



RESPONSE TO CRITICAL INCIDENTS

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Course Overview



- Priority of Life (POL)
- Crime-Suspect-Threat-Incident Location (CSTI)
- Plan of Action
- Active Shooter/Killer
- Critical Incidents
- Debrief



Priority of Life (POL)

- 1) Hostage
 - 2) Innocent Civilians
 - 3) Law Enforcement
 - 4) Suspect
- “Factors that influence our decision-making process in a critical incident where lives are in the balance.”



Crime-Suspect-Threat-Incident Location (CSTI)

- CRIME:
 - *What type of crime? Factors that dictate appropriate law enforcement response.*
- SUSPECT(S):
 - *Description, criminal history, mental states, and/or other pertinent information.*
- THREAT:
 - *Weapons? Verbal?*
 - Establishes safe standoff distances.
 - Establishes and dictates appropriate use/level of force response.
- INCIDENT LOCATION:
 - *Address? Intersection? Landmarks?*
 - Scene diagram (map book, Google Earth, etc.).
 - Breach points.

Crime-Suspect-Threat-Incident Location (CSTI)



CRIME:	SUSPECT(S):
THREAT:	INCIDENT LOCATION:

Crime-Suspect-Threat-Incident Location (CSTI)



- Why use the CSTI model?
- When to broadcast?

Plan of Action



- Effective communication.
- Develop a plan.
 - *“A significant number of incidents that do not end well have common denominators: A failure to use discretionary time and a failure to effectively communicate actions before they were taken.”*

Active Shooter/Killer



- Active Shooter/Killer:
 - *An armed suspect who is actively killing or attempting to kill civilians and/or law enforcement and continues to do so while having access to additional victims. Also known as Active Shooter and Active Assailant.*
- Priority is to eliminate the threat by means of capture, isolation, or neutralization.
 - *It may not be feasible to wait for cover officers.*
 - *If the situation is static and no longer active, a search team should be assembled and deployed (SWAT Team).*

Critical Incidents



- Step-by-step approach:
 - *A) Primary unit controls response, unless the supervisor takes control.*
 - *B) First arriving unit has the best situational awareness and initially assumes command.*
 - *C) If SWAT personnel are on scene, consider utilizing them as the tactical commander.*
 - *D) Supervisor establishes CSTI and provides the operational plan/plan of action.*
 - *E) Designate your personnel (arrest/react team; lethal, less than lethal, etc.).*
 - *F) Locate personnel and obtain status reports.*
 - *G) Establish/Determine a safe area for a Command Post, for lengthy incidents.*
 - *H) Contingency plans (prepare for as many as possible).*

Critical Incidents



- Considerations/Checklist:
 - *Stage Fire and EMS.*
 - *Continually verify, evaluate, and broadcast CSTI.*
 - *Formulate tactical plan.*
 - *Coordinate resources.*
 - *De-escalation.*
 - *Mental state of suspect/subject.*
 - *Suspect surrenders (tactical considerations).*
 - *Overt action by suspect/subject.*
 - *Active shooter/killer.*
 - *Emergency hostage rescue (crisis entry team).*
 - *Line in the sand.*
 - *Evacuation considerations.*
 - *Negotiations.*

Debrief



- Why conduct a debrief?
 - *What are the benefits?*
 - *What are the pitfalls?*

- *“We need to promote our strengths, learn from our mistakes, and fix our problems, but we can’t do this if we ignore or hide them.”*

Videos



- 2003 OIS – Trey Brunston:
 - <https://www.liveleak.com/view?i=25540566ca>
- 2018 OIS – San Rafael PD:
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LZmA3Fc1Scg>

Q&A



- Questions, comments, and/or concerns?