

State of Connecticut
Regulation of
Police Officer Standards and Training Council
Concerning
Crowd Control and Management

Sec. 1. The Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies are amended by adding sections 7-294a-1 to 7-294a-5, inclusive, as follows:

(NEW) Sec. 7-294a-1. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to establish a Uniform Statewide Crowd Control and Management Policy in accordance with the provisions of July Special Session Public Act 20-01. This policy shall serve as the minimum standard for all crowd control and policy management in Connecticut. Additional requirements adopted by an individual law enforcement unit shall not conflict with any provision of this policy.

(NEW) Sec. 7-294a-2. Policy

The policy of the Police Officer Standards and Training Council regarding crowd control and/or crowd management is to facilitate the constitutional rights of free speech and assembly while applying the minimum level of direction and control necessary to protect life, property, and vital facilities and maintain peace. Connecticut law enforcement units should protect individual rights related to assembly and free speech; effectively manage crowds to prevent loss of life, injury, or property damage; and minimize disruption to persons who are not involved.

(NEW) Sec. 7-294a-3. Definitions

As used in sections 7-294a-1 to 7-294a-5, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies:

- (1) "Aggressive Crowd" means a crowd focuses on destructive behavior.
- (2) "Casual Crowd" means people on the street, in malls, taverns etc. going about their business, sharing space independently.
- (3) "Civil Disorder" means one or more forms of unrest caused by a group of people.
- (4) "Civil Disturbance" means a gathering that constitutes a breach of peace or any assembly of persons where there is a threat of collective violence, destruction of property, or other unlawful acts.
- (5) "Cohesive Crowd" means a crowd brought together by an internal or external stimulus brings crowd together to share space and focus on a single event such as a ball game, concert, speaker etc.
- (6) "Crowd Control" means techniques used to address unlawful public assemblies, including a display of formidable numbers of police officers, crowd containment, dispersal tactics and arrest procedures.

(7) "Crowd Management" means techniques used to manage lawful public assemblies before, during and after an event for the purpose of maintaining the event's overall safety and lawful status

(8) "Crowd" means a large number of people gathered together, typically in a disorganized manner.

(9) "Demonstration" means a lawful assembly of persons organized primarily to engage in First Amendment activity. They include, but are not limited to, marches, protests and other assemblies intended to attract attention.

(10) "Expressive Crowd" means a crowd that shares space and focus; it postures and vocalizes with one voice; chanting, singing.

(11) "First Amendment Activities" means all forms of speech and expressive conduct used to convey ideas and/or information, express grievances, or otherwise communicate with others; it will include both verbal and non-verbal expression. Common First Amendment activities include, but are not limited to, speeches, demonstrations, vigils, picketing, distribution of literature, displaying banners or signs, use of puppets to convey a message, street theater, and other artistic forms of expression.

(12) "Group" means two (2) or more individuals assembled.

(13) "Law enforcement unit" has the same meaning as provided in section 7-294a of the Connecticut General Statutes;

(14) "Police officer" has the same meaning as provided in section 7-294a of the Connecticut General Statutes;

(15) "Press" means a person who is present on behalf of an established press organization, such as a television or radio station, a newspaper, or a news website, or a person who clearly identifies themselves as a member of the press and who is present at an event primarily to gather information for dissemination to the public.

(16) "Riot" means a disturbance with two or more persons, who engage simultaneously in tumultuous and violent conduct and thereby intentionally or recklessly cause or create a grave risk of public alarm.

(NEW) Sec. 7-294a-4. Training Requirements

- (a) All Connecticut POSTC certified police officers (local & state) shall receive four (4) hours of training in Crowd Control and Civil Disorder as part of Basic Training.
- (b) Departments shall facilitate annual training in Crowd Control and Civil Disorder that includes a review of policy as well as all relative state law.
- (c) Training will be from a standardized, POSTC approved lesson plan.
- (d) No officers shall use less-lethal weapons unless they have received the required training and maintain current certification.
- (e) A law enforcement unit shall undergo review training immediately prior to a scheduled event in their jurisdiction.

(NEW) Sec. 7-294a-5. Procedures

The Police Officer Standards and Training Crowd Management and Control Policy consists of general principles as follows:

- (a) **First Amendment Activities.** All of these activities involve freedom of speech, association, and assembly and the right to petition the government, as guaranteed by the United States Constitution and the Constitution of the State of Connecticut. The government may impose reasonable restrictions on the time, place and manner, in which persons engage in First Amendment Activity. Departments shall place only those limitations and restrictions on demonstrations necessary to maintain public safety and order and, to the degree possible, facilitate uninhibited commerce and freedom of movement.
- (b) **Planning for Response to Demonstrations and/or Crowd Events.**
 - (1) The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the jurisdiction in which the incident is taking place shall be notified immediately of large or potentially disruptive demonstrations and/or crowd events, and he/she will assign an (IC) Incident Commander to manage the incident. The IC will be directly responsible for ALL operations related to the crowd event.
 - (2) In accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the Incident Commander will be responsible for the development of written operation plan(s).
 - (3) The Incident Command System shall be used for managing crowds and acts of civil disobedience.
 - (4) Law Enforcement Units shall make every effort to follow the principle of establishing contact and communication with the event or demonstration planners. Communication before, during and after an event/incident with planners is vital.
 - (5) Spontaneous demonstrations or crowd events, which occur without prior planning and/or without prior notice to the police, present less opportunity for planning and prevention efforts. Nonetheless, the same policies and regulations concerning crowd management, crowd control, crowd dispersal, and police response to violence and disorder apply to a spontaneous demonstration or crowd event situation as to a planned demonstration or crowd event.
 - (6) The primary objective of the Incident Commander at a demonstration or crowd event will be to facilitate exercise of the constitutional rights of free speech and assembly to the greatest extent possible while upholding public safety.
 - (7) The primary objectives of the Incident Commander at a Civil Disturbance will be as follows:

- (A) Protect persons, regardless of their participation in the disturbance; and protect property.
- (B) Disperse disorderly or threatening crowds in order to eliminate the immediate risks of continued escalation and further violence.
- (C) Arrest law violators and remove or isolate persons inciting violent behavior.

(8) Officers shall be briefed on what to expect as well as the appropriate range of responses; they shall be informed that the Incident Commander or his/her designee(s) shall be responsible for ordering any response deemed appropriate.

(9) Mass arrests should be avoided unless absolutely necessary.

(10) It is recommended that event proceedings be photographed and audio and video recorded to the greatest extent feasible.

(11) All decisions for action taken shall be documented with regard to time, the identity of the person making the decision, and the precise decision and directions given. Such documentation shall be made at the time of the decision or as soon thereafter as possible and included in the After Action Report.

(c) Use of Force – Conducting Crowd Control and Management

- (1) Unless exigent circumstances justify immediate action, officers shall not independently make arrests or employ force without command authorization; officers shall work in squads or platoons when policing a demonstration.
- (2) Each officer shall wear a badge, nameplate, or other device on the outside of his/her uniform which bears their name; each officer shall have their name or an identification number on their helmet. The number and/or name shall be clearly visible at all times. The letters or numerals on helmets, jackets and vests shall be clearly legible at a distance sufficient to provide a measure of safety for both officers and demonstrators/observers. The characters (numbers and or letters) will be a minimum of two inches in height on helmets.
- (3) Crowd control and crowd dispersal, as well as a show of force in crowd control situations, should be accomplished whenever possible using the assistance of surrounding agencies, to include the Connecticut State Police, in accordance with respective regional mutual aid policies rather than on-duty patrol officers.

- (4) All officers providing assistance through mutual aid agreements, contracts or related means shall be informed that they are under the direction and control of the command and supervisory personnel of the jurisdiction in which the incident is taking place.
- (5) It is essential to recognize that all members of a crowd of demonstrators are not the same. Even when some members of a crowd engage in violence or destruction of property, other members of the crowd are not participating in those acts.
- (6) All officers shall avoid negative verbal engagement with members of the crowd. Verbal abuse against officers shall not constitute a reason for an arrest or for any use of force against such individuals.
- (7) Officers must maintain professional demeanor and remain neutral in word and deed despite unlawful or anti-social behavior on the part of crowd members. Unprofessional police behavior can inflame a tense situation and make control efforts more difficult and dangerous.
- (8) Strong supervision and command are essential to maintaining a unified, measured, and effective police response. A response incorporating strong leadership and teamwork is crucial to maintaining control and safety. Impulsive or independent actions by officers are to be avoided.
- (9) The Incident Commander and supervisors shall make every effort to ensure that the police mission is accomplished as efficiently and unobtrusively as possible with the highest regard for human dignity and liberty of all persons, with minimal reliance on the use of physical force. The use of force shall be restricted to circumstances authorized by law and to the degree reasonably necessary in light of the circumstances confronting members.
- (10) This policy does not preclude officers from taking appropriate action to direct crowd and vehicular movement; to enforce ordinances and statutes; to employ the physical force necessary to maintain the safety of the crowd, the general public, law enforcement personnel, and emergency personnel.

(d) Responses to Crowd Situations.

(1) Spontaneous Event or Incident

- (A) A supervisor shall respond to the scene of spontaneous events, when practical and take command of the incident as the incident commander until relieved by an officer of higher rank.

- (B) An immediate assessment of the situation is essential for an effective police response. The supervisor should ascertain the following information at the earliest possible time:
 - (C) The location and type of event.
 - (D) Evaluate the lawfulness of actions by groups and individuals present at the incident.
 - (E) Determine the First Amendment activities being performed by individuals present.
 - (F) The approximate number of specific individuals engaged in any unlawful conduct.
 - (G) The likelihood that unlawful behavior will spread to other crowd participants.
 - (H) Immediate threats to safety of the public and/or police officers.
 - (I) The number of structure(s) or vehicle(s) involved.
 - (J) The size of the involved area.
 - (K) The number of additional officers and police resources needed as well as requirements for specialized units (Traffic, SWAT Etc.).
 - (L) The appropriate manner of response – nonemergency (no lights no siren) or emergency (lights and siren).
 - (M) Identify the staging area for responding personnel.
 - (N) The location of the media staging area.
 - (O) The ingress and egress routes.
 - (P) Additional resources needed (EMS, Fire, DPW, outside agencies); and related staging areas
 - (Q) When deemed necessary and in accordance with respective department policies, request mutual aid in accordance with the applicable mutual aid compact/agreement.
- (e) **When an Unlawful Assembly May Be Declared.**

- (1) The definition of an unlawful assembly has been set forth in Section 53a-177 of the Connecticut General Statutes. The police shall not disperse a demonstration or crowd event before demonstrators have acted illegally or before the demonstrators pose a clear and present danger of imminent violence.
- (2) The mere failure to obtain a permit, such as a parade permit or a sound permit, is not sufficient basis to declare an unlawful assembly. There must be criminal activity or a clear and present danger of imminent violence.
- (3) The fact that some of the demonstrators or organizing groups have engaged in violent or unlawful acts on prior occasions or demonstrations is not grounds for declaring an assembly unlawful.
- (4) Unless emergency or dangerous circumstances prevent negotiation, crowd dispersal techniques shall not be initiated until after attempts have been made through contacts with police liaisons and demonstration or crowd event leaders to negotiate a resolution of the situation so that the unlawful activity will cease and the First Amendment activity can continue.
- (5) If after a crowd disperses pursuant to a declaration of unlawful assembly and subsequently participants assemble at a different geographic location where the participants are engaged in non-violent and lawful First Amendment activity, such assembly cannot be dispersed unless it has been determined that it is an unlawful assembly and the required official declaration has been adequately given.

(f) Declaration of Unlawful Assembly

- (1) Crowd dispersal techniques shall not be initiated until officers have made repeated announcements to the crowd, asking members of the crowd to voluntarily disperse, informing them that, if they do not disperse, they will be subject to arrest.
- (2) These announcements must be made using adequate sound amplification equipment in a manner that will ensure that they are audible over a sufficient area. Announcements must be made from different locations when the demonstration is large and noisy. The dispersal orders should be repeated after commencement of the dispersal operation so that persons not present at the original broadcast will understand that they must leave the area. The announcements shall also specify adequate egress or escape routes. Whenever possible, a

minimum of two escape /egress routes shall be identified and announced.

- (3) It is the responsibility of the on-scene command and supervision to ensure that all such announcements are made in such a way that they are clearly audible to the crowd.
- (4) Unless an immediate risk to public safety exists or significant property damage is occurring, sufficient time will be allowed for a crowd to comply with police commands before action is taken.
- (5) Dispersal orders should be given in multiple languages that are appropriate for the audience.
- (6) The Incident Commander should ensure that the name of the individual making the dispersal order and the date/time that each order was given is recorded. The duplicity of video recording the announcement is a best practice.
- (7) Dispersal orders should not be given until officers are in position to support/direct crowd movement.
- (8) Personnel shall use the following dispersal order:

"I am (rank/name), a police officer with (applicable Department) I hereby declare this to be an unlawful assembly and request that all those assembled at (location) immediately leave. If you do not do so, you may be arrested or subject to other police action, including the use of force which may result in serious injury. The following routes of dispersal are available (routes). You have _____ minutes to leave. If you refuse to move, you will be arrested." OR "If you refuse to move pepper spray will be used." **(Provide the chemical warning only if it's use is anticipated)**

- (g) **Approved Tactics and Weapons (Non-compliant Crowd):** If negotiation and verbal announcements to disperse do not result in voluntary movement of the crowd, officers may employ additional crowd dispersal tactics, but only after orders (approval) from the Incident Commander or designated supervisory officials. The use of these crowd dispersal tactics shall be consistent with the policy of using the minimal police intervention needed to address a crowd management or control issue. The permissible tactics to disperse or control a non-compliant crowd include all of the following (not in any specific order of use):

- (1) Display of Police Officers (forceful presence).**

(A) Once this tactic is selected, officers should be assembled in formation at a location outside the view of the crowd. The formation may be moved as a unit to an area within the crowd's view. This tactic should not be used unless there are sufficient personnel to follow through with dispersal. Do not bluff a crowd. If a display of police officers, motorcycles, and police vehicles, combined with a dispersal order, is not effective, more forceful actions may be employed.

(B) Generally, officers should be assigned to squads of sufficient size to be effective.

(2) Encirclement and Arrest

(A) If the crowd has failed to disperse after the required announcements, officers may encircle the crowd or a portion of the crowd for purposes of making multiple simultaneous arrests.

(B) Persons who make it clear (e.g., by sitting down, locking arms) that they seek to be arrested shall be arrested and not subjected to other dispersal techniques, such as the use of batons or chemical agents.

(C) Arrests of non-violent person shall be accomplished by verbal commands and persuasion, handcuffing, lifting, carrying, the use of dollies and/or stretchers, and/or the use of control holds.

(D) Control holds should only be used after other methods of arrest have failed or are not feasible under the circumstances and when the use of control holds would be a lawful use of force.

(E) In the event control holds are necessary, precautions should be taken to assure that arrestees are not injured or subjected to unnecessary or excessive pain. A decision to use control holds, and the reasons for said decision, shall be documented.

(3) Police Formations and Use of Batons

(A) If a crowd refuses to disperse after the required announcements, the police may use squad or platoon formations (skirmish line, wedge, echelons, etc.) to move the crowd along.

(B) Batons shall not be used for crowd control, crowd containment, or crowd dispersal except for as specified below.

(C) Batons may be visibly displayed and held in a ready position during squad or platoon formations.

(D) When reasonably necessary for protection of the officers or to disperse individuals in the crowd pursuant to the procedures of this policy, batons may be used in a pushing or jabbing motion. Baton jabs should not be used indiscriminately against a crowd or group of persons but only against individuals who are physically aggressive or actively resisting arrest. Baton jabs should not be used in a crowd control situation against an individual who is physically unable to disperse or move because of the press of the crowd, encirclement or other police tactics, or some other fixed obstacle.

(E) Batons shall only be used in accordance with the Statewide Policy on Use of Force.

(F) Officers shall not intentionally strike a person with any baton to the head, neck, throat, kidneys, spine, or groin, or jab with force to the armpit except when the person's conduct is creating an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to an officer or any other person.

(G) Batons shall not be used against a person who is handcuffed.

(h) Weapons Prohibited for Crowd Control & Crowd Dispersal Purposes:

(1) Lethal Force. The use of lethal force by a police officer is governed by State statute as amended by Public Act 20-1 as well as any Statewide Use of Force Policy in effect. Nothing about a crowd control situation eliminates or changes any of the constraints and criteria governing the use of lethal force in the Statewide Use of Force Policy or under State law.

(2) Canines. Canines shall not be used for crowd control, crowd containment, or crowd dispersal.

(3) Fire Hoses. Fire hoses shall not be used for crowd control, crowd containment, or crowd dispersal.

(4) Motorcycles. The technique referred to as the Basic Use of Motorcycle Push Technique (B.U.M.P.) is prohibited. Motorcycles and police vehicles may not be used for crowd dispersal, but may be used for the purposes of observation, visible deterrence, traffic control, transportation, and area control during a crowd event.

(5) Specialty Impact Less-Lethal Weapons

- (A) Skip Fired Specialty Impact Less-Lethal Munitions (Wooden Dowels and Stinger Grenades) are prohibited.
- (B) Direct Fired Specialty Impact Munitions (“Direct Fired SIM”) are less-lethal specialty impact weapons that are designed to be direct fired at a specific target, including but not limited to flexible batons (“bean bags”), and shall not be used for crowd management, crowd control or crowd dispersal during demonstrations or crowd events. Direct Fired SIM should not be used indiscriminately against a crowd or a group of persons even if some members of the crowd or group are violent or disruptive.
- (C) Direct Fired SIM may be used against a specific individual who is engaging in conduct that poses an immediate threat of loss of life or serious bodily injury to him/herself, officers, or the general public, or who is engaging in substantial destruction of property which creates an imminent risk to the lives or safety of other persons. In such instances, Direct Fired SIM shall be used only when other means of arrest are unsafe and when the individual can be targeted without endangering other crowd members or bystanders.
- (D) When circumstances permit, the supervisor on the scene shall make an attempt to accomplish the policing goal without the use of Direct Fired SIM as described above, and, if practical, an audible warning shall be given to the subject before deployment of the weapon,
- (E) Any person struck by a round shall be provided medical treatment.
- (F) Personnel shall not use Direct Fired SIM without formal training and current/valid certification.
- (G) Direct Fired SIM shall not be used against a person who is under restraint.
- (H) Officers shall not discharge a Direct Fired SIM at a person’s head, neck, throat, face, left armpit, spine, kidneys, or groin unless deadly force would be justified.

(6) Electronic Control Weapons (ECW’s)

(A) ECW's such as Tasers or stun guns, shall not be used for crowd management, crowd control, or crowd dispersal during demonstrations or crowd events.

(7) Aerosol Hand-held Chemical Agents

(A) Aerosol hand-held chemical agents may not be used indiscriminately against a crowd or group of persons, but only against specific individuals who are engaged in specific acts of serious unlawful conduct or who are actively resisting arrest.

(B) Officers shall use the minimum amount of the chemical agent necessary to overcome the subject's resistance.

(C) When possible, persons should be removed quickly from any area where hand-held chemical agents have been used. Officers shall monitor the subject and pay particular attention to the subject's ability to breathe following the application of O.C. As soon as practical professional medical attention should be obtained for all persons who have had O.C. applied to them.

(D) A subject who has been sprayed with hand-held chemical agents shall not be left lying on his/her stomach once handcuffed or restrained with other device.

(8) CS (2-chlorobenzalmalononitrile) chemical agents shall be used with the utmost caution and only when absolutely necessary. CS may be deployed only to prevent injury when lesser force options are either not available or would be ineffective. Such munitions shall be deployed at the direction of the IC and only when avenues of egress are available to the crowd. When reasonably possible, their use shall be announced to the crowd in advance. CN (phenacyl chloride) shall not be used in any instance.

(i) Arrests

(1) Multiple Simultaneous Arrests

(A) When a large scale event involving possible arrests is to be conducted commanders and or supervisors will estimate the number of potential arrestees and will configure arrest teams capable of managing multiple arrests safely. Commanders and supervisors shall also notify neighboring agencies, to include the neighboring Connecticut State Police Troop, in the event that housing arrestees becomes an issue.

- (B) When arrests are necessary, the Incident Commander shall attempt to ensure that sufficient numbers of police officers are present to effect the arrests.
- (C) When multiple arrests are contemplated in advance and it is impracticable for arrestees to be cited at the scene as further discussed below, pre-arrangement of transportation shall be made.
- (D) The Incident Commander shall make the decisions to engage in selective individual arrests or multiple simultaneous arrests as a crowd control technique with considerations given to the following factors:
 - (E) Whether any course of action can continue to facilitate First Amendment activity.
 - (F) The likelihood that police action will improve the situation relative to taking no action.
 - (G) The seriousness of the offense(s) as opposed to the potential for the arrest to escalate violence or unlawful activity by crowd members.
 - (H) Whether individual or mass arrests will be more effective in ending the criminal activity at issue.
 - (I) Whether clear and secure escape routes have been established for the crowd and police.
 - (J) Whether communication has been established with crowd representatives.
 - (K) The contingency plans that are available as options.
 - (L) What types of force can be used in effecting the arrests, if necessary.
 - (M) Civil disobedience is usually a nonviolent means of making a political statement, and officers shall remain neutral, non-antagonistic, and professional at all times in their response.

(2) Use of Handcuffs

- (j) Persons subject to arrest during a demonstration or crowd event shall be handcuffed in accordance with the related policies, orders and current training bulletins.
- (k) Officers should be cognizant that flex-cuffs may tighten when arrestees' hands swell or move, sometimes simply in response to pain from the cuffs themselves.
- (l) Each unit involved in detention and/or transportation of arrestees with flex-cuffs should have a flex-cuff cutter and adequate supplies of extra flex-cuffs readily available. When arrestees complain of pain from overtightening of flex-cuffs, officers shall examine the cuffs to ensure proper fit.

(1) Arrest of Juveniles

- (A) Juveniles arrested in demonstrations shall be handled consistent with Connecticut State statutes and the respective department policies on arrest, transportation, and detention of juveniles.

(m) Documentation

(1) Video and Photographic Recording.

- (A) It is recommended that video recording and photographing be done in a manner that minimizes interference with people lawfully participating in First Amendment activities.
- (B) Individuals should not be singled out for photographing or recording simply because they appear to be leaders, organizers, or speakers.
- (C) Each video operator shall write a supplemental report at the end of his/her duty assignment documenting the video recorder's operations.
- (D) This policy will not prohibit departments from using these videos or footage from such video as part of training materials for training officers in crowd control and crowd dispersal techniques and procedures.

(2) Reporting.

- (A) Incident Commanders shall ensure that their respective CEOs are notified of the incident in a timely manner.

(B) Officers involved in demonstrations or crowd events shall prepare reports as required by their respective departmental policies.

(3) Public Information and the Press.

(A) The press has a right to cover demonstrations, including the right to record the event on video, film, or in photographs.

(B) Officers shall accommodate the press in accordance with respective department policies.

(C) The press shall be permitted to observe and shall be permitted close enough access to view the arrests. Even after a dispersal order has been given, clearly identified press shall be permitted to carry out their professional duties in any area where arrests are being made unless their presence would unduly interfere with the enforcement action.

(D) Self-identified legal observers and crowd monitors do not have the same legal status as the professional press and are, therefore, subject to all laws and orders similar to any other person or citizen. Said personnel must comply with all dispersal orders similar to any other person or citizen. A supervisor or commander may allow a person who self-identifies as a legal observer or crowd monitor to remain in the area after a dispersal order if circumstances permit and if the person's presence would not unduly interfere with the enforcement action.

(E) The press, legal observers, crowd monitors, police liaisons, and/or organizers shall never be targeted for dispersal or enforcement action because of their status.

Statement of Purpose

Pursuant to CGS Section 4-170(b)(3), "Each proposed regulation shall have a statement of its purpose following the final section of the regulation." Enter the statement here.

The proposed regulation establishes a uniform, statewide crowd control policy for police officers in accordance with the provisions of July Special Session Public Act 20-01. This policy shall serve as the minimum standard for all crowd control and policy management in Connecticut. The proposed regulation has five sections: (1) Purpose, (2) Policy, (3) Definitions, (4) Training Requirements, and (5) Procedures. Specifically, the proposed regulation specifically addresses the following areas required by July Special Session Public Act 20-01:

1. A definition of the term "crowd" and factors that affect the management of crowds by police officers, including, but not limited to, the size of the crowd, the location where a crowd has gathered, the time of day when a crowd has gathered and the purpose for any such gathering.
2. Protection of individual rights and preservation of the peace during demonstrations and civil disturbances,
3. The permissible and impermissible uses of force by a police officer and the type and amount of training in crowd management that each police officer shall undergo,
4. The documentation required following any physical confrontation between a police officer and a civilian during a crowd management incident.