

FIREARMS

The use of firearms in internal defense should be limited to those situations where there is an immediate threat to life through attacks on persons or property. "Rules of engagement" governing the use of firearms should be spelled out. Use of firearms or deadly weapons should be limited to the defense of life and the apprehension of armed insurgents responsible for a death or serious injury committed in sight of those upholding the law. The danger to innocent people must be considered before firearms are used.

BOMB DISPOSAL

Where the insurgents have adopted terrorist tactics, trained personnel will be needed to examine weapons suspected to contain explosives and to dispose of explosives found. These will often be improvised devices that involve incendiary material as well as explosives. The police may have to seek the assistance of explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) personnel of the military forces. Also, coordination with firefighters will be necessary.

OTHER FUNCTIONS

The police may perform many other internal defense functions; some may be in conjunction with the military forces. Contingency plans must provide measures to fit the threat of terrorism and reactions to terrorist acts. High risk personnel and key installations must be protected. Movement of personnel and supplies over roads, by rail, over waterways, or by air transport must be protected. The following list of other functions, although not all inclusive, indicates the scope of police activities in internal defense.

- Obtain intelligence.
- Implement and enforce curfews.
- Operate checkpoints and roadblocks.
- Institute block or area warden systems.
- Provide physical security of installations.
- Maintain identification systems.
- Enforce restrictions on contraband.
- Man police operations center.
- Control restricted areas.
- Conduct surveillance operations.
- Perform foot and motorized patrols.