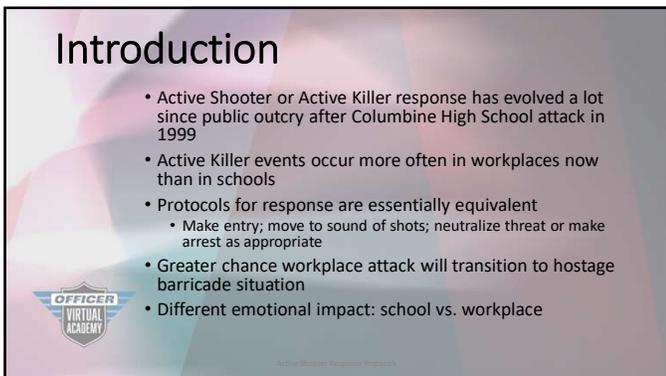


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3

Definitions

- Active Shooter
 - Suspect(s) activity is immediately causing death and serious bodily injury. The activity is not contained and there is immediate risk of death or serious injury to potential victims.

- Immediate Deployment
 - The swift and immediate deployment of law enforcement resources to *on-going*, life threatening situations where delayed deployment could otherwise result in death or great bodily injury to innocent persons.



4

Definitions

- Dynamic Situation
 - The situation is evolving very rapidly along with the suspect's action. Example: shooting and moving.

- Static Situation
 - The situation is not evolving or in motion, & the suspect actions appear to be contained. Example: suspect is barricaded in a room.



5

Definitions

- Barricade Suspect
 - Suspect is in a position of advantage, usually barricaded in a room or building.
 - Suspect is armed and has displayed violence.
 - May or may not be holding a hostage(s).
 - There is no indication that the suspect(s) activity is immediately causing death or serious bodily injury. The event is not dynamic but rather static.



6

Definitions

- Time Line of Violence
 - The period of time from the suspect’s first violent action until his action is stopped or he/she transitions to another activity.

- Incident Transition
 - That point in the incident where the “active shooter” stops his/her violent actions and tries to escape or barricades themselves.



7

Definitions

- First Responder
 - Includes law enforcement professionals, EMTs, paramedics.

- Immediate Responder
 - This may be a teacher, school staff member, fellow employee, etc. This is a non-public-safety citizen who is usually ON scene when the event launches. May be the citizen who responds as needed.



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Coming Back to Part Two

- We’ve covered basic introduction and definitions.

- Part two will start with information about policy and response



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Active Shooter Response Protocols

Part Two



Active Shooter Response Protocols

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Resolution of an Active Shooter Situation

- Most likely by patrol.
- Non-traditional response.
- Minimum number of officers.
- Properly equipped.
- Properly trained.
- Able to transition to a barricade situation.



Active Shooter Response Protocols

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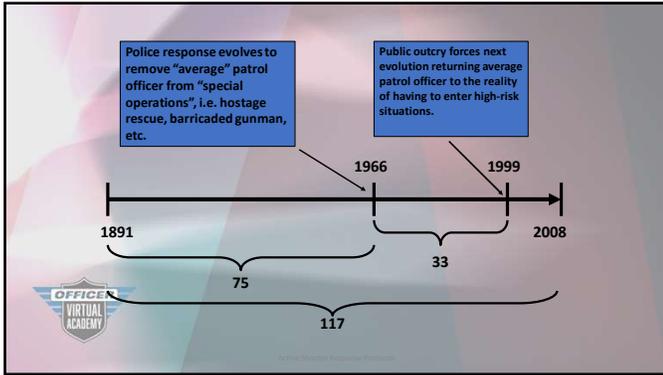
Police Priorities During An Active Shooter Situation

- The capture or neutralization of the suspect, as soon as possible.
- The lives of those in proximity of the shooter.
- The lives and safety of the citizens in the area.
- The safety of police officers.
- Containment.
- After event investigation and a return to normalcy.



Active Shooter Response Protocols

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Texas Tower Incident

- August 1, 1966
- Austin, Texas
- Suspect: Charles Whitman
- Killed 15 people (including unborn baby)
- Wounded 31 (as far away as two blocks / 500 yards)
- Resolved by two police officers

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Modern Day Active Shooter/Killer Protocols

- Beginning marked by Texas Tower Incident
- Initiated evolutions in law enforcement tactics
- Marks beginning of SWAT team developments
- Transfer of “high risk” responsibilities to SWAT teams
- Development of patrol tactic – set up perimeter and WAIT ← NOT ANYMORE!!!



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Police First Responder Tactics

- Position your patrol vehicle to act as cover with the best possible field of view.
- Use a target site numbering system consistent with department policy for points of reference.
- Collect and communicate assessment of situation clearly and concisely.
- Must be done as gearing up and moving to enter.



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Coming Back to Part Three

- When we return with Part Three, we’re going to take a look at:
- Proper equipment
- Lessons learned
- Some other historical events



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Active Shooter Response Protocols

Part Three



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Proper Equipment for Patrol Officers

- Weapons:
 - Shoulder fired weapons with light mounts;
 - shotgun with slug or police rifle.
- Protective Gear
 - Ballistic helmet
 - Ballistic shields
- Mechanical Breaching Equipment
 - Halligan tool
 - Sledge Hammer



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Lessons Learned

- Active Shooter incidents are spontaneous
- Suspect's behavior unpredictable
- Pre-incident signs existed in school incidents
- Incidents occur in a target rich environment
- First responders outgunned and/or didn't have the training to respond to an active shooter situation
- A tactical intervention was too late
- Multi-jurisdictional response issues were present



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McDonald's Massacre

- July 18, 1984
- San Ysidro, CA
- Suspect: James Huberty
- Killed 21
- Wounded 11
- Killed by police sniper



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Stockton Playground

- January 17, 1989
- Stockton, CA
- Suspect: Patrick Purdy
- Killed 5 (all children)
- Wounded 30 (29 children + 1 teacher)
- Suspect committed suicide



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North Hollywood Bank Robbery

- February 27, 1997
- North Hollywood, CA
- Suspects: Larry Phillips & Emil Mosuranyo
- Wounded 13
- 1 suspect commits suicide; other killed by SWAT



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Columbine High School

- April 20, 1999
- Littleton, CO
- Suspects: Harris and Klebold
- Killed 13
- Wounded dozens
- Both suspects committed suicide



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The Next Evolution of Response

- 1999 - Columbine High School, Littleton, Colorado: The "Pearl Harbor" of active shooter scenarios
- Responding deputies obeyed training and policies: surround and WAIT
- No longer acceptable
- Development of Active Shooter training programs
- Insufficient to support operational need:
 - Provide the weapon
 - Provide training on use of the weapon
 - Psychologically prepare to use weapon?



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Coming Back to Part Four

- When we come back for Part Four, we'll take a look at:
- Two attacks performed by younger shooters
- Skills training
- Virginia Tech attack



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Active Shooter Response Protocols

Part Four



Active Shooter Response Protocols

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Paducah, KY

- **14 yr old** Michael Carneal
- Heath High School
- 3 killed
- 5 wounded
- Total of 8 casualties
- EIGHT SHOTS FIRED
- Playing a video game



Active Shooter Response Protocols

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Jonesboro, AR

- **11 yr old** Drew Golden & **13 yr old** Mitchell Johnson
- West Side MIDDLE School
- 5 killed
- 10 wounded
- Total of 15 casualties



Active Shooter Response Protocols

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QUESTION IMPERATIVE

- Are YOU confident that YOU could engage with lethal force a 15 year old CHILD who is presenting an active and aggressive physical threat to others?
- How about a 13 year old?
- How about an ELEVEN year old?
- IF you take that shot, what's your outlook the next day?



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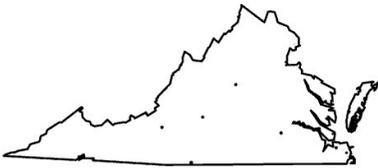
Skills Training

- Michael Carneal – Paducah, KY – had never fired a pistol before in his life, yet he scores 8 hits out of 8 shots fired.
- FBI statistical reports reveal that trained law enforcement professionals score an average of only 20% in real life shootings



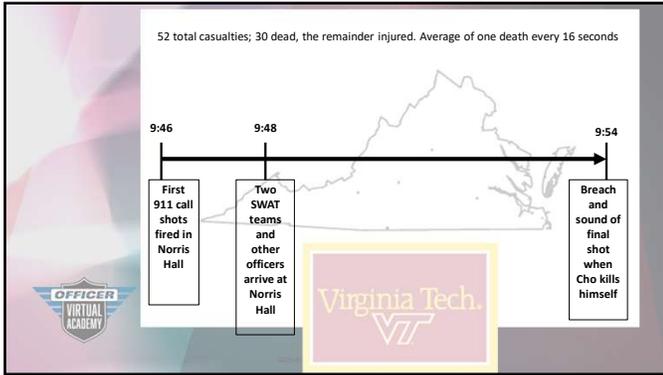
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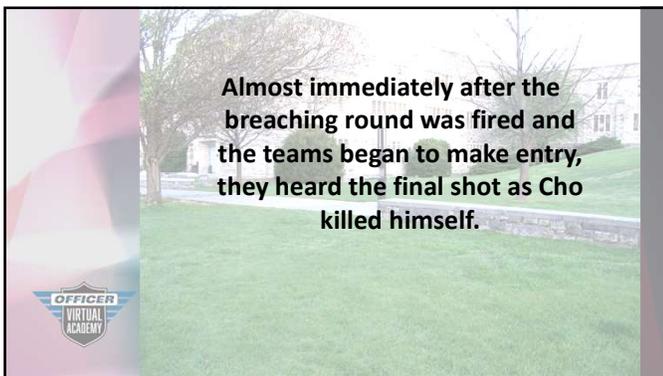


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Coming Back to Part Five

- When we come back for Part Five, we're going to examine and discuss:
 - The difference between the Hunter vs Victim mentality
- Adjusting attitude of expectation – or realistic acceptance of risk potential
- The two types of aggression
- The duty to defend innocents – but which aggression type is that?

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Active Shooter Response Protocols

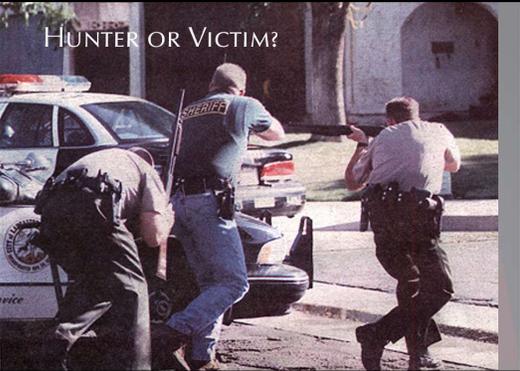
Part Five



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HUNTER OR VICTIM?



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ATTITUDE ADJUSTMENT



The most negligent, unprofessional, obscene words anyone can ever say are: *"It will never happen here."* – LtCol Dave Grossman



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Two Types of Aggression

- **Defensive Aggression:**
 - Seeks only escape or defense of “home”. “Home” is defined as “a familiar or usual setting.” Are students “at home” in school?
- **Predatory Aggression:**
 - Seeks to do harm to a victim / prey.
 - It is unnatural for two members of the same species to use Predatory Aggression against each other.



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Power of the Two

- In nature, few predators enter the prey’s “home turf”. Defensive Aggression is a powerful tool.
- When an animal is defending its home, it combines the power of Defensive Aggression AND Predatory Aggression, because it is natural for an animal to hunt any other animal that violates its place of security.



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Defending Innocents

- Law enforcement officers responding to a school for an active shooter are in a DEFENSIVE posture. The acts they perform may resemble hunting, but they are actually attempting to defend innocents and themselves.



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Coming Back to Part Six

- When we come back for Part Six, we're going to examine and discuss response protocols to include:
- Single officer response
- Buddy Team response
- Four officer team response
- Pros and Cons of each



Active Shooter Response Protocols

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Active Shooter Response Protocols

Part Six



Active Shooter Response Protocols

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Response Protocols

- SPEED is of the utmost importance
 - BUT GET THERE ALIVE
- Grab your gear – make entry
- Entry Team Options:
 - Single Officer Response
 - Buddy Team Response
 - Four officer team / diamond



Active Shooter Response Protocols

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Single Officer Response

- Highest Risk Response
- Fastest Response
- Move to sound of shots
 - Passing all open and closed doors
 - Moving as fast as you can based on perception
- Neutralize shooter if necessary
- Arrest if threat is no longer immediate
- Be alert for transition to hostage/barricade situation



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Buddy Team Response

- Optimal IF officers arrive on scene simultaneously
- Should not cause a delay in making entry
- Move to the sound of shots
 - Passing all open and closed doors
 - Moving as fast as you can based on perception
 - "perception" is BOTH officers on the team
- Neutralize shooter if necessary
- Arrest if threat is no longer immediate
- Be alert for transition to hostage/barricade situation



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Four Officer Team Response

- Requires waiting until four officers are on scene
- IF they arrive simultaneously, this is safer compared to single officer or buddy team response.
- Should not cause a delay in making entry
- Move to the sound of shots
 - Appropriate team members visually quick-check open doors
 - Moving as fast as you can based on perception
 - "perception" is ALL officers on the team
- Neutralize shooter if necessary
- Arrest if threat is no longer immediate
- Be alert for transition to hostage/barricade situation



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Switching Gears to Lifesaving

- Once the threat has been neutralized or arrested, while scene is being secured, what other duties do we have?
- Begin rendering aid:
 - Directly to victims
 - Assisting EMS personnel
- Are you properly equipped to deliver trauma care?
 - We usually focus on the equipment for trauma delivery



Active Shooter Response Protocol

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THANK YOU for your time and attention to this presentation. We hope it provided information of value to your Active Killer response planning and training.



Active Shooter Response Protocol

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