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|  | <h1>ELGIN POLICE DEPARTMENT</h1> <p>151 Douglas Avenue Elgin, Illinois 60120</p> |  |
| Effective Date: 04/02/03 | STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE | Revised Date: 11/02/20 |
| Chief of Police:  | Unusual Occurrences, 46.1 | |
| Cross Reference: SOP 1.3 Response to Resistance SOP 2.1 Agency Jurisdiction and Mutual Aid SOP 11.3 Authority, Command and Direction SOP 41.5 Motor Vehicle Pursuits SOP 41.11 Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (sUAS) SOP 46.2 Special Weapons and Tactics Team SOP 46.5 Evacuation SOP 46.6 Crisis Negotiations Unit SOP 54.1 Public Information City of Elgin Emergency Operations (EOP) | | Policy Sections: 46.1.1 Incident Command System 46.1.2 Law Enforcement Critical Incident Response 46.1.3 Incident Specific Protocols 46.1.4 Comprehensive School Safety & Crisis Response Plan 46.1.5 Search & Rescue Operations 46.1.6 Annual Review of Policy & Training Needs Appendix A: Post Incident Debrief Report |

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for responding to law enforcement critical incidents requiring resources beyond the normal scope of operations.

POLICY STATEMENT

It is the policy of the Elgin Police Department to utilize an incident command system in response to critical incidents that pose an active threat to officers and others. Furthermore, the department provides all officers with training in the use of crowd control tactics, de-escalation strategies, and the incident command system so that they can perform their job functions in the appropriate manner.

DEFINITIONS

Active Threat: For purposes of this policy, any deliberate incident that poses an immediate or imminent danger to others. Although these events often involve the use of firearms by perpetrators, they may also involve the use of other types of weapons or implements with the intent to cause harm.

Active Violent Suspect: One or more suspects who threaten or participate in random or systematic acts of violence, and are actively demonstrating their intent to immediately or continuously physically harm others with use of a weapon or weapons.

Barricaded Subject: A person who is known or believed to be armed and uses any shelter, conveyance, structure or building as a barrier against law enforcement and refuses to exit and submit to custody or arrest.

Cold Zone: The area where no significant danger or threat can be reasonably anticipated; also referred to as the outer perimeter. The command post, treatment areas, staging, and logical functions are typically located within this zone.

Civil Disturbance: A gathering that constitutes a breach of the peace or any assembly of persons where there is a threat of collective violence, destruction of property, or other criminal acts.

Crowd Management Event: Event requiring police supervision or intervention.

First Amendment Assembly: A demonstration, rally, parade, march, picket line or other similar gathering conducted for the purpose of expressing political, social, or religious views, whether planned or unplanned.

Hostage: Any person held against their will by force or threat of force, expressed or implied.

Hot Zone: Any area inside or outside of a structure, or any area surrounding the active threat, that is not under control of the police. Citizen and personal safety is in jeopardy in this area; formerly known as the kill zone.

Law Enforcement Critical Incident: A situation within the primary scope of law enforcement operations requiring resources beyond that of first responders and investigators.

Man-made Disasters: A disaster attributed in part or entirely due to human intent, error or negligence. Examples are events that are nuclear, biological, chemical, fire or terrorism related.

Mass Arrest: Occurs when the police department arrests a large number of subjects at once and provisions may be needed with respect to transportation and housing.

Natural Disasters: A major adverse event resulting from natural processes of the Earth. Examples are floods, hurricanes, tornados, storms and other geological processes.

Rapid Deployment: The swift and immediate deployment of available officers to on-going, life threatening situations where the delay in deployment could result in the death or great bodily harm to innocent persons.

Warm Zone: This is an area where a potential threat exists, but the threat is not direct or immediate. This area has been searched by law enforcement and has been cleared for fire and EMS personnel to render lifesaving intervention. Victims from the hot zone may be relocated to this area to be treated and evacuated.

PROCEDURES

46.1.1 INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

- A. The incident command system shall be utilized during a critical incident or anytime the circumstances dictate the necessity of expanding personnel and resources beyond the scope of the first responders.
- B. The following situations, as defined in this policy, are considered to be a law enforcement critical incident, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Active Violent Suspect (i.e. active shooter situation)
 - 2. Civil Disturbance
 - 3. Disaster, natural and man-made
 - 4. First Amendment Assembly
 - 5. Hostage/Barricaded Subject
 - 6. Mass Arrests, large scale
- C. Upon recognition of a critical incident, an incident commander shall be designated and identified over the radio.
- D. As specified in Standard Operating Procedure 11.3 Authority, Command and Direction, officers shall adhere to the following when establishing incident command:
 - 1. When practical and in all situations, the highest ranking officer should take incident command.
 - 2. Command is established first by rank and second by aggregate time served in rank. When a conflict occurs because of identical service days or days of appointment, the officers with the highest position on the eligibility list, from which the appointments were made, is deemed to be the senior.
 - 3. As higher ranking or more senior supervisors arrive to the scene, they may take the roll of

incident commander. When possible, this transfer in command should be done face to face after a briefing.

4. However, when the ranking supervisor is the engaged officer, an automatic request for the next level of supervision and the designation of a distinct incident commander should take place.
 5. If in the event the engaged supervisor is removed from that position, they obtain incident command.
- E. Only essential communications shall be made when the incident command system is utilized. Such communications shall be clear and concise using plain language.
- F. Each situation determines which department, police or fire, has primary command. When command has been established, the police department is responsible for:
1. Armed Tactical Intervention
 2. Hostage Negotiations
 3. Criminal Investigation
 4. Crowd Control
 5. Evacuations
 6. Evidence Collection
 7. Scene Security
 8. Traffic Control
- G. The fire department shall have primary responsibility for:
1. Emergency Medical Services
 2. Fire Suppression
 3. Hazardous Materials
 4. Search and Rescue Operations
 5. Weather/Natural Disaster related critical incidents
- H. All sworn supervisors shall receive documented training on the Incident Command System (ICS).

46.1.2 LAW ENFORCEMENT CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE

- A. When safe, responding officers and supervisors shall:
1. Secure communications.
 2. Approach the scene in a safe, covert manner and assess the situation and determine the hot, warm, and cold zones. Identification of the hot zone will help ensure civilians or officers are not exposed to the threat.
 3. Determine if the incident is an active threat and/or active violent suspect requiring rapid deployment. In such instances, rapid deployment tactics shall be utilized in accordance with department training. The first responding officers may form a contact team. Additional contact teams may be formed depending on the size of the building, based on gathered intelligence, or at the direction of a supervisor. The focus of the contact team is to stop the active violent suspect by arrest, containment, or use of force.
 4. In non-rapid deployment situations, attempt to avoid confrontation in lieu of controlling and containing the situation until the arrival of additional resources.
 5. When possible, uniformed officers shall establish and control the three operational zones (hot, warm, and cold) until the arrival of the SWAT team, if requested.

6. Officers assigned to the cold zone, a/k/a outer perimeter, will establish police lines to prevent civilians and non-essential personnel from entering the area. Barricades or additional officers in police vehicles or public works vehicles may be utilized to block off streets and contain the incident in the area of the cold zone.
 7. Set up traffic and crowd control to establish routes for emergency vehicles.
 8. As soon as practical, evacuate bystanders and injured citizens from the hot and warm zones. The use of additional resources such as armored vehicles, ballistic shields, helmets, and other protective equipment should be considered.
 9. Update the Emergency Communications Division of the current situation and the immediate need for additional resources which include but not limited to: the Special Weapons and Tactics Team, Crisis Negotiations Unit, Emergency Services Detail, air support, mutual aid, special equipment, and bomb detection dogs shall be considered, based upon the nature of the incident
 10. When time permits, ensure the applicable reports are initiated.
- B. The incident commander shall be responsible for the following:
1. Establish a staging area and command post within the cold zone that is secure from the public and media outlets.
 2. Establish a media relations area within the cold zone.
 3. As appropriate, assign tasks to include the determination of primary communication person at the scene.
 4. Return to duty those officers not actively engaged in the situation.
 5. Evaluate the need for public sheltering, relocation or evacuation.
 6. Request to have an investigations supervisor respond to the scene. The investigations supervisor shall:
 - a. Ensure warrants are requested or obtained.
 - b. Make certain that all witnesses or involved persons are interviewed or debriefed while ensuring their safety.
 - c. Ensure scene integrity, preservation, and collection of evidence by the appropriate personnel.
 7. Ensure notification to the chief of police, deputy chief, commanders, and major investigations lieutenant.
 8. If a command post was established, complete a post incident debrief report, as depicted in section 46.1.2(i). Said report establishes the recording of personnel assignments and the chronological recording of the events.
- C. The Emergency Communications Division shall be responsible for the following:
1. Contacting the fire department and paramedics and direct them to a safe location, adjacent to the area of the incident as ordered or pre-determined.
 2. Ensuring notification to the emergency communications lieutenant provide updates to the patrol supervisor and activate the administrative page.

3. Maintaining communications with other law enforcement agencies.
- D. The SWAT commander is responsible for all tactical operations. The SWAT commander shall be positioned at the command post and offer tactical solutions to the incident commander. Refer to Standard Operating Procedure 46.2 Special Weapons and Tactics Team.
- E. The crisis negotiations commander is responsible for the crisis negotiators. Only trained and specifically selected officers shall be utilized as crisis negotiators. This does not relieve the responding officer of the responsibility to attempt to initiate verbal contact with the suspect. Refer to Standard Operating Procedure 46.6 Crisis Negotiations Unit.
- F. Mobile Situations
1. If the situation becomes mobile, officers shall attempt to keep the suspect and/or suspect vehicle under surveillance utilizing unmarked vehicles, if available. Should the surveillance develop into a pursuit, all guidelines as outlined in Standard Operating Procedure 41.5, Motor Vehicle Pursuits shall apply.
 2. Air support should be requested whenever possible, such as:
 1. Use of the department's small unmanned aircraft system; refer to Standard Operating Procedure 41.11 Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems.
 2. Air support through the appropriate organization.
 3. When air support is on the scene, officers should maintain an adequate distance to keep control of travel routes, but yet far enough away to avoid detection if possible.
- G. Media Control and Relations
1. The community outreach and public information manager shall assume media control responsibilities, as delegated in Standard Operating Procedure 54.1, Public Information.
 - a. This employee provides public notification for awareness and safety through the use of social media. Notification may include activation of Rave Alert through the Emergency Communications Division.
 - b. There may be instances where a command staff member assumes this role, depending on the nature of the situation.
 2. Media personnel who are utilizing helicopters to report on the situation shall not be permitted into the immediate area. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency or Federal Aviation Authority may be contacted to prohibit live feeds from the scene.
- H. Upon completion of a critical incident where a command post was established:
1. The incident commander shall be responsible for completing a post incident debrief report. This shall be done in conjunction with other supervisors/officers responsible for special operations during the incident. Refer to Appendix A to view the report.
 2. The post incident debrief report shall be forwarded through the chain of command. If the Special Weapons and Tactics Team or Crisis Negotiations Unit were involved, a post mission critique of the incident shall be prepared and forwarded to the incident commander and attached to the post incident debrief report.
 3. Depending on the incident, mental health resources such as the police chaplain, Social Services Unit, Employee Assistance Program, and the Peer Support Program may be

utilized to offer support personnel.

46.1.3 INCIDENT SPECIFIC PROTOCOLS

In addition to the protocols established Sections 46.1.1 and 46.1.2, below are additional guidelines for officers to follow that are specific to the incidents described.

A. Bomb threats

1. When the threat of a bomb, incendiary device or other explosive is received, the in-taking employee shall obtain as much information possible such as the name of the person making the notification, location of the device, physical description, and other pertinent information. Telecommunicators shall follow the appropriate training guidelines.
2. An emergency trace of the call shall be performed.
3. A minimum of two officers and a shift supervisor shall be dispatched to the location. The fire department shall be notified to maintain standby status.
4. The exact wording of the threat shall be provided to responding officers and a copy of the recording shall be saved.
5. Telecommunicators and/or responding officers shall instruct the caller and others not to handle the device or allow anyone near the device.
6. The Emergency Communications Division shall establish contact with the property owner or management personnel of the location.
7. The decision to evacuate shall be determined by the property owner or property management, if on scene.
 - a. In the event exigent circumstances exist and the property owner or property management are unavailable or unable to make a determination, the incident commander shall make the decision to evacuate.
 - b. If a decision to evacuate is made, all non-essential personnel and citizens shall be evacuated from the immediate area.
 - c. If the location has an established search plan, the incident commander shall monitor the search and maintain contact with the individual who is leading the search.
 - d. If the location does not have an established search plan, the incident commander shall assist in the formation of the search plan and monitor the search.
 - e. Officers shall accompany individuals who are familiar with the location; however, they shall not actively participate in the search, unless exigent circumstances exist.
8. If the device detonates, the incident commander shall
 - a. Ensure the scene is treated as a crime scene.
 - b. Account for all assigned personnel
 - c. Ensure the perimeter is secure with sufficient personnel to prevent unauthorized entry. Entry into the scene is not permitted until the scene is safe.

- d. Coordinate activities with the fire department.
 - e. Request additional resources through the Emergency Communications Division.
9. Refer to Standard Operating Procedure 46.4 Facility Emergency Plan for protocol on bomb threats at the police department.

B. Crowd Management Events

- 1. For the purposes of this policy, crowd management events are civil disturbances and first amendment assemblies.
- 2. In the event the department receives advance notification of a first amendment assembly, an assigned officer should meet with the event organizers to discuss event objectives, determine whether police services such as traffic needs and general security are required.
- 3. The initial response to these events should be officers in their regular duty uniform. The routine use of riot gear and other civil disturbance clothing or gear is prohibited, unless the incident commander deems the use of this gear necessary to prevent the loss of life or serious bodily harm.
- 4. All responding officers shall be in uniform, wearing agency identifiers, and verbally provide their name and rank upon request. In the event non-uniformed officers become involved, they shall identify their office and badge number.
- 5. During the course of such events, officers shall:
 - a. Protect the First Amendment rights of peaceful demonstrators and counter-demonstrators, while maintaining the peace and preventing the loss of life, injury or the destruction of property.
 - 1. Individuals have the right to free speech and assembly.
 - 2. Individuals have the right to record or photograph officers in the performance of their duties.
 - 3. Individuals do not have the right to enter a crime scene or other location that is closed to the public.
 - 4. If an individual is in a location that hinders officers from performing their job duties, the officer should ask the individual to relocate. If compliance is not achieved, a supervisor shall be notified.
 - b. Ensure the safety of all persons involved or affected by first amendment assemblies and civil disturbances. Officers shall, as appropriate:
 - 1. Designate protest areas as appropriate.
 - 2. Identify counter-protestors.
 - 3. Provide traffic management such as blocking the streets.
 - c. De-escalation is a core principal of crowd management and officers shall, as appropriate:
 - 1. Utilize de-escalation strategies when safe to do so.

2. Request extra resources as specified in Section 46.1.2.
 3. Refrain from using an entity that is not a law enforcement agency.
 - d. In the event the use of force becomes necessary, officers shall follow the procedures set forth in Standard Operating Procedure 1.3 Response to Resistance and 46.2 Special Weapons and Tactics Team, if applicable.
6. Dispersal of a crowd management event is determined by the incident commander and should be a last resort option.
 - a. The primary response to individual acts of violence or property damage should be to stop or arrest those individuals involved, while allowing a peaceful event to continue.
 - b. Officers shall, when safe, establish open dialogue with event leaders or organizers to encourage peaceful behavior.
 - c. A crowd should not be ordered to disperse unless the crowd presents an immediate risk to public safety, or widespread violence or property destruction appears imminent.
 - d. A crowd may be dispersed due to criminal activity, the safety of participants and citizens, or violence.
 - e. Mass arrests should not be used to disperse a crowd. Individuals should not be arrested unless reasonable and probable cause exists.
 - f. If a decision is made to disperse the crowd, whenever possible and safe:
 1. The incident commander should give an order to disperse before force is used to disperse the crowd.
 2. The order must specify the offenses or violations being committed.
 3. The order must specify an accessible avenue of egress and include directions to exit.
 4. The orders should be given in the language spoken by a significant portion of the crowd, in addition to English.
 5. The order to disperse should be repeated two or three times, at reasonable intervals.
 6. Prior to the use of force, the crowd must be given a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order to disperse.
 - g. Prior to issuing dispersal orders, the incident commander should ensure the staging of medical services, with unimpeded access to demonstrators, and additional law enforcement resources, as needed.
7. When appropriate and safe to do so, officers shall render temporary medical assistance until additional medical assistance can be provided. The extent of such aid should take the following factors into account:
 - a. A subject's continued ability to inflict harm on the officer.
 - b. The security of the scene.

- c. The possible presence of blood borne pathogens.
- 8. If an individual appears to be injured and officers do not provide or call for medical assistance, any circumstances that prevented medical assistance shall be documented in the police report.
- 9. Officers who fail to provide or request medical treatment for persons who appear or say they are injured may be subject to discipline, depending on the totality of the circumstances.
- 10. If mutual aid is requested, officers shall adhere to the protocol established in Standard Operating Procedure 2.1 Agency Jurisdiction and Mutual Aid.

C. Evacuation of Citizens

- 1. The initial response will vary for each incident, depending on the threat. Responding officers shall:
 - a. Observe the situation from a safe distance and make a determination of the nature and severity of the threat. The incident commander will determine what notifications need to take place.
 - b. Identify the scope and likely boundaries of the area in which the threat exists, as well the potential need for evacuation of businesses and residences.
- 2. A number of factors must be considered when deciding whether or how to evacuate which includes:
 - a. The nature of the hazardous material, condition, or threat.
 - b. Weather conditions, wind speed and direction, drainage.
 - c. Location of the incident scene.
 - d. Density of the population, housing and businesses involved, and nature of the affected location.
 - e. Traffic patterns and routes of egress from the affected area.
 - f. Means of transportation for stranded persons or individuals with special needs.
 - g. Suitable locations for providing temporary shelter of displaced persons.
 - h. Hazards associated with the decision to evacuate.
- 3. If an evacuation is necessary, determine the boundaries of the evacuation effort and the order of priority.
 - a. The area in the greatest degree of danger will be evacuated first.
 - b. The evacuation area should be enlarged as conditions change and time permits.
 - c. Media outlets, television, radio and the emergency broadcast system may be utilized to inform residents of the evacuation.
- 4. The three methods of evacuation are listed below:

- a. Phone evacuation is very efficient if the area to be evacuated is small and phone service into the area is operational.
 1. Telecommunicators shall utilize the Rave Alerting System.
 2. Utilizing the Rave Alerting System, residents may reply and indicate that they are not evacuating. This information shall be forwarded to the incident commander.
 3. A refusal to evacuate is not a violation of law, unless other lives or property are endangered by the failure to evacuate. Residents shall be warned that a refusal to evacuate may be hazardous or deadly to all occupants; warnings shall be documented.
 - b. Audible evacuation is the least efficient method and may be used if phone service is not operational or the hazard is minimal. Officers will be assigned to drive through specific areas using the audible siren of their police vehicles and directing people to evacuate via loud speakers.
 - c. Physical evacuation is the most effective; however, is the most time consuming and should be initiated if the phone service or audible evacuation is not operational or successful.
 1. When safe, assigned personnel shall conduct home visits to inform residents of the evacuation.
 2. Each residence will be logged if notification was not made.
5. Officers shall request medical assistance or render first aid within the scope of the officer's training.
 - a. Injured persons should be moved from the incident area, with as little physical contact as possible, and held in an area shielded from the scene until emergency aid is received.
 - b. If the injured person(s) requires transportation to a hospital, the telecommunicators shall notify the receiving hospital if incoming patients are contaminated with hazardous and communicable substances or disease.
 6. Assist residents with special needs out of buildings or homes and instruct all individuals being evacuated to proceed out of the building in a calm and cooperative manner.
 7. Request additional assistance where necessary to provide transportation for persons being evacuated.
 8. Relocate evacuees to shelters for the duration of the evacuation, provide security at the shelter location and contact the American Red Cross and other service agencies for assistance with food, blankets, etc. where necessary.
 9. Special consideration shall be given to locations such as schools, malls, businesses and recreational areas when a very large number of people must be evacuated.
 10. Once the evacuation is complete, the incident area shall be searched thoroughly for persons who are injured or left behind.
 11. Affected residents should be notified as soon as possible when the threat of imminent danger no longer exists.

D. Hostage/Barricaded Subject

1. The ultimate goal is to ensure the safety and release of the hostages and the capture of the hostage takers/suspects.
2. Officers shall make all reasonable attempts to keep hostage/barricaded subject situations from becoming mobile. Every reasonable attempt should be made to prevent injury or risk to the hostage and to others.
3. Request use of the Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT) through the Emergency Communications Division. For more information on SWAT protocols during these type of situations, refer to Standard Operating Procedure 46.2 Special Weapons and Tactics Team.

E. Mass Arrests

1. When notified of a mass arrest, the patrol supervisor shall determine if there is sufficient space to house the arrestees.
2. If ample space does not exist, the patrol supervisor shall notify the commander for operations.
3. The commander for operations shall evaluate the situation and may authorize the patrol supervisor to contact the county jail or surrounding towns for temporary use of their cells.
4. The patrol supervisor shall ensure that enough personnel are assigned to assist in the jail area for identification, booking, processing, and security in the Holding Facility, at the scene, or other alternate location.
5. Interagency agreements or mutual aid agreements for manpower, equipment, and other resources will be activated, as needed, to ensure adequate personnel and resources.
6. Normal visitation privileges may be suspended by the patrol supervisor until the mass arrest situation is stabilized. However, constitutional rights shall be ensured.
7. The designated public information officer shall be responsible for all media briefings and public information.
8. Basic needs to include food, water, sanitation and medical treatment shall be provided. The fire department may be requested to stand by at the station or arrest location.

46.1.4 COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL SAFETY AND CRISIS RESPONSE PLAN

- A. It is the agreed responsibility of School District U-46 to provide the police department with a Comprehensive School Safety and Crisis Response Plan. The plan is electronically accessible, via PowerDMS, to personnel. The school liaison sergeant shall ensure updated versions of the plan are published.
- B. The department also maintains a copy of floor plans for U-46 schools, in addition to the private schools and higher learning institutions. These are electronically accessible to personnel through the police department's records management system. Hard copies are maintained within the Technical Investigations Unit.
- C. Annually, school resource officers shall observe lock down drills (active shooter/threats) which are coordinated by the respective schools. Proof of the drills are documented utilizing the designated department form. State law requires the drills to be conducted within 90 days of the start of the school year. It is the responsibility of the school resource officer sergeant to ensure this is completed.

46.1.5 SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS

The Elgin Police Department may assist fire department personnel with search and rescue operations. The police department's role shall generally include:

- A. Rendering the necessary immediate lifesaving aid.
- B. Evacuating any area requiring movement to a safe environment.
- C. Maintaining the safe and efficient movement of citizens out of the area and rescuers into and out of the area.
- D. Providing security for residents, property, and the scene.
- E. Any other assignments which are necessary to complete the assigned mission.

46.1.6 ANNUAL REVIEW OF POLICY AND TRAINING NEEDS

The police department will conduct a documented annual review of this policy to ensure the outlined procedures are in accordance with current and best practices. Recommendations for policy changes and training, if any, shall be specified in the review.

APPENDIX A: POST INCIDENT DEBRIEF REPORT (Page 1 only)



ELGIN POLICE DEPARTMENT **Post Incident Debrief Report**



This form shall be completed by the incident commander anytime an incident command post was established. The completed report shall be forwarded through the chain of command to the respective commander and attached to the police report.

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Report number | | Prepared by | | Date | |
| Incident Information | | | | | |
| Incident date | | Incident commander's name | | Time of appointment | |
| Location of the incident | | | | | |
| Location of the command post | | | | | |
| Was unified command shared with the fire department? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, who was their incident commander? | | | | |
| Resources Used | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air Support <input type="checkbox"/> Crisis Negotiations Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Drone Team <input type="checkbox"/> ESD <input type="checkbox"/> K9 <input type="checkbox"/> ILEAS Car Plan <input type="checkbox"/> ILEAS MFF <small>Attach Post Mission Critique</small> | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SWAT <input type="checkbox"/> Other <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <small>Attach Post Mission Critique</small> | | | | | |
| Incident Chronology | | | | | |
| Time of call | | Call received by | | | |
| Time of dispatch | | Type of incident | | | |
| Time supervisor dispatched | | Supervisor's name | | Time supervisor arrived | |
| Units dispatched <small>(Include unit numbers, officer name, and arrival time.)</small> | | | | | |
| Incident Narrative | | | | | |
| Describe what happened <small>(Include who, what, why & how incident resolved.)</small> | | | | | |

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