

The Police Commission

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

May 4, 2023

CINDY ELIAS

MAX CARTER-OBERSTONE

LARRY YEE Commissioner

JAMES BYRNE

JESUS YANEZ

Commissioner

KEVIN BENEDICTO

DEBRA WALKER

Commissioner

Sergeant Stacy Youngblood Secretary

Chief William Scott Chief of Police

Dear Chief Scott:

At the meeting of the Police Commission on Wednesday, May 3, 2023, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLUTION 23-41

ADOPTION OF REVISED DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDER 8.01, "MAJOR AND CRITICAL INCIDENT EVALUATION AND NOTIFICATION"

RESOLVED, that the Police Commission hereby adopts revised Department General Order 8.01, "Major and Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification".

AYES: Commissioners Walker, Benedicto, Byrne, Yee, Vice President Carter-

Oberstone, President Elias

ABSENT: Commissioner Yanez

Very truly yours,

Sergeant Stacy Youngblood

Secretary

San Francisco Police Commission

1211/ks

cc: Captain D. Toomer/PSPP

Lieutenant E. Altorfer/PSPP

Gloria Rosalejos/Written Directives

Major and Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification

8.01.01 PURPOSE

The San Francisco Police Department (the Department) stands for Safety with Respect for All. We will ensure residents, visitors, and members are safe and feel safe.

This order defines major and critical incidents and establishes policies and procedures sworn members shall follow in making the appropriate notifications to command personnel. The Department will respond quickly to these safety risks and will do so with the spirit of dignity and in collaboration with the community.

By evaluating each major and critical incident, the Department improves future responses through measuring, monitoring, and training to uphold our commitment to policing without bias and addressing any issues in an open and collaborative manner. We will actively collaborate with City agencies and community organizations to jointly address identified challenges as we strive to maintain and build trust and respect as the guardian of Constitutional and human rights.

Critical and major incidents are broadly witnessed by the community and provide our members the opportunity to showcase the spirit of mutual respect and fairness we embrace in our work.

8.01.02 POLICY

EVALUATION: It is the policy of the San Francisco Police Department that should a major or critical incident occur, the District Captain or, if not immediately available, the Night Captain or Weekend Captain, shall make a prompt evaluation and notification. If neither is immediately available, the Lieutenant on duty in the district of occurrence shall make the evaluation and notification.

8.01.03 DEFINITIONS

- A. MAJOR INCIDENT An event involving potential or actual injury, death, or property damage requiring an exceptional emergency response. This includes natural disasters (floods, earthquakes, major fires, etc.) and human-caused emergencies (plane crash, riot, terrorist acts, etc.) that require extensive response and commitment of resources to control or resolve.
- B. CRITICAL INCIDENT Any incident with a life-threatening situation, a defined terrain objective, and requiring a coordinated tactical response should be declared as a critical incident. Procedures and guidelines for requesting the Tactical Unit should be followed.

The following situations constitute a major incident:

- 1. Riot, insurrection, or potentially violent demonstration (see DGO 8.03 Crowd Control)
- 2. Explosion of a destructive device or found suspicious item requiring an EOD response to the scene (see DGO 8.08 *Bomb Threats, Clandestine Laboratories, Destructive Devices, Explosions, and Fireworks*)
- 3. Airplane crash
- 4. Major fire (five alarms or greater) (see DGO 8.06 Fire Procedures)
- 5. Hazardous material incident (see DGO 8.07 Hazardous Material Incidents)
- 6. Earthquake or any natural calamity involving multiple casualties or significant destruction of property, or the likelihood of either
- 7. Mass Casualty event (gas line explosion, traffic collision, construction site, etc.)

The following situations constitute a critical incident:

- 1. Active Attacker Incident One or more individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area (see DN 20-164 *Requesting the Tactical Unit / SWAT and Call-Out Procedures*)
- 2. Hostage/Barricaded Suspect criminally involved (see DGO 8.02 *Hostage & Barricaded Suspect*)
- 3. Sniper (see DN 20-164 Requesting the Tactical Unit / SWAT and Call-Out Procedures)
- 4. Officer-Involved Shooting (see DGO 8.11 *Investigation of Officer-Involved Shootings and Discharges*)
- 5. Officer shot or critically injured while on duty
- 6. Custody escape (see DGO 5.18 Prisoner Handling and Transportation)
- 7. In-Custody Death (see DGO 8.12 *In Custody Deaths*)
- 8. Verified Child Abduction (see DN 20-106 *Guidelines for Handling Stranger and parental Abduction of Children*)

8.01.04 PROCEDURES

Leadership: Critical and major incidents happen infrequently and generally require a large-scale response. They usually involve property damage, injury or death, and have a devastating impact on the community. Two key leadership components of any critical incident are incident command, and teamwork. Incident command is a role that requires experience and training. Who takes command will depend on a variety of factors including the type of occurrence, jurisdiction, personnel available, and city/county protocol. Regardless of who is in command, peace officers and other public servants have to work together as a team to achieve success.

Action Plan: The incident commander is responsible for seeing that an appropriate plan of action is implemented to deal with the immediate situation. Required actions will vary according to the specifics of each incident.

The tactics used to manage an incident must be reassessed and evaluated throughout the operation. Additional resources may become necessary or specific tactics may need to be modified.

A. DUTIES OF THE FIRST ARRIVING OFFICER(s):

- 1. Determine if a situation meets the criteria of either a major or critical incident.
- 2. Determine the hazard (person or material) and location of the incident and immediately communicate that information to DEM and responding units. If feasible, immediately isolate the hazard and evacuate/shelter persons in peril.
- 3. Notify the field supervisor and Platoon Commander that either a major or critical incident is occurring and request response to the scene.
- 4. The senior officer of the first arriving unit is responsible for the command and control of the incident unless a supervisor assigns this responsibility to another member, or a more experienced officer declares and takes responsibility, prior to the arrival of a supervisor. This officer shall have the latitude and authority to assign any other officers to any assignment or task.

B. DUTIES OF THE FIRST ARRIVING SUPERVISOR ON SCENE:

- 1. Notify DEM, monitor radio communications, respond to the incident (e.g., "3X100, I'm monitoring the incident and responding.") Upon arrival, assume command, assess the situation, request the appropriate resources, and establish a preliminary Command Post when feasible.
- 2. Continually gather and ensure further information is communicated to DEM and responding units.

C. DUTIES OF THE PLATOON COMMANDER:

- 1. Respond to the scene and formally assume the role of Operational Commander including command of the Incident Command Post until relieved by a member of higher rank.
- 2. Evaluate the scene, confirm that a major or critical incident exists, and assess suitability of Command Post location.

- 3. Determine what resources (i.e., personnel and equipment), will be needed to resolve the situation, provide for officer safety as well as the safety of others, ensure protection of property, and resolve or control the situation.
- 4. As soon as practicable, notify the District Station Captain or, in their absence, the Night Captain or Weekend Captain.

D. DUTIES OF THE DISTRICT STATION CAPTAIN:

- 1. Respond to the scene of all confirmed major or critical incidents and formally assume the role as Operational Commander to ensure all duties listed in 8.01.04 of this directive are completed.
- 2. Personally Notify the Deputy Chief of Operations or Field Operations Bureau Commander via cellular phone.
- 3. Responsibilities may include, but are not limited to, establishing law and order, identifying necessary resources, enforcing emergency rules and regulations, and/or providing emergency care for the sick and injured.

NOTE: When the District Station Captain is unavailable, the Night Captain or Weekend Captain shall assume the duties of the District Station Captain.

E. POST-INCIDENT

The appropriate SFPD unit leading the critical or major incident response will review and facilitate debriefings with involved officers. The unit will conduct an after action written report that analyzes the major or critical incident considering the Department's training, polices, and procedures and make written recommendations with the goals of improving future response and performance.

References

DN 20-106, Guidelines for Handling Stranger and Parental Abductions of Children

DN 20-164, Requesting the Tactical Unit / SWAT and Call-Out Procedures

DGO 5.01, Use of Force Policy and Proper Control of a Person

DGO 5.18, Prisoner Handling and Transportation

DGO 6.02, Physical Evidence and Crime Scenes

DGO 8.02, Hostage and Barricaded Suspect Incidents

DGO 8.03, Crowd Control

DGO 8.06, Fire Procedures

DGO 8.07, Hazardous Material Incidents

DGO 8.08, Bomb Threats, Clandestine Laboratories, Destructive Devices, Explosions, and

DGO 8.11, Investigation of Officer-Involved Shootings and Discharges

DGO 8.12, In-Custody Deaths

Event Management Manual, SFPD

Emergency Operations Plan, City & County of San Francisco

POST Learning Domain 26 "Critical Incidents" Version 3.1

SFPD forms 496 A-E

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8.01

GENERAL ORDER

RevEff. —

MajorAJOR and Critical RITICAL Incident NCIDENT
Evaluation EVALUATION and AND Notification OTIFICATION

8.01.01 PURPOSE

The San Francisco Police Department (the Department) stands for Safety-with Respect for All. We will ensure residents, visitors, and members are safe and feel safe.

This order defines major and critical incidents and establishes policies and procedures sworn members shall follow in making the appropriate notifications to command personnel. The Department will respond quickly to these safety risks and will do so with the spirit of dignity and in collaboration with the community.

By evaluating each major and critical incident, the Department improves future responses through measuring, monitoring, and training to uphold our commitment to policing without bias and addressing any issues in an open and collaborative manner. We will actively collaborate with City agencies and community organizations to jointly address identified challenges as we strive to maintain and build trust and respect as the guardian of Constitutional and human rights.

Critical and major incidents are broadly witnessed by the community and provide our members the opportunity to showcase the spirit of mutual respect and fairness we embrace in our work.

This order establishes policies and procedures for evaluation and notification of command personnel in major and critical incidents, and defines situations constituting major and critical incidents.

8.01.0102 POLICY

A. EVALUATION: It is the policy of the San Francisco Police Department (the Department) that should a major or critical incident occur, a prompt evaluation and notification shall be made by the District Captain or, if not immediately available, the Night Captain or Weekend Captain, shall make a prompt evaluation and notification. If neither is immediately available, the Lieutenant on duty in the district of occurrence shall make the evaluation and notification.

8.01.0203 DEFINITIONS

A. <u>CriticalMAJOR INCIDENTajor Incident</u> - <u>Aan</u> event involving potential or actual injury, death, or property damage requiring an exceptional emergency response. This includes natural disasters (floods, earthquakes, major fires, etc.) and human-caused emergencies (plane crash, riot, terrorist acts, <u>SWAT hostage situations</u>, etc.) that which require extensive response and commitment of resources to control or resolve.

DGO 8.<u>01</u>12 Rev. XX/XX/XX

-B. CRITICAL INCIDENTritical Incidents - Any incident with a life-threatening situation, a defined terrain objective, and requiring a coordinated tactical response should be declared as a critical incident. Procedures and guidelines for requesting the Tactical Unit/SWAT Team-should be followed.

—The following situations constitute <u>a critical major or critical</u> incidents:

1. Active Attacker Incident

- _One or more individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area (sSee DN 20-164 Requesting the Tactical Unit / SWAT and Call Out Procedures).
- 2. Hostage/Bbarricaded Ssuspect. __criminally involved. (Critical Incident __see DGO 8.02 Hostage & Barricaded Suspect Incidents)
- 3. Sniper (seeSee DN 20-164 Requesting the Tactical Unit / SWAT and Call Out Procedures).
- 4. Officer <u>Involved Schooting (sSee DGO 8.11 Investigation of Officer-Involved Shootings and Discharges).</u>
 - 5. Officer shot or critically injured while on duty_.
- 1. 6. Riot, insurrection insurrection, or potentially violent demonstration (see DGO 8.03 Crowd Control) -
 - 7. Custody escape (see DGO 5.18 Prisoner Handling and Transportation).
- Explosion of a destructive device or found suspicious item requiring an EOD response to the scene
- 2. 8. Bomb threat or explosion of a destructive device (sSee DGO 8.08 Bomb Threats, Clandestine Laboratories, Destructive Devices, Explosions, and Fireworks).
- 3. 9. Airplane crash.
- 4. 10. Major fire (five alarms or greater). (sSee DGO 8.06 Fire Procedures)
- 5. 11. Hazardous material incident- (sSee DGO 8.07 Hazardous Material Incidents)
- 12. Earthquake or any natural calamity involving multiple casualties or significant destruction of property, or the likelihood of either.
- 13. Mass Casualty eventAccidents (gas line explosion, traffic collision, construction site, etc.) involving multiple casualties.

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14. In-Custody Death (sSee DGO 8.12 In Custody Deaths).

15. Use of Force resulting in injury to the subject that requires admission to the hospital (See DGO 5.01 *Use of Force Policy And Proper Control Of A Person*).

16. Verified Child Abduction (sSee DN 20-106 Guidelines for Handling Stranger and parental Abduction of Children)

The following situations constitute a critical incident:

- Active Attacker Incident One or more individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area (see DN 20-164 Requesting the Tactical Unit / SWAT and Call-Out Procedures)
- Hostage/Barricaded Suspect criminally involved (see DGO 8.02 Hostage & Barricaded Suspect)
- 3. Sniper (see DN 20-164 Requesting the Tactical Unit / SWAT and Call-Out Procedures)
- 4. Officer-Involved Shooting (see DGO 8.11 Investigation of Officer-Involved Shootings and Discharges)
- 5. Officer shot or critically injured while on duty
- 6. Custody escape (see DGO 5.18 *Prisoner Handling and Transportation*)
- 7. In-Custody Death (see DGO 8.12 in Custody Deaths)
- 8. Verified Child Abduction (see DN 20-106 Guidelines for Handling Stranger and parental Abduction of Children)

8.01.0204 PROCEDURES

Leadership: -CA-critical and major incidents happens infrequently and generally requires a large-scale response. They#t usually involves property damage, injury or death, and haves a devastating impact on the community. Two key leadership components of any critical incident are incident command, and teamwork. Incident command is a role that requires experience and training. Who takes command will depend on a variety of factors including the type of occurrence, jurisdiction, personnel available, and city/county protocol. Regardless of who is in command, peace officers and other public servants have to work together as a team to achieve success.

Action Plan: The incident commander is responsible for seeing that an appropriate plan of action is implemented to deal with the immediate situation. Required actions will vary according to the specifics of each incident.

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The tactics used to manage an incident must be reassessed and evaluated throughout the operation. Additional resources may become necessary or specific tactics may need to be modified.

A)A. DUTIES OF THE FIRST ARRIVING OFFICER(s):

A)Members are reminded of their responsibilities as defined by DGO 2.01 Rule 18s? regarding senior ranking officer duties. (Clean up language)

- 1)1. DWill determine if there is a <u>situation meets the criteria of either a major or</u> critical incident is occurringtaking place.
- 2)2. DWill determine the hazard (person or material) and location of the incident and immediately communicate that information to DEM and responding units. If feasible, immediately isolate the hazard and evacuate/shelter persons in peril.
- Notify and request response of the field supervisor and Platoon Commander that either a
 major or critical incident is occurring and request response to the scene.
- 4. The senior officer of the first arriving unit is responsible for the command and control of the incident unless a supervisor assigns this responsibility to another member, or a more experienced officer declares and takes responsibility, prior to the arrival of a supervisor. This officer shall have the latitude and authority to assign any other officers to any assignment or task. The first responding officer(s) must assume preliminary incident command and take necessary steps toward establishing control of the situation.
- 3) Take appropriate steps to address the situation, guided by department values, referenced policy and common sense.
- Establish a perimeter, administer first aid as necessary, and continue to evaluate conditions for change, update DEM and responding supervisors with observations made
- 5) Will initiate any essential duties immediately until formally relieved on the scene by a supervisor.
- 6) Serve as a resource to assigned investigators.

-B)

—DUTIES OF THE FIRST ARRIVING SUPERVISOR ON SCENE:

<u>B.</u>

- 1. Notify DEM, monitor radio communications, respond to the incident (e.g., "3X100, I'm monitoring the incident and responding.") <u>Upon arrival, assume command, assess the situation, request the appropriate resources, and establish a preliminary Command Post when feasible.</u>
- Continually gather and ensure further information is communicated to DEM and responding units.
- Take appropriate steps to address the situation, guided by department values and, referenced policy, and common sense.
- 1) Once on scene take command of incident.
- 2) Immediately determine the location of the first responding officers, manage the available onscene resources and request additional resources as necessary until relieved by the appropriate highest ranking supervisor on scene.
- Once a critical incident has been declared the first arriving supervisor on scene has the authority to activate specialized units (Hostage/Crisis Negotiation Team, Specialists, TAC)
- 4) Notify the Platoon Commander

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-C)

C. DUTIES OF THE PLATOON COMMANDER:

- Respond to the scene and formally assume the role of Operational Commander <u>including and assume</u> command of the <u>Incident Field</u> Command Post until relieved by a member of higher rank.
- Evaluate the scene, and confirm that a major or critical incident exists, and assess suitability
 of Command Post location.
- 3. Determine what resources (i.e.i.e., personnel and equipment), will be needed to resolve the situation, provide for officer safety as well as the safety of others, ensure protection of property, and resolve or control the situation.

1)

- 2) Take appropriate steps to address the situation, guided by department values and, referenced policy, and common sense. Will formally relieve the acting Operational Commander and inform DEM of the change in command once physically present on the scene.
- 3) Establish immediate priorities such as mitigating the dangers presented to first responders, ensuring a full perimeter is being expanded in the safe area, ensuring that an safe avenue of approach has been established, ensuring any necessary traffic and crowd control is established, ensuring that adequate Department resources has been requested (C/HNT, Specialists, TAC).
- 4) Obtain any pertinent safety information and ensure notifications are made to the Department Operations Center (DOC).
- 5) Upon the arrival of the SFPD Command Van, or the establishment of the Command Post, the Operational Commander will establish a command post and mobilization area adjacent to that location to direct police activities and determine incident objectives and strategies to establish control of the critical incident.
 - As soon as practicable, notify the District Station Captain or, in his/hetheir absence, the Night Captain or Weekend Captain.

4.

D. DUTIES OF THE DISTRICT STATION CAPTAIN:

- Respond to the scene of all confirmed <u>major or</u> critical incidents and formally assume the
 role as Operational Commander <u>to</u> ensure all duties listed in <u>8.01.04 of the C1 through C5</u>
 of this directive are completed.
- Personally Notify the Deputy Chief of Operations or Field Operations Bureau Commander via cellular phone.
- Responsibilities may include, but are not limited to, establishing law and order, identifying
 necessary resources, enforcing emergency rules and regulations, and/or providing emergency
 care for the sick and injured.
 Take appropriate steps to address the situation, guided by department values, referenced

NOTE: When the District Station Captain is unavailable, the Night Captain or Weekend Captain, shall assume the duties of the District Station Captain.

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Post Incident

E. POST-INCIDENT

As feasible, tThe Field Taetics and Force Optionsappropriate SFPD -Uunit leading the critical or major incident response will review major and critical incident response and and facilitate debriefings with involved officers. The FTFO Uunit will provide conduct an after action written report that analyzes the major or critical incident in light of considering the Department SFPD's training, polices, and procedures and make written recommendations with the goals of improving future response and performance.

References

DN 20-106, Guidelines for Handling Stranger and Parental Abductions of Children

DN 20-164, Requesting the Tactical Unit / SWAT and Call-Out Procedures

DGO 5.01, Use of Force Policy and Proper Control of Aa Person

DGO 5.18, Prisoner Handling and Transportation

DGO 6.02, Physical Evidence and Crime Scenes

DGO 8.02, Hostage and Barricaded Suspect Incidents

DGO 8.03, Crowd Control

DGO 8.06, Fire Procedures

DGO 8.07, Hazardous Material Incidents

DGO 8.08, Bomb Threats, Clandestine Laboratories, Destructive Devices, Explosions, and

Fireworks

DGO 8.11, Investigation of Officer-Involved Shootings and Discharges

DGO 8.12, In-Custody Deaths.

Event Management Manuel Manual, SFPD

Emergency Operations Plan, City & County of San Francisco

POST Learning Domain 26 "Critical Incidents" Version 3.1

SFPD forms 496 A-E

Physical Evidence and Crime Scenes, SGO DGO 6.02

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