

GENERAL ORDER



Title		
Critical Incidents and Unusual Events		
Topic	Series	Number
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Rescinds		
Listed in Part IV. Rescission		

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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I. PURPOSE

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the primary method to prepare for, respond to, and manage critical incidents and unusual events. NIMS is a comprehensive national approach to incident management, applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines. It provides a consistent nationwide incident command system (ICS) approach for any size or type of critical incident or unusual event as a means to coordinate the efforts of individual members and other responding agencies as they work toward incident stabilization. The ICS may expand or contract depending upon the complexity of the incident and the on-scene requirements, as determined by the incident commander (IC). The purpose of this order is to establish general ICS response procedures as well as those specific to incidents involving active threats, hostages, barricaded subjects, bomb threats, explosive devices, and hazardous materials.

II. PROCEDURES

A. Initial Response

1. Members shall prioritize the preservation of life and all actions should be

aimed at reducing the likelihood of further violence.

2. ICS shall be established as soon as possible and be used for the management of critical incidents and unusual events. The first on-scene member shall serve as the IC and have the latitude and authority to assign any member to any assignment or task, regardless of rank, to maintain control of the incident until relieved by a higher authority. The initial IC shall:

Initial Assessment
a. Assess the situation;
b. Establish the command organization based on the needs of the incident and the assets available;
c. Establish immediate priorities based on the specific circumstances;
d. Ensure adequate safety measures are in place;
e. Notify a supervising official; and
f. Relay information to the Office of Unified Communications (OUC).

B. Incident Command

1. Upon arrival on-scene, the responsibility of the initial IC shall be assumed by a supervising official who shall confirm the scene assessment, notify the district watch commander, and ensure notifications are made to the Special Operations Division (SOD) watch commander and Real Time Crime Center (RTCC).
2. Upon notification, the RTCC watch commander shall notify the chief of police, field commander, command staff, and all critical partner agencies to request resources as required by the incident and monitor/manage citywide operations and functions, including ensuring that there is adequate staffing for other calls and assignments.
3. The district watch commander shall respond to relieve the first official on the scene as the IC and determine whether the incident warrants an ICS response.
4. Various components of the ICS shall be activated depending on the size and complexity of the incident. Operational need is the primary factor in determining which components or functions are activated. In addition to establishing a command post and function, the IC, using the ICS structure, shall activate the ICS components, as necessary:

ICS Components
a. Sections (operations, planning, logistics, finance/administration, and intelligence);
b. Branches (subdivisions within the operations section formed to manage the broad span of control issues);
c. Divisions (geographical subdivisions); and
d. Groups (functional subdivisions).

5. The IC shall specify the activated components and designate an official in charge of each component. If a section is not activated, the IC shall perform that function.

- 6. Personnel shall be assigned by the IC or designee, as needed. Additional personnel and/or assistance from other localities shall be requested by the IC. All section chiefs shall report to the IC.
- 7. The IC shall determine the command post location based on factors such as incident size, security needs, proximity, and support issues (e.g., communications, shelter from the elements). The command post can be moved at a later time if necessary. The IC shall ensure OUC is notified of the specific location of the command post.
- 8. The IC shall designate a documentation unit to prepare and maintain a running resume of activities and requests for resources associated with the incident, including the following, as applicable:

Running Resume
a. Status reports and intelligence on the current situation;
b. Status of resources assigned to the incident;
c. Situation reports;
d. Incident and area maps;
e. Information and files related to the incident;
f. Incident demobilization plan to include specific instructions if needed; and
g. PD Form 815 (Critical Infrastructure Information Sheet) to capture information regarding buildings, facilities, and other structures.

- 9. The IC shall ensure [ICS forms](#) are used for managing the scene.
- 10. When transferring incident command to another official, the following shall occur:

Transferring Command
a. Joint assessment of the current situation with the current IC and incoming IC;
b. Briefing from the current IC and documentation of the transfer (e.g., current situation, assignment of resources, and tactical and strategic needs);
c. Selection of an appropriate time for the transfer of command;
d. Notification of all involved members of the change in command; and
e. Assignment of the current IC to another position in the ICS, unless being relieved in accordance with this order.

- 11. The Office of Communications shall, as guided by the IC, brief the public, media, and other agencies as appropriate to disseminate incident-related information using a single voice (e.g., ensure that accurate information is disseminated in a coordinated manner across all organizations). Media outlets and social media shall be actively monitored in order to quickly correct mistaken or inaccurate reports.

C. Personnel Accountability

- 1. The IC or designee shall maintain accountability of all personnel and shall be continually updated by the section chiefs to keep an ongoing assessment of the operation.

2. During major incidents, the IC may appoint a safety officer who shall ensure safety requirements are met throughout the incident. The safety officer shall ensure only authorized personnel are permitted into the inner perimeter and assign as many site security officers as needed and as the availability of members permits.
 3. Only members dispatched to the scene shall respond. Members **shall not** self-dispatch.
 - a. Dispatched members shall check in with the IC by responding to the staging area or command post.
 - b. Members not in uniform shall be mindful that they may be mistaken as a combatant or threat. Unless there is an inadequate uniformed presence at the scene, non-uniformed members shall respond to the staging area or command post and stand by for direction from the IC.
 4. Members shall have a form of department identification (e.g., badge, identification card) visible at all times and shall present their department-issued identification card when challenged by any member.
 5. Members shall provide ongoing communication and situational reports to OUC, when feasible, regarding location and intelligence for additional responding units. Members shall maintain radio discipline.
 - a. Unless otherwise ordered, all personnel shall conduct radio communication on the radio zone of the district of occurrence. Routine district radio communications shall be conducted on another zone designated by OUC.
 - b. In the event a separate radio zone is established for members assigned to separate responsibilities (e.g., staging management or traffic closures), all members assigned those responsibilities shall communicate on that radio zone. The manager for each of those responsibilities shall maintain communications with the command post.
 6. Members shall report to the command post for assignment and the staging area manager shall document all responding members and other agency personnel, to include when they check in and out, as well as all resources requested and received.
 7. No member shall clear the scene without authorization.
 8. In the event that off duty members are recalled for a mobilization of department personnel; the recalled members shall immediately begin monitoring city wide 1 on their take-home radio and respond to their assigned organizational element unless ordered otherwise. If unable to respond within two hours of a recall, members shall immediately notify their organizational element or the RTCC.
- D. Active Threat Situations

1. While it is important to provide medical treatment to the wounded, under the unique circumstances of an active threat situation, members shall prioritize their actions to stop the active combatant, provide medical assistance, evacuate as many civilians as possible (provided the evacuation does not place the member or civilians in danger), request medical resources, and preserve the crime scene. The Emergency Response Team (ERT) shall be notified of all active threat situations.
2. Members shall form a contact team (i.e., a minimum of two members assembled from those first arriving on the scene) and move into the hot zone to engage the active shooter or combatant. **If a contact team cannot be immediately assembled, the member shall move into the hot zone to engage the active shooter or combatant.**
3. Contact teams shall make contact immediately and stop the active combatant by containment, arrest, or use of force.
4. Upon entering a hot zone to engage an active combatant, members shall use their issued ear piece with their portable radio and report their computer-aided dispatch (CAD) numbers to the official controlling access to the building or dispatcher (if no official is present), when practical.
5. Rescue teams and task forces shall facilitate the safe removal and evacuation of injured persons within the hot zone.
 - a. A rescue team is a group of eight MPD members, assembled after the initial contact team has been established, who respond to injured persons within the warm or hot zone.
 - b. A rescue task force (RTF) is a group typically consisting of four MPD rescue team members and two specially trained DCFEMS members (an MPD team leader and a DCFEMS team leader) who respond to injured persons within the warm zone. There may be as many RTFs as DCFEMS has members available. The sole responsibility of the MPD members is to provide security for the DCFEMS members. The number of RTF team members may be adjusted by the IC based upon exigent circumstances at the scene.
6. As soon as practical, the IC shall designate one or two rescue teams consisting of two leading members who shall cover forward threats, two trailing members who shall cover rear threats, and four members, one of whom will be the team leader who shall evacuate victims.
7. RTF team leaders shall coordinate movements and shall deploy RTFs only from the command post at the direction of the IC and remain together as a unit absent a change in the threat level. Tactical movement decisions shall be made at the discretion of the MPD team leader. Rescue teams shall deploy with the RTF if intelligence indicates that there are numerous victims in need of evacuation.

8. If, while in the hot zone, a threat presents itself to the rescue team that requires MPD action away from the rescue team location, two MPD members of the rescue team shall form a contact team and address the threat. The remaining two MPD members shall continue with rescue efforts.
9. If, while in the warm zone, a threat presents itself to the RTF that requires MPD action away from the RTF location, two MPD RTF members shall form a contact team and address the threat. The remaining two MPD members shall remain with DCFEMS RTF members. **Under no circumstances**, shall DCFEMS RTF members be left without two MPD RTF members in the warm or hot zone.
10. Decisions to evacuate a severely injured victim will be made by the DCFEMS team leader. However, the MPD team leader shall make the final determination as to whether it is safe for an RTF to perform the evacuation. If an evacuation is deemed unsafe, DCFEMS members will treat the injured victim in place until a safe evacuation can be conducted.
11. The first official on the scene of an active threat situation followed by the IC shall ensure compliance with the procedures in this order and form additional contact teams, rescue teams, and RTFs as needed.
12. All members who enter the hot zone shall report to the appropriate official for debriefing and a firearms inspection.

E. Barricaded Suspects and Hostage Situations

1. Upon arrival on the scene of an incident involving a barricaded subject/hostage situation, the first responding member shall notify an official and attempt to determine whether a criminal or non-criminal incident occurred.
2. The first responding member shall attempt to establish communication with the suspect and determine the nature of the problem without bargaining or making any concessions. The member shall evacuate as many civilians as possible, provided the evacuation does not place the member or civilians in danger. If evacuation is not possible, members shall direct individuals to shelter in place.
3. The official shall consider the type of incident, whether criminal or non-criminal, and the level of support needed. If the official confirms that the incident involves a barricaded subject/hostage situation and/or other unusual circumstance requiring additional resources, the official shall notify the district watch commander.
4. The district watch commander shall determine the need for specialized assistance based on the circumstances of the incident. The watch commander shall notify SOD for assistance in any incident when patrol operations would be overwhelmed, specialized resources may be needed, and/or technical capabilities or knowledge could be used. The watch commander shall assume incident command until relieved and notify

DCFEMS to respond, when applicable. ERT shall be notified of all barricaded subject/hostage situations.

5. The responding official, IC, and all responding SOD members shall continually assess the circumstances that may transition from one incident type to another (e.g., barricaded subject/hostage situations may become active shooters). Should a barricade or hostage situation turn into an active threat situation at any time, members shall act in accordance with this order.
6. Members may only fire in accordance with [GO-RAR-901.07 \(Use of Force\)](#). Gunfire by a barricaded subject in the direction of officers who are adequately covered, absent other conditions justifying the use of deadly force, does not justify the return of gunfire.
7. The IC shall ensure an inner perimeter is established, the subject is contained, and that personnel who are conducting outside containment are properly equipped [e.g., patrol rifles, shields, electronic control devices (ECDs), dog snares, fire extinguishers, and 40mm extended impact weapons].

F. Bomb Threats and Explosive Devices

1. Members receiving a report of a bomb/explosive device threat or have knowledge of a bomb, suspicious package, incendiary device, or other explosive item shall notify OUC who shall request the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Unit and any other applicable responders. Members shall use the code "10-89" during any voice communication over any police communication channel. Members **shall not** use the phrase "bomb threat."
2. If an actual or suspected bomb/explosive device is located, whether on private or public property, members shall immediately evacuate the premises. When there is a threat on private property, the decision to evacuate the premises shall be the responsibility of the owner or the person in charge of the property. If the owner or person in charge of the property requests evacuation, members shall comply with the request and render the proper assistance. When the threat is on public property, the premises shall be evacuated at the request of the person in charge of the property, or when it is deemed mandatory to evacuate by the official in charge of the incident in order to safeguard the occupants of the premises.
3. The EOD Unit shall respond to all calls for found explosives, suspicious packages, incendiary devices, explosions and detonations, and other related items. When EOD members arrive on the scene, the highest-ranking EOD official, or if an official is not on the scene, the most senior EOD member, shall assume command of the scene.
4. Upon arrival at the scene of a bomb/explosive device threat, members shall:
 - a. Conduct a complete and thorough search of the area without moving or disrupting any item. Extreme care and vigilance shall be used in

every search.

- b. In more difficult search operations, request and use the services of an EOD canine team. EOD canine teams shall only be used during the search for an explosive device. EOD canine teams shall not be used to clear suspicious packages. EOD canine teams shall not be used in routine searches of small premises.
5. Upon locating a bomb/explosive device, the responding members shall immediately secure the area, permitting no one to touch, move, or otherwise disturb the bomb/device and be guided by the IC. This includes all MPD members who are not assigned to the EOD Unit.
 - a. The IC shall make evacuation decisions based upon the location of the incident, location and size of the suspected device, weather conditions, population, and any other related circumstances.
 - b. Members shall notify OUC to contact DCFEMS and the EOD Unit to respond to a designated staging area that has been designated by the highest ranking official on the scene, or, if no official is on the scene, the first member who arrived on the scene.
 - c. Members shall position themselves in a manner that affords the best possible cover and protection while keeping the scene isolated, if time and the situation allow, until the arrival of EOD members or a police line is established.
 - d. Members shall not use, or permit the use of, any radio transmitters or cell phones within a one-block radius of the location of the item. This restriction shall not apply to situations involving bomb searches, where hand-held portable radios may be used.
6. Members responding to the scene of an explosion shall:
 - a. Don their MPD-issued personal protective equipment (PPE) prior to arriving on the scene. Under no circumstances shall a member enter an explosion area without being properly outfitted in PPE. For post-blast incident scenes, members may be directed to don specialized chemical protective clothing and equipment issued by Domestic Security Operations (DSO).
 - b. Take every precaution, at all times, to protect themselves from harm and report specific circumstances of the incident to an official.
 - c. Identify a staging area for the responding units, taking into account such factors as wind direction, proximity to the explosion, and traffic flow in, out, and around the area. The identification of an appropriate staging area will prevent responding units from entering the hazardous area.
 - d. Secure and control access to the area at least 500 feet in all

directions from the seat of the explosion. The exclusionary zone may be expanded depending on the size of the explosion, to include any adjacent buildings that were damaged by the explosion.

- e. Upon determining that the area is safe for entry, render first aid to, and evacuate, injured persons, when possible, to do so without causing greater injury. Choking, vomiting, convulsions, blistering, and nausea are common symptoms of exposure to chemical, radiological, and biological hazards. For biological incidents requiring mass prophylactic treatment, protective antibiotics may be distributed to affected first responders. Consumption of the medication is voluntary but strongly encouraged in the event of a bioterrorism incident.
 - f. Remove and direct all injured persons and bystanders expeditiously to a central location within the perimeter so that interviews can be conducted regarding the explosion.
 - g. Ensure that no evidence, debris, or bomb/explosive device components are tampered with or removed from the scene of the explosion. The explosion site is a crime scene. Minimizing the disruption of the explosion scene prior to the investigation will enhance the recovery of evidence. An explosion can propel debris great distances from the explosion location. Debris shall remain where found.
 - h. Coordinate with and assist EOD members and/or federal law enforcement on the post-blast investigation.
7. Members responding to the scene of a suspect with a potential explosive device shall take every precaution to place a large distance between themselves and the suspect with the potential explosive device and treat the scene as a barricade situation. When applicable, members shall:
- a. Establish a secure perimeter of at least 900 feet in all directions, attempt to clear pedestrians from the area using voice commands, and take cover behind a solid structure.
 - b. Request ERT and EOD Unit response. Members shall not attempt to use up-front negotiations with a suspect in possession of an explosive device.
 - c. In every case, when it is determined that a suspect may have an explosive device, use the minimum amount of force necessary to control the situation consistent with [GO-RAR-901.07](#). **When deadly force is required, members shall take into account that a center of mass shot on the suspect may detonate explosives.**
 - d. If a suspect in possession of an explosive device has become incapacitated through police action or a detonation of the explosives, no attempt shall be made to approach the suspect to render aid by persons other than the EOD Unit.

G. Hazardous Materials Incidents

1. The primary mission of MPD initial responders is to gather and provide all available information from the site of a hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incident to OUC so DCFEMS and other emergency responders are prepared to handle the incident. The incident area shall be secured until it has been determined safe by the DCFEMS IC.
2. The first responding member shall:
 - a. Park their vehicle at an alternative location that is 1000 feet upwind from the incident site.
 - b. Locate the driver or conductor of the vehicle who can aid in assessing the situation and in determining if there has been any release of the product from the vehicle, providing information needed from the shipping papers regarding the type of hazardous material, and reporting any evidence of smoke, fire, vapor clouds, frosting on or near the vehicle, or operation of pressure relief devices on cargo tanks and rail cars that require use of the gas mask while on scene.
 - c. Ensure that the driver or train conductor remain on scene at the command post to obtain additional information, if not in need of emergency medical treatment.
 - d. Identify injuries (e.g., numerous dying or sick people, lack of animals or birds, and complaint of unexplained odors).
 - e. Record the product classification or the four-digit identification number from the placard affixed to the transport vehicles, if the vehicle driver or train conductor is not available or accessible.
 - f. Contain possibly contaminated persons who attempt to leave the scene, for later decontamination, using available voice amplification equipment.
 - g. Secure the area from vehicular and pedestrian traffic as much as possible, until further assistance arrives. While at the scene of a hazardous material incident, under no circumstances shall members use flares as a traffic control measure, handle any container that may have spilled from the vehicle, or otherwise expose themselves to any product that may have been released. This includes eating, smoking, or drinking within or near the incident site and touching persons who may be contaminated.
3. The IC shall liaise with the DCFEMS IC and command post through the duration of operations. The commanding official shall coordinate with the DCFEMS IC the need for any decontamination services. Police personnel shall only be relieved from the incident after the DCFEMS IC has determined that the site no longer poses a public safety hazard.

4. Members who become exposed to a chemical through absorption, injection, ingestion, or inhalation, shall immediately report this to DCFEMS and an on-scene official to initiate decontamination and receive medical treatment, pursuant to [GO-PER-100.11 \(Medical Services\)](#).
 5. The EOD Unit shall respond to all incidents involving the presence of explosive materials, prepared to assist in the removal of any explosive materials that may have been released at the site.
 6. The Harbor Patrol Unit (HPU) shall respond to all HAZMAT incidents on waterways within the District of Columbia. The HPU commanding official and the DCFEMS IC, shall direct HPU members to assist the United States Coast Guard, the Army Corps of Engineers, or any contracting service, in the safe movement of emergency response vessels, containment and cleanup equipment, detour all water traffic away from the affected area until recovery is completed, and direct and assist in the relocation of all vessels docked at the marina to prevent fires or to permit the placement of containment booms, should a spill occur in the vicinity of a boat marina.
 7. The Air Support Unit (ASU) shall conduct aerial surveillance of land and water incidents, conduct periodic flights over waterways, and assist in detouring water traffic away from the incident area, keeping the DCFEMS IC advised of conditions.
 8. The Motor Carrier Unit shall respond to all HAZMAT incidents involving a motor vehicle to inspect the driver and vehicle pursuant to the motor carrier safety regulations and inspect the driver, vehicle, shipping documents and packaging pursuant to the HAZMAT transportation regulations. Inspections shall be conducted after the DCFEMS IC has secured the scene from any further risk.
- H. Special Threat Action Team
1. The Special Threat Action Team (STAT) provides trained members to respond to incidents involving suspected terrorist events or criminal hazardous material contaminations.
 2. STAT is an ancillary assignment so STAT members work at their assigned element except when called for STAT assignments or training. Supervising officials shall ensure on-duty STAT members are available and prepared for deployment with all issued PPE accessible at all times.
 3. To participate in STAT, members shall ensure compliance with Occupational Safety Health Administration (OSHA) respirator fit testing requirements, attend all STAT training functions, maintain certifications, and complete monthly equipment inspections.
 4. A STAT roster containing members' names, home addresses, telephone numbers, and assignments shall be maintained by DSO and RTCC.

5. When deployed to a STAT assignment, members shall immediately respond to the staging area, unless otherwise notified, and begin preparation for deployment. STAT members assigned to SOD shall follow established procedures for the recall of SOD personnel.

I. Radiation Detection

1. MPD deploys personal radiation detectors (PRDs) that detect the presence and relative intensity level of gamma or x-ray radiation and the radius of the emission field. PRDs shall be issued to ensure the best possible coverage of all areas within the city.
2. PRDs shall be permanently assigned to trained members for use while on duty, to include overtime and special event details. Members must be assigned to a district Civil Disturbance Unit (CDU) platoon and shall be chosen from each shift to ensure maximum coverage. Members with a take-home vehicle shall be given priority.
3. DSO shall be responsible for PRD issuance and training. Members shall not be issued PRDs without initial training.
4. Members assigned a PRD shall ensure functionality. DSO shall be contacted concerning any equipment malfunctions. DSO shall conduct quarterly PRD inspections.
5. If a PRD alarm is triggered, members shall determine the alert level, which ranges numerically from 1 to 9.
 - a. Members shall contact their supervisor who shall request DSO or STAT response. When making notifications of a PRD alarm, members shall only use "10-90" and shall not use any terms related to radiation (e.g., radiological event, rad pager, PRD). Cell phones shall be used to make such notifications, if possible.
 - b. When the PRD alarm triggers at levels 1 to 8, members shall attempt to ascertain the location of the source that triggered the alarm. If the member has localized the source of the radiation to a vehicle, carry bag, newspaper box, or other location that does not include the immediate presence of people, EOD shall be notified of the situation.
 - c. If there are people present coinciding with the source of radiation, the member shall make every effort to separate the person from any other objects in question that may be relative to the alarm. Separating a person from a carry bag or a vehicle is necessary in determining whether the source of radiation is coming from the person (e.g., a legitimate medical patient), or the object in question.
 - d. Should a member's PRD alarm trigger at a level 9, the member shall note the time, move to any area available that reduces the alarm level below 9, and request additional PRD response. A supervisor shall ensure that at least two additional PRD-equipped members respond to

verify the reading and assist with localizing the source of the radiation. In the event the member is immediately unable to reduce a level 9 alarm by moving away, the supervisor shall be notified and deploy PRDs to form a perimeter at a minimum distance of two blocks around the source of the level 9 reading, and ensure that all members walk in a direction toward that source while monitoring their PRD to check when the reading reaches level 9. Members shall then back up until the numerical reading is **less** than 9 (i.e., inner perimeter). Members shall form a perimeter around the source of the reading, and walk in a straight line away from the source until the reading on their PRD is level 8 or less. This indicates the minimum distance at which the supervisor shall cordon the area in a 360-degree perimeter.

- e. When STAT officials arrive at the scene prior to DSO, they shall assume command of the event, determine the nature of the incident, and if possible, whether there is a terrorism nexus.

J. Emergency Traffic Posts

1. MPD, along with the District of Columbia Department of Transportation, shall coordinate street closings and ensure that information concerning the closings is shared with other regional law enforcement agencies.
2. The IC shall ensure sufficient uniformed personnel are staffed at critical intersections and, as required, emergency traffic posts, as needed. Members shall be assigned to intersections for maximum efficiency in order to ensure safe and effective movement of persons and vehicles.
3. The RTCC commanding official shall ensure RTCC temperature boards post the locations of all critical intersections for each shift.
4. Members assigned to emergency traffic posts shall:

Emergency Traffic Post Requirements	
a.	Park vehicles in a location that will not obstruct a lane or hinder the efficient flow of traffic;
b.	Position physically in a location within the assigned intersection where they are visible to all lanes of traffic;
c.	Wear enhanced visibility gear;
d.	Use police whistles;
e.	Direct traffic in coordination with the light sequences to avoid gridlock;
f.	Maintain contact with supervisors to update traffic conditions; and
g.	Remain aware that transportation infrastructure could become a target and immediately report problems or suspicious activity to an official.

5. The RTCC watch commander shall ensure appropriate notifications regarding street closures and other traffic issues are relayed.

K. Documentation and After-Action Reporting

1. The first responding member shall prepare a records management system (RMS) report for all critical incidents and unusual events, unless directed otherwise by the member’s official or the IC.
2. The IC shall ensure that all required documentation related to the incident is prepared.
 - a. All suspicious packages or incidents shall be reported in RMS and in a suspicious activity report in accordance with [GO-HSC-802.06 \(Suspicious Activity Reporting Program\)](#).
 - b. All use of force shall be reported in accordance with [GO-RAR-901.07](#).
3. The IC shall ensure that an after-action report (AAR) is prepared for all confirmed critical incidents involving ICS implementation. AARs shall be forwarded through channels no later than five business days following the incident. The AAR shall contain:

AAR
a. A complete and detailed chronology of activities and operations;
b. All personnel deployed;
c. All injuries and related PD Forms 42 (Injury or Illness Report);
d. All damage to department equipment and all related PD Forms 43 (Report of Damage to or Loss of District Government Property);
e. Information regarding effectiveness, obstacles, and problems encountered when carrying out assigned activities in response to the event; and
f. Recommendations for improvement and corrective action taken to address obstacles and problems.

L. Situational Awareness and Mutual Aid

1. District commanding officials shall ensure that members under their command are familiar with the locations of all closed facility sites located within their districts, including military installations and schools.
2. District commanding officials shall ensure RTCC is notified of updates to emergency contacts and plans (e.g., emergency protocols, installation maps, floor plans, security and video control room locations, camera locations, security structure details) from closed facility sites within their district and ensure that members under their command are familiar with them.
3. MPD members shall only respond to requests for mutual aid pursuant to the chief of police or designee in accordance with [GO-RAR-310.04 \(Mutual Aid Agreement\)](#).

M. Training

1. The Metropolitan Police Academy (MPA) commanding official shall coordinate with the SOD commanding official to ensure that all sworn members receive annual training that includes active threat training and at least one training at a selected closed facility site, as well as training on any specialized equipment procured for this purpose.

2. The MPA commanding official shall ensure that all sworn members receive NIMS and ICS training.
3. The MPA commanding official shall coordinate with District of Columbia Department of Education school security personnel to provide periodic security awareness training.

V. DEFINITIONS

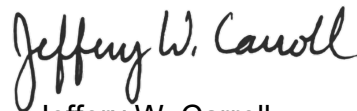
When used in this directive, the following terms shall have the meanings designated.

	Term	Description
1.	Active combatant	Individual actively engaged in killing, attempting to kill, or inflicting serious bodily harm on people.
2.	Active threat	Incident in which one or more armed persons have used, or are reasonably likely to use, deadly force in an ongoing manner, and where persons have been injured, killed, or are under imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm by such persons.
3.	Command post	A centralized base of operations established near the site of the incident at a safe distance, upwind if practical, where the incident commander, responders, and technical personnel can manage response decisions, deploy resources, maintain liaison with the media, and process communication.
4.	Critical incident	Occurrence natural or human-caused that requires an emergency response to protect life, property, or both. Unusual incidents can, for example, include major disasters, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, active threat situations, barricaded subjects/hostage situations, fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, natural disasters, medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.
5.	Hazardous materials (HAZMAT)	Material in a particular form or quantity which the US Department of Transportation determines may pose an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property, or any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful to humans, animals, crops, water systems, or other elements of the environment if unintentionally released. Materials may include explosives, radioactive materials, etiologic (infectious causing) agents, flammable liquids or solids, poisons, oxidizing or corrosive materials, and flammable gases.
6.	Incident command system (ICS)	Management system designed to enable effective and efficient domestic incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure. ICS is normally structured to facilitate activities in five major functional areas: command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance and administration. ICS enables incident managers to identify the key concerns associated with the incident—often under urgent conditions—without sacrificing attention to any component of the command system.
7.	Perimeter	Established areas in which access is limited: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inner – danger area, closest to the event location. • Middle – area reserved for support personnel. • Outer – area considered safe for the media and general public.
8.	Zone	For active threat situations, dynamic areas within the inner perimeter consisting of two temperature areas, hot or warm, in

		<p>which the location of the area and the temperature is dependent on the active shooter or combatant's location:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot zone – area in which the active combatant has constant movement or his or her location is unknown. • Warm zone – area in which it is believed that the active combatant has moved away from or no longer has access.
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IV. RESCISSION

<p>Rescinds CIR-09-03 (Hazardous Materials Incidents), Effective Date June 1, 2009 EO-21-033 (Barricaded Subjects/Hostage Situations and Other Unusual Incidents), Effective Date December 30, 2021 GO-HSC-800.02 (Incident Command System), Effective Date December 28, 2006 GO-HSC-802.01 (Disasters, Attacks and Elevated Threat Warnings), Effective Date May 2, 2011 GO-HSC-802.04 (Hazardous Materials Incidents), Effective Date June 1, 2009 GO-HSC-803.05 (Emergency Traffic Posts), Effective Date January 27, 2010 GO-HSC-805.04 (Bomb Threats and Explosive Devices), Effective Date April 21, 2009 GO-HSC-805.05 (Barricades/Hostages Situations and Other Unusual Incidents), Effective Date February 15, 2011 GO-OMA-803.03 (Electrical Power Crisis), Effective Date July 15, 2004 GO-OPS-802.02 (Radiation Detection Program), Effective Date November 3, 2006 GO-OPS-802.05 [Point of Distribution (POD) Program], Effective Date March 23, 2007 GO-OPS-803.04 (Emergency Response Plan), Effective Date August 27, 2003 GO-OPS-805.02 (The Special Threat Action Team), Effective Date April 26, 2004 GOC-07-01 (Incident Command System), Effective Date February 22, 2007 GOC-10-07 [GO-HSC-805.04 (Bomb Threats and Explosive Devices)], Effective Date December 8, 2010 SO-12-01 (Biopack Program), Effective Date January 6, 2012 SOP-06-02 [The Incident Command System (ICS)], Effective Date December 28, 2006</p>


 Jeffery W. Carroll
 Interim Chief of Police