

MARIETTA POLICE DEPARTMENT BOMB INCIDENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

GOAL:

The Marietta Police Department has the responsibility to respond to suspected bomb incidents that may occur in the city. It is the goal of the police department that we protect our citizens and emergency response personnel from injury. The prevention of injury or loss of life is priority. Second we will protect property to the best of our ability. The department is tasked with assisting Fire Services in the management of bomb incidents by providing security, crowd and traffic control, assisting with building searches and evacuations, and the prosecution of persons responsible for such acts.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Bombing and the threat of being bombed are harsh realities in today's world. The public is becoming more aware of those incidents of violence that are perpetrated by vicious, nefarious segments of our society, both foreign and domestic, through the illegal use of explosives. As a law enforcement agency we are charged with providing protection of life and property. If there is one point that cannot be overemphasized, it is the value of being prepared. Do not allow a bomb incident to catch you by surprise. In developing this management plan and considering possible bomb incidents in our city, we can reduce the potential for personal injury and property damage.

Bombs can be constructed to look like almost anything and can be placed or delivered in any number of ways. The probability of finding one that looks like the stereotypical bomb is almost nonexistent. The only common denominator that exists among bombs is that they are designed or intended to explode. Most bombs are homemade and are limited in their design only by the imagination of, and resources available to, the bomber. Remember, when searching for a bomb, suspect anything that looks unusual. Let the trained bomb technician determine what is or is not a bomb.

BE PREPARED! THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR NOT TAKING THE STEPS NECESSARY TO MEET THE THREAT.

DEFINITIONS:

Bomb Emergency - This can be divided into two parts. The first being where a suspected explosive device has been discovered and not detonated. The second is when there is an actual bomb explosion.

Bomb Technician - Personnel trained in the recovery of, and disabling of explosive devices. Only certified personnel will remove any suspected explosive device.

Bomb Threat - A threat that exists when an explosive device has been reported or is suspected to be at a given location.

Command Post - The fixed position where the Incident Commander and staff should be located for the duration of the event. This is the overall control point for the incident.

Frag (Fragmentation) - Any particle / item which is part of the device, and becomes a projectile (A.K.A. Shrapnel).

Ground Zero - Is the area where a bomb or explosive device has detonated. This is where the bomber placed the device.

Incident Commander - The first arriving supervisor to take charge of the incident. If it is a bomb threat or suspected bomb found the incident command will be the responsibility of the police department. If a device has actually been detonated the fire department will take the lead. The incident commander may be referred to as police supervisor in sections of this plan.

Load and Go - This term refers to the practice of removing injured parties to a safe area, or Triage Area, as quickly as possible without first applying first aid techniques. This means that the walking wounded should be directed to the Triage Area, and the ambulatory patients are taken by any means available to the Triage Area as quickly as possible.

Media Relations Officer - This person is responsible for designating a secure area for the media, directing the media to a safe control area, and maintaining and providing updated information to the media as the incident continues.

Triage Area - That area designated by first arriving emergency response units to an actual explosion site. This area is used by EMS personnel to assess patients and begin medical treatment on injuries sustained in the blast. The Triage Area should be in a safe location, at least 300 yard from the blast area, and if possible placing additional protection between the triage and the blast site.

BODY:

The Bomb Incident Management plan will be divided into three parts or sections, the first being a bomb threat, the second being a suspect bomb or explosive device located, and the third being an actual detonation of a bomb or explosive device. Bomb and explosive device may be used interchangeably.

During the course of responding to and handling bomb incidents the police and fire services work together in order to bring the incidents to a safe conclusion. After conferring with the fire services it has been determined that in joint police and fire bomb management incidents, the lead agency will be determined as follows:

FIRE SERVICES will assume the role of lead agency in this situation.

1. Where an actual explosive device has been detonated.

POLICE SERVICES will assume the role of lead agency in these situations.

1. Where a bomb threat has been received.
2. Where a suspected bomb or explosive device has been located.

A. BOMB THREATS:

1. Personnel receiving bomb threats or warnings from callers should, to the degree possible;
 - a. keep the reporting party on the line;
 - b. identify the location of the device with as much precision as possible and determine when it will be or if it has been detonated;
 - c. determine what type of explosive device is involved;
 - d. attempt to determine:
 1. what the device looks like
 2. the type of bomb involved
 3. what will make it detonate
 4. why was it placed;
 - e. be alert to:
 1. exactly how the threat is to be carried out
 2. estimate of the sex, race and age of caller
 3. nature / character of the caller's voice
 4. nature of any background noises.
2. Personnel receiving reports from individuals or organizations that have received bomb threats should:
 - a. alert the communications center. and have them dispatch field units;

- b. determine the location, time of detonation, appearance and any other available information concerning the nature of the threat or the identity of the perpetrators;
- c. if no explosive device has been identified, ask that the caller alert employees and others to unusual parcels or items on the premises;
- d. ensure that the watch commander is notified as soon as possible.

The person taking the report or interviewing the person receiving the bomb threat should complete a Marietta Police Bomb Threat Check List.

3. First Responding Officer's Responsibilities:

- a. The first arriving officer to arrive on the scene of a bomb threat should transmit his or her arrival over the police radio at least 100 yards from the incident location. He or she should not transmit over the radio again when within 100 yards of the threat location. You may leave your radio on to monitor traffic regarding the situation but do not transmit. Some explosive devices can be triggered by a radio frequency being transmitted in the area where the device is located.
- b. If applicable, contact the individual who received the threat to obtain additional information, to include, but not limited to:
 - 1. whether previous threats have been received;
 - 2. possible motives and / or suspects;
 - 3. vulnerabilities of equipment and personnel; and exploration of any basic information provided to communications;
- c. Notify a supervisor, or ensure that a supervisor is en route to the threat location;
- d. Determine if there is an immediate threat to life and or property.
 - 1. Contact the person responsible for the building or property.
 - 2. Determine if a time was given for the explosive device to detonate.
 - 3. In a bomb emergency establish and secure a suitable perimeter;

- e. If a supervisor will be on the scene in a short period of time, standby with building personnel until their arrival;
- f. In a bomb emergency, or if the supervisor will be delayed, the first arriving officer should begin the process of evacuating the area and establishing a perimeter according to plan (see supervisors responsibilities).

4. First Arriving Supervisor's Responsibilities

- a. The ranking Police Supervisor will be the Incident Commander in a bomb threat incident. He or she is in charge of the on scene, evacuation, search, security and evidence collection activities.
- b. The Marietta Fire and Emergency Services Department will respond to the bomb threat location. They will stage upwind / uphill at least 1000 feet away from the target location. The fire department will assist with the search only at the request of the Police Incident Commander. The fire department also has the authority to order the evacuation of the area if an immediate threat to life or property is present. The police department will assist if this is necessary.
- c. The first arriving police supervisor on the scene will make contact with the person, or persons responsible for the property.
 - 1. The property management will make the decision as to whether they wish to evacuate the property.
 - a. Property management will decide whether he or she wishes a search to be made of the threat location.
 - b. Property management will decide whether reentry into threat location will be made.
 - c. If the property management does not wish to evacuate, or conduct a search, and wishes no further action from police department, the police supervisor will ensure that an incident report is completed, and that management's actions are noted in the report.
 - 2. The police supervisor should stress the importance of making an evacuation and search until such time that the threat can be evaluated.

3. Property management should assist the police and fire personnel with the search, by providing knowledgeable employees who volunteer to go with emergency personnel to search. These employees should be knowledgeable as to what should and should not be on the property. Stress that these must be volunteers.
4. Property management should advise employees and persons on the property to check their immediate personal areas for unfamiliar items that may be suspicious. This should be done before they exit the property.
5. In the event of an evacuation, the police supervisor should designate a location at least 300 feet upwind / uphill from the threat. Person (s) leaving the location should be directed to this area. This is a minimum. If the location is such that a larger area can be established without difficulty, the supervisor should move evacuees out as far as possible, up to and including 1000 feet.
 - a. If management wishes to evacuate, the police supervisor should establish a perimeter around the threat location. This perimeter should be at least 300 feet surrounding location. No vehicles or pedestrians should be allowed inside this perimeter. The perimeter would be the Hot Zone or inner perimeter.
 - b. If an evacuation and search are to be conducted, the police supervisor, incident commander, shall establish a command post (CI). This CI should be at least 300 feet away from the threat location. You should be able to transmit radio traffic at the CI. All coordination will go through the command post. The incident commander should notify dispatch to advise fire services which radio channel will be the primary frequency for the threat. The supervisor should notify dispatch of the location of the command post. A command post need not be a large office, truck, etc. the incident commander can use his or her patrol vehicle as the command location.
6. In the event that management decides to conduct a search of the property, the police supervisor shall coordinate the search operations.

- a. Management should provide a person or persons who are knowledgeable about the layout and contents of the threat property to assist police personnel with the search. These person (s) should be volunteers. The police supervisor must confirm with the volunteer his or her willingness to assist.
- b. The police supervisor should request the assistance of fire personnel to conduct the search when personnel are too few, or the area is too large.
- c. The police supervisor should request the assistance of the Cobb County Police bomb K-9 when it is available. The K-9 can be used to assist with the search for explosive devices.
- d. The incident commander should develop a search plan for each particular threat. This plan should identify the extent of the search, depending upon the type of establishment, the motivation of the perpetrator and accessibility of the building.
- e. Actual search techniques will be discussed in a later section of this plan.
- f. If during the search operation a suspected explosive device is located, the incident commander should upgrade the response to a bomb emergency. The section on "suspected bombs located" will cover this response.
- g. After completing a thorough search of the threat location and no bomb is located, the incident commander should inform property management of the situation. The property management will make the decision to reenter the threat property after the search. Under no circumstances should any Marietta Police personnel make this decision.
- h. If the decision is made to search, and the bomb threat has a time of detonation, the search should be stopped and all personnel should evacuate the threat property at least 30 minutes prior to the stated detonation time. The search should not be continued until at least 30 minutes past the detonation time.

Again the decision to search should be left to management. No matter what the decision of management is, the incident commander should evacuate all emergency personnel from the threat location using this guideline. The incident commander should give as much information to property management as possible in order to assist them in making decisions in searching, evacuation, or reentry.

5. Searching for Explosive Devices

- a. When developing a search plan the incident commander should attempt to get a layout of the threat property. This may be blueprints, or even an employee drawing the layout on paper. This is a floor plan.
- b. When conducting the search officers should be particularly alert to the following items as indicators that there may be explosives at the location. Officers should be cautioned that absence of the following does not assure that there is no bomb present:
 1. explosives-related pamphlets, periodicals and books;
 2. excessive amounts of galvanized or PVC pipe nipples and or caps, especially if they have holes in them;
 3. low-explosive powders or other incendiary mixtures;
 4. fuses of any type to include homemade burning fuses, such as string soaked in a burning powder;
 5. electrical switches, electrical matches, blasting caps or similar initiators.
- c. In-house security, maintenance and janitorial personnel are a good source to search such areas as hallways, rest rooms, stairwells, elevator shafts, utility closets and areas outside the structure.
- d. Vehicles inside the perimeter should be checked using in-house personnel assisting the emergency services.
- e. If time permits you should attempt to identify cleared areas (those areas already searched). This can be done by using chalk, tape, or signs. The signs may say something to the effect of "search

complete nothing found", indicate the date and time completed.

- f. If a suspicious object is located, personnel involved in the search should not touch, move, jar or make loud noises in the area surrounding the object. Be sure that no radio transmissions are made within 300 feet of the suspected device. If a suspected bomb is located, the incident commander should upgrade the response to a bomb emergency and expand the perimeter. The incident commander should follow the procedure for "suspected bomb located" as discussed in a later section of this plan.
- g. In searching for a device, officers should first examine common areas usually open to the general public. These areas would include hallways, rest rooms, vacant rooms, supply closets, stairwells, boiler rooms, fire extinguisher cabinets, waste cans; outside of the building behind shrubbery, window and door ledges, and other areas where common sense indicates.
- h. Note license tag numbers of all vehicles around the general area and initiate registration and stolen checks to determine if any of the vehicles are rented or stolen. The incident commander may wish to assign one officer to perform this task.
- i. It is advisable to use more than one individual to search any area or room, no matter how small. You can make up your search teams using two police officers or if the fire department is assisting, it is advisable to pair up a fire person with a police officer. If you are using property personnel, you should pair them up with a police officer or fire person.
- j. Using area occupants to search their own areas is the best method for conducting a rapid search. These personnel will be familiar with what does or does not belong in a particular area. Using occupants to search will result in a shorter loss of work time, than if all were evacuated prior to the search beginning. The occupants should check their areas prior to leaving the property.
- k. Search Technique: The following room search technique is based on the use of a two-person searching team. There are many minor variations possible in searching a room. The following contains only the basic techniques.
 - 1. When the two-person search team enters the room to be searched, they should first move to various parts of the room and stand quietly with their eyes closed and listen for

a clockwork device. Frequently a clockwork mechanism can be quickly detected without use of special equipment. Even if no clockwork mechanism is detected, the team is now aware of the background noise level within the room itself.

2. Background noise or transferred sound is always disturbing during a search for explosives. If a ticking sound is heard but cannot be located, one might become unnerved. The ticking sound may come from an unbalanced air-conditioner fan, or from a dripping sink down the hall. Background noise may also include outside traffic sounds, rain, and wind.
3. The individual in charge of the room search team should look around the room and determine how the room is to be divided for searching and to what height the first searching sweep should extend. The first searching sweep will cover all items resting on the floor up to the selected height.
4. You should divide the room into two virtually equal parts. This equal division should be based on the number and type of objects in the room to be searched and not on the size of the room. An imaginary line is then drawn between two objects in the room; e.g. the edge of the window on the north wall to the floor lamp on the south wall.
5. First room-searching sweep: Look at the furniture or objects in the room and determine the average height of the majority of items resting on the floor. In an average room, this height usually includes table or desk tops and chair backs. The first searching height usually covers the items in the room up to hip height.
 - a. After the room has been divided and a searching height has been selected, both individuals go to one end of the room division line and start from a back-to-back position. This is the starting point, and the same point will be used on each successive searching sweep. Each person now starts searching his/her way around the room, working toward the other person, checking all items resting on the floor around the wall area of the room. When the two searchers meet, they will have completed a "wall sweep."

- b. Next they should work together and check all items in the middle of the room up to the selected hip height, including the floor under the rugs.
 - c. This first searching sweep should also include those items which may be mounted on or in the walls, such as air-conditioning ducts, baseboard heaters, and built-in wall cupboards, if these fixtures are below hip height. This sweep usually consumes the most time and effort.
6. Second room-searching sweep: The person in charge again looks at the furniture or objects in the room and determines the height of the second sweep. This height is usually from the hip to the chin or top of the head. The searchers return to the starting point and repeat the searching technique at the second selected height. This sweep usually covers pictures hanging on the walls, built-in bookcases, and tall table lamps.
 7. Third room-searching sweep: When the second sweep is completed, the person in charge again determines the next searching height, usually from the chin or the top of the head to the ceiling. The third sweep is then made. This sweep usually high mounted air-conditioning ducts and hanging light fixtures.
 8. Fourth room-searching sweep: If the room has a false or suspended ceiling, the fourth sweep involves investigation of this area. Check flush or ceiling mounted light fixtures, air conditioning or ventilation ducts, sound or speaker systems, electrical wiring, and structural frame members.
 9. The room searching technique can be expanded. The same basic technique can be applied to search and enclosed area. Encourage the use of common sense or logic in searching. If a guest speaker at a convention has been threatened, common sense would indicate searching the speakers platform and microphones first, but always return to the searching technique. Do not rely on random or spot checking of only logical target areas. The bomber may not be a logical person.
 10. In conclusion, the following steps should be taken in order to search a room:

- a. divide the area and select a search height;
- b. start from the bottom and work up;
- c. start back to back and work toward each other;
- d. go around the walls and proceed toward the center of the room.

6. Bomb Incident Plan:

- a. As the incident commander you need to develop a bomb incident plan. This plan should include, but is not limited to the following information.
 1. Designate a chain of command.
 2. Establish a command post.
 3. Decide what primary and alternate communications will be used.
 4. Establish clearly how and by whom the bomb incident will be evaluated.
 5. Provide an evacuation plan with enough flexibility to avoid a suspected danger area.
 6. Designate search teams.
 7. Designate areas to be searched.
 8. Establish a procedure to report and track progress of the search.
 9. Have a contingency plan available if a bomb should go off.

B. SUSPECTED BOMBS OR EXPLOSIVES DEVICES LOCATED

1. The location and or actual identification of a suspected bomb or explosive device is considered a "Bomb Emergency". If at the scene of a bomb threat, and a suspect device is located, the response should be upgraded.
2. The police department shall assume the role of lead agency when a suspected device is located.

3. The initial response to a suspected bomb located is the same as a bomb threat (see the bomb threat section).
4. First Responding Officer's Responsibilities
 - a. The first arriving officer should maintain radio discipline as with a bomb threat. He or she should transmit his arrival at least 300 feet away from the threat location. He or she should not transmit over the radio inside this 300 foot area.
 - b. Contact the person or persons responsible for the building or property, and begin an immediate evacuation of all personnel. The evacuation should be at least 1,000 feet away from the location.
 1. Once a device has been found, property management no longer has the authority to decide whether or not to evacuate. The fire department is empowered by state law to force the evacuation of property that is a danger to the public.
 2. Keep the property management in one location, and upon the arrival of the police supervisor, make sure that he or she is aware of who the property manager is, and where they can be found.
 - c. Ensure that a supervisor is en-route to the scene, and advise him or her that an evacuation is taking place.
 - d. Do not move, tamper, or attempt to disarm a suspected device. Do not touch or go near the object once it has been discovered.
 - e. Direct other arriving officers to set up a 1,000 foot perimeter around the threat location.
 - f. Once the perimeter is secure, stand by for a police supervisor
 - g. If the police supervisor will be delayed continue with the police operations according to plan (see supervisor's responsibilities).
5. First Arriving Supervisor's Responsibilities
 - a. The ranking police supervisor will be the Incident Commander. He or she is in charge of the on-scene evacuation, securing the perimeter, security for the site, and evidence collection. He or she should ensure that the proper police chain of command is notified.

- b. The Marietta Fire and Emergency Services will respond to the scene of a suspected device located. They will stage upwind/uphill at least 1000 feet away from the threat location. The Fire Department has state authority to order the evacuation of a 1000 foot perimeter around the threat location. An effort should be made to keep all witnesses in a secure location. This location should be at the 1,000 foot mark, upwind and uphill from the threat.
- c. The first arriving supervisor will make contact with the property management and establish the location, on the property, of the suspected device. If evacuation of the threat area has not been done, the supervisor will ensure that all personnel are evacuated, and establish a 1,000 foot perimeter around the suspected device.
- d. The supervisor, as incident commander, will notify the Cobb County Police Bomb Squad and obtain an estimated time of arrival. If for some reason the Cobb bomb squad is not available, notify the nearest agency with Bomb Squad capabilities. This may mean Atlanta Police, GBI, FBI, and or ATF.
- e. No pedestrian or vehicle traffic should be allowed within the perimeter.
- f. The incident commander should establish a command post, (CI). This CI should be at the 1,000 foot perimeter. Notify dispatch of the command post location, and establish a primary radio frequency for the incident. Dispatch should notify fire personnel of the primary frequency.
 - 1. The command post need not be a large office truck, etc. The incident commander can use his or her patrol vehicle as the command location.
 - 2. An effort should be made to obtain a layout of the property prior to the arrival of the bomb squad. This information will be helpful to their efforts.
 - 3. Upon the arrival of the bomb squad, the incident commander will give them a briefing on the situation, and what action has been taken.
 - 4. Remember, do not transmit over the radio, or use any cellular phones within 300 feet of the device.
- g. Once the evacuation has been made, no persons, including law

enforcement personnel, should reenter the threat location until the arrival of the bomb squad and then only at their request. The incident commander will assign personnel to assist the bomb squad if they request it.

- h. The assigned bomb squad supervisor will determine whether a search for secondary devices will be made. He or she will notify the incident commander if such a search is requested. If it is requested, the search will be conducted in the same manner as during a bomb threat (see Searching for Explosive Devices in the bomb threat section).
 - 1. If at all possible, the search should not be started until the first device is declared safe.
 - 2. If the incident commander needs the assistance of the fire department during the search he or she should request it.
- i. Remember "IF YOU CAN SEE A SUSPECTED BOMB, YOU ARE TOO CLOSE."

C. ACTUAL BOMB OR EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DETONATED

- 1. At the site of an actual detonated explosive device the Marietta Fire Services will be the lead agency. The arriving police personnel should report to the fire incident commander. At the site of an explosion, evidence collection and preservation is secondary to saving lives.
- 2. At the site of an actual explosion the police department is primarily responsible for establishing an initial 1,000 foot perimeter around the blast site, while providing security for the blast site until such time it is released by investigators, providing safe entrance and exit points for responding emergency crews, and upon request of investigators assist with collection of evidence from the blast site.
- 3. First Responding Officer's Responsibilities
 - a. Upon arrival at the explosion site the first arriving police officer should immediately start tending to injured persons.
 - 1. The first priority is get the injured parties to a safe location at least 1,000 feet from the blast area. Be aware of secondary devices. Do not attempt to search for or touch any suspected secondary device.

2. The first police officer should direct the second arriving police officer to establish a patient collection point at least 300 feet from ground zero. This second officer should make the patient collection point within view of the site. He or she should activate the emergency lights on the patrol vehicle and direct the walking wounded to his location over the PA system. He will then direct them to a temporary triage area at least 1,000 feet from ground zero.
 3. All other arriving officers should begin the evacuation of all persons from the blast site. All persons who are not injured should be directed to a central location. They must be kept at the site for investigators to interview.
 4. Those injured persons who can not walk, and are ambulatory should be taken to the triage area by any means available. This means a "load and go" type transport. Officers may use their patrol vehicles to get the injured to the triage area. The injured should be taken to safety as quickly as possible. Load and go means very little, if any, first aid is given prior to getting them out of the blast area. The reason for this is fear of a secondary device exploding while emergency crews trying to treat the injured.
 5. Officers should realize that upon the arrival of fire personnel, they may designate a better suited triage area. The emergency treatment of injured persons should be turned over to qualified emergency medical personnel as soon as possible.
 6. Leave the bodies of bomb blast victims, who are obviously deceased, in place just as with any crime scene. This is to allow for the collection of debris/material that may have forensic value.
- b. After initially caring for injured persons, the police officers should begin to secure the blast area, and stand by for a police supervisor.
 - c. If the police supervisor is going to be delayed the first arriving police officer should continue the police operation according to plan (see first arriving supervisor's responsibilities).
4. First Responding Supervisor's Responsibilities
 - a. In the case of an actual explosion the fire department will assume

the role as lead agency. The police supervisor should assume the role of police commander and take direction from, and report to the fire incident commander. This will be until such time that the site is turned over to law enforcement for evidence collecting and crime scene processing. Ensure that the proper police chain of command is notified.

- b. Upon arrival at the site, the police supervisor should locate the incident command post and give the fire commander his or her name and call sign.
- c. Find out from fire command what primary frequency will be used to control the incident.
- d. Establish a secure perimeter surrounding the blast site. Start with a 1,000 foot perimeter. If investigators need to expand the perimeter they will let you know.
 - 1. 1,000 feet will be about three city blocks. You will need to secure this area, and set up entrance and exit points for emergency service vehicles entering and leaving the site.
 - 2. The police commander should notify dispatch to activate the Special Response Team. The S.R.T. can help with securing the site. The team has several members who are already on stand by. They can respond to the scene quickly.
 - 3. No non emergency pedestrian or vehicle traffic should be allowed into the perimeter.
 - 4. The perimeter will be manned until investigators are finished with the site. This means you may have to make arrangements for relief personnel. Some bomb blast sites take days or even weeks to process.
 - 5. It will take a large force of police personnel to evacuate and secure the perimeter of the site. As the police commander you must ensure that the rest of the city has adequate police protection.
- e. Make sure that dispatch, or detectives notify Atlanta ATF, and FBI.
- f. As the police commander you will represent the police department in the overall incident command structure, (see the Critical Incident Management Plan for the department for details on this structure).

- g. As the police commander you must ensure that the department's media relations officer is notified and that he or she is directed to the media control area. Attached to the rear of this plan is a short information sheet for the media relations officer. It gives the general rules for releasing information to the media during a bombing incident.
- h. The police department has the difficult job of controlling traffic and crowds at this type of incident. Once emergency medical personnel are on site, police personnel should concentrate their efforts to securing the site, and establishing the smooth flow of emergency vehicles to and from the site. This may be difficult for some officers who feel that they should help with the injured. The police department must provide safe routes in and out of the site. Without a secure perimeter, clear of unnecessary personnel, the blast area will become congested, and confusion will set in. This will result in further loss of life. Remind all officers that they are providing a clear work area for emergency medical personnel to save lives, and that is our top priority: "to save lives."
- i. Ensure that the Cobb County Police bomb squad is notified. Also attempt to have the Cobb Police bomb K-9 en-route to the site.
- j. Do not allow yourself to be overwhelmed by this major incident. Stay calm, use common sense, and take control.
- k. After the medical emergencies have been taken care of, the police commander should coordinate the remainder of the operation with site investigators. This may include site search, perimeter expansion, etc.