



Series 200 Operations	Effective Date 12 /16/2022	Review Date Annually	Directive Number 205.1
Chapter 205 - Emergency Procedures			
Reviewing Office Special Response Team			<input type="checkbox"/> New Directive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewed
References			

CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE

205.1 - 1 PURPOSE

Critical incident response procedures have been designed to provide general guidelines for responding to a broad range of emergency situations such as barricaded gunperson, civil disorder, bomb threats, hazardous material, natural or man-made disasters, or other incidents of unusual occurrence where a rapid, organized response by the Detroit Police Department (DPD) is required.

205.1 - 2 POLICY

The Department shall utilize the Incident Command System (ICS) when responding to emergency situations. Whenever DPD is the lead agency in responding to an emergency, (i.e. barricaded gunperson, civil disturbance, etc.) the responding Department member shall assume tactical control of the emergency as the incident commander. However, in those instances where the Department is not the lead agency, (i.e. hazardous material response, fire, etc.) Department members will provide initial command until the lead agency arrives. Once on scene, a supervisor from the lead agency will assume command of the emergency as the incident commander. Department members shall continue to perform law enforcement duties and remain available for direction by the incident commander.

205.1 - 3 Definitions

Critical Incident

A critical incident is defined as any extraordinary event or unusual occurrence, which places lives and property in danger and requires the commitment and coordination of numerous resources to bring about a successful resolution.

Incident Command System (ICS)

The incident command system (ICS) is a standardized on-scene emergency management framework specifically designed to allow its user to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.

205.1 Critical Incident Response**Incident Commander (IC)**

The incident commander (IC) is the individual responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site. The first arriving member at a critical incident scene should be prepared to assume the duties and responsibilities of the incident commander until relieved by proper authority.

Incident Command Post (ICP)

The incident command post (ICP) is the location where the primary command and control functions are executed.

Command

Command is the act of directing and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority.

Chain of Command

A series of command positions within the order of ascension.

Event

An event is a planned, non-emergency activity. ICS can be used as the management system for a wide range of events (e.g. parades, concerts, or sporting events).

Unified Command

In ICS, the unified command is a unified team effort which allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident, either geographic or functional, to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies. This is accomplished without losing or relinquishing agency authority, responsibility, or accountability.

Unity of Command

Unity of command is the concept by which each person within an organization reports to only one designated person.

205.1 - 4 Incident Command System (ICS)

Members of the Detroit Police Department will be trained in the ICS. ICS is a management system that applies to common business practices to incident response. Responding members, in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their joint response efforts when an incident occurs, will utilize the ICS. ICS is recognized as the foundation for an effective, all-risk emergency planning, response, and recovery system. ICS involves management by objectives, delegation of duties, and empowerment of personnel.

205.1 - 4.1 Concept

The basic concept and principles of the ICS include the following:

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- a. Common terminology;
- b. Modular organization;
- c. Integrated communications,
- d. Unified command structure;
- e. Consolidated action plans;
- f. Manageable span of control;
- g. Designated incident facilities; and
- h. Comprehensive resource management.

205.1 - 4.2 Response Procedures

1. The fundamental priorities at an incident are as follows:

- a. Preservation of life;
- b. Scene stabilization;
- c. Suspect apprehension;
- d. Property preservation;
- e. Evidence collection; and
- f. Environmental protection.

2. The first sworn member to arrive on scene should perform the following:

- a. **Approach**: Make an initial assessment of the incident and advise the zone dispatcher of the nature and scope of the emergency. If the scene is a suspected HAZMAT situation, be mindful of wind direction and approach the scene from up wind;
- b. **Identify**: Preliminary equipment or resources needed to meet the emergency (i.e. EMS, Fire, etc.); and
- c. **Communicate**: Notify the zone dispatcher of a safe avenue approach for responding units and notify the watch commander of the precinct station desk of the situation.

205.1 - 4.3 Incident Commander's Duties

After the initial response, the responding supervisor shall assume the role of incident commander and shall remain in command until the command is transferred in accordance with the order of ascension or the situation has been stabilized. The incident command shall perform the following duties:

- a. Notify the zone dispatcher that they are assuming the role of incident commander;
- b. Establish field command post and staging area in a safe location;
- c. Contain the incident by isolating and controlling the situation with inner and outer perimeters;
- d. Delegate authority for other essential operations (i.e. site isolation, perimeter security, strike forces, media relations, etc.);

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- e. Notify Communications to establish an appropriate communication channel;
- f. Organize and deploy available forces to stabilize the emergency;
- g. Document all activities; and
- h. Brief the relieving incident commander.

205.1 - 4.4 Order of Ascension

1. Assumption of command at the scene of an emergency shall be done in the following order by sworn members:
 - a. Sergeant;
 - b. Lieutenant;
 - c. Chief duty officer;
 - d. Commanding officer (precinct of occurrence);
 - e. Deputy chief (precinct of occurrence);
 - f. Assistant Chief (Office of Neighborhood Policing); and
 - g. Chief of Police.
2. However, if the Special Response Team is activated and assumes tactical control of the incident, the commanding officer of Metro Division, their designee, or the deputy chief, Neighborhood Policing Bureau, will assume the role of incident commander upon arrival at the scene. It is the responsibility of the incident commander to update and receive approval on tactics to be employed from the Chief of Police or the assistant chief, Office of Neighborhood Policing, if present. In their absence, the incident commander shall give final approval.
3. As a ranking member arrives on the scene, the member shall be briefed of the situation and formally assume the role of incident commander if deemed necessary. Assumption of command must be done formally by notifying the zone dispatcher of rank, name, radio code, and provide the rank, name, and radio code of the person being relieved of command. Each member relieved of command shall brief the new incident commander of the situation and shall remain available for assistance. Ranking members at the scene, not listed in order of ascension, may offer advice and guidance but shall not assume command of the situation.

205.1 - 4.5 After Action Report

The incident commander shall submit an After Action Report on an Inter-Office Memorandum (DPD568) for all significant incidents. The report shall also include a critique of the Department's response to the incident and specific recommendations, if any, for improving the Department's response to future emergency situations. The After Action Report shall be forwarded through channels to the Chief of Police.

205.1 - 4.6 Incident Board of Review

In certain instances and at the direction of the Chief of Police, an Incident Board of Review comprised of one (1) executive of the rank of commander or above and two (2) executives

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at the rank of captain or above shall be assigned to prepare the After Action Report. The highest ranking member of the Board shall serve as the chairperson. The After Action Report shall be forwarded directly to the Chief of Police with a copy to the concerned deputy chief.