## Differential Police Response

a program of the National Institute of Justice


The production of this Differential Police Response document has been through a great deal of effort on the part of many Police and Communications Operations personnel. It is only appropriate that their efforts and assistance be acknowledged and thanks for their efforts given

First of all, we feel that this document is an expansion of researcli efforts which have preceded the Differential Response Field Test. We owe a great debt to those agencies and persons involved in previous field tests and
experiments. In addition, those agencies which have conducted similar efforte on theix own have helped in our experiments. In addition, those agencies which have
overall effort to prepare a comprehensive field test

In the preparation of this program, we have had the unqualified support and assistance of Chief William E. Swing and Mr. Robert E. Marine, Jr., for that we are extremely grateful. Likewise the support and work of the Classifi cation and Response Advisory Boards personnel proved to be truly beneficial. The membership of each board is

We wish to thank the National Institute of Justice; the Research Utilization Program Team; ani the other two test sites -- Toledo, Ohio Police Division, and the Garden Grove, California Police Departmen:-- for the

Last, but far from least, I would 1ike to express my personal thanks to the two people who have worked the hardegt and most difligently on this effort -- Thomas A. Murphy, Jr., and W. R. Stafford, III, without thei
agonstance, and effert, the task would have been much more difficult.

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## differential police response

pOLICY Statement
The Greensboro Police Department recognizes its responsibility to provide effective police services for the citizens The Greensboro Police Departant of economic conditions and budget constraints, a program of alternative responses to of Greensboro. Being cognizant of economic conditions . This will enable the Police Department to continue to pro-
citizen requests for police service has been developer
vide the same high level of service in a more productive manner.
This alternative response program consists of various forms of mobile and non-mobile responses and utilizes sworn This alternative response program consists of various forms of mifice as emergency, lmmediate and delayed. Non-mobile
and/or non-sworn personnel. Mobile responses have been identified as and or non-sworn personnel. Malline relephone and referrals. The use of this wide range of responses to citizen
responses include maili-in, walk
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Introduction
Is there a more efficient and effective method of answering citizen-initiated calls for service? Several research
efforts of the past few years findicate there 1 is .
For many years, the responsiveness of a police agency has been measured in terms of response time. How quickly after a call is received that a patrol unit and officer arrive at the complainant's location. The theory being that citizen satisfaction is predicated on a rapid response to each and every cail for service. However, what happens if a police department actually begins to manage its calls for service through use of alternate response techniques, i.e. delay of telephone reporting, etc.? Several studies and their findings (Response Time Analysis; Police Response Time Its Determinants and Effects; Improving Patrol Productivity; and Differential Police Response Strategies) indicate that citizen satisfaction with police service is not solely dependent on response time, but is a function of the per-
ceived nature of their request and the expectation of the level of service prcmised or implied by a complaint operator.

Some efforts have been made in the past to prioritize the response to calls for service. Even these efforts have
been reliant on the traditional response of dispatching a patrol unit to each call; emergency calls first, but still been reliant on the traditional response of dispatching a patrol unit to each call; emergency calls first, but still dispatching a unit to all calls. With the increasing demand, the "priority" system has even been mod:
cases) to an actual discontinuation of service delivery in some peripheral areas of the police field.
The Differential Poilice Response to Citizen-Initiated Calls for Service Field Test is an experiment in the overall improvement in the efficiency and effectiveness of a polilice department's patrol function. The effort of the experiof nor system actually increases a department's overall service delivery capability. Thus the overall productivity of the Pulice Department is improved through more efficient utilization of the Department's total resources.
Conducted under the guidance of the National Institute of Justice, the DPR experiment is being field tested in the Greensboro, N. C. Police Department; Toledo, Ohio Police Department; and the Garden Grove, California Pol
ment. In order to accomplish the goals of the project, each agency underwent a major planning effort to:

1. Change their Call Classification System
2. Trcrease their Response capability,
3. Modify their Call Incake Proeedure, and
4. Maich their responses to the new classification system.

The information contained in this document is the result of the effort to find that more effective method of answering component of the system is explained within the succeeding pages and annexes.


Goals of the Differential Response Field Test ${ }^{2}$
As part of its research and development mandate, the National Institute of Justice designs field test programs based on research findings. The goal of this particular field test is to develop and assess the utility of a comprehensive differential response system for managing the calls for service function of police departments. The design consists


* To assess the impact of a differential response system on police practices.
* To assess the impact of a differential response system on citizens.
* To assess the transferability of the program

The National Institute of Justice has been actively lnvolved in the search for ways to improve the efficiency of vor lous aspects of traditional patrol practices, and has sponsored two previous field tests in related areas: The
 niques, including expanding patrol officer involvement in investigations. The Managing Patrol Operations Test sought -
The field test experiences in both of these programs, along with the findings from other research efforts, provide varying levels of support for the utility of differential response systems involving call prioritization techniques and alternative response strateg
questions for further research :

* First, the optimal use of alternative response techniques has not been demonstrated. While it has been saggested that as much as 55 percent of the calls for service can be handled by delayed mobile response
and 30 percent of the calls for service can be handled by yarions non-mobile sesponses, the available evaluations indicate that the percentage of calls for service handled by these responses is much lowe
* Second, it has yet to be determi
* Third, it is not clear what procedures are necessary to fncrease the use of altarnative techniques. It has been pointed out that the call classification schemes which are based on existing signal codes do not provide sufficient information to determine the appropriate police response, Also, it appears that compunications personnel are not adequately trained to use these simple call classification schemes, let alone more sophisticateư models. Both of these factors may contribute to the under utilization of alternative response techniques
* Fourth, in light of the limited use of comprehensive differential response systems, minimal attentio extent to which patrol resources devoted to responding to calls for service can be decreased and use
for non-calls for service activities. Information is also needed on patrol officer acceptance of alternative responses.
* Finally, the costs of implementing response techniques have not received adequate attention. While of sending out a mobile unit, the anticipated savings must be weighed against the costs of trains communications personnel and other affected personnel in the new procedures, in assigning additional personnel to carry vest the nothorbile techniques, and in terms of citizen attitudes and patrol officer
acceptance of the new response techniques.

In order to carry out this research experiment, there are twe primary action goals of the program to be field tested and several objectives with each goal
The first goal is to increase the efficiency of the management of the calls for service function. Through the imple mentation of a comprehensive differential response system, it is expected that departments will be able to rapidly respond to the increasing number of critical or emergency calls for service and have suff
perform non-calls for service activities. The ovjectives associated with this goal are:

* To assure that calls for service of greater urgency receive priority treatment;
* To reduce the rate of non-critical calls for service handled by immediate mobile responses
* To increase the rate of non-critical calls for service handled by delayed mobile responses;
* To increase the rate of non-critical calls for service handled by nen-mobile responses; and
* To increase the amount of officer time available for non-calls for service activities.

The second goal of the program is to maintain or improve citizen satisfaction. In many dspartments, call intake personnel fail to provide sufficient Information to citizens on the nature of the police response for their calls. Citizens are often noi informed that their calls will be delayed, but rather promised a patrol car inmediately, and ar personnel will receive training and supervision to ensure that citizens receive adequate explanations on the nature of the police response and to ensure that the designated response is delivered. It is anticlpated that these activities
will facilitate citizen satisfaction with the differential response program. Objectives associated with this goal are

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* To provide satisfactory explanations to citizens at call intake on the nature of police response to their calls; and
* To provide satisfactory responses to citizens for resolving their calls for service

The Greensboro Police Department will engage in a variety of activities for the purposes of developing and implementing a differential response system. It is anticipated that the implementation of the differential response system will with time, reduce the number of calls for service which are dispatched. As such, departments would have increased patrol resources which could be used for addressing crime and service-related problems. This freed up time could be
used for various directed patrol options, includng crime prevention activities, such as community education, security surveys, target hardening, and property marking techniques; crime deterrence activities, such as saturation patrol and field interrogation; criminal apprehension activities, including decoys and stakeouts and suspect identification;
and involving patrol officers in the investigative process.


Development Process
The Differential Response System is composed of four (4) basic components:

1. Call Classification Syste
2. Alternative Responses
3. Call Intake Procedure
ach component, while important, is not an end in itself. For the DPR System to be effective, each must mesh with the ther for a totail service delivery system.
Development of the Greensboro DPR model was completed through a great deal of effort. The classifification system is a product of conformance, as nearly as possible, to the classification system provided as a model ${ }^{3}$ and agreed to by the
three (3) test sites; and a classification system developed by a task group of Police Department and Communications operations personne1. The result is a system felt to be workable, appropriate and beneficial to the overall effort
Once the "priority" of a call for service is determined through the use of the classification system, a response appropriate to the level of the call must be assigned. Prior to the DPR study, the Greensboro Police Department had ative response availability, parrol unit and the or a Telephone Response Unit. In ortions Operations personne as used to recommend other possible response types. The efforts of this group resulted in the basic response defiaitions and the matching of recommended responses to classifications of calis and individual call types.

The overall matrix of the DPR system and the Call Intake Procedure were developed through a synthesis of the other
components by the DPR staff. The call Intake Procedure was developed through input surveys of patrol officers, detectives and the Dricatan. The call intake procedure was developed through input surveys of patrol officers, detectives and cosmunications personnel as well as the previous procedure for determinatton of qualification for the to the dispatch of a response unit. After a testing process of the procedure, modifications were made to more closely natch the information necessary for each category of a call for service. The final call intake procedure is a collec ion of the traditional who, what, when and where conslderations and questions pertinent to each nature of a call for service.

An addition was made to the Greensboro Computer Aided Dispatch new event entry format. Field 21 is the intake key for Ill calls for service. A five (5) digit filid, the specific classificication of each call type can be determined throug


The Greensboro Po "ce Department Differentlal Response Katrix is a collection of: (1) the Call Classification System; (2) the Ru ponse types; and (3) the new Call Intake Procedure. While complicated looking, the operation

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overall, the development of the Greensboro DPR system has made great use of task group development, input from all areas affected by the operation of a DPR system, and adaption of the other two (2) test site proposals and opera-
tions. The result has been the development of a total DPR system which meets the goal of reducing the calls for ervice workload of has been the development of a total DPR system which meets the goal of reducing the calls police Department. Another benefit has been that the new system has not been created in a vacuum, allowing a tremendous amount of input from all levels of the depa
and effectiveness of the Greensboro Police Department.

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## AUTOTH/

Call Classification System
principal component of the Differential Response System, as in any prioritization effort, is the call classification cheme. The system must categorize each call for service along specified dimensions with sufficient precision to facation system must be to provide the appropriate response.
Within the Police Executive Research Forum publication Differential Police Response Strategis, the authors note
Existing crime classification schemes, based on legal categories determined by state statute or local
rdinance, provide little, if any, information about what actually occurs on the street, the only
asis on which a dispatch should be made. The incident categories should give some idea of what
eally happening, not what fits into a legal category. 5

The classification system developed for use in the DPR Field Test was devised in an effort to avoid, where possible, egal definitions or terminology, Developed largely through the efforts of a group of persons from the Greensboro Department and Communications operations Division, the resuit is a madified version of a system suggested | $\mathrm{Mr} . \mathrm{H}_{1977}$ |
| :--- |

lassification definitions are sers section of this docunent.

## CALL CLASSIFICATION DEFINITIONS

personal injury - any incident in which personal injury is involved
A. Criminal - Injuries sustained as a result of a criminal act.
. Traffic - Injuries sustained as a result of an incident involving a motor vehicle or the violation of
PROPERTY DAMAGE/LOSS - any incident involving the loss of or damage to any property
A. Criminal - Property damage or loss due to a criminal act.
B. Non-Criminal - Property damage or loss which is not a result of a criminal act or traffic incident
B. Non-Criminal - Property damage or loss which is not a result of a criminal act or traffic incident.
C. Traffic - Property damage or loss due to an incident involving a motor vehicle or the violation of motor
vehicle laws.
III. OTHER OCCURRENCES - incidents which come to the attention of police and generally do not involve property damage/loss or personal injury, but require more than merely service activisy; they may or may not requir law enforcement activity.
Investigative - Incidents whe that poltce should inves
tigate the situation
Suspicious Activity
going on.
which has not conflict - Situations Involving a crisis or misunderstanding between wor more people
Public Nuisance - Incidents causing concern or annoyance to the citizen.
peace and tranquility of an area.
E. Public Morals - An affront to the legal standards of "right conduct."
F. Traffic - Incidents involving motor vehicles and the enforcement of mo
v. SERVICE ACTIVITY - incidents generally requiring no law enforcement activity, and the primary pupose is assistance or service.
A. Assistance - Incidents in which the citizens request support or aid for any group or individual.

Dependent Person - Incidents involving persons generally regarded as being unable to completely car
. Information - Incidents in which the citizen merely provides information to or requests information from the Police Department
$\left.\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { ACCPD/ } \\ \text { ACCPI }\end{array}\right) \begin{array}{c}\text { ACCUNK/ } \\ \text { ACHBPD }\end{array}\right)\binom{$ ACHRPII }{ ANIMAL }
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## A1ternative Responses

The development of the DPR system is an effort to provide a comprehensive method for the effective managemerit of the calls for service workload. As such alternatives to the traditional method of dispatching a patrol unit to all calls the services of a Tel Prior to entering the DPR project, the Greensboro Police Department, as many others, utilized the services of a Telephone Response Unit to handle some calls which do not require the presence of an officer on the
scene. Additional methods of service deiivery were developed by an Advisory Board of Departmental personnel.

Since the new system was to involve virtually all phases of the Department's operation, the Advisory Board, as the Classification Board, was composed of persons inem all areas of the Department. The purpose of the Advisory Board native responses. A listing of the responses recommended and their definitions is as follows:

## Priority 0:

Events of this type will be handled by the Telecommunicator in the most expedient manner possible. Priority 0 calls will be dispatched to the first available unit. Events classified as Priority 0 are those situations that produce or are likely to produce serious bodily injury or death to any person. These incidents are those with major personal iniury on the scene or where the potential exists for major injury or death. No event will automatically receive a Priority 0 except, Emergency from MDT. Priority 0 will be reserved for use by the call taker when the character-
iscics of the event fit the definition of an emergency as described above. The call taker will advise the complainant that an officer will be dispatched immediately.
Priority 1:
Calls classified as Priority 1 will be dispatched to the first available Field Operations Bureau unit. Incidents
requiring a Pxtority 1 response will include crimes which are in progress and present the potential for injury or property damage/loss; those situations in which the suspect is at the scene or in the area and will elude apprehension where crime scene protection is essential so that evidence will not be destroyed and where it would be destroyed or lost if an officer is not dispatched immediately; incidents where an officer is needed to secure and interview witnesse號 to do so immediately would create the imminent potential for personal injury or property damage/loss. The call taker will advise the complainant that an officer will be dispatched immediately.


Priority 2:
Calls receiving this priority will preferably be dispatched to the Field Operations Bureau unit assigned to the response zone in which the call is 1ocated. If that unit is not available, the call will be held for 30 minutes, or
until the unit returns to service, whichever comes first. If after 30 minutes the unit is still unavilable the Telecommunicator may to service, whichever comes first. If after 30 minutes the unit is still unavailable the time so that its arrival at the scene is within one hour of the time the call was received in Communications. Inciseceiving this type of response are those which involve minor injuries which require no medical attention; incidents where there are injuries but in which the victim has been removed from the scene and is already receiving or has received medical attention by the time the call is received in Communications; incidents involving only property damage or loss; and any other situation where the imnediate presence of a sworn police officer is not required; however, an officer going to the scene is desirable or necessary. The Telecommunicator will advise the complainant

Priority 3:
Incidents of this type do not require the presence of a sworn officer to fulfill the complainant's request or needs. no threat to the physical safety of the civilian member these incidents if the circumstances at the scene would animal related calls, aind "cold" crime calls where there is a need to process the scene for evidence. "Cold" calls ar those incidents which are reported after such a significant period of time has elapsed since the occurrence that the
presence of a police officer will have little or no effect or advantage. For purposes of definition, any call which occurred more than 30 minutes before the time the caller notified the police is considered a "cold" call. In those incidents in which evidence is present, an Evidence Specialist will be dispatched to the scene; and in addition to collecting evidence, the Evidence Specialist will make the preliminary investigation of the incident. Other civilians utilized to answer calls for service are Community Services Specialist and Animal Control officers. If these indi-
viduals are out of service, the call will be held for 30 minutes or until the unit returns to service. If the appropriate civilian unit does not become available by the end of 30 minutes, the Telecommunicator may dispatch a sworn unit The Telecoumunicator must dispatch a unit in time so that its arrival at the scene is within one hour of the time the call was received in communications. The Telecommunicator will ad
patched and that it may be up to one hour before the unit arrives.
Priority 4:
In incidents of this type, the needs of the citizen will be more appropriately met by divisions within the Police Department other than Field Operations. During the normal business day, the Telecommunicator will transfer the call to the appropriate unit or division. During non-business hours, the Telecommunicator will obtain the information necessary to complete the cAD screen and send che cal this document to the appropriate division. If however, the matter service/complaint request form and forward a opy of this document to the appropria
cannot wait until the next business day, an FOB unit will be dispatched Priority 2 .


The follow:ng criteria apply to Priority 5, Priority 6 and Priority 7. In order for a call to qualify for any of these priorities, it must pass the following criteria:

1. There is no injury at the scene
2. There is no imninent danger of

There is no imminent danger of injury at the scene
The event has not just occurred to the point where a mobile response by Department personnel would be advantageous
5. There is no significant physical evidence at the scene

Priority 5:
Incidents of this type meet the criteria set out above and the caller has access to a Greensboro Police Department mail-in form. The Telecommunicator will direct the complainant to pick up a form, fill it out, and return it to the ce Department.

Priority 6:
Incidents receiving this priority are those which the Telecommunfcator feels san best be handled by having the complainant come to the Police Department to have their needs met. These incldents reet the criteria as set out above and would generally be able to be handled by either mail-in or telephone; however, because of special circumstances or needs, it would be more appropriate

Priority 7:
Incidents of this type include any complaint or request which does not meet any of the mobile response criteria, thus making the dispatch of a Department representative unnecessary. These incidents are those which the Telecomunicator
feels can best be handled by having the complainant speak with an officer on the telephone. These incidents will be handled by the Telephone Response Unit by a call-back within one hour of the time the complaint was received in Communications.

Priority 8:
Incidents qualifying for this response should not be disregarded or minimized din mportance. This priority would apply o those calls received in which the Telecomunicator is able to provide information which is sufficient to satisfy the agency or other city department. Referrals shall be made to the most appropriate agency based on the Telecommunicator's nderstanding of the problem or situation. If the referral is to another city department and the call is received during on-business hours, the Telecommita fill fill out a service/complaint request form and forward it to the appropriat department.



As can readily be determined from the response definitions, the actual response selected is completely circumstantially based. Any call for servici, in which circumstances dictate an inmediate response by a patrol unit, will be dispatche
immediately. This fact reiterates the necessity of the classificication systen together with the call intake procedure tar precise enoub to allow a call intake opropriate response decision.

While the immedfate dispatch capability is present at the call taker's discretion, the recommended dispatch is indicated in the charts in the DPR User's Manual. It should be pointed out that anytime a dispatch override is selected, the rea-
sons for such override will be present in the Field 21 intake key format for review.

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Call. Intake Procedure
The DPR Project Goal as related to the Call Intake Procedure is twofold. One is to provide information for response determination, and the second is to provide accurate data for the overall evaluation of the project. Both goals though simply stated proved to be major components in the development of the Differential Response Model used by Greensborio patches. These common facts wall Intake Procedure used in Greensboro was predicated on common facts for all dis-
The patches. These common facts were gathered by the use of "Who, What, When, Where and How" questions. With the infu-
sion of C.A.D. systems formated screen, call takers were instructed to "complete the screen and dispatch the call".
Therefore, from the onset, call intake as defined by DPR was thcongruent to our traditional approach. The efforts put
 all intake consideration to specific call types to determine response mode and provide a new entry field on the C.A.D.

The new Call Intake Procedure used in Greensboro has evolved into an extension of the range of information solicited
from the citizen in order that call takers can adequately classify the call for service and select the appropriate response mode. This process culmineted in the development of the pifferential Response Manual which coupropriate code, call type and base number consideration for recommended responses. The standardization of call intake resulte th the prioritization of the common factors used in our traditional approach to response to calls for service. The all Intake Procedure will consist of using the common factors required for dispatch and applying the specific base number considerations by call type for dispatch priforftization. The call taker will be fnstructed to "complete the
formated screen, document base number constiderations, and select the appropriate response to the call for service".

greensboro police department differential police response call intake progedure
The Call Intake Procedure is used to assure the timely and appropriate response to all calls for service received by the Greensboro Police Department. It is Amportant for all call takers to present a positive image of themselves an the Department because they are the first level of contact the caller has with services that we provide. The call command of the call and begin the prioritization process, all calls will be answered by stating, "Greensboro Polic and Fire Emergency, is this an emergency call?" If multiple telephones are ringing, put non-emergency calls on hold and answer the next ringing line. The cail intake procedure is classification driven, therefore each call type will have simeific areas of consideration. The following components are used to classify, prioritize and evaluate th
A. Classify Call (Purpose of Call)

What has occurred?
What service can be provided?
or is assistance needed
B. Time of Occurrence

When did the event occur?
When is the assistance needed?
C. Injury/Damage/Loss Consideration

Has anyone been injured?
What is injured party's location
Is there potential for injury?
San you estimate the amount of damage?
D. Police Activity Needed

Is the suspect a
Is there a hazard/nuisance present?
Is there any physical evidence to be collected?
Is there a need for crowd/traffic control?
What other service can be provided?
E. Override Consideration

Are there circumstances present which the call taker feels would preclude the use of the recommended response?
Who is calling?
What is caller's location?
What is caller's telephone number?

* This element, though not essential for the DPR model, is required for successful event entry.


Evaluation Issues
The Greensboro Police Department has cooperated with Research Management Associates (National Evaluator) in several areas of program planning. Such cooperation has been in the form of information provision on department calls for infor officer and telecommunicator survey; telephone surveys of citizens receiving department services; and process tinue until the close of project operations.

While there has been a good flow of information, there are some issues which need to be identified. Chief among these
issues are: (1) the randomization of calls for service; and (2) agreement to provide evaluation data for

The project test design requires that the experimental procedure be applied to $50 \%$ of the in-coming non-critical calls for service. The randomization effort of the Greensboro Police Department will consist of training two (2) groups of teleconmumicators in the experimental response procedures and two ( 21 groups will retain the presently used response
procedures. Since the Greensboro Telecommunicators work 12 -hour shifts, four ( 4 ) days on-duty and four (4) days offduty, over a period of etght (8) days, approximately $50 \%$ of the calls for service during that period will be handled in the experimental mode
Randomization from a purely clinical standpoint is relatively easy; however, randomization from an operational stand point within the City of Greensboro Communications Operations Division and Police Department would be a difficult and perhaps detrimental process. As a result of a conference between the National Evaluation staff and the Greensboro Project staff, the process of splitting the communications groups was agreed upon. Dr. Thomas McEwen pointed out that ine the process itself is not a randomization of effort, tt would be acceptable due to operational constraints and

Another evaluation issue to be addressed is that of Information provision. The Greensboro Police Department has grea 111 竍 implementation date in mid-January, 1983.

Another issue which must be addressed is that of a potertial annexation of territory proposed by the City of Greensboro miles of additional land and approximately 14,000 persons. Based upon an unspeciffed date and an unknown impact upon calls for service, the overall project effect cannot be determined at this time. It is entirely possible that annexation will not be an issue tatil after the Field Test has been completed; but, the possibie annexation must be identifie
at this point as a potential evaluation problem.

DOCUMENTATIONS
$1_{\text {Sumrall et al., Differential Police Response Strategies, }}$ Birmingham Police Department and Police Executive Research Forum, 1980, p. 9.
${ }^{2}$ The National Institute of Justice produced a Test Design for the guidance of the selected sites in their similar preparation of their Individual DPR systems. This section is excerpted from the Test Design. Gardner et al., Differential Police Response to Call
for Service Test Design, National Institute of Justice, 1980 .
$3_{\text {During the planning of the DPR system, several conferences were held by the three (3) }}^{\text {(3) }}$
test sites and the project Technjcal Assistance Contractor, Undversity Research test sites and the project Technical Assistance Contractor, University Research
Corporation. As a part of the planing effort a DPR Model was presented to each site Corporation. As a part of the planning effort a DPR Model was presented to each site
by the project Team Leader, Mr. H. Jerome Miron. That model matched, almost exactly, the effort made by the Greensboro Project Staff. While the numbering systerif could not be adapted to the Greensboro Computer Atded Dispatch System because of programming constraints, that model was used in the development of the Greensboro system. Miron H. Jerome. A Differential Police Response Model, Research Utilization Program,
${ }^{4}$ Gardner et al., op.cit., p.15.
$5_{\text {Sumrall et al., op.cit., p. } 7}$
${ }^{6}$ Scott, Eric J., Police Referral in Metropolitan Areas, Summary Report, Workshop in Political Thery an Policy Analysis and National Institute of Justice, 1981, pp. 13-15.
$7_{\text {Sumrall et al., op.cit. pp, 23-28. }}$
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## Differential Police Response

a program of the National Institute of Justice

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USER'S MANUAL


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greensboro police departmen
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RESPONSE DEFINITIONS

The purpose of the following is to establish definitions of the types of responses which will be
assigned to calls for service through the use of the Differential Response Model. Each response assignad to calls for service through the use of the Differential Response Model. Each response o a citizen initiated call for service will be based upon the totality of the circumstances sur-
rounding the event. This will include the specific neture of the event, time of its occurrence, the need for the presence of a sworn police officer, and the avallabtilty of a patrol unit to handle the call for service
The response priorities are defined as followa:

## Priority 0:

Evente of this type will be handied by the Telecommunicator in the most expedient manner possible are those situations that produce or are 11kely to produce serious bodily injury or death to any person. These incidents are those with major personal injury on the scene or where the potential exists for miffor injury or death. No event will automatically receive a Priority 0 except, "Eme of the event fit the definition of an emergency as described above. The call taker will advise the complainant that an officer will be dispatched immediately.
Priority 1:
Calls classified as Priority 1 will be dispatched to the first available Field Operations Bureau unit. Incidents requiring a Priority 1 response will include crimes which are in progress and present the potential for injury or property damage/108s; those situations in which the suspe injury or property damage/loss if the poilice do not arrive rapidly; situations where crime scene protection is essential so that evidence will not be deatroyed and where it would be destroyed or ost if an officer 1s not dispatched immediately; incidents where an officer is zeeded to secure
and interview witnesses which would be lost if not contacted fmediately; and when there is a nee and interview witnesses which would be lost if not contacsed immediately; and when there is a nee
for crowd or traffic control and the failure to do so fimediately would create the iminent poten tfal for personal finjury or property damage/iose. The call taker will advise the complainant that
an officar will be dispatched frmediately.

## TMD 5 .

Calls receiving this priority will preferably be dispatched to the Field Operations Bureau unit assigned to the response zone in which the call is located. If that unit is not available, the If after 30 held for 30 minutes, or until the unit returns to service whichever comes first. unit from an adjoining umit is still umavailable the Telecommunicator may assign the call to arrival at the scene 15 within one hour of the time the call was received in communications. In cidents receiving this type of response are those which involve minor injuries which require no medical attention; incidents where there are injuries but in which the victim has been removed from the scene and is already receiving or has received medical attention by the time the call is received in communications; incidents involving only property damage or doss; and any other officer going to the scene is desirable or necessary. The Telecommunicator will advise the com-

Priorlty 3:
Incidents of this type do not reaquire the presence of a sworn officer to fulfill the complainant's request or needs. A civilian member of the Department may be dippatched to these incidents if
the circumstances at the scene would pose no threat to the physical safety of the civilian member These incidents are those of a service related nature, andmal related calls, and "cold" crime calls where there 1 a a need to p\%ocess the scene for evidence. "Cold" calls are those incidents which are reported after such a significant period of time has elapsed since the occurrence that definition, any call which occurrea more than 30 minutes before the time the caller notified the poilce is considered a cold call. In those incidents in which evidence is present, an Evidence Specialist will be dispatched to the scene; and in addition to collecting the evidence, the Eviilzed to answer calle for service are Community Services Specialists and Antmal Control officers If these individuals are out of service, the call will be held for 30 minutes or until the unit returns to service. If the appropriate ctivilian unit does not become available by the end of 30 minutes, the Telecommunicator may dispatch a sworn unit. The Telecommunicator must dispatch a
unit in time so that its arrival at the scene is within one hour of the time the call was received in Communications. The Telecomminicator will advise the complainant what type of unit will be in coamunications. The relecommunicator wil bevise the complainant

Priority 4:
In incidents of this type, the needs of the citizen will be more appropriately met by divisions within the Police Department other than Field Operations. During the normal business day, the Telacommunicator will transfer the call to the appropriate unit or division. During non-busines hours, the Telecommunicator will obtain the Information necessary to complete the CAD screen an
send the call to Staff Duty. The Staff Duty Officer will fill out a service/complaint request form and forward a copy of this document to the appropriate division. If however, the matter cannot wait until the next business day, an FOB unit wili be dispatched Priority 2

The following criteria apply to Priority 5, Priority 6 and Priority 7. In order for a call to qualify for any of these three priorities, it must pass the following criteria:

1. There is no injury at the scene
2. The event is not in progress and does not present the potential for personal injury or
3. The event has not just occurred to the point where a mobile response by Department

The event has not just occurred to the porsinnel would be advantageous
5. personne
There is no significant physical evidence at the scene
6. There are no suspects or witnesses to be interviewed

Priority 5:
Incidents of this type meet the criteria set out above and the caller has access to a Greensboro Police Department mail-in form. The Telecomunicator will direct the complainant to pick up a form, fill i.t out, and return it to the Police Department

Priority 6:
Incidents receiving this priority are those which the Telecommunicator feels can best be handled by having the complainant come to the Police Department to have their needs met, These fincident meet the criteria as set cut above and would generally be able to be handled by either mail-in
telephone; however, because of special circumstances or needs, it would be more appropriate to have the complainant come to the Police Department and speak directly with an officer or othe Department member.

## Priority 7:

Incidents of this type include any complaint or request which does not meet any of the mobile response criteria, thus making the dispatch of a Department representative unnecessary. These incidents are those which the Telecommunicator feels can best be handled by having the complainant Unit by a call-back within one hour of the time the complaint was received in communications.
Priority 8:
Incidents qualifying for this response should not be disregarded or minimized in importance. This priority would apply to those calls recelved in which the Telecommunicator is able to provide information which is sufficient to satisfy the citizen's need and nc furthar action 18 necessary or In which the Telecomumicator refers the complainant to an outside agency or other City department ing of the problem or situation. If the referral is to another city department anf the call is received during non-business hours, the Telecommunicator will fill out a service/complaint request

WRS/nb/9-12
$\square$

A. Purpose of Cail
property damage/property los
. Investigative
Suspicious Activity
5. Interpersonal Conflict
6. Public Nuisance
7. Traffic
8. Assistance
9. Dependent Perso
B. Time

1. In progress
. Occurred/needed within 30 minutes

Injury/Damage/Loss

1. Injury needs attention/injury at scene
2. Injury needs no attention/injured party not at scene
3. Imminent or potential danger of injury/damage/loss
4. Property damage/loss greater than $\$ 200$
5. Property
damage/loss
less than $\$ 200$
. Property damage/loss less than $\$ 200$

- 
- Police Activity Needed

Unknown/Not applicable
Apprehension
Alleviation
Protection of crime
Crowd or traffic regulation collection of evidence
Contact witness
Recover lost or stolen property
. Non-enforcement service
8. $\quad$ Report
E. Override

1. None $\quad$ Citizen demands
2. Citizen demands
3. Call taker's discretion


NOTE:

- specific instructions to the telecomunicator on how to handle particular situations

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ACCPD

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(1)


CONSIDERATIONS

- Is there injury on the scene that needs attention? - ARE VEHICLES IN ROADWAY CREATING A HAZARn? NOTE:
all personal inuury accidents regardless of extent of injury or damage to vehicles are required by state lan to be REPORTED.

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| ACCunk | PRI 1 | $\underset{2}{\text { PRI }}$ | PRI 3 | ${ }_{4}^{\text {PRI }}$ | PRI 5 | PRI 6 | PRI 7 | PRI <br> 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| traffic accident presence of injury unknown or NOT CONFIRMED | 02000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| CONSIDERATIOMS |  |  |  | DDITI | INFO | LON |  |  |
| - possibility of personal injury? |  |  |  | - NUM | OF VE TION LOCA | ES IN |  | " |

NOTE:

- the caller's inability to confirm or deny the presence of personal injury creates the nerd for an mmedtate response.




## CONSIDERATIONS

- Is the suspect in the area?

IS THERE INJURY AT THE SCENE THAT NEEDS ATTENTION
ABE THERE A NEELCDES IN ROR RADWAY CREATING A HAZARD?
IS THERE EVIDENCE TO BE COLLECTED?
Is THERE ANY OTHER NEED FOR POLICE SERVICE OTHER

- WHEN DID THE EVENT OCCUR?

NOTE:

- ALl hit and run accidents are required to be reported. If there are no other considerations except the report: the



NOTE:

- for dog or other animal bites, dispatch animal control officer. if they are not working, telephone response will handle the cail.
- For injured or vicious animals, dispatch animal control. if they are not working, dispatch an fob unit.
- for stray animals or pick up animai, dispatch animal control. if they are not working, fill out service/complaint REQUEST FORM AND FORWARD TO ANIMAL CONTROL SUPERVISOR.

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- IS SUSPECT AT SCENE OR IN AREA?

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NOTE:

- IF the event is not in progress, has not just occurred, or the suspect is not at the scene, the cail is referred to
 an immediate need, fob hill not be dispatched. for investigative assistance, the fire department will contact cid

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CONSIDERATIONS

- is there potential for injury if police do not

ADDITTONAL INFORMATION

- IS THERE POTENTIAL FOR INJURY IF POLICE DO NOT
- ISSPTMRR A NEED FOR CROWD OR TRAFFIC REGULATION?
- when is the assistance neded?

NOTE:

- police units will not routinely be dispatched to respond with other agencies unless that response is spectfically REQUESTED.
- calls about open hydrants will be referred to the fire departient or to water and sewer.

- is there a potential for property damage/loss?
- precise location

NOTE:

- IF there is no potential for property damage/loss, the call should be referred to a private firm able to help with

| ASFAM | PRI 1 | PRI 2 | PRI 3 | PRI 4 | PRI 5 | PRI 6 | PRI 7 | PRI 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| abandoned child | 81370 |  |  | 83670 |  |  |  | 83670 |
| ASSIST INDIVIDUAL ENTERING MOTOR VEHICLE OR RESIDENCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 81690 |
| ATTEMPT TO CONTACT DELIVER MESSAGE CHECK CONDITION OF PERSON |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 82670 \\ & 83670 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 82670 \\ & 83670 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Found child |  |  | 81670 | 81670 |  |  |  |  |
| HOME FIRE ALARM MALFUNCTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 83670 |

NOTE:

- for abandoned child tf there is the potential for injury, dispatch unit tmmediately. if there is no potential for

INJURY, GIVE TO YOUTH DIVISION OR REFER TO DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, INDVIDUALS REQUESTING ASSISTANCE ENTERING MOTOR VEHICLE OR RESIDENCE SHOULD BE REFERRED TO LOCKSMITH.
WHEN ATTENPTING CONTACT, DELIVERTNG MESSACE OR CHECYING CONDTTION OF PERSON, TELEPHONE; SECOND, DISAATCB COMMUNITY SERYICES SPECIALIST OR OTHER GIVILIAN: AS A LAST RESORT, DISPATCH FOB
FOR FOUND CHILD, DISPATCE YOUTH DIVISION OR COMMUNITY SERVICES; AS A LAST RESORT, SEND FOB PRIORITY 2
ON HOME FIRE ALARM MALFUNCTIONS, DO NOT DISPATCH POLICE. DISPATCH FIRE DEPARTMENI




NOTE:
IF, IN PROGRESS, DISPATCH IMMEDLured, telecominnicator will take information to broadcast alert and give call to tru. - on "cold" caile give to tro.



- POTENTIAL FOR PROPERTY dAMAGE/LOSS

NOTE:
if request is for an ongoing service (such as residence observation), it will receive a priority 4 and be sent to RECORDS DIVISION OR CRIME PREVENTION.

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NOTE:

- no police response unless specifically requested by fire department.



CONSIDERATIONS
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Is there a potential for injury/damage/Loss?

IS SUSPECT AT SCENE OR IN AREA?
IS THERE PHYSICAL EVIDENCE TO BE COLLECTED?
CAN THE EVIDENCE BE SECURED AND COLLECTED Late

- SUSPECT DESCRIPTION OR TRAVEL
- was suspect armed?
- poimt of Entry

NOTE:

- dispatch lab personnel on priority 3 calls. they will handle preliminary investigation and the collection of evidence THESE ARE CALLS WHERE THE ONLY CONSIDRRATION IS THE COLLECTION OF EVIDENGE.



## CONTINUED

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NOTE:

- no police response unless spectetcally requested by fire departwent.


NOTE:

- no police response unless spectrically requested by fire department.





CONSIDERATIONS
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- IS EVENT IN PROGRESS?

IS There a potential for tnjury/damage/Loss

- IS SUSPECT ARMED?
- SUSPECT DESCRIPTION

NOTE:

- priority 4 response bandied by comanity services or youth division. prjority 8 will be referred to magistrate, LANDLORD, GREENSBORO HOUSING AUTHORITY, DISPUTE CENTER, CITY SANITATION (FOR LTTTERING), SMALL CLADMS COURT, URBAN MINISTRY, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES.


CONSIDERATIONS

- WHEN DID EVENT OCCUR?
- IS THERE A POTENTIAL FOR INJURY?
- IS THERE A POTENTIAL FOR

NOTE:

- priority 4 handled by youth diviston.
- priority 8 handled by departuent of social seryices, private attorney, magistrate, turning point, focus, and women's atd. - domestic arguments can be handed by tru if there is no potential for insury. usually if only one partictpant is present


| $\underset{\text { DRUNKK }}{\text { DRUN }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { PRI } \\ 1}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { PRI } \\ 2}}{ }$ | ${ }_{3}{ }^{\text {PR }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{\text {PRI }}$ | $\stackrel{\substack{\text { PRI } \\ 5}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {PRI }}$ | $\underset{7}{\text { PRI }}$ | $\underset{8}{\text { PRI }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 91370 | 91670 |  |  | \% |  |  | 91690 9.9690 93690 |
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CONSIDERATIONS

- potential for injury

NOTE:

- priority 8 referred to alcoholics anonymous, arc, crawford center, or mental health.


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NOTE:

- No police response unless spectfically requested by the fire department.

| ESCORT | $\underset{1}{\text { PRI }}$ | PRI 2 | PRI 3 | PRI 4 | PRI 5 | PRI 6 | PRI 7 | ${ }_{8}^{\text {PRI }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GENERAL ESCORT house escort parade FUNERAI ESCORT |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 82670 \\ & 83670 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ESCORT TO BANK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 82690 83690 |

NoTE:

- PRIORITY 4 RESPONSE WILL BE REFRRRED TO TRAFFIC SERVICES DIVISION.


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consideration.

- is event in progress?
- ARE SUBJECTS ARMED?

NOTE:

- IF NOT IN PROGRESS, SEE ASSLT FOR RESPONSE DETERMNNATION CONSIDERATIONS.

Henerever


NOTE:
_ no police response unless spectrically requested by fire department.


NOTE:

- no police response unless specificaliy requested by fire department


## THEb08



NOTE:

- If the event is not in progress or if suspect is not in area, refer to tru for report or to magistrate to obtain
- if there is evidence, complatnant should be advised to hold it. c.i.d. investigator will pick up evidence at a Later time.
$\left.\left.\begin{array}{c}\begin{array}{c}\text { HAZOCC } \\ \text { INDCON }\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { INFOG/INFON/ } \\ \text { KIDNAP }\end{array}\end{array} \begin{array}{c}\text { LARC/ } \\ \text { LIOUOR }\end{array}\right) \begin{array}{c}\text { LNEDWN/ } \\ \text { MENTAL }\end{array}\right)$



CONSIDERATIONS

- IS EVENT IN PROGRESS?
- IS SUSPECT AT SCENE OR IN AREA?

NoTE:

- priority 4 referred to comandity services
- PRIORITY 8 REFERRED To MAGISTRATE, PRIVATE ATTORNEY.

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CONSIDERATIONS

- IS there potential for injury/damage/Loss?


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CONSIDERATIONS

- is there potential for injury?
- IS SUSPECT AT SCENE OR IN AREA?
- IS THE EVENT IN PROGRESS?
note:
- Priority 4 Referred to c.i.d., vice, or youth depending on crime

PRIORITY 8 REFERRED TO DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES FAMILY COUNSELING FOR INCEST OR INDECENT LIBERTIES AND TO PRIORITY 8 REFERRED TO DEPARTMENT
TELEPHONE COMPANY FOR PHONE CALLS.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- suspect description SUSPECT'S MEANS AND DIRECTION SUSPECT'S
OF TRAVEL


| INPOG, INFON | $\stackrel{\text { PRI }}{1}$ | ${ }_{\text {PRI }}$ | ${ }_{\text {PRI }}^{3}$ | PRI 4 | ${ }_{5}^{\text {PRI }}$ | $\underset{\text { PrI }}{6}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { PRI } \\ 7}}{ }$ | $\mathrm{PrI}_{8}$ |
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NOTE:
 SUFFICIENT To SATISY THE CITIZEN'S NEED AND NO
SENT TO F-5 POSITION TO BE CLPARED FROM SYSTEM.



## KIDNAP

abduction
hostage situation
kidnapping


CONSIDERATIONS
IS EVENT IN PROGRESS?
IS there potential for injury?

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SUSPECT'S IDENTIFY, If KNOWN.
SUSPECT'S DESCRIPTION
TYPE OF WEAPON INVOLVED
VICTIM'S NAME AND DESCRIPTION


| LARC | PRI 1 | PRI 2 | PRI 3 | PRI 4 | PRI 5 | ${ }_{\text {PRI }}^{6}$ | Pri 7 | ${ }_{8}^{\text {PRI }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Larceny | $\begin{aligned} & 11610 \\ & 12610 \end{aligned}$ | 12630 | 13630 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12680 \\ & 13680 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12680 \\ & 13680 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| larceny from auto <br> LARCENY, AUTO ACCESSORIES <br> LARCENY FROM BUILDING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EMBEZZLEMENT |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12680 \\ & 13680 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12680 \\ & 13680 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Larceny of gas |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12680 \\ & 13680 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| PICK POCKET PURSE SNATCHING | 12610 | 12630 | 13630 |  |  |  | 12680 13680 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

CONSIDERATIONS

- WHEN DID EVENT OCCUR?
- Is suspect at the scene or in fal area?

IS THERE EVIDENCE TO BE CCLLECTED?
NOTE:

- for prtority 3, dispatch lab personnel to collegt evidence and take report.
- Yor Priority 4, REEER TO C.I.D.


## 



- priority \& referred to vice division unless incident involves juveniles; then refeî to youth division.



NOTES:

- No response unless specifically requested by fire department or duke power for assistance with traffic problems.


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- IS THERE potenttai for injury?

SUBJECT'S DESCRIFT
IS SUBJECT ARYED?
Note:

- PRIority 2 applies mo calls from judicial hospitalization to pick up commituent papers
- PRIORITY 8 REFERRED TO MENTAL HEALTH, JUDICIAL HOSPITALIZATION OR MAGISTRATE.

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IS THERE POTENTIAL FOR INSURY (CHILD UNDER AGE OF 12, ELDERLY SUBJE
MENTAL PATIENTS OR SUBJECTS', OR ANY OTHER UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANESS)?
SUBJECT's DESCRIPTION
NOTES:

- ALL ARE CONSIDERED IN PROGRESS.
- IF POTENTIAL FOR INJURY, DISPATCH TO COMMUNITY, RERERICES TR POSSIBLE

IF NO ONE IN COMMUNITY SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE, DESVPATCH FOB



NOTE:

- dispatch or refer to vice/narcotics division. If, however, the telecomunicator feels there is a need for a mobtle DISPATCH OR REFER TO VICE/NARCOTICS DIVISION. IF, HOWEVER, THE TELECOMMUNI
RESPONSE AND VICE/NARCOTICS IS NOT AVATLABLE, A FOB UNIT MAY BE DISPATCHED.


| Noise | ${ }_{1}^{\text {PRI }}$ | $\underset{2}{\text { PRI }}$ | PRI 3 | PRI 4 | PRI 5 | PRI 6 | PRI 7 | PRI 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| barking doc |  |  |  | 52620 53620 |  |  | 51620 | 51690 52690 53690 |
| FTREWORKS |  | 51620 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 52690 \\ & 53690 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 52690 53690 |
| Juveniles on minibike |  | 51620 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 52620 \\ 53620 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| LOUD MUSIC <br> NOISE DISturbance |  | 51620 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 52620 \\ & 53620 \end{aligned}$ |  | * | 51620 | $\begin{aligned} & 52690 \\ & 53690 \end{aligned}$ |

NOTE:

- on in progress bariting dog call, refer to telephone response. by checking cross reference, they will cail the dog's OWNER AND ATTEMPT TO CORRECT THE PROBLEM, TF UNABLE TO CONTACT ANYONE, THE CALL WLLL BE SENT BACK TO COMMUNICATIONS FOR DISPATCH. COMMUNICATIONS WILL DISPATCH ANIMAL CONTROL, COMMNTTY SERYTGES, OR FOB (IN THAT ORDER OF PREFERENCE)

- FIREWORKS PRIORITY 4, REFER TO YOUTH DIVISION OR COMMUNITY SERYICES, PRIORTTY 8 TO MAGISTRATE.
- JUVENILES ON MINIBIKE, PRIORITY 4, REFERRED TO YouTh dIyISION OR COMMUNITY SERVICES - CONTACT BY PHONE, DISPATCH FOB UNIT.




NOTE:

- Priority 2 is for calis requesting service of a legal paper. To THE WARRANT SQuAD OR RECORDS DIVISION.


## 3MMMMTM



| PARKVI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ABANDONED AUTO |  | PRI <br> 1 | PRI <br> 2 | PRI <br> 3 | PRI <br> 4 | PRI <br> 5 | PRI <br> 6 | PRI <br> 7 | PRI <br> 8 |
| PARKING VIOLATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 71620 |  |

NOTE:

- abandoned auto referred to building code enforcement.

Parking violation dispatched to parking enforcement officer, community services specialist, or fob uet (PREFERABLY IN THAT ORDER)


|  | PRI 1 | PRI 2 | $\stackrel{\text { PRI }}{3}$ | PRI 4 | PRI 5 | PRI 6 | $\underset{7}{\text { PRI }}$ | PRI 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOUD PARTY |  | 51620 |  | 52690 53690 |  |  | 51620 | 52690 53690 |

NOTE:
IN progress cails should first be sent to tru for attempt to contact by telephone. if unable to contact, dispatch FOB UNIT - PRIORITY 2.

- priority 4 used for continual problems. Sent to community services.
- PRIORITY 8 REFERRED TO MAGISTRATE OR SUBJECT'S LANDLORD.
on calls in with complainant refuses to give name; conmuntcations will dispatch (ingluding tru) twice. after SECOND DTSPATCH, NO FURTHER UNTTS WILL BE DISPATCHED UNLESS COMPLAINANT IS WILLING TO TALK TO OFFICER.




| PROEL <br> Losf rroperry | $\stackrel{\text { Prit }}{\text { Pr }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Pri }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{\text {Pri }}$ | ${ }_{\text {PRI }}$ | ${ }_{\text {frif }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Pri }}^{7}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { Pri }}}_{\text {pri }}$ |
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NOTE:

- if complatnant is willing to come to phe station to turn item in; communications should direct them to take the item To TRJ/SDO.
- IF MOBILE RESPONSE IS NECESSARY to PROCESS ITEMS FOR EVIDENCE or to COLIECT IT, DISPATCH EVIDENCE SPECIALIST OR
COMMUNTY SERVICES.



note:
- PRIORITY 8 are those incidents in which victim does not desire police tnvolvement; honever is seeking information PRIORITY 8 ARE THOSE TNCTDENSS IN WHICH VICTTM DOES NOT DESIRE PO
OR ASSISTANEE; SHOULE BE REEERRED TO RAPE LINE OR MENTAL HEALTH.



NOTE:

- no police response unless specifically requested by fire deparment. $\square \square$



Constiderations

- IS THERE POTENTIAL FOR INJURY?
is teere major injury on the scene that needs IS TTEERE MA
ATENTION?


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SUBDWN/ SUICID



NOTE:

- No police response unless specificaily requested by fire department.


## whammuge



| SUBDWN | $\stackrel{\text { Pri }}{1}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { PRI } \\ 2}}$ | $\stackrel{\text { Pri }}{3}$ | PRI 4 | $\underset{\substack{\text { PRI } \\ 5}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { PRI } \\ 6}}{ }$ | $\stackrel{\text { Pri }}{7}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { PRI } \\ 8}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FOUND BODY | 22180 23180 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SUBJECT Down SUBJECT SLUMPED OVER KHEEL | 21370 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

wumbaphapt


- priority 8 referred to mental health or crtsis control.



CONSIDERATIONS

- IS SUSPECT AT SCENE OR IN AREA?
- WHEN DID EVENT OCCUR?

ADDITIONAL INFCRMATION
SUSPECT'S DESCRIPTION
IS SUSPECT ARMED?
IS SUSPECT ARMED?
SUSPECT'S MEANS AND DIRECTION
SUSPECT'S MEANS AND DIREC'TION
of TRAVEL.

## 3unhMrphen



- is suspect at scene or in arear

WHEN DID EVENT OCCUR?
IS THERE POTENTIAL FOR INJURY/DAMAGE/LOSS?

- suspect's description

SUSPECT'S DESCRIPTI
VEHICLE DESCRIPTION AND DIRECTIO
of travel



Note:
prtortty 3 response are for those in which there is evtdence to be collected. bvxdence specialist dispatched to MAKE investicartion and collect the evidence.


## CONTINUED <br> 20 F 3




|  | PRI 1 | PRI 2 | PRI 3 | PRI 4 | PRI 5 | PRI 6 | PRI 7 | PRI |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TRFAS <br> ASSIST MOTORIST STRANDED MOTORIST |  |  | 81370 | 81376 | " |  |  | $81670$ |
| CHECK traffic flow |  | 81340 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VERIfy tratler license |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 81670 |
| VERIFY WARNING TICKET |  |  |  |  |  | 81670 |  |  |

## CONSEDERATIONS

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- WHEN IS ASSISTANCE NEEDED?
- IS THERE A TRAFETC HAZARD?
- vehicle description

NOTE:

- on Assist or stranded motorist calls, dispatch civilian (community seryices, animal control, lab) personnel, parking ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS OR TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT OFEICERS: AS A LAST RESORI, DISPATCH FOB UNIT.
- on Róouests to verify tratler license, the telecommuicator should refer the complainant to the state highiay patrol.
- on request to verify greensboro police department warning ticket, the telecomuunicator should aditse complainairt to





## gONSIDERATIONS


NOTE:

- FOR PBSTACLE IN STREET, DEBRIS IN ROAD", ETC.; FRIORITY 3 dISPATCHED TO COMMUNTTY SERVICES, AMIMAL CONTROL OR LAA PEE, ONNEL; PRIORTTY 4 DISPATCHED TO TRAFFIC SERVICES. IF NONE OF THESE ARE AVAILABLE, DISPATCH FOB
 OR TRAFFIC ENGINEERS.
TMMntover



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33 \mathrm{THDGH} \operatorname{cose}
$$




## गmementres

END

