



ACTIVE SHOOTER

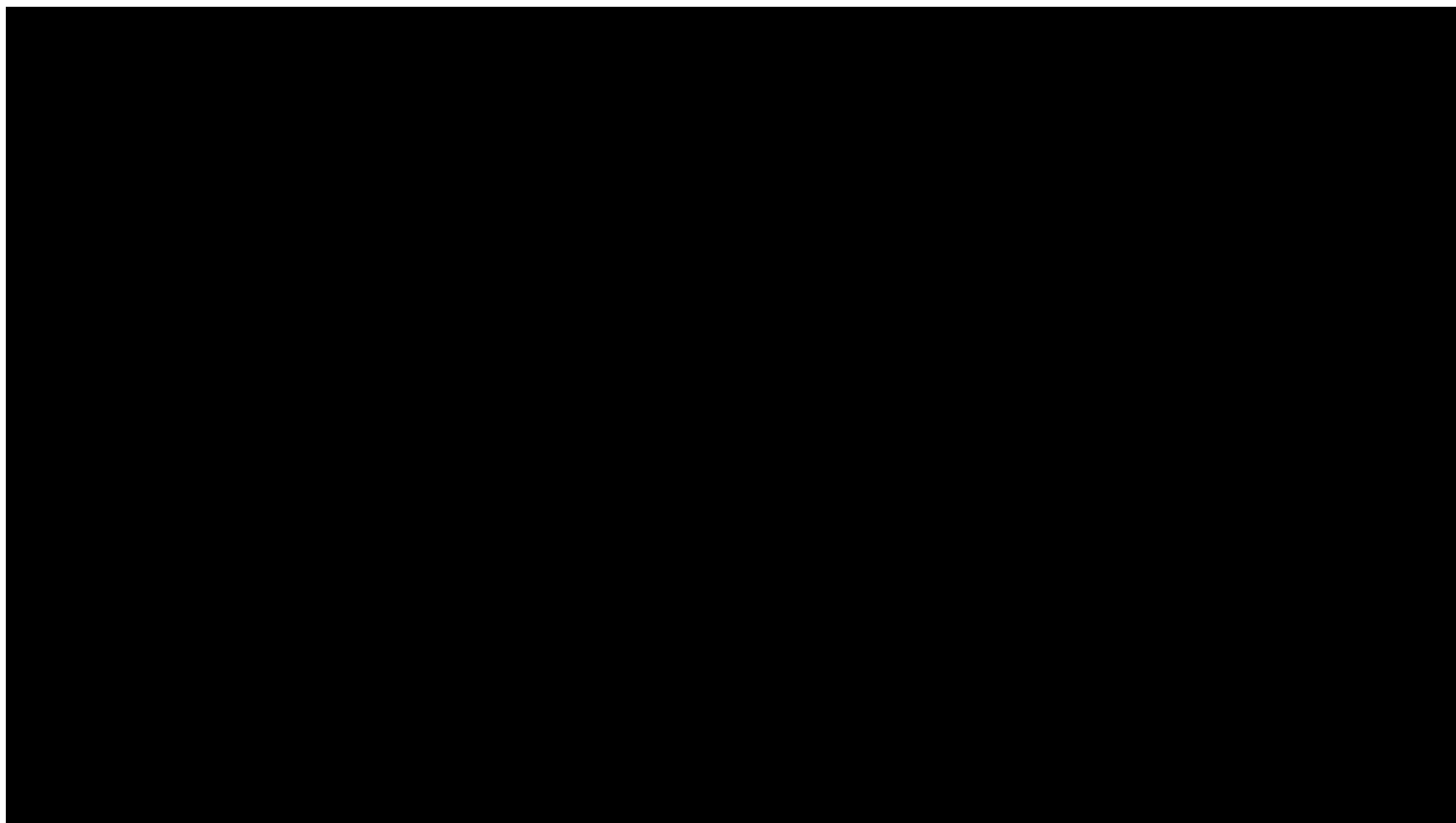
Practical Active Shooter
&
Rapid Deployment Tactics

OVERVIEW OF COURSE OBJECTIVES

- **Lethal Force Review**
- **Review agency Firearms Policy**
- **Active shooter and school shooter incidents**
- **Immediate Deployment/Formations**
- **Judgment and Decision Making**
- **Threat Assessment/Identification**
- **Rescue concepts**
- **Victim evacuation**



CA P.O.S.T. ASSEMBLY BILL 392 VIDEO



300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

Where feasible, the officer shall, prior to the use of deadly force, make reasonable efforts to identify him/herself as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts (Penal Code 835a).

If an objectively reasonable officer would consider it safe and feasible to do so under the totality of the circumstances, officers shall evaluate and use other reasonably available resources and techniques when determining whether to use deadly force. To the extent that it is reasonably practical, officers should consider their surroundings and any potential risks to bystanders prior to discharging a firearm (Government Code § 7286(b)).



300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

The use of deadly force is only justified when the officer reasonably believes it is necessary in the following circumstances (Penal Code § 835a):

- (a) An officer may use deadly force to protect **him/herself** or **others** from what he/she reasonably believes is an **imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury** to the officer or another person.
- (b) An officer may use deadly force to apprehend a **fleeing person for any felony** that **threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury**, **if** the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended.

Officers shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to him/herself, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person (Penal Code § 835a).

An “**imminent**” threat of death or serious bodily injury exists when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person. An officer’s subjective fear of future harm alone is insufficient as an imminent threat. **An imminent threat is one that from appearances is reasonably believed to require instant attention** (Penal Code § 835a).



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WHAT IS AN ACTIVE SHOOTER/KILLER?

- ... Suspect is **actively engaged** in the **infliction of serious bodily harm** or other **life-threatening activity toward others**

What is our duty to respond?



424 RAPID RESPONSE & DEPLOYMENT

■ 424.1 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.



424 RAPID RESPONSE & DEPLOYMENT

- 424.2 Policy
- The Salinas 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.



424 RAPID RESPONSE & DEPLOYMENT

- 424.3 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.



WHEN DECIDING ON A COURSE OF ACTION

- 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 individual 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.



WHEN DECIDING ON A COURSE OF ACTION

- 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 tactics and/or hostage negotiation team response).



424 RAPID RESPONSE & DEPLOYMENT

- 424.4 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 hostages.



TYPES OF ACTIVE SHOOTER/KILLER

- Traditional
 - School, Mall, Theater
- Criminal
 - Take Over Robberies
- Terrorist
 - Mumbi
- Assassin Active Shooter
 - Suspect targeting a specific person and killing those getting in the way



5 PHASES OF AN ACTIVE SHOOTER

1. Fantasy Phase
 - Dreams about the act
 - Might draw pictures or blog about it
2. Planning Phase
 - Who, what, when, where, how
 - Might start putting plans in writing
3. Preparation Phase
 - Gathering weapons and ammo, practice runs
4. They have been known to call friends to warn them Approach Phase
 - The suspect has made plans to do the act and committed themselves to carry them out
 - They are likely to be in possession of the tools to commit the murders
5. **Implementation Phase**
 - **The suspect puts their plan into effect**



2016 SHOOTING OF DALLAS POLICE OFFICERS

On July 7, 2016, Micah Xavier Johnson ambushed a group of police officers in Dallas, Texas, shooting and killing five officers, and injuring nine others. Two civilians were also wounded. Johnson was an Army Reserve Afghan War veteran and was angry over police shootings of black men. The shooting happened at the end of a protest against the police killings of Alton Sterling in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Philando Castile in Falcon Heights, Minnesota, which had occurred in the preceding days.

Following the shooting, Johnson fled inside a building on the campus of El Centro College. Police followed him there, and a standoff ensued. In the early hours of July 8, police killed Johnson with a bomb attached to a remote control bomb disposal robot. The robot charged into Johnson's legs and detonated, which killed him. It was the first time U.S. law enforcement used a robot to kill a suspect



2019 EL PASO WALMART SHOOTING

On August 3, 2019, a mass shooting occurred at a Walmart in El Paso, Texas, United States. In the terrorist attack, a far-right individual killed 23 people and injured 23 others. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is investigating the shooting as an act of domestic terrorism and a hate crime. The shooting has been described as the deadliest attack on Latinos in modern American history, and is the deadliest mass shooting in the US to conclude with an alleged perpetrator being caught alive to face legal repercussions.



2021 BOULDER SHOOTING

On March 22, 2021, a mass shooting occurred at a King Soopers supermarket in Boulder, Colorado, United States. Ten people were killed, including a local on-duty police officer. The alleged shooter, 21-year-old Ahmad Al Aliwi Al-Issa, was arrested after being shot in the right leg. He was temporarily hospitalized before being moved to the county jail. After undergoing mental evaluations during the legal proceedings, Al-Issa was found mentally incompetent to stand trial in December 2021 and in April 2022.



2022 BUFFALO SHOOTING

On May 14, 2022, a mass shooting occurred in Buffalo, New York, United States, at a Tops Friendly Markets supermarket in the East Side neighborhood. Ten people, all of whom were Black, were murdered and three were injured. The shooter, identified as 18-year-old Payton S. Gendron, livestreamed part of the attack on Twitch, but the livestream was shut down by the service in under two minutes. Gendron was taken into custody and charged with first-degree murder. He formally entered a plea of "not guilty" on May 19, 2022. On November 28, 2022, Gendron pleaded guilty to all state charges in the shooting, including murder, terrorism, and hate crimes.



MCOE GUIDELINES

- 3. Procedure:
 - a. **Law Enforcement:** Law Enforcement (LE) will arrive and make the determination that the incident involves an active shooter or other ongoing acts of violence. The first responding patrol officers will form a Contact Team (CT) and proceed to locate and isolate the suspect(s) followed by additional CT's. The role of the Contact Team (CT) is to engage the suspect(s) to limit the possibility of injury or death to victims. As additional officers arrive, a safe perimeter will be established and a Casualty Collection Point (CCP) will be established.
 - Law Enforcement will take command of the incident (Incident Command - IC) and establish the location of the Incident's Command Post (ICP) until a higher ranking LE Officer arrives. The ranking officer should then enter into Unified Command with the ranking Fire Officer as soon as possible



STOPWATCH OF DEATH

- Created by Ron Borsch
 - Manager and Trainer at SEALE Regional Training Academy in Bedford, OH
- $\text{Number of murder attempts} / \text{Number of minutes} = X$ murder attempts per minute
- The 1966 Texas tower incident took 90 minutes equated out to $\frac{1}{2}$ murder attempts per minute
- The 2007 Virginia Tech shooting equated to 7.9 murder attempts per minute
- Four times that of Columbine
- **Time** is a key factor in our response











THINGS TO CONSIDER...

- Weapon selection
- Who will lead the team if shooting stops (slow search, tactical exp.)
- What to do if you encounter suspects in multiple locations
- What to do if you encounter booby traps
- What to do if you encounter fallen/wounded officers



REMEMBER...

- The techniques will learn today requires you to think quickly on your feet and operate on your own!!!
- There is probably going to be a lot of people running around. Look for a possible suspect in the crowd! Keep your eyes and ears open and BREATHE.
- NO TUNNEL VISION!!!
- Be mindful of where your teammates are at all times! Try to maintain one to two arms length distance.
- The main objective is to get to the threat quickly and safely, so move as fast as you can and still maintain a good shooting platform!
- DON'T FORGET TO LOOK BEHIND YOU!!!

