



Active Shooter

July 2021 – Advanced Officer Training

Discussion Points:

- Debriefs
- Mission
- Santa Clara County Protocol
- Tactical Decision Making
- Policy

Training Goal

Increase the capabilities of officers who are responding to active shooter / mass casualty events.



DEBRIEFS

VTA
BOULDER

VTA 5/26/21

- Current employee
- 9 Victims
- The gunman had three semiautomatic handguns and 32 high capacity magazines, according to the sheriff. He fired 39 rounds inside. A locker at the rail yard believed to be the gunman's contained "materials for bombs, detonator cords, the precursors to an explosive,"
- "When our deputies went through the door, initially he was still firing rounds. When our deputy saw him, he took his life,"
- A witness who survived the shooting [told ABC7 News](#) that from his vantage point, it looked like the gunman didn't fire indiscriminately. Rather, he let some people live and chose to kill others
- Suspect 10-56









2021-05-26 06:44:33 -0700
AXON BODY 3 X6039ABB6



CAUTION
WET FLOOR



DISCUSSION



BOULDER

3/22/21

- Have not released motive
 - 10 Victims
- One Officer killed upon solo entry
- Shooter ambushed front door, armed with rifle
 - Shooter eventually taken into custody
 - Learning points from the audio



BOULDER



DISCUSSION



Mission:

1. Stop the killing
2. Stop the dying



ALERT

TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY



Santa Clara County Protocol

Available on the K-drive (County Protocols)

Goals

- Mitigate and eliminate threats to public and first responders.
- Decrease mortality and injury of victims of active shooter incidents by embedding teams of EMS personnel under force protection to areas that have not been fully cleared and secured in order to initially treat and extricate to safe locations for continued treatment and transport to definitive care.



Definitions

Per the County Protocol

Zones

- **HOT**
 - Area where the shooter(s) and threat(s) are or likely could be (Not cleared)
- **WARM**
 - Area where the perpetrator(s) has been and threats could still exist
 - (Hidden and/or moving shooter, IED, etc.)
 - Not secured
 - Contains victims
 - Casualty Collection Points (CCP)
- **COLD**
 - Area that is reasonably safe from the shooter(s) and other hazards
 - Treatment Area, Staging Area, Command Post



Definitions

Per the County Protocol

CONTACT TEAMS

- First officers form Contact Team
 - Go after shooter
 - Stop the killing
 - Bypass injured victims
 - Do not wait for backup or SWAT
- Will work for the mobile IC initially, then the fixed IC and finally, the Tactical Group Supervisor when assigned
 - ICS will be used to manage the incident

CORRIDOR TEAMS

- May be previous Contact Teams
- Works under Tactical Group Supervisor
- Force Protection - 'Stronghold' areas
 - Hallways, entries, exits
- Number and need determined by building and incident.
- Allows Rescue Task Forces to move within a supported area.
- May be appropriate to transition and complete other functions:
 - Contact and evacuation.



Definitions

Per the County Protocol

RESCUE TASK FORCE

- Rescue Task Forces (RTF)
 - Joint PD and EMS resource
 - Formed at a staging location
 - Priority is to “stop death” and extricate victims
 - Use CCPs if needed
- LE will provide force protection and control of movement for RTF
- Fire will communicate: # of victims, type and severity, and removal needs

CASUALTY COLLECTION POINT

- Located in Warm/Cold Zone “transition points”
- Initial location that rescued victims are taken to in Warm Zone.
- CCP(s) may not be necessary if victims can be taken directly to Cold Zone treatment and transport areas
- Should have a CCP Manager (Fire)
 - Security/Force Protection
 - Ensures “screening” is done
 - Search all victims for weapons, IED’s, etc.
 - Works with Medical Group for transport of victims to Treatment Area
 - May require additional RTF’s





SCPD Active Shooter Training

Mission specific training

Remember – This is an ACTIVE SHOOTER RESPONSE – Not critical incident response (459 in progress, armed barricade, etc)

Most of these tactics are ONLY applicable to Active Shooter Circumstances

Be prepared to change tactics and speeds as necessary



SCPD Active Shooter Training

Training the public

**City of
Santa Clara**

Mass Casualty Attack: Prevention and Preparedness

For Businesses, Schools, and Places
of Worship in Santa Clara

May 15, 2019

Sergeant Cory B. Morgan



Run, Hide, Fight





SCPD Active Shooter Training

Training the public

**Run
Hide
Fight**

Go bags



Tactical Decision Making

- Statistics
 - Before
 - During
 - After



STATISTICS Active Shooter Incidents 2000-2018

US DOJ/FBI – December 2019

277 Incidents

- 2,430 Casualties (92 LEO)
 - 884 killed
 - 1,546 Wounded
- 273 Incidents - Single Shooter
 - 116 Arrested
 - 103 Suicide
 - 55 Killed by LEO
 - 3 Killed by citizen
 - 5 at large
- Businesses and schools most targeted
- 283 Handguns, 97 Rifles, & 50 Shotguns
- 35% had multiple firearms
- 4% deployed devices
- The FBI defines an “active shooter” as one or more individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area



Before

- What gear do you have accessible?
- What gear do you need?
- Do you train more than once every two years?
- Mental reps. & scout locations



During

1. Am I stopping the killing?
2. Am I stopping the dying?
3. Why am I doing what I'm doing?



During - Concepts

- Seize the initiative
 - Drive toward stimulus
 - Interrupt the suspect's OODA loop
- Dominate key terrain
- Time is adversarial
 - Victims are bleeding
- Ambush
- Alternate entry points
- Maneuver



SCPD Principles

Setting the standard

- Critical Considerations
 - Immediate action (lack of info)
 - Move to stimulus – constantly re-evaluating
 - Chaos / Dynamic
- Communications
 - Minimize radio traffic
 - Police/Fire – Separate Channels
 - SB Law
 - Designate radio personnel on teams
- Command
 - Progression (first supervisor)
 - Command Post
 - Staging location for incoming units



AFTER

1. Scene Security
 - Secure weapons?
 - IEDs?
 - VBIEDS?
2. Investigation
3. Influx of resources



Law & Policy

- 835a PC
- SCPD Policy

- The SCPD Use of force policy (including the use of deadly force) is reflective of 835a PC
- Remember for a threat to be imminent, the suspect must have the ABILITY, OPPORTUNITY, and INTENT to cause GBI or death.
- When feasible, IDENTIFY/ORDER/WARN prior to the application of force. This does not mean giving up you location and tactical advantage
- Consider activating BWC while responding





“Our task is not to bring order out of chaos, but to get work done in the midst of chaos.” – George Peabody,

American financier and
philanthropist

Santa Clara Police Department
Training Unit

www.scpd.org