

HOMELAND SECURITY

PURPOSE: To ensure that all officers and civilian employees understand their role in remaining vigilant to suspicious situations with potential terrorism significance.

POLICY: All employees shall be alert for suspicious person(s) and/or situations whose activities suggest a potential link to terrorism.

PROCEDURES:

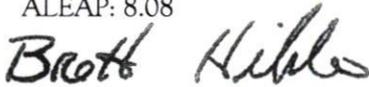
- A. Terrorism defined: Terrorism involves acts committed against individual persons and/or the general public, designed to intimidate, harass, and otherwise cripple or eliminate opposition or resistance to political, mercenary, or commercial goals.
 - 1. A precise definition of all the types of behavior that qualify for such scrutiny is impossible, given the inherent difficulty in predicting terrorist acts, however, the following are among those likely to warrant an officer's attention:
 - a. Persons with an unusual or inexplicable interest in, or presence near, military facilities, secure pharmaceutical facilities, government buildings, utility assets, or other critical infrastructure;
 - b. Persons in possession of sophisticated or unusual weaponry, explosives, or suspected biological or chemical agents;
 - c. Persons in possession of maps, engineering blueprints, photographs of government facilities or significant infrastructures, binoculars, cameras, or unusual communications equipment; and
 - d. Persons who express or imply threats, profess agreement with terrorist aims, or whose overheard conversations suggest possible involvement with terrorist planning or activity; and
 - 2. Officers are cautioned that most of the above factors, by themselves, do not imply terrorist involvement.
- B. Types of Terrorism
 - 1. Chemical incident: Occurs when chemical agents are intentionally released to produce death, injury, or terror.
 - 2. Biological incident: Involves the use of micro-organisms or toxins derived from living organisms to produce death or disease in humans, animals, or plants.
 - 3. Radiological incident: Involves the release of ionizing radiation into the atmosphere such as from a "dirty bomb" or other radiological dispersion device.
 - 4. Nuclear incident: Involves the detonation of a nuclear device and results in an unrestrained fission reaction that causes blast damage.
 - 5. Explosives incident: Occurs when the detonation of explosives causes death, injury, and/or terror.
 - 6. Hostage-taking incident: Involves the taking of hostages to further terrorize the community and attempt to force government or private action.
 - 7. Incendiary incident: Involves intentional ignition of combustible materials designed to start fires.
- C. Response
 - 1. First Responder Responsibilities:
 - a. Any employee of the Department receiving intelligence, information or tips related to

- possible terrorism shall report such information to the Criminal Investigations Division.
- b. The first officer to a suspected terrorist event will be responsible for the following actions:
 - i. The first responding officer will immediately notify the on-duty patrol supervisor of a suspected terrorist event;
 - ii. The first officer on scene will assume the duties of incident commander (IC) until relieved by senior police personnel; and
 - iii. The IC will request any needed support: Fire, EMS, EOD, SRT, or Hazmat.
 - c. Operational considerations:
 - i. Is the response to a target hazard or target event?
 - ii. Has there been a threat?
 - iii. Are there multiple (non-trauma related) victims?
 - iv. Are responders victims?
 - v. Are hazardous substances involved?
 - vi. Has there been an explosion?
 - vii. Has there been a secondary attack/explosion?
 - viii. Assess security-response and initial approach;
 - ix. Incident site management, safety and security;
 - x. Look for physical indicators and other outward warning signs of a biological, nuclear, incendiary, chemical, explosive event or armed assault;
 - xi. Unusual odors, color of smoke, vapor clouds; and/or
 - xii. Recognize potential evidence: Unexplained devices, portions of devices, clothing of victims, dissemination devices, victims, etc.
- D. Control Zones
1. Cold Zone: Represents the outer boundary of an emergency incident and the area of least potential for contaminant exposure to workers and others. This area is often intended as a buffer to keep non-responders at a safe distance away from the incident and it is the closest police officers should come to the emergency incident due to the lack of proper protective gear.
 2. Warm Zone: Some potential for contaminant exposure to workers and also contains the decontamination area. The decontamination activity is located upwind of the exposed area. Responders must wear protective equipment while in the zone.
 3. Hot Zone: Contains the greatest degree of threat to responders and requires the highest level of personal protective equipment. This area must be clearly marked with caution tape or other obvious barrier by properly equipped personnel. Exit from the Hot Zone is accomplished only after thorough decontamination.
 4. Because Jacksonville Police Department employees do not have proper protective gear for CBRNE (Chemical/Biological/Radiological/Nuclear/Explosive) incidents, officers will not attempt to approach the scene of a suspected chemical, biological, radiological, or other hazardous area. To the extent possible, officers should remain upwind at a distance of at least five hundred (500') feet and wait for response from the Fire Department, thus avoiding exposure of all gases, fumes, and smoke.
 5. Hazardous materials situations are usually under the direction of the Fire Department; therefore, police personnel will coordinate their efforts with fire/rescue personnel.
- E. Jacksonville Police Department participates in the Arkansas State Fusion Center and the Regional Organized Crime Information Center (ROCIC) for the exchange of information relating to terrorism. The Administrative Lieutenant will receive information from the Fusion Center and ROCIC, review it, and then disseminate the information that is pertinent to the agency and the jurisdiction. (8.08)
- F. Information is provided to the general public about terrorism awareness and encourages the public to report suspicious activity that may be related to terrorism.
- G. Reporting and Relaying Information
1. Any officer who observes suspicious activity believed to be linked to possible terrorism will

submit an incident report. The reviewing supervisor will ensure that the command staff is notified of the incident. The incident report will be reviewed by the Criminal Investigations Division Commander to determine appropriate action.

2. If an officer or other employee feels that there is an urgency involved, the on-duty patrol supervisor will be contacted. The on-duty patrol supervisor will decide if he needs to immediately implement the EOP to control the situation, and make notifications up the chain of command. If it is necessary to provide immediate information or evacuation of an area within the City, the Code Red alert system may be authorized by the Chief of Police, or his designee.
- H. Sworn personnel are provided awareness level training for events involving hazardous materials. Officers should have the basic knowledge to recognize a hazardous situation and immediately implement basic procedures to have authorities with the technical ability assess the situation. Officers should also understand basic self-protection measures for themselves and others, while being able to protect the incident scene and controlling the area to prevent unauthorized or unknowing persons from entering into a possible contamination zone.

ALEAP: 8.08



Brett C. Hibbs
Chief of Police