

Terrorist Action

ENSURE OFFICER SAFETY

- Evaluate the scene for safety hazards
- Establish safety/hazard zones
- Communicate hazards to other responders
- Approach in a manner to reduce risk to officers

WARNING: Beware of incendiary or explosive devices! Do not touch any suspected incendiary or explosive device. Evacuate the area, and request the services of personnel trained in the removal of such items.

1 Initial Response

- Determine if scene is secured
- Use aerial / street maps to determine best location for:
 - ❖ Command Post: neutral ground, outside perimeter
 - ❖ Media
 - ❖ Staging
 - ❖ Ambulance access and egress
 - ❖ "Safe Zones" for victims and rescue personnel
 - ❖ Family staging area
- Determine: **HOT** - **WARM** - **COLD** zones, (**page 56**)
- Establish Unified Command and Law Enforcement ICS Branch

2 Access & Egress

- Secure access to area
- **DO NOT** block roads
- **DO NOT** park vehicle in positions that block roads

3 Prepare for Large Scale Operation

- Order and stage resources for:
 - ❖ Fire
 - ❖ HazMat Operations
 - ❖ Bomb Squad
 - ❖ Buses for transportation
 - ❖ Additional law enforcement resources

4 Operations

- Develop a plan of action
- Establish & communicate objectives to all

Potential Areas of Vulnerability

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Areas at risk may be determined by several points: population, accessibility, economic impact, and symbolic value. This guide provides a general list of potential areas of vulnerability in your jurisdiction.

1 Traffic

- Roads / tunnels / bridges carrying large volumes of traffic
- Points of congestion that could impede response or place citizens in a vulnerable area

2 Trucking & Transport Activity

- Location of HazMat cargo loading / unloading facilities
- Vulnerable areas such as weigh stations & rest areas this cargo may transit

3 Waterways

- Pipelines & process / treatment facilities
- Berths & ports for cruise ships, roll-on / roll-off cargo vessels, and container ships
- International flagged vessels that conduct business in the area

4 Airports

- Air traffic control towers, runways, passenger terminals, and parking areas

5 Trains / Subways

- Rails & lines, interchanges, terminals, tunnels, and cargo/passenger terminals
- HazMat that may be transported via rail

6 Government Facilities

- Federal / State / Local government offices
- Post office, law enforcement stations, fire / rescue, town / city hall, and local mayor / governor's residences

7 Recreation / Other Facilities

- Sports arenas, theaters, malls, & special interest group facilities
- Financial institutions, military installations, HazMat facilities, utilities, dams, and nuclear facilities

Active Shooter Response

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1 Determine if Situation Requires Immediate Entry:

- Is violence actually taking place?
- Is it occurring now?
- If yes — make immediate entry.
- Follow your agency “Active Shooter Protocol.”

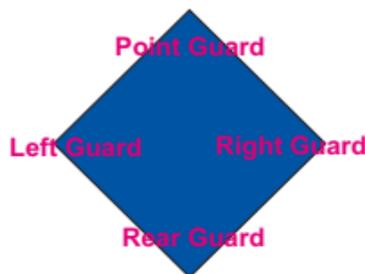
OBJECTIVE: Locate and stop the active shooter. The only way to minimize casualties is to stop the shooter. Preoccupation with evacuation, treatment, & searching allows the shooter to increase body count. Encounter the shooter quickly, force the surrender decision, and get EMS to the injured.

2 Communications

- Notify Dispatch Center of entry
- Advise Dispatch Center of entry location(s)

3 Four Officer Response

- ❖ Modified diamond formation
- ❖ Point officer, Right guard, Left guard, Rear guard



4 Responsibilities

- **Point officer:** long cover and all threats to front
- **Right guard:** next unsecured area to right. Only concern is moving formation safely past next doorway
- **Left guard:** next unsecured area to left. Only concern is moving formation safely past next doorway
- **Rear guard:** protection of formation from threats to rear

5 Notes

- **Right / Left guards** must fight the urge to cover long on the hallway and maintain their focus on the doorways
- **Point / Rear officers** must maintain focus on their area of responsibility or risk the safety and success of the mission