

TACTICAL RESPONSE TO SCHOOL/COMMUNITY VIOLENCE

8 HOUR TRAINING

Extended Course Outline

- I. Overview
 - A. Instructor introductions and course overview.
 - B. Review of course standards.
 - C. Introduction to Law Enforcement's response to ultra-violence.
 - 1. An active shooter is an individual or individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area.
 - 2. In most cases, firearms are the weapon of choice during active shooter incidents, but any weapon (such as a knife, etc.) can be used to harm innocent individuals.
 - 3. Typically, there is no pattern or method to the selection of victims.
 - 4. Active shooter situations are dynamic and quickly evolve.
 - 5. Often, the immediate deployment of law enforcement is required to stop the aggressive action of a shooter to mitigate harm to potential victims.
 - D. Liabilities and Documentation Requirements
 - 1. Best interest of the facility and/or agency to establish a written memorandum of agreement with local law enforcement entities who may respond to an active shooter situation or other emergency.
 - 2. Build strong partnerships with law enforcement, fire personnel, and EMS to ensure each know the location of available public announcement systems, two-way communications systems, security cameras, and alarm controls.
 - 3. Equally important is information on access to utility controls, medical supplies, and law enforcement equipment.
 - 4. Providing this detailed information to first responders allows them to move through a facility rapidly during an emergency, to ensure areas are safe, and to tend to people in need.
 - E. Use of Force Operational Directive Review
- II. Historical Overview of Active Shooter Incidents
 - A. 160 Active Shooter incidents occurred between 2000 and 2013.
 - 1. An average of 11.4 incidents occurred annually: an average of 6.4 annually in the first seven years and an average of 16.4 annually in the last seven years.
 - 2. Shootings occurred in 40 of 50 states and the District of Columbia.
 - 3. The 160 incidents resulted in 1,043 casualties: 486 killed and 557 wounded, not including the shooter.
 - 4. In incidents, the median number of people killed was two, the median wounded was two.
 - 5. Approximately 60 percent of the incidents ended before police arrived.

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6. 64 (40 percent) of the incidents ended with the shooter committing suicide.
 7. In 21 incidents (13.1 percent), the incident ended after unarmed citizens safely and successfully restrained the shooter. 11 of the incidents involved unarmed principals, teachers, other school staff, and students who confronted shooters to end the threat.
 8. In 45 of the 160 (28.1 percent) incidents, law enforcement had to engage the shooter to end the threat. In 21 of those 45 (46.7 percent) instances, law enforcement suffered casualties with nine killed and 28 wounded.
 9. In 64 cases where the duration could be ascertained, 44 (69 percent) ended in less than five minutes with 23 ending in two minutes or less.
 10. In five incidents (3.8 percent) the shooting ended after armed individuals who were not law enforcement personnel exchanged gunfire with the shooters.
 11. Active shooter incidents occurred most frequently in areas of commerce (46 percent), followed by educational environments (24 percent), and government properties (ten percent).
- B. School Shootings
1. Columbine
 2. Sandy Hook
- C. Recent Active Shooter Events
1. Las Vegas
 2. San Bernardino
 - a. Time line of events
 - b. Review of crime scene diagrams
 - c. Lessons learned
- D. Weapons & Tactics of an Active Shooter
1. Firearms
 2. Distraction devices
 - a. Unexploded devices
 - b. Suspected Incendiary devices.
 3. Pre-planning/targeting/timing
 4. There are observable pre-attack behaviors that, if recognized, could lead to the disruption of a planned attack.
 5. While checklists of various warning signs are often of limited use in isolation, the FBI has identified some behavioral indicators that should prompt further exploration and attention from law enforcement and/or facility security. These behaviors often include:
 - a. development of a personal grievance;
 - b. contextually inappropriate and recent acquisitions of multiple weapons;

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- c. contextually inappropriate and recent escalation in target practice and weapons training
 - d. contextually inappropriate and recent interest in explosives
 - e. intense interest or fascination with previous shootings or mass attacks
 - f. experience of a significant personal loss (whether real or perceived) in the weeks and/or months leading up to the attack, such as a death, breakup, divorce, or loss of a job.
 - 6. Few offenders had previous arrests for violent crimes.

- III. Hostage Rescue Concepts
 - A. Philosophy and tactics
 - 1. Team Structure
 - 2. Hostage Negotiation
 - 3. Criteria for rescue
 - 4. Dynamic and/or Crisis Rescue
 - B. Traditional vs. Rapid Deployment/Crisis Entry
 - 1. Force Options considerations
 - 2. Real time threat assessment

- IV. Active Shooter/Crisis Entry Practical
 - A. Safety Orientation
 - 1. Description of training exercise
 - 2. First Aid and water
 - 3. Define Safety Guidelines & Rules of Exercises (See Safety Guidelines)
 - B. Critique and Debrief of Practical
 - 1. Application of techniques
 - 2. Effectiveness of techniques
 - 3. Question and answer

- VII. Summary and Course Evaluation