

Training Bulletin SANTA BARBARA POLICE DEPARTMENT



BERNARD MELEKIAN, Chief of Police

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Patrol Supervisor Response to Critical Incidents

Introduction:

The following guideline is intended to provide a basic, generic response to critical incidents, specifically incidents that may justify a SWAT/CNRT activation. Although each incident presents unique problems, this guide will provide an outline for the basic components of our response.

Initial Investigation:

Mission Formulation and Basic Components:

• **SWAT/CNRT Activation**: Per SBPD Department Manual, Section 404.2.1:

404.2.1 ACTIVATION

INCIDENTAL ACTIVATION: Any sworn member of the Santa Barbara Police Department may initiate a request for the SWAT Team by contacting the Watch Commander or his/her designee. Authorization to activate the SWAT Team rests with the on-duty Watch Commander or his/her designee.

The following procedures shall be followed by the Watch Commander once the decision to activate the SWAT Team has been made:

- (a) Initiate a group page to the SWAT Team and CNRT with the following information:
 - 1. A callout is initiated.
 - 2. A call back telephone number
 - 3. Location to respond to.
- (b) Assign someone to answer incoming calls from SWAT/CNRT members.

(Note-the Communications Center will page the teams and team members text back with their ETA, so steps (a) and (b) above are automatically handled by the Communications Center once they have been instructed to initiate the call-out page)

- (c) Personally make contact with at least one of the following persons: (in order of priority), SWAT Lieutenant, either SWAT Sergeant, either SWAT Team Leader. (If any of the aforementioned persons are on-duty and at the scene of the incident, do not assume that they have made contact with off-duty SWAT members. Still make personal contact with a ranking off-duty SWAT Team member.
- (d) Contact Crimes Against Persons Sergeant / designee.
- (e) Notify the Division Commander of the circumstances
- (f) Ensure that the Chief of Police is notified
- (g) Designate a field supervisor (if one is not already on-scene) who will act in the capacity of Tactical Commander and/or Incident Commander until the arrival of the Division Commander and SWAT Lieutenant or their designees.
- (h) At the time the SWAT Team Lieutenant/Sergeant/Team Leaders arrive at the station, the Watch Commander should be able to provide them with the following information
 - 1. The nature of the incident;
 - 2. The address of the incident;
 - 3. The location of the Command Post and the name of the Officer in charge;
 - 4. The best route to the Command Post without driving past the suspect location;
 - 5. The radio frequency being used for the operation;
 - 6. The number of suspects and any physical description, as well as names, if available;
 - 7. *If applicable, the number of hostages; include physical and clothing descriptions;*
 - 8. The number and types of weapons seen or known to be inside the suspect location, (include threatened use of explosives).

Administration & Logistics: