

	<h1>Garner Police Department</h1> <h2>Written Directive</h2>	
	Chapter: 800 - Operations	
	Directive: 810.07 - All-Hazards Planning & Response	
Authorized by: Chief Brandon Zuidema		Effective Date: October 1, 2015
CALEA Standards: 46.1.1, 46.1.2, 46.2.6, 46.2.7, and 46.1.9		Last Revision: June 1, 2014

810.7.1 - Purpose

The purpose of this directive is to establish guidelines for planning for and responding to critical incidents, special events, and unusual occurrences occurring in or otherwise impacting the Town of Garner. (Note – high risk situations are defined and addressed in GPD directive 810.05 – *High Risk Incidents*).

810.7.2 - Definitions

- A. Civil Disturbance – any unlawful assembly that constitutes a breach of the peace or any assembly of persons where there is imminent danger of collective violence, destruction of property, or other unlawful acts. This includes, but is not limited to, a demonstration, riot, or unruly crowd.
- B. Critical Incident – any civil disturbance, man-made disaster, natural disaster, or other similar incident that requires a police response outside the scope of normal patrol operations.
- C. Incident Command System (ICS) – a standardized, on-scene, all-hazards incident management approach that:
 - 1. Allows for the integration of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure;
 - 2. Enables a coordinated response among various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private; and
 - 3. Establishes common processes for planning and managing resources.
- D. Man-made Disaster – an event caused by one or more identifiable deliberate or negligent human actions that has a significant impact on the community in terms of injury, death, and/or property damage. This includes, but is not limited to, a chemical spill, downed aircraft, fire, hazardous material incident, nuclear accident, or train wreck.
- E. Mutual Aid Agreement - An agreement of mutual aid between two law enforcement agencies. The agreement should detail the expected exchange of services, personnel, and/or equipment between the two agencies during times of emergency and non-emergency situations.
- F. Natural Disaster – an event caused by natural forces of nature that has a significant impact on the community in terms of injury, death, and/or property damage. This includes, but is not limited to, an earthquake, flood, hurricane, tornado, or other weather event.

- G. Special Event – any event, Town or privately sponsored, that is planned in advance, has the potential to impact public safety, and is expected to require resources beyond the scope of normal operations of the Department. This typically includes, but is not limited to, athletic events, large-scale gatherings, parades, and public demonstrations.
- H. Unusual Occurrence – any unplanned event not otherwise defined as a critical incident that results in the need for a specific action or response on the part of the Department.

810.7.3 – Critical Incident Policy and Resources (46.1.1, 46.1.2, 46.1.9)

- A. The Operations Captain will serve as the department's primary planner for critical incident response.
- B. It will be the policy of this department to respond to all types of critical incidents in a manner consistent with the "All Hazard" plans referenced in this directive.
 - 1. This directive will provide the guidance necessary to effectively coordinate both intra-Department and inter-agency management of all hazards, accomplish control, and restore order. Response to all of these type situations will be administered via a structured Incident Command System as outlined in GPD directive 810.06 - *Incident Command System*.
 - 2. In accordance with N.C.G.S. Chapter 166A, the North Carolina Emergency Management Act, it is the responsibility of the Town of Garner to protect life and property from the effects of critical incidents.
 - 3. All affected Department personnel will receive annual training on the All Hazard plan.
- C. The following resources for responding to critical incidents are available through the Town of Garner:
 - 1. The Town of Garner Emergency Operations Plan – The plan utilized when resources do not exceed those provided by the Town of Garner.
 - 2. A Town of Garner Proclamation Declaring the Existence of a State of Emergency - Pursuant to N.C.G.S. §166A-19.22 and the Town of Garner General Ordinances Chapter 11, Article II, the Mayor may declare a State of Emergency.
 - a. In the event of an existing or threatened state of emergency endangering the lives, safety, health, or welfare of the people within the Town or threatening damage to or destruction of property, the Mayor of the Town of Garner is authorized and empowered to issue a public proclamation declaring to all persons the existence of such a state of emergency, and in order to more effectively protect the lives, safety, and property of people within the Town, to define and impose a curfew applicable to all persons within the jurisdiction of the Town.
 - b. During the curfew, the following activities are prohibited:
 - 1) To be or travel upon any public street, alley, or roadway, or upon public property, unless in search of medical assistance, food, or other commodity or service necessary to sustain the well-being of a person or family or some member thereof.
 - 2) To possess off one's own premises, buy, sell, give away, or otherwise transfer or dispose of any explosive, firearms, ammunition or dangerous weapon of any kind.
 - 3) To sell beer, wines, or alcoholic beverages of any kind, or to possess or consume the same off one's premises.
 - 4) To sell gasoline or any other similar petroleum products, or any other flammable substances except as expressly authorized by the provisions of the curfew imposed.

- c. The mayor shall proclaim the end of a state of emergency and any curfew imposed thereunder as soon as conditions warrant or when directed to do so by the Town Council.
3. Situation Maps supplied by the Department's Crime Analyst and/or the Town of Garner Planning Department.
- D. Additional resources for responding to critical incidents are available through the Wake County Emergency Operations Plan.

810.7.4 - Initial Response to a Critical Incident

- A. The first officer arriving on the scene of any critical incident shall:
 1. Assume control of the situation and secure and contain the scene, if possible;
 2. Inform a supervisor of the incident and request his/her immediate assistance at the scene;
 3. Implement the incident command system protocol (see GPD directive 810.06 - *Incident Command System*);
 4. Advise the Raleigh Emergency Communications Center (RECC) of the following:
 - a. Location of the incident,
 - b. Nature of the incident; and
 - c. Assessment of assistance needed.
- B. The first on-duty supervisor on the scene shall:
 1. Assume incident command;
 2. Verify the initial officer's assessment of the incident and either confirm or revise the request for support units;
 3. Establish a temporary "Command Post" and inform RECC of its location;
 4. Establish an emergency response route;
 5. Complete the containment of the incident and ensure the safety/security of persons and property in the area;
 6. Inform relief officers and command personnel of all developments in the incident;
 7. Notify their immediate supervisor of the nature of the incident; and
 8. Record all related occurrences necessary for post-incident reporting and critique.
- C. The Patrol Division Commander shall:
 1. Respond to the scene of the incident and, if necessary, assume incident command;
 2. Notify the Operations Captain (who shall in turn notify the Chief of Police);
 3. Review all actions taken and make any necessary adjustments to bring the incident to a swift and safe conclusion;

810.7.5 – Critical Incident On-Scene Management

- A. The Incident Commander or designee will ensure there is sufficient staffing to provide security to prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the incident outer perimeter and/or the command post. Denying access can prevent further injury or loss of life and/or unauthorized release of information.
- B. Crowd Control and Dispersal
1. N.C.G.S. Chapter 14, Article 36A provides for the legal disposition of persons participating in riots and civil disorders. It also empowers the Governor of the State to promulgate emergency rules and regulations, commit state militia and other law enforcement agencies, and to suspend individual civil rights for the duration of the emergency.
 2. If the incident involves a large crowd, the Incident Commander will be responsible for initiating crowd control measures.
 - a. An appropriate number of officers will be deployed based on the size of the crowd and the threat of violence.
 - b. Where possible, officers will be deployed in a manner that minimizes physical contact with the members of the crowd.
 - c. Officers will monitor the mood of the crowd and respond to the changes of behavior as directed by supervisors on the scene.
 - d. Information concerning the type of crowd and predicted crowd actions will be communicated to the Command Post by supervisors on the scene.
 3. If the crowd begins to create an unlawful disruption, either through violent or passive means, the Incident Commander will notify field supervisors that a command to disperse will be given.
 - a. Any law enforcement officer or public official responsible for keeping the peace may issue a command to disperse in accordance with N.C.G.S. 14-288.5 if he reasonably believes that a riot or disorderly conduct by an assemblage of three or more persons is occurring. The command to disperse will be given in a manner reasonably calculated to be communicated to the assemblage.
 - b. The procedure below shall be used:
 - 1) The command will be given by means of public address equipment and will be repeated at least three (3) times at five-to-ten minute intervals to allow time for those not desiring to be arrested to leave the area.
 - 2) The actual time frame involved to allow for dispersal of the crowd should be determined by the size of the crowd and the availability of exit routes. Adequate time must be given to allow the crowd to leave. Exit routes will also be announced with the command to disperse.
 - 3) The entire dispersal command process will be video and/or audio recorded whenever possible.
 - c. The following dispersal command process information shall be documented and supplemented by video recording, if available, at the Command Post:
 - 1) Number of commands given;

- 2) Method(s) used;
 - 3) Time intervals between commands;
 - 4) Time intervals between final command and order to arrest;
 - 5) Description of exit routes available to participants; and
 - 6) Approximate number of persons who left when ordered to disperse.
- d. The following is an example of language to use in a command to disperse: "This is (rank/name) of the Garner Police Department. This assembly is hereby declared to be an unlawful assembly in violation of North Carolina State law. Each of you is hereby commanded to cease and desist such unlawful activity and peaceably disperse from the area. You may leave the area freely at this time (routes of exit should be made available and announced to the assembly). Those of you remaining in the area will be subject to arrest for unlawful assembly, failure to disperse, and other appropriate charges."
- e. Mass arrests will not be affected until the crowd has been advised that they are in violation of a specified law or ordinance, commanded to disperse, and advised they will be subject to arrest if they do not disperse.
- f. Launching of chemical agents will be done on command only. Use of batons and other riot equipment, changes in formations, and use of firearms (except for protection of self and others) will occur only upon direction of command personnel.

C. Mass Arrest Procedures:

1. During the course of a civil disturbance and at times during other critical incidents, arrests of multiple suspects may need to be made.
2. Arrests are to be made carefully and with no more force and effort than required. Arresting officers will avoid any provocative actions or language.
3. The Incident Commander will establish arrest teams to handle prisoners. Arrest teams will utilize the following guidelines:
 - a. When a crowd, or any part of it, fails to comply with commands to disperse, arrest teams will be directed to begin making arrests for appropriate charges.
 - b. A minimum of four (4) officers and one (1) supervisor will form an arrest team. One member of the team will be appointed as the arresting officer. The remaining members will assist this officer in making the arrests; this reduces the number of officers needed in court.
 - c. If an arrestee is seated and agrees to walk, he/she will be led from the crowd by the arrest team and taken to the detention area.
 - d. The designated arresting officer will advise each person confronted they are violating the law and request that they leave the area. If the person wants to leave the area he/she will be escorted from the area by the arrest team. If the request is refused, the arresting officer will advise the person they are under arrest (specify the charge) and request the person submit to the arrest quietly and walk out with him/her. If this request is refused, and the arrestee refuses to walk, he/she will be carried by members of the arrest team. Under no circumstances will an arrestee be dragged.

- e. Arrested persons will be removed from the location of the disturbance by the arresting officers and brought to a detention area designated for initial booking;
4. When an adult is arrested, the arrest team will be responsible for:
 - a. Escorting the arrestee to a detention area where cameras, Uniform Citation Pads, flex-cuffs, cutting tools, evidence containers, and other supplies will be provided for use in the field booking of prisoners.
 - b. Providing medical treatment to arrestees who are injured or otherwise in need of care prior to any processing.
 - c. Completing a booking slip at the time the arrestee is placed in the temporary detention area or transport vehicle. The arresting officer will retain his copy and deliver the remaining copies to the officer in charge of the temporary detention area or the transport officer.
 - d. Photographing the arrestee with the arresting officer holding a piece of paper with the arrestee's full name and date of birth, the arresting officer's name and employee number and the criminal charge(s). Additional techniques may also be used to aid in the identification of arrested persons such as the use of video cameras.
 - e. If evidence is seized, the arresting officer will record the items on a property sheet and package the evidence using standard departmental procedures
 - f. If a prisoner is kept in a temporary detention area, food and water will be provided as well as appropriate sanitation facilities.
 - g. If no prisoner transportation is otherwise provided, transporting the arrestee to the Wake County Detention Center where formal charging and processing will take place.
 5. Juvenile arrestees will be treated in accordance with guidelines set forth in GPD directive 840.05 – *Juvenile Operations*. When a juvenile is arrested, the arrest team will be responsible for the following:
 - a. Segregating the juvenile arrestee from adult offenders;
 - b. Processing the juvenile arrestee through regular juvenile channels and by regular methods; and
 - c. Releasing the juvenile arrestee to their parents or guardians, or arranging for intake if the juvenile meets the criteria.
 6. All arrestee processing will be coordinated with the City County Bureau of Identification (CCBI).
- D. Prisoner Transportation
1. In the event of a mass arrest situation, it may be necessary for the Incident Commander to arrange for mass transportation of arrestees from the incident scene to the Wake County Detention Center.
 2. In the event of mass transportation, the following guidelines will be adhered to:
 - a. Transporting officers will be given two copies of the booking slip and the arresting officer will retain a third copy of the slip. Transporting officers will not accept a prisoner from the Arrest Team without a properly prepared booking slip and a photograph.

- b. Evidence and arrest documents will be placed in a secure location in the transport vehicle.
- c. Transport vehicles will be escorted to prevent escape or attempts to “rescue” the prisoners.
- d. Female prisoners be transported separately unless prisoner and/or officer safety precludes it.
- e. All juvenile arrestees will be segregated from adult prisoners at all times.
- f. Sworn officers will man all vehicles used in prisoner transportation; the number of officers will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

E. Temporary Detention Areas:

1. For situations involving mass arrests, a temporary detention area may be needed to detain arrestees pending transport to jail facilities. Confusion regarding the identity of both arrestees and arresting officers must be avoided.
2. Potential temporary detention and processing sites inside the Town of Garner include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. The Garner Police Department;
 - b. Garner Fire Department Station One; and/or
 - c. Any public property that can accommodate a large number of people and can be secured from public access if necessary.
3. Sufficient security will be provided for any temporary detention area. One of the officers assigned to security at the temporary site will be responsible for logging arrestees, the name of the arresting officer, and the charge.
4. As prisoners are processed in the field and the prisoner transport vehicle is filled, prisoners will be transported to the Wake County Detention Center for further processing.
5. All evidence and property brought to the temporary detention area will be received by an Evidence Custodian and stored in the Evidence Room pending court disposition.

F. Traffic Control:

1. Traffic control and security will be established at specific locations throughout the Town using units assigned to the Traffic Safety Unit, the Patrol Division and other units as may be required. The selection of these locations will be based upon the circumstances of the incident.
2. An outer perimeter should be established and maintained in order to prevent ingress and enhance egress of unauthorized persons and vehicles.
3. The Raleigh Emergency Communications Center (RECC) and the Command Post should be notified of the parameters of the outer perimeter and primary ingress and egress routes. This will facilitate preparation of situation maps and enhance continued planning and decision making as it relates to transportation, parking, etc.
4. Access for emergency vehicles to the command post, staging areas, assembly areas, etc. should be provided and maintained.

810.7.6 - Obtaining Additional Resources**A. Other Public Safety Agencies:**

1. Mutual aid support from other public safety agencies will be requested as the need arises. All reasonable efforts will be made to preserve unit integrity of individual agency personnel during the management of the incident. However, exercise of command and control over public safety resources committed to the operation will be under the Incident Commander.
2. Mutual aid agreements provide for the loaning or borrowing of officers between agencies during emergencies. To the extent possible, the integrity of working units should be maintained and instructions to outside units should be relayed from a Garner Police Department supervisor to a supervisor of the assisting agency.
 - a. If outside personnel are utilized in the field, they should be paired with an officer who is within his/her normal jurisdiction. Assisting personnel will help original jurisdiction officers making arrests. Assisting personnel will only initiate an arrest on their own when no original jurisdiction officer is available.
 - b. This arrest restriction is to prevent outside personnel from becoming involved in lengthy legal proceedings outside their normal jurisdictions. However, the Incident Commander will exercise command and control over all civil law enforcement resources committed to any unusual occurrence within the jurisdiction of the Garner Police Department.
3. The Chief of Police will determine the necessity of requesting assistance from outside public safety agencies.

B. Non-Law Enforcement Agencies:

1. Requests for non-public safety assistance from outside the Town must be approved by the Chief of Police after consultation with the Town Manager.
2. Requests for assistance from the National Guard are to be made through the Wake County Emergency Management Office.
3. Military support will be requested from the National Guard when necessary to:
 - a. Augment local police forces for traffic control, evacuation, and stabilization;
 - b. Establish martial law;
 - c. Provide emergency communications;
 - d. Provide special equipment; and
 - e. Provide additional security.

810.7.7 – Critical Incident De-Escalation

- A. The following actions will be taken to de-escalate adverse conditions that may have resulted from the critical incident itself or the ensuing response and control by public safety agencies:
 1. Identify areas still affected by the disaster;
 2. Establish priorities for restoration of services;

3. Coordinate restoration activities with other Town departments and other mutual aid agencies;
 4. Provide continued security to designated areas;
 5. Disengage officers, as appropriate;
 - a. On-duty officers will return to normal duties;
 - b. Officers called back or held over for duty will be relieved;
 6. All special equipment issued will be accounted for; and
 7. The command post will be discontinued.
- B. Following the de-escalation of the department's response, certain duties may be required for an additional time. These duties may include:
1. Continuation of security and/or additional patrol in affected areas;
 2. Maintaining traffic checkpoints; and
 3. Periodic news media briefings.

810.7.8 – Documentation of a Critical Incident

- A. All activities associated with a critical incident will be documented in accordance with ICS standards outlined in GPD Directive 810.06, *Incident Command System*.
1. The Incident Commander or designee is responsible for documentation regarding the incident and submission of all documentation to the Chief of Police.
 2. This documentation will include, but not be limited to:
 - a. All ICS forms;
 - b. Incident reports initiated during the incident, which serve as the “case history” of the incident;
 - c. Related case reports, supplemental reports, and an arrest summary; and
 - d. Other pertinent information received from other agencies or individuals including photographs, video tapes, news articles, reports, correspondence, etc.
- B. A detailed after-action report will be submitted to the Chief of Police through the chain-of-command by the Incident Commander, or his/her designee, and will include:
1. Synopsis;
 2. Resource/Equipment required;
 3. Strategies/Equipment required;
 4. Evaluation;
 5. Injuries/Deaths sustained by participating agencies;
 6. Roster/Man-hours expended;

7. Use of force incidents;
8. Data on evidence collected; and
9. Information released to the News Media.

810.7.9 – Post-Incident Actions

- A. The Operations Captain will ensure that appropriate personnel are assigned to conduct any criminal investigation(s) necessary related to the critical incident.
- B. A post-incident critique will be required for any response to a Critical Incident. This critique shall include the following:
 1. A meeting will be convened within thirty (30) days of the incident. Logistics of the meeting will be coordinated by the Operations Captain;
 2. All involved department command staff will attend;
 3. Selected personnel from other involved agencies will be requested to attend;
 4. Minutes of the meeting will be recorded and a written report compiled. The report will be provided to management of all affected agencies; and
 5. Training needs and problem and/or positive areas encountered will be documented.

810.7.10 - Special Events (46.2.7)

- A. Special events are those events that require more than routine planning and personnel. These events include, but are not limited to, parades, athletic events, large-scale gatherings, and public demonstrations.
- B. The Support Services Division Commander will be responsible for developing and implementing operational plans for the management of special events. The operational plan will be submitted to the Chief of Police via the chain of command for review and approval before implementation. The plan will be distributed to other affected persons and units.
- C. An operations plan will be developed for every special event coordinated by the Department. The plan will include the following components, as applicable:
 1. Date, time, and location of the event;
 2. Logistical requirements, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. Communications;
 - b. Equipment;
 - c. Food / water;
 - d. Personnel – to include Department and other necessary personnel by assignment or specialization;
 3. Personnel assignments (to include any non-Department personnel supervised by a Department supervisor for the event);

4. Public information needs and/or concerns;
 5. Security and crowd control issues and concerns;
 6. Traffic control issues and concerns;
 7. Contingency plans.
- D. Advance inspections will be made of sites and facilities involved during the special event.
- E. Any travel and/or alternate routes necessary will be designed and/or surveyed prior to implementation of the plan.
- F. Applicable procedures of GPD directive 840.04, *Intelligence Activities*, will be used to provide intelligence gathering;
- G. Dependent upon the scale of the operation and planning, a series of meetings may be held during the planning phase to ensure that adequate preparation is made. These meetings will include representatives from all affected areas.
- H. The Incident Commander will convene a meeting immediately prior to implementation of the plan to brief participating personnel. Such pre-execution briefing should include a review of assignments, identification of special units and equipment to be used, crowd and traffic situations, and any special problems anticipated.
1. The Incident Commander will staff the command post with necessary personnel, including communications personnel, news media liaison, and recording officer/secretary.
 2. The Incident Commander will assume control of the situation during the implementation and execution of the plan.
- I. The Incident Commander will conduct a de-briefing to review and critique the operation. The Commander will forward a written report to the Chief of Police, detailing the results of the operation, problems encountered, and suggestion for future operations of this type.

810.7.11 - Bomb Threats

- A. In the event that a bomb threat or bomb emergency is received, the following procedures will be followed, as appropriate:
1. Any Department employee receiving a bomb threat call is to obtain all available information to ensure a proper response by Department personnel. When the caller is a suspected offender, the person receiving the call should keep the caller on the telephone line as long as possible and should record the conversation if possible.
 2. The Department employee receiving the call should attempt to find out the following information:
 - a. The location of the caller and the alleged bomb;
 - b. The motive of the caller, if known;
 - c. A description of the caller, including but not limited to descriptors such as:
 - 1) Sex;

- 2) Race;
 - 3) Approximate age; and
 - 4) Accent.
3. The Raleigh Emergency Communications Center (RECC) will notify the on-duty patrol supervisor of any bomb threat call. The on-duty supervisor will respond to the location of the bomb threat and coordinate other responding units.
 4. The first responding officer will:
 - a. Attempt to validate the complaint, if possible;
 - b. Establish a security perimeter, if necessary; and
 - c. Interview the recipient of the call and/or other persons with pertinent information.
 5. Officers are to refrain from:
 - a. Initiating any search prior to the arrival of a supervisor;
 - b. Any radio transmissions within the immediate area during the response; or
 - c. Advising whether an evacuation is appropriate or not.
 - 1) The decision to evacuate should be made entirely by the administration of the school, business, or other institution involved.
 - 2) When evacuating personnel from schools, businesses, or other institutions, established fire drill procedures should be used when available.

B. Searches

1. If a search is deemed necessary by the staff of the school/business/institution that received the threat, the on-scene supervisor will initiate the Incident Command System. The Incident Commander shall establish a command post at a safe location and designate search teams for the affected area.
2. Personnel associated with the business, school, or institution with knowledge of what should or should not be in the area should be assigned to search teams and requested to search their work areas. A supervisor should provide basic guidelines on what to look for, how to mark areas that have been searched, and what to do if a suspicious package or device is found.
3. Areas searched and cleared should be clearly marked and secured. This may be accomplished by the use of "Police Line" carried in all supervisors' vehicles or chalk.
 - a. If police line is used, it should be secured to doorknobs or handles and the door closed leading to the secured area. If there is no door, officers should secure this tape across the doorway or opening in a highly visible manner.
 - b. If chalk is used, doors should be marked immediately adjacent to the doorknob in a highly visible manner.
4. If a suspicious package or device is located, it is not to be touched or manipulated in any way. The following steps should be taken:

- a. Try to determine if the package or device belongs there.
 - b. Request that appropriate Fire Department units are dispatched to stand-by at the scene.
 - c. If the presence of the package or device cannot be explained, request assistance from area law enforcement agencies that maintain a bomb squad to inspect and, if necessary, dispose of the package or device.
- C. The investigation of bomb threats and/or suspicious packages or devices will be conducted with the assistance of the Criminal Investigations Division.

810.7.12 - Dignitary Protection (46.2.6)

- A. In those instances requiring special protection for dignitaries and other persons, the Tactical Commander will develop a plan to provide for necessary security measures and related requirements. The plan is to be submitted through the chain-of-command for approval prior to implementation.
- B. While each security operation requires a specific plan, all plans are to include provisions for the following:
1. An Incident Commander (IC) will be selected to supervise and coordinate the security plan. The IC will coordinate operations within the Department and with outside agencies via established mutual aid agreements.
 2. All aspects of the development, implementation, and after-action review of the security plan will be documented on appropriate ICS forms as outlined in GPD Directive 810.06, *Incident Command System*.
 3. Equipment requirements will be determined for the particular operation. Consideration is to be given to the need for vehicles, body armor for protected persons and officers, weapons, and other special materials.
 4. Any travel routes and alternate routes required will be planned and reconnoitered.
 5. Advance inspections of the particular sites and facilities involved will be conducted.
 6. Intelligence gathering will be conducted in accordance with guidelines set forth in GPD Directive 840.04, *Intelligence Activities*.
 - a. The assigned Incident Commander, or designee, will coordinate the analysis of any intelligence relevant to the VIP visit and/or event. Coordination will be with those components within the agency involved with the collection of this data and with other police agencies that may have data (i.e. NC State Bureau of Investigation, Wake County Sheriff, FBI, etc.).
 - b. All intelligence will be considered confidential and for police use only in the planning of adequate security for the event. Furthermore, all information will be handled in a manner to ensure the privacy of persons named.
 7. The use of special operational components within the Department is to be indicated, including Criminal Investigations Division personnel and/or the Department's canine units.
 8. Provisions for emergency first aid, ambulance, and medical facilities will be outlined in the specific operational plan.

9. Particulars concerning radio communication during the security operations are to be detailed in the plan. Specifics should include the use of talk groups, radio discipline, and coordination with outside agencies.
10. Measures will be taken to aid in identifying all personnel during the operation.