



TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDERS

 Proudly Policing Since 1841	SUBJECT Special Response Team	 Nationally Accredited 1986	
	CHIEF OF POLICE <i>Signature on file</i>		
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AUTHORITY/RELATED REFERENCES

FS Chapter 870, Affrays, Riots, Routs, Unlawful Assemblies
 Special Order 1, Emergency Management Procedures
 General Order 2, Chain of Command-General Management
 General Order 6, Arrests and Alternatives to Arrest
 General Order 26, High-Risk Incidents
 General Order 59, Transporting and Booking Procedures
 General Order 60, Response to Resistance
 General Order 75, Tactical Apprehension and Control Team

ACCREDITATION REFERENCES

CALEA Chapter 46

KEY WORD INDEX

<p> Activation, Notification and Response Protocols Continuum of Response – Crowd Dispersion Continuum of Response – General Guidelines Continuum of Response – Tactical Rescue Protocols Dispersal Orders for Unlawful Assemblies Equipment Procedures General Information Required Debriefing and Reports Response to Gunfire Protocols Selection, Transfer, Removal and Deactivation SRT Organizational Structure SRT Vehicles SRT Weapons/Ammunition and Utilizations Team Components and Member Responsibilities </p>	<p> Procedure V Procedure VII Procedure VI Procedure VIII Appendix Two Procedure X Procedure I Procedure XII Procedure IX Procedure III Appendix One Procedure XI Appendix Three Procedure II </p>
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TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Training

Procedure IV

POLICY

The Department shall establish procedures for selecting, training, equipping, and deploying the Special Response Team, and team members are responsible for adhering to the established protocols of this written directive in the fulfillment of their assigned duties.

DEFINITIONS

High-Risk Incident: Any situation involving an act of violence or potential act of violence in which officers, in the course of their official duties, may be at a tactical disadvantage and are subject to extreme danger.

These incidents include, but are not limited to, hostage takings, armed barricaded felony suspects, armed barricaded suicidal persons who are a threat to others, bombings or explosions due to criminal act, sniper incidents, active shootings and other active threats, certain crowd control incidents, high-risk search warrants and certain pre-planned arrest/surveillance operations. A high-risk incident does not necessarily result in an SRT activation.

Incident Commander: The highest-ranking officer who has assumed command at the scene of a high-risk incident.

Special Response Team (SRT): A group of officers (ideally between 80 and 100) who have received specialized training in tactics which address volatile civil disturbances using organized team techniques, small squads, or other mobile responses. Included within the Special Response Team during activations are the Community Oriented Problem Policing Squads and officers of the Prisoner Transport Unit.

(SRT) Activation: Whenever the SRT Commander, or designee, authorizes a complete or limited deployment of team members to assist in the resolution of a crowd control situation or similar high-risk incident. Activations can be for either planned events or unplanned situations with crowd control concerns. Utilization of only on-duty SRT members to resolve a spontaneous and/or rapidly developing event is not considered an SRT activation.

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PROCEDURES

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

- A. The Special Response Team (SRT) provides a rapid and organized response to incidents to restore order, control crowds, rescue victims, conduct investigative field searches, or to assist in similar situations, and this written directive establishes procedures for utilization of the SRT.
- B. The keys to successful use of the SRT are pre-planning, training, discipline and leadership, with an emphasis on group, rather than individual, action.
- C. Assignment on the Special Response Team (SRT) is at the direction of the Chief of Police or designee.
- D. Team members are chosen by an established selection process and serve at the discretion of the Chief of Police and the SRT Commander.
- E. The SRT Commander is selected by and serves at the discretion of the Chief of Police, and reports to a designated Major for matters pertaining to the SRT (i.e., SRT Major).
- F. The SRT Major is selected by and serves at the discretion of the Chief of Police, and reports to the Deputy Chief for matters pertaining to the SRT.
- G. In the absence of the SRT Commander, members who normally direct report to the SRT Commander shall report to the Executive Officer.
- H. Members whose leader/supervisor is absent shall report up the chain of command in a manner as depicted in the SRT Organizational Structure graphic in Appendix One.
- I. Except as noted in section II below (for the Medic Function), the SRT consists of only sworn members.

II. TEAM COMPONENTS AND MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Commander –

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The SRT Commander is a lieutenant (or other sworn member as designated by the Chief of Police or designee) responsible for the administrative and operational aspects of SRT activities, which include:

1. Preparing requisitions for SRT supplies and equipment,
2. Maintaining files and records on all SRT related incidents,
3. Maintaining current SRT mobilization rosters,
4. Mobilizing off-duty team members for SRT activations, and
5. Supervising and deploying of SRT members.

B. Executive Officer –

The SRT Executive Officer is a sergeant or lieutenant (or another member appointed by the SRT Commander) who assists the SRT Commander with a variety of operational and administrative duties of the team, to include:

1. Commanding the SRT in the absence of the SRT Commander,
2. Assisting the SRT Commander during team activations,
3. Maintaining activity logs to be utilized for the after-action report,
4. Assisting with team training and general team management, and
5. Completing other tasks as assigned.

C. Training Coordinator –

1. The SRT Training Coordinator is a sergeant (or another member who is appointed by and reports to the SRT Commander) responsible for maintaining the team training schedule and ensuring training topics enhance response capabilities and address deficiencies.
2. The SRT Training Coordinator is responsible for:
 - a. Providing oversight for the medic function and videographers during team activations,

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

- b. Identifying training needs and scheduling SRT training,
- c. Ensuring training methods are consistent throughout the SRT,
- d. Maintaining SRT training records for individual member and team training/exercises,
- e. Forwarding appropriate training documentation to the Training Section,
- f. Maintaining SRT after-action reports,
- g. Ensuring medics have assigned equipment and it is in a state of operational readiness,
- h. Conducting bi-annual training with medics to ensure operational proficiency, and
- i. Maintaining SRT-assigned video recorders in a state of operational readiness.

D. Logistics Function –

1. The SRT logistics function is comprised of one sergeant (or another member appointed by the SRT Commander) and three to five officers designated to manage the logistical needs of the team.
2. The logistics officers report to the logistics sergeant, who reports to the SRT Commander.
3. The logistics function is responsible for:
 - a. Maintaining accurate inventories of team equipment and supplies,
 - b. Coordinating maintenance and repair of team equipment,
 - c. Coordinating inspections, maintenance and repair of each SRT vehicle to ensure it is in a state of operational readiness,
 - d. Conducting quarterly inspections of team equipment to ensure it is in a state of operational readiness,

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

- e. During mass arrests incidents, assisting with prisoner transport processes and being the point of contact with the Leon County Detention Facility,
 - f. Coordinating the deployment of non-SRT members assigned to prisoner processing duties, and
 - g. Ensuring adherence to established arrest procedures.
- E. Medic Function –
- 1. The SRT medic function is comprised of members trained in advanced first aid.
 - 2. Medics may be fulltime practicing paramedics who are reserve officers, or fulltime officers who maintain the required state certification and training requirements.
 - 3. At the discretion of the Chief of Police, SRT Medics may be non-sworn persons certified as paramedics or emergency medical technicians.
 - 4. Members of the medic function report to the Training Coordinator, and are responsible for:
 - a. Rendering first aid to injured team members and citizens, and (if necessary) ensuring safe removal of injured persons from the field of operations, and
 - b. Monitoring team member wellness for the effects of fatigue, dehydration and other illnesses.
- F. Platoon –
- 1. The SRT consists of two platoons, designated as gold platoon and blue platoon.
 - 2. Each platoon consists of between three and four squads, one arrest team, and a minimum of two grenadiers (typically between 38 and 48 total officers) with a sergeant serving as the platoon leader.
 - 3. Each platoon is capable of working independently of each other at the direction of the SRT Commander.

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

4. Platoon leaders report to the SRT Commander, and are responsible for providing oversight, direct supervision, and tactical deployment of their assigned platoon.
5. All SRT communications are directed to the platoon leaders, who carry out assignments as directed by the SRT Commander.

G. Squad –

1. A squad is a component of a platoon and consists of between eight and twelve officers.
2. Each squad member works in concert with other squad members to carry out the primary functions of the squad.
3. Each squad has a squad leader who is a sergeant or senior officer (or another member as appointed by the SRT Commander) responsible for the tactical deployment of their squad members.
4. Each squad has a member assigned as an assistant squad leader, who reports to the squad leader and is responsible for:
 - a. Functioning as the squad leader as needed, and
 - b. Performing necessary support roles for the squad.
5. A PepperBall® operator is assigned to each squad to provide a constant less-lethal force option.
6. All SRT communications are directed to the squad leader who carries out assignments as directed by the platoon leader.

H. Arrest Team –

1. An arrest team consists of between eight and ten officers, with a sergeant (or another member appointed by the SRT Commander) serving as team leader.
2. An arrest team is a component of a platoon, and its primary function is to effect arrests during SRT operations.
3. Arrest team members report to their respective arrest team leader.

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

4. Each arrest team leader reports to their assigned platoon leader, and is responsible for:
 - a. Directing and coordinating arrest team activities, and
 - b. Providing for the safety of team members and arrested persons.
 5. All SRT communications are directed to the arrest team leader, who carries out assignments as directed by the platoon leader.
- I. Bicycle Team –
1. The bicycle team consists of between seven and ten officers (optimal size) from the Community Oriented Problem Policing Squads.
 2. The team is divided into two bicycle squads, with sergeants (or other members appointed by the SRT Commander) serving as squad leaders.
 3. Under the direction of their respective bicycle squad leader, team members work in concert with other bicycle team members in carrying out assigned SRT activities.
 4. Bicycle teams report to the Executive Officer, and are responsible for supporting platoons by:
 - a. Utilizing the range and speed of bicycles in an intelligence gathering and collecting role,
 - b. Utilizing bicycles in crowd control formations (protection of platoon flanks), and
 - c. Assisting with directing persons or denying access to areas.
 5. At the discretion of the SRT Commander, the bicycle team may be utilized as a stand-alone element of the SRT.
 6. Each bicycle squad leader is responsible for the activities of their bicycle squad and its members.
 7. All SRT communications are directed to the respective bicycle squad leader, who carries out assignments as directed by the Executive Officer.

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

J. Grenadier –

1. Two to four grenadiers are assigned to each platoon and they report directly to the platoon leader.
2. Grenadiers receive specific training and are certified to utilize chemical agents and deploy less-lethal impact munitions, and are responsible for:
 - a. The tactical deployment of chemical agents and distraction devices, and
 - b. Maintaining an accurate inventory of all chemical agents, ancillary equipment and supplies.

K. PepperBall® Operator –

1. PepperBall® operators are members trained to deploy less-lethal chemical agents by utilizing the PepperBall® Weapon System or similar operating system.
2. Each squad is assigned a PepperBall® operator who is directed by the squad leader, and are responsible for:
 - a. Providing an immediate less-lethal option for other SRT members, and
 - b. Maintaining current qualifications to use all less-lethal munitions utilized by the SRT.

L. Videographer –

1. Videographers may be any officer assigned to document SRT activities via video/audio recordings with a focus on team response and the activity of the crowd.
2. Audio and video recordings may be used to document criminal activity for future judicial prosecution.
3. Each videographer reports to the Training Coordinator.

M. Prisoner Transport Team –

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

1. The prisoner transport team is comprised of members of the Patrol Operation Bureau's Prisoner Transport Unit who are assigned to the SRT to process arrested persons for transport out of the field of operations.
2. During an SRT activation, the prisoner transport team will report to the SRT Commander (or designee), and its members are responsible for:
 - a. Providing prisoner security and transportation, and
 - b. As directed, supplementing the rear-guard detail.

N. Rear-guard Detail –

Members assigned to safeguard and protect equipment and vehicles from damage or theft in the staging area.

III. **SELECTION, TRANSFER, REMOVAL AND DEACTIVATION**

Selection –

- A. SRT vacancies are announced by the Employee Resources Office.
- B. Members requesting an SRT assignment shall submit a transfer order request to the Employee Resources Office as directed in the vacancy announcement.
- C. Members on probation or a conditional status are not eligible for SRT selection.
- D. The probation prohibition in subsection C above is not applicable to newly promoted supervisors.
- E. The considerations for a member to be selected for the SRT include having:
 1. At least one (1) year of law enforcement work experience,
 2. Demonstrated the ability to operate in a calm and effective manner in stressful situations,
 3. A record of not abusing sick leave,

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

4. A minimal number of avoidable traffic crashes,
 5. A minimal number of sustained complaints within a 3-year period (consideration will be made regarding sustained complaints indicating excessive amounts of force or lack of reasonable judgment),
 6. An acceptable score on the Department handgun, shotgun, and rifle qualification courses,
 7. At least a “consistently goes beyond” (level 4) rating on their most recent annual performance evaluation (of significance would be evaluation areas demonstrating a desire and an ability to produce a high quality work product with minimum supervision),
 8. A demeanor reflecting above average personal initiative, job interest, work ethic, and fidelity to the police profession, and
 9. A physical condition conducive to properly fulfilling the duties of an SRT member (e.g., wearing heavy equipment, extended periods of standing, marching, and physical exertion).
- F. The SRT Commander is responsible for making recommendations to the Chief of Police on a member’s selection for the SRT.
- G. The Chief of Police is responsible for making the final decision on selection of an SRT member.

Transfer –

- H. The SRT Commander, with input from the Executive Officer, has the authority to make transfers within team components.

Removal –

- I. The SRT Commander has the authority to temporarily or permanently remove a member from the SRT, with input from SRT leaders (e.g., Executive Officer, platoon and squad leaders) and approval by the Chief of Police or designee.
- J. Reasons a member may be removed from the SRT include, but are not limited to:

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

1. Not meeting SRT expectations regarding participation and performance, to include:
 - a. Failure to qualify on SRT-issued weapons and equipment,
 - b. Failure to maintain issued equipment in a state of operational readiness, and/or
 - c. Not attending assigned team practices.
2. Receiving corrective action, or a sustained disposition in an internal investigation, related to an excessive use of force or lack of reasonable judgment, whether or not the incident is related to their SRT assignment.
3. Acting in a manner, while on duty or off duty, which could reasonably be expected to bring discredit to the City of Tallahassee, the Department or the SRT.

Deactivation –

- K. All member requests for deactivation from the SRT shall be made through the Executive Officer.
- L. The SRT Commander may deny a member's deactivation request after consultation with the SRT Major by taking into account the following factors:
 1. SRT staffing levels, and
 2. The requesting member's length of time on the SRT.
- M. Deactivation from the SRT is not considered final until the requesting member returns all issued SRT equipment to the Logistics Sergeant.

IV. TRAINING

- A. SRT members will participate in training and readiness exercises on a continuing basis.
- B. Scheduled training is mandatory for all team members and is considered their primary duty assignment for the time of the training.

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

- C. Absences from training may be excused for illness, annual leave, or other Department-approved leave.
 - 1. If a member is unable to attend a training day, or will be tardy, the member shall as soon as possible notify:
 - a. Their squad leader, or
 - b. If the squad leader is not available, the SRT Commander.
 - 2. Schedule and attendance conflicts with the member's primary work assignment shall be referred to the SRT Commander for resolution prior to the scheduled training.
- D. Team members shall report for monthly training days and SRT demonstrations for community groups with all required equipment, apparel, and gear in a state of operational readiness.
- E. The SRT Commander is responsible for ensuring the following:
 - 1. Scheduled training is conducted on a monthly basis for team members,
 - 2. SRT members receive technical training in the areas of less-lethal weapons, equipment and tactics pertaining to mass arrests/civil disturbances specific to their SRT assignment,
 - 3. All SRT training is properly documented and retained, and appropriate documentation is forwarded to the Training Section, and
 - 4. Mission-specific training is provided to the SRT when deemed necessary in advance of a known large-scale SRT activation.
- F. As needed, monthly training may be altered or cancelled by the SRT Commander or designee.
- G. As needed, additional monthly training may be scheduled as approved by the Chief of Police or designee.

V. ACTIVATION, NOTIFICATION AND RESPONSE PROTOCOLS

Activation –

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

- A. When the Watch Commander or a sworn Command Staff member reasonably believes an SRT activation is warranted, they are responsible for notifying the SRT Commander and providing information about the situation.
- B. Without unnecessary delay, the SRT Commander is responsible for providing a situational briefing to the Chief of Police, or designee, and the need to activate the SRT.

Notification –

- C. Upon approval for an SRT activation, notification will be made (via the Department-approved paging system) to all SRT members and Command Staff.
- D. The information to be included in the activation notification shall include at least the following:
 - 1. Staging location,
 - 2. Radio talk group, and
 - 3. Type of vehicle response (non-emergency or emergency mode)
 - a. Non-emergency mode is the primary response for SRT activations, and
 - b. If an emergency response is ordered, members shall adhere to the protocols of General Order 22 (Emergency Response Driving).

Member Response –

- E. Upon receipt of an SRT activation:
 - 1. Squad leaders shall confirm the information with the SRT Commander or Executive Officer,
 - 2. All team members shall respond to the staging area or other location as directed by the SRT Commander, Executive Officer, platoon leader, or designee, and
 - 3. All members shall respond with their issued SRT equipment.

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

- F. Responding SRT members shall notify the CDA via the police radio on the appropriate channel/talk group of their response.
- G. The SRT Commander is responsible for contacting the Incident Commander, and:
 - 1. Assuming responsibility for deployment of the SRT, and
 - 2. Working in concert with the Incident Commander to establish (or change the location of) the:
 - a. Command post,
 - b. Staging area for members and equipment, and
 - c. Staging area for media representatives.
- H. Upon arrival at the SRT staging area:
 - 1. Team members are responsible for checking in with their assigned squad leader and preparing for the convoy to the area of the incident scene,
 - 2. The SRT Commander is responsible for forming the SRT convoy, and/or organizing the SRT for mobilization to the area of the incident scene, and
 - 3. The Executive Officer, platoon leaders, and squad leaders are responsible for assisting the SRT Commander in the SRT mobilization and movement to the area of the incident scene.

VI. CONTINUUM OF RESPONSE – GENERAL GUIDELINES

- A. The SRT Commander is responsible for coordinating overall incident goals and objectives with the SRT Major.
- B. The SRT Commander is responsible for providing operational tactics to meet the goals and objectives of the incident.
- C. In addressing a crowd, SRT members are responsible for adhering to General Order 60 (Response to Resistance).
- D. SRT response measures may include the following:

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

1. Verbal dialog and negotiations with the crowd or identified leaders of the crowd,
 2. Visual display of crowd control formations (i.e., “show of force”),
 3. Verbal orders to the crowd to disperse and leave the area or be subject to arrest,
 4. Utilization of tactical crowd control formations,
 5. Utilization of chemical agents, and
 6. Utilization of specialty munitions.
- E. The use of canines as a response measure is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Police.
- F. At the direction of the SRT Commander or Executive Officer, a request for aviation assistance from the Leon County Sheriff’s Office may be made to assist with team security and intelligence gathering.
- G. As determined by the SRT Commander, non-SRT members may serve as a force multiplier for the SRT by taking assignments within the line formation, maintaining perimeter positions, conducting video recordings, processing arrestees, or transporting officers.
- H. To ensure the ready identification of members assigned to a crowd control incident, whenever members are attired in a manner which covers or conceals their name tag or face, the SRT Commander or designee is responsible for ensuring a system for personnel identification is employed during the SRT response (e.g., unique identifiers placed on helmets).

VII. CONTINUUM OF RESPONSE – CROWD DISPERSION

Tactical Crowd Control Formations –

- A. Upon the decision to forcibly move a crowd, the SRT Commander shall order the team to approach within a reasonable distance of the crowd to begin the response continuum.
- B. Before the utilization of tactical crowd control formations to disperse the crowd, the SRT Commander shall ensure a verbal warning is issued to the crowd, and that the warning:

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

1. Adheres to the guidelines established in FS 870.04 concerning officers dispersing unlawful assemblies,
 2. Is recorded by the team's videographer (or another appointed member), and
 3. Is recited from a prepared statement (see in Appendix Two).
- C. When ordered to do so, SRT members will walk toward the crowd in formation using straight batons and riot shields (in accordance with Department-approved training) to physically move the crowd.
- D. Arrest teams are responsible for making necessary arrests and removing selected persons from within the crowd.
- E. Except in exigent circumstances, the decision to escalate efforts must first be approved by the SRT Commander.

Chemical Agents and Specialty Munitions –

- F. Chemical agents or specialty munitions may be used to:
1. Disperse illegally assembled crowds to protect human lives and property when circumstances indicate such utilization would be the most effective manner of accomplishing the objective of crowd dispersion, and
 2. Neutralize an imminent threat to any person.
- G. Barring an extreme circumstance, the utilization of chemical agents is authorized only at the direction of the SRT Commander or Executive Officer.
- H. Only qualified grenadiers are authorized to deploy specialized chemical agents and/or distraction devices
- I. Only qualified PepperBall® operators are authorized to deploy less-lethal chemical agents via a PepperBall® Weapon System (or similar operating system).
- J. Only qualified SRT members may deploy SRT issued less-lethal chemical agents (e.g., MK-9 Pepper Spray).

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

- K. Once the order to deliver chemical agents and/or specialty munitions has been given, the platoon leaders are responsible for determining the appropriate delivery system and munitions to be used.

VIII. CONTINUUM OF RESPONSE – TACTICAL RESCUE PROTOCOLS

- A. In the event a citizen or law enforcement officer is incapacitated by a large group of individuals, SRT members may be called upon to execute a tactical rescue.
- B. The rescue will be executed with at least one SRT squad and at least two marked police vehicles.
- C. Chemical agents, less-lethal munitions, and/or distraction devices shall be delivered as needed during the rescue.

IX. RESPONSE TO GUNFIRE PROTOCOLS

- A. The SRT is designed and trained to control and move crowds and isolate problem areas through the rapid creation of a strong perimeter, and is not intended to tactically address high-risk incidents where gunfire is involved.
- B. In the event of gunfire, SRT members shall take immediate action to protect themselves and innocent bystanders in adherence to General Order 60.
- C. In the event of an armed barricaded person situation, the SRT Commander is responsible for ensuring notification of the Tactical Apprehension and Control (TAC) Team.

X. EQUIPMENT PROCEDURES

- A. The SRT Commander or designee is responsible for ensuring team members are properly equipped to perform their mission in crowd control incidents.
- B. The following Department-issued equipment is required for each SRT member:
 - 1. Blue BDU uniform (long sleeve shirt and pants)
 - 2. Black safety boots

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

3. Soft body armor
 4. Chemical agent mask and carrying case
 5. Black riot helmet with face shield
 6. Straight baton and belt ring
 7. Black protective gloves
 8. SRT training t-shirt
 9. Chest protector and leg guards
 10. Riot shield
 11. Personal hydration system
- C. The SRT Commander may direct certain SRT members to have other equipment for their specific assignment.
- D. The SRT Commander is responsible for ensuring SRT equipment is inventoried and inspected at least quarterly to ensure it is in a state of operational readiness, and the inspection(s) shall:
1. Include all equipment issued to a member,
 2. Include all SRT equipment not issued to a member (i.e., team equipment), and
 3. Be documented and retained in a manner directed by the SRT Commander.
- E. SRT members are responsible for the following:
1. Wearing Department-issued or approved SRT apparel and gear during SRT training and activations,
 2. Maintaining their stored SRT equipment in their Department-issued vehicle available for an SRT activation or training,
 3. Keeping their issued equipment, and equipment under their direct control, in a state of operational readiness,

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

4. Not altering, modifying, or otherwise changing any SRT equipment from its original working condition without the approval of the SRT Commander,
 5. Being armed with their Department-issued handgun in its authorized holster during SRT activations, and
 6. Promptly notifying their squad leader if any of their SRT equipment is damaged, lost or stolen, malfunctioning, or otherwise in need of replacement or repair.
- F. Squad leaders are responsible for the following:
1. Ensuring all Department-issued or approved equipment assigned to their squad (including equipment issued to members and to the squad) is maintained in a state of operational readiness,
 2. Inspecting and inventorying equipment issued to squad members at least quarterly, and
 3. Working with the Logistics Sergeant in conducting quarterly inspections of team equipment issued to their squad.
- G. Team members assigned to inspect and inventory SRT equipment (e.g., squad leaders, Logistics Sergeant) shall promptly notify the Executive Officer if any equipment is damaged, lost or stolen, malfunctioning, or otherwise in need of replacement or repair.
- H. SRT weapon systems (e.g., PepperBall®) shall be utilized by only those members trained and qualified to use the weapon system, and shall do so only in accordance with training and applicable written directives.
- I. Grenadiers and PepperBall® operators assigned chemical agent munitions shall ensure the munitions are carried and stored in a secure manner at all times, on or off duty.
- J. SRT members are responsible for ensuring the storage of issued/assigned diversionary devices (i.e., flashbangs), and chemical munitions meet federal guidelines as defined by the National Firearms Act.

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

- K. Grenadiers are assigned specialized chemical agents and distraction devices during training/activations to carry in their personal gear, and during an activation, they will be given appropriate instructions from the platoon leader, SRT Commander, or designee.

XI. SRT VEHICLES

- A. An SRT Vehicle is a special purpose vehicle designated for utilization by the SRT in Department-authorized events and situations.
- B. The SRT Commander, or designee, shall assign SRT members to drive, maintain, and inspect each SRT vehicle.
- C. Unless approved otherwise by the SRT Commander for a specific exigent circumstance, only SRT members are authorized to operate an SRT vehicle.
- D. If the SRT vehicle requires specific qualifications or training to legally and safely operate, the SRT Commander or designee shall ensure such training and qualification occurs prior to the SRT member operating the vehicle.
- E. The SRT Commander is responsible for ensuring each SRT vehicle is inventoried and inspected quarterly to ensure it is in a state of operational readiness, and the inspection(s) shall:
 - 1. Assess the basic mechanical operation of the vehicle regarding its utilization during an SRT activation,
 - 2. Include all equipment assigned to the vehicle, and
 - 3. Be documented and retained in a manner directed by the SRT Commander
- F. The security of SRT vehicles is the responsibility of every team member.
 - 1. Members shall ensure whenever an SRT vehicle is parked and not in use, it is locked or otherwise secured.
 - 2. When an SRT vehicle is being utilized (e.g., training, SRT activation or another Department-authorized event or situation) but is parked and unoccupied, the vehicle shall be either locked or guarded by a team member.

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

3. In exigent circumstances, an SRT member may designate a sworn member who is not a team member to guard an SRT vehicle.
- G. If an SRT vehicle is equipped with an alarm, the following protocols are applicable:
1. Members shall use established protocols in arming and disarming the alarm system.
 2. If the alarm system is configured with automatic notification to the CDA and there is an accidental alarm activation, members shall promptly notify the CDA of the unintentional activation.
- H. SRT Equipment Vehicle –
1. The SRT Equipment Vehicle shall be deployed when the team is activated for:
 - a. Training exercises,
 - b. Incident deployments,
 - c. SRT demonstrations for community groups, and
 - d. Other functions at the direction of the SRT Commander.
 2. During an SRT activation the SRT Equipment Vehicle shall contain at least the following equipment:
 - a. Riot shields
 - b. Straight batons
 - c. Bullhorn (Long Range Acoustic Device)
 - d. Flex cuffs
 - e. Generator
 - f. Chemical agents and less-lethal munitions
 - g. Fire extinguisher

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

- h. Folding chairs
 - i. Folding tables
 - j. Spare portable radio batteries
 - k. Any other equipment directed by the SRT Commander
- I. High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (BearCat)
- 1. The BearCat is assigned to the TAC Team and is available for SRT activations when authorized by the coordinated approval of the TAC Team Commander and the SRT Commander.
 - 2. SRT members operating the BearCat shall utilize the vehicle as directed by the SRT Commander.
 - 3. Only TAC Team and SRT members are authorized to operate the BearCat.
 - 4. While inspections of the BearCat are the responsibility of the TAC Team, SRT members who operate the vehicle shall ensure the vehicle is in a state of operational readiness upon completion of its use by the team (e.g., full tank of fuel, interior free of debris).
 - 5. The security protocols for SRT vehicles outlined in subsection F and G above are applicable to operation of the BearCat.

XII. REQUIRED DEBRIEFING AND REPORTS

- A. Promptly after the resolution of an SRT activation, the SRT Commander or designee will ensure all members return to the Department or other designated location for a debriefing.
- 1. Relief from this duty may be granted only by the SRT Commander (or designee) or higher authority.
 - 2. The debriefing is to provide an initial critique of the incident, elicit member suggestions for the correction of any operational errors or procedural deficiencies, and identify operational successes.
- B. Debriefings are not mandated for SRT training exercises.

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

- C. Any member involved in the apprehension of a suspect during an SRT activation shall, in a timely manner, prepare an incident or supplemental report, as appropriate, detailing their actions, and submit the report to the SRT Commander or the designated platoon leader in accordance with General Order 59 (Transporting and Booking Procedures).

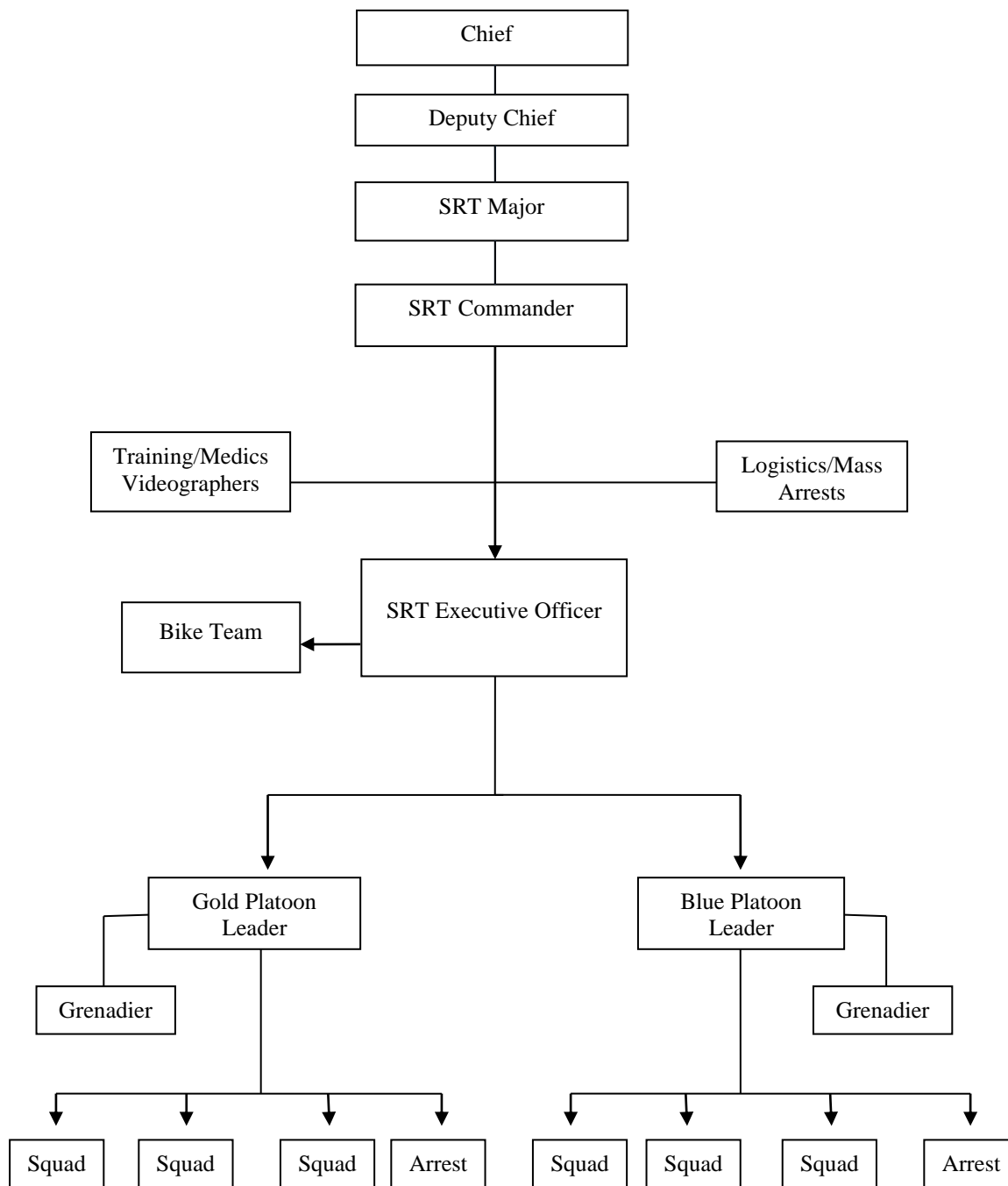
- D. After the resolution of an SRT activation, the SRT Commander (or designee) is responsible for the completion of a detailed after-action report.
 - 1. The after-action report shall be composed in a manner as directed by the SRT Major.

 - 2. The after-action report shall be submitted to the SRT Major within 96 hours (i.e., four days) of the conclusion of the SRT activation.

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER 86 – SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM
Appendix One

SRT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

**GENERAL ORDER 86 – SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM
Appendix Two**

DISPERSAL ORDERS FOR UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES

The SRT Commander is responsible for ensuring one of the following statements is read to the crowd:

“I am _____ of the Tallahassee Police Department. I hereby declare this to be an unlawful assembly, and in the name of the people of the State of Florida, command all those assembled at _____ (specific location) to immediately and peaceably disperse, which means to break up this assembly. If you do not do so, you may be arrested or subject to other law enforcement action. Other enforcement action could include the use of force, which could result in you being seriously injured. You have ____ minutes to disperse.”

“My name is _____. I am a _____(title) with the Tallahassee Police Department. You are occupying these premises unlawfully and without permission in violation of Florida State Statute 870.02. I am ordering you to leave the premises immediately and peaceably _____ (time allotted). If you do not leave you will be arrested or subject to other law enforcement action. Other enforcement action could include the use of force, which could result in you being seriously injured.”

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

**GENERAL ORDER 86 – SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM
Appendix Three**

The following weapons and ammunition are assigned to the SRT for utilization as stated below.

<u>SRT Weapons/Ammunition</u>	<u>Utilization</u>
PepperBall® Launcher Systems with oleoresin capsicum (OC) and 2-chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) ammunition	Crowd Dispersion
37mm and 40 mm Gas Launchers with OC and CS ammunition	Crowd Dispersion
40mm Gas Launchers with inert impact ammunition	Response to Resistance to an individual
Less-lethal 12 gauge Shotguns with OC and CS ammunition	Crowd Dispersion
Less-lethal 12 gauge Shotguns with inert impact ammunition	Response to Resistance to an individual
Hand-tossed gas munitions (OC and CS type)	Crowd Dispersion