

	<h1>Garner Police Department</h1> <h2>Written Directive</h2>	
	Chapter: 800 – Operations	
	Directive: 810.05 – High Risk Incidents	
Authorized by: Chief Brandon Zuidema		Effective Date: June 15, 2016
CALEA Standards: 46.1.2, 46.1.10, and 46.2.1		Last Revision: October 1, 2015

810.5.1 - Purpose

The purpose of this directive is to establish guidelines and procedures for the execution of special operations, including but not limited to responding to and managing high-risk incidents.

810.5.2 – Policy (46.1.10)

It is the policy of the Garner Police Department to conduct special operations at high risk incidents with the highest level of care and expertise possible. All guidelines, procedures, and directives related to these incidents will be reviewed annually by the Operations Captain or his designee. Any training needs will be also be addressed as part of the annual review.

810.5.3 - Definitions

- A. Active Threat – Any time that an incident involves a suspect or suspects who are actively shooting or taking other action to cause other persons to be in imminent danger of serious bodily injury or death. This is commonly known as an “Active Shooter” incident.
- B. Crisis Negotiations Team (CNT) - Personnel trained in tactics designed to persuade hostage-takers and other individuals resisting arrest or custody to give themselves over to the police peaceably (see also GPD Directive 810.04, *Crisis Negotiations Team*).
- C. High-Risk Incident - Any spontaneous incident endangering the life or safety of an officer or citizen resulting from one of the following or a similar situation:
 - 1. Barricaded Subject - A person who is a threat to the safety of him or herself, others, and/or the property of others who, after the commission of a crime, attempts to avoid apprehension by taking refuge in a fortified location.
 - 2. Hostage Situation - An incident in which an individual or a group of individuals takes hostages and attempts to use them to escape, to gain notoriety, or to acquire something of value.
 - 3. Suicidal Subject – A person who is a threat to their own safety and who refuses to cooperate with attempts to provide mental health or other appropriate services.
- D. Incident Commander - The individual, typically a supervisor, who is responsible for directing and controlling the activities and resources at the scene of an incident, as outlined in GPD Directive 810.06, *Incident Command System*.
- E. Special Response Team (SRT) - A team of officers specially trained and equipped to deal with high-risk situations (see also GPD Directive 810.03, *Tactical Operations*).

810.5.5 – Initial Response to High-Risk Incidents (46.2.1)

- A. In the event of a high-risk incident, the first responding officer(s) will be responsible for taking actions to stabilize the incident and reduce the risk to the public while awaiting other Department resources to address the incident.
- B. The three priorities in the initial response to a high-risk incident are:
 - 1. Identify the type of threat and the exact location the threat is located;
 - 2. Isolate by ensuring no one enters the area of the threat, unless directed by the Incident Commander; and
 - 3. Contain by ensuring the threat does not leave the area.
- C. Once the above priorities are initiated, the first responding officer should also give consideration to the following:
 - 1. Evaluating the incident and determining the need for supervisory response and additional personnel;
 - 2. Evacuating injured persons and bystanders and isolating witnesses for identification and debriefing if/when the incident permits;
 - 3. When appropriate, establishing Incident Command in accordance with the guidelines set forth in GPD Directive 810.06, *Incident Command System*.

810.5.6 – Initial Response to Active Threats (46.1.10)

- A. In the event of an active threat, the first responding officers (regardless of rank or assignment) must take immediate action to address the threat; this action will be different from the steps outlined in 810.5.5.
 - 1. The first officer to arrive on scene should identify the location of the active threat.
 - 2. Once the active threat location is identified, the officer(s) present should go directly to the threat in an effort to stop it.
 - a. If there is still an active threat when additional officers arrive, the additional officers should immediately deploy to the known or suspected location of the threat in an effort to stop it. Caution should be used to avoid unintentional cross-fire or “friendly fire” assaults.
 - b. Deployment to address an active threat will be in accordance with current Department training for rapid deployment.
 - 3. If the location of the active threat cannot immediately be determined, the officer(s) present should immediately attempt to locate the threat in an effort to stop it.
 - a. If only one officer is present, he/she should immediately enter alone in an attempt to locate the threat.
 - b. If multiple officers are present, they should split up and immediately enter in an attempt to locate the threat.
 - 4. These actions shall precede any effort to establish incident command or to take other actions outlined in section 810.5.5.

- B. Once the active threat is addressed or once additional resources arrive that are not needed to address the active threat, the steps outlined in section 810.5.5 should be the next priority to be addressed.

810.5.7 – Secondary Response to Active Threats and High Risk Incidents (46.1.10, 46.2.1)

- A. Once the initial response outlined in sections 810.5.5 and/or 810.5.6 is being addressed or has been completed, the ranking on-scene supervisor not involved in addressing any active threat(s) should establish or assume incident command.
- B. The Incident Commander is then responsible for ensuring that the following steps are taken:
 - 1. A command post is established with the location communicated to all responders.
 - 2. Additional ICS positions are filled as necessary based on the nature of the incident and the staff available (see “C” below).
 - 3. Routine situational updates are provided to the Raleigh Emergency Communications Center (RECC) and shared with other responding public safety agencies.
- C. ICS positions will be responsible for the following (note – the responsibilities assigned to any position that is not staffed revert to the Incident Commander):
 - 1. The Operations Section Chief will be responsible for requesting additional public safety departments and resources to assist. These may include, but are not limited to;
 - a. Law Enforcement: NCSHP, Wake County Sheriff’s Office, Federal, State, and other local law enforcement agencies to assist with
 - 1) Traffic Control: Routing traffic away from the area, evacuation routes of areas vulnerable to the threat, denying access by spectators, etc.,
 - 2) Scene Containment: Preventing the escape of suspects from the perimeter, preventing unauthorized personnel from entering the area,
 - 3) Shelter Security: Ensuring those who are being sheltered are secure from the general public and media,
 - 4) Criminal Investigations: Assisting in collection of evidence and processing of scene, interviewing victims, witnesses, suspects, and any associates,
 - 5) Other resource needs such as bomb units, armored vehicles, robots, helicopter, canines, etc.
 - b. EMS: A medical plan must be established to address any response to mass casualty, triage of patients, transport of victims to hospital, and rehab of public safety personnel.
 - c. Fire Department: Response to fires, explosions, hazardous materials, and supplemental first responder medical needs.
 - 2. The Public Information Officer will be responsible for timely public notification for awareness and safety. This information will be delivered to all available media venues and will include;
 - a. A brief synopsis of what has occurred,

- b. A location for family of victims to meet,
 - c. A telephone number for family to call,
 - d. Instructions for public not responding to the scene.
3. The Planning and Logistics Section Chiefs will develop a public sheltering plan. The plan will include at a minimum;
 - a. A means of accounting for those choosing to seek shelter,
 - b. Procurement of supplies needed (cots, blankets, separate bathroom facilities, meals, etc.
 - c. Criteria for granting or denying access to the shelter area.

810.5.8 – High-Risk Incident Operational Guidelines (46.2.1)

A. Incident Command

1. The Incident Commander of a situation in which the SRT is requested will retain responsibility for the overall incident, to include control of the command post, media relations, and other related functions.
2. The Tactical Commander will have responsibility for the Tactical Operations branch or group, as outlined in GPD Directive 810.03, *Tactical Operations*.
3. The CNT Commander will have responsibility for the Negotiations Operations branch or group as outlined in GPD Directive 810.04, *Crisis Negotiations Team*.

B. The Incident Commander, Tactical Commander, and Negotiations Commander will be responsible for coordinating all respective operations and ensuring that the different components involved in the situation are kept informed of all activities that will impact their performance.

C. An "Incident After-Action Report" (GPD form 810.5-A) will be compiled by the Incident Commander. This report will include the following information that is applicable to the particular incident being reported:

1. Date/time of initial notification.
2. Establishment of field command post, including:
 - a. Location;
 - b. Communications capabilities;
 - c. Composition of Department staff; and
 - d. Composition of liaison staff (to include other law enforcement personnel, Town staff, etc.).
3. Significant adverse events and corrective or reactive measures taken to include:
 - a. Deployment of personnel and equipment;
 - b. Life-saving efforts;

- c. Evacuation and/or relocation efforts;
 - d. Property damage estimate; and
 - e. Arrests.
4. Recommendations for future responses.