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Effective Date: July 1997	Revision Date: November 2011
Amends/Supercedes: 900.150/July 2007	Approved by: Chief Kevin Higdon
Meets Accreditation Standard:	19.7

Section 1000.110 Hostage/Barricaded Suspect

Policy

The primary purpose of the Hostage/Barricaded Suspect Management System is to command control of a hostage or a barricaded suspect situation by efficiently coordinating activities of all personnel while attempting to buy time with the hostage taker or barricaded suspect. The ultimate goal is to protect the lives of any hostages involved, as well as personnel involved, and to guide the situation to a successful conclusion with the capture of the hostage taker(s) or barricaded suspect(s) and the safe release of the hostage(s).

The success of this policy depends upon the coordination of tactical maneuvers, good communications and an organized team approach under one commander. Therefore, the Chief of Police or the Major will have full responsibility and authority for overall command of the operation.

The on Duty Commander, Sergeant or Officer in Charge will be in charge of the incident until properly relieved.

Patrol Response

When officers are dispatched on a run that develops into a hostage or barricaded suspect, the first duties of the officers on the scene are to:

- Secure the scene as safely as possible.
- Isolate and contain the situation by the establishment of an inner perimeter. Evacuate persons that may be in harms way.
- Notify on duty chain of command of situation.
- Gather as much information as possible that will be useful to hostage negotiators and Special Response Teams. Use the acronym **S.M.E.A.C.** to help assess and document the situation:

Situation

Mission

Execution of plan

Avenues of approach and escape

Critical terrain that may be an obstacle or asset.

Isolate and Contain

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- Two officers are required to establish an observation point of all sides of a premise or structure. This is sometimes called a “Modified L”. *Ex: one officers takes position to observe the west and south side of a structure, while the other officer takes position to observe the north and east side of a structure.*

Inner Perimeter

The Inner Perimeter is the immediate area containing the threat and or hostages, which can be easily observed by responding officer. Officers must maintain the inner perimeter until properly relieved by:

- Commanders orders
- Special Response Teams (S.R.T. or S.W.A.T.) assumes perimeter.
- Situation is resolved.

Outer Perimeter

The Outer Perimeter is the area from the Inner Perimeter to the outer most threshold of possible threat. The outer perimeter may contain the command and control center for the incident commanders.

Establish Command and Control Center

The Shively Police will establish an initial Central Command area within the outermost area of the Outer Perimeter. The highest ranking on duty commander or Officer in Charge will assume responsibility for command operation until properly relieved by:

- Chief of Police
- Major
- Chief of Police Designee

Duties of the Chief of Police or Designee.

- Take responsibility as overall commander of the Shively Police operation.
- Evaluate the situation and develop plans to cope with variable conditions.
- Coordinate the efforts of all personnel involved in the hostage incident.
- Coordinate communication between outside agency responders.
- Provide support and maintain normal operations of police services in rest of the city.
- Manage media relation issues.