



CIVIL DISTURBANCES/ DISORDERLY CROWDS

6

I. SITUATION

Civil disturbances are man-made disasters with tremendous potential for causing injury to the citizens of Louisville Metro and damage to their property. Unlike other types of disasters, these events have an especially harmful effect on human lives in that they generally occur in times of already heightened societal tensions and are often the direct result of these tensions.

- Social Causes: Include racial or religious differences and excitement following celebrations, sporting events or social activities.
- Economic Causes: Include labor disputes between labor and management and extreme conditions of deprivation or poverty.
- Political Causes: include attempts to disrupt an event by highly organized national protest groups or to gain political power by other than lawful means.
- Disaster Causes: Natural or man-made disasters may cause fear of further catastrophic actions or result in anger caused by differing perceptions of response efforts and effectiveness.
- Absence or Failure of Authority Causes: Include the inability of authorities to exercise their responsibilities. Thus, people believe they can violate the law with impunity.

In the United States, civil disturbances are often a result of a protest. The protest may not be organized toward a clear purpose, or may be intended to:

- Increase public and media attention to one or more causes.
- Overburden law enforcement and public safety resources.
- Obstruct local transportation infrastructure.
- Disrupt or terminate an event.
- Create an appearance of law enforcement misconduct. Protestors will often use videotape to publish negative portrayals of policing incidents and inflammatory testimonials of alleged abuse.

Civil disturbances spawned from a local reaction usually have the following pattern:

- An incident or community event that is perceived negatively by a segment of the community serves as the catalyst.
- Small but very violent groups of people (which may include gangs) take advantage of the situation and begin engaging in seemingly random acts of violence, such as throwing objects, attacking innocent bystanders, or shooting at police and other first responders.

Highly organized protest groups have, in the past, reviewed and analyzed previous law enforcement tactical responses to develop counter-actions against police crowd control formations and associated tactics. Some groups may orchestrate seemingly spontaneous demonstrations and report fire alarms or suspicious package incidents to monitor the response time and manner of public safety personnel and equipment. Communications may be monitored and radio frequencies published on the Internet. Radio and cell phone transmission may be

intercepted, and information may be transmitted to other protestors on the street via cell phone, two-way radio, pirate radio stations, internet websites, social media, or face-to-face contacts.

II. ASSUMPTIONS

Civil disturbances:

- Have occurred in Louisville Metro in the past, and will occur in the future.
- Require immediate response and coordination.
- May require significant information sharing across multiple jurisdictions and between the public and private sectors.
- Require resource coordination and/or assistance.
- May overwhelm capabilities of the Louisville Metro Police Department (LMPD).
- Require prolonged, sustained incident management operations and support activities.

III. MISSION

The LMPD's primary mission is always crime prevention. However, in the event of a civil disturbance, the LMPD's mission will be to restore order as rapidly and efficiently as possible. The LMPD's organizational philosophy toward managing civil disturbance is based on containment, communication, coordination and control.

IV. COMMAND AND CONTROL

Command and control of the incident will focus on four (4) basic elements:

- Incident strategy and tactics
- Incident Command System (ICS)
- Mutual aid coordination
- Communications

All officers and mutual aid personnel should be deployed and used tactically in accordance with their training and equipment.

V. OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of the LMPD toward mitigating the event are listed below in their order of priority:

- Protecting lives.
- Restoring and maintaining order.
- Protecting vital facilities.
- Protecting exposed buildings, especially occupied structures, in order to minimize property damage and/or injuries to occupants.
- Arresting law violators.

VI. LOCAL RESOURCES

Special Response Team (SRT): SRT deployment may include, but is not limited to, the following tactics:

- Mobile field forces
- Bicycle Response Teams (BRTs)
- Crowd movement and/or containment

- Inner perimeter
- Extraction teams
- Command & Control Squad
- Critical infrastructure protection

The Incident Commander (IC) will assign officers to support SRT as arrest teams, fire prevention teams and security for SRT vehicles in the staging area.

Mounted Patrol: Mounted Patrol will be utilized for crowd dispersal.

Air Unit: Use of the Air Unit in civil disturbance may include, but is not limited to:

- To enhance overall situational awareness via remote video and pilot reporting
- As spotters of violent and potentially dangerous situations
- As diversions or distractions
- To work with mobile field forces for rapid deployment of rescue efforts

Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team: The SWAT Team may be used for, but not limited to, the following tactics:

- Extraction of injured officers, citizens or agitators
- A mobile field force
- General support for the SRT
- Perimeter control
- Sniper tactics

Hazardous Incident Response (HIRT) Team: The HIRT Team may be used for, but not limited to, the following tactics:

- General support for SRT
- Identification of unknown substances
- Technical support relating to hazardous materials
- Decontamination of officers or others exposed to hazardous and unknown substances.

Louisville Metro Department of Corrections (LMDC): The LMDC will supply, upon request, personnel to man a booking area including a property officer, booking officers, transportation officers and medical screening personnel. The Louisville Metro Police Department (LMPD) must provide the security for the booking area and the booking vans for transportation.

Jefferson County Sheriff's Office (JCSO): The JCSO has approximately 250 full-time deputies and 100 reserve deputies. None of the deputies are trained in civil disturbance nor do they have appropriate equipment; however, the JCSO may be used to supplement divisions should the LMPD's resources be depleted in responding to a civil disturbance and may be deployed to assist in securing critical infrastructure and government facilities as appropriate.

VII. TACTICAL OPTIONS

During any stage of a civil disturbance, the Incident Commander (IC), may employ the following options based upon the threat posed to the officers and the public:

Passive Approach: Contain and control. If the IC feels that there are insufficient resources available to safely disperse a crowd, or if any effort to disperse a crowd is ineffective, the IC will deploy personnel in such a manner as to contain and control the situation. Passive approach tactics include:

- **Monitoring:** Observing a crowd and collecting information on crowd size, location, mood and the development of the evolving situation. To effectively monitor, the IC must establish communication with the crowd and its leaders. Monitoring is appropriate when action is not feasible or when the situation has not escalated to violence.
- **Dialogue:** The IC should establish a security perimeter and establish contact with the crowd leaders to assess their intentions and motivations and to develop a trusting relationship. Crowd leadership affects the intensity and direction of the crowd. The leaders may agitate or calm the behavior of the crowd. The IC will also attempt to communicate to the participants that their assembly is in violation of the law and will not be tolerated, that the department wishes to resolve the incident peacefully and that acts of violence will be dealt with swiftly and decisively.
- **Containment:** Containing the crowd limits the area that it can presently occupy and prevents the disorder from spreading. Containing serves to limit outsiders from joining the demonstration and is necessary if it appears that demonstrators will need to be apprehended. Containing is accomplished by using barricades, crowd control formations or other types of physical barriers.
- **Blocking:** Denying the crowd the ability to advance. Blocking may be necessary to protect a building or facility that is a potential, or actual, target of the demonstrators.

Aggressive Approach: If the IC feels that there is an immediate threat to human life or property damage, every effort should be made to disperse the crowd as quickly as possible. Once the IC decides to utilize an aggressive approach, an “order to disperse” will be issued. All department SOP’s relating to Use of Force (SOP 9.1) will remain in effect throughout the incident and will be strictly followed. Aggressive approach tactics include:

- **Dispersal:** Dispersal may be used to break up a demonstration. Routes of dispersal must be controlled to prevent the spread of lawlessness and panic. If this precaution is not taken, the situation may escalate to chaos and disaster.
- **Physical Arrests:** When appropriate, the IC may order the arrest of crowd leaders, agitators or others engaged in unlawful conduct and will ensure the following:
 - Availability of protective equipment for officers engaged in arrest procedures.
 - Availability of transportation for arrestees.
 - A backup team of officers is available should assistance be required.
- **Use of Chemical Agents:** Chemical agents may be used to incapacitate or distract members of a crowd and are an effective means of less-lethal crowd control. They are used to disperse rioters, minimize physical confrontations, and deny access to restricted areas. Chemical agents include: CS (orthochlorobenzal-malononitrile), OC (oleoresin capsicum), and HC (hexachlorethane) smoke.
- **Special Impact Munitions (SIMS)** are less-lethal force options used as distraction devices, crowd dispersal, suspect apprehension, and anti-looting. Types of impact munitions include 37 mm and 40 mm cartridges, 12-gauge special impact munitions, sting ball grenades w/ CS, and Aerial Warning Munitions for crowd control. Lethal force backup must be in place prior to the deployment of special impact munitions systems.

It should be noted that the specific tactics utilized to achieve overall incident objectives may be delegated to an Operations Section Chief (OSC), if appointed, or other competent authority by the IC. The IC, however, is still responsible for any tasks not delegated to another position within the incident command structure.

The IC may authorize the use of less-lethal force to disperse a crowd. In doing so, he/she will ensure that a clear path of escape is available for those who wish to flee the area and that the use of less-lethal devices is coordinated and controlled. The IC, or his/her designee, should first order the crowd to disperse. If the crowd fails to comply, an announcement will be made informing the crowd chemical agents or special impact munitions (sims) will be introduced so as to provide them with an opportunity to leave the area before the device(s) are used.

Several factors should be considered when using chemical agents, such as:

- Wind direction, turbulence, and velocity
- Providing one (1) or more dispersal points
- Availability of medical resources
- Composition of the crowd (children, elderly, and participants and bystanders who may be suffering from possible health issues)

Deployment of pepper ball rounds and 12 gauge impact munitions will follow the progression of force as defined in the Use of Force policy (refer to SOP 9.1). Chemical agents other than OC and pepper balls will only be deployed by the SRT Command & Control Squad, unless mitigating circumstances exist and their use is approved by the IC.

Officers will ensure that contaminated individuals are treated in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations and departmental training as soon as reasonably possible after exposure. First aid normally consists of removing the individual from the contaminated area into fresh air. The temporary effects may be more severe in individuals who are asthmatic or suffer from emphysema. Officers will contact appropriate medical personnel if the subject displays unusual reactions to the chemical agent.

Use of Deadly Force: The use of deadly force in civil disturbances is governed by the laws of the State of Kentucky as well as the department's Use of Force policy (refer to SOP 9.1). Law enforcement officers are permitted to use deadly force to protect themselves or others from what is reasonably believed to be an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury. However, particular caution should be taken when using firearms during a civil disturbance. The arbitrary use of return fire in crowds is prohibited.

VIII. LEVELS OF ESCALATION

Crowds should be assessed according to the following factors:

- Organization
- Leadership
- Common motive for action
- Individual behavior
- Group behavior
- Cohesiveness
- Unity of purpose
- Psychological unity
- Emotional intensity
- Volatility
- Degree of lawlessness
- Level of violence
- Level of property damage
- Likelihood of injuries and deaths
- Need for crowd control

The assessment of these factors will dictate the level and type of response required. Once a disturbance begins, a quick response is essential. Therefore, it becomes important for the IC to gather resources and suppress disruptive activities before violence spreads and large numbers of the affected community join the initial rioters. The IC must quickly identify impact zones, secure dangerous areas and control movement on public thoroughfares. Resources must be sufficient to handle multiple incidents that occur during an outbreak of civil disorder. When the IC feels that the available division personnel are not sufficient to handle the incident, he/she will classify the disturbance as a level-ranked incident (Level 1, 2 or 3). Guidelines set forth in the basic plan for level-ranked incidents will be followed (refer to the ERP Incident Levels chapter).

If the civil disturbance rises to a level-ranked incident, calls for service may be limited as described in the ERP Emergency Response Communications chapter.

IX. EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION

Command and Control

Although the LMPD has the primary responsibility for controlling, containing and mitigating a civil disturbance, Incident Commanders should consider transitioning to a Unified Command (UC) which includes appropriate partner agencies when the size and complexity of the incident outgrows LMPD's ability to effectively manage the incident. Command within the department will follow the appropriate Incident Command System (ICS) structure.

Incident Commander Responsibilities

In addition to notifications, the IC will ensure the following actions are taken:

- Determine if a UC may be necessary to effectively coordinate the response and to control the incident.
- Request a detail radio channel from MetroSafe.
- Rapidly deploy sufficient numbers of law enforcement and public safety personnel to immediately control and/or respond to anticipated events.
- Ensure the following dispersal order is issued: **"I am (rank and name) of the Louisville Metro Police Department. Under Kentucky State law, this is an unlawful assembly and I command all persons so assembled here to immediately and peaceably disperse. If you do not do so, we may dispense chemical agents and you may be arrested for KRS 525.020, Unlawful Assembly"**.
- Establish overt police presence.
- Create and implement an Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- Establish an Incident Command Post (ICP).
- Establish staging areas (staging managers should be assigned to manage the areas and act as accountability officers), including specialty team and media staging areas.
- Separate opposing factions, if appropriate.
- Establish and attempt to maintain contact with the crowd.
- Ensure that personnel have the proper and sufficient equipment, including specialized tactical resources.
- Establish inner and outer perimeters.
- Establish rules of conduct, including force options.
- Establish mobile field booking and arrest teams.
- Establish mobile tactical formations. Mobile field forces are strike teams that can respond rapidly to isolated incidents within the larger disturbance (e.g. looting, shots fired, assault, burglary, vandalism, criminal mischief, arson, etc.).
- Define unlawful activity and priorities of enforcement.
- Assign a scribe and ensure that the incident is documented by video/photography, in addition to the written logs. All commanding officers are to maintain a log of events within their area of responsibility.
- Continually gather and assess tactically significant intelligence.

Intelligence/Information Section Chief (ISC) Responsibilities

If activated, appropriate personnel may be assigned to this section to gather information regarding individuals escalating the situation, looting, setting fires, using weapons, and harming people and property. CIC and RTCC analysts will provide strategic and tactical products on groups or individuals as appropriate. Officers should be made aware that activists often attempt to "mark" suspected plainclothes law enforcement officers. Markings are often hazardous;

ultraviolet paint or paint balls via slingshots or “wrist rockets”, urine, bleach or any strong-odor agent delivered from a spray bottle or balloon. Photos of officers may be distributed either in hardcopy or posted on Internet websites or social media. Information should be gathered to determine possible targets. Information should also be developed to identify critical infrastructures, gas stations and stores selling firearms and alcohol within the impacted zone. ATF may be requested to prepare and disseminate an updated list of all federal firearm licenses in the city.

Security Perimeters

The first priority after an outbreak of civil disorder is to identify the affected geographical areas (impact zone) and to seal it off with security perimeters as quickly as possible. First, LMPD must ensure that innocent people do not enter areas where hostile crowds are present. Second, it is important to isolate lawbreakers and to limit others from coming into the affected areas to join in disruptive and violent activities. Third, public thoroughfares and transportation may be obstructed by protest crowds, their vehicles, improvised barricades, etc. The IC will determine how resources may enter and operate in the impact zone. The inner perimeter may take one (1) of the following forms:

- Linear (used for blocking).
- Cordoning (used to surround the incident).
- Sectoring (used to divide the cordoned area into smaller-sized units in which control can be reestablished individually).

Dispersal point(s) must be established and secured. Dispersal points will be strategically located to direct the protestors away from their objective or away from critical sites. Dispersal points must be large enough for a mass exodus to avoid panic and injuries.

Operational zones will be designated as follows:

- **Cold Zone**
 - Areas not involved in hostile activities and where there is no anticipation of hostile activities developing.
 - Normal activities will continue within this zone, although operations may be modified as the situation escalates.
 - Fire Department personnel will respond into this zone without a police escort.
- **Warm Zone**
 - Indicates areas where hostile activities are not presently occurring, but are deemed likely to develop.
 - Fire Department and LMEMS personnel may request a police escort to enter this zone.
- **Hot Zone (Impact Zone)**
 - Indicates areas where civil disorder is known to be occurring.
 - Fire Department and LMEMS personnel responding to calls for service within a Hot Zone, will do so only as a task force that includes law enforcement.

The security perimeter is usually the main focal point for extremists to commit acts of property damage and disrupt event activities. Protestors may coordinate direct actions at multiple points to breach the security defense line and to have the Special Response Team (SRT) or other tactical teams operate for extensive periods of time without rest. Protestors may flank the police defense line, concentrating on corners and blind spots outside of the sights of personnel and trajectory of police pepper spray and CS devices.

Protestors may recruit groups of “non-threatening” protestors such as women, children, elderly or physically-handicapped in wheelchairs to sit in front of the police defense line providing a safe working zone for others behind them to throw objects at the officers and hinder officers’ attempts to arrest those engaged in criminal activities. Shield walls may also be formed by protestors to approach a target or perimeter line and commit direct actions. This shield wall may also be used to perform more aggressive operations and to tax police reserves.

Protest Zones

Protest zones should be considered for events that might draw demonstrators. Demonstrations will only be allowed in these zones. These zones should not restrict access for those who are authorized to attend the event or for emergency responders. The LMPD should release the following information to the news media prior to the event:

- Location of zone(s).
- Requirements for special event permits to gain access to the zone.

A corridor should be established to escort the demonstrators to and from the protest zones.

Mobilization Alert

Officers deployed to the civil disturbance should report in Class B uniform, if possible.

The Chief of Police, or his/her designee, should consider requesting an emergency order from the Mayor or Governor to create a curfew, curtail the sale of alcohol, gasoline and explosive materials and the authority to enforce it. Requests should also be considered for additional resources required to mitigate the incident.

LMEMS may be requested to set up a triage unit for the public and first responders. These triage units will be provided with security. All non-essential services in the impact zone will be curtailed.

Task Forces

The first priority will be to escort LMEMS to requests for medical services. If manpower permits more than one (1) team per shift to be assigned, the second priority will be to escort fire personnel. If the call for service is within the impact area of the disturbance, authorization to enter will first be obtained from the IC. Upon gaining authorization, the task force may be met by additional resources, such as a mobile field force or SWAT Team assigned to assist, while the task force is in the impact area. The task force leader will have the authority to remove the task force from the area if he/she feels it is necessary. All task force members will be accounted for prior to leaving the scene.

Historically, fires are often set in areas of civil disturbance. Fires may be random acts of vandalism, used as rallying points to draw media attention or to tax public safety resources. Responding fire personnel and LMEMS may be threatened. Task forces may be formed and officers assigned to act as security for fire and LMEMS. A minimum of four (4) officers in two (2) marked vehicles should be assigned to fire stations in the disturbance area. The IC will determine what LMPD resources are utilized to provide security for Fire and EMS resources. The officers will respond to calls for service with the Fire Department and LMEMS and stay with them throughout the shift. These officers will be relieved in the field to avoid leaving the Fire Department and LMEMS unprotected.

The IC will also have the responsibility of protecting critical sites and infrastructures which may be targeted by the crowd. Retail stores and pawn shops which sell firearms will be regarded as critical sites in civil disturbances. It should be noted that during protests in other parts of the

country, very intense security surrounding the primary venues has provoked more violent attempts by protestors to breach perimeter defense lines or has displaced protest activity to soft targets offering potential access to targeted principals and the institutions they represent: hotels, transportation vehicles and routes, event auxiliary functions, associated government and private corporate buildings, and retail establishments. Equipment capabilities are analyzed and countermeasures are established to diminish their effectiveness. Targets may be pre-identified and tagged with a symbol by protesters. Surveillance and counter surveillance may also be established.

Planning Section Chief Responsibilities

The Planning Section Chief (PSC) will develop an Incident Action Plan (IAP). The IAP should include the following:

- Documentation of objectives set by the IC.
- Organizational list or chart.
- Assignment list (a rotation of personnel).
- Safety Plan.
- Medical Plan.
- Communications Plan.
- Incident maps. Maps should be developed to reflect, at a minimum, the following:
 - Cold, warm and hot zones.
 - Critical infrastructures, gas stations and stores selling firearms and alcohol within the impact zone.
- Demobilization Plan.

Logistics Section Chief Responsibilities

The Logistics Section Chief (LSC) will be responsible for providing security for all incident facilities (e.g. command post, staging areas, parking lots for emergency vehicles assigned to the incident). Emergency vehicles often become a target; therefore, police vehicles will not be left unguarded.

LMEMS triage areas should be established for first responders and the public near an emergency route to the hospital whenever possible. Both of these areas should be assigned security.

Camps should be established early in the disturbance to allow for police to be rotated frequently, provide Emergency Incident Rehabilitation (EIR) and critical stress debriefing. EIR will include food, water and shelter for first responders and other necessities as determined by the weather and the incident.

Public Information Officer Responsibilities

The news media and social media can have a significant impact on civil disturbances. Negative portrayals of first responders and inaccurate reporting of incidents can escalate the disturbance. Live reports of police activity may alert disruptive groups to the locations of unprotected areas. Therefore, the Public Information Officer (PIO), in conjunction with the IC, the Chief of Police, the Mayor, and PIOs from other agencies, will establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) and develop a media strategy to counter rumors and provide continuous accurate reporting of the event. Communication management is crucial in the midst of tactical response activities. Dissemination of inaccurate information by the media or by the PIO could incite destructive activity and escalate the situation. The PIO should work with the media to explain police actions and to publicize the important and extensive work carried out by police, fire, and LMEMS. Information released to the

media will ONLY originate from the JIC and with the approval of the IC. All rumors will be directed to the JIC for handling.

Legal Considerations

Accusations of police misconduct may be used by protestors to avoid arrest and to gain the sympathy of the media and bystanders. Protestors may lay in front of police vehicles and horses, claiming to be intentionally struck by officers. Homemade pepper spray and smoke bombs may be introduced during confrontations to simulate the police discharge of such crowd dispersal agents. Protestors may also impersonate police, assaulting other protestors resulting in false claims of police misconduct and brutality. Activists may simply stand within an officer's personal space, refuse to obey commands and attempt to passively or verbally provoke the officer into a physical confrontation. To counteract such tactics, the LMPD will:

- Maintain discipline at all times.
- Frequently rotate officers working the perimeter.
- Utilize extensive video recording.
- Maintain all written documentation (i.e. logs, reports, after action reports).
- Maintain open communication with the public.

In addition, the LMPD's Legal Advisor will be contacted and deployed to the command post. It may be advantageous to also request a liaison from the Office of the Commonwealth's Attorney for the UC. Risk management teams may also be deployed to assist with citizen complaints and use of force investigations, including the completion of any related reports associated with a complaint or use of force.

Liaison Officer

It will be the responsibility of the Liaison Officer (LO) to coordinate with outside agencies and the EMA when the IC has requested mutual aid assistance.

X. MASS ARRESTS

During a civil disturbance, it may be necessary to make many arrests over a short period of time. In order for this process to be handled efficiently, safely, and legally, the IC will implement the "Mass Arrest Procedures" by contacting the Louisville Metro Department of Corrections (LMDC) to notify them of mass arrest potential and request that a booking area team be sent to the designated area. The booking area will be physically separate from the command post, outside of the hot zone, and in a safe environment. If LMDC manpower levels do not allow for their participation, the following procedures will be conducted:

Booking Area Group Supervisor

The IC will assign a commanding officer to serve as the booking area group supervisor. The booking area group supervisor will be responsible for the following:

- Requesting appropriate personnel be assigned to the area.
- Requesting that LMEMS personnel be stationed at the booking area.
- Ensuring that booking procedures are followed.
- Requesting the resources necessary for safeguarding and transporting prisoners.

Booking Area Resource Team

A minimum of two (2) officers will be assigned as a booking area resource team. These officers will assist the booking area group supervisor. They will be responsible for providing security for

the booking area and safeguarding prisoners. When possible, a canine unit should also be utilized for security in the booking area.

If multiple arrests necessitate holding more prisoners in the booking area than there are officers to safeguard them while awaiting transportation, then each prisoner will be flex-cuffed with his/her hands behind his/her back and then flex-cuffed arm-to-arm to another prisoner.

Booking Van

Two (2) officers will be assigned to each booking van. One (1) will serve as the booking officer and the other will serve as the transporting officer.

Officers making arrests should take their prisoners to the booking area and see the booking officer. The booking officer will photograph the arresting officer with his/her prisoner holding a card with the Kentucky Uniform Citation Control number corresponding to the citation completed by the arresting officer. The number should be written large and clear enough so that it is readable on the photograph.

Professional Standards Unit (PSU) personnel will be assigned to the booking area to photograph and document the presence or lack of injuries to prisoners. Photographs should also be taken of any injuries or damage to the uniforms or equipment of arresting officers.

After the booking officer completes his/her duties, the arresting officer will take his/her prisoner to the transport officer. The transport officer will search the prisoner, replace handcuffs with flex-cuffs and place the prisoner in the booking van, allowing the arresting officer to return to the field. The corresponding citation control number will be marked on the flex-cuffs.

Once a booking van has been filled, the transport officer and the booking officer will transport the prisoners to the LMDC or the Louisville Metro Youth Detention Center.

If it is evident that the number of arrests will be so great that the booking vans will not meet the needs of the situation, the booking area group supervisor will request transportation assistance from the Transit Authority of River City (TARC).

Prisoners

Female prisoners will not be transported in the booking vans with male prisoners. They will be transported in a beat car or in a separate van. Juvenile prisoners will not be transported in direct contact with adults. Juvenile prisoners will not be placed in a departmental holdover facility with adults. The transport and booking officers will be responsible for the safety of all prisoners in their custody.

Any member of the Special Response Team (SRT), who affects an arrest, will turn his/her prisoner over to a division arresting officer so that he/she will be able to return to the field quickly. The SRT member will provide the officer with a brief summary of the incident and give the officer his/her name and code number.

Evidence Officer

The evidence officer will be stationed in the booking area and will be responsible for accepting evidence, weapons and other property from arresting officers. He/she will store and label the evidence and deliver it to the Property Room at a later time. The evidence slips will be retained by the evidence officer until they can be distributed to the arresting officers.

Processing Team

Three (3) officers will be sent to LMDC. One (1) officer will provide security and will be responsible for observing the prisoners waiting to be booked. The other two (2) officers will serve as processing officers. They will be responsible for confirming the identities of prisoners and completing the Uniform Citations, using the photographs.

Two (2) officers will be sent to the Louisville Metro Youth Detention Center. One (1) officer will provide security and will be responsible for observing the juveniles while they are waiting to be processed. The other officer will serve as the processing officer for juvenile prisoners.

Medical Treatment for Prisoners

The booking area group supervisor is responsible for ensuring that any prisoner requiring medical attention receives this attention from LMEMS personnel at the scene.

Officers making arrests should transport any prisoner needing additional medical treatment to a hospital designated by the booking area group supervisor. The officer making the arrest will have the responsibility of guarding the prisoner until relieved. The only exceptions will be SRT arresting officers.

In the event that numerous prisoners are taken to the hospital for medical treatment, the booking area group supervisor will establish a prisoner detail at the hospital. This will allow transporting officers to return to the incident scene as soon as possible.

XI. MUTUAL AID

All requests for mutual aid assistance will be routed through the Louisville Metro Emergency Management Agency (EMA) in accordance with SOP 1.2.

Agencies with the training and equipment to respond to a civil disturbance mutual aid request include:

Kentucky State Police (KSP): The KSP can have 48 civil disturbance trained and equipped officers in six (6) teams from Posts 4, 5, and 12 deployed to Louisville Metro within two (2) hours. Each KSP post has two (2) 8 person teams trained in civil disturbance response. Each team has chemical weapons and impact munitions. The KSP Special Response Team has an armored vehicle that can be deployed to Louisville Metro within two (2) hours. These teams are not trained to function as mobile field forces.

Kentucky National Guard (KYNG): The KYNG can deploy a Quick Rapid Response platoon (33 soldiers) to Louisville Metro within four (4) hours. The KYNG can deploy an additional 125 soldiers within 8 hours and another 375 within 36 hours. Practical uses for the KYNG may include outer perimeter control, critical infrastructure protection, facilitation of crowd movement using formations, and augmentation of patrol in the Warm Zone. KYNG personnel are not trained to function as mobile field forces.

In addition, the KYNG can deploy helicopters for use in rapid manpower movement and rescue operations.

US Armed Forces: The President of the United States has the authority to issue an executive order to deploy members of the Army and Marines to assist the LMPD if the combined efforts of local, state police, and the KYNG are unable to quell a disturbance. The military may be used as a support to the LMPD for such things as perimeters, equipment, site security, etc.

XII. DE-ESCALATION CONSIDERATIONS

During de-escalation of the incident, the IC will consider implementing plans to address the following:

- Releasing any resources obtained through mutual aid requests prior to releasing LMPD resources whenever possible.
- Providing mobile and foot patrol security to residents and businesses to maintain order and prevent further property damage/loss.
- Developing a means of identifying people who have a legitimate reason for being in the area.
- Providing media visitation through the PIO.
- Dealing with unusual security problems.
- Assessing future personnel and equipment needs until normal operations resume.
- Determine assignments and shifts.
- Return unnecessary LMPD personnel to their normal duties.
- Resume normal operations, when appropriate.

If the command post is no longer needed, but a return to normal operations has not yet resumed, the affected patrol division building, if available, will become the assembly area for personnel assigned to the detail.

X. POST-INCIDENT OCCURRENCE

When the disturbance has been brought under control, the IC will ensure the following:

- Officers engaged in the incident are accounted for and an assessment of personnel injuries and lost/damaged equipment is made.
- All witnesses, suspects and others are interviewed.
- All officers and supervisors should be debriefed by their supervisors in accordance with the requirements for the After Action Report (refer to the ERP Incident Command System chapter).