



JAMAICA CONSTABULARY FORCE

Patrol and Emergency Response Policy and Standard Operating Procedures

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1.0 Introduction

The nature of policing requires periodic engagement in patrols and emergency pursuit operations. Effective patrol strategies, both foot and motorized can yield significant result in policing operations. These include: (1) suppression and prevention of crimes; (2) criminal identification; (3) apprehension of suspects; (4) response to emergencies and major disasters; (5) response to routine calls for service; (6) high visibility on road ways; (7) enhanced public safety and security; and (8) good community relations.

This Policy and Standard Operating Procedure represents the standardized guidelines for patrol management in the corporate and rural policing areas and must be adhered to by all members.

2.0 Purpose

The purpose of this policy and standard operating procedures is to streamline the administration, organization and operations of the patrol functions of the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) and it's Auxiliary. It also provides a guide for patrol procedures, emergency responses and calls for service.

3.0 Scope

This policy and standard operating procedures applies to all sworn members of the JCF and Rural Police.

4.0 Abbreviations and Acronyms

CIB	Criminal Investigation Branch
JCF	Jamaica Constabulary Force
PCP	People Check Point
PECC	Police Emergency Communication Centre
PRDB	Planning, Research and Development Branch
PSTEB	Public Safety and Traffic Enforcement Branch
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
VCP	Vehicular Check Point

5.0 Definitions

For the purpose of this policy the following definitions shall apply:

5.1 Patrol - shall mean any patrol activity, to include motor vehicle, motorcycle, boat, bicycle, mounted troop and foot, which aims to prevent criminal activities, investigate and arrest offenders and provide general calls for service in a particular zone or area.

5.2 Priority One Call - this is a call of extreme emergency when a police vehicle is engaged in pursuit circumstances or is responding to a high priority call or a sudden state of danger requiring immediate police action.

The following constitute **Priority One Calls**:

5.2.1 response to a life-threatening situation or serious crime-in-progress such as burglary, bomb threat, kidnapping, police personnel in distress situations, prowler calls, fire;

5.2.2 senior or specialized staff, such as area, divisional or other senior officer, bomb squad or hostage negotiators responding to a major incident which requires their immediate attention;

5.2.3 an emergency police escort of VIPs and critically injured persons;

5.2.4 a pursuit driving situation where an emergency equipped police vehicle is used in attempting to apprehend the occupant(s) of another motor vehicle, whose driver refuses to comply with police directions to stop and attempts to flee;

5.3 Priority Two Call - this is classified as urgent, a situation which is not life threatening or dangerous as in a priority one call, but has the immediate potential of extreme danger unless contained by the availability of on-scene personnel;

5.4 Priority Three Call - this is a routine call following normal request procedures which does not have the character of immediate danger.

6.0 Responsibilities

The following summarizes key responsibilities:

- 6.1 The Deputy Commissioner of Police i/c Strategic Operations shall have overall responsibilities to coordinate and monitor the patrol strategies utilized island-wide.
- 6.2 The Assistant Commissioner of Police i/c PSTEB shall have responsibility to provide high visibility, foot and mobile patrols including highway and traffic, throughout the corporate area and provide quick response patrol support to corporate area and rural divisions.
- 6.3 Divisional Commanders shall have responsibilities for managing patrol resources and strategies within their respective divisions with a view to attain the forces strategic intent of reducing crimes and restoring public safety and confidence.

7.0 Policy statements

It is the policy of the JCF that Police patrols will operate within the guidelines of the Road Traffic Act and other legislations;

8.0 Standard Operating Procedures

8.1 Administration

8.1.1 Patrols are done to facilitate police service to the community. The main responsibilities of personnel on patrol are:

- i. Preventative, which includes enquiry and inspection activities oriented to:
 - a. prevention of crimes and accidents
 - b. identification of hazards
 - c. attend to juvenile delinquency situations.
- ii. responding to emergency calls
- iii. investigation of crimes
- iv. traffic direction and control
- v. enforcing the law as it relates to business and other activities
- vi. maintenance of public order
- vii. provision of emergency services
- viii. development of good relationships between citizens and the JCF and
- ix. reporting of information to other police formations as necessary.

8.1.2 The following procedures are established for the encouragement of communication, co-ordination and co-operation between patrol formations:

- i. In the Corporate Area, the Assistant Commissioner (C.I.B.) will arrange for roll call briefings and debriefings by either the Criminal Intelligence Division or the Area Crime Office personnel;
- ii. In the parish Divisions the Area Crime Officer will ensure that the patrol component (where one is established) is briefed and debriefed weekly;
- iii. Where formations work together on joint operations, Commanding Officers concerned will ensure an exchange of bulletins designed to ensure that necessary and important information is available whether specifically or generally to enhance the effectiveness of the patrol;
- iv. The Deputy Commissioner Strategic Operations may issue directions based on the outcome of his weekly operational review.

8.2 Organization

The 119 emergency telephone communication system is the immediate link between citizens and the police in times of emergency or distress and is available **24 hours** per day. It facilitates basic law enforcement services so that members of the public may be able to contact police at any time and receive response to emergency situations.

8.2.1 All calls for emergency received in the Police Emergency and Communication Centre (PECC) must be dealt with immediately by giving directions to relevant patrols and stations and the appropriate entries and updates recorded in the Computer Aided Design log database.

8.2.2 The Branch, Divisions or other Formations providing **24-hour** continuous police coverage will operate on a three-shift system. Each shift will be of eight and one half hours duration. The fifteen minute period before the actual shift hour is for briefing and the fifteen minute period after the shift hour is to allow for relief inside the patrol zones.

8.2.3 The assignment of personnel on the shift system is the responsibility of the Officer in charge of the relevant police formation.

8.2.4 The selection of personnel to police the geographical area which forms the beat or patrol should be based on their suitability for the particular assignment. This may be determined by training and/or experience. This is necessary as the member assigned is responsible for law enforcement services within his geographic area.

8.2.5 The Officer in charge will review beat and zone assignments on a monthly basis in order to assess the performance of the member(s) assigned. Based on this review, decision should be taken to rotate assignments as necessary.

8.2.6 Personnel should be assigned to one shift, for no more than **seven (7) days** continuously before rotation or re-assignment unless special circumstances apply.

8.2.7 The span of control of a first-line supervisor should not exceed **eight (8) patrols or twelve (12) personnel**. This is to ensure adequate supervision, guidance and co-ordination of patrol activities.

8.2.8 The current system of assigning days-off is one every seven (7) days and two days every four weeks for both supervisors and patrol personnel. It

will be necessary according to the exigencies of service to schedule days off in accordance with daily workload requirements to facilitate maximum coverage on days in which such coverage is required.

8.2.9 Roll call lectures, which take place during the fifteen minute period before the actual start of the shift, is a very valuable method of imparting patrol related information and training to personnel involved in patrol activities.

The following basic tasks should be accomplished by roll call lectures:

- i. Briefing patrol personnel with information regarding daily patrol activity, with particular attention given to unusual situations and changes in status of wanted persons, stolen vehicles and major investigations in which they can assist;
- ii. Notifying personnel of any changes in schedules, assignments or matters affecting their formation;
- iii. Notifying personnel of new directives or changes in directives;
- iv. Evaluating the readiness of personnel to assume patrol;
- v. Where the roll call lecture method does not apply to a particular police formation, a similar method of instructions shall be put in place by the Officer in charge.

8.2.10 All radio equipped service vehicles shall be assigned permanent call signs which identify the units when they communicate by radio. Marked units shall have clear signs of identification, e.g. SO12, PTE 126 etc. which the unit operator is required to utilize in all police radio transmissions.

8.2.11 All radio equipped foot patrols shall have an assigned name such as "Premier Plaza" or "King Street" to fit the geographical location of the assigned beat. Where there are more than one such patrols in a locality, they may be designated "Premier Plaza 1," "Premier Plaza 2," etc. as the case may be. In event of emergency this will immediately identify the problem area with a minimum of words so that immediate response is possible.

8.2.12 In order to facilitate communication, co-ordination and co-operation, all personnel will continue to use clear speech communication along with the Ten-Signal Code as at **Appendix 1**

8.2.13 Where the nature of an incident requires that more than one patrol be assigned, a supervisor should be assigned. Such decision is to be on the actual or potential presence of one or more of the following factors:

- i. Violent assault on personnel;
- ii. Serious accidents;
- iii. Resistance to arrests;
- iv. Use of force whether by police personnel or otherwise;
- v. Serious crime in progress or committed;
- vi. A fleeing felon or suspect;
- vii. A disaster situation;
- viii. Demonstration including illegal road blocks;
- ix. Any situation that threatens to escalate into public disorder.

The Officer or other rank in charge of PECC at the time the incident is reported will ensure that such reports are dealt with in accordance with the instruction on emergency occurrences and procedures.

8.2.14 Foot patrol should be employed for the purpose of close contact with citizens as well as strategy co-ordination with mobile patrols. Before this is done, a survey should be done to establish the need for such patrols.

This should include the following factors:

- i. The need for frequent security inspections in business and commercial areas;
- ii. A high concentration of calls for services involving pedestrians or other persons on the street;
- iii. A high concentration of reported offences in a defined area where mobile patrols have not been very effective;
- iv. The nature of activities in the area taking into consideration security of personnel.

8.2.15 Patrols in some areas should be employed to combine mobility with close citizen contact. In these respects, mounted troop, motorcycle patrols, bicycle or other patrols can be employed effectively under the following conditions:

- i. The existence of a number of separate locations, each of which could logically be patrolled on foot but would be too small to justify a patrol area;
- ii. The need for the patrol of parks or other terrain considered not suited for motorised patrol;
- iii. Requirements for parking enforcement, control of loitering, or fast response time in crowded areas where a larger patrol would be slowed down.

8.2.16 Where personnel are involved in specialized areas and whenever they are not actually engaged in such duties they shall be utilized for normal patrol duties.

8.3 Routine Patrol Operations

Personnel on patrol or otherwise called to the scene of an incident/crime should recognize that one of the single most important factors in solving a crime is the information supplied by the victims or witnesses to the first or immediately responding police personnel on the scene.

8.3.1 All personnel shall conduct preliminary investigation of such cases which usually include the following tasks:

- i. Providing aid to the injured
- ii. Protecting the crime scene to ensure that evidence is not lost or contaminated;
- iii. Determining if an offence has actually been committed, and if so, the exact nature of the offence and the identity of the suspect or suspects and effect an arrest if it can be accomplished either at the scene or through immediate pursuit;
- iv. Furnishing other police units through radio transmission, descriptions, method and direction of flight, and other relevant information concerning wanted or suspected persons or vehicles;
- v. Obtaining complete identification of all witnesses where possible;
- vi. Determining what information is known by the victims and other witnesses;
- vii. Arranging for collection of evidence;
- viii. Determining in detail the exact circumstances of the offence;
- ix. Obtaining written statements from victims and witnesses where this applies;

- x. Accurately and completely recording all pertinent information in official notebooks.
- 8.3.2** Investigations should continue until taken over by more senior investigators. In serious felony cases or other incidents PECC will notify senior investigators who will give direction on follow-up investigation which are intended to:
- i. Identify and apprehend the offender where he/she was not found on the scene;
 - ii. Collecting, preserving, analyzing and evaluating evidence;
 - iii. Recovering stolen property;
 - iv. Interviewing victims and witnesses;
 - v. Interrogating suspects;
 - vi. Determining in detail the exact circumstances of the offence;
 - vii. Determining if other crimes may have been committed by the suspect;
 - viii. Reporting information obtained;
 - ix. Preparing case for court presentation.
- 8.3.3** A field interview may deprive actual and potential offenders of some of their opportunities and initiatives in selecting time, place and circumstances for the commission of crime. This is where police personnel on foot or mobile patrol or otherwise, stop and question a person because:
- i. There is reasonable suspicion that a person may have committed, may be committing, or about to commit a crime;
 - ii. A person is behaving in such a manner that his presence is hazardous to normal activities;
 - iii. The interview and questioning may have a preventative effect.
- Field interviews where necessary should be done tactfully and should not be misused so that it causes adverse citizen reactions. All such interviews should be recorded for possible future use by the interviewer or other police personnel.
- 8.3.4** Although it is recognized that investigators in specialized formations may have greater need for informants, members of PSTEB also have need of informants especially to assist in follow-up investigations. In these respects, the directives oriented primarily to specialized investigators apply and should be followed.
- 8.3.5** Patrol personnel often deal with hazards. This is any situation, person, property, or place that may induce an incident calling for some police action. Knowledge of hazards assists personnel on patrol to perform more effectively, and should be identified as soon as they are apparent and PECC informed immediately. This is necessary to enable the PECC to devise and direct the most effective patrol method necessary. In other cases, information on hazards can be posted on notice boards, published in daily bulletins or announced at Roll Call lectures. Information may also be provided by patrol personnel from observation, specialized investigators or crime analysis sections.
- 8.3.6** All uniformed personnel on patrol or field assignments, should have constant access to radio communication. This is necessary for reporting on situations, exchanging information, requesting assistance, receiving orders or instructions and responding to calls for service.

- 8.3.7** All patrols or other similarly assigned personnel are required to communicate with PECC or with their stations at regular intervals:
- i. Operations are more efficient and personal safety enhanced when:
 - a. PECC or Station personnel know the status of current assignments and the location, nature of cases being dealt with and developments in investigations
 - ii. Communication should be at least once every half hour
 - iii. Personnel are required to communicate with Station or PECC:
 - a. On arrival at an assignment scene of an incident before leaving their vehicle
 - b. When they make vehicle stops or question suspects
 - c. When an assignment is completed and they are again available for service.
 - iv. The result of all actions should be reported for documentation.
- 8.3.8** Vehicles used in routine patrol must be conspicuously marked so that they are readily identified as police vehicles from every view and from a long distance, even at night. These vehicles should have the following:
- i. Exterior mounted emergency lights;
 - ii. The name of the division;
 - iii. The emergency police telephone number;
 - iv. Reflective materials placed on the sides and rear of the vehicle, such as reflective striping or lettering.
- 8.3.9** Patrol vehicles will be equipped to enable personnel to handle emergencies and preliminary investigations effectively. To increase effectiveness, vehicles used for routine or general patrol service should be equipped with the following:
- i. blue emergency flashing lights;
 - ii. a siren;
 - iii. a mobile radio transceiver;
 - iv. a public address system;
 - v. a spotlight;
 - vi. a first aid kit;
 - vii. basic traffic accident kit, reflectorized cones, vests, gloves, etc.

8.4 Emergency Patrol and Pursuit Operations

- 8.4.1** During an emergency situation, all force drivers involved shall drive with due regard for the safety of all persons. A force driver in such circumstances has a duty to be careful and is therefore not relieved from care and accordingly not protected from the consequences of his/her reckless actions. All drivers shall obey the Road Traffic Act and Regulations where these apply.
- 8.4.2** Force drivers shall avoid engaging in or shall terminate any emergency driving when conditions indicate that the safety of police personnel or the community is in jeopardy, or on the instructions of his/her supervisor or PECC.
- 8.4.3** The Force driver must constantly evaluate the risks involved in an emergency response and report at regular intervals to PECC for directions. Conditions to be considered are:
- i. Reason for the emergency police action

- ii. Traffic density and pedestrian volume
- iii. Road and weather conditions
- iv. Speed involved and time of day
- v. Type of area, whether business or residential
- vi. Availability of additional police units to assist whether to intercept or at the scene or otherwise
- vii. Knowledge of the offender or suspect's identity or danger to the community if the suspect is not immediately apprehended.

8.4.4 Vehicles engaged in emergency operation shall utilize roof lights and siren. In cases of crimes in progress, etc., the siren shall be utilized up to the point where it may be heard at the scene of the crimes, the lights shall be utilized until they may be visible at the scene.

8.4.4.1 Unmarked vehicles equipped for emergency response shall utilize the removable roof light plus the head lights. Once either the lights or siren are discontinued, emergency operation shall be terminated and police personnel shall revert to normal road use.

8.4.5 Police vehicles not equipped with emergency equipment (blue lights and siren) shall not undertake an emergency response except under the most critical of circumstances and will advise PECC of same. If dispatched to a high priority incident (priority 1 or 2) personnel shall respond in obedience to all traffic laws.

8.4.6 Police personnel shall not engage in an emergency operation while transporting non-police persons (prisoners, witnesses, parents of children in police custody, etc.

8.4.7 Escorts:

- i. Any routine or planned escort (eg. of over-size vehicles, dignitaries, funerals, etc.) shall be coordinated through PECC;
- ii. In emergency circumstances, personnel will be allowed to escort civilian vehicles ONLY when no other means is available or appropriate, e.g. ambulance.

8.4.8 Emergency response to dispatched assignments:

Where police mobile patrol is required to respond to emergency situations:

- i. The responding member(s) and back-up units shall have the discretion, based on the nature of the assignment, to respond to the call in an emergency manner;
- ii. When the dispatched member elects to respond in an emergency manner, the PECC will be so notified by the member or unit;
- iii. The PECC shall cause the necessary entries to be made in the CAD logs
- iv. The responding member shall limit the vehicular speed to a degree which takes into consideration the safety of self and others. In the event of a response with lights only, as in a burglary in-progress call, members will use extreme caution in operating police vehicles, and come to a complete stop and assure safety, prior to continuing at intersections where they do not have clear right-of-way.

8.4.9 Pursuit Driving:

8.4.9.1 Initiation

When a motor vehicle pursuit is initiated,

- i. the pursuing personnel shall immediately report same to PECC. Information reported shall include:
 - a. the member's unit call sign;
 - b. reason for pursuit;
 - c. route and direction of travel;
 - d. description of pursued vehicles;
 - e. occupant(s) description;
 - f. weapons involved, if any;
 - g. direction and areas being approached (to be reported as frequently as safety permits).
- ii. All personnel on the same channel shall refrain from radio transmissions during the pursuit except for short transmissions of their locations as safety permits. A secondary channel will be utilized for other emergencies where this is available.

8.4.9.2 PECC dispatcher, upon notification of a pursuit,

shall:

- i. Clear the channel except for vehicles involved in the pursuit. All other transmissions will be sent to another channel;
- ii. Notify other police units as necessary;
- iii. Run registration and criminal record searches as soon as possible and broadcast when time permits;
- iv. Update CAD logs

8.4.9.3 Termination

Pursuit shall be terminated under any of the following conditions:

- i. When circumstances develop which present extraordinary danger to the member of the public (pursuing member's or supervisor's discretion);
- ii. In circumstances where the offender can be identified and an arrest made at a later time without risk of creating danger to the public;
- iii. When so ordered by PECC or by the supervisor assigned to the pursuit;
- iv. The pursued vehicle's location is no longer known by pursuing personnel;
- v. Radio contact is lost due to distance or otherwise.

8.4.9.4 Pursuit Tactics

- i. Unmarked police vehicles may engage in pursuit only under the most critical and unusual circumstances where immediate apprehension is necessary to alleviate a danger to public safety. As soon as a marked vehicle is available to assume the pursuit, the unmarked vehicle shall withdraw from active pursuit;
- ii. Number of police units: - the primary pursuing unit and one back-up unit shall be responsible for the actual "tailing" pursuit. Other assisting units shall remain in the area of the

pursuit, take parallel courses, and attempt to stay with the pursued vehicle;

- iii. Roadblock/ramming suspects: – road-blocking or ramming is considered a use of deadly physical force. As such, all policies governing use of force must be applied in these situations. Such use of force shall be allowed only in extraordinary situations and as directed by a supervisor;
- iv. Traffic control devices: - extreme care shall be used when passing traffic signs or signals. Units shall slow or stop, if necessary, to ensure that all vehicular and pedestrian traffic is aware of and yielding to the emergency vehicle;
- v. Apprehension: - the two primary units and supervisor are responsible for the activities at the apprehension site. No other units shall respond unless requested by the primary unit or supervisor as dictated by the situation.

8.4.10 Post Pursuit Reporting

After each pursuit situation, it shall be the responsibility of the supervisor to report on the incident as follows:

- i. Reason for pursuit/offence;
- ii. Suspect name, address, age and occupation;
- iii. Charges filed and any additional charges after apprehension;
- iv. speed/duration of the chase;
- v. Injuries or accidents;
- vi. Number of police vehicles involved and/or other Divisions;
- vii. Any deviation from the established procedures and the Officer in charge at PECC or the Monitor will make a justification for such deviation;
- viii. Submit immediate report to the Assistant Commissioner of Police i/c Operations Branch.

8.5 General Matters

8.5.1 Canine teams may be assigned to drug investigation duties and tracking matters;

8.5.2 As a routine patrol service, the police may be required to inform next-of-kin of the death, serious injury or serious illness of a person. This should be done promptly and in a considerate and tactful manner bearing in mind the sensitivities involved. Whenever possible, assistance should be obtained from the clergy, a relative or close friend. This applies to accident or non-accident situations.

8.5.3 It may become necessary for the Police to notify public officers or institutions of information or observations coming under their purview whilst on duty:

8.5.3.1 The Medical Officer/Coroner

The Medical Officer for the parish shall be notified in the case of death resulting from un-natural or undetermined causes.

8.5.3.2 Traffic Engineering Department - shall be notified in cases where traffic lights are defective;

8.5.3.3 Fire Department - shall be notified in cases of fire resulting from motor vehicle accidents or in other cases where hazardous materials such as oil or gas spills need to be cleared from the street;

8.5.3.4 Ministry of Works, Parish Council or Public Works Department- shall be contacted for assistance in clearing of road ways or in cases where the road surface is damaged.

8.5.3.5 Wrecking Services - shall be notified in cases where towing of motor vehicles is necessary;

8.5.3.6 Certifying Officer (Motor Vehicle Examiner) - shall be notified where such service is required.

8.5.3.7 Public Utilities

- i. **Jamaica Public Service Company (JPS. Co.)** shall be notified in cases where utility poles or cables are damaged or other circumstances where it might be necessary to suspend electricity for a given period;
- ii. **Cable and Telephone Companies** shall be notified in cases where cables lines are detached and or overhang the roadway;
- iii. **National Water Commission** - shall be notified in cases of a broken water main;

8.5.3.8 News Media

Where there is a major traffic accident, heavy rainfall resulting in landslides, flooding, major road repairs etc., it shall be the responsibility of the patrol personnel to direct traffic and control activities. In these instances the patrol personnel shall inform the Constabulary Communication Unit (CCU) through PECC and request that the media be contacted to alert the motoring public of the existing hazard and communicate any alternate route. The public shall also be notified in a similar manner whenever it is safe to restore normal traffic flow. The procedures outlined in Force Orders #2236 dated April 12, 1990 on public information policy shall be followed.

9.0 Legislative Authority/Guiding Principles

This policy is in keeping with provisions contained in the Constitution of Jamaica and the following legislations and guiding principles:

- i. Constabulary Force Act
- ii. Road Traffic Act (2014)
- iii. Jamaica Constabulary Force Human Rights and Police Use of Force and Firearms Policy
- iv. Diversity Policy
- v. Police Public Interaction Policy

10.0 Records

10.1 Station Diary

10.2 Computer Aided Design Logs

11.0 Roles and Functions

11.1 Divisional Commanders

The Divisional Commanders shall ensure:

11.1.1 the availability and distribution of resources to perform patrol duties;

11.1.2 mechanisms are in place to maintain physical resources used to carry out patrols;

11.2 Operation Officers

The Operation Officer shall:

11.2.1 report to the Commanding Officer on all patrolling operations/activities;

11.2.2 plan and determine geographic spaces for patrolling activities and the methods used;

11.2.3 ensure 24-hour supervision of patrol activities;

11.2.4 be accountable for the performance of patrol teams;

11.2.5 provide general oversight of patrol activities;

11.2.6 that patrol activities are coordinated;

11.3 Shift Commanders

The Shift Commander shall:

11.3.1 brief and debrief patrol teams;

11.3.2 ensure the deployment of patrol in accordance with the operational plan;

11.3.3 report to the Operations Officer and Police Emergency Communication Centre (PECC) on all patrol activities as required;

11.3.4 provide oversight for assignments from PECC

11.3.5 monitor and visit patrols on each shift;

11.4 Patrol Supervisors

The Patrol Supervisor shall:

11.4.1 provide close supervision of all teams during each tour of duty;

11.4.2 ensure assignment from PECC are dealt with;

11.4.3 supervise and conduct VCP and PCP with patrols;

11.4.4 accountable to the shift commander on the status of patrols on each tour of duty;

11.4.6 redeploy patrol teams as necessary;

11.4.7 give priority to emergency calls for service;

11.5 Patrol Teams

The patrol teams shall:

11.5.1 report to PECC on commencement and conclusion of duty;

11.5.2 report to patrol supervisor on patrol activities;

11.5.3 execute assignments from PECC and shift supervisors;

11.5.4 conduct escorts;

11.5.5 respond to customers' calls for service;

11.5.6 respond to emergencies;

11.5.7 respond to incidences on view or reported to them;

11.5.8 report to PECC on broken main, malfunctioning traffic lights, major power outages etc;

Appendix 1

THE INTERNATIONAL TEN SIGNAL CODE

The International Ten Signal Code is reproduced here for the use of all police personnel communicating with other police stations, units or formations.

10 - 1 SIGNAL GOOD	10-24 MESSAGE RECEIVED
10-23 MESSAGE CANCELLATION	10-31 OFFICER OR OPERATOR ON DUTY
10-22 REPLY TO MESSAGE	10-32 IMPROPERLY PARKED VEHICLE
10 - 6 Report of Prowler	10-21 HIT AND RUN
10 - 5 Repeat	10-20 INTOXICATED PEDESTRIAN
10 - 4 BUSY STAND BY UNLESS URGENT	10-19 MBULANCE NEEDED
10 - 2 STOP TRANSMITTING	10-18 WRECKER NEEDED
10 - 3 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	10-17 ACCIDENT
10 - 7 CIVIL DISTURBANCE	10 - 8 COMPLETE ASSIGNMENT QUICKLY
10-25 EN ROUTE	10-26 ESTIMATED TIME
10-27 NEED ASSISTANCE	10-28 CHASE IN PROGRESS
10-29 SCHOOL CROSSING	10-30 WILL BE LATE
10 - 10 CALL....BY TELEPHONE	10 - 15 PERMISSION TO LEAVE PATROL
10-33 RECORDS INDICATE WANTED OR STOLEN WANTED OR STOLEN	CODE 3 Out of service to eat
10 - 9 Location	10 - 11 Arrived at Scene
10 - 12 Assignment Completed	10 - 13 Beginning tour of duty
10 - 14 Ending Tour of Duty	10 - 16 Traffic Light Out
CODE 1 Acknowledge Receipt of Message	CODE 2 INVESTIGATION