

Greer Police Department

General Order 570.1 Special Operations

This order consists of the following numbered sections:

- I. SPECIAL OPERATIONS FUNCTIONS
- II. BARRICADED PERSONS AND HOSTAGE SITUATIONS
- III. BOMB INCIDENTS
- IV. ARSON INCIDENTS
- V. VIP SECURITY
- VI. SPECIAL EVENTS

By Order of: *Matt Hamby*
Chief of Police

August 4, 2023

CALEA 12.1.2; 46.2.1; 46.2.2; 46.2.3; 46.2.4; 46.2.6; 46.2.7

I. SPECIAL OPERATIONS FUNCTIONS

A. Emergency Response Team (ERT)

The Greer Police Department Emergency Response Team (ERT) is established for the purpose of handling special operations outside the normal capabilities of the Patrol and Criminal Investigation Divisions. Assignment and continued service to the team will be made by the Chief of Police based on the following criteria:

1. The ability to meet and maintain physical fitness standards as determined by the Chief of Police.
2. Review of Performance evaluations.
3. Ability to respond from off-duty status in timely fashion.
4. Weapons proficiency.
5. Maturity/Dependability.
6. Willingness to perform under extreme conditions.
7. Must be a sworn, full-time, non-probationary officer.
8. Assignment to the ERT is on a voluntary basis.

B. All personnel assigned to ERT will be issued tactical protective gear and will be trained in the use of special equipment assigned to the team. All special equipment and gear which is designed for the exclusive use of an individual team member will be maintained in good working order by that team member and will be available at all times to facilitate a rapid response to a call back.

C. ERT members will engage in mandatory training exercises at least once monthly.

D. The position of ERT Leader is established within the ERT. The Leader shall be appointed by the Chief of Police and will serve at his pleasure. The Leader shall be responsible for:

1. Ensuring that equipment not individually assigned is kept clean and functional.
2. Conducting quarterly documented inspection of all equipment assigned to the team and its team members.
3. Assisting in call back notifications.
4. Acting as Operations Leader on all activations.
5. Assisting and instructing with special training exercises.
6. Other duties as designated by the Chief of Police.

- E. The Greer Police Department Crisis negotiations Team (CNT) is operationally independent from ERT but will respond with the team on all hostage and/or barricade situations, high-risk warrants, suicide attempts in-progress where special training might favorably influence the outcome, or any other incident where their presence is deemed necessary by the Chief of Police, Bureau Captain or CID Commander.
1. CNT selection requirements are:
 - a. Voluntary
 - b. Possess effective problem-solving abilities
 - c. High level of self-control
 - d. Ability to remain calm under significant stress
 - e. Excellent interpersonal skills
 - f. Calm, patient, and confident demeanor
 - g. Good listener and interviewer
 - h. No disciplinary action within one year of application
 - i. Be available to respond to off-duty call-outs
 - j. Willingness to complete CNT certification
 2. Vacancies will be announced and all qualified personnel will be afforded an opportunity to submit their qualifications based on the above requirements. Candidate qualifications will be reviewed the CNT Leader and Assistant Leader for consideration. The CNT Leader is appointed by the Chief of Police.
- F. The responsibility for unusual occurrence planning is vested with the Patrol Commander. Special operations functions are handled in two ways. Those special operations that require immediate attention are coordinated by the squad supervisor, Patrol Commander, and ERT Leader in consultation with the Chief of Police or Bureau Captain. These types of operations generally include the following:
- a. In all potential or real hostage incidents.
 - b. In all barricade and non-hostage cases involving weapons or where weapons are suspected.
 - c. Attempted suicides, the outcome of which may be influenced by specially trained personnel and scene isolation. Officer safety is the primary concern in situations in which a person suspected of attempting suicide has access to firearms. No entry into a building will be made by first responding Officers in these cases. ERT and Crisis Negotiators will be called out.
 - d. High-risk warrant service.
 - e. High-risk search warrant service.
 - f. Bomb discovery and disposal
 - g. Coverage of disasters.
 - h. Coverage of civil disturbances and other Civil Defense emergencies.
 - f. Any other situation deemed necessary by a Greer Police Department command officer or by ranking squad supervisor. If the street supervisor determines there exists a need for ERT, call-out authorization may only be approved by the Chief of Police, his designee, Bureau Captain or the Patrol Commander. On-duty personnel

are to maintain a safe perimeter and contain the incident until ERT arrives.

- G. Special operations that do not require immediate response are delegated to the Patrol Division Commander. Consultation with other agency personnel may be necessary. The Patrol Commander may assign this task to the appropriate supervisor for organization and coordination. These types of operations may include the following:
 - 1. Coverage of special events such as road races, sporting events, parades, etc..
 - 2. Undercover surveillance / stake-outs.
 - 3. VIP protection.
 - 4. Decoy operations.
- G. Procedures for governing special operations are available as specified below.
 - 1. Crisis negotiation is outlined in Section II of this order.
 - 2. Decoy operation is outlined in General Order 540.1.
 - 3. Undercover surveillance / stake outs are outlined in General Order 540.1.
 - 4. Bomb threats and disposal are outlined in Section III of this order.
 - 5. Coverage of special events is outlined in Section VI of this order.
 - 6. VIP protection is outlined in Section V. of this order.
 - 7. Coverage of disasters is outlined in the GPD All Hazards Plan.
 - 8. Coverage of civil disorders is outlined in GPD All Hazards Plan.
 - 9. Coverage of civil defense emergencies is outlined in Greenville County EOP.
- H. The use of special weapons in tactical situations has proven to significantly enhance the successful resolution of dangerous situations. By using these devices, the lives of many innocent civilians, suspects and police officers have been saved. The ERT is, therefore, authorized to train in and utilize special weapons, ammunition, diversion, gas and explosive devices when deemed necessary for the protection of life and property.
- I. The ERT Leader shall complete an action plan that includes a threat or risk assessment prior to deployment of ERT members. The plan must be reviewed and approved by the Chief of Police, his designee or Captain. In exigent circumstances, the plan may be reviewed and approved via cell phone.
- J. The ERT Leader will complete an after-action debriefing on all ERT activations.
- K. The ERT may require the assistance of other tactical teams. The Greenville County Sheriff's Office is the primary Mutual Aid Agency. The ERT Leader may call upon the GCSO for assistance. Upon arrival, the ERT Leader along with the Chief of Police, his designee or Bureau Captain will coordinate activities with the Sheriff's Office Commander. All agencies will follow their respective policies and procedures for guidance in appropriate actions.

- L. The ERT leader will document all training received by team members, using the approved ERT training documentation forms. Such documentation will become part of the officer's Department training record.

II. BARRICADED PERSONS AND HOSTAGE SITUATIONS

- A. Barricaded persons will generally resist forceful actions on the part of the police. For this reason it is best to avoid offensive police tactics if at all possible. The time element should not be of great importance in removing barricaded people. Premature, aggressive action on the part of police may precipitate similar action by the barricaded person with attendant danger to police and innocent bystanders or occupants. Where possible, the CNT will be utilized.
- B. Procedure - Barricaded Person(s)
 - 1. Initial responding officer's responsibility:
 - a. The on-duty squad shift supervisor will be notified immediately and will respond to the scene to assume command of the incident.
 - b. When an officer is confronted with a situation in which a potentially armed suspect has seized control of a dwelling, structure or place, immediate steps must be taken to ensure the safety of bystanders and responding officers.
 - c. The first officer on the scene, with the assistance of other officers, will establish an inner and outer perimeter at a safe distance to block escape and prevent innocent parties from entering the area.
 - d. As soon as possible, an attempt must be made to evacuate any injured persons and bystanders in the line of fire. Evacuation routes should not expose evacuees to any offensive action by police or the barricaded person.
 - e. If possible, the responding officer should identify and isolate witnesses or other people with knowledge of the identity of the barricaded person or the situation in order to obtain additional tactical information.
 - f. Indiscriminate firing into the position of a barricaded suspect(s) is prohibited. Although unnecessary aggression is prohibited, an officer may need to take action to save a life or contain the situation in accordance with Greer Police Department use of force guidelines.
 - 2. Control of scene
 - a. The squad supervisor will establish a central command post in a safe area and shall establish both an inner perimeter (to contain the suspect) and an outer perimeter (to prohibit unauthorized access to the area). When it appears that the situation cannot be resolved promptly and there is the possibility of danger or injury to the police or general public, a request will be made by the ranking squad supervisor for an ERT and CNT call out.

- b. At the direction of the squad supervisor, the dispatcher will contact the Chief of Police, Bureau Captain, or Patrol Commander, or LOD and relay the request for ERT call out.
- c. In the event of an ERT call-out, the squad supervisor or his designee will immediately notify the LOD or Bureau Captain who will ensure that other support personnel are ordered to respond.
- d. Upon arrival at the scene, the squad supervisor will retain command of squad personnel providing perimeter support. The ERT team will be under the command of the Chief of Police, Bureau Captain, or ERT Leader. In the absence of the Chief of Police, the Bureau Captain will be in overall command of the incident and will make decisions on the course of action to be taken based on the recommendations given by the ERT Leader and CNT team leaders.
- e. In the absence of the Chief of Police, offensive action by the ERT must first be approved by the Bureau Captain or senior command staff member at the scene.
- f. If no contact or response is available by the ERT, the squad supervisor may request the assistance of the Greenville County SWAT team. In such case, the chain of command will be immediately notified and the senior on-duty supervisor will remain in charge of Greer units until relieved by a command staff member. The officer-in-charge shall coordinate and cooperate fully with the SWAT commander.
- g. Fire and emergency medical service units should be notified so they are ready to respond if needed. In the event injuries have already been sustained, arrangements should be made to transport the injured to a safe area, where the medics can treat or transport.

3. ERT and CNT responsibility

- a. The tactical members are responsible for the security of the inner perimeter. The ERT Leader is responsible for directing and coordinating the tactical team. No police employee will allow unauthorized access to the inner perimeter.
- b. The CNT will attempt to communicate with the suspect and will keep the scene commander advised of any developments. The CNT will attempt to obtain the release of hostages without injury and the surrender of the suspect. The Chief of Police and/or Bureau Captain is responsible for directing and coordinating the CNT.
- c. Negotiations begun by non-negotiators will be assumed, where possible, by trained negotiators.
- d. All officers involved in the situation on both the inner and outer perimeters will remain under the command of the scene commander until the situation is resolved. The scene commander will maintain an interaction with both the CNT and the ERT personnel.
- e. If it is determined by the scene commander that all attempts to obtain a

negotiated release or surrender have failed and aggressive action is warranted, the ERT team will be given responsibility for neutralizing the situation. Necessary force and chemical agents may be utilized at the discretion of the scene commander, in accordance with use of force policies of the respective agencies involved. Execution of tactical actions will be directed by the ERT Leader.

4. Public information and media control

- a. The Chief of Police or PIO will be called to the scene of all barricaded suspect situations to function as the Public Information Officer.
- b. The PIO will establish an information distribution point at or near the command post and will release information to the media according to established procedures.
- c. The PIO will function under the control of the Chief of Police or scene commander.
- d. Members of the Police Department involved in the barricaded suspect situations will not release information to the media or general public without the approval of the scene commander.
- e. Representatives of the media will be permitted to assemble at an information distribution point at or near the command post.

5. Criminal investigations responsibilities

- a. The scene commander has the authority to call out the number of investigators necessary to assist with the on-site and supportive investigative duties.
- b. Investigators will have responsibilities to gather intelligence, interview witnesses, prepare arrest or search warrants, process criminal scenes, and handle charge preparations for anyone arrested as a result of the incident.
- c. The criminal Investigations supervisor will be under the direction of the scene commander during the incident.

6. Hostage situations

- a. When an officer is confronted with a situation in which an armed suspect has seized a hostage, the officer will proceed as outlined in Section II of this General Order. The officer or supervisor shall:
 - (1) Notify the on-duty supervisor immediately if the supervisor is not on the scene already.
 - (2) Secure the scene and establish an inner and outer safety perimeter.
 - (3) Evacuate any injured persons or bystanders.
 - (4) Request notification of ERT and CNT.

- (5) Advise surrounding agencies of the situation, as necessary.
 - (6) Alert fire and medic personnel of the potential for injury.
 - (7) Establish a central command post and chain of command.
- b. Negotiations will be carried out by CNT personnel who will communicate with the hostage-taker to arrange release.
- c. Negotiable items / non-negotiable items
 - (1) If, during negotiations, the hostage-taker makes demands, these items may be considered negotiable:
 - (a) Hostages
 - (b) Cigarettes
 - (c) Food, water
 - (d) Time
 - (e) Utilities
 - (f) Prescribed drugs
 - (2) If, during negotiations, the hostage-taker makes demands, these items will be considered non-negotiable:
 - (a) Police officer exchange for hostage
 - (b) Weapons and ammunition
 - (c) Drugs and alcohol
 - (d) Other persons as exchange for hostage; e.g., family, friends, etc.
 - (3) The scene commander must approve all requested items.
- d. If it is determined by the scene commander that all attempts to obtain a negotiated release or surrender have failed, and aggressive action is warranted, the tactical unit members will be given the responsibility for neutralizing the situation. Necessary force and chemical agents may be utilized at the discretion of the ERT Commander, in accordance with use of force policies of the respective agencies involved. Execution of tactical actions will be directed by the tactical team leader.
- e. Provisions for chase / surveillance vehicles
 - (1) The suspect should only be allowed to become mobile as a last resort, and only to allow police to gain a tactical advantage. Permitting the suspect to move presents a danger to the general

public and presents difficult control problems.

(2) In the event the suspect is permitted to become mobile, provisions for chase and surveillance vehicles will be provided at every scene.

(3) The travel routes will be predetermined with the hostage-taker and approved by the scene commander to ensure safety of the general public and police personnel.

f. News media access and news media policy will be as indicated in Section II.B.4 of this General Order.

7. Supplemental personnel and equipment

a. Helicopter

There are several locations from which the Police Department may obtain the use of a helicopter. A list of these resources will be maintained in the Communication Section emergency contact file.

8. After-action reports

a. Immediately, or as soon as practical after a barricaded person or hostage situation has concluded, an after-action debriefing and critique will take place. The scene commander will oversee this review for compliance with established policies and procedures.

b. The on-duty supervisor at the time of the incident shall be responsible for completing a detailed narrative report of the operation, with copies of reports, witness statements, and other documentation attached.

all

9. Cooperation and other coordination between operational units

The Chief of Police and Command Staff shall meet, at least annually, to discuss special operations and the role of both the ERT and CNT, as well as operations and administrative/ support services components. Procedures shall be reviewed and updated to address the following concerns:

a. In order to alleviate potential misunderstandings among all components.

b. In order to provide for the safety of the public and the officers and to ensure the success of the mission.

c. In order to design training for Police personnel to understand their role in barricaded person and hostage situations.

10. Availability of command

a. To provide for unity of command during unusual occurrence operations which may involve personnel from other agencies, a scene or incident commander is necessary. This person exercises command and control over all civil law enforcement resources committed to an operation within the city.

- b. The Chief of Police, his designee or Bureau Captain shall act as scene commander.

III. BOMB INCIDENTS

A. Bomb Disposal Units

The Greer Police Department does not maintain a Bomb Disposal Unit. In the event a situation exists which calls for a Bomb Disposal Unit, the Police Department may utilize the services available through the Greenville and Spartanburg County (as jurisdictionally appropriate) Sheriff's Office Hazardous Device Team.

B. Bomb Incidents

1. Policy

Because of the potential danger to the public represented by a bomb, it is imperative that each member of the Police Department handle this situation in the safest and most efficient manner possible. It is the policy of the Department to ensure the safety of the public and its personnel in situations involving the potential use of any explosive device or substance.

- 2. A bomb threat means only communication reported to anyone warning of an explosive device or explosive substance placed where it may cause injury or damage.

C. Communications

- 1. When the Communication Section receives a call of a bomb threat, bombing or un-detonated explosive substance, the Police and Fire Departments will be dispatched immediately, and the shift supervisor of the Police Department will be notified.

- 2. Police personnel receiving a report of a bomb threat, bombing, or un-detonated explosives substance shall try to determine from the caller the detonation time or the location of the suspected device. He shall attempt to keep the caller on the line while dispatching police and fire units to the scene for standby purposes. The dispatcher should try to obtain as many details about the bomb incident as possible from the caller, which should be relayed to the responding police and officers.

fire

- 3. When dispatching a bomb incident:

- a. The nature of the call and the location will be given to all responding police and fire units. Plain English, not radio signals, will be used.
- b. No radio transmissions will take place from any mobile or portable radio, cellular phone, or MDT closer than 1,500 yards to the scene because the device may be radio detonated. All radios, cellular phones, and MDT's within 1,500 yards shall be turned off due to the possibility of the inadvertent transmission.
- c. While at the scene, police and fire personnel will communicate with the

dispatcher only by land line telephone if within the set 1500 yards. Radio, mdt, and cell phones may be used outside of the 1500 yard perimeter.

D. Bomb Threats

1. In cases of bomb threats where no specific evidence of explosive substances exists, the police officer in charge shall meet with the person having control of the premises to discuss if a search should be conducted. The officer, in conjunction with the person having control of the premises, may use discretion in whether or not to conduct a search. The officer may request an order from the Fire Chief or his designee to evacuate the building when information or evidence is compelling that a bomb is present.
 - a. The evacuation of the premises is at the discretion of the fire official or adult person having control over the premises.
 - b. The police officer will discuss with the fire official and the person having control over the premises the possible reasons for the threat and the possibility that the threat may be real.
 - c. If the person having control over the premises wishes to disregard the threat and does not want to evacuate, this shall be noted on the police officer's report, along with the name of the person making that decision.
 - d. If the person having control over the premises wishes to have the facility searched, the police officer in charge of the scene shall establish a search team. Bomb detection dogs from Greenville or Spartanburg County Sheriff's offices may be called to assist. The police officer in charge of the scene shall request cooperation from the person having control over the facility to be searched in providing persons who are familiar with the facility to help search for the device.
 - e. If a search is to be conducted or the building evacuated, the police officer in charge shall solicit the help of fire personnel in establishing a secure perimeter near the facility.
 - f. On-scene communications between police officers and/or fire personnel should be face-to-face communications or by the use of "runners" to deliver messages within the 1500 yard perimeter. There should be no radio communications. Internal telephones may also be utilized for communications between the searchers and the police officer in charge of the scene.
 - g. If a suspected device is located, the police officer in charge of the scene shall be notified. The police officer in charge will see that the appropriate bomb disposal units are contacted, and the police search teams shall be evacuated from the facility, pending arrival of the bomb disposal team(s) and their resource personnel.
2. When searches are made, they will be thorough, systematic, and supervised.
 - a. Civilians should be instructed not to touch or move any suspicious or unidentified objects

- b. Suspicious objects discovered by searchers should be brought to the immediate attention of the police officer in charge of the scene. The police officer in charge of the scene shall contact the person having control over the premises. If that person cannot identify the object(s), the object(s) should be treated as an un-detonated explosive substance and not moved or touched. The object located should be surrounded by anything available in order to draw attention to the object's presence. The items used to surround the object can be trash cans, traffic cones, boxes, or anything available to form three points of a triangle around the suspicious object. The triangular shape is symbolic with a suspicious object or unexploded substance.
- 3. When no suspected explosive substance is found, the police officer in charge will notify the dispatcher and ensure the appropriate report is completed.

E. Un-detonated Explosive Substances

- 1. When an officer discovers any un-detonated explosive device, he/she will notify the dispatcher by telephone. The dispatcher will immediately make the proper notifications as stated under Section III of this policy, "Communications."
 - a. The on duty police supervisor will work in cooperation with the Fire Chief or his designee to facilitate evacuation.
 - b. No person shall touch, examine, or otherwise tamper with any explosive substance except as authorized by the police supervisor prior to the arrival of the bomb squad. The bomb squad will control the device upon their arrival, assisted by police and fire personnel at the scene.
 - c. At the direction of the police shift supervisor or acting shift supervisor, the appropriate County Sheriff's Office Hazardous Device Team will be called.
- 2. The highest ranking on-scene police supervisor will take command of the security operations. A command post with telephone communications will be established near the scene but not closer than 100 yards and protected from the effects of any potential explosion.
 - a. Minimum scene security consists of a safe area beyond a 200-yard radius from the explosive substance.
 - b. No person will be admitted into the danger zone beyond the command post except as authorized by the police supervisor.
 - c. Only explosive ordinance specialists and investigators are authorized to enter danger zones except to prevent injury or death to a person.
 - d. The Fire Chief or his designee will be asked to report to the police command post to work with the police commander, assuring the smoothest possible scene operations between the two departments.
 - e. Fire personnel will stand by at the 300-yard perimeter and assist police in establishing this perimeter. Radio silence is to be maintained at the scene.
 - f. The bomb removal specialist will inform the police supervisor of any needed

equipment or meet with him for discussion of a possible place to safely detonate the explosive device.

- g. If an escort is requested by the bomb removal specialists, the police supervisor will provide an adequate number of marked police cruisers. All emergency lights and headlights will be turned on, but the siren and radios will not be used.
- h. When the police scene is secured, the police supervisor will coordinate the preservation of evidence and allow no one to enter the danger zone except rescue personnel, investigators, and bomb specialists.
- i. Once the scene is secured and safe, the police supervisor will summon the duty detective to collect and photograph any possible evidence available at the scene. The police duty detective shall cooperate with the Fire Chief or his designee to conduct a joint crime scene search for possible evidence.
- j. The Patrol and/or Criminal Investigations Lieutenants of the Greer Police Department will be notified by the police supervisor on the scene discovery of either an un-detonated or detonated explosive

upon the
substance.

F. Explosions

- 1. In cases where an explosion has occurred, the procedures for notification, scene security, and responsibility for follow-up investigation are the same as in un-detonated explosive substance.
- 2. Explosions may cause structural damage and other un-detonated explosives may still be present. People on the scene should use caution, and no person should enter the danger zone except to prevent injury or death to another person. This does not apply to investigators or specialists examining the scene.

IV. ARSON INCIDENTS

A. Joint Arson Investigation

In the event a fire scene is deemed suspicious and a possible arson fire, the Greer Police and Fire Department will jointly and cooperatively investigate the possible crime scene. The goal of this joint investigation is to utilize the expertise available from both police and fire personnel in their respective areas of expertise.

B. Suspicious or Arson Fire Scenes

Policy - Because of the various techniques needed to investigate a possible arson fire scene (evidence collection, fire movement determination, char patterns, investigative interviews, search warrants, etc.), the Greer Police and Fire Departments will investigate the fire scene together. Specialized expertise is needed from both Departments to effectively investigate a suspicious fire scene.

C. Procedure for Notification and Call-out of Investigators

- 1. Normally, the Fire Department will be on the scene of a fire or potentially

explosive device or substance for extinguishment or protection purposes. Once the fire officer or scene commander determines a situation is of suspicious origin, the fire scene commander will notify the on-duty police supervisor to request the police supervisor's presence at the scene. The police supervisor will meet the fire scene commander at the established fire command post and will notify the dispatcher to notify CID for a joint investigation. Once the need for a joint investigation is determined, the scene will be secured, access restricted, and any further investigation or overhaul temporarily stopped until the arrival of the police investigator and the Fire Department arson investigator. Only necessary actions to stop fire spread or additional damage should be continued.

2. If a police officer finds a suspicious fire or potentially explosive device or substance situation and the Fire Department is not on the scene, the police officer shall notify the Fire Department and the on-duty supervisor to respond to the scene. Once on the scene, the fire scene commander and police supervisor will determine if a joint investigation is needed and will make the appropriate notifications, as outlined above in paragraph "A".
3. The police supervisor may delegate the taking of the offense report to a police officer. This report will be in addition to any report completed by the Fire Department.
4. The fire scene commander will be given the name of the police investigator responding to the scene by the police supervisor. Upon arrival, the police investigator will report to the established fire command post to team with the arson investigator.
5. The police investigator will work and cooperate fully with the arson investigator through all phases of the investigation.
6. Any evidence obtained at the fire scene should be packaged by the police investigator and handled through the Police Department's property room, using the established chain of custody needed to protect the integrity of the evidence. Evidence may be jointly obtained, but will be processed through the Police Department. In addition to any photographs taken by the Fire Department, the police investigator will thoroughly photograph the scene.
7. The Criminal Investigations Division supervisor will oversee any joint police/fire investigation. He will communicate any problems or potential problems to the Patrol Lieutenant. The normal chain of command will be followed for problems that can't be resolved at the first level.

V. VERY IMPORTANT PERSON (VIP) SECURITY

- A. The Greer Police will coordinate with government agents, state and local police, and private security to provide the safest possible environment for visiting dignitaries.
- B. Procedure
 1. In the event of a " Very Important Person " (VIP) defined as a dignitary, famous personality, notorious person, or any other person in need of special security, visits or stays overnight in the city, the following provisions and considerations will be addressed:

- a. The Patrol Lieutenant will command and coordinate any given security detail, unless otherwise directed by the Chief of Police.
 - b. Equipment Requirements.
 - (1) Officers assigned to the detail will work in the designated uniform with their normally issued weapons and personal equipment, unless otherwise instructed by the Patrol Lieutenant.
 - (2) If it is deemed necessary for special equipment to be utilized (sniper rifles, automatic weapons, etc.), only persons qualified in their use will possess such weapons and then only in conjunction with an overall security plan approved by the Chief of Police and in conformity with Greer Police Department Use of Force policy.
 - (3) Specialized vehicles (unmarked cars, bulletproof cars, buses, vans, etc.) and other transportation needs shall be considered in pre-event planning sessions and arranged for in advance by the Patrol Commander.
 - (4) Normally, a VIP's personal security provides body armor for the VIP and themselves. If requested, body armor shall be available for the VIP and security officers. All Greer Police officers directly involved in the security of the VIP will wear body armor.
 - c. Planning and reconnoitering travel route with at least two alternate routes will be conducted to determine the safest and most expedient route.
 - d. Advance on-site inspections will be conducted, including aerial overview when available. One final inspection prior to arrival will be made of the immediate area the VIP is likely to occupy, and the area will be guarded from that point until the arrival of the VIP if necessary.
 - e. All intelligence gathering and coordinating will be assigned to the Criminal Investigations Division supervisor.
2. Prior to the VIP's arrival, a briefing will be conducted by the commander of the detail. This briefing will be attended by all affected personnel and a representative from all outside agencies involved. These agencies may include the Secret Service, FBI, any local or private law enforcement agencies, and the Greer Police. Duties and assignments of each agency will be outlined, as will the duties of all employees of the Police Department.
 3. The Fire Department and EMS will be available for emergency first aid and ambulance service. Any removal will be to the hospital designated at the briefing meeting.
 4. All assigned officers will carry a portable radio and maintain communication with the communication section or a command post if one is established.
 5. Appropriate steps will be taken to provide identification of designated and authorized persons involved in the security detail. This may include lapel pins, badges, or

other items as specified by the detail supervisor.

VI. SPECIAL EVENTS

- A. Special events may be defined as an activity such as a parade, athletic contest, public demonstrations, or other activity that results in the need for control of traffic, crowds, or crimes.
- B. The Patrol Lieutenant, unless otherwise directed by the Chief of Police, will be the overall scene commander of any special event detail and will complete an operational plan as a part of the preparation process.
 - 1. The commander of the detail will determine what resources are needed to effectively and efficiently oversee the event. This would include any special operations units deemed necessary, from inside or outside the Department.
 - 2. The commander of the detail should meet with any sponsoring organizations, other involved city departments, and participating outside resources to coordinate plans and exchange information. At that time, a written estimate of traffic and crowd size should be obtained. The Commander will also complete any required after-action reports.
- C. The CID supervisor will provide any information concerning anticipated crime problems, other than those generally associated with large crowds.
- D. Logistical requirements should be addressed. These would include the number of barricades, barricade positioning, fixed post assignments, and other relevant considerations that will assist in a smooth and effective operation.