



ATTENTION:
The Harrisburg Police are presenting this material
as a matter of identifying best practices
as they apply to an active shooter response by civilians.
And we in no way are authorizing the audience
to act in an official capacity
as a result of the material contained herein.



**FBI Study on Active Shooter Incidents
2000-2013**
-160 incidents studied
-Average of 11.4 incidents annually
-486 killed
-557 injured
-60% of incidents ended before police arrived

ALICE
Alert
Lockdown
Inform
Counter
Evacuate

ALICE
ALERT
All are authorized to announce,
no codes are used

ALICE
LOCKDOWN
Must include barricade training

ALICE
INFORM
Use technology to provide
play-by-play information

ALICE
COUNTER
Interrupt the skill set needed
to shoot accurately

OODA Loop
Observe
Orient
Decide
Act


ALICE
EVACUATE
Get away from danger
if possible

Why is Citizen Preparation in Proactive Response Necessary?

- 25 years of mass shooting events
have yielded a national average
for the response time of Law Enforcement
to an Active Killer scene.

How Long: **5-6 minutes**

14 Years of Passive Response Strategies

	Columbine Library 1999	Virginia Tech 2007	Sandy Hook 2013
Number of Bad Guys	2	1	1
Minutes of Shooting	8.5	8	5
Numbers Present	56	Approx. 100	Approx. 50
Age of Victims	Minors	Adults	Minors and Adults
Casualty Percentage	About 50%	About 50%	About 50%
Number Wounded	12	17	2
Number Killed	10	30	26

Source: alicetraining.com

PREPARATION

-Citizen Preparation for danger is nothing new.

-Where did we first learn what to do when...

-There is a fire?

-There is a tornado?

-There is an active shooter/violent intruder?

PREPARATION

Humans have three natural responses:

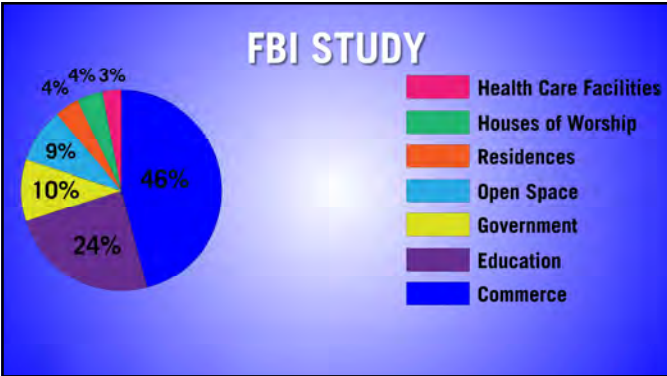
- Fight: counter strategies
- Flight: evacuate
- Freeze: lock down (secure in place)

Which is the preferred?

FBI STUDY

- All but 2 incidents involved a single shooter
- Where the duration of the incident could be determined, 69% ended in 5 minutes or less.
- In 90%, the incident ended on the shooter's initiative
- In all but 6 incidents, shooter was male

FBI STUDY



ACTIVE SHOOTER

-School violence is not a new phenomenon, the earliest recorded school shooting in the United States occurred on July 26, 1764 near Greencastle, PA when Lenape American Indians entered a schoolhouse and shot and killed a schoolmaster and 9 or 10 children (reports vary). Only 3 children survived.

-School year 2014: there were 24 reported school shootings. 12 of these shootings were in Elementary, Middle and High School settings.

WHAT IS AN ACTIVE SHOOTER?

-An individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area. In most cases, active shooters use firearm(s) 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 to mitigate harm to victims.

WHAT IS AN ACTIVE SHOOTER?

-Because active shooter situations are often over within 10-15 minutes, before law enforcement arrives on the scene. Individuals must be prepared both mentally and physically to deal with an active shooter situation.

COPING WITH AN ACTIVE SHOOTER SITUATION

- Be aware of your environment and any possible danger.
- Take note of the two nearest exits in any facility you visit.
- If in an office, stay there and secure the door.
- Call 911
- 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 the shooter.

HOW TO RESPOND WHEN ACTIVE SHOOTER IS IN YOUR VICINITY:

- Quickly determine the most reasonable way to protect your own life. Remember that customers/church members are likely to follow the lead of staff/employees during an active shooter situation.

RUNNING/EVACUATING COLUMBINE APRIL 20, 1999





RUN (EVACUATE)
IF THERE IS AN ACCESSIBLE ESCAPE PATH,
ATTEMPT TO EVACUATE THE PREMISES

- Have an escape route in mind.
- Evacuate regardless of whether others agree to follow.
- Leave belongings behind.

Help others escape, if possible.

RUN (EVACUATE)
IF THERE IS AN ACCESSIBLE ESCAPE PATH,
ATTEMPT TO EVACUATE THE PREMISES

- Prevent individuals from entering an area where the active shooter may be.
- Keep your hands visible.
- Follow instructions from police officers.
- Do not attempt to move wounded people.
- Call 911.

EVACUATING/RUNNING

- Evacuate
- Only 2% of violent intruder incidents have been by more than one person.
- If he is inside, get outside.
- Reunification points established.

VIRGINIA TECH LESSONS LEARNED

Room:	Killed:	NO CLASS	Wounded:
210		NO CLASS	
206 (14 Present) (STAYED DOWN)	10		2
Hallway Offices	1		
211 (19 Present) (STAYED DOWN)	12		5
204 (18 Present) (JUMPED/BARRICADED)	2		3
200		NO CLASS	
207 (13 Present) (BARRICADED AFTER FIRST TIME)	5		6
205 (12 Present) (BARRICADED)	0		0

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.
- The first officers to arrive will not stop to help injured persons. Expect rescue teams comprised of additional officers and emergency medical personnel to follow the initial officers.

HOW TO RESPOND WHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT ARRIVES

-These rescue teams will treat and remove any injured persons. They may also call upon able-bodied individuals to assist in removing the wounded from the premises.

-Once you have reached a safe location/assembly point, you will likely be held in that area by law enforcement until the situation is under control and all witnesses have been identified and questioned. Do not leave until law enforcement authorities have instructed you to do so.

HOW TO REACT WHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT ARRIVES

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

INFORMATION TO PROVIDE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OR 911 OPERATOR

- Location of the active shooter.
- Number of shooters, if more than one.
- Physical description of the shooter(s).
- Number and type of weapon(s) held by the shooter(s).
- Number of potential victims at the location.

RECOGNIZING POTENTIAL WORKPLACE VIOLENCE

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

MAKE A DECISION

-A.L.I.C.E.
-When faced with danger, you must **DO SOMETHING**.
"In a moment of decision, the best thing you can do is the right thing. The next best thing is the wrong thing. The worst thing you can do is nothing."
-Theodore Roosevelt

People do not just "snap", but display indicators or potentially violent behavior over time. If these are recognized, they can often be managed and treated. Potentially violent behaviors by an employee, student, or coworker may include one of the following:

- Increased use of alcohol and/or illegal drugs.
- Unexplained increase in absenteeism.
- Noticeable decrease in attention to appearance or hygiene.
- Depression/withdrawal
- Resistance and overreaction to changes in policies and procedures.
- Repeated violations of policies.
- Increased severe mood swings.
- Noticeably unstable, emotional responses.
- Explosive outbursts of anger or rage without provocation.

- Suicidal; comments about 'putting things in order'.
- Behavior which is suspect of paranoia (everyone is out to get me).
- Increasingly talks of problems at home.
- Escalation of domestic problems into the workplace; talk of severe financial problems.
- Talk of previous incidents of violence.
- Empathy with individuals committing violence.
- Increase in unsolicited comments about firearms, or other dangerous weapons and violent crimes.
