

Greer Police Department

General Order 530.2 Vice, Drugs and Organized Crime

This order consists of the following numbered sections:

- I. ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION
- II. PROCESSING COMPLAINTS
- III. COVERT OPERATIONS
- IV. RAIDS
- V. USE OF PERSONS FOR UNDERAGE ALCOHOL
AND TOBACCO PURCHASE
- VI. HANDLING OF DRUG ASSETS
- VII. EVENT DECONFLICTION

By order of: *Matt Hamby*
Chief of Police

September 12, 2024

CALEA 43.1.1; 43.1.2; 43.1.3; 43.1.4; 43.1.5 46.2.8

General Order 530.2

I. ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION

- A. The Criminal Investigation Division (CID) Commander is responsible for the coordination and direction of Departmental activities concerning organized crime, vice and illegal drug activity. The Chief of Police will be kept informed of these activities through monthly CID reports, Command Staff meetings and one on one meetings with the CID Commander.
- B. Every employee of the Department shares the responsibility to suppress all forms of organized crime, vice and drug trafficking and to support enforcement efforts to control such activity.
- C. The function of organized crime control includes identifying and investigating all reports of organized criminal activity within the City of Greer, such as:
 - a. Organized Crime operations.
 - b. Organized crime figures.
 - (1) Individuals actively engaged in organized crime functions.
 - (2) Places frequented by organized crime figures.
- D. Responsibilities of the Organized Crime Control Function

In controlling organized criminal activities, enforcement actions will concentrate on the following:

 - a. Corruption.
 - b. Extortion and/or bribery.
 - c. Theft/Fencing rings.
 - d. Illegal sale and distribution of liquor and tobacco.
 - e. Illegal sale and distribution of controlled substances.
 - f. Illegal gambling operations.
 - g. Illegal Prostitution and pornography.
- E. Vice Control Function
 - 1. The CID Commander is responsible for the coordination, administration and direction of Department activities concerning vice control.
 - 2. The function of vice control includes enforcement activities such as:
 - a. Announced or covert liquor license premises inspections.
 - b. Checks of motels for prostitution.
 - c. Investigations of liquor establishments for gambling.

3. Responsibilities of the Vice Control Function

In controlling vice activities, our enforcement actions will concentrate on the following activities.

- a. Illegal sale and distribution of liquor and tobacco.
- b. Illegal sale and distribution of controlled substances.
- c. Illegal gambling operations.
- d. Illegal prostitution and pornography.

F. Drug Enforcement Function

1. The CID Commander will be responsible for the coordination, administration and direction of Department activities concerning drug enforcement. This function will be further coordinated with the Greenville County Drug Enforcement Unit (DEU) as determined necessary by the CID Commander. The DEU functions as the primary unit responsible for drug enforcement investigations for the City of Greer and throughout Greenville County.

2. The function of drug enforcement includes identifying and investigating all reports of the illegal sale and distribution of controlled substances.

3. Responsibilities of the Drug Enforcement Function

In investigating controlled substance activities, our enforcement actions will concentrate on the following:

- a. Street level interdiction.
- b. Local manufacturers of controlled substances.
- c. Drug houses and Meth labs
- d. Interception of CDS shipments.
- e. Asset forfeiture.

II. PROCESSING COMPLAINTS

A. Receiving and Processing Complaints

1. When any employee of the Greer Police Department receives information of organized crime, vice or drug activity, he/she will forward the information to the CID Commander. Upon receipt, the CID Commander will review the information and determine if the information should be assigned for investigation or classified as intelligence information. The CID Commander will maintain a log noting complaints received, assignment of complaints for investigation, if applicable, and how and when information is received from or conveyed to outside agencies.

2. If the information requires further investigation, an investigation will be conducted. All leads will be pursued until the suspects are charged or the investigation is suspended pending further information. The investigating officer will be responsible for initiating an event report on any information which requires further investigating.

3. If the information is deemed to be of an intelligence nature, it will be analyzed, classified and maintained as indicated in Section D of this Order.

B. Vice and Organized Crime Complaint Records

Every vice and organized crime complaint being actively investigated will be maintained in a separate intelligence file within the office of the CID Commander. Drug complaints will also be maintained in a separate file by the CID Commander unless referred to the DEU. A referral to the DEU will be noted in the complaint log. Information collected during the course of the investigation will remain in the appropriate CID file. This file will be purged following guidelines established for purging intelligence files. Release of any information will be in compliance with applicable public record laws.

C. Vice and Organized Crime Investigation

Once a vice or organized crime complaint is assigned for investigation, the following procedure will be used:

1. Preliminary Investigations

- a. Reliable information should be developed by reviewing the original information contained in the complaint and taking the necessary steps to verify it. This may entail making neighborhood contacts, contacting other agencies which might be familiar with the person(s) or situation(s) and interviewing parties who might be privileged to information.
- b. Any evidence collected and submitted will be in accordance with evidence processing procedures.
- c. When it is deemed appropriate by the CID Commander, lawful surveillance techniques may be employed to gather information.

2. Follow-Up Investigations

- a. Follow-up investigations should be conducted utilizing the procedures established for follow-up investigations until the investigation is determined to be successfully completed or returned to the file as suspended.
- b. The assigned investigator will keep the CID Commander updated on the progress of the investigation.

D. Maintaining Security of Vice and Organized Crime Investigations

While they are being investigated, all offense reports and active undercover investigation reports shall be kept locked in the CID Commander's files when not in use by the assigned investigator. The CID Commander will be informed of any inquiries regarding suspects listed in the reports and may authorize a response based on the need to know. Intelligence information may only be released upon the authority of the CID Commander who will maintain a record of information provided to outside agencies.

E. Receiving and Disseminating Information

When the Greer Police Department is involved in a joint investigation with another agency, the CID Commander may permit a free flow of information between the investigative units

without his express approval of all requests. In the event of a request for intelligence information, the above procedures shall prevail before information is released.

F. Intra-departmental Coordination

When the CID Commander compiles active information indicating criminal trends of long-range direction, a pass along report indicating the nature of the information will be made.

G. Interdepartmental Coordination

1. Because organized crime can exist in several communities at once, successful law enforcement efforts of one agency often displace, rather than eliminate, the problem to another community.
2. The CID Commander or his designee shall serve as liaison between the Police Department and representatives from other agencies in attendance at area law enforcement meetings.

H. Evaluating Complaints

1. Investigations into vice and organized crime offenses can involve tremendous expenditures of time, money and effort. In order to evaluate the accuracy and credibility of the initial information, determine the scope and relative importance of the problem and establish a solid investigation, the following questions should be considered in determining which offenses are investigated:
 - a. Is the original information valid?
 - b. What is the criminal nature of the problem?
 - c. How important is the problem?
 - d. What lead information exists?
 - e. What investigative techniques might be used?
 - f. Does the agency have sufficient resources?
 - g. What possible operational problems exist?
2. When any police officer receives substantial information on an offender, they will review the information with the CID Commander who will evaluate the accuracy and credibility of the information and the scope and importance of the problem. If the CID Commander determines that further investigation is required, he will review the information with the Chief of Police and request the necessary operating funds and manpower.

III. COVERT OPERATIONS

A. Capacity to Conduct Covert Operations

Members of CID may, with the approval of the CID Commander, conduct covert operations involving vice, drug trafficking and organized crime. The Department may, from time to time, enter into agreements with other agencies to accomplish specific goals pertaining to covert operations when the operation cannot be adequately handled by CID manpower or overlap jurisdictional lines. Such operations may include surveillance, undercover and decoy operations.

B. Surveillance Operations

1. The CID Commander will be responsible for coordinating and planning crime and vice control surveillance.
2. Surveillance operations should be well planned prior to implementation. Guidelines for planning operations should include:
 - a. Crimes and victims will be analyzed to determine the nature and scope of personnel, equipment and activities required to safely and effectively conduct the operation.
 - b. Probable offenders and their habits, associates, vehicles, methods of operation and any other information which will affect the manner of surveillance and potential prosecution will be identified and analyzed.
 - c. Officers involved in the surveillance operation will be familiarized with the neighborhood or target area.
 - d. Operational procedures will be determined for observation, arrest, and tails to ensure continuity between the planning and the actual conduct of the surveillance operation.
 - e. Required expense funds will be afforded to officers in accordance with confidential fund procedures.
 - f. Means for routine and emergency communications will be established.
 - g. Equipment and/or vehicles appropriate for the operation will be provided with approval of the CID Commander.
 - h. Officers involved in the operation are to be relieved so surveillance may continue over an extended period of time, if needed.
 - i. Prior to the operation, the solicitor should be consulted to determine the legal ramifications of the surveillance.
 - j. Appropriate supplemental reports will be completed at the conclusion of the operation.
3. Surveillance, undercover and decoy operations may be affected singularly or simultaneously during the investigation of vice, drug trafficking, organized crime or other offenses. The CID Commander shall notify the Communications Section and Patrol Shift Supervisor of the nature and location of the operation unless such notification might jeopardize the security of the operation.

C. Undercover Operations

1. The objectives in conducting an undercover operation are to obtain evidence against a suspected trafficker or other offender and/or to advance an investigation to a higher or wider scale. The use of this technique must be an integral part of an overall strategic plan directed toward immobilization of a significant criminal enterprise. These will be deciding factors in the use of this investigative approach.
2. Supervisory approval of the undercover operation, its conformity to a strategic plan, as well as the plan itself will be documented in writing. In practice, this may be accomplished through the CID Commander's approval of a report outlining the overall plan, target and objectives. The strategic plan shall be developed using the following guidelines:
 - a. All suspects who are targets or who become targets of the undercover operation will be identified and analyzed. This identification and analysis will include a determination of their criminal history, known associates, likelihood of being armed, type of weapons usually carried, and any other important background information of which officers conducting the operation should be aware.
 - b. Contact will be made with the suspects only when deemed appropriate and necessary and only when all reasonable precautions have been taken.
 - c. The neighborhood or target area where the operation will take place will be analyzed and surveyed prior to infiltration to determine and identify hazardous and potentially dangerous areas. Locations for surveillance points will also be identified.
 - d. Officers involved in the operation will be provided with false identification as necessary.
 - e. The confidentiality of officer's false identities will be maintained in the following manner:
 - (1) Only the CID Commander, Operations Captain, Chief of Police and officers involved in the operation will have the information.
 - (2) Copies of the false credentials provided will be kept in a locked file in the CID Commanders office.
 - f. Officers involved in the operation will be provided the necessary funds in accordance with established procedure.
 - g. Officers involved in the operation will be provided the necessary equipment.
 - h. The means for obtaining routine and emergency equipment will be established.
 - i. Prior to the operation, a meeting with the solicitor's office may be conducted to discuss and consider the legal ramifications of the operation.
 - j. Depending upon the purpose of the undercover operation, arrests will be made when all legal requirements to substantiate a legal arrest have been met. Arrests will depend upon the purpose of the undercover operations.

- k. No arrest is made without the back-up of at least one other officer or unless the assistance of one other officer is readily available.
 - l. Officers involved in undercover operations will be closely supervised by the CID Commander or another supervisor.
3. An undercover operation may be initiated prior to the preparation of a written plan upon verbal approval of the CID Commander or Chief of Police provided this verbal approval is noted in the subsequent report. Likewise, approval for each facet of the operation --e.g., a series of undercover buys-- may be verbal, provided the verbal approval is noted in subsequent reports.
 4. Non-law enforcement personnel should be expressly prohibited from participating in undercover operations. In extraordinary circumstances which require the use of such personnel, their participation must be completely voluntary. The security measures taken to ensure their safety must be thorough, prior approval from the CID Commander or Chief of Police must be obtained and the participant must sign a Release from Liability form.
 5. Undercover buys should be thoroughly planned with all participating personnel. Insofar as possible, this planning will encompass all potential developments that could occur. First priority should be given to the safety of participating personnel and innocent bystanders, second priority to the security of official funds and third priority to the attainment of the investigative objective.
 6. Official funds should not normally be advanced on the promise of a subsequent delivery of drugs. When this approach is deemed necessary, advance approval of the CID Commander must be obtained and the operation must be thoroughly planned to minimize the risk of loss. Even where it is not part of the intended approach, the possibility of such a necessity developing after the operation is underway should be included in the planning. The CID Commander will set the parameters for the planned or unplanned fronting of official funds to allow the undercover officer to use discretion to avoid placing himself or a critical investigation in jeopardy.
 7. The planning and execution of the undercover buy should be further guided by the following:
 - a. Whenever possible, determine the suspect's full identity, method of operation, associates, places frequented, etc.
 - b. Make provisions for adequate audible and/or visual surveillance prior to, during and after the purchase.
 - c. For reasons of corroboration and safety, avoid a situation in which a single officer is involved in the buy without adequate surveillance.
 - d. Pre-arrange methods of communication, signals, rendezvous points, etc.
 - e. If possible, obtain a pre-delivery sample to assure the substance is what it is purported to be. If this is not possible, the undercover officer should attempt to field test the substance prior to releasing the official funds.
 - f. Prior to making the buy, a money list should be prepared including the serial numbers of the currency involved in the transaction.

- g. A request for funds should be submitted to the CID Commander, or his designee, once the purchase is made, a copy of the request shall be attached to the lab analysis report and returned to the CID Commander, or his designee to cover the expenditure.
 - h. Appropriate supplemental reports will be completed at the conclusion of the operation.
 - 8. Members of the Police Department will not initiate or participate in reverse-buy (sting) operations unless such operations are approved in advance by the CID Commander, Operations Captain, or Chief of Police.

D. Decoy Operations

Decoy operations will be planned in accordance with the guidelines established within this section.

- 1. Victims, crimes and crime locations will be analyzed with the assistance of intelligence information to determine the methods of operation of the perpetrators.
- 2. When appropriate, officers will disguise themselves to resemble victims.
- 3. An adequate number of back-up officers will be provided based on the analysis of the situation.
- 4. Operational procedures for each operation will be developed to determine appropriate locations for observation and arrest.
- 5. The solicitor's office will be consulted, as necessary, to determine the legal ramifications.
- 6. Communications will be established and maintained throughout the operation.
- 7. Participating personnel will be identified beforehand, with complete description of their vehicles and clothing provided to all personnel.
- 8. The Patrol supervisor will be advised about the operation and location so appropriate support is available.
- 9. Appropriate supplemental reports will be completed at the conclusion of the operation.

E. Surveillance and Undercover Equipment-Listening / Recording Device Use and Limitations

- 1. The Police Department has access to a variety of equipment to ensure officer safety. The equipment may be used to gather evidence in a criminal case or to ensure the safety of the user. When one of the listed items is utilized, the following is required:
 - a. Such equipment will only be used in compliance with all applicable laws.
 - b. A Body Wire Agreement will be signed by the user and witnessed prior to use of the body wire.
 - c. The use of audio surveillance equipment will be documented each time it is used.

2. In all cases where evidence or potential evidence is obtained through the use of a tape recorder, all tapes must be unedited, properly marked and submitted for evidence storage in accordance with Department policy on the handling and storing of evidence.
3. In all cases where police personnel or civilian police operatives are wearing or in any way using a body wire or tape recorder for the clandestine recording of a conversation, written permission must be obtained from the user and be witnessed prior to the use of the equipment, even if the device is used by a police officer.
4. Use of Recording Device for Victims of Crime
 - a. When a tape is made on a victim's phone for the purpose of gathering evidence, it must be submitted for evidence storage in accordance with Department policy on the handling and storage of evidence.
 - b. When a recording device was used but no tape was made on the victim's phone, a supplemental police report will be completed detailing the circumstances.
5. Inventory Control for Surveillance and undercover Equipment
 - a. The CID Commander, or his designee, will maintain a complete inventory of all surveillance and undercover equipment and will establish controls for its use by other agencies and personnel. The equipment will not be loaned or used by non-CID personnel without the advance approval of the CID Commander.
 - b. The procedure outlined above will apply to any equipment borrowed from other agencies for the use of Department personnel.

IV. RAIDS AND EXECUTION OF SEARCH WARRANTS

Vice, drug and organized crime raids and search warrants will be conducted in accordance with the following guidelines:

- A. Raid authorization may be granted by the ERT or CID Commander, Bureau Captain or Chief. The obtaining of a search warrant must be approved by the CID Commander.
- B. The ERT Commander is responsible for supervising and coordinating any raid or search warrant that meets the risk assessment threshold requiring the ERT. In his absence, the Patrol Commander will be notified and will coordinate the appropriate approach forward.
- C. ERT strategies and tactics for approaching, entering, securing, searching and leaving the target of the raid will be developed prior to the raid in the Operation Orders. The Risk Analysis will assist in developing the Operation Orders. These strategies and tactics will include analyzing the target to be raided, consideration for officer safety, and a determination of the appropriate number of required officers to provide for back-up security, perimeter protection and officer relief, as well as needed tools to assist in the success of the operation.

The execution of search warrants for operations that do not meet ERT criteria will be the responsibility of the officer or investigator organizing the event. This officer or investigator will seek the approval of his Division Commander prior to service and will ensure all participants are briefed accordingly.

- D. The briefing will include a review of the Department Use of Control Techniques policy.
- E. Appropriate equipment used to successfully and safely complete the search warrant execution may include;
 - 1. Weapons.
 - 2. Vehicles.
 - 3. Communications Equipment.
 - 4. Evidence Collection Materials.
- F. Uniformed officers will be utilized as the first officers in view on the entry team at all times and without exception.
- G. A search for any evidence which is the target of the raid will be thorough and systematic. Evidence and contraband will only be seized in accordance with the law and in compliance with guidelines established in the General Order on Obtaining and Executing Search Warrants.
- H. The use of force to gain entry will be authorized only after reasonable efforts to gain entry without the use of force have failed.
- I. If mass arrests or heavy resistance is anticipated, the CID Commander, or ERT Commander will arrange for support from the appropriate sheriff's office.
- J. If the need for medical assistance is anticipated, Emergency Medical Services may be requested to stand by until entry is gained and the target secured.
- K. Documentation of all activities associated with the raid will be required.
- L. When practical, a post-raid de-briefing will be conducted to critique the operation. All participants in the raid will attend.

V. USE OF PERSONS FOR UNDERAGE ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO PURCHASES

Civilians may be utilized for the purchase of alcohol and tobacco products by underage persons. A full length and a waist up picture of the person, in the clothing they will wear during the attempted purchases shall be taken immediately before the operation. The pictures will be kept in the incident case file. Participants may be paid \$10.00 per operation from the drug buy money funds. A receipt for the money will be filled out and signed by both the officer and the participant. A copy of the receipt will also be placed in the incident case file.

VI. HANDLING OF DRUG ASSETS

- A. All seizures and consent forfeitures will comply with SC Code of Laws Sec. 44-53-520 and 530. All money seized or consent forfeited as a result of illegal drug activity will be deposited in a designated Drug Fund upon compliance with all statutory requirements. All property seized or consent forfeited as a result of illegal drug activity will be converted for use in support of drug enforcement activities by the Department or sold and the money received from the sale deposited in the Drug Fund for this purpose. Any property converted for use by the Department will be sold upon completion of its use by the department in drug enforcement activities and the money received from the sale deposited in the Drug Fund. All sales of property seized or consent forfeited as a result of illegal drug activity will be conducted through the statutorily prescribed system.

B. Drug Related Seizures

The civil process to pursue proceeds from a drug or narcotic offense is separate from the criminal aspect of the case. Mere possession of drugs and money does not constitute grounds for seizure of the money. Before seizing money related to drug/narcotic activity, the seizing officer must be prepared to document and later testify to the articulable facts that identify the money as proceeds from a drug or narcotic offense. If the seizing officer is not capable of articulating the facts pertinent to proving the money was generated from drug or narcotic sales, the money must not be seized and is to be booked into the Detention as part of the arrestee's personal affects. In cases in which the money has been seized but the seizing officer cannot effectively and thoroughly describe the totality of the circumstances that led him or her to seize the money, the Operational Support Lieutenant will return the money to its owner. A copy of the Incident Report and the seized money must be submitted to the Operational Support Lieutenant, via the Evidence Lockers or in person, by the end of the seizing Officer's tour of duty.

C. Consent Forfeiture

Occasionally, suspects will consent to forfeiture of their seized money or property. Consent forfeiture must be coupled with articulable facts, as previously described. The **original** Consent Forfeiture form properly filled out and signed, along with a copy of the Incident Report must be submitted to the Operational Support Lieutenant by the end of the seizing Officer's tour of duty.

D. Vehicles

1. Before a vehicle is seized for drug/narcotic activity, the seizure must be approved by the Criminal Investigations Lieutenant.
2. Vehicle Seizure Documentation must be sent to the Operational Support Lieutenant within 24 hours of the seizure. This documentation includes:
 - a. A copy of the Incident Report citing the name of the vehicle driver, the name of the registered owner, and lien information;
 - b. A copy of the Vehicle Tow and Inventory Record;
 - c. The vehicle ignition and trunk keys. Do not send house keys, office keys, etc., to the OSD Lieutenant, these items are to remain with the suspect's personal property unless evidence in that or another crime;
3. Vehicles seized for drug/narcotic related activities are to be towed to the back lot at the City's Public Works Facility.
4. No vehicle will enter the process of conversion to use, or be used by the Department without the written consent of the Chief of Police or in his absence, the Captain.

E. Expenditures from Drug Fund

1. Expenditures from the Drug Fund will comply with South Carolina Code of Laws, Section 44-53-530, in particular, subsection "g" which designates use of funds for drug enforcement activities.
2. Expenditures must be approved in advance by the Chief of Police or the Captain in his absence and will be processed through procedures as established by the City of Greer and consistent with State law.

VII. EVENT DECONFLICTION

A. Process

1. Event deconfliction is the process of determining when law enforcement personnel are conducting events in close proximity to one another at the same time. By notifying a central location of a planned event prior to its execution, officers will not knowingly target of conflict with another law enforcement officer or compromise another investigation. This is particularly important for agencies in concurrent or contiguous jurisdictions that are involved in high risk activities such as undercover operations, surveillances, execution of search warrants, or fugitive apprehensions.

When two or more elements (e.g. location, date, time) are matched between two or more events/operations, a conflict, or hit, results. Immediate notification is then made by the deconfliction system to the involved agency personnel. The event deconfliction system is a pointer system alerting officers that they may be operating near one another. When a conflict exists, affected agencies are notified in order for them to determine the nature of the conflict and individually decide the extent to which they wish to share case details.

B. Event Deconfliction Requirements

1. The Greer Police Department shall utilize the deconfliction system RISSafe provided by rissnet. RISSafe deconfliction is integrated with Case Explorer and SAFE T Net deconfliction systems.
2. The following activities/events shall be entered into the event deconfliction system by those authorized in its use:
 - a. The service of search warrants
 - b. The service of arrest warrants
 - c. The planned arrest of a person immediately after he or she has delivered or received, or attempted to deliver or receive, contraband to or from an officer or informant (buy-busts, reverse sting operations, controlled drug deliveries, stolen or burglarized property, etc.)
 - d. Taking delivery of any contraband from a suspect who is not arrested, but permitted to leave pending further investigation (buy-walk)
 - e. Informant or officer face-to-face meetings with suspects for the purpose of receiving, delivering, or negotiating the receipt or delivery of any contraband
 - f. Approaching a person at his or her place of domicile and requesting permission to search for any contraband (knock and talk), especially in anticipation of activities involving a felony crime or drug related crime
 - g. Predetermined surveillances, whether stationary or mobile, including those occurring in our jurisdiction or the jurisdiction of a non-participating law enforcement agency
 - h. Covert activity by officers, or by informants acting under the direction of officers, that could initiate a response from citizens or local police who may reasonably believe that a crime is in progress
 - i. Fugitive operations which are operational (round-ups)
 - j. Long-term covert operations
 - k. Any other high-risk or specialized law enforcement activities that would benefit from event deconfliction
3. All operations requiring entry into the event deconfliction system shall be made as soon as information is available, but should be made at least two hours prior to the event taking place, if possible.

4. Information entered into the deconfliction system shall include:
 - a. Date and time of planned operation
 - b. Type of operation
 - c. Location of the operation, including any staging areas
 - d. Information about the suspect(s), including full names, aliases or monikers, date of birth vehicle information, phone numbers, contraband to be purchased and amount of money involved
 - e. Lead and participating agency names
 - f. Name and agency of the person entering the operation, including cell number, along with secondary point of contact for the operation
 - g. Specify the radius of deconfliction (if not preset by the deconfliction system)

5. If a conflict with other law enforcement activity is identified through RISSafe both of the contact personnel will be notified by the event deconfliction system. Each affected law enforcement entity is responsible for contacting one another and resolving the conflict before taking further action. Investigating personnel must refrain from executing any operations until identified conflicts have been resolved. Unresolved operation conflicts will be immediately referred through the chain of command to command staff.

C. Training and Access

1. Personnel given event deconfliction access will receive training enabling them to obtain security access to and navigate through the system.
2. The CID Commander shall serve as the system administrator and point of contact for RISSafe.
3. CID personnel and the ERT Commander shall be given access as system users as will other personnel as deemed necessary following approval by the CID Commander.