

Sacramento Police Department  
Active Shooter Response - 2320-22308

- I. Introduction
  - A. Purpose
    - 1. To establish procedures for immediate response to Active Shooter incidents, and to create guidelines for Sacramento Police Department personnel working with regional Fire and EMS agencies to create integrated responses to Active Shooters and Intentional Mass Casualty Incidents.
  - B. Goal
    - 1. The course will provide the officers with the knowledge to be able to recognize and respond to an Active Shooter incident, and to incorporate Fire and EMS to conduct rescues. This will enhance the officer's safety and survival techniques and potentially save countless lives.
    - 2. The student will develop tactics to rapidly deploy and address an Active Shooter, neutralize/contain the threat, and conduct rescues.
- II. Definitions
  - A. Active Shooter
    - 1. An Active Shooter is an armed person who has used deadly physical force on another person(s) and continues to do so while having unrestricted access to additional victims.
  - B. Active Violence
    - 1. One or more subjects who participate in an active, ongoing attack with additional potential victim(s) in harm's way. The definition is similar to "Active Shooter" but subject(s) utilize a weapon other than a firearm. Examples include knives, fire, chemical weapons, vehicles and explosive devices.
  - C. Casualty Collection Point (CCP)
    - 1. Designated area within the Indirect Threat Zone where victims are extracted or directed to and readied for transfer to a Treatment Area. CCP's are usually identified by Fire/EMS and located in an Evacuation Zone.
  - D. Contact Officer
    - 1. Any law enforcement officer(s) deployed during the contact phase of an Active Shooter/Intentional Mass Casualty Incident with the mission of locating the suspect(s), containing and/or eliminating the active threat, and denying access to additional potential victims.
  - E. Contact Team
    - 1. Two or more Law Enforcement Officers tasked with rapidly locating the suspect(s), containing and/or eliminating the active threat, and denying access to additional potential victims.
  - F. Rescue Strike Team (RST)
    - 1. A team comprised of Law Enforcement and Fire personnel that assembles as a cohesive team to enter the Indirect Threat Zone environment to evacuate victims.
  - G. Force Protection
    - 1. Actions taken by Law Enforcement to prevent or mitigate hostile actions by the suspect(s) against responding personnel, resources or infrastructures. Force

## Sacramento Police Department

### Active Shooter Response - 2320-22308

protection will be assigned to Rescue Task Force and Rescue Strike Teams and will not separate.

- H. Immediate Action Rapid Deployment (IARD)
  - 1. The swift and immediate deployment of Law Enforcement personnel and resources to Active Shooter/Intentional Mass Casualty Incident where delay could otherwise result in death or great bodily injury of innocent persons.
- I. Intentional Mass Casualty Incident (IMCI)
  - 1. An intentional act of violence caused by a single person or group by any means with the goal of causing mass homicide or great bodily injury
- J. Objective Area
  - 1. All geographic and structural areas involved in the Active Shooter/Intentional Mass Casualty Incident and designated by Incident Command to include:
    - a. Direct Threat Zone
    - b. Indirect Threat Zone
    - c. Evacuation (Evac) Zone
- K. Rescue Task Force (RTF)
  - 1. A team comprised of Law Enforcement force protection and Fire/EMS personnel. RTFs are assembled as a cohesive team to enter an Indirect Threat Zone to rescue savable victims.
- L. Rescue Team
  - 1. Two or more Law Enforcement Officers deployed during the early phases of an Active Shooter/Intentional Mass Casualty Incident to initiate a “hasty” evacuation of persons from the Indirect Threat or Direct Threat Zone.
- M. Search Team
  - 1. Two or more Law Enforcement Officers designated by Incident Command to conduct a “hasty” search of the objective area for additional suspect(s) or victim(s).

### III. Background

- A. AB 1598: Active Shooter Incidents
  - 1. Requires that each First Responder entity, in collaboration with local Law Enforcement agencies, Fire Departments, and EMS providers, to develop protocols for responding to Active Shooter incidents across California. This directive encourages, and when appropriate, establishes a unified Law Enforcement and Fire/EMS response. This unified response will include the implementation of Rescue Task Force (RTF) teams and Fire Suppression Task Force (FSTF) teams. Additionally, this directive provides guidance to responding officers, supervisors, and command staff regarding the appropriate Active Shooter/Intentional Mass Casualty Incident protocols to include: Contact, Containment, Scene Control, Search and Rescue techniques, and Evacuation.
- B. The Hartford Consensus II

## Sacramento Police Department

### Active Shooter Response - 2320-22308

1. Law Enforcement: External Hemorrhage Control is a core Law Enforcement skill
  - a. Identify appropriate external hemorrhage control training for Law Enforcement Officers.
  - b. Ensure appropriate equipment, such as tourniquets and hemostatic dressings, is available for every officer.
  - c. Ensure assessment and triage of victims with possible hemorrhage for immediate evacuation to a dedicated trauma center.
  - d. Train all Law Enforcement to assist EMS/Fire/Rescue in the evacuation of the injured.
2. EMS/Fire/Rescue
  - a. Train to increase awareness and operational knowledge about the initial responses to an Active Shooter or Intentional Mass Casualty Incident.
  - b. It is no longer acceptable to stage and wait for casualties to be brought out to the perimeter.
  - c. Training must include hemorrhage control techniques, including the use of tourniquets, pressure dressings, and hemostatic agents.
3. Integrated Training Concepts
  - a. Modify the response doctrine to improve the interface between EMS/Fire/Rescue and Law Enforcement to optimize the scene security and victim care.
  - b. Establish a common language for responders, permitting each community to improve coordination, develop concurrent response, and establish mutually acceptable levels of operational risk between all public safety professionals to enhance the defense, rescue, treatment, extrication and definitive care of survivors.

#### IV. Response Guidelines

- A. First arriving officer(s) must conduct an immediate situation assessment paying close attention to incident indicators. The officer(s) must determine if the incident is active, and whether the opportunity exists for immediate intervention in the form of a contact team. Officers should quickly gather information from victim(s) or witnesses and relay the information to responding units while moving to stop the shooter at the earliest opportunity.
  1. Principals
    - a. Locate
    - b. Neutralize/Contain
    - c. Rescue
  2. Scene
    - a. Direct Threat Zone

Sacramento Police Department

Active Shooter Response - 2320-22308

- b. Indirect Threat Zone
- c. Evacuation (Evac) Zone
- 3. Teams
  - a. Contact
  - b. Inner Perimeter (Containment)
  - c. Search and Rescue
  - d. Outer Perimeter
- V. Special Considerations
  - A. Encountering Off-Duty Law Enforcement Officers on scene
  - B. Off-Duty officer responsibilities while onscene of an Active Shooter/Intentional Mass Casualty Incident
  - C. Equipment for On-Duty Law Enforcement personnel
  - D. Mental Preparation