

# Rapid Response and Deployment

## 413.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Violence that is committed in schools, workplaces and other locations by individuals or a group of individuals who are determined to target and kill persons and to create mass casualties presents a difficult situation for law enforcement. The purpose of this policy is to identify guidelines and factors that will assist responding officers in situations that call for rapid response and deployment.

### 413.1.1 ACCREDITATION STANDARDS

This policy pertains to the following CALEA Standards: 46.2.1, 46.1.10

## 413.2 POLICY

The Buena Park Police Department will endeavor to plan for rapid response to crisis situations, and to coordinate response planning with other emergency services as well as with those that are responsible for operating sites that may be the target of a critical incident.

Nothing in this policy shall preclude the use of reasonable force, deadly or otherwise, by members of the Department in protecting themselves or others from death or serious injury.

## 413.3 CONSIDERATIONS

When dealing with a crisis situation members should:

- (a) Assess the immediate situation and take reasonable steps to maintain operative control of the incident.
- (b) Obtain, explore and analyze sources of intelligence and known information regarding the circumstances, location and suspect involved in the incident.
- (c) Attempt to attain a tactical advantage over the suspect by reducing, preventing or eliminating any known or perceived threat.
- (d) Attempt, if feasible and based upon the suspect's actions and danger to others, a negotiated surrender of the suspect and release of the hostages.

## 413.4 FIRST RESPONSE

If there is a reasonable belief that acts or threats by a suspect are placing lives in imminent danger, first responding officers should consider reasonable options to reduce, prevent or eliminate the threat. Officers must decide, often under a multitude of difficult and rapidly evolving circumstances, whether to advance on the suspect, take other actions to deal with the threat or wait for additional resources.

If a suspect is actively engaged in the infliction of serious bodily harm or other life-threatening activity toward others, officers should take immediate action, if reasonably practicable, while requesting additional assistance.

Officers should remain aware of the possibility that an incident may be part of a coordinated multi-location attack that may require some capacity to respond to other incidents at other locations.

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When deciding on a course of action officers should consider:

- (a) Whether to advance on or engage a suspect who is still a possible or perceived threat to others. Any advance or engagement should be based on information known or received at the time.
- (b) Whether to wait for additional resources or personnel. This does not preclude an individual officer from taking immediate action.
- (c) Whether individuals who are under imminent threat can be moved or evacuated with reasonable safety.
- (d) Whether the suspect can be contained or denied access to victims.
- (e) Whether the officers have the ability to effectively communicate with other personnel or resources.
- (f) Whether planned tactics can be effectively deployed.
- (g) The availability of rifles, shotguns, shields, breaching tools, control devices and any other appropriate tools, and whether the deployment of these tools will provide a tactical advantage.

In a case of a barricaded suspect with no hostages and no immediate threat to others, officers should consider summoning and waiting for additional assistance (Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) and/or Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT) response).

When an active crisis situation (e.g., active shooter) is in progress, the first unit to arrive will immediately advance to the known threat. If the killing has ceased, the officers will tend to the wounded and establish and secure a casualty collection point while arriving officers search for the suspect. The Officer in Charge (OIC) should consider, when practicable, the following:

- (a) Direct responding units to assist in the containment of the incident.
- (b) Establish a command post and Unify command with outside agencies.
- (c) Request the Patrol Watch Commander respond to assist in the response coordination.
- (d) Request Dispatch to contact the Fire Authority to stage for medical triage and evacuation of victims.

#### 413.4.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

When an active crisis situation (e.g., active shooter) is in progress, the responding supervisor should, when practicable, consider the following:

- (a) Request additional law enforcement resources (e.g., outside agency assistance).
- (b) Request activation of the Alert OC and Wireless Emergency Alerts systems to advise the public of any imminent threat and suspect description if sufficient information is available and as an extension or implementation of a shelter-in-place order.
- (c) Implement the Incident Command System.

If the SWAT Team or CNT Team is required, the supervisor in charge at the scene of a particular event will assess whether the SWAT Team is to be activated. If the Watch Commander

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concurr, he/she will notify the Buena Park Police Department SWAT Team Commander or his/her designee. Refer to BPPD Policy § 408.6, SWAT Operational Deployment Guidelines.

Upon the SWAT team's arrival at the scene, the Incident Commander shall brief the SWAT Team Commander and Team Supervisors about the situation. Upon review, it will be the Incident Commander's decision, with input from the SWAT Team Commander, whether to deploy the SWAT Team. Once the Incident Commander authorizes deployment, the SWAT Team Commander will be responsible for the tactical portion of the operation. Refer to BPPD Policy § 408.6.1, On-Scene Determination.

### **413.4.2 RESPONSE TO SCHOOL THREATS**

Upon receiving a threat or perceived threat from a school official that involves grades 6 to 12, officers shall immediately investigate and conduct a threat assessment. The investigation shall include a review of the firearm registry of the California Department of Justice. A reasonable search of the school at issue shall be conducted when the search is justified by reasonable suspicion that it would produce evidence related to the threat or perceived threat (Education Code § 49394).

For purposes of this subsection a "threat" or "perceived threat" means any writing or action of a pupil that creates a reasonable suspicion that the pupil is preparing to commit a homicidal act related to school or a school activity. This may include possession, use, or depictions of firearms, ammunition, shootings, or targets in association with infliction of physical harm, destruction, or death in a social media post, journal, class note, or other media associated with the pupil. It may also include a warning by a parent, pupil, or other individual (Education Code § 49390).

### **413.5 PLANNING**

The Operations Division Commander should coordinate critical incident planning. Planning efforts should consider:

- (a) Identification of likely critical incident target sites, such as schools, shopping centers, entertainment and sporting event venues.
- (b) Availability of building plans and venue schematics of likely critical incident target sites.
- (c) Communications interoperability with other law enforcement and emergency service agencies.
- (d) Training opportunities in critical incident target sites, including joint training with site occupants.
- (e) Evacuation routes in critical incident target sites.
- (f) Patrol first-response training.
- (g) Response coordination and resources of emergency medical and fire services.
- (h) Equipment needs.
- (i) Mutual aid agreements with other agencies.
- (j) Coordination with private security providers in critical incident target sites.

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### **413.6 TRAINING**

The Training Sergeant should include rapid response to critical incidents in the training plan. This training should address:

- (a) Orientation to likely critical incident target sites, such as schools, shopping centers, entertainment and sporting event venues.
- (b) Communications interoperability with other law enforcement and emergency service agencies.
- (c) Patrol first-response training, including patrol rifle, shotgun, breaching tool and control device training.
  - (a) This should include the POST terrorism incident training required for officers assigned to field duties (Penal Code § 13519.12).
- (d) First aid, including gunshot trauma.
- (e) Reality-based scenario training (e.g., active shooter, disgruntled violent worker).
- (f) This policy shall be reviewed annually.