

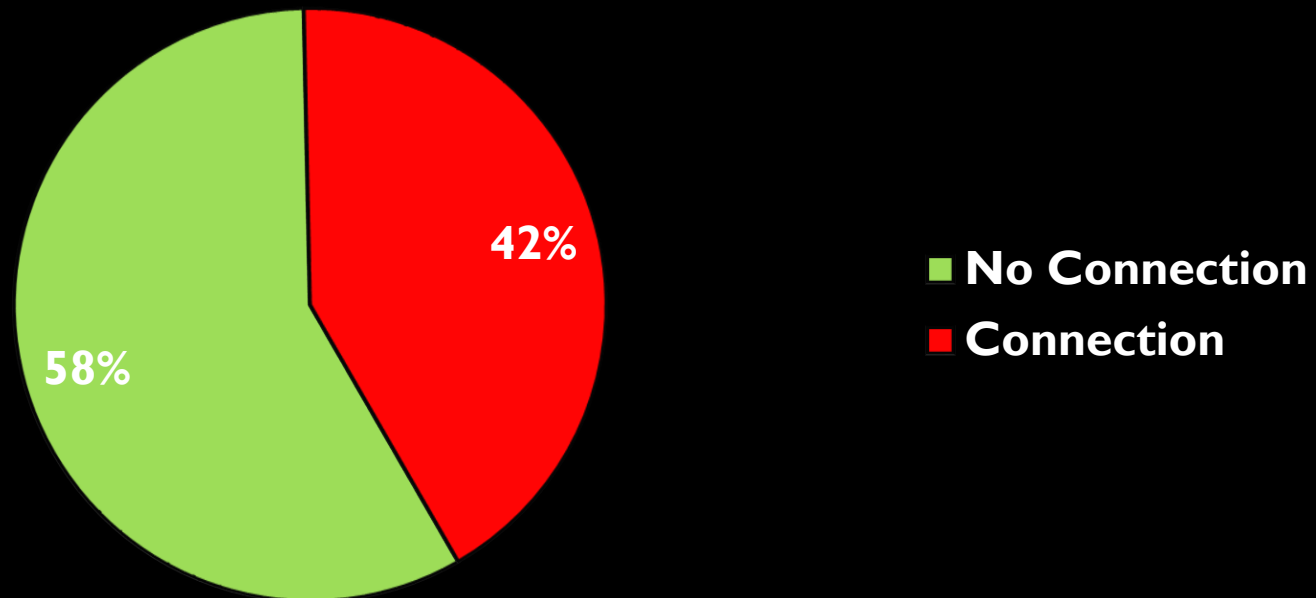
NORFOLK SHERIFF'S OFFICE CIVILIAN RESPONSE TO ACTIVE THREAT

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WHAT IS AN ACTIVE THREAT?

- Mass Shooting: 2013 FBI Defined a mass shooting as any incident in which at least four people are murdered with a gun. Some definitions state 3-4 victims to not include the shooter.
- Active shooter: The FBI defines an active shooter as an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area.

ATTACKER CONNECTION



2000-2021 ACTIVE ATTACK DATA

- This dataset includes all active attacks from 2000 through 2021. It is a rolling list, as new events happen, or are found, the data adjusts accordingly. The data includes the events identified by the FBI through 2021 as well as the active attacks identified by ALERRT for the same time period.
- There have been 464 active attacks identified.
- **Primary Weapon:**
- Firearm: 434 (93.53%)
- Blade: 23 (4.96%)
- Vehicle: 7 (1.51%)

2000-2021 ATTACK DATA

- **Breakdown of Firearms:**

- Pistol: 262 (60.37%)
- Rifle: 123 (28.34%)
- Shotgun: 42 (9.68%)
- Unknown: 7 (1.61%)

- **Location of Attacks:**

- Business: 270 (58.19%)
- School: 69 (14.87%)
- Public/Outdoors: 94 (20.26%)
- Church: 17 (3.66%)

RESOLUTION

- **Prior to LE Arrival 266**
(57.33%)

- Shot by Civilian: 24 (5.17%)
- Subdued by Civilian: 49
(10.56%)
- Suicide before Police Arrival: 73
(15.73%)
- Flee the Scene: 120 (25.86%)

- **After LE Arrival 198**
(42.67%)

- Shot by Police: 105 (22.63%)
- Subdued by Police: 37
(7.97%)
- Suicide After Police Arrival:
40 (8.62%)
- Surrendered: 16 (3.45%)

CHANCES OF BEING A VICTIM OF A MASS SHOOTING

- Life time risk of being a victim in a mass shooting 1 in 110,154
 - Equal to dying from a dog attack or a legal execution.

PROFILE OF AN ACTIVE SHOOTER

- An active shooter is an individual actively 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.
- 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.
- Because 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 an active shooter situation.

LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE TO ACTIVE THREAT.

- Columbine High school shooting April 20, 1999
 - Prior to columbine most law enforcement agencies during emergencies that patrol was not equipped/trained to handle, they would “surround and call out” the SWAT team.
 - Post Columbine law enforcement agencies have an emergency action plan and regularly train for active shooter situations

CITY OF NORFOLK RESPONSE TO ACTIVE THREAT

- The NSO, NPD, NFD and other local law enforcement agencies have a plan of a joint response to an active threat.
 - The response consists of rapid deployment of assets to stop the threat/ “Win the fight.” Then immediately transitioning into life saving.
 - The initial response will consist of contact teams and rescue teams.

CITY OF NORFOLK RESPONSE TO ACTIVE THREAT CONT.

- Under certain conditions the incident command may call for a Medical Task Force.
 - ❖ The goals of the Medical Task Force is to provide rapid triage and victim extraction to decrease loss of life from time sensitive injuries.
- Triage Team: The initial MTF will move through and Fire personnel will be triaging each victim with color codes (Black, Red, Yellow, Green) and providing quick life saving treatment.
- Porter Team: The following MTF's will be designated as porter teams who are finding the next most critical victim and extricating them to a casualty collection point.

GOOD PRACTICES FOR COPING WITH AN ACTIVE SHOOTER SITUATION

- Situational awareness
 - Be aware of your environment and any possible dangers
 - Take note of the two nearest exits in any facility you visit
 - If you are in an office, stay there and secure the door
 - If you are in a hallway, get into a room and secure the door
 - As a last resort, attempt to take the active shooter down.
When the shooter is at close range and you cannot flee, your chance of survival is much greater if you try to incapacitate him/her.

3 MINUTES

- The number of deaths in an active shooter situation is affected by:
 - How quickly the police arrive.
 - ❖ Average Police response time is 3 minutes.
 - ❖ On November 22, 2022, at around 10:12 p.m., Chesapeake Police responded to the Wal Mart located at 1521 Sam's Circle in reference to an active shooter inside the store. The first officer arrived on scene within two minutes, at around 10:14 p.m. and officers entered the store at around 10:16 p.m.
 - Target Availability

CONTACTING LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Non-Emergency 757-441-5610
- Emergency 911
- Text 911
 - Text messaging is one of the primary ways people communicate today especially young people and members of the hearing and speech impaired.
 - Must have text capable wireless phone and wireless service plan.
 - Do not send photos or videos
 - Do not abbreviate words, do not use slang
 - Do not use smiley's, emojis or emoticons
 - Keep message length limited. Short and to the point.

RUN, HIDE, FIGHT

[\(9\) RUN. HIDE. FIGHT.® Surviving an Active Shooter Event - English - YouTube](#)

HOW TO RESPOND WHEN AN ACTIVE SHOOTER IS IN YOUR VICINITY

- Quickly determine the most reasonable way to protect your own life. Remember that customers and clients are likely to follow the lead of employees and managers during an active shooter situation.

HOW TO RESPOND WHEN AN ACTIVE SHOOTER IS IN YOUR VICINITY

I. Evacuate/Run

- If there is an escape path, attempt to evacuate the premises. Be sure to:
 - Have an escape route and 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 active shooter may 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

HOW TO RESPOND WHEN AN ACTIVE SHOOTER IS IN YOUR VICINITY

2. Hide out/Deny entry

- If evacuation is not possible, find a place to hide where the active shooter is less likely to find you.
 - Typically, if an active shooter is unable to gain quick access to your room, they will continue moving past your location attempting to inflict maximum damage.
- Your hiding place should be:
 - Be out of the active shooters view
 - Provide protection if shots are fired in your direction (i.e., an office with a closed and locked door)
 - Do not trap or restrict your options for movement

HOW TO RESPOND WHEN AN ACTIVE SHOOTER IS IN YOUR VICINITY

- To prevent an active shooter from entering your hiding place:
 - Lock the door
 - Turn out the lights
 - Barricade the door with heavy furniture
 - If you have door stops, use them to prevent doors from being able to be opened
 - For outward opening doors use ropes, belts and tension sleeves to prevent opening
 - ❖ There are numerous commercially available door locks on the market

HOW TO RESPOND WHEN AN ACTIVE SHOOTER IS IN YOUR VICINITY

- If the active shooter is nearby:
 - Lock the door
 - Silence your cell phone, pager or electronic device
 - Turn off any source of noise (i.e., radios, televisions)
 - Hide behind large items (i.e., cabinets, desks)
 - Remain quiet
 - ❖ Our goal is to make the suspect believe that no one is there so that they continue past.

HOW TO RESPOND WHEN AN ACTIVE SHOOTER IS IN YOUR VICINITY

3. Fight: Take action against the active shooter

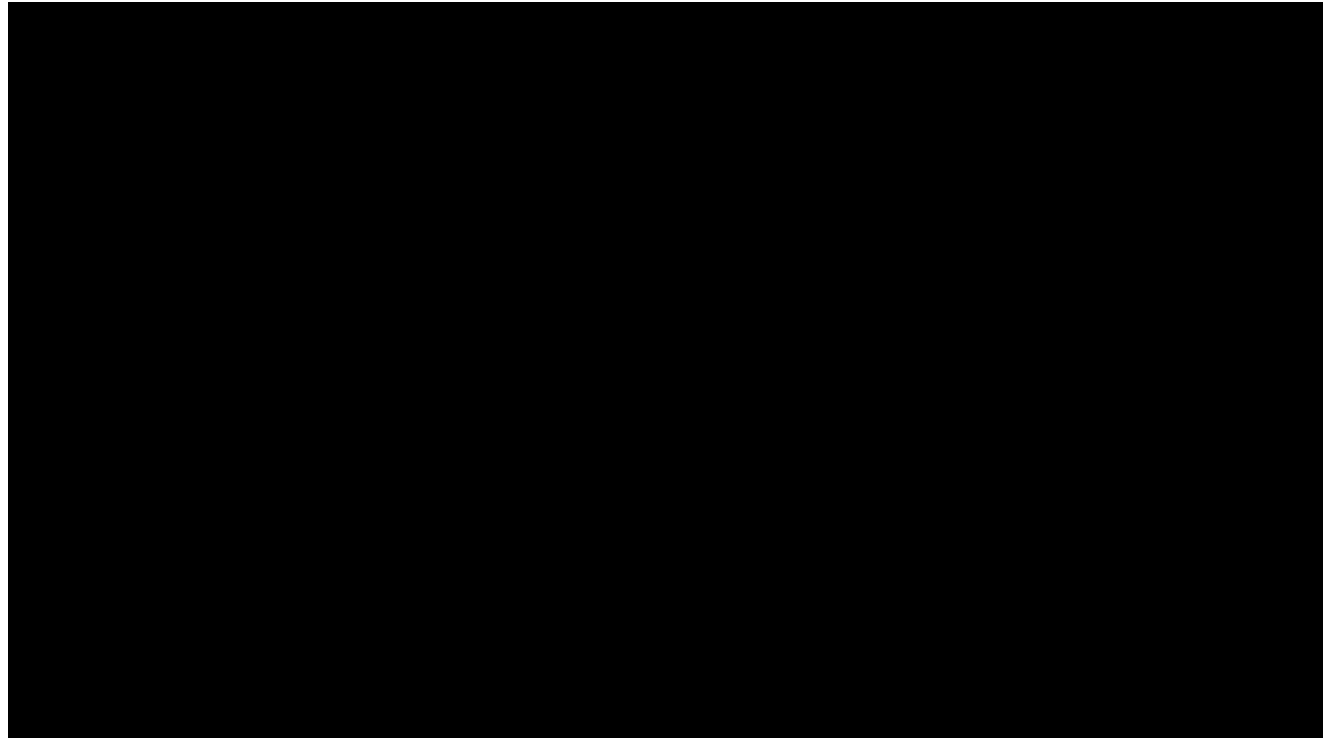
- As a last resort, and only when life is in imminent danger, attempt to disrupt and/or incapacitate the active shooter by:
 - Acting as aggressively as possible against him/her
 - Throwing items and improvising weapons
 - Yelling
 - Committing to your actions
 - Survival mindset, don't be a victim do whatever it takes to win the fight.

CLUB Q SHOOTING COLORADO SPRINGS, CO



- The suspect was quickly taken down and contained by two patrons until police arrived, which officials say likely prevented more people from being killed or injured.
- Richard Fierro, an Army veteran who was celebrating a birthday at the club with family and friends, tackled the suspect to the ground and used the suspect's handgun to hit them repeatedly, Fierro told CNN. Another person jumped in to help and pushed the rifle out of Aldrich's reach, Fierro said.

ISSUES WITH
PLAYING
DEAD



HIDING IS PROBLEMATIC. THERE ARE TWO ISSUES

1. The first is that whatever you are hiding behind is probably not bullet proof. There just isn't much in American construction that will stop bullets. So, if you are seen, you will be shot.

2. The second and related issue is that if you are seen, what do you do? In most cases there is no out. If you are hiding under a desk and the shooter comes around and spots you, you are dead.



HOW TO RESPOND WHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT ARRIVES

- Law enforcement's purpose is to stop the active shooter as soon as possible. Officers will proceed directly to the area in which the last shots were heard.
 - Officers ideally arrive in teams of four
 - Officers may wear regular patrol uniforms or external bulletproof vests, Kevlar helmets, and other tactical equipment.
 - Officers may be armed with rifles, shotguns and handguns.
 - Officers may shout commands and may push individuals to the ground for their safety.

HOW TO REACT WHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT ARRIVES

- Remain calm, and follow officers' instructions
- Put down any items in your hands (i.e., bags, jackets)
- Immediately raise hands and spread fingers
- Keep hands visible at all times
- Avoid making quick movements towards officers such as holding on to them for safety
- Avoid pointing, screaming and/or yelling
- Do not stop to ask officers for help or direction when evacuating, just proceed in the direction from which officers are entering the premises

INFORMATION TO PROVIDE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Location of the active shooter
- Number of shooters, if more than one
- Physical description of shooters
- Number and type of weapons held by the shooters
- Number of potential victims at the location

HAVE A PLAN!

- To best prepare your staff, congregation, members for an active shooter situation, create an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) and conduct training exercises. Together, the EAP and training will prepare your staff to effectively respond and help minimize loss of life.

COMPONENTS OF AN EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN (EAP)

- Create the EAP with input from several stakeholders including your human resources department, your training department (if one exists), facility owners/operators, your property manager, and local law enforcement and/or emergency responders. An effective EAP includes:
 - A preferred method for reporting fires and other emergencies
 - An evacuation policy and procedure
 - Emergency escape procedures and route assignments (i.e., floor plans, safe areas)

COMPONENTS OF AN EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN (EAP), CONT'D

- Contact information for, and responsibilities of individuals to be contacted under the EAP
- Information concerning local hospitals
- An emergency notification system to alert various parties of an emergency including:
 - Individuals at remote locations within premises
 - Local law enforcement
 - Local area hospitals

COMPONENTS OF TRAINING EXERCISES

- The most effective way to train your staff to respond to an active shooter is to conduct mock active shooter training exercises. Local law enforcement is an excellent resource in designing training exercises.
 - Recognizing the sound of gunshots
 - Reacting quickly and decisively when gunshots are heard or when a shooting is witnessed:
 - ❖ **Run/hide/fight**
 - Calling 911
 - Reaction when law enforcement arrives
 - Adopting the survival mind set during times of crisis

“IF YOU SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING,”

- The phrase, “If you see something, say something,” is used throughout the nation. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security defines suspicious behavior as any observed behavior that could indicate terrorism or terrorism-related crime. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - **Unusual items or situations:** A vehicle is parked in an odd location, luggage or a package is left unattended, a window/door that is usually closed is open, or some other out-of-the-ordinary situation occurs

“IF YOU SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING,” CONT’D

- **Eliciting Information:** A person questions individuals at a level beyond idle curiosity about a building’s purpose, operations, security procedures and/or personnel, shift changes, etc.
- **Observation/Surveillance:** Someone pays unusual attention to facilities or buildings, beyond a casual or professional interest. This includes extended loitering without explanation (particularly in concealed locations); unusual, repeated, and/or prolonged observation of a building (e.g., with binoculars or video camera); taking notes or measurements; counting paces; sketching floor plans, etc.

RECOGNIZING POTENTIAL WORKPLACE VIOLENCE

- An active shooter in your workplace may be a current or former employee, or an acquaintance of a current or former employee. Intuitive managers and coworkers may notice characteristics of potentially violent behavior in an employee. Alert your Human Resources Department if you believe an employee or coworker exhibits potentially violent behavior.

INDICATORS OF POTENTIAL VIOLENCE BY AN EMPLOYEE

- Employees typically do not just “snap” but display indicators of potentially violent behavior over time. If these behaviors are recognized, they can often be managed and treated. Potentially violent behaviors by an employee may include one or more of the following (this list of behaviors is not comprehensive, nor is it intended as a mechanism for diagnosing violent tendencies):
 - Increased use of alcohol and/or illegal drugs
 - Unexplained increase in absenteeism; vague physical complaints
 - Noticeable decrease in attention to appearance and hygiene
 - Depression / withdrawal

INDICATORS OF POTENTIAL VIOLENCE BE AN EMPLOYEE CONT.

- Resistance and overreaction to changes in policy and procedure
- Repeated violations of company policies
- Increased severe mood swings
- Noticeably unstable, emotional responses
- Explosive outburst of anger or rage without provocation
- Suicidal comments about “putting things in order”
- Behavior which is suspect of paranoia, (“everyone is against me”)

INDICATORS OF POTENTIAL VIOLENCE BE AN EMPLOYEE CONT.

- Increasingly talks of problems at home
- Escalation of domestic problems into workplace; talk of severe financial problems
- Talk of previous incidents of violence
- Empathy with individuals committing violence
- Increase in unsolicited comments about firearms, other dangerous weapons and violent crimes

REFERENCES

- Active shooter how to respond, U.S. Department of Homeland Security October 2008
- Active shooter Answer Key FEMA
- Active Shooter Safety Resources FBI.Org
- Crase ppt 6.0 Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training
- Active threat response PPT Norfolk Police Department