

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

NOTICE

8.1

March 26, 2020

TO: All Department Personnel


FROM: Chief of Police

SUBJECT: CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE GUIDE – ACTIVATED

This Notice activates the Critical Incident Response Guide, which will assist officers with determining the most appropriate options and Department procedures to follow while responding to a critical incident, as well as at-scene and post incident responsibilities.

The new Critical Incident Response Guide is attached for immediate use and duplication and is available in E-Forms on the Department's Local Area Network.

Any questions regarding this Notice may be directed to the Evaluation and Administration Section, Office of Operations, at (213) 486-6050.



MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

Attachment

DISTRIBUTION "A"

INCIDENT COMMANDER TASKS

- First arriving supervisor to declare as Incident Commander and take control of scene
- Establish Command Post outside of the perimeter
- If transfer of command is conducted, ensure the I/C documents and broadcasts the information
- Complete necessary pages of ICS Form 201 (4 pages). Map Sketch, Summary of Current Objectives and Actions, Current Organization, and Resources Summary
- Build your organizational chart appropriate to the scope of the event/incident
- Initiate a Bureau or Citywide tactical alert, if necessary
- Consider assigning a Liaison, Information and Safety Officer

PUBLIC SAFETY STATEMENT

“Officer, I am ordering you to give me a Public Safety Statement. Due to the immediate need to take action, you do not have the right to wait for representation to answer these limited questions.”

1. Were you involved in an officer-involved shooting or other Categorical Use of Force?
2. Approximately how many rounds did you fire and in what direction did you fire them?
3. Do you know if any other officers fired any rounds?
4. Is it possible the suspect fired rounds at you?
5. Approximately where were you when you fired the rounds?
6. Is anyone injured? If so, where are they located?
7. Are you aware of any witnesses? If so, what is their location?
8. Are there any outstanding suspects? If so, what is their description, direction, and mode of travel? How long have they been gone? What crime(s) are they wanted for? What weapons are they armed with?
9. Are there any weapons or evidence that need to be secured/protected? Where are they located?
10. Is there any other information available that would ensure the safety of officers and the public, and/or assist in the apprehension of any outstanding suspect(s)?

SWAT CRITERIA

- The suspect is probably armed, **and**,
- Probable Cause exists to believe that the suspect has been involved in a criminal act or is a threat to the lives and safety of the community and/or police; **and**,
- The suspect is in a position of advantage, affording cover and concealment; **or** is contained in an open area and the presence or approach of police officers could precipitate an adverse reaction by the suspect; **and**,
- The suspect refuses to submit to a lawful arrest.

NOTIFICATIONS TO MAKE

- Watch Commander
- Area and/or Patrol Commanding Officer
- Area Detective Commanding Officer
- Watch Commander or Incident Commander to notify Department Operations Center within 30 minutes

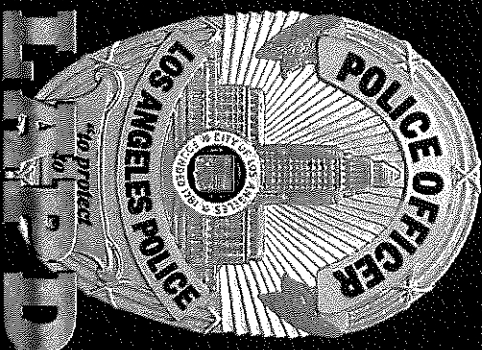
LESS LETHAL OPTIONS

- OC Spray: Ideal Range 3-12 feet
- TASER: Ideal Range 7-15 feet
- Beanbag Shot Gun: Ideal Range 5-45 feet
- 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher: Ideal Range 5-110 feet

HOBBLE RESTRAINT DEVICE

- Once HRD is secured, search the waistband, and place the individual in an upright, seated position or left lateral recumbent position
- Do not bind hands and feet together
- Monitor suspect/subject

CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE GUIDE



“Quality through continuous improvement”

THINGS TO CONSIDER PRIOR TO ARRIVAL

- Discuss tactics prior to every call
- Know your role (Contact/Cover/Incident Commander)
- Consider Less-Lethal Options
- Assign Designated Cover Officers (DCO)
- Remember De-Escalation Techniques (P.A.T.R.O.L.)
- Activate BWV and DICVS
- Be aware of Special Locations/Premise Hazards
- Go Code Six
- Know your suspect/subject
 - History of violence/Arrest history?
 - Mental illness/Prior MEU contacts?
 - Familiarity with weapons, law enforcement or military tactics?
- Access to weapons? Registered firearms?
- Is anybody else in the residence? Possible victims, suspects, or witnesses?
- Request additional resources/tools
 - Airship
 - Additional units/backup/help
 - Supervisor(s)
 - Metropolitan Division
 - K-9 units (Metro or GND)
 - Mental Evaluation Unit (MEU)
 - Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT)
 - Other tools (e.g., Ballistic Shield)
 - Code Sam, Code Sam-40, Code Robert, Code Robert-Slug

WHILE AT SCENE:

- Is there a crime? If so, obtain a signed Investigative Report
- The senior officer, or any officer on-scene who has gained sufficient situational awareness, or supervisor, shall declare as Incident Commander and exercise Command and Control
- Request a supervisor
- Is suspect/subject armed (including firearms, edged and/or blunt weapons)?
- What does the policy/law obligate officers to do (e.g., take a report)? Is disengaging and assigning a unit to monitor the location an option?
- Mental illness? Contact MEU
- SWAT (4 C'S – Control, Communicate, Coordinate, Contain). Has an attempt to call out the suspect/subject been made?
- Contact Communications Division and identify previous incidents tied to the same location for similar calls
- Contain the location and maintain line of sight on possible escape routes
- Establish a Command Post outside of the inner perimeter in a safe location
- Attempt to establish communication with subject/suspect
- Reduce overresponse and over-deployment of lethal cover
- Consider cover. Officers should not cluster in groups behind the same cover.
- Fill ancillary duties
- Control the discharging of Less-Lethal munitions; one officer to give commands for clarity.
- Ensure that officer safety is priority. Redeploy to better cover if available. Cover and Distance = Time

POST-INCIDENT (ADMINISTRATIVE):

- Request Rescue Ambulance as needed
- If an OIS or other relevant CUOF, a supervisor **shall** obtain a Public Safety Statement (PSS when applicable). Turn off and collect BWV/DICVS prior to PSS
- Obtain the PSS **separately** and away from all other officers to maintain Investigative integrity
- Following the PSS, separate and monitor all substantially involved personnel after the tactical situation has been resolved. Document time and name of supervisors involved in separation, transportation and/or monitoring of involved personnel
- Substantially involved personnel shall not review any video, recordings or reports related to the incident until authorized by a Force Investigation Division investigator
- DO NOT REMOVE EVIDENCE unless necessary for officer or public safety
- Request what is needed (additional supervisors to assist with managing the incident, consider a canopy, etc.)
- Designate personnel to make appropriate notifications
- Assign officers to assist the Incident Commander as needed
- Ensure inner and outer crime scene logs are established. Be mindful of who enters the inner crime scene.
- Red crime scene tape = FID Only
- Ensure officers have oversight and guidance when assigned tasks such as Crime Scene logs, sketches, etc. Accuracy/detail is of the utmost importance
- Consider Victim Resources (Mayor's Crisis Response Team, DART, etc.)