



ACTIVE SHOOTER AWARENESS TRAINING

Guam Homeland Security
Mariana Regional
Fusion Center



AGENDA



- Definition of an Active Shooter suspect
- Facts and Events
- Recognize Indicators
- Run, Hide, Fight
- How to Respond when Officers arrive
- Information to Provide to Law Enforcement or 911 Dispatchers

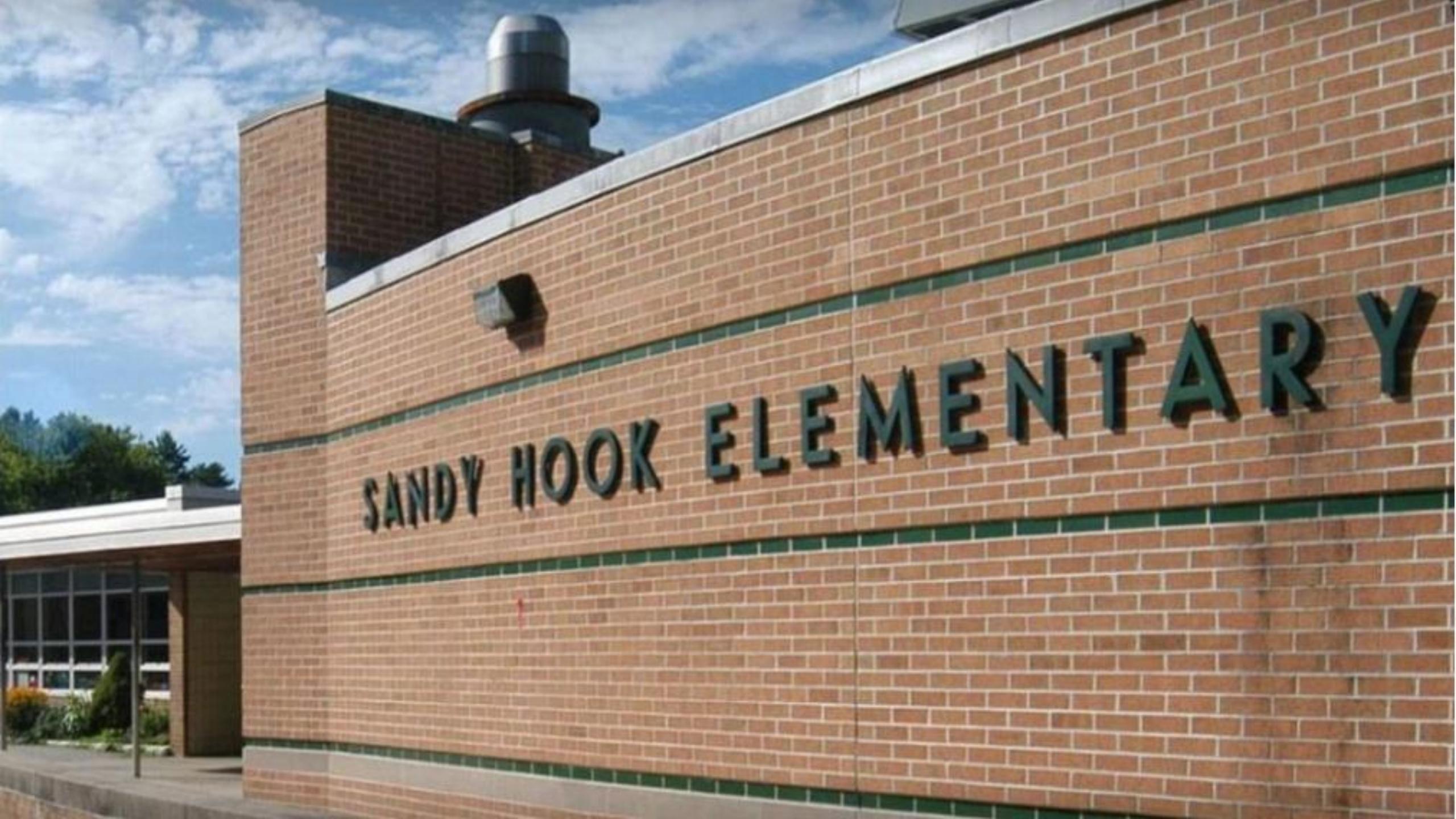


DISCLAIMER

VIDEO CONTENT WARNING

The videos within this presentation contains material that may be harmful or traumatizing to some audiences. Viewer discretion is advised.





SANDY HOOK ELEMENTARY



SANDY HOOK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SHOOTING

- December 15, 2012
- 27 Dead, including the gunmen
- Nancy Lanza was the first victim, shot in the head four times at her residence
- AR-15, Glock, Sig Sauer Pistol, Shotgun found in Adam's vehicle parked at the school
- Gunman took his own life at the school





DEFINITION OF AN ACTIVE SHOOTER SUSPECT

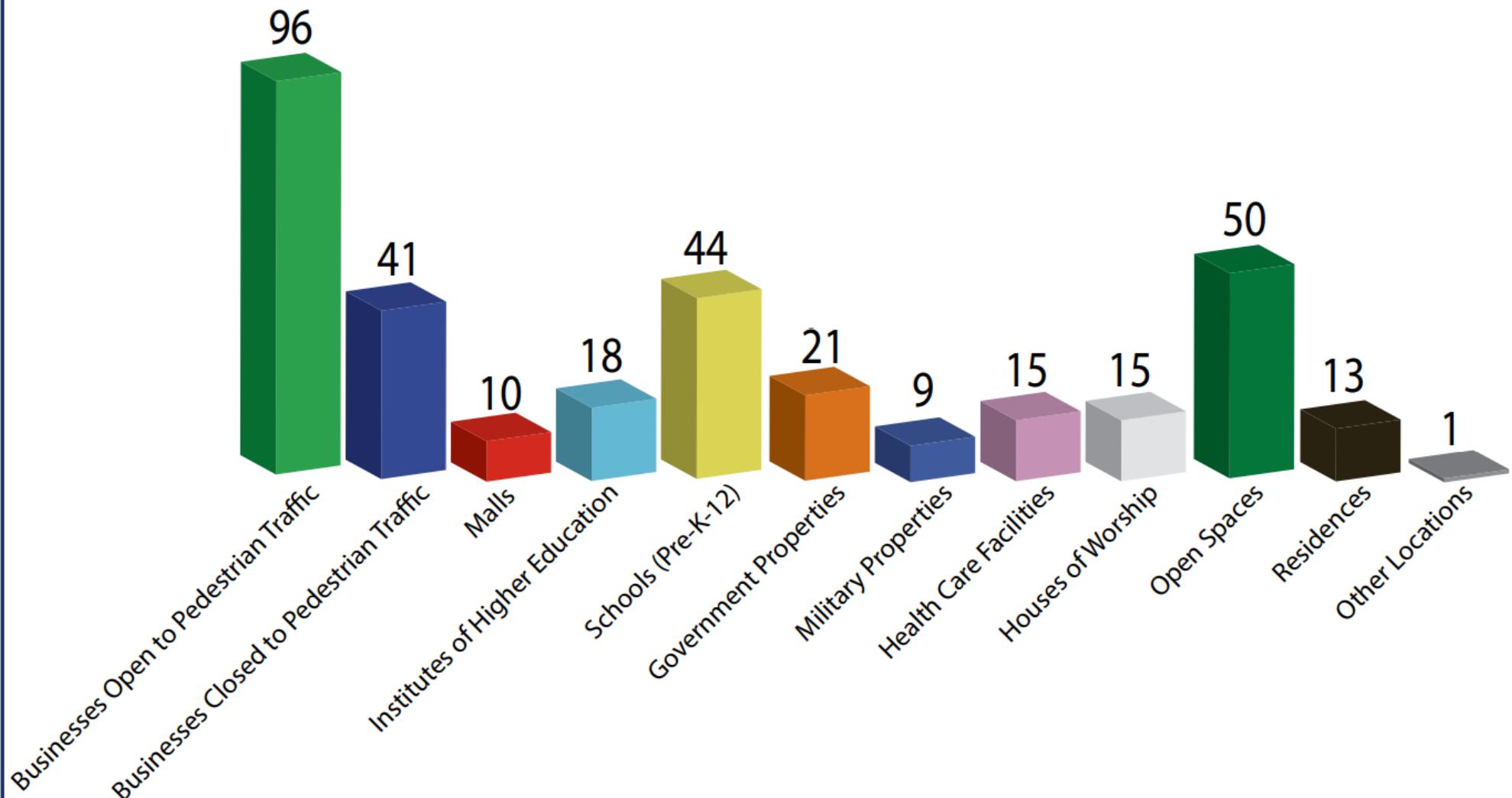
An individual engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area. In most cases, Active Shooters use firearms and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims.

QUICK FACTS

- Active Shooter situations are unpredictable and evolve quickly. Typically, the immediate deployment of law enforcement is required to stop the shooting and mitigate harm to victims.
- Active Shooter situations are often **over within 10 to 15 minutes**, before law enforcement arrives on the scene, individuals must be prepared both mentally and physically to deal with this violent encounter.



Active Shooter Incident Locations

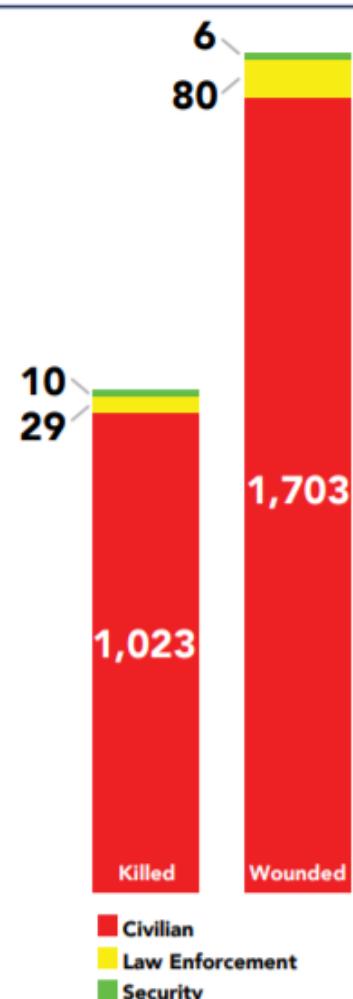


FBI Study shows that between 2000-2019

Incidents
333
(in 43 states and the District of Columbia)

Casualties
2,851
(excluding the shooters)

135 incidents met "mass killing" definition (3 or more killings in a single incident)



1,062 killed, including 29 law enforcement officers and 10 security guards. 1,789 wounded, including 80 law enforcement officers and 6 security guards.

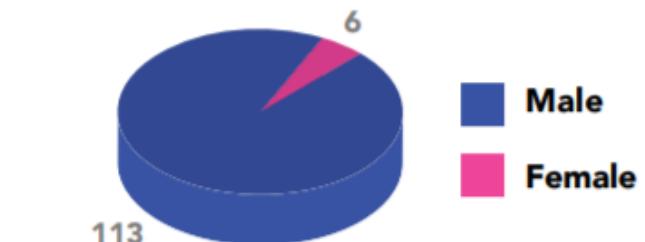
Number of Shooters
345
(16 wore body armor)

Shooter Gender

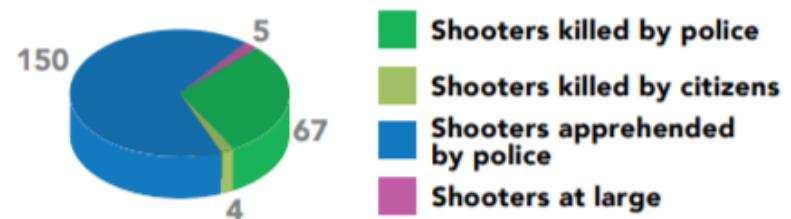


Male: 332 Female: 13

119 Shooters Committed Suicide



Other Shooter Outcomes



FBI Study shows that between 2000-2019



- Out of 160 Active Shooter incidents, 107 ended before Law Enforcement arrived
- In 45 of the incidents, LEO exchanged Gunfire, 21 of those cases the shooter was killed and the remaining cases, the shooter committed suicide
- LEO casualties in 21 cases, 9 killed and 28 wounded
- 22% of all Active Shooters were under the influence of drugs or alcohol
- Active Shooter incidents lasted between 2-8 min
 - 64 cases ended in 5 minutes
 - 23 of them in 2 minutes





Active Shooter AWARENESS



Active Shooter AWARENESS



Active Shooter AWARENESS



STAGES OF AN ACTIVE SHOOTER SUSPECT

A Active Shooter Suspect is usually not a spur-of-the-moment actor. The person progresses through a number of identifiable stages. These stages may occur in rapid succession or over a period of months, or even years.



During the first four stages, the community may have an opportunity to intervene before the shooter is able to execute the plan.

5 STAGES OF A ACTIVE SHOOTER SUSPECT

1

Fantasy
STAGE

2

Planning
STAGE

3

Preparation
STAGE

4

Approach
STAGE

5

**Implemen-
tation**
STAGE



Stage 1

Fantasy Stage

- Daydreams of the shooting.
- Fantasizes about the news coverage.
- Idolizes other shooters.
- Might draw pictures of the event and make web postings.
- Discuss their desires with friends and foes alike.
- If police can intervene prior to the suspect acting on their fantasy, there may never be a head line.



Stage 2

Planning Stage

- Who, what, when, where and how?
- Plans attack in writing.
- May plan with others and seek out an accomplice.
- Weapons needed and how to obtain them.
- Travel to the target area.
- How to dress to conceal weapons.
- If the police are tipped during this stage, once again, intervention can be made prior to people dying and families crying.



Stage 3

Preparation Stage

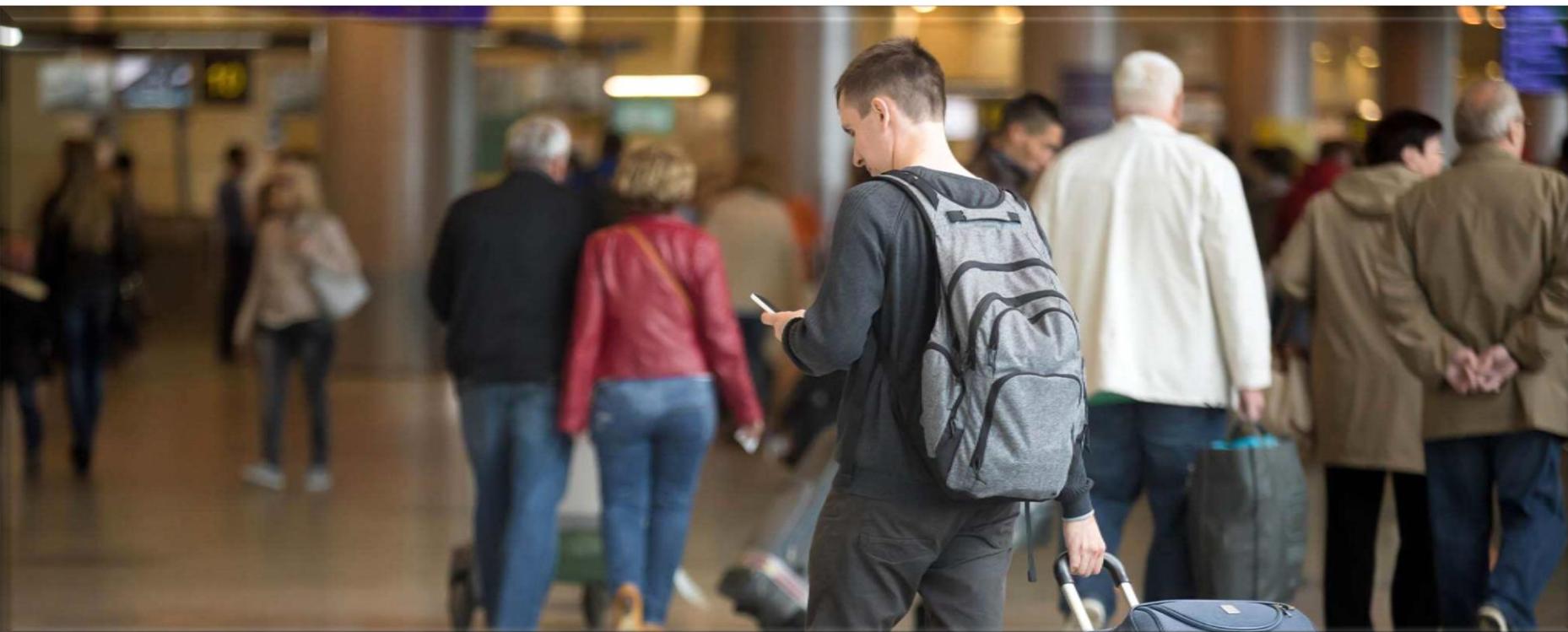
- Stockpile or pre-position weapons and explosives.
- Train with the weapons and/or testing explosive devices.
- Conduct surveillance of the target location.
- Call friends and tell them not to go to school or work on the day of the attack.
- If one of these friends calls the police, this citizen intervention may prevent multiple victims.



Stage 4

Approach Stage

- The suspect has made plans and decided to act.
- Will be walking, driving, or riding toward the intended target, armed with the tools of death.



Stage 5

Implementation Stage

Once the shooter opens fire, immediate action needs to be taken. The Attacker will continue to kill until they run out of victims or is stopped.



History of Active Threat Events

- Columbine High School
- SDA Clinic, Guam
- Virginia Tech
- Sandy Hook Elementary
- Las Vegas Shooting
- Major Stoneman Douglas High School
- Uvalde Elementary
- St. Francis Hospital

Columbine High School



Virginia Tech University



Las Vegas



Sandy Hook Elementary School



.....even here on Guam

SDA CLINIC SHOOTING

- Tamuning, Guam
- February 26, 2001
- Suspect: 44 year old male
- 3 dead including suspect, 4 wounded
- Armed with 2 handguns
- Resolved after GPD neutralized the threat



SDA CLINIC SHOOTING

- Pre-incident indicators existed.
- Target was his wife, who worked at the clinic.
- Suspect worked at the SDA Clinic, knew the layout of the building.
- The couple were going through divorce proceedings and a temporary restraining order was issued against the suspect and served by the Marshals.



COLUMBINE HIGH SCHOOL

- Occurred on April 20th, 1999 in Littleton, Colorado
- Killed - 13 people
- Wounded - 23 people
- Resolved after both suspects committed suicide.
- Took about 40 minutes until first officer entered the scene.



COLUMBINE HIGH SCHOOL

Key Points and Indicators

- 1996, one of the actors created a website and posted violent threats directed against students and teachers.
- Used websites to obtain instructions on how to make improvised explosive devices.
- Placed explosive devices in the cafeteria, vehicles, and in a field miles away all to detonate at certain times.
- They arrived separately and parked their cars in different lots.
- They threw a pipe bomb towards the parking lot which partially detonated. Students thinking it was a prank. Shortly after, the shooting begins.



Virginia Tech

- Occurred on April 16th , 2007 in Blacksburg, Virginia
- Weapons: .22 cal. Walther and a 9mm Glock 19
- Killed – 32 people including suspect
- Injured – 25 people
- Resolved after suspect committed suicide when pressed





Key Points and Indicators

- ➊ Two separate events, 2 killed in a separate dorm, 29 killed two hours later at Norris Hall Building
 - ➊ **Main attack lasting approximately nine minutes**
 - ➊ Crash bars on exits need to be tamper resistant
 - ➊ Evolution of Active Shooter in creating kill zones

Harvest Music Festival

- Occurred in Las Vegas, Nevada on October 1, 2017
- 58 Dead not including the suspect, over 800 wounded
- Armed with several high powered assault weapons, mounted on two tripods
- Resolved after Law Enforcement identified the room at the Mandalay Bay Hotel.



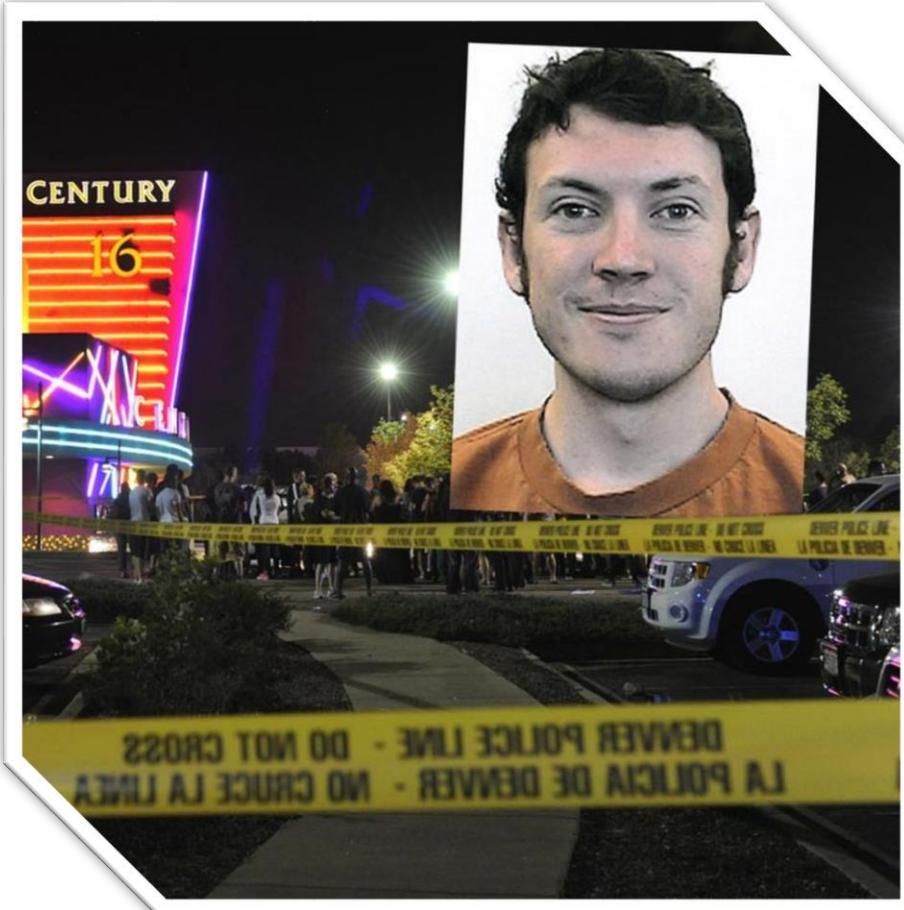
Harvest Music Festival

Key Points and Indicators

- 未知 at this time on motive
- Pre-incident indicators unknown
- No Criminal History
- He purchased weapons in the last ten years
- Passed all background checks to purchase those weapons
- Had explosive materials, found in his vehicle
- The shooting took approximately 10 min
- High ground vantage point/snipers nest



Century Movie Theater



- Occurred on July 20th, 2012 in Aurora, Colorado
- 12 dead
- 58 wounded
- AR15, Shotgun, 2 Glock pistols
- Resolved after Police took him into custody

Century Movie Theater

Key Points

- Suspect used gas to disorientate the movie patrons
- Suspect had a gas mask and a Kevlar vest
- Pre-incident indicators existed
- The killing zone was ideal for his plan
- He used the name “The Joker” to identify himself
- Some victims acted and were able to save their lives and the lives of others



© Arapahoe County District Attorney's Office



Mom I love you there is a shooting at my school if anything happens I love you so much

Don't be scared okay

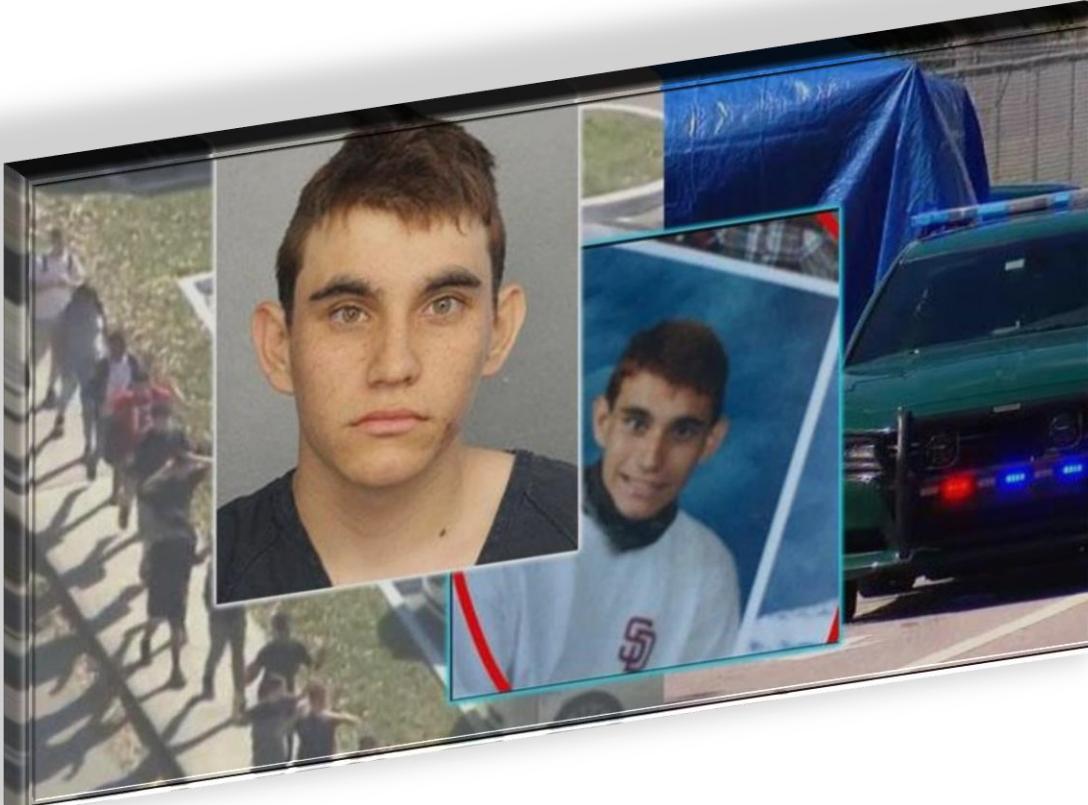
I'm hiding

Mommy. Your the best thing that ever happened to be and just know. Keep living life

Dad is crying

I love you ❤

Majory Stoneman Douglas High School



- Occurred on February 14, 2018 in Parkland, Florida
- Suspect, Nikolas Cruz (19 years old)
- 17 Dead and wounding others
- Armed with an AR-15 and wore a Kevlar Vest
- Used an Uber Service to the school
- After the shooting, he removed his vest and left the AR-15 at the School.
- He blended in with other students evacuating from the school.

Major Stoneman Douglas High School

Key Points and Indicators

- Expelled from School for violence
- Was reported to Local and Federal Law Enforcement
- Made social media post, “ I'm going to be a professional school shooter.”



Lock Down or Shelter in Place

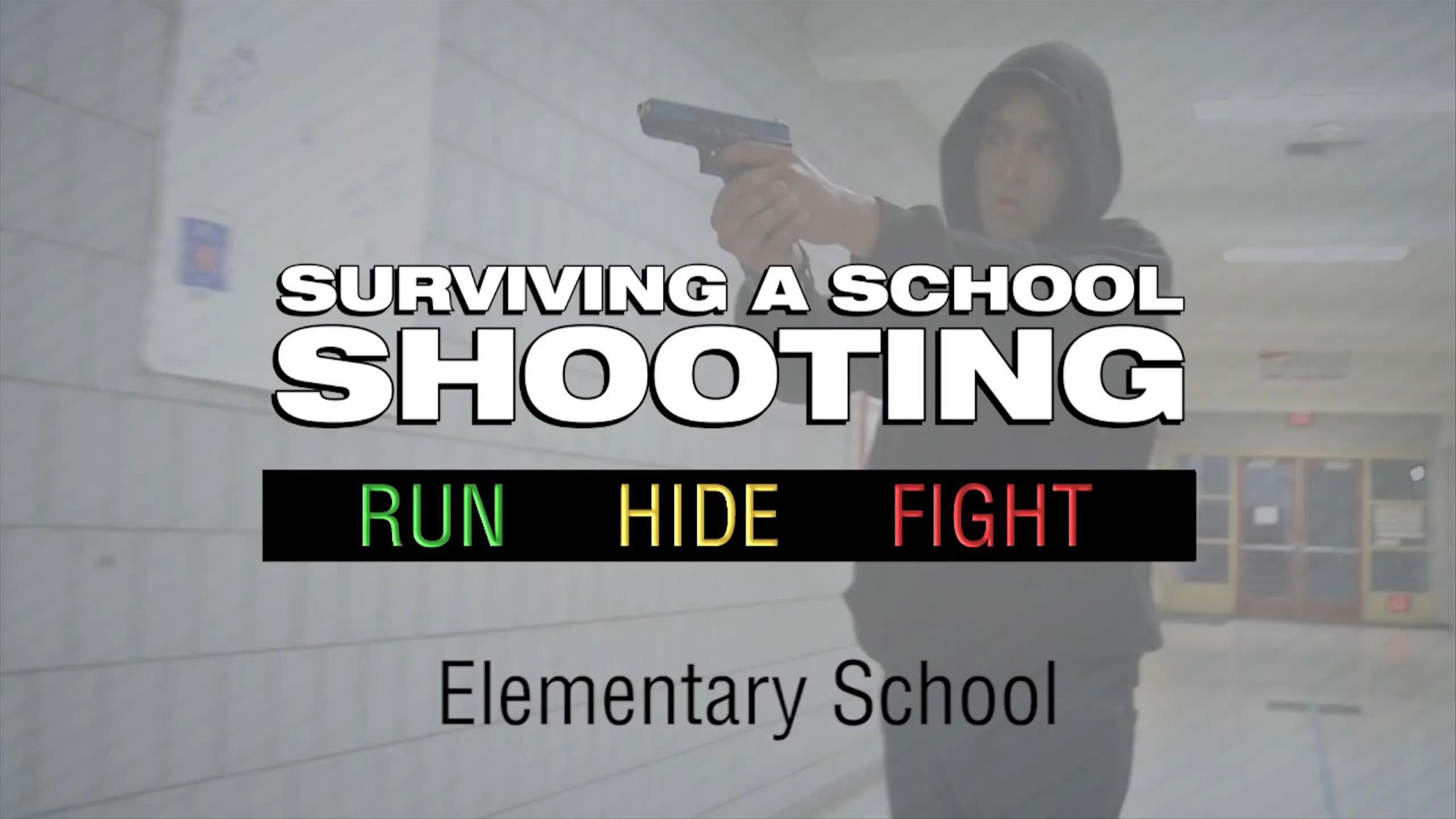
- What's the difference?
 - Severity and or location of the situation



Options for surviving an Active Shooter Event

Run, Hide, Fight:



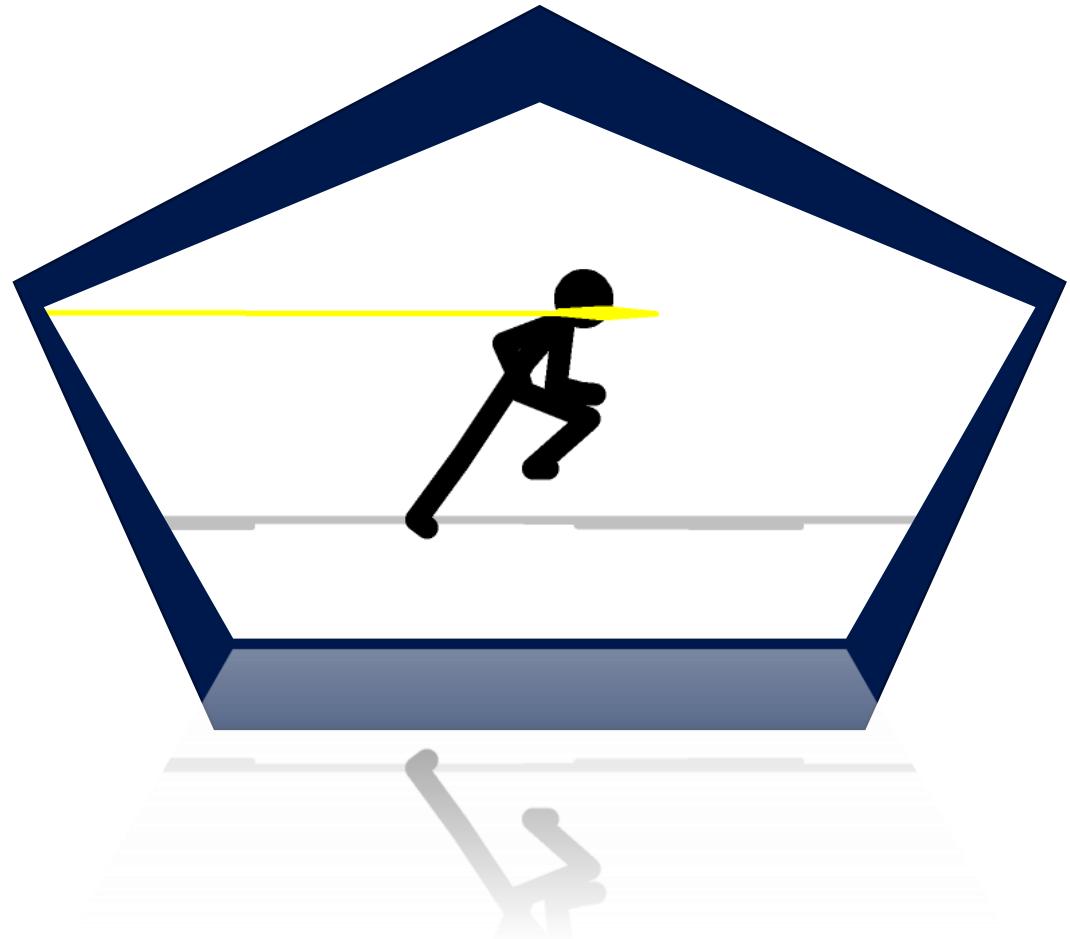
A person wearing a dark hoodie and a face mask is holding a handgun, standing in a school hallway. The background shows school lockers and a door. The image is slightly blurred.

SURVIVING A SCHOOL SHOOTING

RUN HIDE FIGHT

Elementary School

Run



- Have an escape route or plan in mind
- Evacuate regardless of whether others agree to follow
- Leave your belongings behind
- Help others escape, if possible
- Prevent individuals from entering an area where the attacker can be
- Keep your hands visible
- Follow the instructions of any police officers
- Do not attempt to move wounded people
- Call 911 when you are safe

Hide

If evacuation is not possible, find a place to hide where the attacker is less likely to find you

Your hiding place should:

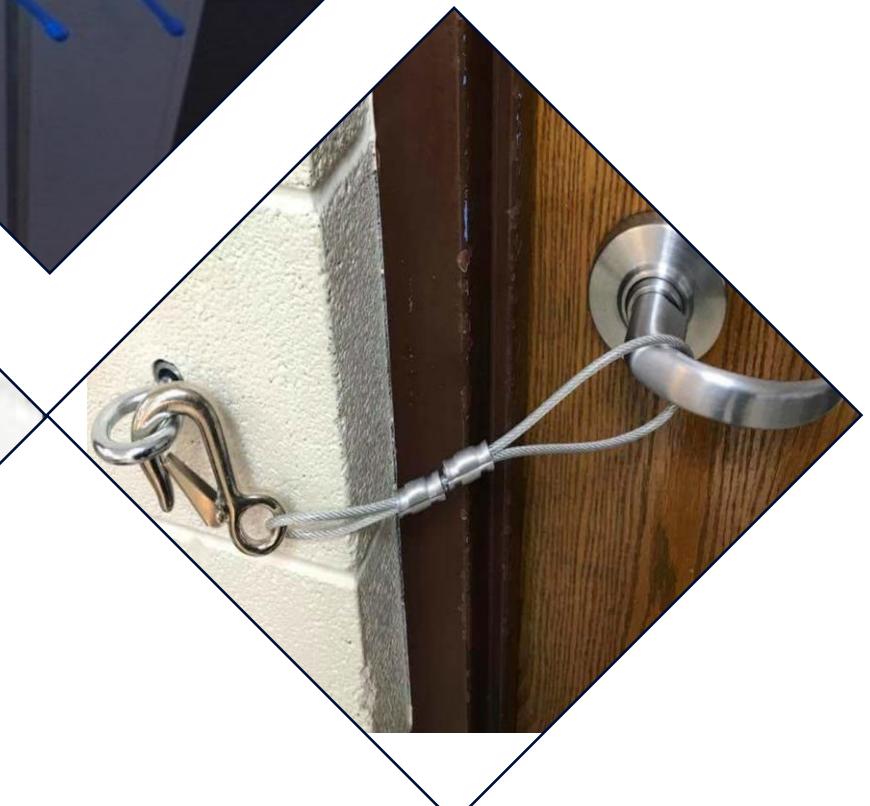
- Be out of the attackers view
- Provide protection if shots are fired in your direction (i.e. an office with a closed and locked door)
- Not trap you or restrict your options for movement

To prevent an Active Shooter from entering your hiding place:

- Lock the door
- Blockade the door with heavy furniture



Reinforce
the locked
doors with
chairs,
desks,
and other
items



Erect barricades on ALL of the doors



Suspect will take the Path of Least Resistance



Good example of a barricade



Reinforce the primary barricade



Fight

Take Action Against The Active Shooter

As a last resort, and only when your life is in imminent danger, attempt to disrupt and/or incapacitate the Active Shooter by:

- Acting as aggressively as possible against him/her
- Throwing items and using improvise weapons
- Yelling
- Committing to your actions



Other Considerations

Be aware there may be situations where people:

- May have limited or no English proficiency
- May be hearing or sight impaired
- May be mobility impaired

Do the best you can to help without putting yourself at risk



Prevention & Detection of Active Shooter Events

- Harden the target (security upgrades)
 - Video surveillance of open areas
 - Peep holes on doors
- Report suspicious activity to police and your management
 - Implement an anonymous reporting system
 - Consider a multi-disciplinary team to assess potential threats
- Plan and prepare!
 - A survivor mindset is critical



The Violent Encounter

Brain's Cognitive Process

- Threat Perception
- Analyze & Evaluate
- Formulate Strategy
- Initiate Motor



When Police Officers Arrive

- Their first priority is to eliminate the threat.
- Officers will advance to the area where the last shots were heard.
- Initial officers will not tend to injured victims or may stop to speak with you.



Additional Officers and Rescue Teams

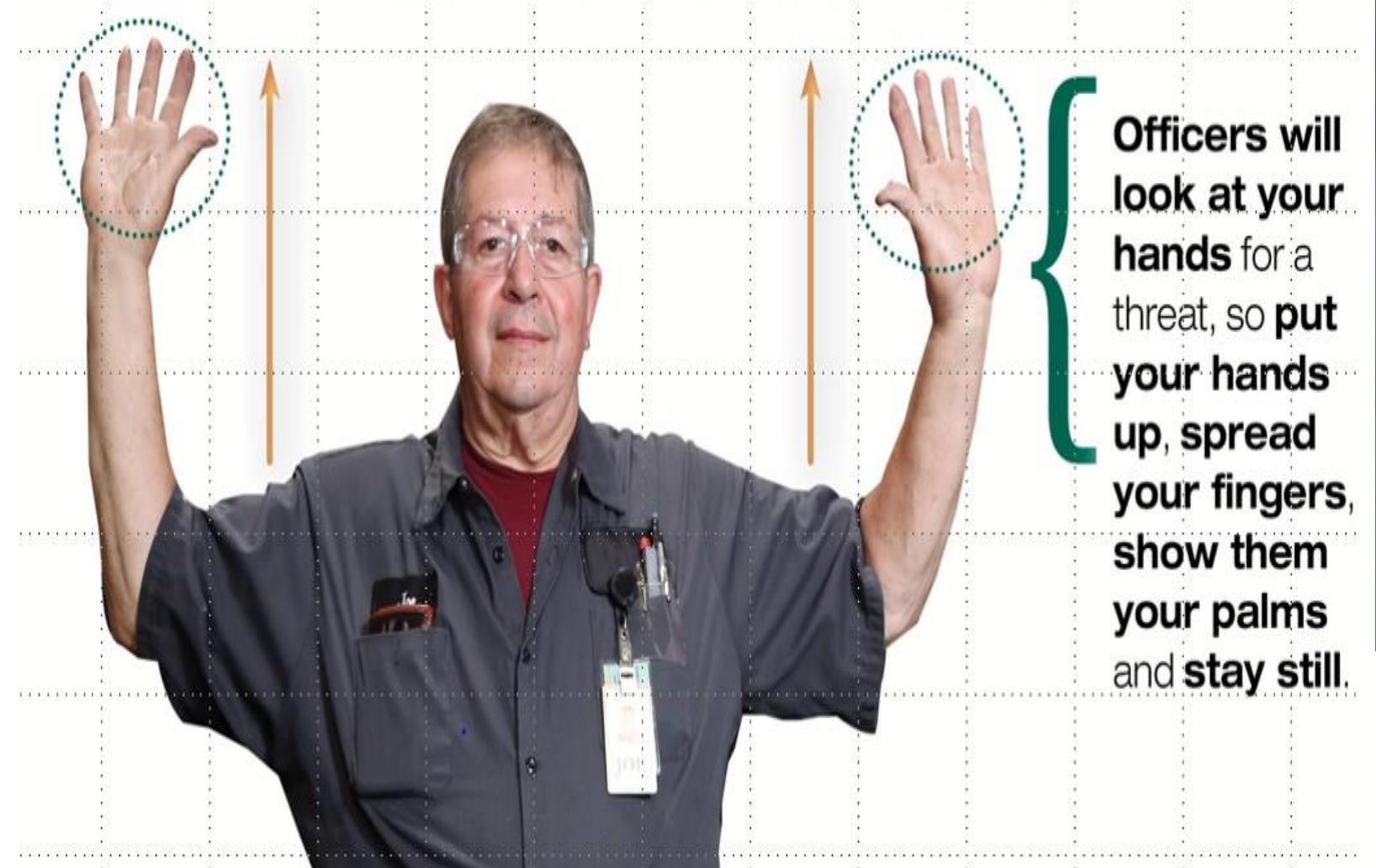
Officers may not be wearing traditional police uniforms.

- Instead they may be in “tactical” gear with rifles, helmets and ballistic vests.
- To minimize risk, everyone must be treated as a suspect until the suspect is identified.
- Officers will issue loud commands and may get physical.



Reacting to Law Enforcement

- Remain calm.
- **DO NOT** approach officers.
- Follow all instructions by officers.
- Put down any items and **DO NOT** pick up any weapons.
- Raise hands and spread fingers.
- Avoid quick movements.
- Avoid pointing, screaming or yelling at officers.
- If you are barricaded in a room, **DO NOT** open door.



Officers will look at your hands for a threat, so **put your hands up, spread your fingers, show them your palms and stay still.**

INFORMATION TO PROVIDE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OR 911

- Where are you at? Exact Location
- What is your name?
- Where is the shooter located? (building, floor, room, etc.)
- How many are with you?
- What is the shooter wearing?



INFORMATION TO PROVIDE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OR 911

- What kind of gun or guns does the shooter have?
- What kind of sound did you hear? (explosion or bang).
- Can you see the shooter? **Do not look or check!!!**
- Full description of the shooter
- Do you know the shooter?
- Shooters Name

Summary:

- Key indicators of an Active Shooter
- Be aware of your environment
 - Always know your escape route
- Your survival options in an Active Shooter Event: RUN, HIDE, FIGHT!
- Call 911 when it is safe to do so
- Never approach an officer during an Active Shooter situation



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Questions?



if you **SEE SAY**
something something™
REPORT SUSPICIOUS
ACTIVITY to local authorities.

