



MOBILE ACTIVE SHOOTER

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RUN, HIDE, FIGHT

REMEMBER THESE WORDS
EASIER TO REMEMBER SIMPLE THINGS IN
STRESSFUL SITUATIONS

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

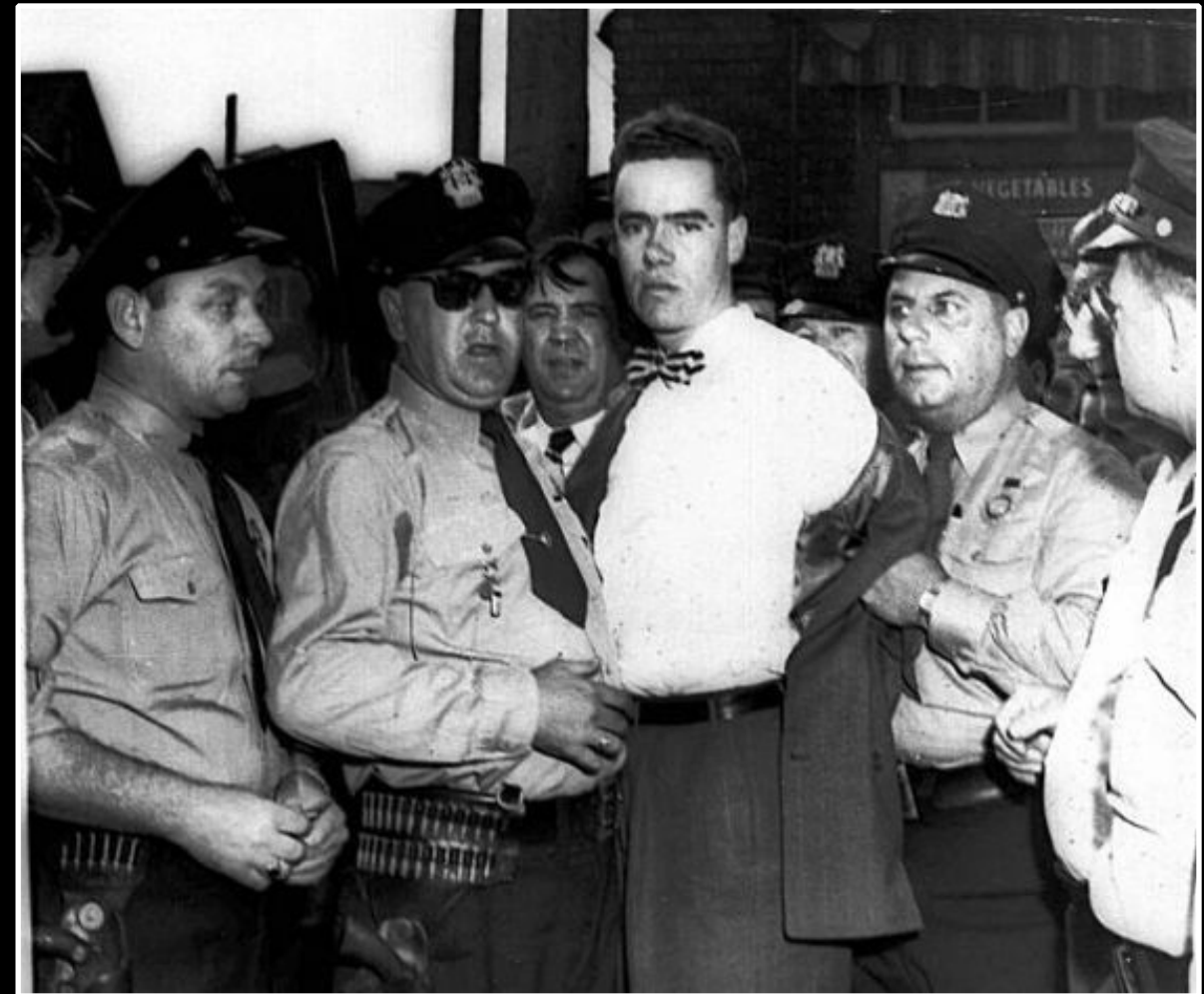
- How often are fire drills conducted?
- When was the last death due to a school or business fire?
- How often are active shooter or intruder drills conducted?
- When was the last death due to an active shooter?

DEFINITION

- The Department of Homeland Security defines an active shooter as an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area.

FIRST ACTIVE SHOOTER BY DEFINITION

- Howard Unruh September 6, 1949
- Camden, NJ
- Entered several businesses, killed 13 people and wounded three.



COLUMBINE HIGH SCHOOL

- April 20, 1999
- 13 Killed and 21 Injured
- Two of the school's students were responsible
- No distinct psychological profile of the school shooter.
- Gunfire in the classroom is often the final stage of a long simmering attack. Most shooters have previously told someone about their plans.
- We need to prepare students and teachers better for an emergency. Columbine was caught off guard.
- Police followed the old book at Columbine; surround the building, set up a perimeter, contain the damage. Now police make immediate entry to confront the threat.



VIRGINIA TECH

- April 16, 2007
- 32 Killed 17 Wounded
- Chained doors to slow police response
- Shot through doors that would not open or were being held closed by people.



SANDY HOOK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

- December 14, 2012
- 26 Killed, 20 children and 6 adults
- Students and staff reacted the way they had been trained.
- New way of thinking on responding to these events for the public and police.



ACTIVE SHOOTER INCIDENTS

- ▶ Locally –
 - Kansas City, MO
 - April 29, 2007, Ward Parkway Mall, 2 dead, 2 wounded
 - Overland Park, KS
 - April 13, 2014 Jewish Community Center/Nursing Home, 3 dead
 - Lenexa, KS
 - November 26, 2017- Shooter killed by off duty officer, no one injured.
- ▶ Nationally –
 - San Bernadino, CA
 - December 2, 2015- 14 killed and 22 injured in a terrorist attack
- ▶ Internationally -
 - Paris attacks
 - November 13, 2015
 - Multiple sites at the same time
 - Metro area currently working on preparing for this type of attack

ACTIVE SHOOTER STATISTICS

- There have been 154 events from 2002-2012
- 96% of them were male and acting alone
- 37% work place violence, 17% academic settings, 4% religious setting
- The average active shooter incident lasts 12 minutes, 37% were 5 minutes or less
- 43% of the time the incident is over before police arrive
- The shooter often stops as soon as they hear or see law enforcement

DHS HOW TO RESPOND TO AN ACTIVE SHOOTER

- Be aware of your environment and any possible dangers.
- Take note of the two nearest exits in any facility you visit.
- If you can get out, get out!
- If you are in an office or classroom secure the door and find a safe area.
- As a last resort, attempt to take the active shooter down.
- Call 911 when safe and feasible.

WHAT CAN YOU DO

- Plan: Come up with a plan that will work for you and your environment.
- Practice: The more you practice your plan the better prepared you will be when an event takes place.
- Pay attention to those you see everyday. Don't let statements go by unnoticed. Report suspicious activity or people immediately.
- Know your location so you can give it to 911. Also if you have any information on where the shooter is or their description give that as well.

EMERGENCY PERSONNEL RESPONSE

- Law Enforcement's purpose is to stop the active shooter as soon as possible.
- Officers will usually be in teams of two or four.
- They may be in regular uniform, external vests, or plain clothes.
- They may be armed with handguns, shotguns, or rifles.
- They may shout commands and push people to the ground for their safety.
- The first officers to arrive will not stop to assist injured people. This will be done once the shooter(s) is contained.
- Containment is key to allow rescue personnel to aid the injured.

EMERGENCY PERSONNEL RESPONSE CONT'D

- Law Enforcement will not be the only emergency personnel responding. Fire, EMS, Bomb Squad, SWAT Teams, etc.
- As more emergency personnel arrive, an outer perimeter will be set up and only authorized people will be allowed in and out.
- It may be hard to tell who is in charge of the situation on the emergency personnel side until things have settled down some.



HOW TO REACT WHEN POLICE ARRIVE

- Try to remain calm and follow officers commands.
- Keep hands empty. Raise them above your head and spread fingers.
- Avoid grabbing onto the officers or making quick movements towards them.
- Do not stop to ask for help when evacuating. Keep moving to the nearest exit.
- If you can and it is safe help the injured leave the building.

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER?

- Law enforcement will need to account for everyone that was supposed to be in the building. Does the business/school have a master list of employees and patrons? Is it on a server?
- What type of counseling services are available and will need to be provided.
- The building(s) is going to be considered a crime scene and will be controlled by Law Enforcement. In these types of events, it could be days or weeks that the buildings may be secured by law Enforcement. Is there a plan for alternate space to conduct business?
- Who is going to be the person in charge, or the go-to person for the business? Law enforcement will need a contact to get personnel files and information for all that have been involved.

QUESTIONS

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