

**RAPID DEPLOYMENT FIRST RESPONDER -12425  
ACTIVE SHOOTER RESPONSE  
TURLOCK POLICE DEPARTMENT (2870)**

Revised: 07/06/2023

**COURSE TITLE:** RAPID DEPLOYMENT 1<sup>ST</sup> REPONDER (12425)  
ACTIVE SHOOTER RESPONSE

**COURSE NUMBER:** 12425

**COURSE HOURS:** 8

**COURSE GOAL:** This course will provide the officer with the necessary tactics to respond to an active shooter incident.

The course consists of a hands-on training for in-service Officers, Fire and EMS personnel, and provide them with various scenarios involving active shooters to better prepare them for a real-world event. Students will work in small groups and move in various formations. This course provides updated legislative content of Penal Code Section 835a.

**Course Objectives**

The officer will:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of the Turlock Police Use of Force / Firearms Policy/ Active shooter response policy.
2. Have an understanding of recent active shooter incidents and how law enforcement responded.
3. Demonstrate a standard of tactics used in response to an active shooter event:
  - A. Cell formations / purpose or goal of the four different types of cells
    1. Contact team
    2. Search team
    3. Rescue team
    4. Rescue Task Force (RTF)
  - B. Weapons Safety

- C. Importance of moving with aggression towards the threat
  - D. Site and room clearing techniques
  - E. Shot Placement; Stopping Power – Multiple round hits on target.
4. Demonstrate an understanding of the agency policy regarding the use of force as it pertains to an Active Shooter response.

**I. INTRODUCTION / ORIENTATION**

- A. FTU Introduction
  - 1. Student Introductions and Expectations
- B. Course objectives / Goals / Overview of Active Shooter Response / Scenarios.

**II. LETHAL FORCE OVERVIEW**

- A. Legal / Moral / Ethical / Issues involving Use of Deadly Force
  - 1. Implications of Use of Deadly Force
- B. Use of Force Policies
  - 1. Use of Force options
  - 2. Department Policy
- C. Legal Updates
  - 1. AB392
  - 2. SB 230
  - 3. Revisions to PC 835a

**III. Communication and movement**

- A. Incident communications – Designed and implemented to support the operational needs of the first responding officers, patrol supervisor, Incident and Tactical Commanders.
  - 1. To control operational events

2. To relay information from on-scene personnel to responding personnel
  3. To provide information to teams/officers for execution of duties and responsibilities
- B. On Scene Communications – Channel 1
1. First responding officers – clear channel 1 for emergency traffic
  2. Patrol Supervisors – Update info/supervise team movement/deployment
  3. Additional responding units use another channel for other traffic
  4. Main channel for responding officers on scene
  5. Fire and EMS
- C. Team Formation
1. Tactical Team Integrity – Maintaining cell integrity and moving towards the objective with a tactical approach
    - a. Contact team
    - b. Search team
    - c. Rescue team or Rescue Task Force (RTF)
  2. The team(s) must deploy as a single, cohesive interacting and dominating force.
  3. The most important overriding factor that make tactical teams so effective is the capability of a small well led unit, using small team tactics and weapons, being able to accomplish tasks more quickly and efficiently than a large unorganized group.
  4. The RTF concept incorporates Fire and EMS personnel, within Rescue teams, formed and led by Law Enforcement, to get patients or victims rapid medical treatment.
- D. Team movements and Control
1. Control of movement is one of the most important elements in team operations
    - a. Hot Zone - is an area where the shooter(s) is or could likely be. An RTF would not intentionally operate within this area.
    - b. Warm Zone - is an area where the shooter(s) have/had been and is unlikely to have remained. This area would contain victims and likely a Casualty Collection Point (CCP).
    - c. Cold Zone – is an area that is reasonably safe from the shooter(s) or other hazards. This area will typically contain the staging area, command post and treatment area.
  2. Team leader will decide timing, direction, who will move, how many officers, sequence and task assignment

3. Each member moves only at the direction of the team leader
  4. Specific control
  5. General control
  6. Team leader will ensure each team member uses proper individual tactics to enhance the effectiveness of the total team movement.
    - a. Approach movement
    - b. Breaching procedures, interior deployments from breach point to furthest depth of tactical presence
    - c. Extraction movement
    - d. Team must maintain a 360-degree security during team movement
- E. Each individual team member must maintain area of responsibility within the team's 360-degree coverage
1. Individual responsibilities
    - a. Forward flanks
    - b. Rear security
- F. Team members adjust to changing 360-degree coverage during team movement
1. Adapt to interior and exterior movements.
- G. Done automatically and/or directed by team leader
1. Team security should overlap and be mutually supporting while in fixed position or during team movements
  2. No individual team member can maintain 360-degree security alone
  3. No individual team member can remain 100% alert at all times
  4. Psychologically, 2 team members will perform better than one
- H. Order of Movement – Team Leader
1. Team leader assumes dominant position of control in main flow of team deployment to be able to react to tactical situations
  2. Team leader will support fellow team members in tactical actions as necessary while maintaining role as team leader
- I. Order of Movement – Team Members
1. Team member position in the team formation will correspond to team order of commitment depending on duties, breaching tactics, deliberate or dynamic execution procedures and other operational conditions.

2. Lead team member or point
  - a. Team security – front
  - b. Floating hallway cover
3. Middle team members or flank
  - a. Team security – left/right
  - b. Entry/Clearing
4. Rear team member or rear security
  - a. Team security – rear
  - b. Path marker
  - c. May assist in entry/clearing

J. Team Movement Formations

1. 5 Officer Team
2. 4 Officer Team
3. 3 Officer Team
4. 2 Officer Team
5. RTF

K. Distance of movement

1. Covered and concealed positions
2. Larger moves at greater distance from suspect(s)/objective
3. Tactical moves when closing with suspect(s)/objective

L. Timing of move

1. Faster pace at greater distances from suspect(s)/objective
2. Tactical pace when closing with suspect(s)/objective
3. Weapon deployment
4. Individual positions
5. On-line firing positions
6. In-line firing positions
7. Combination
8. Weapon mix
9. All available duty handguns and appropriate shoulder weapons
10. Operations conditions at and within objective site
11. Duties and responsibilities of team members within team formation

#### IV Encountering Explosive Devices/Downed Officers/Injured Civilians

Awareness of the presence of an explosive device or what appears to be a device may come at any time or location. The presence of an armed suspect and/or victim/hostages may also be present at the same location. Tactical procedures depend on the totality of the circumstances encountered and are as follows:

A. Engage immediate suspect threat

1. Team Communication
- B. Vocalize, in forceful manner, the presence of an explosive device
    1. Identify type of explosive and determine course of action
  - C. Guide any ambulatory victim/hostage out of the immediate area to exit point
    1. Communicate with command post with the status of the victim
    2. Identify evacuation route and relay to command post
  - D. Exit scene concurrent with movement of victim/hostage out of room/location containing explosive device.
  - E. Team will continue with further deployment after marking location with chemical light or another device.
  - F. Notify other responding officers and E.O.D., via radio, the location of the explosive device after moving away from immediate area.

Mission profiles that require continuing with execution of tactical actions without stopping for the injured/incapacitated team member until neutralization of the threat conditions (cannot stop due to more threats in site location)

- G. Immediately engage suspect to neutralize threat conditions
- H. If officer is capable of providing self-defense, positions to support follow-up defense.
- I. If officer is not capable of providing self-defense, leave officer in position of incapacitation.
- J. Evaluate conditions as to:
  1. Remove/disabling officer's weapons
  2. Removing radio for use of team that is continuing tactical actions

Mission profiles that do not require continuing with execution of tactical action and warrant holding of positions (no more threat exists)

- K. Immediate engagement of suspect to neutralize suspect threat location
  1. Done by officer closest to and/or in best tactical condition
  2. Will generally involve cover officers moving into position to shield action of extraction officer
  3. Immediate notification of other officers/team members of situation/location and initiate immediate action procedures
  4. Extraction officer will aggressively close with downed officer and conduct movement/extraction to closest cleared,

secured position under the protective screen of the cover team

5. Extract cover team closes position to support further tactical actions and/or further movement/extraction of downed officer

V. Objective site clearing tactics

A. Types/Locations

1. Restaurants
2. Churches
3. Schools
4. Shopping Malls/Centers
5. Courtroom
6. Business Office
7. Residence
8. Public Transportation Vehicles
9. Parks
10. Sports Arena
11. Public Road/Parking lots
12. Mobile Home Park
13. Open area

B. Key features on use of breaching tools

1. Ram
2. Hooligan
3. Bolt Cutters

C. Objective site location where action(s) to be deployed

1. Commercial
2. Residential

D. Location of:

1. Hostage(s)
2. Suspect(s)
3. Evidence

E. Stationary Hostages, suspects, evidence

1. Barricaded
2. Stationary
3. Mobile

F. Multiple and/or combinations of above listed objective clearing sites

1. Addressing combination of sites

G. Reference the main entrance/front door as the number "1" side

1. Work clockwise from main entrance side around the structure
2. Try to stay away from using directions of the compass

H. Room clearing

1. Open door, closed door
2. Read how the room feeds (right, left, center)
3. Limited room penetration
4. Clear the hard corners
5. Communicate with partner(s) in room
6. Verbalize – "Clear Right" or "Clear Left"
7. If there are places a suspect or victim could hide, one officer searches, the other is covering
8. Verbalize exit to the team outside with visual sign
9. Verbalize "last man"
10. Return to team and formation

I. Interconnected Rooms

1. Same room clearing tactics apply as above
2. Important to communicate with other members that the rooms connect
3. Understand when to push deeper into rooms vs. hold and have another team clear area

J. Hallway to open doorway

1. Move in diamond formation
2. Left and right flanks cover downrange until other unsecured areas are presented to them
3. Team leader calls "Open door left, stack left," or "Open door right, stack right."
4. Flanks will move to the side of the hallway the team leader has called
5. Point officer will hold hallway and move to the side opposite of the flanks
6. When second flank is stacked and ready, they will give an affirmative squeeze to the back of the arm.

K. Corner Turns

1. Flank opposite of the corner can “pie” around the corner as flank near slowly pushes around corner
2. Team gets back into diamond formation as quickly as possible

L. “T” and 4-way intersections

1. Team leader calls out “T” or “4 way” intersection
2. Left flank moves to left of wall of intersection and covers down right side of “T” intersection
3. Right flank moves to right of wall of intersection and covers down left side of “T” intersection
4. Point officer covers forward if 4-way intersection
5. Flanks try and read their perspective areas and report back to team leader
6. Team leader makes decision about which direction the team will go
7. Point officer will move in the direction given by team leader with flank
8. Opposite flank will move at the same time, but take up the rear-guard position.
9. Rest of the team gets back into formation and continues on.
10. If team leader decides to continue straight, flanks will cover left and right as point, team leader, and rear-guard push past.
11. Flanks rejoin the element as the rear guard is parallel with them.

VI. Suspect Arrest Procedures

A. Immediate Arrest Procedures

1. As suspects are encountered, immediately stabilize the situation through appropriate arrest commands.
2. Arrest commands should be in a loud and forceful voice to gain immediate compliance.
3. Conduct arrest procedures where suspects are encountered or, if necessary, move suspect to position out of main flow of officer.
4. Face away from team movement to prevent observation and physical interference. Physical control procedures using support hand while controlling weapon with weapon hand is critical during close physical encounters with suspect.
5. Officers who are not involved in the immediate arrest situation should continue with assigned responsibilities and not be distracted or engage in assisting unless ordered by the team leader or exigent circumstances.
6. Officer in best position makes arrest, other officer covers suspect/unsecured areas.

A. Handcuffing

1. Suspect down on both knees
2. Spread knees out wide

3. Weapon control
4. Both hands behind head
5. Order suspect not to move
6. Approach and place suspect in a control hold
7. Handcuff by Officer
8. Conduct a search for weapons
9. Debrief if there is no imminent peril to civilians
10. Turn suspect over to other officers who are not committed to the team

#### B. Resisting Arrest Procedures

1. Control weapon using whatever force is necessary to maintain control of the weapon
2. Use redirection technique of suspect
3. One or two officers engage while covered by back up officer
4. Use exigent circumstances to terminate resisting arrest actions that are resulting in continued loss of life by other suspects due to the delay and hindrance of the resisting suspects actions

### VII. Scenario Based Learning Activity

#### A. Instructor Demonstration

1. Instructors will demonstrate the following Officer Safety Techniques
  - a. Team Movement and Formations
  - b. Officer Down Rescue Drills
  - c. Dynamic Room Clearing and Entries
  - d. 4-way Intersections and T-Hallways
  - e. Open Area Movement
2. Students will perform the following officer safety techniques
  - a. Team Movement and Formations
  - b. Officer Down Rescue Drills
  - c. Dynamic room clearing and entries
  - d. 4-way Intersections and T-hallways
  - e. Open area movement

#### B. Scenario Training

1. Students will perform scenario(s) based upon the above course topics to include but not limited to:
  - a. Active Shooter (With or without RTF)
  - b. Mass casualty incident (With or without RTF)