

General Order 703.00

Reviewed: 01/19

703.00 CIVIL DISTURBANCES, SNIPER ATTACKS, AND EMERGENCY SITUATIONS AT DETENTION FACILITIES

703.01 Civil Disturbances

- Chain of Command and Field Command Posts: the same as established in General Order 702.00.
- Court/Prosecutorial and other legal considerations: If necessary, a representative from the District Attorney's Office should be dispatched to the Incident Command Post as a member of the unified command structure governing law enforcement operations.
- Military Support (martial law): If, in the judgment of the Mayor of the City of Greeley, martial law is necessary to restore order and quell looting or rioting, such support can be requested by the Mayor from the Governor of the State. In this type of operation, civilian police will work in conjunction with National Guard troops to restore order. National Guard assets, such as military police, medical, aviation, and logistical (i.e., food, water, sanitation) may be requested to supplement departmental operations.
- Tactics
 - React quickly, with enough strength to control the rioting group. The Police Department shall adhere to the guiding principle that there can be no location within its jurisdiction into which police personnel cannot conduct operations.
 - This reaction is predicated upon having sufficient manpower to accomplish the mission.
 - Activation of the "Emergency Mobilization Plan" incorporated in General Order 701.01 as soon as it appears the need is vital to the success of the police response. Arrange for videotape of the incident.
 - Curtailment of non-emergency functions may be required.
 - In situations where the police are obviously out-numbered, mutual aid requests may be necessary to assemble sufficient personnel. Prior to marshalling sufficient forces to resolve the situation, the Department's strategy will be to observe and contain.

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- In situations with extremely large, violent mobs, tactics will shift from controlling the rioting group to containing the rioters.
 - Containment entails establishing perimeters or boundaries and utilizing police personnel along those boundaries to stop the spread of involvement.
 - In many situations, providing an avenue of escape for the dispersed group is preferable to total containment and arrest.
 - Overt police tactics within the contained area will be minimal and only in response to serious life threatening situations.
 - Tactics such as negotiations and the formation of groups led by cooperative community leaders can be considered to assist in defusing the situation.
 - Undercover observers should be utilized, when possible, to gather intelligence data concerning:
 - ◆ Identity of agitators,
 - ◆ Major complaints,
 - ◆ Plans of group, and
 - ◆ Nature of rumors.
 - Intelligence information needed by the Incident Command Post includes:
 - ◆ The size and location of the crowd,
 - ◆ The nature of the crowd,
 - ◆ The identity of the leaders (for liaison and negotiation purposes),
 - ◆ The mood and actions of the crowd,
 - ◆ The nature of the incident that triggered the civil disturbance,
 - ◆ The direction in which the crowd should be dispersed,
 - ◆ The approach route for officers,

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- ◆ Other incidents in the area of the disturbance, and
- ◆ Inner and outer perimeter locations.
- Public Facility Security: The Incident Commander will prepare a plan for security operations directed at protecting these sites.
- Traffic Control: A traffic control plan which isolates the area of the disturbance will be developed by the Incident Command Post.
- Organization of Field Units
 - Officers should be organized into squads of nine (9) officers and one (1) sergeant. Each of the nine officers will be assigned a position in the squad:
 - 1 less lethal
 - 1 chemical agent grenadier
 - 3 shields (for riot response)
 - 3 with riot batons
 - 1 sergeant (Squad Leader)
 - One to four (1-4) squads will operate under the command of a Commander and will be tasked with a specific mission in support of a portion of the incident action plan.
- Dispersing the rioters' attack: If there are groups of rioters looting, throwing rocks, burning property, or causing extensive injury to life and property, the first priority is the dispersal of the rioting groups.
 - A Squad Leader given a dispersal mission should not permit his unit to deviate from that mission, if possible.
 - The unit should avoid becoming embroiled in minor skirmishes.
 - Any deviations from the unit mission should be either approved by or reported to the Tactical Commander.
 - Conditions at the scene may be different from those anticipated and may have been based upon information that was erroneous or exaggerated. The assigned unit may need to complete the following:

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- Perform additional reconnaissance, and
- Relay newly acquired information to the Tactical Operations Command Post to determine the next course of action.
- During dispersal activities, the supervisor should determine the desired location of dispersal.
- Sniper Control: When sniper activity is reported or observed, the responding units should:
 - Determine the validity of the report.
 - If observed or validated:
 - Exit the “kill zone”;
 - Tactically deploy officers armed with Patrol Rifles
 - Request SWAT Team assistance;
 - Isolate the area; and
 - Determine the direction of fire and location of fire, if possible.

703.03 Mass Arrest

- In mass arrest situations, all rules of evidence and laws of arrest are followed.
- Arrest/Processing and Confinement
 - Arrestee/Officer Identification
 - Digital photographs will be taken of each arrestee with the arresting officer’s name displayed. The photograph will also document the time, date, CR#, and suspect name. This information will be used for identity purposes during booking processes.
 - One officer or non-sworn employee will be assigned at the command post to be responsible for photographing arrestees, maintaining the digital photographs and logging all arrestees.
 - Detention: The on-duty ranking official at the Jail Complex will be notified of mass arrest situations and through mutual aid be requested to

provide staffing to conduct increased prisoner processing and booking. The WCSO may also provide temporary detention within their facility. Should the mass arrest incident extend past the capabilities of the WCSO, prisoners may be transported to other jurisdictions for detention. If other temporary locations are established to hold prisoners prior to transport to a regular facility, departmental members will ensure that those persons arrested are secured in facilities and/or vehicles to protect them from the elements, and from further involvement in the situation at hand. Officer(s) will be specifically assigned to the detention area(s) to receive prisoners, to ensure the security and safety of arrestees, and to prepare them for transportation.

- Juvenile Offenders
 - Juvenile suspects arrested in these situations will be segregated from the adult arrestees. There should be absolutely no contact between the adult and juvenile arrestees.
 - Juveniles arrested in these situations will be photographed and identified in the same manner as the adults. Those arrested on misdemeanor charges will be released to a parent, guardian, Youth and Family Connections, or probation officer as soon as practical. Those juveniles arrested on felony charges will be screened. An officer will consult with the prosecutor assigned to the operation for direction regarding further incarceration or release to a responsible adult.
- Food, Water, and Sanitation: During extended operations of this nature the Incident Commander may be faced with the necessity of planning for long term deployment, which includes provision of food, water, and sanitation facilities for personnel assigned to the operation, as well as for those arrested and awaiting transportation to permanent secured facilities. It may be required that personnel are assigned to:
 - Ensure that sufficient potable water is available to meet incident needs;
 - Provide food supply orders in advance of feeding time and prepare for distribution of food items; and
 - Obtain adequate sanitation facilities (portable or fixed) for use by personnel involved in the operation.
- Medical: Fire and medical units will respond to the staging area on stand-by to respond to the medical requirements of officers, citizens and arrestees. Medical services may establish a triage operation at this site.

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- Public Facility Security: During times of civil unrest, public facilities often become the target of mob anger and as such are vulnerable to vandalism and attack. The Incident Commander will prepare a plan for security operations directed at protecting these sites. A high priority should be given to:
 - Field command posts,
 - Staging areas,
 - Temporary prisoner housing,
 - The Weld County Sheriff's Office,
 - The Police Department,
 - The City Municipal Building, and
 - Any other City facility proximate to the area of the disturbance.
- Evidence
 - During a police response to civil disturbances and/or mass arrests, the collection, documentation, and preservation of evidence is a difficult task.
 - Officers obtaining evidence as part of a civil disturbance and/or mass arrest will deliver all evidentiary items to the officer assigned to provide security for those arrested. After the situation has been resolved, the arresting officer will take custody of the evidence and properly enter the evidence. The officer will document this transaction in his police report.
- Transportation: The logistics support group will arrange for transport of officers from staging areas to the involved area. Transportation of prisoners will also be arranged. If necessary, City buses may be utilized to temporarily detain and transport prisoners. Further, this transportation group would be responsible for coordinating medical transports into and away from the area of operations.
- Equipment
 - Individual officer equipment:
 - Baton,
 - Shotgun, if necessary,

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- Riot helmet with face shield,
 - Gas mask, and
 - Flex cuffs.
- The department maintains other equipment for the delivery of chemical agents (i.e., MK-IX, pepperball deployment device, hand deployed chemical munitions, and chemical munition launchers). **These launchers and munitions may be employed at the direction of the Incident Commander by personnel trained in their use.**

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Authorized by Mark Jones, Police Chief

Effective Date: January 15, 2019

_____*Mark Jones*_____ Date: January 15, 2019
Signature