

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

REVISED JUNE 2025

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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

1. POLICY.

a. The Special Response Team (SRT) provides the Department with a flexible, rapid, and coordinated response to a variety of events, including homeland security, active or potential acts of civil disturbance, and/or natural disaster or mutual aid requests, which have the potential to inflict harm to human life or damage to property or state infrastructure. The Division commander and the designated SRT Assistant Chief will have overall responsibility for their SRT. The SRT will fall under the direct oversight of the SRT commander. In the event multiple Divisions are involved in any incident, the Assistant Commissioner, Field (ACF), will designate the incident commander.

b. The SRT cadre is a group of leaders consisting of both field and staff personnel with demonstrated SRT expertise who, serving as a resource to the Department, work through the Departmental Training Division (DTD). The cadre will continually evaluate SRT training throughout the state to maintain awareness of contemporary civil disturbance issues. Cadre members will work to maintain ongoing cooperative relationships with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies to stay informed of current SRT-related training, tools, tactics, and laws. The cadre develops and provides initial and annual SRT training for field Divisions, to include policy review, review of current legal issues, and practical scenarios.

(1) The CHP SRT meets the criteria defined by the United States Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Incident Management System, and California Standardized Emergency Management System, Mobile Field Force Type 1 capabilities when responding to requests for mutual aid. (Refer to Annex A.)

c. The primary mission of the SRT is to maintain safety and security for all, including those expressing their First Amendment rights. This includes protecting public safety, property, and assisting allied agencies when mutual aid is requested. Responses include, but are not limited to:

(1) Potential Civil Disturbance Operations.

(a) Incidents with the potential to escalate into civil unrest and/or cause property damage.

(b) Planned events which are likely to create civil unrest, property damage, and/or cause injury.

- (c) Allied agency requests.
- (2) Directed Response to Emergencies.
 - (a) Riots or acts of civil disturbance.
 - (b) Natural disasters which cause widespread property damage or loss of life where the potential for lawlessness is present.
 - (c) Weapons of mass destruction incidents, where the hazards to the public remain high and the potential for ongoing events remain strong.
 - (d) Mutual aid assistance is requested based on the scope of the natural or human-caused disaster, to assist with rescue operations and general law enforcement duties, until order is restored, or when SRT personnel are relieved by another allied agency.
- d. Each SRT should strive for a two-hour response time to their predetermined staging area. The SRT personnel shall maintain a “go-bag” of prescribed equipment and personal items in preparation for deployment to sustain members for a minimum of 72 hours. These bags should be physically inspected by their squad leaders. (Refer to Annex B and Annex C.)
- e. Divisions shall establish Standard Operating Procedures, defining the roles of the SRT within their area of responsibility.
 - (1) The SRT shall be utilized at the discretion of the Division commander, consistent with this policy.

2. GENERAL.

- a. The SRT consists of uniformed personnel with specialized skills and training whose purpose is to provide the Department with a standard, comprehensive, and coordinated response to significant incidents.
- b. Each Division has been approved to establish an SRT in accordance with this manual to respond to incidents within their Division, or elsewhere as approved by ACF.
- c. Each Division SRT shall maintain a record of SRT equipment assigned to their personnel utilizing the CHP 81SRT, Special Response Team Member Equipment Checklist (refer to Annex F). Grenadiers shall also maintain a record of assigned equipment utilizing the CHP 81SRT. The “Comments” section of the CHP 81SRT shall be used for documentation in the event equipment is issued to

disentanglement personnel. The CHP 81SRT can be found on the CHP Intranet site under Forms.

d. Uniformed personnel who discontinue membership on an SRT, grenadier, or disentanglement team shall relinquish all pertinent equipment with a completed CHP 81SRT to their command.

3. ORGANIZATION.

a. An SRT is assigned to each Division. The number of trained SRT personnel will be at the discretion of the Division commander. The size of an SRT deployment will be commensurate with the size and scope of the incident.

b. The SRT will normally consist of five tactical squads (each comprised of one sergeant and 11 officers), one grenadier squad (comprised of two sergeants and eight officers), and a support squad with designated personnel to oversee logistics, medical issues, finance, video, communication, intelligence, and other support functions as needed. The composition of the support squad shall ultimately be at the discretion of the Division commander. Furthermore, although not typically a designated squad, specific SRTs will have a disentanglement element. These members will be trained and certified annually to handle disentanglement incidents. (Refer to Chapter 4, Disentanglement, of this manual.)

4. TEAM COMPOSITION.

a. The SRT complement is comprised of tactical squads, a grenadier squad, command staff, and support staff. The minimum SRT complement is composed of a tactical commander, a commander, executive officers, squad leaders, squad members, grenadiers, and support staff (medics, videographers, a scribe, and logistics) as needed for the operation. The responsibilities of the team members are as follows:

(1) Special Response Team Tactical Commander. The SRT tactical commander (normally an Assistant Chief) defines strategies, tactics, and the overall operational goals of the SRT. The tactical commander should be on-scene with the SRT. (Refer to Annex B for the Special Response Team Preplanning Checklist.)

(a) Special Weapons and Tactics. When available, Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) may be utilized to support SRT teams. The SWAT members are the only authorized personnel to fulfill the counter-sniper component of an SRT. The incident commander shall be responsible for

assessing the situation and ultimately making the official request through channels for SWAT.

(c) The Regional Threat Assessment Center or the State Terrorism Threat Assessment Center may be used as an additional resource, when necessary, to enhance situational awareness.

(2) Special Response Team Commander. The SRT commander (normally a captain) is ultimately responsible for the hands-on use of the SRT during the event. Each SRT should have a minimum of two captains trained.

(3) Executive Officer. The executive officer (normally a lieutenant) will serve as an assistant to the SRT commander and lead a portion of the SRT when directed. A standard deployment will consist of two executive officers who will assume command of a platoon in the event the company is separated due to operational needs.

(a) Special Response Team commanders are encouraged to select alternates to assume the duties of the executive officers in the absence of primary executive officers.

(4) Squad Leader. The squad leader (normally a sergeant) will be assigned to supervise the 11-officer tactical squad. An additional squad leader may be assigned to a squad; however, only one will be designated as the primary squad leader. The additional supervisor may be assigned a linebacker or line officer role.

(5) Linebacker. The linebacker position is an option and the necessity to assign this position is determined by the squad leader. Linebackers are positioned directly behind their assigned squad. Their function is to assist the squad leader in maintaining the integrity of the line, communicating squad leader directions, control/arrest of aggressive demonstrators, and filling in gaps in the line when necessary. Two squad members may be designated as linebackers from each squad.

(6) Squad Member. Officers will be assigned to the SRT. Although only 11 officers will be deployed, each squad should have a complement of 15 officers trained to ensure enough trained personnel are available for deployment.

(7) Grenadier. An officer or sergeant who has been specifically trained in the use of specialty munitions and chemical agents will be assigned as a grenadier. (Refer to Chapter 3 of this manual.) Only officers/sergeants who possess current certification may fulfill the role of grenadier.

(8) Medics. Two emergency medical responders should be assigned to each SRT. Their primary responsibility is to provide basic life support care for CHP personnel assigned as part of the support squad.

(9) Scribe. One or more officers may be assigned as scribes to document the actions of the SRT.

(10) Videographer. One or more officers may be assigned as videographers to record the event.

(11) Automotive Technician. One or more automotive technicians may be assigned to each SRT during extended deployments to maintain the fleet. They are assigned to the support squad.

(12) Advance Team. Members of the command staff and support staff should be deployed prior to the SRT for planning and logistical needs (e.g., lodging, transportation, maps, meals, and mission responsibilities).

5. CRITERIA FOR REQUESTING THE SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM.

a. The Division commander or designee has the primary responsibility for determining when the SRT shall be activated within their Division. Requests for SRTs assigned to other Divisions shall be approved through ACF.

6. PROCEDURES FOR REQUESTING THE SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM.

a. Active Scene Request. The Area commander or designee will make an initial assessment to determine the necessity for SRT assistance. The Area commander shall make the request to the Division commander or designee. Upon approval, the SRT tactical commander and SRT commander will be activated and manage the response of the SRT.

b. Nonactive Scene Request. If the need for SRT assistance is identified due to a planned demonstration or event which has the potential for civil unrest, it is the responsibility of the Division commander to activate their SRT.

c. Mutual Aid Request. All mutual aid requests for SRT assistance from allied agencies shall be elevated through the Division to the Commissioner or the

Commissioner's designee, consistent with policy contained in Highway Patrol Manual 50.1, Emergency Incident Management Planning and Operations Manual.

7. COMMUNICATIONS.

a. Based upon the diverse operational environments in which SRTs may operate, it is imperative Divisions work closely with Information Management Division, Telecommunications Section, to plan and implement communication strategies to enhance interoperability and operational effectiveness.

8. MEDIA RELATIONS.

a. All media relations are the responsibility of the Area commander or the allied agency with primary jurisdiction for the incident. It is recommended each SRT have one experienced public information officer designated to be the point of contact for the media, if the need arises.

b. Tactical commanders should ensure any information released to the public concerning the incident is done in a manner consistent with departmental policy and the needs of the Area and the involved allied agency(s).

9. SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM STEERING COMMITTEE.

a. The Department has established an SRT Steering Committee consisting of each Division SRT tactical commander, the SRT cadre Assistant Chiefs, the DTD Chief, and the Executive Assistant to the ACF who will serve as the committee chairperson. The SRT Steering Committee's purpose is to provide a high-level review of SRT operations, training, and equipment allocations to ensure statewide consistency of all SRTs. The SRT Steering Committee will meet semiannually.

10. COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING GUIDELINES—CROWD CONTROL, INTERVENTION, AND CONTROL.

a. In 2012, the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) revised their guidelines to provide additional tools and resources for law enforcement when dealing with crowd management, consistent with Section 13514.5 of the California Penal Code. These guidelines are an excellent resource in the development of strategies and to reference applicable statutes, case law, and training/information resources, and can be found following POST's website ➤ Training ➤ POST Publications and Guidelines ➤ Crowd Management, Intervention, and Control.

11. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FIRST AMENDMENT-PROTECTED EVENTS FOR STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

a. As articulated in the United States Constitution, one of the freedoms guaranteed by the First Amendment is the right of persons and groups to assemble peacefully. Whether demonstrating, counterprotesting, or showing support for a cause, individuals and groups have the right to peacefully assemble. Law enforcement, in turn, has the responsibility to ensure public safety while protecting the privacy and associated rights of individuals. (Refer to Annex E.)

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ANNEX A

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, MOBILE FIELD FORCE TYPE 1 DEFINITIONS



U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency

RESOURCE: Mobile Field Force Law Enforcement (Crowd Control Teams)						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Protective Clothing	Same as type II	Same as type III	Protective Clothing; Soft Body Armor (helmet and face shield, gloves, shin guards) Fire-resistant clothing recommended		
Equipment	Communication	Same as type II	Same as type III	Team Radio Communication Equipment (portable radios, extra batteries, battery charger, cellular phones)		
Equipment	Respiratory Protection	Same as type II	Same as type III	NIOSH-approved protective mask		
Equipment	Safety Equipment	Same as type II	Same as type III	Safety glasses; Ear protection (recommended); Fire extinguisher		
Equipment		Same as type II	Same as type III	Foul Weather Gear; Hand-Held Shields		
Equipment		Same as type II	Same as type III	Personal Hydration System		
Equipment	Chemical Protective Clothing	Same as type II	Level CPPE suits for entire team			
Equipment	Counter-Sniper Equipment	Provided by SWAT team	(2) Shoulder fired weapons			
Equipment	Surveillance Equipment	Same as type II	Same as type III	Video equipment capabilities		



RESOURCE: Mobile Field Force Law Enforcement (Crowd Control Teams)						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Individual Weapons	Same as type II	Same as type III	Department authorized handguns Duty gear and equipment		
Equipment	Impact Weapons	Same as type II	Same as type III	Riot Control Batons or approved impact weapon		
Equipment	Misc. Equipment	Same as type II	Same as type III	Bullhorns; Flex Cuffs; Mass arrest kits		
Equipment	Delivery Systems	Same as type II	Same as type III	Chemical Agents and Delivery Systems; Less lethal munitions and delivery systems		
Personnel		1 OIC 1 Deputy OIC 4 Supervisors 2 Counter Snipers 8 Grenadiers 38 Officers 4 Prison Transportation Officers 1 Field Booking Team Recommended	1 OIC 1 Deputy OIC 4 Supervisors 2 Counter Snipers 8 Grenadiers 38 Officers 4 Prison Transportation Officers	1 OIC 2 Supervisors 1 Counter Sniper 4 Grenadiers 19 Officers 2 Prison Transportation Officers		
Vehicles		Same as type II	2 Prisoner Transportation Vans 14 Patrol Vehicles	1 Prisoner Transportation Van 7 Patrol Vehicles		
Personnel	Training	Same as type II	Same as type III	No known national standard Law enforcement officer with certified advanced training		



RESOURCE: Mobile Field Force Law Enforcement (Crowd Control Teams)																								
CATEGORY:		Law Enforcement/Security			KIND:		Team																	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER																		
COMPONENT	METRIC																							
COMMENTS:	<p>Type I – A predesignated team consisting of a Type I or a Type II tactical team (platoon) including four 12-person squads and an OIC and a Deputy OIC. Each squad includes a supervisor. The team is capable of managing large-scale operations including managing crowds, traffic control enforcement, and general saturation presence for the purpose of maintaining order and preserving the peace to include CBRN environments. The team engages in routine training to maintain advanced skill level.</p> <p>Type II – A predesignated team consisting of four 12-person squads and an OIC and a Deputy OIC. Each squad includes a supervisor. The team is capable of managing large crowds, traffic control enforcement, and general saturation presence for the purpose of maintaining order and preserving the peace to include CBRN environments. The team engages in routine training to maintain advanced skill level.</p> <p>Type III – A nondesignated team consisting of two 12-person squads and an OIC. Each squad includes a supervisor. The team is capable of managing large crowds, traffic control enforcement, and general saturation presence for the purpose of maintaining order and preserving the peace.</p> <p>Definitions</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>OIC</td> <td>Officer in Charge</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NIOSH</td> <td>National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CBRN</td> <td>Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level C PPE</td> <td>Personal Protection Equipment consisting of a non-encapsulated chemical resistant suit with APR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SWAT</td> <td>Special Weapons Assault Team</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Platoon</td> <td>Consists of (4) 12-person squads with an OIC (minimum rank of lieutenant) and Deputy OIC (minimum rank of sergeant), each with a driver. Total minimum personnel is 52, with a minimum total of 14 vehicles</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Squad</td> <td>An organized element of a platoon consisting of 11 officers and a supervisor (sergeant). 12 total personnel in a minimum of 3 patrol vehicles</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Field Booking Team</td> <td>A team of personnel specially trained to respond to field incidents and set up a booking site to facilitate the booking process and transportation of those arrested. The size of the team depends on the nature of the incident</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mass Arrest Kit</td> <td>Kit containing field booking forms, Polaroid or digital camera, flex cuffs, plastic bags for prisoner property, computers, cutting tool for flex cuffs, fingerprint equipment</td> </tr> </table>						OIC	Officer in Charge	NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health	CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear	Level C PPE	Personal Protection Equipment consisting of a non-encapsulated chemical resistant suit with APR	SWAT	Special Weapons Assault Team	Platoon	Consists of (4) 12-person squads with an OIC (minimum rank of lieutenant) and Deputy OIC (minimum rank of sergeant), each with a driver. Total minimum personnel is 52, with a minimum total of 14 vehicles	Squad	An organized element of a platoon consisting of 11 officers and a supervisor (sergeant). 12 total personnel in a minimum of 3 patrol vehicles	Field Booking Team	A team of personnel specially trained to respond to field incidents and set up a booking site to facilitate the booking process and transportation of those arrested. The size of the team depends on the nature of the incident	Mass Arrest Kit	Kit containing field booking forms, Polaroid or digital camera, flex cuffs, plastic bags for prisoner property, computers, cutting tool for flex cuffs, fingerprint equipment
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ANNEX B

SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM CHECKLIST

- Identify an advance/preplanning team.
- Establish a chronological log of action.
- Establish meeting dates/timelines for what you want to accomplish.
- Invite those who will be involved or affected by the event (communications, allied agencies, etc.).
- Review permit and analyze for potential problems.
 - Date of event.
 - Time of event.
 - Route.
 - Assembly area and time.
 - Time of march.
 - Anticipated number of demonstrators.
 - Name of organizer.
 - Any other events occurring on that date/time in the area of the demonstration.
 - When will it disband.
 - What, if anything, needs to be changed on the permit?
- Review and evaluate intelligence.
 - Has the organizer/group held prior marches?
 - Evaluate previous event(s) and after-action reports.
 - Events held by the organization in other jurisdictions.
 - Issues at other events.
 - Contact the agency and obtain a detailed description of any issues.
 - Was there any litigation as a result of the event?
 - Review organizers' website and web links.
- Meet with organizer.
 - Try to determine who will be in charge.
 - Exchange contact numbers.
 - Provide a copy of the permit and discuss permit rules.
 - Consequences of demonstrators' actions and revocation of permit shall be discussed.

- Try to determine if any other organizations are joining the demonstration.
- Have they heard of any counter-demonstrations?
- Gather intelligence on these groups.

- Review all applicable laws and ordinances.

- Scrutinize the demonstration area and march route.
 - Identify sensitive locations.
 - Hospitals.
 - Police/fire/ambulance stations.
 - Firearms stores.
 - Hardware stores.
 - Prior targets (banks, restaurants, churches, clinics).

 - Freeways, including on- and off-ramps.
 - Check access points along freeways.

- Walk the route.
 - Construction sites for bricks, rocks, or other projectiles.
 - Railroad tracks for rock source.
 - Dumpsters, trash receptacles, newspaper vending machines (have city/county chain down or remove prior to event).
 - Landscaping along route (rocks, etc.).

- Identify high ground locations.
 - Parking structures.
 - Public access rooftops.
 - Freeway on/off ramps.
 - Elevated freeways.

- Determine what resources (staffing, equipment) are needed to police the event.

- Identify a command post location.
 - Should not be on route where you want to disperse a crowd.

- Is it assessable?
 - Is it defensible?
 - Are there electricity, water, and bathrooms?
 - Is it big enough if the event escalates?
 - Is it near a landing zone?
- Staging locations.
 - Proper ingress/egress for rapid response of personnel.
- Identify observation posts (number and locations).
- Media area.
- Communications (ability to communicate with all agencies).
- Community notification of event.
- Establish fixed posts for crowd control, security, and protection of critical assets.
- Establish best dispersal routes and locations.
- Request additional resources if needed to manage event (if not staged, it is too late).
 - Special Response Team personnel for crowd control/dispersal.
 - Mobile booking facility.
 - Transportation buses.
 - Special Weapons and Tactics personnel.
 - Disentanglement teams.
 - Motor squads.
 - Mounted patrols.
 - Bicycle patrols.

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ANNEX C

SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM EQUIPMENT (72-HOUR DEPLOYMENT)

Special Response Team members have two methods of equipment storage issued by the Department. The black nylon duffel issued in conjunction with the weapons of mass destruction (WMD) chemical agent mask and the personal protective equipment (PPE)-issued suit, as well as the water hydration backpack. These are normally the only two authorized bags for use during a deployment.

The WMD duffel and water hydration backpack should be stored at a location which ensures quick access by the member in the event of a rapid deployment request of the SRT. The WMD duffel is ideal for storage of the following items:

- Two sets of utility uniforms, trauma dressing kit in gas mask pouch.
- Boots, leather gloves.
- Nylon web gear with baton.
- Rapid containment baton holster.
- Chemical agent mask and PPE-issued suit, gloves, and booties.
- Kevlar helmet with shield.
- Rain gear if need is anticipated.
- Flashlight.
- Black body armor carrier.
- D-ring with flex cuffs.
- Small hydration carrier/bladder.
- Undergarments.
- Knee/shin, forearm/elbow, and body protection.

The storage of these items in the WMD duffel allows for a member to change from a daily Class A uniform to the SRT uniform by transferring their duty pistol and magazines to the nylon web gear, and changing into the utility uniform. The member can then don the items and transfer the spare utility uniform and few remaining items to the water hydration backpack. A sleeping bag and other necessary items for a deployment of longer than 72 hours may then be added to the space created in the WMD duffel for later delivery to a deployment location.

The water hydration backpack is normally the only approved bag for use by members during deployments of 72 hours or less. This allows for a member to travel self-contained, with everything at hand in all types of vehicles or aircraft. When traveling in this manner, with most uniform items being worn, the items that should be carried in the water hydration backpack should include:

- Spare utility uniform.
- Large hydration bladder.
- Ball cap.
- Kevlar helmet may be carried strapped to backpack exterior.
- 72-hour supply of undergarments (polyester/hydrophobic type material recommended).
- Toiletry items (e.g., washcloth, soap, shampoo, shaving items, toothbrush/paste).
- Polyester bath towel.
- One set of off-duty clothing for wear during down time, which may include: jeans, shorts, light shoes/sandals, and swimsuit.

ANNEX D

SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM EQUIPMENT PURCHASE LIST

Items:

1. Duty belt, nylon, black.
2. Duty belt keepers, with black snaps, nylon, black.
3. Holster, level II retention, nylon, black.
4. Magazine pouch, nylon, double, black.
5. Radio pouch, nylon, black.
6. Handcuff pouch, nylon, black.
7. Baton ring, nylon, black.
8. Baton grommet, black.
9. Baton, hickory wood, 42 inches, black.
10. Rapid containment baton holster, textured, black.
11. MK-3 or MK-4 oleoresin capsicum pouch, nylon, black.
12. Key holder, nylon, black.
13. Three-day pack, nylon, black.
14. Chest/back protector, with detachable shoulder protection and hook & loop fastener for departmental ID, black.
15. Shin guards with knee protection and detachable foot guard, black.

16. Forearm elbow protection, black.
17. Grenadier vest with Modular Lightweight Load-carrying Equipment webbing, black.
18. Tactical gloves, black.
19. Divisions may authorize the use of additional pouches issued by the Advanced Officer Safety Training (AOST) unit for Grenadier, Disentanglement, and Tactical Emergency Medical personnel.
20. Patches.
 - a. The CHP and employee ID patch (four inches by two inches, black background with gold lettering and gold border), worn on the front, right side of the chest protector.
 - b. Departmental cloth badge, worn on the front, left side of the chest protector.
 - c. United States flag patch (3 1/2 inches by 2 1/4 inches, red/white/blue flag with gold border), worn adjacent to the CHP and employee ID patch and below the departmental cloth badge.
 - d. Rank and Specialty Designation insignias (two inches by two inches, black background with gold insignia and gold border), worn centered on the front and centered on the back of the chest protector.
 - e. The CHP patch (four inches by two inches, black background with gold lettering and gold border), work centered on the back of the chest protector.
 - f. Departmental shoulder patch, worn on the upper portion of the shoulder protection area of the chest protector.
 - g. Standard size sergeant chevrons worn on the lower portion of the shoulder protection area of the chest protector, below the departmental shoulder patch, on both shoulders.

- h. Only patches issued or approved by the Department shall be affixed to any portion of the chest protector or helmet.



Picture 1-1
Patches (Front)



Picture 1-2
Patches (Back)

- i. The chest protector chosen configuration should be based on officer safety and sound professional judgement. The chest protector shall be worn in one of the following configurations.

(1) With the hard plastic shell on the exterior.



Picture 1-3
Hard plastic shell on the
exterior (Front)



Picture 1-4
Hard plastic shell on the
exterior (Back)

(2) With the hard plastic shell on the interior of the carrier.



Picture 1-5
Hard plastic shell on the
interior (Front)



Picture 1-6
Hard plastic shell on the
interior (Back)

(3) Without the hard plastic shell.

ANNEX E

FIRST AMENDMENT EVENTS—RIGHTS OF PARTICIPANTS



First Amendment Events— Rights of Participants

One of the freedoms guaranteed by the United States Constitution is the First Amendment right of persons and groups to peaceably assemble. Persons and groups engaging in First Amendment-related activities have the legal right to:

- Organize and participate in peaceful assemblies, including demonstrations, rallies, parades, marches, picket lines, or other similar gatherings.
- Conduct these assemblies/gatherings in designated public areas.
- Express their political, social, or religious views.
- Freely associate with other individuals and collectively express, pursue, promote, and defend common interests.






The Role of State and Local Law Enforcement at First Amendment Events

As part of their law enforcement duty to uphold the United States Constitution, state and local law enforcement officers have the responsibility to protect persons engaged in their First Amendment right to peaceably assemble. Public safety is the primary mission of officers assigned to these types of events, and as a part of this mission:

Officers will:

- Protect life and property.
- Ensure that all privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections are upheld.
- Practice fair and impartial enforcement of laws, statutes, and ordinances.
- Adhere to the event Operations Plan, unless otherwise directed by supervisors. Expanded activity should not be conducted without supervisory approval unless criminal activity is identified by the officer.
- Enforce reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions as discussed in the Operations Plan.

Officers should not:

- Engage in unauthorized enforcement activities, including unauthorized information collection.
 - Document information on persons solely on the basis of:
 - Ethnicity, national origin, or race.
 - Religious, political, or social beliefs or associations.
 - Sexual orientation.
 - Support for unpopular causes.
 - Conduct investigative activity without direct supervisory authorization or unless criminal activity is identified by the officer.
 - Allow personal beliefs and opinions to interfere with their duties as a law enforcement officer.
 - Express personal, political, or religious views during the assembly while on duty.
 - Infringe on any person's right to peaceably assemble and associate with others.
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ANNEX F

CHP 81SRT, SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM MEMBER EQUIPMENT CHECKLIST

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL
SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM MEMBER EQUIPMENT CHECKLIST
 CHP 81SRT (Rev. 12-24) OPI 091

OFFICER'S NAME				ID NUMBER	DIVISION/SQUAD
SMITH, JOHN				10000	VALLEY
EQUIPMENT	DATE ISSUED	DATE RETURNED	AMOUNT	SIZE (if applicable)	NOTES/BRAND (if applicable)
DUTY BELT					
Duty Belt, Nylon, Black					
Keepers, Nylon, Black (4-count package)					
Magazine Pouch, Nylon, Black					
Handcuff Pouch, Nylon, Black					
Extender Pouch, Nylon, Black					
RCB Holster	03/04/2025	03/17/2025	1		
MK-3 OC Pouch, Nylon, Black					
Key Holder, Nylon, Black					
Baton Ring, Nylon, Black					
42" Baton, Black					
Baton Grommet, Black					
Tactical Fire Extinguisher					
Fire Extinguisher Holster					
Leg Shroud-Double Strap, Black					
Pistol Holster, Black (right or left)					
Combat Light					
Light Holster					
PROTECTIVE GEAR					
Chest Protector					
Shin Guards					
Forearm/Elbow Protectors					
Tactical Gloves, Black					
Laser Protection Film					
BAGS					
Hydration Pack, Black					
Backpack (72 Hours), Black					
GRENADIERS					
Grenadier Vest, Nylon/Mesh, Black	03/03/2025	03/17/2025	1		
Smoke Grenade Single Pouch, Nylon					
37/40MM 7-Round Pouch, Black					
37/40MM Single Pouch, Black					
8" x 8" Utility Pouch, Black					
Laser Protection Glasses (Grenadiers Only)					
COMMENTS					

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the items listed above as furnished by the State of California and understand that replacement or repair costs due to carelessness or negligence shall be at my expense. I acknowledge I am responsible for the equipment assigned to me and shall return all equipment in the event I transfer out of the Division or if I will no longer be a member of my assigned Division's Special Response Team.

RECEIVING OFFICER'S SIGNATURE	ID NUMBER	DATE
	10000	03/18/2025
ISSUING OFFICER'S SIGNATURE	ID NUMBER	DATE

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