



TYLER POLICE DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDER: 17.300

	HOSTILE / TACTICAL SITUATION PLANS	
	EFFECTIVE DATE: 05-23-1994	
	REVISED DATE: 03-27-2020	
CALEA STANDARDS: 4.1.1; 4.1.4; 4.3.1; 41.1.3; 46.1.2; 46.1.8; 46.2.1; 46.2.2; 46.2.3; 46.2.4; 46.2.6; 46.2.7; 46.3.2; 81.2.5		

17.301 PURPOSE

- A. Although assistance from other city departments and/or government agencies may be required, the ultimate responsibility for safeguarding the property and ensuring the safety of those involved at the scenes of hostile situations in the City of Tyler lies with the Police Department.

- B. Whenever a hostile situation exists and a police officer requires assistance, the following information will be provided, if possible:
 - 1. The nature of the situation (sniper, riot, violent family fight, etc.);
 - 2. The exact location of the incident;
 - 3. The nature of the assistance required (fire control, paramedics, extraction, etc.); and
 - 4. The safest route to the scene.

- C. If the Fire Department is needed, a police unit will meet the fire unit at a pre-selected site away from the hostilities to guide the fire unit to the scene. Officers will brief the ranking fire official on the situation.
 - 1. If the Fire Department is at a scene and the situation becomes hostile:
 - a. The Fire Department will conclude their duties as quickly as possible and depart;
 - b. If, in the judgment of the senior police officer, the continued presence of Fire units and personnel is worsening the situation, the Fire personnel and equipment may be instructed to leave the area until order is restored; and

- c. If hostilities become centered on a particular Fire or Police officer, that individual may be directed to leave the area by the ranking police officer at the scene until order is restored.
2. Fire and/or Police personnel/equipment should be ordered from the scene only under very aggravated circumstances. Doing so may encourage increased disorderly behavior.

17.302 SPECIAL OPERATIONS – [CALEA Standard: 46.1.2; 46.2.1]

- A. Special operation is any situation involving potential or actual violence, such as taking of hostages, the barricading of armed suspects/subjects, sniper incidents, or execution of certain search or arrest warrants. Negotiating with hostage-takers and barricaded persons also qualifies as a special operation. Such operations normally require equipment, weapons, and training beyond the normal scope of a patrol officer's capabilities. The following definitions will be used for the purposes of this section:
 1. Incident Commander – A Tyler Police management level officer in charge of the entire police response to any special operation, usually a Division Commander or highest ranking officer on the scene.
 2. Field Supervisor – The Tyler Police supervisor in charge of the immediate police response to any special operation.
 3. SWAT Commander – The Supervisor in charge of the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team.
 4. Negotiations Team Commander – The Supervisor who is in charge of the Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT).

17.303 TACTICAL SITUATIONS - PHILOSOPHY

- A. In all situations involving special operations, the Incident Commander shall have overall command responsibility and shall coordinate the implementation of established procedures for handling the situation, subject to review by the Chief of Police.
- B. Nearly all demands are negotiable with the following exceptions:
 1. No weapons shall be supplied to a suspect; and
 2. No hostages shall be given or exchanged.
- C. Every decision made should be predicated on the philosophy for the preservation of human life. When there is a conflict, decisions should be made in the following priority order:
 1. Hostages;
 2. General Public;
 3. Police Officers;
 4. Suspects; and
 5. Property

- D. It is not the policy of the Tyler Police Department to allow hostage takers to leave the scene of an incident with hostages.

17.304 DEPLOYMENT AUTHORITY – [CALEA Standard: 46.1.2; 46.2.1]

- A. SWAT should be considered for deployment, whenever its expertise may assist in the safety of citizens or officers.
- B. In an emergency, any Shift Commander or designate may request that SWAT be called out. The request should be made to the following personnel in the order shown:
 - 1. SWAT Commander.
 - 2. Crisis Negotiation Team Commander if needed.
- C. Except during exigent circumstances, the SWAT and CNT Commanders shall get approval from the Investigative Division Commander or his designee before activation of the team begins. In all call-outs, the Investigative and Patrol Division Commanders and the Chief of Police will be notified. An active shooter situation would be considered an exigent circumstance.
- D. Once a decision has been made to activate SWAT and CNT, if needed, the Team Commander will:
 - 1. Notify the Communications Unit to initiate an emergency call out.
 - 2. The Communications Unit will notify SWAT personnel and Negotiations, if needed, via text message and code red group message, providing the following information:
 - a. Nature of the call;
 - b. Location to meet;
 - d. Special equipment required; and
 - e. Any other vital information.
 - 3. If a team member has not notified the Communications Unit within ten (10) minutes that they have received the notification, Communications will then call the team member's cell phone number. If no one answers, a message will be left.
 - 4. The Communications Unit will furnish the SWAT and CNT Commanders a list of the team members who could not be located.

17.305 DEPLOYMENT GUIDELINES – [CALEA Standard: 46.1.2; 46.2.1]

- A. The purpose of this section is to provide guidelines for the Patrol Division in determining the need for SWAT Assistance. This section also provides detailed procedures for the Patrol Division to follow prior to the arrival of SWAT.
- B. Control of the situation prior to arrival of SWAT is the responsibility of the field supervisor.
- C. The field supervisor will:
 - 1. Establish a command post.

2. Establish an inner perimeter and an outer perimeter at the scene to keep non-police personnel from becoming involved.
 3. Evacuate endangered bystanders, if necessary, and debrief those evacuated for information about the incident and/or the suspect or suspects.
 4. Direct responding officers to report to the command post for briefing and assignment.
 5. Direct involved officers to report to the Command Post upon being relieved for debriefing and reassignment.
 6. Designate a staging area, also within the outer perimeter, to which additional units should respond.
 7. Relay to the Communications Unit any areas or streets, which may be unsafe for responding units to enter.
 8. Ensure that all persons who have pertinent information concerning the suspect or the suspect's location are available near the Command Post for questioning by SWAT and/or CNT personnel.
- D. The following factors should be considered in determining the request for the SWAT:
1. Need for specialized knowledge in tactical operations.
 2. Need for specialized equipment.
 3. Safety of citizens and officers, keeping in mind the delay in calling SWAT
 4. Containment of the situation pending arrival of SWAT.
 5. Confinement of a suspect and type of armament the suspect has.
- E. The following situations will require the automatic request for SWAT:
1. Armed barricaded subjects.
 2. Sniper attacks.
 3. Security of visiting dignitaries as directed by the Chief of Police.
 4. Rescue operations in police related situations (i.e., isolated citizens and officers, hostages, citizens endangered by gunfire, wounded personnel).
 5. Fire Control: protecting Fire and Police units involved in mob actions and insurgencies
 6. Assisting field supervisors in the deployment of special weapons and chemical agents.
 7. Active Shooter (See subsection 17.306 of this policy below).

17.306 SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF PATROL DIVISION PERSONNEL

[CALEA Standard: 46.1.2; 46.2.1]

- A. In the case of a shooting in progress i.e., school or business, in which the suspect is actively shooting or is a continuing imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death the officers shall:
 - 1. Determine the location of the suspect(s);
 - 2. Form a react team and make immediate entry;
 - 3. Locate the suspect(s) in the structure as quickly and safely as possible;
 - 4. Stop the suspect(s) from continuing the assaults in accordance with [Texas Penal Code Chapter 9](#) and [Tyler Police Department General Order 12.100 – Use of Force](#).

- B. When confronted with a hostage / barricade situation, officers should request the CNT as soon as possible per this policy, [General Order 17.304](#), and if possible, avoid a physical confrontation with the suspect. Officers should attempt to begin dialogue with a suspect, while waiting for a trained Negotiator. Officers involved in the containment of the suspect shall then:
 - 1. Evacuate any injured persons and request medical assistance if necessary.
 - 2. Determine if a crime has occurred.
 - 3. Relay all available information to the Communications unit including:
 - a. Location of the incident and nature of offense;
 - b. Number and description of hostages;
 - c. Description of suspect(s) and weapons involved;
 - d. Possible avenues of escape and/or direction of travel; and
 - e. The location to which additional units should respond and any areas or streets which may be unsafe for responding units to enter.
 - 4. Detain and separate all witnesses to the incident for later debriefing.
 - 5. Upon the arrival of relief personnel, report to the Command Post for debriefing / reassignment.

17.307 ESTABLISHING PERIMETERS – [CALEA Standard: 46.1.2]

- A. Inner and outer perimeters will be established in the early phases of Special Operations to contain the incident and any suspects involved.

- B. Isolation of the situation and containment of any suspects must be accomplished quickly to be effective. The following guidelines will be used to establish security perimeters. The inner perimeter will be established in the immediate area of the building or objective.
 - 1. Road blocks and traffic control points will be established to block vehicular and pedestrian access into the area and possible escape routes of the suspect out of

the area. Vehicles and person(s) leaving the perimeter will be checked to ensure the suspect(s) does not leave the area.

2. Isolation should take place a sufficient distance from the danger area to prevent exposure to sniper fire.
 3. The outer perimeter will not be staffed by SWAT.
 4. The outer perimeter will be maintained until the operation has been completed.
- C. Prior to transfer of command for the inner perimeter, the field supervisor should thoroughly brief the SWAT commander.
- D. Once the inner perimeter has been established and staffed by SWAT personnel and the SWAT Commander is fully apprised of the situation, command of the inner perimeter will be transferred from the field supervisor to the SWAT Commander.
1. The Incident Commander will be advised of the transfer of command and should be done with that Commander's approval, if possible.
 2. Once command has been transferred, the SWAT Commander will have full control and responsibility of the inner perimeter.
- E. A supervisor will be assigned to be responsible for the outer perimeter. He / She will assign officers to:
1. Control vehicular and pedestrian traffic from entering the perimeter;
 2. Maintain crowd Control;
 2. Locate staging areas for emergency support equipment; and
 3. Establish a command center for the coordinated control of the operation.

17.308 EVACUATION PROCEDURES – [CALEA Standard: 46.1.2]

Prior to the arrival of SWAT, the evacuation of the immediate area should be accomplished, if possible. All bystanders, neighbors, or those who may interfere with or be injured in the situation should be evacuated.

1. Lightly Populated Areas: When encountering a sniper in a lightly populated area or in a building, the residents will be evacuated from the area if it is safe to do so. If residents are unwilling, unable, or afraid to leave the area or building, an announcement should be made advising the remaining residents to seek cover, remain immobile, and stay away from exposed areas or windows.
2. Densely Populated Areas: When encountering a sniper in a heavily populated area or a building where evacuation is impractical, residents will be warned to seek cover, remain immobile, and stay away from exposed areas and windows.

17.309 SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS RESPONSE – [CALEA Standard: 4.1.1; 46.1.2; 46.2.1]

- A. The duties of the Incident Commander are to supervise the entire special operation, including the efforts of SWAT, the Crisis Negotiation Team, the Patrol Division response and the Public Information Officer, as well as any other personnel temporarily assigned to the incident. The Incident Commander shall:

1. Assume overall command of operations at the scene;
 2. If necessary, contact necessary personnel to ensure that appropriate communication equipment is present at the scene;
 3. Designate a press marshaling area and provide the information to the Public Information Officer;
 4. Determine the need and availability of any specialized tasks and/or equipment (e.g. rescue, fire, ambulance, surveillance, etc.) and process requests for the same if need is present;
 5. Establish communications with outside agencies, if necessary;
 6. Properly brief the Chief of Police on the status of the incident;
 7. Prepare a written administrative report of the entire operation, as soon as practical thereafter, if such report is deemed necessary by the Chief of Police; and
 8. Authorize the level of force to be used against the suspect(s); i.e. chemical agents, firearms unless under exigent circumstances as stated in subsection [17.310 \(B\)](#) of this policy below.
- B. The SWAT Commander will be responsible for the overall operation of the inner perimeter to include positioning of SWAT personnel and tactics utilized by the arrest teams. The Crisis Negotiation Team Commander will be responsible for overall operation of the Crisis Negotiation Team. The SWAT Commander and the Crisis Negotiation Team Commander shall:
1. Immediately report to the Incident Commander for a full briefing regarding the incident.
 2. Continually monitor progress in the negotiations, and maintain communication with the Incident Commander.
 3. Report any change in the suspect status to the Incident Commander.
- C. The SWAT Leaders shall function at the direction of the SWAT Commander at any call out and will be responsible for the following:
1. Brief SWAT personnel upon their arrival at the scene;
 2. Position the team, as directed by the SWAT Commander;
 3. Supervise any arrest or entry operation deemed appropriate;
 4. Advise the SWAT Commander of any SWAT Officer requiring relief;
 5. Restrict SWAT Officers on break to an area out of the sight of the Press;
 6. Ensure that all members of SWAT conduct themselves in a manner, which reflects favorably upon the Tyler Police Department while at the scene of the incident; and

7. Debrief any witnesses and/or hostages as soon as they are secured.
 - a. After debriefing, direct all witnesses and/or hostages to the investigating officer for a statement.
- D. SWAT Officers will position themselves at the direction of the SWAT Leaders and will advise the team leader of any unusual activity at the scene. They will:
 1. Report directly to the Team Leaders for briefing immediately upon arrival at the scene; and
 2. Deploy as directed by the Team Leaders.
- E. Crisis Negotiations Team
 1. The primary Negotiator will:
 - a. Conduct all negotiations with the suspect;
 - b. Report any changes in the suspect's status to the CNT Commander;
 - c. Make no guarantees to the suspect without the CNT Commander's approval;
 - d. Not interfere in any way with the arrest or entry operation;
 - e. Not permit any other subjects to enter into the negotiations directly with the suspect without approval of the CNT Commander;
 - f. Assist with equipment set-up/take down.
 2. The Secondary Negotiator will:
 - a. Coach the primary Negotiator.
 - 1) Assist with the passage of information from the Primary Negotiator to the CNT Commander and vice-versa.
 - 2) Relieve the Primary Negotiator, when needed.
 - b. Assist with equipment set-up/take down
 3. The Status Board Officer will:
 - a. Maintain Status Boards;
 - b. Assist the CNT Commander as needed; and
 - c. Assist with equipment set-up/take down.
 4. The Intelligence Officer will:
 - a. Interview released persons;
 - b. Gather intelligence regarding suspects/subjects; and

- c. Assist with equipment set-up/take down.
 - 5. The Historian will:
 - a. Record all activities of the CNT; and
 - b. Assist with equipment set-up/take down
 - 6. The Crisis Negotiations Team Commander will:
 - a. Supervise the operations of the Crisis Negotiation Team;
 - b. Brief the SWAT and Incident Commanders; and
 - c. Oversee and assist with equipment set-up/takedown
- F. An investigator will normally be assigned to SWAT call-outs for the purpose of investigating criminal violations and will direct any request for additional staffing to assist in the investigation or securing of the scene to the Incident Commander or the SWAT Commander.
- G. The Public Information Officer will respond to the scene of SWAT call-outs when requested. The Public Information Officer shall:
- 1. Restrict the Press to an area designated by the Incident Commander;
 - 2. Monitor the operation and inform the Press of the status of the incident; and
 - 3. Draft a press release in written form to be provided to the Chief of Police for approval prior to release.

17.310 RULES OF ENGAGEMENT OBSERVER/MARKSMAN TEAM

[CALEA Standard: 4.1.1; 46.1.2]

- A. Observer/Marksman Team - will be deployed in many different situations. At times these officers may be the first to arrive at the scene of a critical incident. Upon arrival they will begin assessing the situation and provide the command post with all possible information. However, at times this team may be faced with a deadly force situation and must be able to respond.
- B. When exigent circumstances exist, the Tyler Police Department's SWAT Officers are authorized to use deadly force in accordance with [Texas Penal Code Section 9.31-9.33](#) and [Tyler Police Department General Order 12.100 – User of Force](#).
- C. When the Marksman Team is assigned on a hostage/barricaded suspect type situation, it may become necessary for directed fire on a subject.
 - 1. The Incident Commander will have authority to give the authorization for this directed fire. This decision should be made only after careful consideration of the available information about the incident.
 - a. Does the suspect, in fact, have a hostage?
 - b. Does the suspect indicate that the hostage(s) will be killed?

- c. Can the fact that the suspect is armed with a deadly weapon and has the potential for killing the hostages be, within reason, verified?
 - 2. The commander making the determination for directed fire will also consider the safety priority system:
 - a. Hostage.
 - b. General public.
 - c. Police.
 - d. Suspect.
 - e. Property
 - 3. When the decision has been made, the authorized commander will give the command over the radio on a recorded channel if possible and his/her last name or radio number prior to giving the authorization to fire.
- D. When deemed appropriate, and with the Incident Commander's approval, chemical agents may be used in accordance with [Tyler Police Department General Order 12.100 – Use of Force](#).

17.311 DIGNITARY PROTECTION – [CALEA Standard: 46.1.2; 46.2.6]

- A. SWAT is responsible for coordinating the protection of major dignitaries during their stay in Tyler. Additional personnel may be assigned to a protection detail from other Divisions, at the direction of the Chief of Police.
- B. Responsibilities
 - 1. The Investigative Division Assistant Chief will be responsible for the overall supervision and coordination of a dignitary protection detail.
 - 2. The SWAT Commander will be responsible for:
 - a. Planning and reconnoitering travel routes and alternate routes;
 - b. Advance inspection of sites and facilities;
 - c. Pre-planning and coordination of operations between divisions of the Tyler Police Department and with outside agencies;
 - d. Coordinating first aid, ambulance, and medical services;
 - e. Planning and coordinating route security and dignitary protection detail; and
 - f. Coordinating use of, and providing vehicles from Field Operations.
 - 3. The Investigations Division Commander / Asst. Chief of Police will be responsible for developing protective intelligence.

4. A Team Leader will be responsible for the supervision of the protection team, including:
 - a. Providing specialized equipment from the SWAT inventory including ballistic vests, special weaponry, communications equipment and other specialized equipment (e.g. Lapel Pins for identification) as needed.
 - b. The Team Leader will be responsible for establishing, setting up, testing, and coordinating all needed communications equipment.
5. SWAT Members will be responsible for the security and protection of designated persons, property, and locations being visited.

17.312 SWAT PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENTS – [CALEA Standard: 46.1.2; 46.2.2; 46.2.4]

- A. All personnel assignments to SWAT and Negotiations are made by the Chief of Police.
 1. SWAT personnel will not be assigned until after meeting evaluation criterion as determined by the SWAT Commander. The evaluation criterion may be based on the following factors:
 - a. Submission of an application;
 - b. Past performance;
 - c. Supervisor's recommendations;
 - d. Oral interview judging critical thinking, judgment, and decision making ability;
 - e. Physical conditioning/physical agility test;
 - f. Psychological screening examination; and
 - g. Firearms qualification
 2. Negotiations Team personnel will not be assigned until after meeting evaluation criterion as determined by the Negotiator Team Commander. The selection criterion should be based on the following factors:
 - a. Submission of an application;
 - b. Supervisor's recommendations;
 - c. Psychological screening examination;
 - d. Oral interview judging critical thinking, judgment, and decision making ability; and
 - e. Good verbal skills.
- B. When openings on SWAT or Negotiations occur, announcement of the selection process will be publicized throughout the department. Notice should include the criteria for selection and application deadlines.

17.313 SWAT EQUIPMENT – [CALEA Standard: 41.1.3; 46.1.2; 46.1.8; 46.2.3]

- A. All specialized equipment used by SWAT will be stored in the SWAT Armory, SWAT vehicles, or with SWAT officers. No equipment may be removed from the armory or assigned vehicles without the approval of the SWAT or Negotiations Team Commander.
 - 1. The SWAT Commander shall have the responsibility for the issuance and monthly maintenance check of all equipment assigned to SWAT. Individuals' assigned equipment shall be responsible for the maintenance of equipment assigned to them.
 - 2. The Negotiations Commander shall have the responsibility for the issuance and monthly maintenance check of all equipment assigned to the Negotiations Team. Individual assigned equipment shall be responsible for the maintenance of equipment assigned to them.

- B. SWAT and CNT Vehicles.
 - 1. These vehicles will be used by the Teams for the following:
 - a. Transportation of team members and other designated officers;
 - b. Transportation and storage of specialized equipment; and
 - c. Serve as a mobile command post when necessary.
 - 2. The use of the vehicle shall be as determined by the Investigative Division Assistant Chief. The SWAT Commander will be responsible for the maintenance of the SWAT vehicle. The Crisis Negotiations Commander will be responsible for the maintenance of the CNT vehicle.
 - 3. The vehicles shall normally be operated by SWAT or CNT members but may be operated by other authorized personnel. Authorization for use in various situations shall be approved by the Investigative Division Assistant Chief or the Chief of Police. The vehicles should be available for SWAT and Crisis Negotiations and its use limited to within the City, unless directed otherwise by the Chief of Police. No specialized training is required to operate the vehicle.
 - 4. The equipment maintained in the SWAT vehicle shall be those items determined by the SWAT Commander and are listed on the respective vehicle inspection form.

- C. Armored Vehicle
 - 1. The use of the armored vehicle shall be determined by the Investigative Division Assistant Chief. The Fleet Services Coordinator and the SWAT Commander will be responsible for the maintenance of the Armored Vehicle. Specialized equipment stored in the armored vehicle is listed on the respective vehicle inspection form.
 - 2. Except in emergency circumstances, the Armored Vehicle will normally be operated by SWAT personnel.
 - 3. In the event of a life threatening emergency and with the approval of an on-duty supervisor, any sworn member of the department that has received the training may operate the Armored Vehicle.

4. Any deployment of the Armored Vehicle outside the City Limits of Tyler will require prior authorization from Chief of Police or his designee.
 5. When the Armored Vehicle is deployed outside of the City of Tyler to assist another agency, it will be manned at a minimum by a Tyler PD driver and cover officer.
- D. When a need for additional vehicle(s) arises in the exercise of team duties, the team may use any available vehicles assigned to the department, with the Division Commander's approval (if available at the time).

17.314 SWAT TRAINING – [CALEA Standard: 46.1.2]

- A. Members of SWAT and CNT shall train monthly as directed by the Team Commanders.
1. The SWAT Commander shall be responsible for planning semi-monthly training for SWAT. Members and affected police department units shall be notified in a timely manner to allow for scheduling.
 2. The CNT Commander shall be responsible for planning monthly training of the Negotiations Team. Members shall be notified in a timely manner to allow for scheduling.
 3. Each Team Commander shall maintain records of the training conducted, to include; attendance, training topics, and ability of individuals present to perform techniques trained.
- B. All members of SWAT and the CNT shall train together at least once each six (6) months and participate jointly in an annual operational readiness exercise.
- C. At least annually SWAT and CNT Commanders shall review this Hostile / Tactical Situation Plan and make any recommendations for change through the chain of command.

17.315 SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT SITUATIONS – [CALEA Standard: 4.1.4; 4.3.1]

- A. In certain situations, as determined by the SWAT Team Commander or the person serving in that capacity, the shotgun or the 37 mm launcher may be used in a less lethal capacity. These situations may include, but not be limited to, the following rounds being propelled from a firearm by a SWAT member:
1. Bean Bag Round;
 2. Rubber Ball(s) Round;
 3. Wooden Baton; and
 4. Frangible Zinc-powdered Round.
- B. Other use of certain specialized equipment may be required. The use of this specialized equipment is determined by the SWAT Commander or person serving in that capacity. These include but are not limited to:
1. Diversionary devices utilized by members of SWAT that are thrown by hand or launched from a mechanical launcher.

2. Chemical agents utilized by members of SWAT that are thrown by hand or launched by a mechanical launcher.
3. Pepper Ball Guns, Taser claymore, Taser Shotgun, 40 mm launcher and any other SWAT only weapon system utilized by members SWAT that are used to incapacitate violent resistive subjects.
4. Mechanical breaching of fortified doors utilizing specialized rounds designated for that purpose.
5. BB / pellet guns as necessary to disable lighting that pose a risk to personnel.

17.316 SPECIAL EVENTS PLANNING – [CALEA Standard: 46.2.7]

This Department shall make plans and preparations prior to special events and taking into consideration the following:

1. The Patrol Division Commander / Asst. Chief of Police shall appoint a single person as supervisor and coordinator of the event. This event supervisor should maintain liaison, both inside and outside the agency, with those involved in order to coordinate the activities of the special event.
2. A written estimate of traffic, crowd control, and crime problems expected for the given event should be prepared. The plan, to include any contingency plans should address ingress and egress of vehicles and pedestrians, adequate parking control, spectator control, emergency vehicle access, relief of officers on point traffic control, public transportation, alternate routes for traffic, uses of temporary control, media access, coordination inside and outside the department and other logistical requirements.
3. The event supervisor should determine whether or not SWAT is required for the special event.

17.317 UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE/ALL HAZARDS PLANS – [CALEA Standard: 46.1.2; 46.3.2; 81.2.5]

- A. Other plans not addressed in this General Order are to be found in the Emergency Operations Manual and in other sections of the General Orders. These plans include the Civil Disturbance plan ([General Order 12.700](#)), the Natural or Man-made Disaster Plan (Base Plan – Emergency Operations Manual), Hazardous Chemical/Material Response plan (Annex Q – Emergency Operations Manual), the Airplane Crash Plan ([General Order 17.500](#)), the Emergency Mobilization Plan ([General Order 12.800](#)), Response to Terrorism Plan (Annex V – Emergency Operations Manual), and the Flooding Plan (Base Plan – Emergency Operations Manual). The emergency operations plans are maintained on the 'W' drive under 'General Orders' in the 'Emergency Operation Manual' subfolder. All general orders for the department are also maintained and available to all personnel through the 'W' drive under the 'General Orders' folder accessible from any desktop or in-car computer. In addition, all of the department general orders are available and can be accessed via PowerDMS.
- B. Paper copy versions of these manuals are maintained in the Chief's office, the Division Commanders' / Asst. Chief's offices, and in the Emergency Operations Center in the Police Department. Annual retraining on the Unusual Occurrence / All Hazards Plan is required for agency personnel. The Incident Command System as promulgated by the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and is the system of command to be used during unusual occurrences that affect the department.


17.318 AFTER-ACTION REPORTING – [CALEA Standard: 46.1.2]

- A. Upon the completion of any event, an after-action report is to be submitted that summarizes departmental response to the event, and includes recommendations for adjustments where required. It is the responsibility of the overall event commander to see that the proper reports are submitted.

17.319 HOMELAND SECURITY – [CALEA Standard: 46.1.2; 46.3.2]

- A. The agency shall maintain liaison with other organizations for the exchange of information relating to terrorism and homeland security. All personnel that receive information regarding terrorism or other homeland security issues are to route the information to the Criminal Intelligence officer for dissemination to those agencies or task forces that respond to terrorism or homeland security issues. The report, release, and storage of intelligence information will be in accordance with [Tyler Police Department General Order, 18.200 – Criminal Intelligence](#).
- B. The Public Information Officer, at the direction of the Chief of Police, will disseminate terrorism awareness information to the media outlets for distribution to the general public. Every effort will be made to keep the general public informed regarding possible terrorist activities and the need to report any suspicious activity.
- C. Officers will receive training in dealing with events involving chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons (CBRN) and hazardous materials in the basic academy. Officers will also receive periodic updates in dealing with these events from roll-call training and other in-service training. The first responder equipment available to the officers follows the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Division standards.

Approved: 03/27/2020



Jimmy Toler
Chief of Police