

Active Shooter for the Administrator

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ASU Police Department

Training and Experience

- I became a firearms instructor in the early 90's.
 - Took over the firearms section in 1993
 - Certified armorer in numerous weapon systems
 - Responsible for the implementation of
 - Lethal shotguns
 - Less lethal shotguns (bean bag)
 - 40 MM launchers
 - X-26 Air Tasers

Training Continued

- Arizona post certified
- NRA certified
- FATS Certified
- Completed courses from Sure Fire Institute
- Trained in active shooter and entry with DPS and Scottsdale
- Instructed several hundred new officers
 - Over 1000 hours of range time as an instructor
 - Training staff has several thousand hours combined

Department training

- Annually we hold 4-6 firearms training sessions
- Officers are required to qualify and show proficiency in all deployed systems.
- Tactical movements, team and individual are emphasized.
- Officers roll on the ground, shoot from awkward positions, from behind shields, wearing gas masks, etc.

Why are we here?

- Discuss an active shooter
- How the role of L.E. has changed
- The role of responding officers to an active shooter situation
- What to expect
- The role of Faculty and Staff

Active shooter

- A person(s) activity is causing immediate death and serious bodily injury. The activity is not contained and there is immediate risk of death or serious injury to potential victims. (DPS)

- The tactics used to rapidly neutralize one or more armed suspect(s) who are placing the subjects lives at immediate risk in a large geographic area. (Scottsdale PD)

When did it begin?

- One of the first documented active shooters scenario was at the University of Texas bell tower, 1966, Charles Whitman (made a comment years earlier that a sniper could do some serious damage from the tower), The shooting continued for 96 minutes.
- Approximately twelve years ago we started seeing active shooting situations with some regularity.

Short history of Violence

- School and University Violence
 - March 1996, Britain, 16 shot, committed suicide
 - March 1997, Yemen, 8 dead, **sentenced to death the next day.**
 - October 1997, Pearl Miss., 3 dead
 - December 1997, Paducah, Ky. 3 dead
 - March 1998, Jonesboro, Ark. 5 dead, (two students pulled fire alarm)
 - April 1999, Columbine High School, Klebold and Harris
 - 12 died, 24 wounded
 - September 2006: Bailey Colorado, 1 student killed, Gunman killed himself
 - Several of the victims were sexually assaulted.
 - Subject barricaded; swat breached the room

University/College Shootings in Recent Years

- November 1991: University of Iowa
 - 5 died, 1 injured, student killed themselves
 - Academic award was given to another student; sparked the rampage
- August 1992: Concordia University, Montreal Quebec, Canada
 - Former Associate Professor, Dr. Valery Fabrikant killed 4 killed, 1 injured
- September 2006: Duquesne University
 - Five basketball players shot outside of a school dance
- May 2003: Case Western Reserve University
 - Former student who lost lawsuit against university
 - One man killed, 10 people wounded, 70 people locked in building
 - SWAT took the person into custody after he played "cat and mouse"
- September 2006: University of Alberta, Quebec, Canada
 - 20 injured, one victim died, gunman killed himself
 - Head of department: "The improbable can occur no matter what training you have"

Violence in 2006

- Oct. 31, Tennessee, School shooting by visitor
- Oct. 3, Pennsylvania, School shooting, attempted sexual assault by visitor
- Sept. 29, Wisconsin, School shooting, by student
- Sept. 27, Colorado, School shooting, sexual assault by visitor
- Sept. 17, Pittsburgh, College shooting by visitor
- Sept. 14, Wisconsin, Student school shooting plot failed
- Sept. 13, Montreal, College shooting by visitor
- Aug. 30, Canada, Hospital shooting by visitor (murder/suicide)
- Aug. 20, Virginia, Hospital shooting by inmate patient
- June 5, California, School shooting by student
- April 20, Kansas, Student shooting plot failed
- March 14, Nevada, School shooting by student
- Feb. 23, Oregon, School shooting by student
- Jan. 30, Texas, Student gunman tackled by president, not shots fired
- Jan. 26, Virginia, College shooting by unknown person
- Jan. 13, Florida, School shooting by student

A little closer to home!

- Four Die in University of Tucson Shooting (2002).
 - Nursing school student Robert Flores
 - Killed 3, (2 Professors)
 - Committed suicide
 - Mad from being barred from mid-terms
 - Scores of students rushed from building, Officers went door to door.
 - Not an active shooter when the search was being done

Lesson learned

- Suspect(s) may be heavily armed with large amounts of ammunition.
- Noise and confusion will be major factors
- Occupants of the building will be exiting as we are entering
 - What direction are they running?
 - Is the suspect amongst them?
 - Traditional police responses do not work

Medical Response

- Medical personnel will not enter an active shooter scene.
 - They will stage until the threat is neutralized or contained in a location not hazardous to their mission.

First Responders

- Officers, with available equipment, will initiate a Contact team if there is still an active shooter situation.
 - This team will be comprised of a minimum of three officers.
 - They will aggressively enter the building and move quickly to the sound of gun fire.
 - If the firing stops, so will they.

Responders continued

- While tracking down the sound of shots, officers will bypass injured parties
- They will track the threat until it is neutralized or surrenders.
 - Most commit suicide
 - Some are shot by officers
 - Might become a barricaded subject

Stepping Down

- Once the threat has been eliminated or contained, rescue teams will be deployed from the incident command per the officer in charge of the team.
- Other officers will perimeter the building and begin assisting with the mass exodus from the building and chaos outside

Roles as administrators

- Exit the building with students
- Lock downs will probably not be an effective option but may be attempted
- Try to keep your wits and senses intact
 - Students will be looking to you for guidance through your actions.
 - Move away from the sounds of shots being fired
 - Try and avoid open areas
 - Move with the crowd flow in a compromising area
 - As hard as it is, do not stop for injured, self evacuate
 - Do not be a hero
 - Once outside, try and pass on any information possible.
 - Understanding the first several minutes for officers are going to be chaotic
 - Find Cover.
 - Look around, the shooter may try to blend with others

Roles Continued

- Seek medical attention if necessary
- Remain in a safe location.
 - Your assistance may be needed later in the investigation.
- Be a support for those in need.
- Prior to a major event have emergency protocols in place.
 - Do you have a meeting place for staff in your department? Do you have a back up area?
 - Pay attention to your students and their actions.