

GREENVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURES MANUAL		
Chapter 46	Unusual Occurrences and Special Operations	
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As a law enforcement community, we must recognize that the traditional response of “surround and contain” may not be adequate to address the immediate need for law enforcement intervention. The rapid establishment of an Incident Command System could determine the difference between the life and death of a large number of people in certain in-progress incidents.

The purpose of this directive is to establish guidelines and procedures for the most appropriate responses to tactical situations and unusual operational incidents. Specific procedural considerations for responding to unusual occurrences and effecting special operations assignments are detailed in the Greenville Police Department’s *ALL HAZARDS AND EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION PLAN*.

46.1.1 PLANNING RESPONSIBILITY

CALEA Standard: 46.1.1

The Mayor of the City of Greenville may impose by proclamation prohibitions and restrictions as necessary because of an emergency, to maintain an acceptable level of public order and services, and to protect lives, safety, and property in accordance with City Ordinance Chapter 3, Article B, Section 5-3-11 and North Carolina General Statute, 14-288. 12.

The Greenville Police Department shall work in coordination with the Emergency Management Plan for the City of Greenville as adopted by City Council, Code Ordinances, Chapter 3, *Emergency and Rescue*. Periodically Greenville Police Department officials will meet with Greenville Fire-Rescue officials to identify and remedy any potential coordination problems that could arise. The Fire-Rescue Chief has authority and control of both Emergency Medical services and the Fire Department services. The Chief of Police or a designee shall direct Greenville Police Department personnel to act in cooperation with the City of Greenville Emergency Management Plan during disasters, civil disturbances, and civil defense emergencies.

Greenville Police Department administrative and operational procedures shall ensure that Greenville Police Department personnel can effectively respond to natural and manmade disasters, civil disturbances, special operations, and unusual occurrences.

The Greenville Police Department Deputy Chief or a designee shall be responsible for planning for response to unusual occurrences and shall be the principal advisor on unusual occurrences and special operations to the Chief of Police.

The Chief of Police will coordinate disaster preparedness plans with other emergency services within the county. In the event of an unusual occurrence, the on-duty supervisor shall be the incident commander until the Chief of Police or a designated command officer assumes those duties.

FIRST RESPONDERS

The following general definitions and guidelines are for first responders to an incident. As an incident grows, escalates, or otherwise evolves, it will become necessary to expand the response accordingly. The GPD *All Hazards and Emergency Mobilization Plan* provides guidelines when expansion of a response is necessary.

Single Command

The on-duty supervisor or ranking officer shall become the single Incident Commander and is responsible for the overall management of the incident until relieved of these duties. The Incident Commander will approve any action plan and coordinate all activities.

Incident Command Post

The location where the Incident Commander will execute command functions, collect information, and brief personnel. The Command Post shall be within the area of the incident, but out of immediate danger.

Initial Briefing

Once the Incident Commander has assessed the situation, units on the scene should be quickly briefed as to the nature of the incident, response plans, and individual assignments.

Staging Area

Staging areas are locations designated by the Incident Commander near an incident area where resources available for assignment are temporarily located. Incident Commanders should identify a staging area if they are anticipating additional responding units.

Rapid Deployment of Officers

The Incident Commander may identify a situation that necessitates an immediate deployment by available personnel. Such situations could include an active shooter in a school and active shooter in a business, a hostage rescue, or an injured officer or civilian rescue. The first officer on the scene to a potential active shooter shall determine if there is a true active shooter. Once the determination is made that an active shooter is present, the first officer shall call for back-up assistance to form a contact team and shall immediately notify the on-duty supervisor. Until relieved by a supervisor, the first officer on the scene is the Incident Commander who shall also be part of the contact team. In the event active shooting is occurring, the first officer should be prepared to make immediate entry without waiting for a full contact team in order to locate and stop the threat.

- Contact Team: The first (1st) line of response. Their responsibility is to locate, isolate and stop the threat.
- Rescue Team: Rescue Teams should be dispatched into the building or area as soon as the threat has been neutralized or a sufficient number of contact teams have been deployed. Their responsibility is to locate the injured, provide immediate necessary treatment, and evacuate.
- Perimeter Team: The responsibility of the Perimeter Team is to shrink the established perimeter, provide for safe evacuation, and cut off suspect escape routes.
- Evacuation Team: Evacuation Teams will be responsible for the controlled removal of innocent parties once suspects are contained or eliminated. The evacuation should be orderly to minimize trauma and include the establishment of a safe area.

46.1.2 ALL HAZARDS & EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION PLAN

CALEA Standard: 46.1.2, 46.1.3, 46.1.4, 46.1.5, 46.1.6, 46.1.7

The *Greenville Police Department All Hazards and Emergency Mobilization Plan* and the *City of Greenville Emergency Operations Plan* (City Code 5-3-1) provide procedures for responding to natural and man-made disasters. The GPD *All Hazards and Emergency Mobilization Plan* in conjunction with the City of Greenville *Emergency Operations Plan* serves as the Department's All Hazards Plan and adheres to standard Incident Command System (ICS) protocols. The incident command system is designed to be used wholly or in part, depending on the scale of the situation, to efficiently and effectively address planned and unplanned incidents that

exceed the scope of normal operations. Key to the incident command system is the division of duties and responsibilities. It provides for a clear point of control and can be expanded or contracted according to the situation.

Mutual Aid Agreements for Unusual Occurrences

The Greenville Police Department has mutual aid agreements with other local law enforcement agencies in accordance with Chapter 2 and Section 2.1.3 of the Greenville Police Department Policy and Procedures Manual, City Of Greenville Ordinance 5-1-21, and North Carolina General Statute 160A-288. In the event of an unusual occurrence, Mutual Aid procedures are outlined in the *GPD All Hazards and Emergency Mobilization Plan*.

System Activation

The initial responding on-duty supervisor to an incident is designated the Incident Commander until relieved of that responsibility. The Incident Commander determines the need for initiating the Incident Command System. The Incident Commander shall make the initial assignments necessary in an attempt to stabilize or control the situation. The on-duty supervisor will continue as the Incident Commander until the Chief of Police or a designee assumes command of the scene.

Initiation of the ICS can occur any time an incident occurs, with little or no notice, which requires the immediate action of responding officers to control the situation to prevent loss of life, serious injury, or the reduction of significant property damage.

The first step in determining the need to activate the ICS is to gather intelligence upon arrival to determine the appropriate actions to take. The Incident Commander shall identify the possible need for the following:

- Additional Police Response
- Fire/Rescue Responses or Standby
- Need for the Establishment of Perimeters
- Notification of Command Staff
- Need for Rapid Deployment of Officers
- Establishment of a Command Post
- Establishment of a Staging Area
- Implementation of the Police Department's Emergency Operations Plan to the appropriate level

Command Function

The command function has overall responsibility for a situation. The command function normally begins with the first officer or supervisor on a scene. As the scene grows and/or resources arrive, the command function may be transferred to greater levels of command and accountability. Under the ICS protocols, command may be a single Incident Commander or a unified command. Most police specific incidents within the city limits will be under a single Incident Commander. In less complex incidents, the Incident Commander may serve multiple roles including command, operations, logistics, planning and finance. The incident command function is responsible for addressing the following:

- Activating the incident command system to the level necessary to address the situation
- Establishing a command post at a location appropriate to facilitate future incident activities
- Determining the need or potential need for additional personnel resources and initiating the notification and mobilization of those resources
- Obtaining support from other agencies, if needed
- Determining an appropriate location for, and establishing a staging area
- Ensuring public information and media relations needs are addressed by the designated public information officer
- Ensuring responder safety needs are addressed
- Preparing an after action report

Command Protocol following the activation of the ICS will follow the Command Authority outlined in the Department's All Hazards and Emergency Mobilization Plan. Once the on-duty supervisor is relieved of his or her duties as the Incident Commander, the line of succession of command of the Greenville Police Department is as follows:

- Chief of Police
- Deputy Chief
- Field Operations Bureau Commander

Operations Function

The operations function is responsible for tactical operations at an incident. Primary responsibilities of the operations function include:

- Determining the need for, and establishing perimeters (inner and/or outer)
- Conducting evacuations if or when necessary
- Maintaining scene security, command post security and other security needs
- Providing for transportation, processing, and confinement of detainees if necessary
- Traffic control and direction
- Post incident investigations

Planning Function

The planning function is responsible for providing planning services for an incident. In most situations, a thorough operations plan and incident briefing will fulfill the planning function requirements. In others, the designated incident commander or supervisor can fulfill the duties of the planning function. For incidents that are geographically large, temporally extended, or otherwise complex, a separate planning function may be necessary to ensure the availability of resources needed to sustain operations. Responsibilities of the planning function include:

- Preparing a documented action plan for the incident
- Intelligence/information gathering and dissemination
- Planning for demobilization

Logistics Function

The logistics function is responsible for providing services that support the operational activities of an incident. A separate logistics function is generally not necessary on operations of shorter duration and can be included in the operational planning. However, in more complex incidents and incidents of longer duration, the logistics function is responsible for addressing the following needs:

- Communications needs such as communication equipment, interoperability, tele-communicators, dispatch plans, etc.
- Transportation
- Medical support
- Supplies and specialized team and equipment needs

Finance/Administration Function

The primary responsibility of the finance/administration function is the management of the financial needs of an incident. Most incidents will not require a separate finance/administration function. The incident commander or a designee will generally ensure most finance/administration duties, including recording time and expenses, and documenting injuries or liability issues, are accomplished. Command Staff officers are issued City of Greenville purchase cards and are authorized to make purchases within established limits as necessary in emergency or exigent circumstances. Responsibilities of the finance/administration function, whether a responsibility of the incident commander or of a separate entity, include:

- Recording personnel time
- Procuring additional resources
- Recording expenses
- Documenting injuries and liability issues

Other Institutional Facilities

The East Carolina University Disaster Contingency Plan does not provide for specific involvement by the Greenville Police Department. However, the Greenville Police Department shall provide assistance to the East Carolina University Public Safety Department pursuant to existing mutual aid agreements.

The Vidant Hospital Disaster Plan does not provide for specific involvement by the Greenville Police Department. However, the Greenville Police Department shall provide assistance to the Vidant Health Company Police pursuant to existing mutual aid agreements.

The operating procedures of the Pitt County Sheriff's Office and the Pitt County Detention Center do not provide for specific involvement by the Greenville Police Department in the event of an unusual occurrence. However, the Greenville Police Department shall provide assistance to the Pitt County Sheriff's Office pursuant to existing mutual aid agreements.

The operating procedures of the North Carolina Department of Corrections facility located in Pitt County does not provide for specific involvement by the Greenville Police Department in the event of an unusual occurrence at that facility.

46.1.3 EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING

CALEA Standard: 46.1.8, 46.1.9

Emergency Response Equipment

Inventories and inspections of emergency response equipment and munitions shall be adhered to as follows:

- Equipment designated and maintained by the Greenville Police Department for use in unusual occurrences shall be inspected at least once each quarter for operational readiness by the ERT Team Leader.
- The use and maintenance of chemical munitions are the responsibility of the ERT. The chemical munitions inventory shall be inspected at least quarterly by the ERT Commander.
- Protective helmets and chemical munitions masks are issued to each ERT member and shall be inspected at least quarterly during a line inspection pursuant to Chapter 53 and Section 53.1.1 of the Greenville Police Department's Policy and Procedure's Manual.

Air Support

The Greenville Police Department does not own or maintain aircraft. Fixed and rotary wing aircraft support is available upon request from the North Carolina State Highway Patrol, the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation, and the North Carolina National Guard. Requests for air support for immediate needs such as vehicle pursuits, wanted persons, etc. must be approved and initiated by the on-duty supervisor. Air support needs for planned events and operations such as surveillance, undercover operations, special events, etc. will be requested in advance and included in the appropriate approved operation/event plan.

ICS Training

All sworn personnel will receive training on the Department's Incident Command System and Rapid Deployment procedures. Annual training exercises, such as tabletop exercises, Emergency Response Team Mock Call-Outs, training involving outside agencies, or Rapid Deployment exercises will be conducted through the Department's Training Unit or the City of Greenville's Emergency Management Plan.

Analysis of Incidents

Any incident that requires the activation of the Police Department's ICS System will require the completion of an after-action report by the Incident Commander. These after action reports will be forwarded through the chain of command and reviewed by Command Staff and the Training Unit to evaluate police response and identify any training effectiveness or additional needs. The Deputy Chief will be responsible for reviewing the department's ICS policy, related training, and department response to incidents annually in conjunction with the annual review of

the All Hazards and Emergency Mobilization Plan as required by 46.1.2 of the Greenville Police Department Policy and Procedures Manual.

46.1.4 SPECIAL OPERATIONS

CALEA Standard 46.2.1, 46.2.2, 46.2.3

The Greenville Police Department's *All Hazards and Emergency Mobilization Plan* provides specific guidelines and responsibilities for personnel assigned to special operations or responding to unusual occurrences. Specific instructions and guidelines are provided for the following situations:

- Active shooter response (rapid deployment)
- Hostage/barricaded suspects
- Bomb threats
- Hostage Negotiations
- Emergency standby/mobilization of personnel
- Mass arrests

It is the responsibility of the first responding officers and on-duty supervisor to take immediate steps to stabilize, control, and/or contain a situation. This includes identifying the possible need for, and taking initial steps to initiate any of the following:

- Need for rapid deployment of officers and
- Additional police response/mobilization of additional personnel
- Fire/Rescue response or standby
- Need for the establishment of perimeters
- Notification of command staff
- Establishment of a command post
- Establishment of a staging area

Tactical Unit

The Greenville Police Department utilizes a tactical unit (TACU) to provide regular support for high risk operations. Assignment to TACU is a full-time position. Members of TACU are selected from the Emergency Response Team and therefore assignment is based on the same selection criteria: one (1) year continuous service with the department, no substantial disciplinary action, firearms proficiency, and written, psychological and physical assessments. Specialized equipment provided is:

- Portable communications systems
- Light systems
- Chemical agent masks
- Body armor
- Utility uniforms and boots
- Ballistic helmets
- Binoculars and spotting scopes
- Weapons systems

For operations involving the assistance of TACU, tactical coordination and control is the responsibility of the TACU supervisor.

Additional Police Officers to Supplement Other Operational Components

The Chief of Police or a designee may assign police officers to perform some operations when normal assignments are not adequate for an event or situation. The Chief of Police shall designate a supervisor as the special operation or special event Command Officer as necessary. The Command Officer shall have the ultimate responsibility for the supervision of all personnel assigned to the special operation or special event. The Chief of Police or the designated Command Officer may request personnel to volunteer to work special operations activities or special

events. If necessary, the Chief of Police or designated Command Officer may assign personnel to work special operations activities or special events.

Special operations that may require assignment of additional police officers include:

- ERT call outs
- Coverage of special events
- Coverage of civil disturbances
- Coverage of civil defense emergencies
- Search and rescue missions
- VIP and dignitary protection

Coordination of Special Event/Operation Components and Other Operational Components

The designated Command Officer of a special operation shall be responsible for coordinating all aspects of the special operation with the Commanders of other operational components. Commanders of other operational components shall be informed of all special operations taking place in their areas of responsibility, unless otherwise required by operational necessity.

46.2.1 ACTIVE THREATS

CALEA Standard 46.1.10

An “active threat” is defined as any incident that by its deliberate nature creates an immediate threat or presents an immediate danger to the community. All sworn personnel and telecommunicators are trained in the rapid deployment of officers to incidents involving active shooters. However, that same response can be applied to any situation that is defined as an “active threat”.

Examples of active threats include, but are not limited to:

- Active shooter
- Violence at educational facilities
- Civil disturbance situations
- Hostage situations
- Armed barricaded person
- Bomb threats

The Department recognizes the responsibility it has for protecting the citizens of Greenville and for this reason, when circumstances dictate; public notifications should be utilized in order to increase awareness and safety of the public. As part of this notification, other local agencies should be notified if the situation becomes less contained, is not isolated to a single residence/private business, and the threat poses a danger to a larger population. The on-duty supervisor will be responsible for contacting the on-call Public Information Officer for the dissemination of all related information.

In the event the determination is made to send out a public safety and awareness announcement, the announcement shall be articulated in a manner that does *not* cause pandemonium or mass hysteria. All alerts for the public shall be relayed in a calm manner while providing only necessary, crucial information and with clear directions.

Civil Disturbance Team

The Greenville Police Department has a Civil Disturbance Team (CDT) which is designed to respond to potential or actual civil disturbances. The CDT is scheduled to participate in known special events and is on callback status for response at the request of the Deputy Chief of Police or on-call member of Command Staff. The CDT may be deployed to assist other agencies upon request with approval of the Chief of Police or his designee.

Members of the team are assigned by the Deputy Chief of Police based on their current assignment, experience and training. In order not to adversely affect the operational components of the Greenville Police Department, assignments are periodically evaluated by the Deputy Chief of Police in conjunction with the CDT Commander. Assignment to the team requires a two (2) year commitment.

At a minimum, an initial mobile field force "Operator" training is required for all team members. Team members will regularly participate in continuing training each month.

Operators are issued the following equipment:

- Gas mask & filter
- Turtle soft-gear
- Kevlar helmets
- Forearm & shin guards
- Moving tool

The CDT Commander is responsible for the inspection and maintenance of all equipment on a quarterly basis to ensure operational readiness.

Munitions utilized by the CDT are controlled, deployed, and maintained by members of the Emergency Response Team.

The Mobile Field Force Commander is responsible for the overall tactical operation of the team during deployment.

Otherwise, Greenville Police Department Policy 46.1.1 and the Department's All Hazards and Emergency Mobilization Plan outlines the appropriate response for responding to active threats.

As part of the ICS, the Operations function shall be responsible for determining the appropriate secure location to shelter the public until the threat has been contained and eliminated.

Annually, as part of the *All Hazards and Emergency Mobilization Plan* review a documented annual review of the "active threats" policy and corresponding training needs will be included.

46.2.2 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (ERT)

CALEA Standard 46.2.2, 42.2.3

The Emergency Response Team (ERT) shall be immediately activated for verified hostage, armed barricaded persons, active shooter, murder/attempted murder warrant service, explosives at a target location, specialty breaching, terrorists/extremists ties, aggravated assault against LEO arrest warrant, and sniper situations. In other situations the Chief of Police or Officer in Charge of the Department shall hold or delegate the authority to activate the ERT. In other pre-planned events where ERT's assistance is desired but not mandatory, a Risk Assessment Matrix shall be completed prior to a response from ERT. The Risk Assessment Matrix operates on a points system and is intended to assist personnel in determining the need for Emergency Response Team activation. Upon deployment, the ERT shall be responsible for securing the inner perimeter of a hostile crime scene, deploying chemical agents, suppressing direct gunfire and other imminent threats, entering buildings, searching for and securing suspects, and otherwise making buildings and crime scenes safe as necessary.

Emergency Response Team Staffing

The Greenville Police Department ERT shall consist of a unit of specially qualified police officers who are selected, trained, equipped, and deployed in high-risk law enforcement situations. The members of the ERT are assigned other full-time duties and serve on the ERT as needed. The ERT operates under the tactical command of the ERT Commander. The Chief of Police or Officer in Charge of the Department shall hold strategic command of the ERT.

Assignment to the ERT is subject to approval by the Chief of Police. To be eligible for consideration for assignment to the ERT, police officers must:

- Not be on any disciplinary or performance probation
- Have a minimum of one year of uninterrupted service with the Greenville Police Department
- Meet established physical fitness, agility, and firearms proficiency standards

The selection process for ERT personnel includes:

- Submission of written request for consideration
- Successful completion of established physical fitness, agility, and firearms proficiency tests
- Satisfactory completion of an oral interview
- Review of candidates' personnel files
- Psychological screening to assess candidates' mental suitability for ERT duties
- Satisfactory completion of a written test

Emergency Response Team Equipment

The Greenville Police Department shall provide specialized equipment for ERT operations. ERT personnel may purchase and use additional personal uniforms and equipment subject to approval by the ERT Commander and the Chief of Police. ERT personnel are responsible for the care, maintenance, and operational readiness of assigned personal equipment. Personal equipment assigned to ERT personnel includes:

- Portable communications systems
- Light systems
- Chemical agent masks
- Body armor
- Utility uniforms and boots
- Ballistic helmets
- Binoculars and spotting scopes
- Weapons systems

Additional ERT equipment shall be maintained in a state of operational readiness in the ERT vehicle as outlined in Chapter 41 of the Greenville Police Department Policy and Procedures Manual. Additional ERT equipment includes:

- Ballistic shield
- Breaching devices (rams, pry bars, etc.)
- Chemical munitions
- Distraction devices
- IROBOT

Emergency Response Team Training and Documentation

All Greenville Police Department personnel assigned to the ERT shall participate in training and readiness exercises on a periodic basis. The ERT Commander shall be responsible for documenting the ERT training and readiness exercises and maintaining the records for future reference.

46.2.3 HOSTAGE NEGOTIATIONS

CALEA Standard 46.2.4

Hostage Negotiators

The Greenville Police Department Hostage Negotiation Team (HNT) is comprised of police officers trained in hostage and crisis negotiations. The HNT operates under the tactical command of the HNT Leader. The Chief of Police or designee shall hold strategic command of the HNT.

The HNT shall be immediately activated for verified hostage, armed barricaded persons, and sniper situations. Upon deployment, the HNT shall be responsible for establishing communications with suspects and coordinating their surrender and the release of any hostages.

In situations such as *high-risk* searches and service of arrest warrants where the ERT has been requested to assist, the Hostage Negotiation Team should also be contacted by Communications. When possible two members shall respond to the command post on standby in the event an armed barricaded or hostage situation should arise. In that event, the on-scene HNT member shall notify Communications to activate the remaining HNT members. In other situations the Chief of Police or designee shall hold or delegate the authority to activate the HNT.

Eligibility and Criteria for Selection of Hostage Negotiators

The Greenville Police Department HNT shall consist of a unit of specially qualified police officers who are selected, trained, equipped, and deployed in high-risk law enforcement situations. The members of the HNT are assigned other full-time duties and serve on the HNT as needed. Assignment to the HNT is subject to approval by the Chief of Police. To be eligible for consideration for assignment to the HNT, police officers must:

- Not be on any disciplinary or performance probation
- Have a minimum of one year of uninterrupted service with the Greenville Police Department

The selection process for HNT personnel includes:

- Submission of written request for consideration
- Possess good verbal and problem solving abilities
- Satisfactory completion of an oral interview
- Review of candidates' personnel files
- Psychological screening to assess candidates' mental suitability for HNT duties

Hostage Negotiation Team Training and Documentation

All Greenville Police Department personnel assigned to the HNT participate in training and readiness exercises on a periodic basis. The HNT Team Leader shall be responsible for documenting the HNT training and readiness exercises and maintaining the records for future reference.

Hostage Negotiation Team Equipment

The Greenville Police Department shall provide specialized equipment for HNT operations. Team personnel are responsible for the care and maintenance of HNT equipment. Equipment assigned to HNT includes:

- Throw phone
- Remote camera system

46.2.4 SEARCH AND RESCUE**CALEA Standard 46.2.5**

For the purposes of this directive, a search and rescue mission is defined as a coordinated effort to locate individuals missing in a wilderness area, in large bodies of water, or elsewhere. Search and rescue missions usually involve use of aircraft, boats, other specialized vehicles and individuals with specialized skills and training.

The Greenville Police Department does not maintain the personnel, equipment, or training to conduct search and rescue missions as defined above. When the need for such operations arises, the Chief of Police will assign an incident commander to request assistance from, and coordinate efforts with, appropriate agencies and organizations in accordance with the Incident Command System.

Greenville Police Department personnel will provide immediate assistance in accordance with their qualifications and training to injured persons when performing the duties of the first responding emergency agency. Police personnel will provide disaster sites and other scenes with surveillance and protection to prevent looting and other crimes.

46.2.5 VIP SECURITY/DIGNITY PROTECTION

CALEA Standard 46.2.6

When the Greenville Police Department is charged with the responsibility of providing security for a VIP, dignitary, or any other person in need of special security, the following provisions shall apply.

- The Chief of Police shall designate one person as the Supervisor and Coordinator of the security detail. The supervisor/coordinator of the security detail shall be responsible for the coordination of operations within the Greenville Police Department and with outside agencies. The supervisor and coordinator of the security detail shall coordinate with Greenville Fire/Rescue to ensure that sufficient personnel and equipment are available, and that routes to the nearest hospital or appropriate medical facilities have been established.
- Greenville Police Department personnel engaged in the security detail may be required to wear a designated identifier such as color-coded identification badges. If worn, the identifier shall be located conspicuously on the outer lapel, front pocket, or collar. Greenville Police Department personnel engaged in the security detail shall have priority access to a Greenville Police radio channel. The security detail shall conduct advance inspections of facilities and sites to be used by VIP's.
- The police officer assigned to the criminal intelligence function shall be responsible for compiling and analyzing intelligence and identifying possible threats to the VIPs. Travel routes and alternate travel routes should be planned and reconnoitered to determine the safest and most expedient route.
- Equipment considerations for the security detail shall include: the use of marked and unmarked vehicles, the use of body armor for the VIP's and security detail, and weapons systems available to the security detail.

46.2.6 SPECIAL EVENTS PLANNING

CALEA Standard 46.2.7

The Chief of Police shall designate one person as the Supervisor and Coordinator for the coverage of a special event. The Supervisor/Coordinator of the special event shall be responsible for the coordination of efforts inside the Greenville Police Department and with outside agencies and organizations. Logistical requirements shall be determined based on the estimates provided by the special event Supervisor/Coordinator. The Special Event Supervisor/Coordinator shall prepare an after-action report following the completion of the event.

Additional personnel may be assigned to work a special event when normal patrol assignments are not adequate. The use of Special Operations personnel is outlined in this directive section entitled *Deployment of Tactical Teams and/or Police Officers to Supplement Other Operational Components*.

Prior to the special event, the designated special event Command Officer shall submit a written plan for police coverage of the event to the Chief of Police that will include:

- An estimate of traffic and crowd control
- An estimate of crime problems expected for the event based on past experience or the experience of other agencies with similar events
- An estimate of Police Department personnel requirements
- Specific assignments of Police Department personnel

Traffic Direction and Control during Special Events

Prior to a special event, the Field Operations Bureau Commander or the designated event commander shall ensure that a contingency plan for traffic direction and control is developed and in place. Traffic direction and control plans should address the following problems and special circumstances:

- Ingress and egress of vehicles and pedestrians
- Provisions for parking
- Spectator control

- Public transportation
- Provisions for relief of police officers assigned to point control duties
- Provisions for news media
- Alternate routes for through traffic
- Temporary traffic controls and parking prohibitions
- Emergency vehicle access

The Greenville Police Department has access to a helicopter through the North Carolina Highway Patrol, Special Operations Section. The Highway Patrol encourages local agencies to use their services whenever the need arises. The helicopter is stored at a nearby airport.

46.3.1 HOMELAND SECURITY

CALEA Standard: 46.3.1, 46.3.2, 46.3.3, 46.3.4

All Greenville police officers and civilian employees shall remain alert for suspicious person(s) and/or suspicious situations with potential terrorism significance. Officers on routine patrol shall be alert for suspicious person(s) or situations whose activities suggest a potential link to terrorism. Zone officers shall familiarize themselves with the locations of unattended water facilities, power generators, bus lots, and other potential terrorism targets within their assigned areas and shall periodically check these facilities during their tour of duty.

Terrorism Defined

Terrorism involves acts committed against individual persons and/or the general public, designed to intimidate, harass, and otherwise cripple or eliminate opposition or resistance to political, mercenary, or commercial goals

A precise definition of all of the types of behavior that qualify for such scrutiny is impossible, given the inherent difficulty in predicting terrorist acts, however, the following are among those likely to warrant an officer's attention.

- Persons with an unusual or inexplicable interest in, or presence near, military facilities, secure pharmaceutical facilities, government buildings, utility assets, or other critical infrastructure.
- Persons in possession of sophisticated or unusual weaponry, explosives, or suspected biological or chemical agents.
- Persons in possession of maps, engineering blueprints, photographs of government facilities or significant infrastructures, binoculars, cameras, or unusual communications equipment.
- Persons who express or imply threats, profess agreement with terrorist aims, or whose overheard conversations suggest possible involvement with terrorist planning or activity.

Officers are cautioned that most of the above factors, by themselves, do not imply terrorist involvement.

Types of Terrorism (CBRNE-HI)

- Chemical Incident – Occurs when chemical agents are intentionally released to produce death, injury, or terror.
- Biological Incident – Involves the use of micro-organisms or toxins derived from living organisms to produce death or disease in humans, animals, or plants.
- Radiological Incident – Involves the release of ionizing radiation into the atmosphere such as from a “dirty bomb” or other radiological dispersion device.
- Nuclear Incident – Involves the detonation of a nuclear device and results in an unrestrained fission reaction that causes blast damage.
- Explosives Incident – Occurs when the detonation of explosives causes death, injury, and/or terror.
- Hostage Taking Incident – Involves the taking of hostages to further terrorize the community and attempt to force government or private action.
- Incendiary Incident – Involves intentional ignition of combustible materials designed to start fires.

Control Zones

- Cold Zone – Represents the outer boundary of an emergency incident and the area of least potential for contaminant exposure to workers and others. This area is often intended as a buffer to keep non-responders at a safe distance away from the incident and is the closest police officers should come to the emergency incident due to the lack of proper protective gear.
- Warm Zone – Some potential for contaminant exposure to workers and also contains the decontamination area. The decontamination activity is located upwind of the exposed area. Responders must wear protective equipment while in this zone.
- Hot Zone – Contains the greatest degree of threat to responders and requires the highest level of personal protection equipment. This area must be clearly marked with caution tape or other obvious barrier by properly equipped personnel. Exit from the Hot Zone is accomplished only after thorough decontamination.

Because Greenville Police Officers are only trained on hazardous materials awareness and do not have proper protective gear for CBRNE incidents, officers shall not attempt to approach the scene of a suspected chemical, biological, radiological, or other hazardous area. To the extent possible, officers should remain upwind at a distance of at least five hundred (500) feet and wait for response from the fire department, thus avoiding exposure of all gases, fumes, and smoke.

Hazardous material situations are usually under the direction and control of the Greenville Fire/Rescue; therefore, Greenville Police Department personnel shall coordinate their efforts with Fire/Rescue personnel.

Liaison for Training and the Exchange of Information

The Deputy Chief, or designee, shall serve as the departmental liaison for the participation in terrorism related training, inter-agency planning, and the coordination of terrorism information between the Greenville Police Department and other local, state, and federal agencies. The Deputy Chief, or designee, will also serve as the Department's primary representative in the planning and implementation of countywide emergency preparedness measures.

Reporting and Relaying Information

Any officer who observes suspicious activity believed to be linked to possible terrorism shall submit an incident report. The reviewing supervisor shall ensure that the Command Staff is notified of the incident. The incident report will be reviewed by the Major Crimes Supervisor and Criminal Investigations Bureau Commander to determine the appropriate action.

If an officer or other employee feels that there is an urgency involved, the on-duty patrol supervisor will be contacted for guidance as to whether a federal or state agency should be immediately notified and/or the Incident Command System be implemented to control a situation. If it is necessary to provide immediate information or evacuation of an area within the City of Greenville, the Public Information Officer will be contacted to disseminate information to the public.

North Carolina has established an Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ISAAC) through the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. ISAAC allows for the exchange of critical information among local and state law enforcement, fire, EMS, and others responsible for the health, safety, and security of North Carolina. A toll-free number is available through Communications to report suspected terrorist activity.

Terrorism Awareness

The Community Outreach Division will be responsible for incorporating information on the importance of reporting suspicious activity and terrorism awareness to both community and business groups through established crime prevention programs.

Any release of information involving possible terrorist activity will be processed through the Public Information Officer in accordance with procedures established in Chapter 54 of the policy and procedures manual.

Alert Codes

The North Carolina Security Advisory System is coordinated with the Federal Homeland Security Advisory System and provides a means to inform the citizens of North Carolina of the relative level of threat of a terrorist act. The National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) has replaced the color-coded threat scale and is comprised of the following threat conditions or levels:

- Imminent Threat –warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat against the United States
- Elevated Threat – warns of a credible terrorist threat against the United States
- Additionally, the NTAS Alerts contain a “sunset provision” indicating when a specific date when the alert expires. There will not be a constant NTAS alert or blanket warning that there is an overarching threat. If threat information changes for an alert, the Secretary of Homeland Security may announce an updated NTAS alert. All changes, including the announcement that cancels an NTAS Alert, will be distributed the same way as the original alert. It may be extended if new information becomes available or the threat evolves.