

About me...

- 27 years law enforcement experience
- FEMA Trainer of Trainers Active Shooter
- Director of Campus Safety at Wilmington College
- D.A.R.E.
- SRO Administrator
- Safe Dates
- · Peaceful Classrooms
- CIT Crisis Intervention Trainer Youth
- Domestic Violence Prevention instructor
- · Certified Title IX Investigator
- · Father of (2) daughters





LEARNING OUTCOME

After participating...

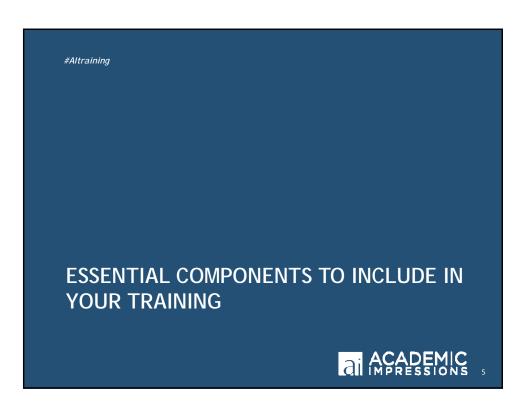
...you will be able to train faculty and staff more effectively on how to respond to an active shooter situation.



AGENDA

- Essential components to include in your training
- · Best methods for training faculty & staff
- Proven protocols for active shooter scenarios
- How to overcome fear/resistance

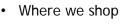


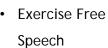


Where do these incidents happen?









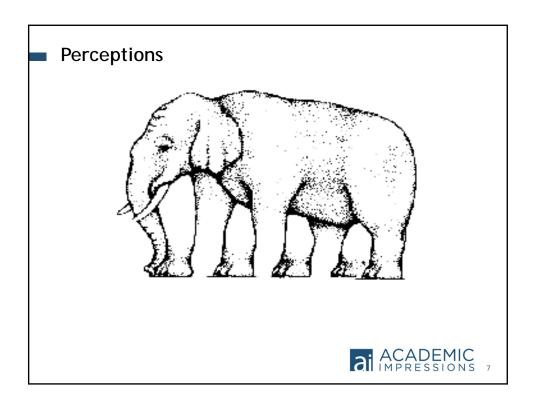


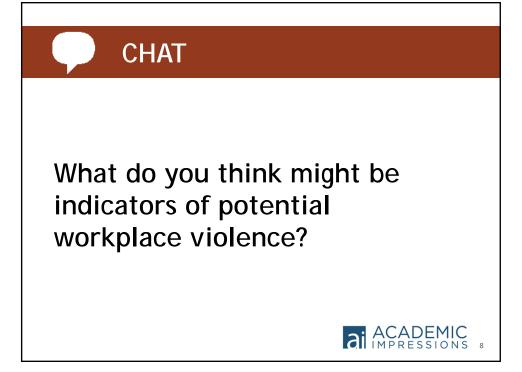












What Should I Watch For?

An active shooter is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and other 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.

(FEMA.gov | Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2015)



What to Watch for...

- In only 13% of school shooting cases did the subject make verbal and/or written threats to cause harm to the target
- These threats were veiled and direct, and were conveyed to the target or a third party about the target



What to Watch for...

- In 19% of the cases stalking or harassing behavior was reported prior to the attack
- In only 10 percent of the cases did the subject engage in physically aggressive acts toward the targets.
- Concerning behaviors were observed by friends, family, associates, professors, or law enforcement in 31 percent of the cases



What to Watch For...

- Development of a personal grievance
- Contextually inappropriate and recent acquisitions of multiple weapons

Contextually inappropriate and recent escalation in target practice and weapons training

(Preventing an Active Shooter Situation - REMS TA Center Website, n.d.)



Active Shooter Incidents



- Are becoming more frequent
- Anger, revenge, ideology, untreated mental illness



Active Shooter Situations are:

- Unpredictable
- · Evolve Quickly
- Continue until stopped by law enforcement, suicide, or intervention



What to Watch For...

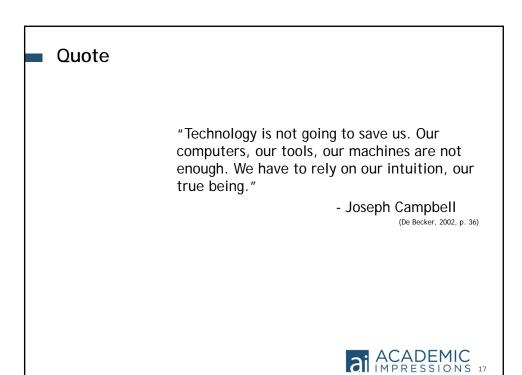
Educators are the world's most proficient profilers.



History

- The earliest recorded school shooting was in 1764 ("Timeline of school shootings," 2017)
- It's important to keep in mind that this is not a new issue







Awareness

- Classroom Awareness
- · Situational Awareness
- Student Awareness





CHAT

What actions should you take to keep yourself safe in an active shooter situation?



Are you prepared?

- Run
- Hide
- Fight



Run!

- Have an escape route and a plan in mind
- · Leave your belongings behind
- · Help others escape, if possible
- · Evacuate regardless of others
- · Warn/prevent individuals from entering



Run!

- Do not attempt to move wounded people
- Keep your hands visible
- Follow police instruction
- · Call 911 when safe



Hide!



Your hiding spot should:

- Be out of the active shooter's view
- Provide protection if shots are fired
- Not restrict options for movement



Keeping Yourself Safe While Hiding



- · Lock the door
- Hide behind large item (cabinet or desk)
- · Silence cell phone/page
- Remain quiet



Important Information



Provide law enforcement or 911 operators with:

- ✓ Location
- ✓ Number
- ✓ Physical description of shooter(s)
- ✓ Number and type of weapons
- ✓ Number of potential victims



Fight!



As an absolute last resort:

- Act as aggressively as possible
- Throw items and use improvised weapons
- Work together to incapacitate the shooter
- Commit to your actions





CHAT

Look around the room. Consider what you would do in an active shooter situation and whether it would be better to run or hide.

- Come up with a list of actions you would take to protect yourself and those around you.
- Share with us





CHAT

What actions should you take when law enforcement arrives?



LawEnforcement'sRole



Immediate Purpose:

- Stop the active shooter
- Proceed to area where last shots were heard
- First priority is to eliminate the threat



Additional officers & rescue teams

Teams may:

- Wear bulletproof vests, helmets, and other equipment
- Be armed with rifles, shotguns, and/or handguns
- Use pepper spray
- Shout commands
- Push individuals to the ground for their safety



Reacting to Law Enforcement

- · Remain calm
- · Put down any items
- · Raise hands and spread fingers
- Avoid quick movements
- Avoid pointing and screaming or yelling
- Proceed in direction from which the officers are entering



SafeLocation



Area is controlled by law enforcement until:

- The situation is under control
- All witnesses are identified and questioned



Classroom Awareness

This is your domain, you know it like you know your own home. What can you do to make it, you, and your self safe?



Be Proactive

- Do not place your safety in the hands of others!
- Always keep in mind that <u>YOU</u> are the first responder.



Talk

- Brainstorm
- Write down your observations
- Start small
- K.I.S. (Keep It Simple)



Table Top Drills

- Start Small
- Be Creative
- Be Open Minded

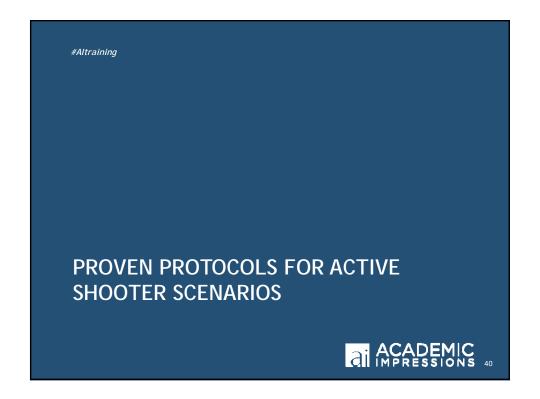


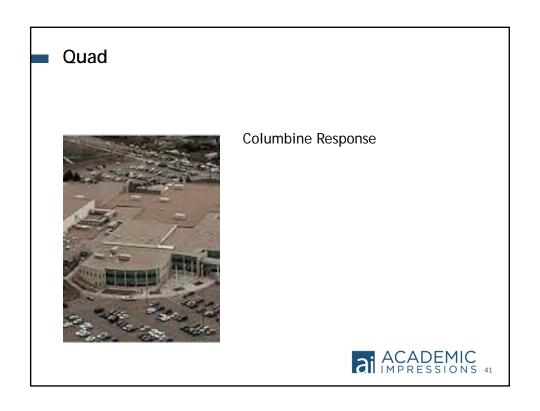
Groups

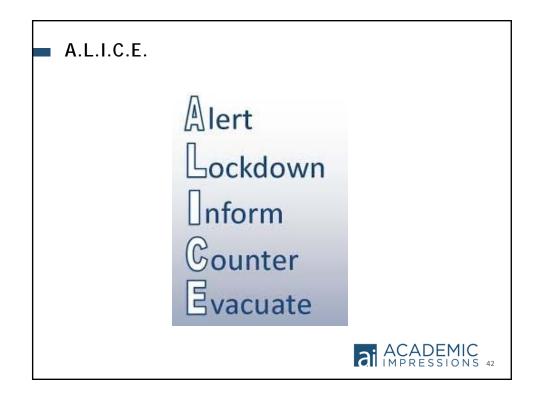
- Expand your discussions
- · Expand your tabletop drills



Practice • Just like homework • Walk through your plan ACADEMIC MARKET ACADEMIC 39











Fear

The Gift of Fear (De Becker, 1997)



Resistance to Training



- Comparatively there are many more school related deaths due to violent acts than by fire. (Satterly Jr., 2014, p. 15)
- Fire Drills vs. Active Shooter Drills



Fight, Flight, or Freeze

This anxiety and fear exists for a reason. Humans evolved to have a fight, flight, or freeze response to alert us to danger. It helps us to act in these stressful situations. The physical response can vary — you might escape the situation, act impulsively, or freeze up.



Follow Up



Important to:

- Manage Consequences
- Capture lessons learned

Results:

- Promotes well-being of those involved
- Facilitates preparedness for future emergencies



Managing the Consequences



- Determine who is missing or injured
- Determine a method for notifying families
- Assess psychological state of individuals
- Identify and fill critical personnel or operational gaps.



LessonsLearned



- Document response activity
- Identify successes and failures
- Provide analysis of existing plan
- Describe plans for improvements





Post-Webcast Activity



CHECKLIST

Does your institution have an Emergency Action Plan that contains everything on the checklist?





RESOURCE

Please be sure to download the resources document





RESOURCE

Bucket List

Classroom Safety Checklist





TAKEAWAYS

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