



# Active Shooter Policies and Training

A Comparison of  
Broward Sheriff's Office &  
Coral Springs Police Department  
*Special Agent Randall Camp*

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## Comparison of Active Shooter Standard Operating Procedures

### Broward SO

*SOP 4.37, Effective 3/28/16*

#### Definitions:

- **Active Shooter:** One or more subjects who participate in a random or systematic shooting spree and who demonstrates the intent to continuously inflict death or great bodily harm onto others. This includes anyone who uses a firearm or other type of deadly weapon.
- **Real Time Intelligence:** Deputy(s) personal observation of people fleeing, gunfire, etc. provides awareness of an on-going Active Shooter situation.

### Coral Springs PD

*G.O. 221, Amended 6/22/16*

#### Definitions:

- **Active Shooter:** Active Killer incidents include, but are not limited to, school shootings, workplace violence, and terrorist activities. These events yield a large number of victims in a short time frame and survivors often suffer from severe hemorrhagic injuries. For these reasons, **accelerated officer response** as well as an expedited hemorrhage treatment is necessary.

## Comparison of Active Shooter Standard Operating Procedures

### Broward SO

- **Deputy Response Team:** A deputy or a team of deputies who while on scene have "real time intelligence" and make the decision to enter the area/structure of the active shooter with the goal of stopping the threat.
- **Extraction Team:** A team consisting of deputies with the ability to enter the area/structure and either remove a victim to a casualty collection point (CCP) or provide first aid in place. The purpose of the Extraction Teams is to provide first aid in the area/structure or move victims to a casualty collection point prior to the arrival of fire rescue paramedics.
- **Rescue Task Force:** A team consisting of deputies and fire rescue paramedics with the ability to enter the area/structure. The purpose of the Rescue Task Force (RTF) is to provide advanced emergency first aid to victims of an active shooter event as quickly as possible in the area/structure

### Coral Springs PD

- **Rescue Task Force:** A minimum of three Law Enforcement officers and four Fire Rescue personnel that can deploy into a warm (yellow) zone in order to provide immediate treatment and evacuation of victims in a mass casualty incident. Officers will provide force protection around rescue personnel in order to bring them into an area that has not been deemed "cold".

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## Comparison of Active Shooter Standard Operating Procedures

### Broward SO

- **Hot Zone:** The current location of the subject in the area/structure.
- **Warm Zone:** Where the subject was previously in the area/structure.
- **Cold Zone:** A location away from the area/structure. The cold zone may include staging areas, the CCP, and Incident Command Post (ICP)

### Coral Springs PD

- **Hot (Red) Zone:** An operational (geographic) area consisting of the immediate incident location with a direct and immediate threat to personal safety or health. In this zone, personnel can treat victims.\*
- **Warm (Yellow Zone):** An operational (geographic) area that is an indirect threat area created once the immediate threat is neutralized, or there is no real time intelligence, and officers have a strong hold on a certain area to treat victims.
- **Cold (Green) Zone:** An operational (geographic) area surrounding the warm zone where first responders can operate with minimal threat to personal safety or health. In this zone personnel can treat victims.

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# Comparison of Active Shooter Standard Operating Procedures

## Broward SO

### RESPONSE/RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Upon recognizing an active shooter situation, the deputy on scene will immediately notify Communications.
- Communications will immediately notify SWAT.
- If real time intelligence exists the sole deputy or a team of deputies may enter the area and/or structure to preserve life. A supervisor's approval or on-site observation is not required for this decision.

**The Deputy Contact (Response) Team will continue until one of these objectives has been met:**

1. The subject/s has been forced into a surrender.
2. The subject/s has been forced into a barricade.
3. The subject's hostilities have been stopped.
4. The Deputy Contact Team is relieved by SWAT personnel.

## Coral Springs PD

### 221.5.2 RESPONSE:

- A. If real time intelligence exists the sole officer or team of officers shall enter the area and/or structure to preserve life and they will be referred to as the contact officer/team.
- B. The contact officer/team will continue to deploy and advance until one of these objectives is met:
  - A. The subject has been forced to surrender.
  - B. The subject has been forced into a barricade.
  - C. The subject has been stopped with an appropriate level of force.
  - D. The contact officer/team has been relieved by SWAT personnel.
  - E. An order to retreat has been issued by Incident Command.
- C. If the situation becomes a barricade or hostage situation the response team will contain, isolate, communicate, and wait for SWAT.
- D. Once the immediate threat has been addressed and there is no real time intelligence of any further active threats, the Incident Commander will focus on deploying Rescue Task Force (RTF) components in "warm zone areas" to treat victims.

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# Comparison of Active Shooter Standard Operating Procedures

## Broward SO

### Extraction Team Responsibilities : (Consists of LE members only)

1. Locate victims
2. Provide appropriate first aid.
3. Remove victims to the casualty collection point (CCP).
4. Area of operations for the Extraction Team may include warm and cold zones.

### Rescue Task Force Responsibilities: (Consists of Law Enforcement and Fire Rescue members)

1. Locate victims
2. Provide advanced emergency first aid and triage.
3. The RTF may remove a victim from the area/structure or request an extraction team.
4. Area of operations for the RTF may include the warm zones and cold zones.

## Coral Springs PD

- E. A secondary sweep of the "warm zone" areas should be completed by responding officers before deploying RTF's.
- F. The RTF components will be deployed from the joint Police and Fire Incident Command post near the incident location.
- G. After RTF's provide initial treatment they will focus on evacuating victims to the Casualty Collection Point (CCP) for further treatment and transport.
- H. Once victims are treated and transported and the scene is stabilized the focus will be on evidence preservation.

### 221.5.3 Contact Officer/Team:

- A. Respond immediately to the scene.
- B. Make rapid entry for life preservation when real time intelligence exists.
- C. Address any Active Killer threat with the appropriate force.
- D. Communicate all pertinent information via the radio (if feasible).
- E. Direct responding units/resources until relieved by Incident Commander.
- F. Provide emergency medical treatment to victims once the threat is addressed.

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# Comparison of Active Shooter Standard Operating Procedures

## Broward SO

### Patrol Sergeant/ Supervisor's Responsibilities:

1. Respond to the scene.
2. Identify who entered the structure and where they entered.
3. Summon any additional resources.
4. Coordinate the inner and outer perimeters.

### Incident Commander (IC) Responsibilities:

1. Establish a command post with Fire Rescue.
2. Ensure proper notifications are made.
3. Establish a CCP for Fire Rescue and Emergency Services.
4. Establish a staging area for Aviation/Medical Evacuation.
5. Establish an evacuation/holding area for all removed subjects.
6. Establish a PIO/Media staging area.
7. Once the Active Shooter is stopped, the IC will ensure that SWAT searches the structure for any secondary shooters and/or dangerous traps.

## Coral Springs PD

### 221.5.4 Supervisor/Incident Commander shall:

1. Establish a perimeter around the scene.
2. Establish a joint Police and Fire Incident Command Post.
3. Assign an officer liaison to assist with radio communication.
4. Ensure proper notifications are made to command personnel and outside assets (aviation/mutual aid).
5. Coordinate Rescue Task Force Teams to deploy into "warm zone" areas for rapid treatment/movement of victims.
6. Establish a CCP for all victims to be moved and transported (an internal CCP may be established inside the incident location by police personnel prior to external transport).
7. Establish a PIO/Media staging area.
8. Coordinate with SWAT Commander for secondary searches and scene security.

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# Comparison of Active Shooter Standard Operating Procedures

## Broward SO

### Debriefing:

1. The Incident Commander will be responsible for conducting a debriefing of all personnel involved in an active shooter situation in a timely manner to learn of the successes of the response and identify any needs for improvement.
2. The Incident Commander will complete an After Action Report in addition to ensuring the submission of the required Offense Reports and supplements by any involved personnel.

### Training:

All sworn personnel, up to the rank of Colonel, will attend the Active Shooter/Rescue Force training that is provided by the training division.

## Coral Springs PD

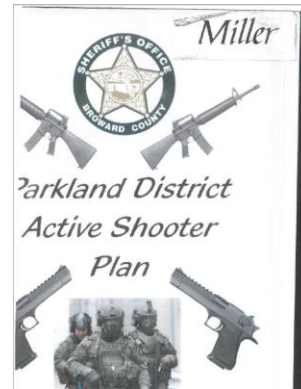
9. Conduct a criminal investigation to determine whether the incident constitutes a terrorist act.
10. Conduct a post incident debrief.

CSPD Active Shooter training is completed by all officers during their in-service training.

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Parkland District Active Shooter Plan

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## **Plan Contents**

- Broward SO SOP 4.37 – Active Shooter (3/14/16)
- Broward SO Policy 11.23 – Bomb Threats (12/22/11)
- (1) Satellite map of city hall, BSO & Kol Tikvah Synagogue
- (4) Satellite maps of city hall, BSO, fire station
- (2) Satellite maps of Heron Heights Elementary
- (9) Satellite maps of Mary Help of Christians School
- (5) Satellite maps of Park Trails Elementary
- (5) Satellite maps of Riverglades Elementary
- (1) Satellite map of fire station #2
- (5) Satellite maps of Stoneman Douglas High
- (5) Satellite maps of Westglades Middle

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## Deputy Scot Peterson's Training

- 2/5/86: **Completed Broward Corrections Academy** - The Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Training (CCJST)
- 4/14/88: **Basic Law Enforcement Recruit** certification - (CCJST)
- 6/28/91: **School Resource Officer Course** – Broward Community College (BCC)
- 8/23/99: **Combating School Based Violence** – BCC
- 10/13/99: **School Based Violence, Prevention, Planning and Response.** – Criminal Justice Institute
- 4/4/07: **Active Shooter Training** – BSO In-service training (IST) (8 hours)
- 8/16/12: **Active Shooter Training** – BSO In service training (8 hours)
- 7/7/15: **Combat Life Saver** – BSO In service training (4hours)
- 4/19/16: **Active Shooter Training** – In service training (4 hours)
- 4/19/16: **Rescue Task Force** – In service training (4 hours)
- 2016: Broward County Joint Law Enforcement Active Killer "Train the trainer." (3.5 hours)

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# Broward County Joint Law Enforcement Active Killer Lesson Plan

*3.5 Hours*

**Lesson Goal:**

- To introduce Active Killer response options to all Broward County School Board faculty and staff.
- To provide tactics, techniques and procedures to enable staff to create appropriate threat response plans, to increase threat mitigation procedures, and to understand police response priorities.

**Course Agenda:**

- Lecture
- Demonstration (Sandy Hook 911 call, PowerPoint)
- Scenario

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# Broward County Joint Law Enforcement Active Killer Lesson Plan

*3.5 Hours*

**Objectives**

- To introduce Active Killer response options to all Broward County School Board faculty and staff.
- To provide tactics, techniques and procedures to enable staff to create appropriate threat response plans, to increase threat mitigation procedures, and to understand police response priorities.

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# Broward County Joint Law Enforcement Active Killer Lesson Plan

*3.5 Hours*

## **Scenario 1:**

- Any school, any town U.S. the teachers are instructing their students in their classroom when a code red is announced over the public address system. A physical description of a subject is broadcast and additional information is that he climbed over a fence onto the property carrying a duffle bag.
- Based on this information the participants should begin target hardening as previously discussed in the lecture portion of the training.
- As target hardening procedures are being implemented, the role player will walk up and down the hallway, calling out the name of one of the participating teachers and trying doors. (Attempting to turn the door handle)

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# Broward County Joint Law Enforcement Active Killer Lesson Plan

*3.5 Hours*

## **Scenario 2:**

- Any school, any town U.S. the teachers are instructing in their classroom when the sound of gunfire can be heard in an adjacent corridor. The role player should walk towards the direction of the training area so the participants can identify the gun fire as approaching their location.
- Based on this information the participants should begin target hardening procedures as previously discussed in the lecture portion of the training.
- Along with firing the blank handgun, the role player should turn door knobs and pull door handles in an attempt to open the doors.

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Active Shooter Training Courses

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## **2007 Active Shooter Training** *8 Hours*

- Emphasized the need for a Rapid Response from Law Enforcement.
- Tactics employed during a Rapid Response included a minimum of four deputy/officer team. (Diamond or quad formation)
- No other deputies in building once the team is deployed.
- Deputies responding after a team is deployed will set up a perimeter and evacuation points.
- No immediate entry if there is a barricaded gunman or hostage.
- A deputy will not stop to administer first aid to victims.
- You will not stop for incendiary or other devices.
- Discussed the "plus one rule".

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## 2012-2013 Active Shooter Training

### *"Solo Response to an Active Shooter"*

COURSE AGENDA	TIME (in hours)
Introduction of instructors and course objectives.	30 min.
Discuss the four range safety rules.	
Discuss the time and need for a solo response to an active shooter incident.	
Discuss gear options for such incidents.	
Demo and practice the various shooting positions strong and support side.	6.0 hrs.
Demo and practice reloading techniques using the selected weapon platforms.	
Demo and practice shooting on the move and the use of concealment & cover.	
Performance under stress in solo response to active shooter live-fire scenarios.	1.5 hrs.

#### COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The student will be able to identify the time of need for a solo response to an active shooter incident.

The student will become familiar with deploying their selected weapon platforms in various shooting positions.

The student will become familiar with deploying their selected weapon platforms using support side fire control in the various shooting positions.

The student will become familiar with movement deploying their selected weapon platforms in a solo response active shooter live-fire environment.

The student will become familiar with identifying active shooter threats while participating in live fire solo response exercises.

The student will become familiar with shooting on the move while navigating through an active shooter environment.

The student will become familiar with performing reload techniques, and the use of their selected gear in a solo response to an active shooter incident.

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## 2015-2017 Active Shooter Training

### *"Response to an Active Shooter"*

#### COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- Law Enforcement personnel will identify at least three characteristics of an active shooter without error
- Law Enforcement personnel will identify three outcomes an active shooter without error
- Law Enforcement personnel will demonstrate the bounding over-watch tactic without error
- Law Enforcement personnel will demonstrate bounding over-watch tactic during an active shooter scenario without error.

COURSE AGENDA	TIME (in hours)
A. Introductions.	20 Mins
B. PowerPoint presentation.	50 Mins
C. 2-4 man bounding overwatch practice.	40 Mins
D. Practical exercises (Scenarios).	90 Mins
E. Debrief and clean up	10 Mins

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## 2015-2017 Active Shooter Training

### *"Response to an Active Shooter"*

#### Course Highlights:

- PowerPoint presentation of the Aurora Colorado shooting at Century Theatres
- Discussion about past active shooter incidents. Columbine, etc.
- Three desired outcomes for an active shooter.
  - 1) Force the suspect to surrender
  - 2) Force the suspect into a barricade situation (SWAT will handle since they have the tools and tactics.)
  - 3) Incapacitate the suspect by shooting him (stopping the threat) or suspect shoots himself.

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## 2015-2017 Active Shooter Training

### *"Response to an Active Shooter"*

#### Course Highlights, Cont'd

- The first officer or two officers will immediately go to confront the shooter.
- Two man "bounding over-watch" is our response.
- Discussed using cover and concealment.
- Three practical scenarios involving single deputy response, two-man deputy team response, and a four-man deputy response.
- In a single deputy response, the deputy is instructed to immediately access what they have and prepare to respond.

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## 2015-2017 Active Shooter Training

### *“Response to an Active Shooter”*

#### Course Highlights, Cont’d

- If you are not a part of the immediate response team, searching for the suspect, you will be on a perimeter point or be part of the Extraction Team.
- Deputies should avoid using elevators when searching a building.
- Blue practice guns were used for the training.
- Deputy teams will ignore victims and respond to the threat of the gunman.
- Once the suspect is neutralized, deputies should secure victims rendering aid and attempt to gather intel about any additional suspects.

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Active Shooter Threat Response Training

## **CORAL SPRINGS POLICE DEPARTMENT**

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## CSPD “Active Shooter Training” (8 Hours)

### Course Highlights:

- Implemented a rifle course designed to simulate an active engagement with a moving active shooter.
- Instructed officers to use limited penetration tactics to navigate the area and search for the shooter.
- When an officer hears gunshots, they are instructed that they should immediately go towards the gunfire and engage the shooter.
- Upon arrival there is no active gunfire, the officers should use multiple officer limited penetration tactics to navigate the area and search for the shooter.
- The course instructed officers how to deal with explosive devices (IED's).
- Course trains officers in tactical medicine to include tourniquets, topical hemostatic agents (QuickClot), and other first aid.

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## CSPD “Active Shooter Training” (8 Hours)

### Rifle Course

- Designed to simulate an active engagement with a moving active shooter.
- The course begins by the single officer securing their patrol rifle from their vehicle and moving 30 yards to a position of 100 yards from the target.
- The course consisted of 100 yard rifle shooting stations, fixed and moving to close a quarters combat stage. (CQC)
- Present are shoot and no-shoot targets that the officer has to discern while moving and using limited penetration tactics to engage the target(s).

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## CSPD “Active Shooter Training” (8 Hours)

### Scenarios

- Single officer response
  - The officer responds to an active shooter at a school. Upon arrival there is no active gunfire, but there are indicators of the path with shell casings and injured victims placed throughout. The officer should use limited penetration tactics to navigate the area and search for the shooter. As the officer finishes clearing the first room there will be stimulus presented (gunfire) and use the limited penetration tactics to find and engage the shooter from the door frame. The shooter is at a hard 90 degree angle and will shoot the officer immediately if they expose themselves or run into the room. Once the shooter is down, the officer should complete the Security, Implement a Plan, Communication, Medical (SICM)
  - During this scenario there can be additional distractors such as loud fire alarm and low lighting.

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## CSPD “Active Shooter Training” (8 Hours)

### Scenarios, Cont’d.

- Two officer response
  - The officers respond to an active shooter at a school. Upon arrival, there is no active gunfire, but there are indicators of the path with shell casings and injured victims placed throughout. The officers should use multiple officer limited penetration tactics to navigate the area and search for the shooter. As one of the officers finishes clearing the second room, the other officer should be holding the long hallway. A threat will present itself to the officer holding the hallway. The officer should engage the threat. As soon as the threat is down both officers will be verbally given a leg or arm injury that requires immediate self application of the tourniquet. Officers should move back to a position of cover while they immediately apply the tourniquet.

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## CSPD Active Shooter Training

### *(8 Hours)*

#### **Scenarios, Cont'd.**

- Two officer response
  - The officers respond to an active shooter at a school. Upon arrival, there is no active gunfire, but there are indicators of the path with shell casings and injured victims placed throughout. The officers should use multiple officer limited penetration tactics to navigate the area and search for the shooter. As one of the officers finishes clearing the second room, the other officer should be holding the long hallway. A threat will present itself to the officer holding the hallway. The officer should engage the threat. As soon as the threat is down both officers will be verbally given a leg or arm injury that requires immediate self application of the tourniquet. Officers should move back to a position of cover while they immediately apply the tourniquet.