebooking, escort to transportation) should be followed.

(3) Mass Arrest. When multiple arrests are made, a CHP 216MA, Mass Arrest, (refer to Annex G) may be used in place of a CHP 216, Arrest – Investigation Report.

(4) Additional Considerations.

(a) The incident commander or ranking on-scene manager/supervisor should consider the following factors prior to deploying arrest squads:

2 If necessary, a perimeter should be established around transport vehicles while at the prebooking site.

3 Support staff should be assigned to make video recordings of the arrest and booking procedures, if video equipment is available.

(5) Arrest/Transportation Process. After incident participants have been isolated and contained, the arrest squad will physically arrest individuals, control and move them through the photograph process, and deliver arrestees to the transportation officer. The transportation officer will provide transport from the scene for cite and release or booking at the appropriate facility.

(6) Arrest/Transportation of Minors.

(a) The arrest and custody of minors shall be in accordance with policy and procedures contained in HPM 100.68, Traffic Enforcement Policy Manual.

(b) If arrests of large numbers of minors are anticipated, the incident commander or ranking on-scene manager/supervisor should ensure the following actions are coordinated:

1 Contact the local juvenile detention facility and formulate a workable plan to facilitate processing and detention procedures.

2 Contact the local police/sheriff's department's juvenile liaison officer to coordinate available assistance.

3 Ensure juvenile detention and probation authorities are informed of incident developments.

(d) Minors who are arrested should be transported in the same manner as adults, but should be separated from adult arrestees, if possible.

(e) At the discretion of a uniformed supervisor, persons at least 12 years of age and under 18 years of age who are not arrested but are in the

company of an adult who is arrested may be released to a responsible adult, provided the parent or legal guardian gives written consent. In the event there is no responsible adult to take custody of the child, the child shall be transported to a local child protective services agency facility or released to a child protective services agency representative.

(f) Minors under the age of 12 who are not arrested and who are in the company of an adult who is arrested shall be transported to a child protective services agency facility or released to a child protective services agency representative.

(g) Occurrences specified in paragraphs 3.c.(6)(e) and 3.c.(6)(f) shall be documented in arrest/incident reports.

(7) Arrest Kits.

(a) Kit Inventory. The incident commander should normally assign responsibility of assembly, maintenance, and distribution of arrest kits to the officer in charge of the incident command post. Each arrest kit should contain, at a minimum, the items listed in Annex C of this chapter.

(b) Distribution of Arrest Kits. At least two arrest kits should normally be available at the incident command post for distribution to arrest squads.

(8) Photo Placard.

(a) The photo placard (refer to Annex D) is designed to accomplish two purposes:

1 Expedite the prebooking process.

2 Track arrestees through the detention process and facilitate later identification.

## ANNEX A

### RESPONSIBILITIES OF ARREST SQUADS

#### 1. ARREST SQUAD.

b. Responsibilities of Arrest Squad Leader. The leader's responsibilities are to oversee the functions of the arrest squad officers and the prebooking area at the incident location. The leader should have a complete understanding of how the arrest squad operates.

c. Responsibilities of Arrest Squad Officers.

(1) To ensure the rapid processing of arrestees, the arrest squad officers are responsible for:

(a) Ensuring a sufficient stock of flex-cuffs to affect anticipated arrests.

(b) Each officer shall be proficient in the use of distraction and stand up techniques, as outlined in Annex E of this chapter.

(c) During the arrest squad briefing, arrest squad officers should prepare at least ten sets of two 3-inch by 5-inch arrest control cards (cards may be obtained at the Area level) as follows:

1 Officers shall print a control number on each set of cards. The control number shall be in large, bold print. The cards are then stapled together.

2 The control number shall consist of the officer's identification number and a sequential number (e.g., 36873-1, 36873-2, 36873-3).

(d) Disposition/use of the arrest control cards is discussed in Annex B of this chapter. Arrest squad officers shall work with at least one other officer when affecting arrests and during prisoner processing. The pair should operate in a contact/backup mode: one officer functioning as the arresting officer, while the other officer provides assistance and protection.

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## ANNEX B

### MULTIPLE ARRESTS/TRANSPORTATION PROCEDURES

#### 1. INTRODUCTION.

a. These procedures, though not all-inclusive, were developed to assist departmental personnel at civil disturbance/crowd control incidents during which multiple arrests are anticipated. If necessary, departmental personnel may develop and use procedures based on the specific needs of a situation.

#### 2. PROCEDURES.

##### a. Tactical Formation in Position.

(1) Crowd dispersal order is given.

(2) Participants do not comply with the order, arrests are imminent.

(3) The appropriate tactical formation order is given to a tactical unit and the maneuver is completed.

##### b. Arrest Squad Initiates Arrests.

(2) The arresting officer shall contact the participants to be arrested and advise them they are under arrest. Arrestees shall be told what they are charged with.

##### c. Control of Arrestees.

(1) Only the use of that force reasonable and necessary to affect the arrest shall be used. (Refer to Chapter 2, Operational Guidelines, of this manual, and HPM 70.6.)

(2) The arresting officer should instruct arrestees to stand up (if they are seated or lying down) and advise that failure to comply will result in the application of control holds. If the subjects continue to refuse to comply and all other means have been exhausted, distraction techniques may be utilized.

(3) Officers shall use departmentally approved control hold and distraction techniques as necessary to obtain compliance of arrestees, with incident commander approval.

(4) Officers may move an arrestee away from the group prior to using a control hold or pain compliance technique. Officers should consider this in an effort to reduce any potential injuries to themselves or the arrestee. This is designed only to afford officers the opportunity to separate the arrestee from the group and immediately gain control of the subject.

(5) Officers should advise subjects who are lying down or seated that further refusal to comply will result in the application of the appropriate force option.

(6) Once an arrestee is standing, the arresting officer and/or the assisting officer shall apply and maintain a control hold.

(a) Subjects should be handcuffed and searched as soon as practical.

(7) The arresting officer and the assisting officer should walk the arrestee to the prebooking area.

d. Prebooking.

(1) At the prebooking area, the arresting officer will write the time of the arrest in bold print on a set of two 3-inch by 5-inch arrest control cards. The assisting officer should maintain a control hold on the arrestee.

(2) The arresting officer will then give one arrest control card to the photo officer, who will place it on the photo placard.

3. ARREST PROCESSING TEAM.

a. The arrest processing team should include a video/photo officer, transportation officer, booking officer, and incident recorder. Augmenting these positions with additional personnel may be necessary depending on the number of arrests.

b. Video Officer (Recommended) or Photo Officer.

(1) Responsibilities.

(a) The video/photo officer is responsible for taking video/photographs of arrestees. If applicable, all evidentiary videos and/or photographs shall be properly submitted into evidence.

(2) Procedures.

(a) During the prebooking process, the video/photo officer shall take a photograph of the arrestee together with the arresting officer (both in the same photograph) and ensure the arrest control card is attached to the photo placard and is legible within the photograph.

1 Photographic evidence shall be retained by the video/photo officer.

(b) The arresting officer should then take the arrestee and both arrest control cards to the transportation officer.

(c) At the conclusion of the incident, photographic evidence containing arrestee information will be given to the officer designated as the incident recorder.

(d) Any video that has been recorded shall be processed according to the procedures contained in HPM 70.1, Evidence Manual.

c. Transportation Officer/Team.

(1) Responsibilities. The transportation officer/team is responsible for the following:

(a) Rehandcuffing/flex-cuffing and securing arrestees prior to transportation.

(b) Security of arrestees' property.

(c) Transportation of arrestees to the cite and release or booking area.

(d) The transportation officer will provide security and assistance at the cite and release/booking area.

(e) At the conclusion of the incident, the transportation officer will release any applicable information regarding the arrestees to the incident recorder.

(2) Procedures.

(a) The arresting officer should give the remaining photograph and one arrest control card to the transportation officer (the arresting officer keeps one arrest control card for report notes).

(c) All personal property shall be removed from the arrestee's person and placed in a clear plastic bag, along with the arrest control card. The arrest control card is later used to identify the arrestee's property.

1 If property is not present, the arrest control card should include a note reflecting this fact, and be maintained by the transportation officer.

2 A property damage tag available from the Department of Transportation (DMM-60, Highway Damage Memo) with the arrest control number written on it shall be attached to all property taken which does not fit into the plastic bag.

(d) If the transportation officer finds the arrestee to be in possession of contraband such as drugs or weapons, the evidence shall be turned over to the arresting officer. The arresting officer shall secure the items in an evidence envelope. The arresting officer shall ensure all policies outlined in HPM 70.1 are followed.

(e) If the arrestee is charged with additional violations, the arresting officer shall ensure new charges are indicated on the arrest control card associated with the arrestee.

1 A new photograph of the arresting officer with the arrestee, photo placard, and arrest control card should be taken. If booking is required, the photo officer shall enter an 'X' in the "booking required" box on the photo placard.

(f) The arrestee and their property should be placed into the transportation vehicle.

(g) Once the transportation vehicle is full of arrestees, the transportation officer will transport the arrestees and their property to the cite and release/booking area.

d. Arresting Officer.

(1) The arresting officer should make arrest notes on the back of the remaining arrest control card. These notes should contain any information that will be included in the arrest report narrative, document any unusual occurrences, or list additional charges stemming from the search (e.g., Section 11377 of the Health and Safety Code [possession of non-narcotics], or Section 25400 of the Penal Code [carrying a concealed firearm]).

(2) After the arrestee has been accepted by the transportation officer, the arresting officer shall return the remaining arrest control cards (with their arrest notes on the back) to the video/photo officer.

e. Booking Supervisor.

(1) A supervisor should be assigned to the cite and release/booking area to oversee the processing of arrestees. It may be necessary for the supervisor to address arrestee complaints.

f. Booking Officer.

(1) Responsibilities.

(a) The cite and release/booking area should have at least two booking officers.

(b) The booking officers shall complete all necessary booking-related forms (e.g., CHP 215, Notice to Appear; CHP 216, Arrest – Investigation Report; CHP 216MA, Mass Arrest; local booking forms).

(c) A roster with arrest squad member identification numbers, names, and departmental command assignments should be available to the booking officer for completing booking-related forms.

(2) Procedures.

(a) The transportation officer will release custody of the arrestee's property to the booking officer.

(b) The booking officer should process "cite and release" arrestees prior to the booking-required arrestees.

(c) Arrestees who require booking should be removed from the transportation vehicle and processed one at a time.

(d) The arrestee is removed from the transportation vehicle and seated at the processing table.

(e) The booking officer or transportation officer should identify the arrestee's property and place it at the processing table.

(f) The arrest control card and/or property damage tag that identified the arrestee's property shall be retained by the booking officer.

(g) The booking officer will complete the following forms:

1 A CHP 215 shall be completed for each arrestee. If deemed necessary, a thumb/fingerprint of cite and release subjects may be placed on the back of the pink original (court copy) of the CHP 215. A notation should be made beside the thumb/fingerprint indicating which hand and thumb/finger were used.

2 A CHP 216 shall be completed for each arrestee, or a CHP 216MA when applicable.

3 If the arrestee is booked, any additional forms required by the booking facility or local district attorney shall be completed (e.g., booking form, felony affidavit, juvenile in-custody form, fingerprint cards).

(h) If the booking officer is not satisfied of the arrestee's identity, a complete handprint or fingerprint set of the arrestee shall be made for later identification. The booking officer should then cite and release the arrestee or book the arrestee into a jail facility.

(i) After the arrestee has been processed, the booking officer shall attach the CHP 215, CHP 216, CHP 216MA, and arrest control card together.

(j) The booking officer shall return all CHP 215s, CHP 216s, CHP 216MAs, and arrest control cards to the incident recorder.

1 Reports requiring documentation for additional charges (e.g., contraband) shall be returned to the arresting officer who will complete a CHP 556, Narrative/Supplemental.

**ANNEX C**  
**MULTIPLE ARREST KIT INVENTORY**

1. FORMS.

a. Prebooking Envelope.

- (1) Blank 3-inch by 5-inch cards (arrest control cards): 100
- (2) Field arrest photo placard or video recording equipment: 1

b. Transportation/Booking Envelope.

- (1) CHP 216, Arrest – Investigation Report: 50
- (2) CHP 216MA, Mass Arrest: 25
- (3) CHP 215, Notice to Appear, books: 2 or as many as necessary depending on the size of the incident.
- (4) Prebooking forms–local (may be obtained locally): 50
- (5) Probable Cause forms: 100
- (6) Juvenile in-custody forms: 10
- (7) CHP 36, Evidence/Property Receipt/Report: 100
- (8) Fingerprint forms: 50

2. ADDITIONAL ITEMS.

- a. Dry erase markers (black) or grease pencils: 3
- b. Antiseptic wipes: 1 box
- c. Facial tissue: 1 box
- d. Paper clips and rubber bands: 1 box each
- e. Clipboard: 1
- f. Felt-tip pens: 2

- g. Pencils/ball point pens: 4
- h. Fingerprint block/pad: 1
- i. Latex gloves: 1 box
- j. Nylon restraints: 2
- k. Flex-cuffs (prepared sets): 40
- l. Flex-cuffs (unprepared sets): 10
- m. Flex-cuff cutters: 2
- n. Clear plastic property bags: 50
- o. Stapler with staples: 1
- p. Digital camera: 1
- q. Video camera: 1

3. SERGEANT/SUPERVISOR ITEMS.

- a. Video camera
- b. Digital camera
- c. Megaphone
- d. Binoculars
- e. Arrest chain
- f. Dispersal orders
- g. Use of force warnings

## ANNEX D

### PHOTO PLACARD

1. The photo officer prints the photo(s) on-scene with a printer.
2. The photo officer should place a plastic overlay over the photo placard.
3. Arrest charges can be erased and/or changed for each arrestee.
4. Charge(s), location of arrest, and arrest date boxes of the photo placard should be filled out with dark grease pencil/dry erase marker, in large, easy to read letters and numbers.
5. The 3-inch by 5-inch arrest control card for each arrest will be paper-clipped to the photo placard, which consist of the photographs of the arrestee and the arresting officer.
6. Photo Placard Boxes.
  - a. CHARGES—Enter charge(s) against the arrestee.
    - (1) Booking required.
  - b. INCIDENT NAME/LOCATION OF ARREST—Enter location of arrest, and name of incident (e.g., Inaugural Speech Demonstration/4th and J).
  - c. ARREST CONTROL CARD—Place completed arrest control card in this space.
  - d. ARREST DATE—Enter date of arrest.

<b>CHP</b>	
DIVISION/AREA	
<b>CHARGES</b>	<b>INCIDENT NAME / LOCATION OF ARREST</b>
<b>BOOKING REQUIRED</b>	
<b>CONTROL CARD</b>	<b>ARREST DATE</b>

## ANNEX E

### DISTRACTION TECHNIQUES

#### 1. INTRODUCTION.

##### a. General.

(1) When demonstrators link themselves together or physically resist arrest by bringing their arms and legs close to their body, they must sometimes be separated by applying a pressure point stimulus for distraction before a twist lock can be applied. A pressure point stimulus produces a slight but sudden degree of controlled pain which diverts the subject's attention to the pressure point and away from the strength of their arms. At that instant, the officer or partner officer can pull the arm free and apply a twist lock control hold.

(2) A pressure point stimulus can be applied with fingers/hand or with use of the wooden dowel.

#### 2. POLICY.

a. Application of pressure point stimuli techniques shall only be used for distractions and in combination with departmental control holds and handcuffing techniques.

b. Pressure point stimuli techniques shall be used to apply force which is reasonable to ensure application of a proper control hold.

### 3. APPLICATION.

#### b. Stand Ups.

(1) Officers may encounter situations where subjects refuse to follow orders from law enforcement. Officers should be familiar with procedures to facilitate the removal of suspects who are seated, supine, or prone. However, nothing should preclude officers from utilizing other methods as deemed reasonable.

(2) Stand up procedures should not be utilized until a dispersal order and use of force warning have been given by the incident commander or, in their absence, the ranking on-scene manager/supervisor.

## ANNEX F

### MASS ARREST RESTRAINT CHAIN-30 PROCEDURES

1. INTRODUCTION. The Mass Arrest Restraint Chain-30 (MARC-30) was designed for use as a temporary restraint for passive demonstrators during the lag time between the time of arrest and prisoner transportation from the scene. The MARC-30 is a 60-foot length chain of lightweight steel alloy. Attached to each end is a set of handcuffs. Seven feet from each end of the chain and spaced every 18 inches are 30 sets of departmental-issue handcuffs.

2. GENERAL.

a. Experience has shown CHP resources are able to rapidly respond and contain demonstrators. Several factors may make use of temporary, secure restraints, such as the MARC-30, necessary:

- (1) Limited seating in patrol vehicles, or a significant number of demonstrators.
- (2) Extended length of time between arrest and response of allied agency or transit system prisoner transportation.
- (3) A demonstration involving highway blockage which delays the arrival of prisoner transportation.
- (4) A limited number of officers available to remove a large number of demonstrators from active participation at an incident and secure them at one location.

3. PROCEDURE FOR USE.

a. The arrest chain can be utilized at planned demonstrations when arrests are anticipated or at spontaneous demonstrations when rapid clearing of a blocked highway is necessary. Ideally, arrest chains should be kept at locations (such as the incident command post or in the arrest team/transportation vehicle) where they can be quickly transported to demonstration scenes.

- (1) The arrest chain should be deployed in the following manner:

(c) Special safety considerations should be given to:

- 1 Environmental conditions (e.g., extreme heat or cold).
- 2 Keeping demonstrators with opposing views apart.

b. Arrests.

- (1) Arrests shall be coordinated by the on-scene incident commander to ensure they are accomplished in accordance with policy.
- (2) If highway blockage is involved, arrests should begin at one end and work toward the other. This will facilitate opening the highway quicker.
- (3) Arrests should be accomplished by a minimum of two officers, or more if necessary.
- (4) Proper use of control holds, handcuffing, and searching techniques are required.

c. Attaching Arrestees to Chain.

(1) Demonstrators shall be handcuffed/flex-cuffed and searched in accordance with HPM 70.6, Chapter 21, and Chapter 22, Searching, prior to being secured to the chain. They shall be secured to the chain utilizing the single attached handcuff. (The handcuff on the MARC-30 should be secured to the chain on the arrestee's handcuff or to the flex-cuff between the arrestee's hands.)

(a) The exception to securing a demonstrator with handcuffs or flex-cuffs prior to being placed on the chain would be to secure them directly to the chain utilizing its attached handcuffs. When attaching a demonstrator directly to the chain, the following procedures shall be adhered to:

- 1 The on-scene incident commander will determine if the situation warrants demonstrators to be secured directly to the chain utilizing its attached handcuffs.

2 The decision to secure demonstrators directly to the chain shall be based upon the availability of handcuffs and/or flex-cuffs and the urgency of the situation.

3 The on-scene incident commander shall ensure proper control holds, handcuffing, and searching techniques are utilized when securing an arrestee directly to the chain.

4 Demonstrators shall be secured by utilizing both handcuffs and positioning the hands to the rear. Demonstrators meeting the criteria which allows for hands to be handcuffed to the front as outlined in HPM 70.6, Chapter 21, (e.g., visibly pregnant, elderly, sick, injured, or disabled) should not be secured to the MARC-30. These arrestees should be processed immediately after arrest and either cited and released, or transported to a jail facility.

5 Never secure more than 30 demonstrators to the arrest chain.

e. Opening Roadway. In some situations, especially when there is a lengthy delay in securing transportation, consideration may be given to partially opening the roadway to vehicle traffic. In these cases, patrol vehicles shall be positioned to provide protection to arrestees from passing traffic.

f. Arrest Chain Procurement.

(1) Arrest chains can be obtained through the Academy. They will be constructed at a Division's request.

(2) Five-gallon plastic buckets are recommended for storage and transportation of arrest chains.

(3) If a chain becomes unusable or needs repair, it shall be forwarded to the Academy with a CHP 266, Credit Memo - Equipment.

(4) Arrest chains shall not be modified.

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# ANNEX G

## CHP 216MA, MASS ARREST

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL  
**MASS ARREST**  
CHP 216MA (New 11-16) OPI 001

<b>ARRESTING OFFICER</b>	1	DRIVERS LICENSE NUMBER C0000000	2	STATE CA	3	INCIDENT	4	LOG #	5		
	6	ARRESTEE'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MI) Smith, John				7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ADULT <input type="checkbox"/> JUVENILE	8	FOR JUVENILES RELEASED TO:	TIME	
	9	HOME ADDRESS 10 Main Street, Sacramento, CA 95815						10	PHONE NUMBER		
	11	SEX	12	HAIR	13	EYES	14	HEIGHT	15	WEIGHT	
	16	DOB	17		AGE						
	18	CI NO.	19	MAIN NUMBER	20		SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	21			
	CLOTHING WORN / CONDITION						CHP 103, CERTIFICATE OF RELEASE FROM CUSTODY <input type="checkbox"/> ISSUED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> MEDICAL				
	PERSONAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION/LOCATION RETAINED										
	24			CASH RETAINED			CASH VERIFIED BY ID		CASH VERIFIED BY ID		
	25										
26											
27											
28											
29											
30											
31											
32											
33											
<b>BOOKING</b>	34						35				
	36						37				
	38										
<b>VICTIM / WITNESS</b>	CODE: V-VICTIM W-WITNESS										
	39						DOB		SEX	CODE	
	40						PHONE NUMBER				
	41						DOB		SEX	CODE	
	42						PHONE NUMBER				
	43						44				
45											
46											

DISTRIBUTION: ORIGINAL - ARRESTING OFFICER, CANARY - BOOKING OFFICER, CARD STOCK - ATTACH TO EVIDENCE

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