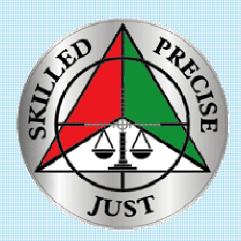
THE REALITIES OF ACTIVE SHOOTER WHAT ARE YOUR BEST RESPONSE OPTIONS.



TOPIC & PURPOSE

Given events that capture news headlines and garner so much television news coverage... events such as the Newtown school attack, the Aurora theater mass shooting and Roseburg, OR college attack (along with plenty of others), FEMSA felt motivated to provide information on these types of events and what your response options are.

*It is YOUR responsibility to know your various employer policies & regulations regarding weapons carry, use of force, etc. In some cases, it's YOUR responsibility to formulate such policies & regulations. Never write a policy that denies an individual the right of self defense.

THAT BORELLI GUY TALKING...













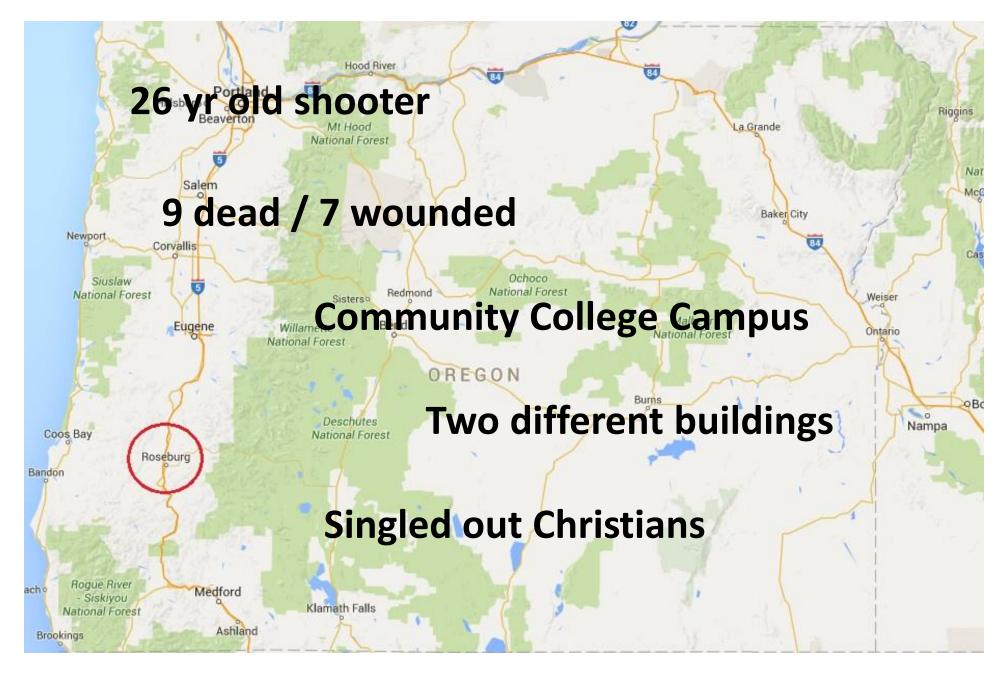


(and he's been an Active Shooter Response instructor Since 2000)

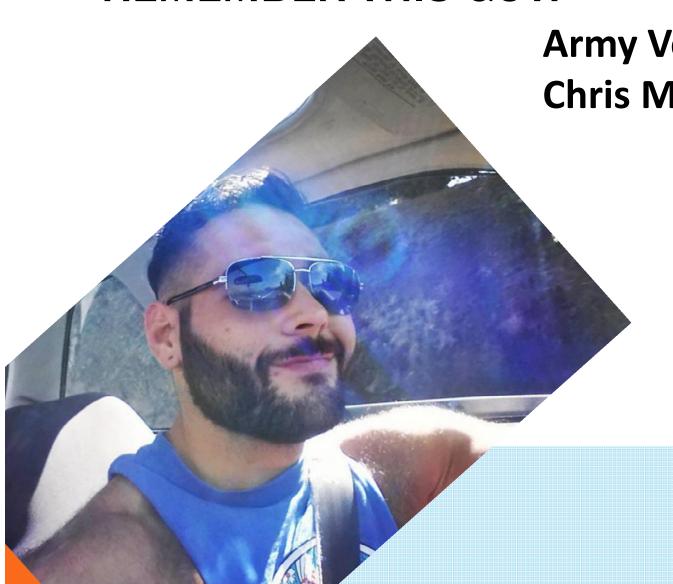
QUESTIONS AT THE END...



JUST YESTERDAY...



REMEMBER THIS GUY:



Army Veteran Chris Mintz

- CHARGED the gunman
- " Shot five times
- " Two broken legs (result of being shot in each leg)
- " WILL LIVE

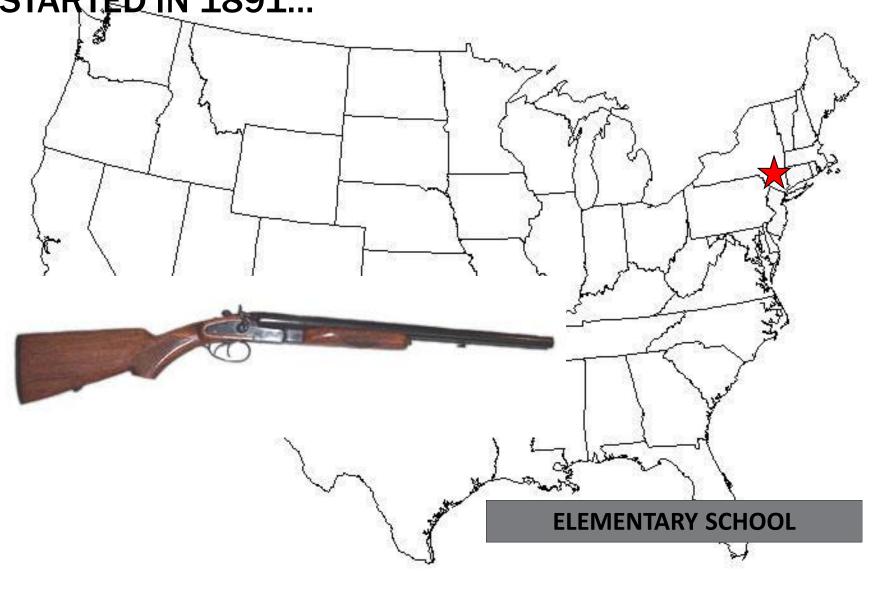
\$64,000 QUESTIONS OF THE DAY:

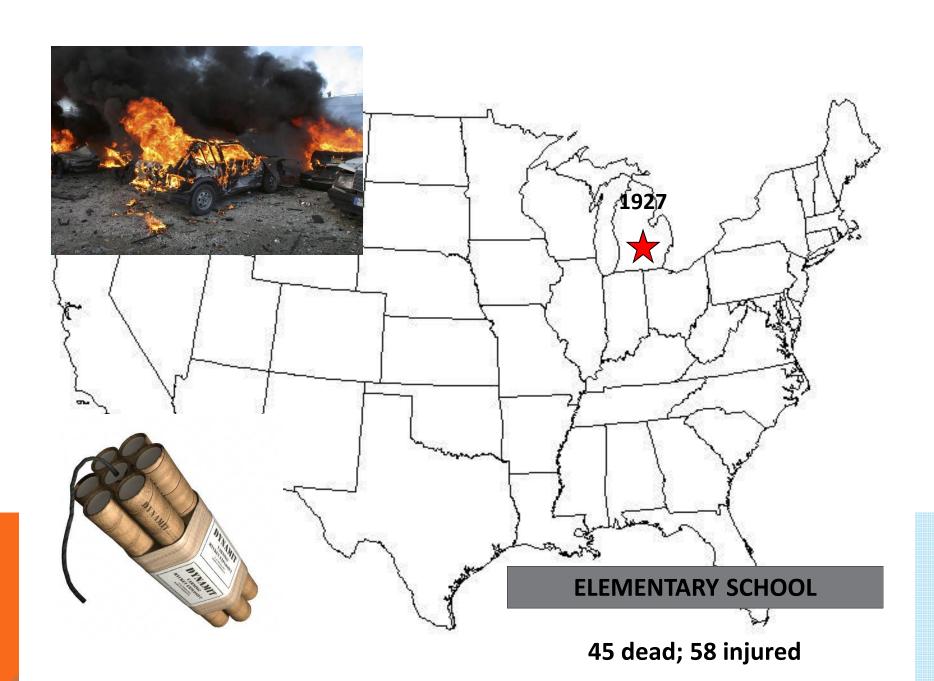
WHAT IS THE HISTORY OF MASS
VIOLENCE IN AMERICA?
WHAT DO WE DO IN THE EVENT OF
IT?

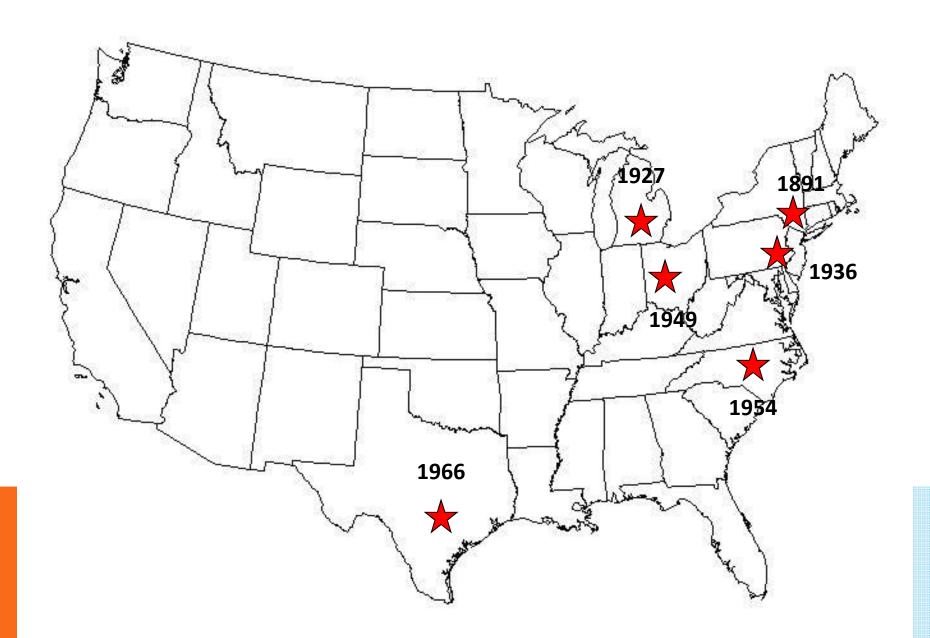
WHAT ROLE DOES THE FIRE SERVICE PLAY IN IT?

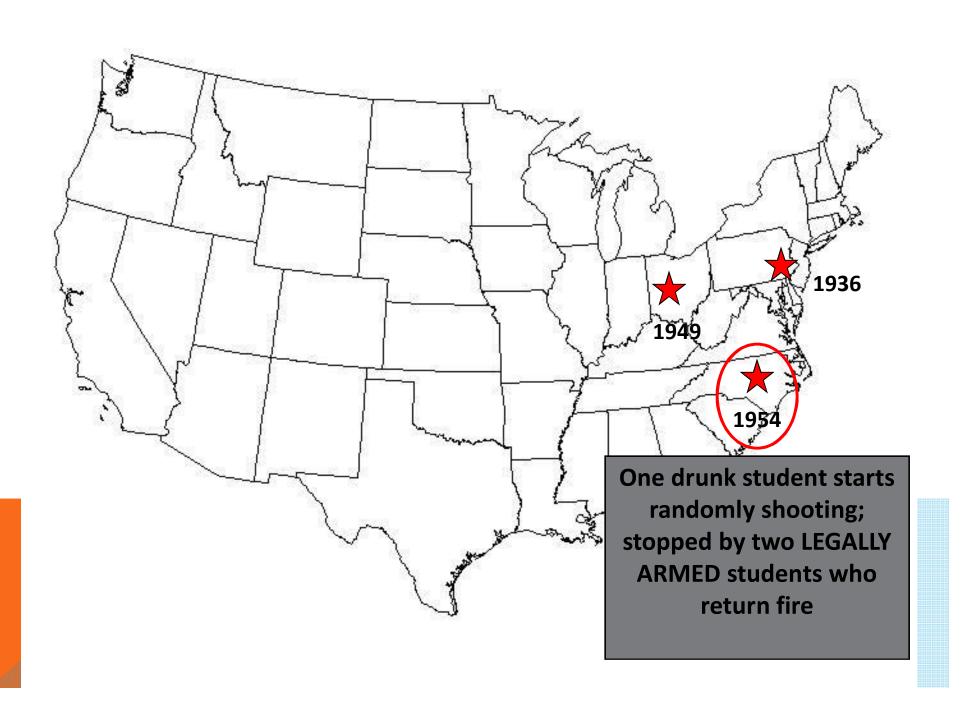
(NO ONE ACTUALLY GETS PAID \$64K IF THEY KNOW ANY OF THE ANSWERS)

OUR <u>DOCUMENTED</u> HISTORY OF SCHOOL VIOLENCE STARTED IN 1891...



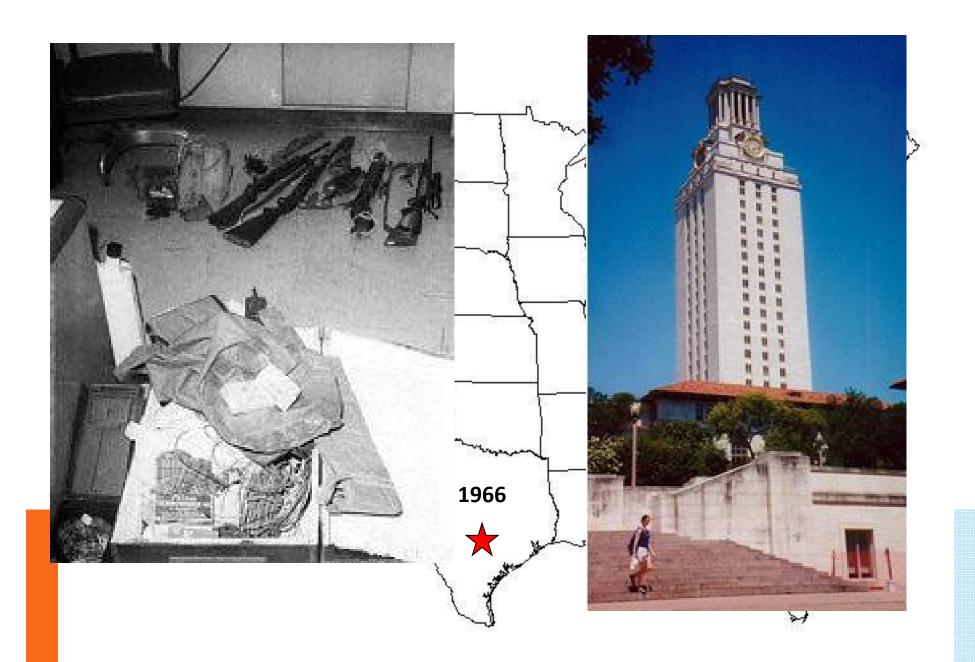


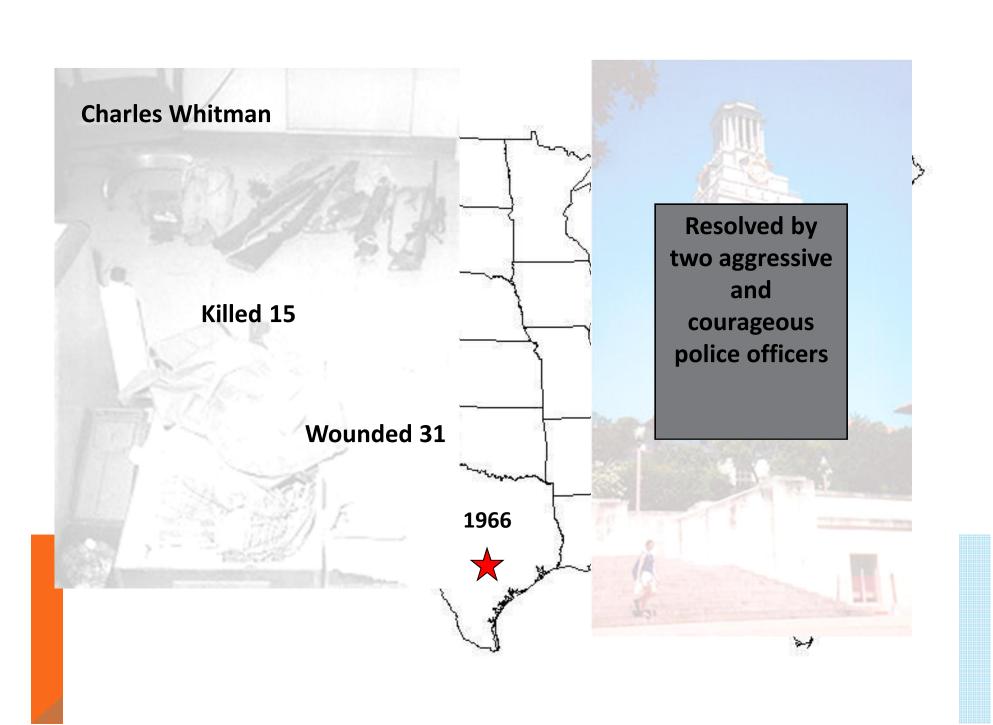




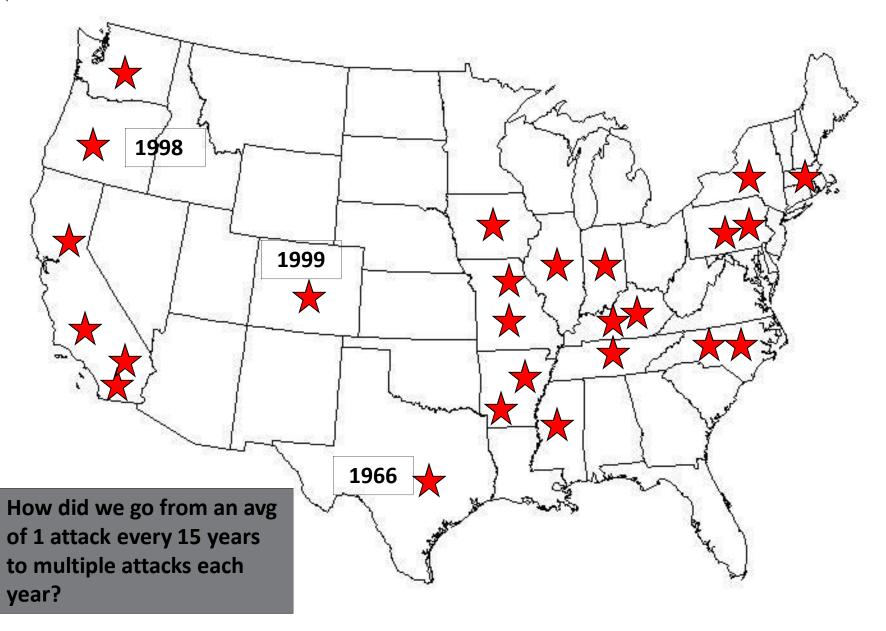
What happened in Austin, Texas in 1966 that changed police response? (which affects how long YOU are

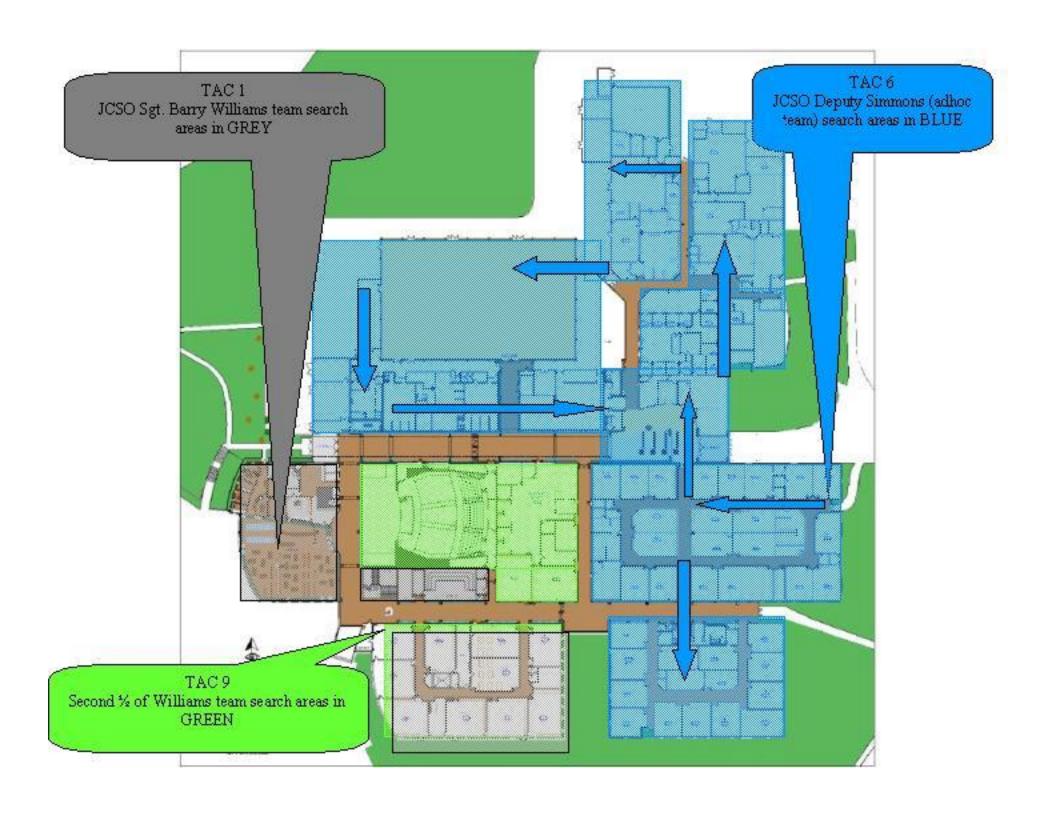


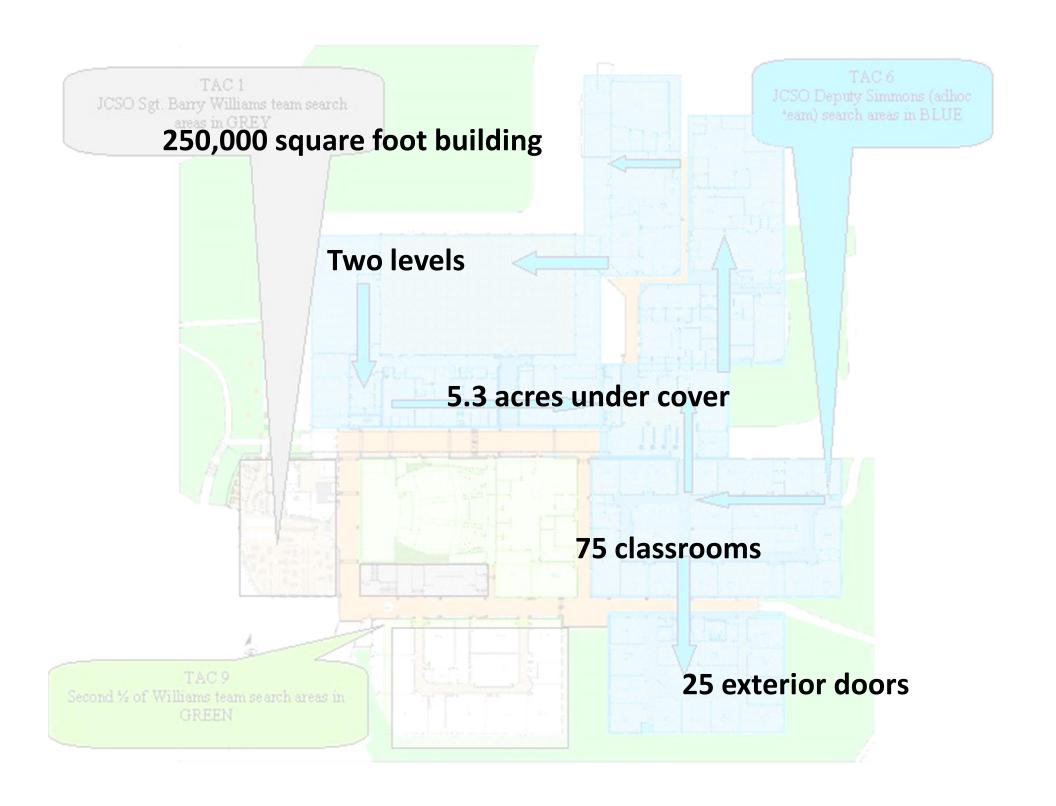












BALTIMORE CONVENTION CENTER COMPARISON

Total Square Footage: 1,225,000

That's roughly the equivalent of just over 28 ACRES

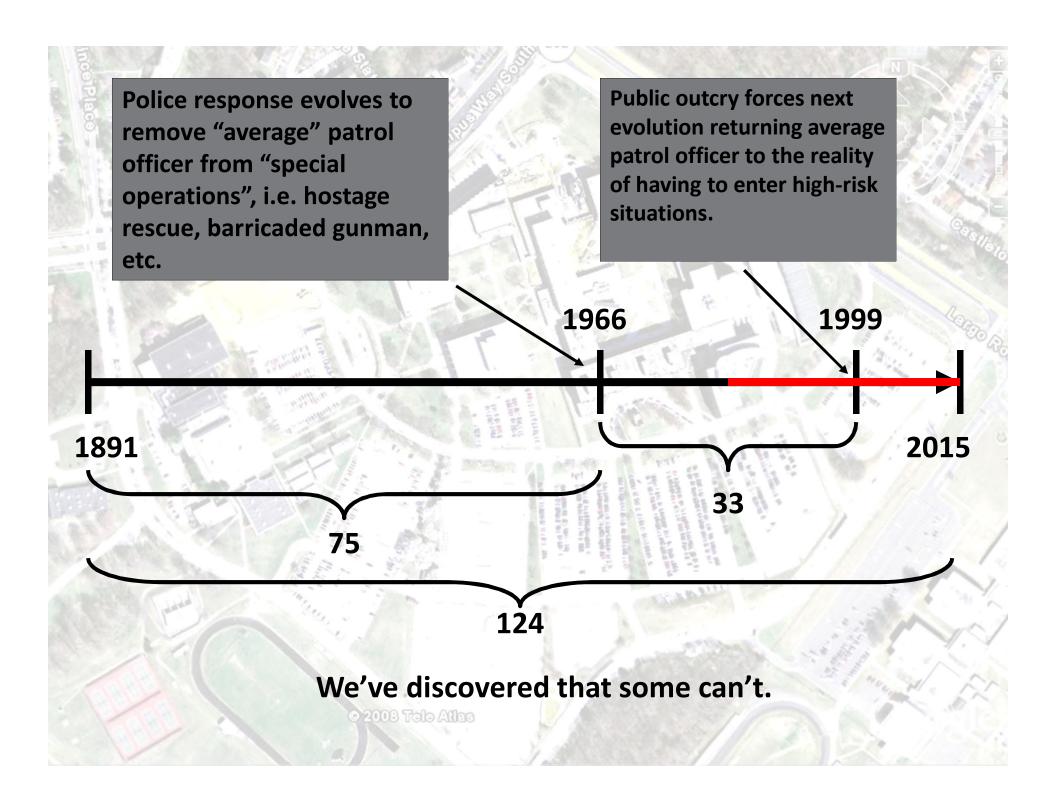
Three levels

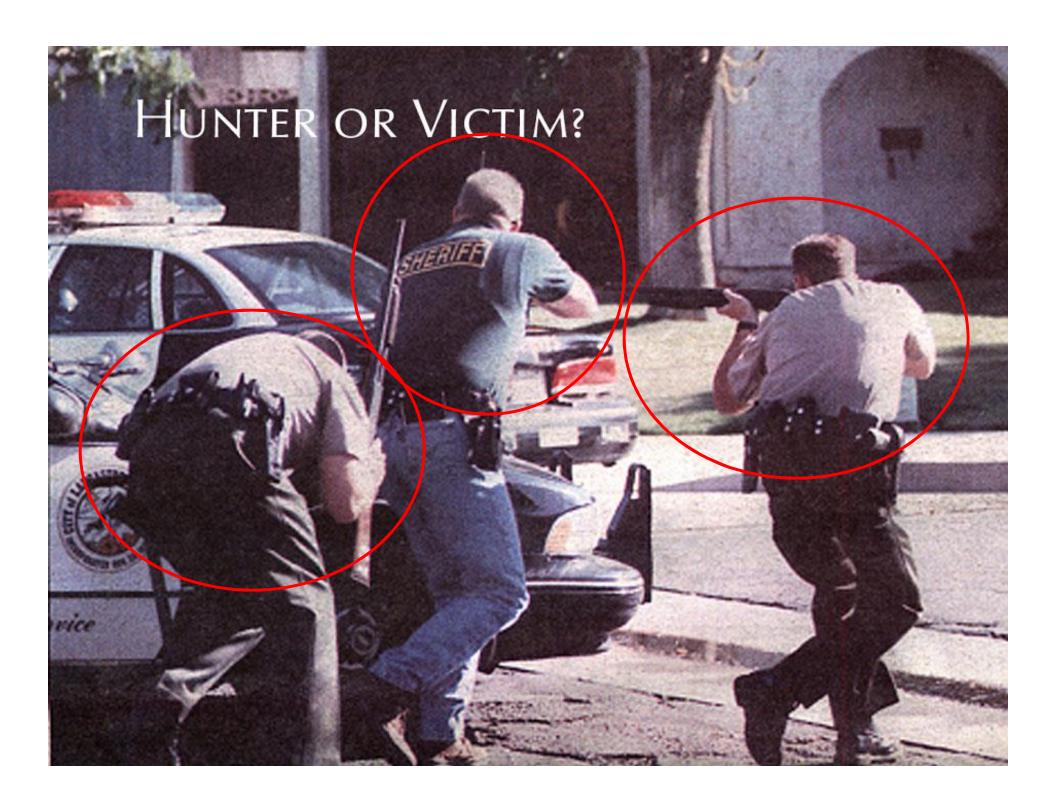
Exhibit halls, conference rooms, bathrooms, storage rooms, maintenance rooms, services

HUNTING GROUND IS...?

In general, <u>all open space</u> is a hunting ground. Think about it:

The crowd in a lobby can be fired into randomly with a higher percentage chance of killing shots than shots fired into a room full of seated people.





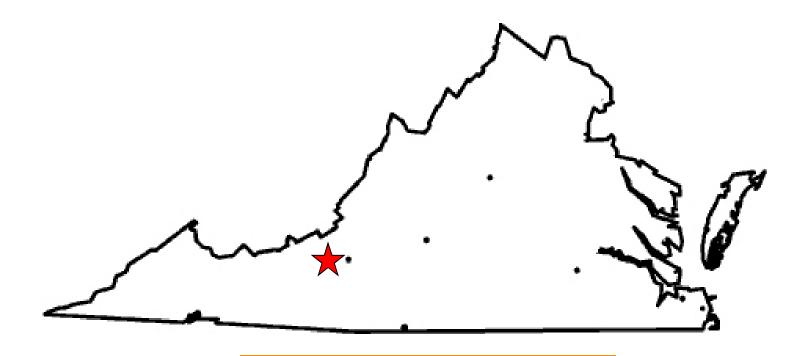
THE SAME APPLIES TO NON-COPS

Some people have a victim mindset

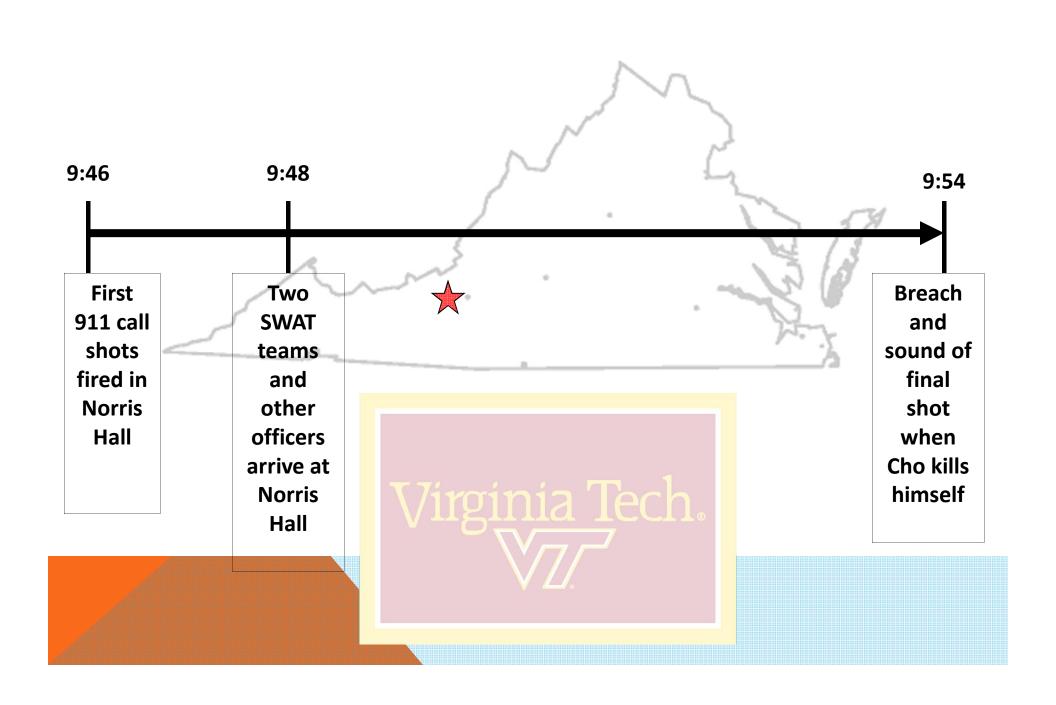
Some people have a "fight back" or non-victim mindset

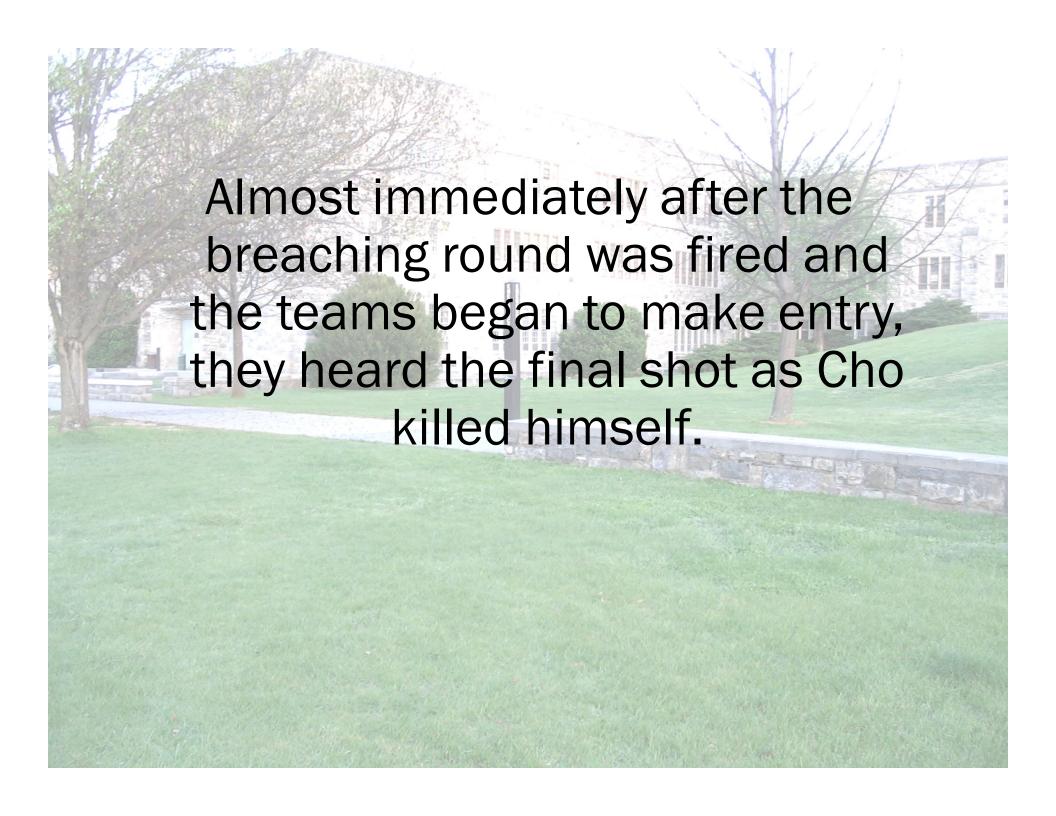
Some people are pure predators (we call them criminals most of the time)

Some people have a friendly yet predatory personality (SALES?)



Virginia Tech.
VZ/











ATTITUDE ADJUSTMENT



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

ATTITUDE ADJUSTMENT

It's obvious that it CAN happen anywhere and you have to arm yourself with information AND A PLAN on how to respond.

Reality is this: The only person in the world responsible for YOUR safety is YOU. Anyone can provide all the information they want but YOU have to absorb it and be willing to act based on it.

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.

SO, IF IT HAPPENS HERE WHAT DO WE DO?

WHO HAS THE ANSWER?

The Department of Homeland Security says

A.L.I.C.E.

Knows...



A.L.I.C.E.

"ALICE" is an acronym for 5 steps you can utilize in order to increase your chances of surviving a surprise attack by an Active Shooter.

A lert

L ockdown

I inform

C ounter

E vacuate

ALERT

What makes you aware of a problem.

- Gunfire
- Witness
- PA Announcement
- Phone alert

LOCKDOWN

- Lock the door.
- Cover any windows in the door if possible
- Tie down the door, if possible, using belts, purse straps, shoe laces, etc.
- Barricade the door with anything available (desks, chairs, etc.)
- Look for alternate escape routes (windows, other doors)
- Call 911
- Move out of the doorway in case gunfire comes through
- Silence or place cell phones on vibrate
- Gather weapons (coffee cups, chairs, books, pens, etc.) and mentally prepare to defend yourself or others.
- Put yourself in position to surprise the active shooter should they enter the room.

INFORM

- Given in plain language
- Can be derived from 911 calls, video surveillance, etc.
- Who, what, where, when and how information
- Can be used by people in the area or who may come into it to make common sense decisions
- Can be given by "Flash Alerts", PA Announcements or Police Radio speakers

COUNTER

(my favorite part)

- Anything can be a weapon
- Throws things at the shooters head to disrupt their aim
- Create as much noise as possible
- Attack in a group (swarm)
- Grab the shooters limbs and head and take them to the ground and hold them there
- Fight dirty-bite, kick, scratch, gouge eyes, etc.
- Run around the room and create chaos
- If you have control of the shooter call 911 and tell the police where you are and listen to their commands when officers arrive on scene.

EVACUATE

- Decide if you can safely evacuate
- Run in a zigzag pattern as fast as you can
- Do not stop running until you are far away from the area
- Bring an improvised weapon with you in case you would encounter the Active Shooter
- Consider if the fall from a window will kill you
- If evacuating out a window, take all safety concerns into consideration
- Do not attempt to drive from the area

THE "I CAN' T THINK STRAIGHT BECAUSE I' M PANICKING" VERSION...

Hide – remember the difference between hiding and taking cover

Run – every hunter in the room will tell you it's harder to hit a fast erratically moving target

Fight – better if done en mass, but history shows active shooters stopped by citizens kill far fewer than those stopped by arriving police (or those who commit suicide when the police arrive)

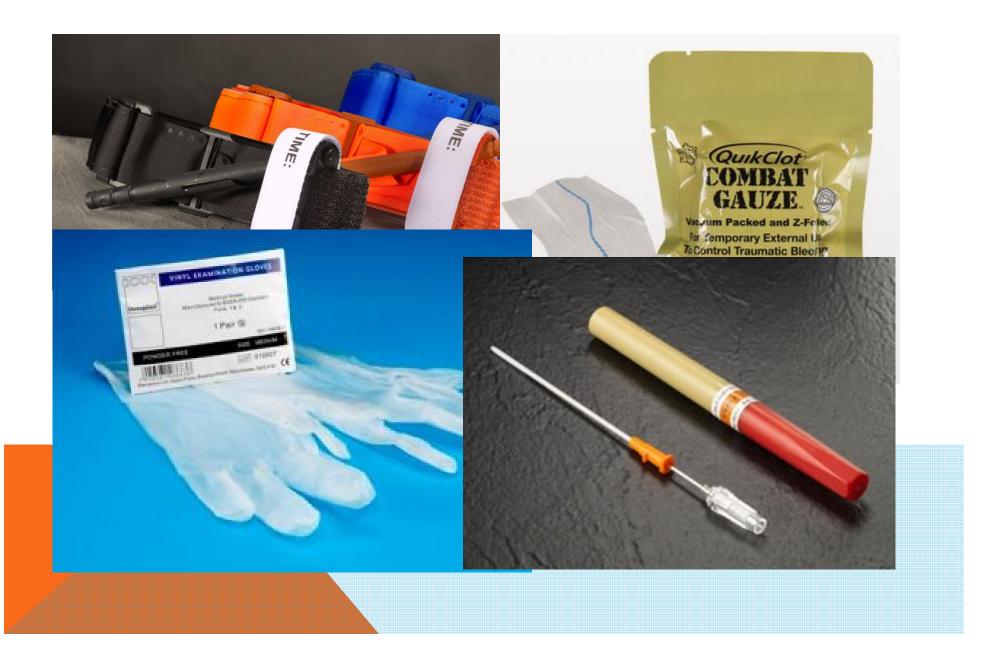
THAT'S ALL GOOD, BUT WHAT'S IT MEAN TO YOU?

Responding police will be required to provide medical aid after the threat is neutralized. (VA Tech examples)

Responding police may need medical assistance after the threat is neutralized (They are taught to treat & extract themselves if injured during the "hunt & neutralize" mission)

Police don't (generally) use SCBA. "Gas masks" are the rule of the day; contribute to heat exhaustion & oxygen deprivation

WHAT DO COPS NEED TO TAKE IN?



MOST COMMON INJURIES

Gun shot wounds (duh)

Blunt force trauma (running into things as they blindly run away from the threat)

Sprains, broken bones (VA tech example)

Respiratory challenges (asthmatics, hyperventilation, etc)

Delayed treatment diabetics

Other delayed treatment conditions

