

SPRINGFIELD POLICE DEPARTMENT

Standard Operating Guideline

Effective Date: 09/09/2020	Supersedes Policy Dated: 04/04/2017	Rescinds:	SOG Number:
Accreditation Index: 17.5.2, 41.2.4, 46.1.1, 46.1.2, 46.1.3, 46.1.4, 46.1.5, 46.1.6, 46.1.7, 46.1.9, 46.1.10, 81.2.4, 83.2.1			409.9
Part Title: Operations		Chapter Title: Emergency Operations	
Chief of Police:			

All Hazards Plan

I Policy

It is the policy of the Springfield Police Department (SPD) to respond to unusual circumstances such as natural or man-made disasters, hazardous materials incidents, manhunts, critical missing persons events, terrorist events, civil disturbances, hostage/barricade incidents, or other critical incidents in an effective and comprehensive manner. In these situations, the Department's goal is to protect life and property and to restore order. The Springfield Police Department will utilize the Incident Command System (ICS) model in order to provide a formalized, systematic process for decision-making and coordinated response in support of public safety and order.

The coordination and deployment of resources shall comply with the provisions of the Springfield-Greene County Emergency Operations Plan and the Incident Command System model. In certain major incidents, the Springfield Police Department will participate as a Springfield-Greene County Emergency Operations Plan partner to integrate operations with the Department of Homeland Security National Response Framework and National Incident Management System (NIMS).

Some incidents will require Police Department incident command leadership and others will require a subordinate role to other agencies. Law Enforcement will have command in hostage/barricade incidents, manhunt incidents, and public order response. Public Health will have command of bioterrorism events, and the Fire Service will have command in hazardous materials incidents, mass casualty, disasters, and bomb threats. Federal Authorities will assume command of all terrorist and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) events following initial local response.

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

II Definitions

Active Threat – Any incident, which by its deliberate nature, creates an immediate threat or presents an imminent danger to the community. An active threat may involve firearms or other types of weapons or instruments to be used by offenders to cause harm.

Active Violent Intruder – An individual actively killing or attempting to kill others, typically in a confined and/or populated area. The overriding objective is to inflict mass casualties rather than criminal conduct. Active violent intruders typically use firearms, but may employ other types of weapons such as knives or bombs.

Barricaded Person – Any individual in a stronghold position who is reasonably believed to be a threat to commit serious physical injury or death to themselves, officers, or others in the community.

CBRNE – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives.

CDMP – Civil Disorder Management Plan

CDU – Civil Disorder Unit

CNT – Crisis Negotiations Team

Critical Incident – An occurrence or event, natural or man-made, which requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can include major disasters, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, tornadoes, severe storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response, such as a major planned event or law enforcement incident.

DHS – Department of Homeland Security

EOC – Emergency Operations Center

EOP – Emergency Operations Plan

Hostage – A person held against their will by the threat or actual use of force. No distinction should be made as to how or why the person was taken hostage.

HSAS – Homeland Security Advisory System

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

Incident Command System – A system for establishing command, control, and coordination of a response that provides a means to coordinate the efforts of individual persons and agencies as they work toward the common goal of stabilizing an incident while protecting life, property, and the environment.

NIMS – National Incident Management System

Priority Response Status – An operational status during which patrol officers are automatically dispatched only to Priority 1 and Priority 2 calls for service due to high call volume or a significant event that requires a large amount of officer resources (e.g. homicide, abducted child, etc.). See UOB SO 401.9 – Priority Response Status.

Safety Priorities – The safety of involved persons shall be prioritized as follows:

- 1) Hostages
- 2) Innocent Bystanders
- 3) Officers
- 4) Suspect(s)/Subject(s)

SRT – Special Response Team

Traffic Management Center (TMC) – The Traffic Management Center was established to manage and coordinate traffic flow in the metro area. It is located at 1107 W. Chestnut Expressway.

III Procedure

Table of Contents

- 1 Emergency Preparedness
 - 1.1 Planning
 - 1.2 Training
 - 1.3 Equipment
- 2 The Incident Command System (CALEA 46.1.2)
 - 2.1 Critical Incidents
 - 2.2 Activation
 - 2.3 Command
 - 2.4 Operations
 - 2.5 Planning
 - 2.6 Logistics
 - 2.7 Finance/Administration

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

3 All Hazards Response

- 3.1 Operational Condition Stages
- 3.2 Communications
- 3.3 Other Agency Support
- 3.4 Traffic Control
- 3.5 Casualty Information
- 3.6 Post Incident Duties

4 Specific Critical Incident Response

- 4.1 Civil Disturbances, Disorders and Riots
- 4.2 Active Threat Incidents
- 4.3 Bomb Emergencies
- 4.4 Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives Incident Response

1 Emergency Preparedness

1.1 Planning

- 1.1.1 Since the majority of the Department's response during an unusual occurrence originates within the Uniform Operations Bureau (UOB), the UOB Commander shall be responsible for planning for the Department's response. (CALEA 46.1.1)
- 1.1.2 The UOB Commander shall serve as Department liaison in critical incident planning with the Springfield-Greene County Emergency Management Office and other agencies and will assist with the Springfield-Greene County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). (CALEA 46.1.1)
- 1.1.3 A copy of the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) for Greene County and the City of Springfield is available to all UOB commanders and supervisors in the UOB Commander's office. An electronic version is available to all officers on the department's MDT via Sharepoint.
- 1.1.4 The Springfield-Greene County Emergency Operations Plan shall be maintained and updated as directed by the Director of the Springfield-Greene County Office of Emergency Management. The UOB Commander shall ensure that the plan is distributed and maintained for Department use.
- 1.1.5 Disaster plans for a number of individual businesses are also available in the outer office of the UOB Commander.

1.2 Training (CALEA 46.1.9)

- 1.2.1 Department command staff, the Special Response Team and other essential personnel will participate in a practical application, tabletop, or multiple agency training for Incident Command System operations annually utilizing scenarios addressed in this policy.
- 1.2.2 All sworn personnel will receive awareness level training which includes:

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

- 1.2.2(a) Review of the Emergency Response Guide;
 - 1.2.2(b) Review of the Incident Command System;
 - 1.2.2(c) Awareness Guidelines for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives weapons and hazardous materials response;
 - 1.2.2(d) Implementation and use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 - 1.2.2(e) Department policies and procedures for responding to HazMat incidents and WMD related disasters.
- 1.3 Equipment
- 1.3.1 Only protective equipment meeting Department of Homeland Security Science and Technology Directorate standards (“Standards for Personal Protective Gear for First Responders”) will be procured and used by this Department.
 - 1.3.1(a) The Quartermaster is responsible for the selection, care, and maintenance of this equipment consistent with the above standards.
 - 1.3.1(b) Only personnel who are trained and certified in the proper donning, sealing, use, decontamination, doffing, and limitations of DHS certified CBRNE protective equipment and in CBRNE and HazMat incident awareness are authorized to use it.
 - 1.3.1(c) SPD officers who have been issued Level C Personal Protective Equipment will keep it maintained, readily accessible, and operational at all times.
 - 1.3.1(d) The Special Response Team has been issued and trained on Level B CBRNE protective equipment with Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) systems and will keep it maintained, readily accessible, and operational at all times.
 - 1.3.2 Civil Disorder Management Equipment
 - 1.3.2(a) Each sworn officer is assigned a riot helmet and a pair of shin guards. All uniformed personnel shall have their assigned helmet and shin guards with them at all times while on duty. Non-uniformed personnel shall have their helmet and shin guards readily available in case their assistance is needed for a civil disorder situation.
 - 1.3.2(a.1) Officers will not don their helmets or shin guards or display riot shields or riot batons unless directed to do so by a supervisor or commander.
 - 1.3.3 All Department equipment available for use during natural and man-made disasters and other unusual occurrences shall be maintained in proper working order. (CALEA 17.5.2)
 - 1.3.3(a) All UOB personnel shall ensure that they have all of their assigned equipment with them and ensure that it is in proper working order.
 - 1.3.3(b) Additional equipment that might be needed during an unusual occurrence which is located in the Department’s Arms Room shall be inspected by the Department Quartermaster on a quarterly basis to ensure that it is in operational readiness.

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

- 1.3.3(b.1) Inspections shall be recorded on the Quartermaster Inventory Inspection – Headquarters (SPD Form # 04-OP-0497) and the Quartermaster Inventory Inspection – South District Station (SPD Form # 07-OP-0549).
 - 1.3.3(c) The Uniform Operations Bureau Commander, or designee, shall assess the need and expedite replacement and replenishment of inventories.
- 2 The Incident Command System
- 2.1 The Incident Command System will be adopted in response to major or critical incidents involving either singular or multiple agency response: (CALEA 46.1.3(a))
 - 2.1.1 Natural or Man-made disasters;
 - 2.1.2 Tornado;
 - 2.1.3 Explosions;
 - 2.1.4 Severe winter storms;
 - 2.1.5 Civil disturbances;
 - 2.1.6 Riots or disorders
 - 2.1.7 Violence from any mass gathering;
 - 2.1.8 Mass arrest incidents;
 - 2.1.9 Bomb Threats as coordinated by the Springfield Fire Department;
 - 2.1.10 Hostage/Barricade Situations;
 - 2.1.11 Acts of terrorism;
 - 2.1.12 Other Critical Incidents, as directed by any field personnel.
 - 2.2 When the ICS is to be activated, the first arriving supervisor will: (CALEA 46.1.3(a) and 81.2.4(f))
 - 2.2.1 Establish command by declaring via police radio that the Incident Command System is being activated;
 - 2.2.2 Declare his/her radio number as in command.
 - 2.2.2(a) Establishing command early creates clear lines of authority and communication.
 - 2.2.3 The following command functions will be identified, resourced and assigned by the officer in charge. Depending upon size and complexity, certain functions may be combined or expanded, as resources allow:
 - 2.2.3(a) COMMAND; Incident Commander
 - 2.2.3(b) OPERATIONS; Operations Section Chief
 - 2.2.3(c) PLANNING; Planning Section Chief
 - 2.2.3(d) LOGISTICS; Logistics Section Chief
 - 2.2.3(e) FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION; Administrative Section Chief
 - 2.3 COMMAND (Incident Commander)
 - 2.3.1 The ranking officer on scene, is the Incident Commander until relieved by a higher ranking authority. The command and control of all emergency response

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

services shall be based at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). When coordinating with multiple agencies in implementing the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) the Incident Commander may be based at the EOC where he will serve as SPD liaison with other agencies represented there. (CALEA 81.2.4(f))

- 2.3.1(a) Usually it becomes necessary to transfer Incident Command authority from one commander to another (i.e. Officer to Sergeant, Sergeant to Lieutenant-etc.)
- 2.3.1(b) As a general rule, command authority should only occur AFTER the current Incident Commander and the new Incident Commander have had a face-to-face meeting to assure smooth transition. This briefing should include:
 - 2.3.1(b.1) Incident conditions, objectives, priorities, and hazards;
 - 2.3.1(b.2) Incident action plan and current status;
 - 2.3.1(b.3) Safety consequences and concerns;
 - 2.3.1(b.4) Deployment and assignment of operating units and personnel;
 - 2.3.1(b.5) Need for additional resources.
- 2.3.1(c) Upon transfer, the new Incident Commander shall announce via police radio, their radio number and the message they are assuming incident command. (“200 is assuming Division St. Incident Command”)
- 2.3.2 The Incident Commander has overall responsibility for Police Department operations at the incident and shall: (CALEA 46.1.3(a))
 - 2.3.2(a) Activate the Incident Command System and make such declaration to all involved units by radio;
 - 2.3.2(b) Conduct an assessment of the situation in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS);
 - 2.3.2(c) Assign staff to the other command functions;
 - 2.3.2(c.1) Command Support functions to reduce task burden for the Incident Commander may include:
 - 2.3.2(c.1.1) Media Relations Officer
 - 2.3.2(c.1.2) Safety Officer
 - 2.3.2(c.1.3) Liaison Officer
 - 2.3.2(d) Establish the location and implementation of a Command Post consistent with operational requirements and locate a safe approach route for responding officers. Selection should be based on: (CALEA 46.1.3(b))
 - 2.3.2(d.1) Security and accessibility of the site;
 - 2.3.2(d.2) Proximity to the areas of operation and an adequate staging area;
 - 2.3.2(d.3) Access to utilities and telephone.
 - 2.3.2(e) Ensure that adequate resources are mobilized to address all Police Department operational requirements; (CALEA 46.1.3(c))

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

- 2.3.2(f) Provide for accurate and timely public information and media releases and maintain effective media relations, unless relieved under the Springfield-Greene County Emergency Operations Plan; (CALEA 46.1.3(g))
 - 2.3.2(f.1) The Department's Public Affairs Officer or other designated person shall conduct all media briefings and coordinate activities with the City's Public Information Office.
 - 2.3.2(f.2) All media releases shall be coordinated through the EOC and shall follow procedures established in SOG 303.1 – Public Information.
 - 2.3.2(g) Provide for the safety and security of all personnel responding to or affected by the incident; (CALEA 46.1.3(h))
 - 2.3.2(h) Ensure safety and security at various public facilities. Depending on the situation, security may be needed at:
 - 2.3.2(h.1) Public buildings (courts, city hall, etc.);
 - 2.3.2(h.2) Utility facilities (electrical, water, etc.);
 - 2.3.2(h.3) Public facilities (hospitals etc.);
 - 2.3.2(h.4) Emergency Operations Center
 - 2.3.2(i) Establish a staging area(s) for purposes of staging resources for assignment, if necessary; (CALEA 46.1.3(f))
 - 2.3.2(i.1) Whenever additional personnel are requested to assist with an unusual occurrence, they shall be directed to report to a staging area.
 - 2.3.2(i.2) The staging area shall be in a safe location and will most often be near the location of the incident.
 - 2.3.2(i.3) There should be sufficient area for the parking of numerous vehicles.
 - 2.3.2(i.4) Shelter should be available in the form of a building or a home.
 - 2.3.2(i.5) It is desirable to have access to electrical power, telephone service and restroom facilities at the staging area.
 - 2.3.2(j) Liaise and coordinate Department response with other agencies; (CALEA 46.1.3(d))
 - 2.3.2(k) Require the collection of information as it unfolds as well as documentation of all resources employed.
- 2.4 OPERATIONS (Operations Section Chief) (CALEA 46.1.3(b) and 46.1.3(d))
- 2.4.1 The Operations Section Chief shall be in charge of police field operations. When a field Command Post has been established the Operations Section Chief should respond and act as liaison with other departments and agencies represented there. (CALEA 46.1.4(c))
 - 2.4.1(a) The operational phase of handling an unusual occurrence is often best facilitated from a field command post.

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

- 2.4.1(a.1) The initial field command post may simply consist of the first on-scene supervisor's vehicle or a building in a suitable location.
 - 2.4.1(a.2) When other City departments are involved in an incident, that department may have access to a more suitable field command post.
 - 2.4.1(a.3) Access to a field command post shall be limited to personnel assigned to work within the command post.
 - 2.4.1(a.4) Different agency/department liaisons shall be assigned to the field command post.
- 2.4.2 The Operations Section Chief shall:
- 2.4.2(a) Manage tactical operations in the field during the incident, in support of the response plan;
 - 2.4.2(b) Develop tactical objectives;
 - 2.4.2(c) Establish the operational perimeter(s) and allocate manpower for perimeter security; (CALEA 46.1.4(a))
 - 2.4.2(d) Plan and coordinate the safe evacuations of citizens from threatened areas. (CALEA 46.1.4(b))
 - 2.4.2(e) Be responsible for managing the security at the field Command Post and of the incident scene(s). (CALEA 46.1.4(c))
 - 2.4.2(f) Establish a system for the transportation, processing, and confinement of detainees in compliance with Mass Arrest operations and procedures found in this directive. (CALEA 46.1.4(d))
 - 2.4.2(g) Be responsible for the planning, resourcing and implementation of a traffic control plan to secure the affected area(s) and minimize collateral damage or injuries. (CALEA 46.1.4(c and e))
 - 2.4.2(h) Directs all operational resources including Patrol, Traffic and other sworn and non-sworn elements assigned to tactical response.
 - 2.4.2(i) Conduct the post-incident investigation consistent with agency roles as defined in Section 2. (CALEA 46.1.4(f))
- 2.5 PLANNING (Planning Section Chief)
- 2.5.1 The Planning Section Chief shall: (CALEA 46.1.1)
- 2.5.1(a) Prepare and document an incident response plan; (CALEA 46.1.5(a))
 - 2.5.1(b) Collect, evaluate and disseminate information and intelligence about the incident; (CALEA 46.1.5(b))
 - 2.5.1(c) Ensure relevant maps are made available at the command post and staging area.
 - 2.5.1(c.1) Large-scale maps are carried in UOB command and supervisor's vehicles.
 - 2.5.1(c.2) Additional maps are available from the City's Mapping Department.
 - 2.5.1(d) Maintain an incident log and track relevant information about the incident;

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

- 2.5.1(e) Prepare reports and be responsible for quality control related to information;
 - 2.5.1(f) Direct the planning of post-incident demobilization and de-escalation to ensure continued community security and safety while relieving department resources as prescribed below: (CALEA 46.1.5(d))
 - 2.5.1(f.1) As a disaster situation stabilizes and/or ends, the Police Department's activities shall be evaluated and modified;
 - 2.5.1(f.2) The situation shall be continuously monitored in order to evaluate the need of additional resources;
 - 2.5.1(f.3) As the situation allows, personnel shall be returned to normal duties in the following order:
 - 2.5.1(f.3.1) Personnel from other agencies;
 - 2.5.1(f.3.2) SPD personnel working hours other than their normal shifts;
 - 2.5.1(f.3.3) SPD personnel working their normal work shifts.
 - 2.5.1(f.4) When possible, de-escalation should follow the Operational Conditions stages.
- 2.6 LOGISTICS (Logistics Section Chief)
- 2.6.1 The Logistics Section Chief shall:
 - 2.6.1(a) Be responsible for the identification, acquisition and delivery of all equipment and supplies necessary for the Police Department to meet its mission during a critical incident; (CALEA 46.1.6(d) and 46.1.6(e))
 - 2.6.1(b) Track all requests for resources; (CALEA 46.1.6(d) and 46.1.6(e))
 - 2.6.1(c) Keep track of equipment used during an incident and plan for replenishment as needed. (CALEA 46.1.6(e))
 - 2.6.1(d) Arrange for transportation resources to assist with mass movement of officers or evacuations utilizing, but not limited to, the following resources:
(CALEA 46.1.6(b))
 - 2.6.1(d.1) Assigned marked police vehicles;
 - 2.6.1(d.2) Other departmental vehicles;
 - 2.6.1(d.3) City-owned vehicles such as multi-passenger vans may be used to deliver personnel to a location;
 - 2.6.1(d.4) City Utilities and the Federal Medical Center have vehicles that may be used to transport large numbers of people.
 - 2.6.1(e) Coordinate with other city departments and other resources for additional equipment needs:
(CALEA 46.1.6(d))
 - 2.6.1(e.1) Portable generators may be used as auxiliary power at the command post or the disaster scene;

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

- 2.6.1(e.2) The Public Works Department may be called upon to supply barricades for use in traffic control or heavy equipment to assist in search and rescue efforts;
 - 2.6.1(e.3) Private companies may be contacted to provide other needed equipment.
 - 2.6.1(f) Arrange for the notification and staging of Emergency Medical Support (EMS) resources and coordination with local hospital trauma centers; (CALEA 46.1.6(c))
 - 2.6.1(g) Coordinate communications, information systems and other technical support for the Mobile Data Communications System and Records Management System; (CALEA 46.1.6(a))
 - 2.6.1(h) Coordinate emergency communications services with the Director of Emergency Communications Department and Information Systems staff to ensure continuity of voice and text systems. (CALEA 46.1.6(a))
 - 2.6.1(i) Coordinate with special team leaders to replenish equipment and supply needs during the incident; (CALEA 46.1.6(d) and 46.1.6(e))
 - 2.6.1(j) Coordinate all Quartermaster functions during the incident; (CALEA 46.1.6(d) and 46.1.6(e))
 - 2.6.1(k) Provide for the sheltering, relief, feeding, and sanitation facilities for all Police Department personnel involved in the operation.
 - 2.6.1(l) Often, the Logistics function and the Finance/Administration function may be combined.
- 2.7 FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION (Administrative Section Chief)
- 2.7.1 The Administrative Section Chief shall:
 - 2.7.1(a) Track and monitor costs, including personnel time, equipment, and supplies. Record these costs for future local or federal reimbursements. Prepare appropriate reimbursement documents as required. ¹ (e.g. FEMA) (CALEA 46.1.7(a, c and e))
 - 2.7.1(b) Procure additional resources from outside the department. (CALEA 46.1.7(b))
 - 2.7.1(c) Track on-duty and off-duty time to comply with FLSA standards. (CALEA 46.1.7(a))
 - 2.7.1(d) Prepare emergency purchasing transactions.
 - 2.7.1(e) Make recommendations for future operational cost savings.
 - 2.7.1(f) Prepare documentation of injuries to personnel and of potential liability issues. (CALEA 46.1.7(d))

3 All Hazards Response

3.1 Operational Condition Stages

¹ Section 2.7.1(a), added reference to reimbursement documents, per Policy Change Order 20-015.

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

- 3.1.1 These stages are phased increases in operational readiness levels to facilitate the deployment of resources, implement security, and establish appropriate enforcement postures during critical incidents or major events.
 - 3.1.1(a) Each stage corresponds to the National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS).
 - 3.1.1(b) Unless specifically noted, only a Watch Commander or higher authority can initiate a Tactical Alert Stage and is responsible for making subsequent chain of command notifications.
 - 3.1.1(c) All personnel are responsible for the successful implementation of a Tactical Alert Stage.
 - 3.1.1(d) In the event the Secretary of Homeland Security issues an NTAS Alert the Springfield Police Department will automatically implement this policy's corresponding Operations Condition unless specifically directed otherwise by the Chief of Police.
- 3.1.2 Operations Condition Elevated Threat
 - 3.1.2(a) Implemented when there is a credible terrorist threat against the United States.
 - 3.1.2(b) Protocols Activated:
 - 3.1.2(b.1) Ensure Police Headquarters and South District Station integrity and security is maintained.
 - 3.1.2(b.2) Patrol Units exercise heightened caution when responding to related calls for service. Observe and report suspicious circumstances and activities.
 - 3.1.2(b.3) Identify potential target/problem areas and report to Watch Commander.
 - 3.1.2(b.4) Review and prepare for emergency scheduling/deployment.
 - 3.1.2(b.5) Specialized equipment inventoried (riot gear, CBRNE gear)
 - 3.1.2(c) Resources Activated:
 - 3.1.2(c.1) Alert Stage communicated to on-duty personnel via MDT, telephone, or personal contact. Not via radio.
 - 3.1.2(c.2) All Bureau Commanders and specialized unit Commanders notified of alert stage.
 - 3.1.2(c.3) Regular shifts maintained.
 - 3.1.2(c.4) Patrol enforcement posture is normal.
 - 3.1.2(c.5) Establish liaison with necessary Federal, State, and Local authorities to include the Greene County Office of Emergency Management Office (GCOEM).
- 3.1.3 Operations Condition Imminent Threat
 - 3.1.3(a) Implemented when there is a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat against the United States.
 - 3.1.3(b) Protocols Activated:

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

- 3.1.3(b.1) Enhanced security at Headquarters and South District Station implemented, if warranted. Access denied to police facilities by non-police personnel, if warranted.
- 3.1.3(b.2) Review the need to limit public access to potential target sites.
- 3.1.3(b.3) Physical checks of potential target problem areas considered.
- 3.1.3(b.4) Take additional precautions at large public events.
- 3.1.3(b.5) Response to CFS evaluated. Respond only to high priority CFS if warranted.
- 3.1.3(b.6) All sworn officers to have uniforms available for immediate deployment.
- 3.1.3(b.7) Redirect personnel to address critical emergency needs.
- 3.1.3(b.8) Review need to suspend all training and leave time.
- 3.1.3(b.9) Implement emergency scheduling, if warranted.
- 3.1.3(b.10) All issued CBRNE equipment shall be kept immediately available for deployment.
- 3.1.3(c) Resources Activated:
 - 3.1.3(c.1) Alert Stage communicated to on-duty personnel via MDT, telephone, or personal contact. Not via radio.
 - 3.1.3(c.2) Specialized Units placed on stand-by.
 - 3.1.3(c.3) Mutual Aid request activated, if warranted. (CALEA 46.1.3(d))
 - 3.1.3(c.4) Immediate liaison with Federal, State, and Local agencies.
 - 3.1.3(c.5) Continued contact with Emergency Management Office.
 - 3.1.3(c.6) Evaluate need for establishment of Command Post.
 - 3.1.3(c.7) The Missouri National Guard may be requested by the Mayor per SOG 414.1 – Agency Jurisdiction and Mutual Aid.
- 3.1.4 Operations Condition Imminent Threat, Emergency Scheduling and Deployment
 - 3.1.4(a) Personnel will be scheduled for 12 hours on-duty and 12 hours off-duty or 12 hours on-duty, 36 hours off-duty as conditions warrant.
 - 3.1.4(b) The Department should be divided into Details, as determined by the Incident Commander.
- 3.2 Communications (CALEA 46.1.3(c))
 - 3.2.1 Effective communications is critical during a civil disturbance or other emergency situation. This includes the notification and mobilization process as well as coordinated communications among operations personnel.
 - 3.2.2 Once it has been determined that a critical incident is likely to occur, or has occurred, personnel of the City/County Emergency Communications Center are responsible for making notifications. In the event the Communications Center is rendered inoperable the Chief of Police may request resources from the Greene County Office of Emergency Management.

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

- 3.2.2(a) If the Incident Commander determines the need for additional personnel, COMCEN may be directed to initiate contact with off-duty Springfield Police Officers to direct them to report to service.
- 3.2.2(b) If there exists a need for large numbers of personnel to be called out, the Incident Commander shall designate the Logistics Section Chief to direct notification.
- 3.2.2(c) The Incident Commander may also make use of the local media to request that certain groups of off-duty personnel report to work.
- 3.2.3 A radio frequency will be designated as the primary channel to handle radio traffic concerning a significant event. This frequency shall be restricted to radio traffic related to the event.
 - 3.2.3(a) Consult SOG 301.2 – 800 Mhz Radio System Administration & General Radio Procedures for Countywide and Tactical Talk Groups.
- 3.2.4 When law enforcement personnel from other agencies are requested and involved in the situation, they shall have radio communications capabilities with the department.
 - 3.2.4(a) The other agency personnel may be loaned a department radio; or,
 - 3.2.4(b) They may be assigned with department personnel.
 - 3.2.4(c) In the event that a command post is established and liaisons from each agency are present in the command post, radio communication may be relayed from command post personnel.
 - 3.2.4(d) For a limited amount of time, radio communications may be relayed through Emergency Communications to other agencies.
- 3.3 Other Agency Support (CALEA 46.1.3(d))
 - 3.3.1 When the Springfield Police Department has requested and received assistance from other law enforcement agencies within the guidelines of the mutual aid agreement, personnel from other agencies shall fall within the department's chain of command.
 - 3.3.1(a) Other responding agencies shall be asked to supply a supervisor to be assigned to the command post or to be in direct contact with a Springfield Police Department supervisor/commander.
 - 3.3.1(b) Law enforcement personnel from other agencies shall be supervised by SPD supervisors. (CALEA 81.2.4(f))
 - 3.3.1(b.1) Personnel of other agencies should be assigned to act as a unit in order to maintain unit integrity.
 - 3.3.1(c) The Incident Commander shall keep account of personnel from other agencies keeping track of the names of these personnel and the time worked and duties performed.
 - 3.3.1(d) The Mayor of Springfield may request assistance from the Missouri National Guard or other military support from the Governor of Missouri.

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

- 3.3.1(d.1) Military support may be required to assist with disaster areas, provide security for public buildings or to perform other duties.
- 3.3.2 The on-duty Watch Commander shall respond to other agencies' requests for assistance as outlined in the established mutual aid agreements.
 - 3.3.2(a) SPD personnel who respond to another jurisdiction, at that jurisdiction's request, shall have the authority of that jurisdiction.
 - 3.3.2(b) If large numbers of SPD personnel respond to another jurisdiction SPD supervisory and/or command personnel shall also respond to act as a liaison. (CALEA 81.2.4(f))
- 3.4 Traffic Control (CALEA 46.1.4(e))
 - 3.4.1 During all disasters, critical events and severe weather situations the coordination of traffic control in and around the affected area(s) falls under the direction of the Operations Section Chief.
 - 3.4.2 Critical Event Traffic Control
 - 3.4.2(a) The use of outside law enforcement and support agencies should be considered for traffic control in order to allow Springfield Police Department personnel to be used in maintaining public order.
 - 3.4.2(b) Once a situation is assessed and stabilized, police personnel shall establish traffic control points.
 - 3.4.2(c) Assistance in traffic control may be obtained by making use of barricades and other traffic control devices.
 - 3.4.2(d) The primary function of traffic control is to limit access to the affected area(s) to persons with a legitimate reason for being in the area.
 - 3.4.2(e) During a prolonged incident, the police department may issue vehicle passes (Resident Pass - SPD Form # 03-OP-0475) to individuals who live within the affected area or who are working within the area. These passes shall be issued at a field command post and citizens shall be informed where and how to obtain passes.
 - 3.4.3 Severe Weather Traffic Action
 - 3.4.3(a) Either the Springfield Police Department or the Traffic Engineering Department may initiate this protocol.
 - 3.4.3(b) The Emergency Communications Center will be directed to notify the following agencies to respond to the Traffic Management Center (TMC):
 - 3.4.3(b.1) Springfield Police Department;
 - 3.4.3(b.2) Springfield Traffic Engineering Department;
 - 3.4.3(b.3) Missouri Department of Transportation;
 - 3.4.3(b.4) City of Springfield Public Information Office.
 - 3.4.3(c) The Incident Commander or their designee will respond to the TMC and act as the Springfield Police Department liaison.

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

- 3.4.3(d) The Traffic Engineering intersection surveillance systems and field patrol units will be utilized to monitor developing traffic conditions. Officers may be dispatched to intersections to monitor traffic flow.
 - 3.4.3(d.1) Officers have authority to switch all city and state traffic signals from normal operation to officer-controlled, or four-way flash.
 - 3.4.3(d.2) In the event of a crash all efforts will be taken to remove the problem at the source so as to minimize the impact on traffic flow.
 - 3.4.3(e) If conditions warrant, the Incident Commander may declare Priority Response Status.
 - 3.4.3(e.1) When Priority Response Status is declared, officers will only respond to Priority 1 and 2 calls for service. Priority 3 calls and lower shall be monitored by a commander/supervisor and may be dispatched at their discretion.
 - 3.4.3(f) Newscasts, cablecasts, and news releases may be used to provide the motoring public with important information related to traffic conditions.
- 3.5 Casualty Information
- 3.5.1 Natural and manmade disasters have the potential of producing large numbers of injuries and deaths. The accurate reporting of the numbers of injuries and deaths is vital for determining the magnitude of the disaster and for keeping the public informed.
 - 3.5.1(a) Under the EOP, the Medical Examiner is vested with the responsibility to report casualty figures via the City Public Information Officer.
 - 3.5.2 Personnel who encounter an injured or deceased person shall:
 - 3.5.2(a) Attempt to obtain accurate identification information to include name, date-of-birth, physical description, address and names of next-of-kin.
 - 3.5.2(b) Record and report the nature of injuries, if medical attention is required, and the location of such treatment.
 - 3.5.3 Personnel shall be informed by the Incident Commander if a temporary morgue has been established to handle casualties from the disaster.
 - 3.5.4 Red Cross personnel may be called to assist with tracking injured and deceased victims.
- 3.6 Post-Incident Duties
- 3.6.1 Once a critical incident has been brought under control, the Incident Commander shall ensure that equipment and manpower have been returned to normal operating status.
 - 3.6.1(a) All involved personnel shall be informed via the chain of command to return to their normal work shifts.
 - 3.6.2 The Incident Commander shall ensure that notifications are made to the owners of additional equipment used at the scene to remove their items.

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

- 3.6.3 All formal reporting of critical incidents will be the responsibility of the primary assigned officer, even when determined to be unsubstantiated through investigation.
 - 3.6.3(a) All officers having individual knowledge of pertinent facts will complete supplemental reports.
- 3.6.4 After Action Report (CALEA 46.1.3(i))
 - 3.6.4(a) The Primary Incident Commander, or designee, will be responsible for preparing an after action report, by completing a Critical Incident Debriefing form (SPD #97-OP-0274), following each Incident Command event.
 - 3.6.4(b) The after action report will be forwarded up the chain of command for review by the Division Commander.
- 3.6.5 Content of the After Action Report shall include: (CALEA 46.1.3(i))
 - 3.6.5(a) Complete incident description and history;
 - 3.6.5(b) Number of persons affected or involved;
 - 3.6.5(c) Description of evacuations, obstacles to evacuation, difficulties encountered;
 - 3.6.5(d) Description of damage to property;
 - 3.6.5(e) Persons injured or killed;
 - 3.6.5(f) Description of response involved in the incident;
 - 3.6.5(g) Description of traffic control operations;
 - 3.6.5(h) Mutual Aid response: Complete accounting of personnel and agencies involved, difficulties in coordination and control;
 - 3.6.5(i) Complete description of Incident Command System and names and assignments of officers assigned to various command functions;
 - 3.6.5(j) Location, activation, and operation of EOC or Command Post and staging area(s) and security operations for each;
 - 3.6.5(k) Description of the mobilization process, accounting of personnel status by on-duty, Emergency Call-In;
 - 3.6.5(l) Assessment of the public information process and affect on media relations;
 - 3.6.5(m) Law enforcement operational actions taken and result, locations of perimeters;
 - 3.6.5(n) Number of persons arrested;
 - 3.6.5(o) Description of mass arrest procedures, including detainee transportation, processing, and confinement, if any;
 - 3.6.5(p) Management review of the Incident Command System process, including information and intelligence processes, communications, transportation and logistics, medical support, procurement of equipment and supplies, accounting of personnel resources and other expenses, documentation of

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

injuries and other liabilities, post-incident demobilization and de-escalation, how well it worked; and

3.6.5(q) Attached copy of the incident response plan incident log.

3.6.6 At the direction of the Bureau Commander or higher authority, Incident Command events will be critiqued for the purposes of identifying future equipment needs, operational changes, and reviewing current procedures.

4 Specific Critical Incident Response

4.1 Civil Disturbances, Disorders and Riots

4.1.1 Planned Events

4.1.1(a) If practical, the Incident Commander will meet with the organizers of any planned event that may evolve into a civil disturbance. The purpose of this meeting will be to:

4.1.1(a.1) Provide organizers with information concerning statutes and ordinances that may apply.

4.1.1(a.2) Address any concerns of the organizers.

4.1.1(a.3) Attempt to obtain a commitment for voluntary compliance with the law and reasonable public safety measures.

4.1.1(a.4) Identify contact persons for further consultation, if necessary.

4.1.1(b) History has shown that overt video and still photography by readily identifiable police surveillance posts can be a deterrent to criminal activity during civil disturbances.

4.1.1(b.1) All operational planning for civil demonstrations should address this tactic.

[REDACTED]

4.1.2 Civil Rights of Lawful Assemblies

4.1.2(a) The department will not intervene to prevent or interfere with lawful conduct of persons in the exercise of their constitutional rights.

4.1.2(b) The department recognizes its obligation to protect the free exercise of constitutional rights, and will take reasonable measures to do so while striving to maintain public order.

4.1.2(c) Intervention will occur only when violations of the law and/or threat to public safety require law enforcement response.

4.1.3 Managing Non-Violent Protest

4.1.3(a) Passive resistance is most often used by protesters.

4.1.3(b) The goal of most non-violent protests is to attract attention to their cause.

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

4.1.3(c) Officers may control passive resistance by using verbal commands and then simple pain compliance techniques. These techniques have less chance of causing injury to the passive resistive protester and are a low-profile control technique.

4.1.4 Civil Disorder (CALEA 81.2.4)

4.1.4(a) In the event an officer encounters the initial stages of a civil disorder, he should:

4.1.4(a.1) Monitor the situation from a secure and secluded location if possible.

4.1.4(a.2) Immediately radio the location and scope of the disorder.

4.1.4(a.3) Request supervisory and command evaluation if time permits.

4.1.4(a.4) Request additional manpower to stand by to contain and isolate the disorder if directed to do so.

4.1.5 Tactical Response

4.1.5(a) If the situation warrants, a perimeter shall be established to limit access to the area of disturbance. (CALEA 46.1.4(a))

4.1.5(b) At the direction of the Incident Commander, a police squad(s) under the direction of a field commander may attempt to disperse an unlawful assembly or contain and arrest the participants.

4.1.5(c) The supervisor will advise protesters as a group, per City Ordinance 78-131, that they are commanded to disperse or face arrest. This notice should be given three times, if possible. The supervisor will then direct the arrest team into position, if protesters do not comply. The supervisor will then direct the arrest team to make appropriate arrests and/or disperse the crowd using established crowd control and arrest tactics.

4.1.5(c.1) Absent emergency or officer safety circumstances, the use of specialty munitions i.e. chemical agents, less lethal projectiles, TASERS, etc. must be approved by the Incident Commander or their designee.

4.1.5(d) Being aware of public perception, officers should use appropriate control techniques when escorting prisoners and should not attempt to drag or carry arrested protesters.

4.1.5(d.1) Officers should continue to apply the escort control technique on the passive resister until arriving at the transportation vehicle. The arrested person can then be handcuffed and transported.

4.1.5(e) In accordance with the Civil Disorder Management Plan (CDMP) and at the direction of the UOB Commander or their designee, the Special Response Team may be directed to address a specific emergency mobilization need, deploy chemical munitions in response to a civil disorder threat, provide security at high risk facilities, or perform other specialized missions as required.

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

- 4.1.5(e.1) The Special Response Team supervisor shall report the team's progress through the chain of command.
- 4.1.5(e.2) Team missions/activities will be fully reported in an After-Action Report.

4.1.6 Tactical Alert Phases

4.1.6(a) Phase I

- 4.1.6(a.1) Phase I is to be implemented by the UOB Commander, or their designee, when they recognize the disorder is about to become a large-scale disturbance.
- 4.1.6(a.2) Under Phase I, the UOB Commander, or their designee, will:
 - 4.1.6(a.2.1) Notify the chain of command through the Emergency Communication Center.
 - 4.1.6(a.2.2) Notify all units to remain in service unless specifically directed to do otherwise.
 - 4.1.6(a.2.3) Assign units to monitor the growth and direction of the movement and report this to him/her.
 - 4.1.6(a.2.4) Implement the CDMP by activating the Civil Disorder Unit (CDU).
- 4.1.6(a.3) The Tactical Operations Center (TOC) will be used as a command post during this phase and will be mobile as needed.

4.1.6(b) Phase II

- 4.1.6(b.1) When conditions exist that cannot be handled by the manpower initially assigned to the CDUs, the UOB Commander, or their designee, can assign additional UOB manpower to each CDU in accordance with the CDMP.
- 4.1.6(b.2) All remaining squads will be placed on a 12-hour schedule and will remain responsible for answering calls for service.
- 4.1.6(b.3) The Headquarters Briefing Room, staffed by a captain or designee, will be the command post location during this phase. The TOC will still be active and mobile to respond to any civil disorder incident.

4.1.6(c) Phase III

- 4.1.6(c.1) If Phase I and II are deemed ineffective at managing a civil disorder situation, the UOB Commander, or their designee, can request assistance from the Investigations and Support Services Bureau (ISSB) by contacting the ISSB Commander, or their designee.
- 4.1.6(c.2) If the additional assistance from ISSB is not adequate, a mutual aid request can be made to area law enforcement agencies.
- 4.1.6(c.3) In extreme circumstances; the Mayor has authority granted in Section 78-132 of the City Code, RSMo Chapter 44, the Missouri

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

Emergency Operations Plan, and the City Emergency Operations Plan to issue a proclamation declaring a state of civil emergency and accept the assistance of state resources.

- 4.1.7 The Mayor has authority granted by section 78-132 of the City Code to take the following actions:
 - 4.1.7(a) Declare a state of civil emergency.
 - 4.1.7(b) Impose a curfew upon all or any portion of the City.
 - 4.1.7(c) Close any and all businesses throughout the city.
 - 4.1.7(d) Order the discontinuance of selling, distributing dispensing or giving away of any firearms, ammunition or other weapons.
 - 4.1.7(e) Order the closing of all businesses and private clubs where intoxicating liquors are sold, dispensed, or consumed.
 - 4.1.7(f) Order the closing of locations selling or distributing gasoline or other liquid flammable products.
 - 4.1.7(g) Prohibit the sale or distribution of gasoline or other liquid flammable products in any container other than a gasoline tank properly affixed to motor vehicle.
 - 4.1.7(h) Close any public place, street, or parking area to motor vehicles, persons, and pedestrian traffic.
- 4.1.8 Mass Arrest Situations
 - 4.1.8(a) A mass arrest situation exists when the number of persons to be arrested in a single incident exceeds the department's ability to perform normal arrest, booking, and reporting procedures.
 - 4.1.8(b) The Incident Commander must approve, coordinate, and direct all incidents involving mass arrests.
 - 4.1.8(b.1) If the possibility of mass arrests exists, the City Prosecutor should be notified and their advice and assistance requested.
 - 4.1.8(b.1.1) The City Court Administrator will be the court and prosecution liaison if their assistance is needed.
 - 4.1.8(b.2) The Incident Commander shall notify the Greene County Criminal Justice Center that mass arrests are possible.
 - 4.1.8(b.3) Sufficient personnel should be gathered before any enforcement action is taken.
 - 4.1.8(b.4) Police vehicles should be parked and secured at one location with adequate staff assigned to remain with the vehicles for security.
 - 4.1.8(c) The Operations Section Chief shall decide on a location where prisoner processing can be performed in the field and assign officers to establish a field processing center at that location. (CALEA 46.1.4(d))
 - 4.1.8(c.1) This location shall be out of sight from the disorder, and within 1/2 mile if possible.

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

- 4.1.8(c.2) Arrestees will be removed from the arrest scene and taken to the field processing center as quickly as possible.
- 4.1.8(c.3) The standard procedures for transporting prisoners apply to mass arrests.
 - 4.1.8(c.3.1) In the event that mass transit vehicles are used, prisoners will be secured with handcuffs or flex cuffs and a sufficient number of officers will be present to maintain security.
- 4.1.8(c.4) Juvenile offenders detained will be kept separate from adult offenders and transported to the appropriate police facility. The detaining officer will then contact Greene County Juvenile for disposition of the juvenile.
- 4.1.8(c.5) In order to process a large number of prisoners, a field processing team will be formed consisting of the following personnel: (CALEA 81.2.4(f))
 - 4.1.8(c.5.1) Supervisor
 - 4.1.8(c.5.2) Transport Officers
 - 4.1.8(c.5.3) Detention Officers
 - 4.1.8(c.5.4) Property Control Officers
- 4.1.8(c.6) The supervisor at the scene shall monitor the situation for the potential of injured officers or prisoners. He may ask for an ambulance to be standing by at the field processing area.
- 4.1.8(d) Initial field processing will be completed at the field processing center to include:
 - 4.1.8(d.1) Digital photograph of the prisoner shall be taken. The case number shall be displayed in the photograph on a dry erase board.
 - 4.1.8(d.2) Completed booking form or summons.
 - 4.1.8(d.3) Removal of prisoner property during a field search (excluding necessary clothes).
 - 4.1.8(d.4) Proper packaging, labeling, and security of prisoner's property. (The summons or booking card shall be attached to the package containing the prisoner's property).
 - 4.1.8(d.5) Any evidence seized will be turned over by the arresting officer to a designated property control officer. (CALEA 83.2.1)
 - 4.1.8(d.6) The property control officer will complete a property report noting the time, date, and the officer by whom the evidence was seized. The evidence will be secured and transported to the property room at an appropriate time. (CALEA 83.2.1)
 - 4.1.8(d.7) The field processing officers will obtain a case number for each incident and ensure that the case number is on all reports.

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

- 4.1.8(d.8) Upon completion of field processing, the prisoner will be taken to a place of release or confinement.
 - 4.1.8(d.8.1) This may involve temporary detention using the Springfield Regional Police and Fire Training Center.
 - 4.1.8(d.9) Arrestees will not be allowed visitation from defense counsel until they have been booked in the Greene County Criminal Justice Center.
 - 4.1.8(d.10) Food, water, sanitation and immediate medical needs of the prisoners shall be met as soon as practical. The Logistics Section Chief may accomplish this by using the City's established Emergency Purchasing Procedure to obtain food and bottled water from local stores and chemical toilets from suppliers to meet the sanitary needs of prisoners.
 - 4.1.8(d.10.1) Chemical toilets shall be located outside of, but adjacent to holding areas.
 - 4.1.8(d.10.2) Security escorts are required for prisoners using toilets.
 - 4.1.8(e) Final review of prisoner processing prior to their transport to the Greene County Justice Center will include:
 - 4.1.8(e.1) Photographs with a digital camera;
 - 4.1.8(e.2) Computer generated arrest report or handwritten field booking report;
 - 4.1.8(e.3) Itemized inventory of prisoner's property and secured storage;
 - 4.1.8(e.4) Records/Warrants Checks
 - 4.1.8(e.5) Prisoner transportation to the Greene County Justice Center will be in the detention transportation vehicle(s). If available, a marked police car should escort.
 - 4.1.8(f) The Greene County Criminal Justice Center (GCCJC) may exceed the maximum capacity of prisoners or the ability to process the number of prisoners in custody during periods of mass arrests.
 - 4.1.8(f.1) The Department will assist the GCCJC in command and law enforcement response during the incident, in coordination with the Sheriff of Greene County.
 - 4.1.8(f.2) Temporary detention may exist in the Springfield Regional Police and Fire Training Center. Handcuffs will remain on the prisoners in this area.
- 4.2 Active Threat Incidents (CALEA 46.1.10)
- 4.2.1 The successful management and resolution of an active threat incident often involves the need for decisions that may affect the safety of persons involved. Due to this, all operational/tactical decision making will be made based on the Department's established priority of life known as the Safety Priorities.

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

4.2.1(a) SAFETY PRIORITIES

- 4.2.1(a.1) Hostages
- 4.2.1(a.2) Innocent Persons/Citizens
- 4.2.1(a.3) Police Officers
- 4.2.1(a.4) Suspects/Subjects

4.2.1(b) Where possible, the safety of suspects will be a consideration; however, the life of a suspect will not take precedence over the life of Hostages, Innocent Persons/Citizens, or Police Officers, regardless of the state of negotiations or any other activity designed to take the suspect into custody.

4.2.2 Active Violent Intruder

4.2.2(a) Communications Center - upon notification of an active violent intruder situation the communications center shall:

- 4.2.2(a.1) Dispatch all available units to the location, advise other talk groups of the event, and ensure the watch commander is notified;
- 4.2.2(a.2) Contact any public institutions in the affected area, such as schools, day care centers, and churches, so that they can take protective measures. (CALEA 46.1.10(a))

4.2.2(b) Responding Officers – upon arrival officers shall:

- 4.2.2(b.1) Attempt to confirm the dispatched information by observation or speaking to witnesses;
- 4.2.2(b.2) Locate the suspect and stop the active violent intruder as soon as possible through arrest, containment or reasonable use of force. (CALEA 46.1.10(c) and 46.1.10(d))
 - 4.2.2(b.2.1) Plain clothes officers responding to the scene MUST wear clearly identifiable outer garments or other forms of police identification.
 - 4.2.2(b.2.2) Officers must be prepared to breach locked doors and windows in order to continue to the threat;
 - 4.2.2(b.2.3) Officers should be aware of the threat of explosive devices which may have been planted in the area.
 - 4.2.2(b.2.4) The primary responsibility of the responding officers is to stop the threat. If a non- mobile injured person is found, officers may call for a rescue team but will bypass the victim and continue to the threat to stop any further loss of life.
 - 4.2.2(b.2.5) If the active threat is stopped through containment the situation will revert to a hostage/ barricade incident covered in 4.2.3. The containment area will now become the inner perimeter and all other areas will be

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

treated as injury collection and evacuation areas.
(CALEA 46.1.4(a and b))

4.2.2(c) Supervisors responding to the scene shall:

4.2.2(c.1) Request that the channel be secured;

4.2.2(c.2) Request additional assistance from other law enforcement agencies or emergency response personnel; (CALEA 46.1.10(b))

4.2.2(c.3) Request that SRT respond to the scene.

4.2.2(d) As soon as possible after the active threat has been stopped or upon the arrival of additional officers an effort will be made to establish a perimeter and begin forming rescue teams to extract individuals from the location.
(CALEA 46.1.4(a and b) and 46.1.10(d))

4.2.2(d.1) Injured persons will be provided with medical attention;

4.2.2(d.2) Evacuated persons who are not injured will be directed to a safe sheltering location where they will be identified and maintained in place until interviewed to determine they are not suspects.

4.2.2(e) The Incident Command System will be activated at the earliest opportunity and further command, control and coordination of activities will be organized and implemented utilizing ICS.

4.2.3 Hostage/Barricade Incidents

4.2.3(a) Patrol Officer Duties

4.2.3(a.1) Patrol officers confronting hostage/barricaded person incidents shall not initiate tactical actions other than those necessary to protect the lives and safety of others as listed in the safety priorities. Officers shall then:

4.2.3(a.1.1) Notify a field supervisor of the incident and circumstances.

4.2.3(a.1.2) Contain and isolate the incident scene to as small an area as is safe and practical by establishing inner perimeter containment. As time and resources permit, outer perimeter containment should be established to control pedestrian and vehicular traffic into the area.
(CALEA 46.1.4(a) and 46.1.10(d))

4.2.3(a.1.3) In the event of an in-progress violent situation, officers should take appropriate and immediate action to stop the suspect from any further assaultive behavior. (CALEA 46.1.10(c))

4.2.3(a.1.4) Evacuate injured persons or those in immediate danger as soon as possible. Officers should consider the use of construction equipment or other available vehicles that can defeat the potential threat. (CALEA 46.1.4(b))

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

- 4.2.3(a.1.5) Evacuation of affected residents and businesses within sight and range of the suspect should be accomplished as soon as practical. These persons should be moved to a point beyond the outer perimeter. (CALEA 46.1.4(b) and 46.1.10(a))
- 4.2.3(b) Command Responsibilities
 - 4.2.3(b.1) The highest ranking officer on scene, normally the on-duty Watch Commander, will be the Incident Commander in a tactical call out situation. The Special Response Team Commander or Team Leader will be the Operational Section Chief and will have command over tactical deployment / resolution. All tactical decisions will be made by the SRT Commander with input from the Incident Commander.
 - 4.2.3(b.1.1) Only Commanders having been certified in tactical decision making are authorized to make tactical decisions.
 - 4.2.3(b.1.2) The use of chemical munitions shall be authorized by the Incident Commander—outside of emergency circumstances.
 - 4.2.3(b.1.3) The SRT Commander or Supervisor will be responsible for authorizing a higher level of force than what the officer involved may deem appropriate.
 - 4.2.3(b.2) The Incident Commander will establish and operate from a command post (CP). The SRT Commander will establish and operate from a Tactical Operations Center (TOC). The SRT Commander will ensure that ongoing and continuous liaison occurs throughout the duration of the event.
 - 4.2.3(b.3) The Incident Commander shall:
 - 4.2.3(b.3.1) Coordinate and direct the activities involved in the situation from an initial command post site.
 - 4.2.3(b.3.2) Make provisions for recording personnel assignments and developing a chronological record of events at the command post.
 - 4.2.3 (b.3.3) Ensure that the SRT Commander, SRT Supervisor, and CNT Supervisor have been notified, if necessary.
 - 4.2.3(b.3.4) Ensure that Fire, Rescue, Ambulance, Red Cross, etc. services are available at the staging area, if appropriate. (CALEA 46.1.10(b))
 - 4.2.3(b.3.5) Ensure that further notifications in the Chain of Command are made.
 - 4.2.3(b.3.6) Ensure that an incident debriefing is conducted involving SRT officers, and involved supervisors.

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

- 4.2.3(b.3.7) Ensure that a Critical Incident Debriefing Form is completed.
- 4.2.3(b.4) The SRT Supervisor shall:
 - 4.2.3(b.4.1) Evaluate the situation to determine SRT staffing and equipment needs, ensure their deployment, and assume inner perimeter control.
[REDACTED]
 - 4.2.3(b.4.2) [REDACTED]
 - 4.2.3(b.4.3) [REDACTED]
 - 4.2.3(b.4.4) Establish a tactical operations center, if necessary.
 - 4.2.3(b.4.5) Maintain contact with the Operations Section Chief.
 - 4.2.3(b.4.6) Contingency plan for suspect's options, including the surveillance and control of travel routes.
 - 4.2.3(b.4.7) Coordinate the establishment of video and audio surveillance equipment.
 - 4.2.3(b.4.8) Communicate and coordinate intelligence information with the Crisis Negotiations Supervisor.
 - 4.2.3(b.4.9) Coordinate the deployment of needed specialized vehicles such as the armored Police Rescue Vehicle.
- 4.2.3(b.5) The Crisis Negotiations Supervisor shall:
 - 4.2.3(b.5.1) Assist the Incident Commander and Operations Section Chief in assessing the situation.
 - 4.2.3(b.5.2) Provide trained primary and secondary negotiators.
 - 4.2.3(b.5.3) Obtain pertinent information concerning the hostage taker, hostages, location, or any barricaded subjects.
 - 4.2.3(b.5.4) Designate a location to interview witnesses, released hostages, and others having pertinent information.
 - 4.2.3(b.5.5) Coordinate any professional assistance (psychiatrist, psychologist, etc.) or third party negotiator, if necessary.
 - 4.2.3(b.5.6) Debrief hostages following the incident.
- 4.2.3(c) Hostage Situations
 - 4.2.3(c.1) This department will conduct a coordinated response to include containment, negotiations, and tactical responses and will make every reasonable effort to effect the safe release of the hostages. Involved officers must recognize that they do not control the

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

suspect, they do control their own actions and should focus their initial effort on avoiding unnecessary suspect confrontation, absent a compelling reason to do otherwise.

4.2.3(c.2) During a hostage situation, the jeopardy to the hostage is continuous and uninterrupted until they are released. The hostage(s) should never be considered safe until they are secured by authorities.

4.2.3(c.2.1) Although tensions may rise and fall, it is only an indicator of the temporary safety of the hostage.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

4.2.3(c.3.3) Once released, hostages are in police custody, an officer will be assigned to maintain direct control over them until they have been debriefed. They will then be removed from the area by a police escort and released to a responsible party (family member, clergy, social services, support groups, etc.).

4.2.3(d) SRT Response

4.2.3(d.1) The dynamics of a tactical situation relinquishes control to the suspect, who usually knows what they are going to do. The SRT will attempt to use tactics and contingency planning to have options in place to achieve a successful tactical resolution. The following situations and options are not all inclusive and less lethal options will always be considered.

4.2.3(d.1.1) In hostage situations, negotiations will be the main activity to achieve a resolution; however, the SRT will be prepared to execute a tactical option when the opportunity for the highest chance of success exists.

[REDACTED]

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

[REDACTED]

4.2.3(d.1.2) In a barricade situation, negotiations will be the main activity to achieve a resolution; however, the department recognizes that it is not reasonable for a barricade situation to deprive police services from the rest of the citizens of this community. Due to the manpower needed in these situations, officers are not able to answer priority calls for service. Thus, these situations should be resolved in a reasonable period of time, 3-5 hours, depending on the circumstances.

[REDACTED]

4.3 Bomb Emergencies

4.3.1 Communications Center

- 4.3.1(a) The call-taker should note information about the caller if the caller has played a role in placing an explosive device.
- 4.3.1(b) The call-taker should obtain as much information about the device as possible.
- 4.3.1(c) The call-taker should attempt to keep the caller on the line as long as possible while notifying dispatch.
- 4.3.1(d) Communications personnel will, after receiving the call, notify a Springfield Fire Department Fire Marshall who may respond to the scene. Fire department personnel will have command authority if on scene.
- 4.3.1(e) Communications will also notify a police commander or supervisor if our assistance is requested.

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

4.3.2 Officer Response

- 4.3.2(a) When responding to a report of a bomb related incident, officers should take action to avoid detonating the explosive device, to include the following:
 - 4.3.2(a.1) Turn off radio(s) when nearing the scene (minimum safe distance is 300 feet). A radio signal could detonate an explosive device.
 - 4.3.2(a.2) No smoking is allowed within the perimeter.
 - 4.3.2(a.3) Cell phones should be turned off prior to arriving on the scene.
 - 4.3.2(a.4) All police vehicles should stay back at least 300 feet from the scene due to constant transmissions between police vehicles equipped with Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs) and base stations.
- 4.3.2(b) The officer assigned the call shall contact the fire department representative with command authority. (CALEA 41.2.4)
 - 4.3.2(b.1) This officer will act as liaison for the police department until relieved by a supervisor or commander.
 - 4.3.2(b.2) Any police assistance requested by a fire official shall be coordinated by the liaison officer.
- 4.3.2(c) In the event of an actual detonation, responding officers shall attempt to:
 - 4.3.2(c.1) Assist with any injured persons.
 - 4.3.2(c.2) Protect evidence by establishing a perimeter, allowing limited access into the scene, and providing one way in and out of the scene. (CALEA 83.2.1)
 - 4.3.2(c.3) Be alert for a second, unexploded device.
 - 4.3.2(c.4) Secure the area in order to prevent looting.

4.3.3 Search Procedures

- 4.3.3(a) In the case of a bomb threat, the decision to evacuate and search a premises rests with management.
 - 4.3.3(a.1) When the decision to evacuate is made, employees will be asked to take personal belongings outside with them.
 - 4.3.3(a.2) In certain situations persons thoroughly familiar with the premises are essential to the search and may accompany police and/or fire personnel in the search.
 - 4.3.3(a.3) If you are asked to assist with the search, be aware that a bomb can be disguised to look like everyday objects. Do not touch anything suspicious. Instead, notify fire department personnel immediately.
 - 4.3.3(a.4) If a suspected device is located, the building will be evacuated.
- 4.3.3(b) A minimum safe distance for officers and civilians with cover is 300 feet. Cover being a wall, dirt mound, etc. Officers will assist in keeping citizens at this distance. Neighboring businesses should be evacuated if within the 300-foot perimeter.

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

- 4.3.3(c) Fire department bomb technicians may choose to render the device safe by destroying it in place. All other personnel shall "stand by for detonation" at the minimum safe distance.
- 4.3.3(d) When requested by Fire personnel, an officer may provide a Code 3 escort for the bomb disposal unit to a point where the explosive device may be disposed of safely.
- 4.3.4 No information will be released to anyone outside of police or fire department personnel without the permission of the fire commander.
- 4.3.5 The police department will assist the fire department with any criminal investigation resulting from the placement of a real or simulated explosive device.
- 4.3.6 The officer having the log on the call shall complete a report in the event no report will be completed by fire department personnel.
- 4.4 Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives Incident Response
 - 4.4.1 Patrol Response (CALEA 41.2.4)
 - 4.4.1(a) Upon suspecting a CBRNE incident officers will immediately:
 - 4.4.1(a.1) Evacuate from the area;
 - 4.4.1(a.2) Notify the on-duty commander;
 - 4.4.1(a.3) Notify the Springfield Fire Department
 - 4.4.1(b) Use of issued Personal Protective Equipment will be directed by a Springfield Police Department Commander.
 - 4.4.2 Notifications and Coordination
 - 4.4.2(a) Early notification and application of enormous resources, well beyond what is available to the City of Springfield, is required in these types of situations; therefore, State and Federal authorities should be requested as soon as possible.
 - 4.4.2(b) Notification of state and federal authorities must be made through the Office of Mayor of the City of Springfield.
 - 4.4.3 Missions
 - 4.4.3(a) Springfield Police Department assets will be used in support of the Springfield-Greene County Emergency Operations Plan and the National Response Framework, Emergency Support Function #13- Public Safety and Security.
 - 4.4.3(b) The Emergency Support Function #13-Public Safety and Security Coordinator is the U.S. Department of Justice.
 - 4.4.4 SRT Response
 - 4.4.4(a) Terrorist acts are dynamic situations with a high threat of CBRNE use. Negotiations will be utilized during terrorist type incidents; however, they will not be solely relied upon for resolution. The SRT will be prepared to execute tactical options based on the circumstances and opportunities that are present. [REDACTED]

SOG 409.9

All Hazards Plan

Effective Date: 09/09/2020

[REDACTED]

- 4.5 Annually the Uniform Operations Bureau Commander, or designee, will complete a documented review of Section 4.2, Active Threat Incidents, and associated training. Training for this response plan will be incorporated into the annual All Hazards Plan training. (CALEA Standard 46.1.10(e))

IV Attachments