



EXPLORING ACTIVE SHOOTER RESPONSE AND TRAINING

February 17, 2016
2:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m., ET



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VRN Co-Director



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Today's Speakers



Dr. Pete Blair
Executive Director
Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid
Response Training (ALERT) Center
Texas State University



Mr. James Green
Supervisory Special Agent
Active Shooter Unit
Federal Bureau of Investigation



Moderator
Chief David Flory (Retired)
Hot Springs, AR, Police Department
VALOR Initiative



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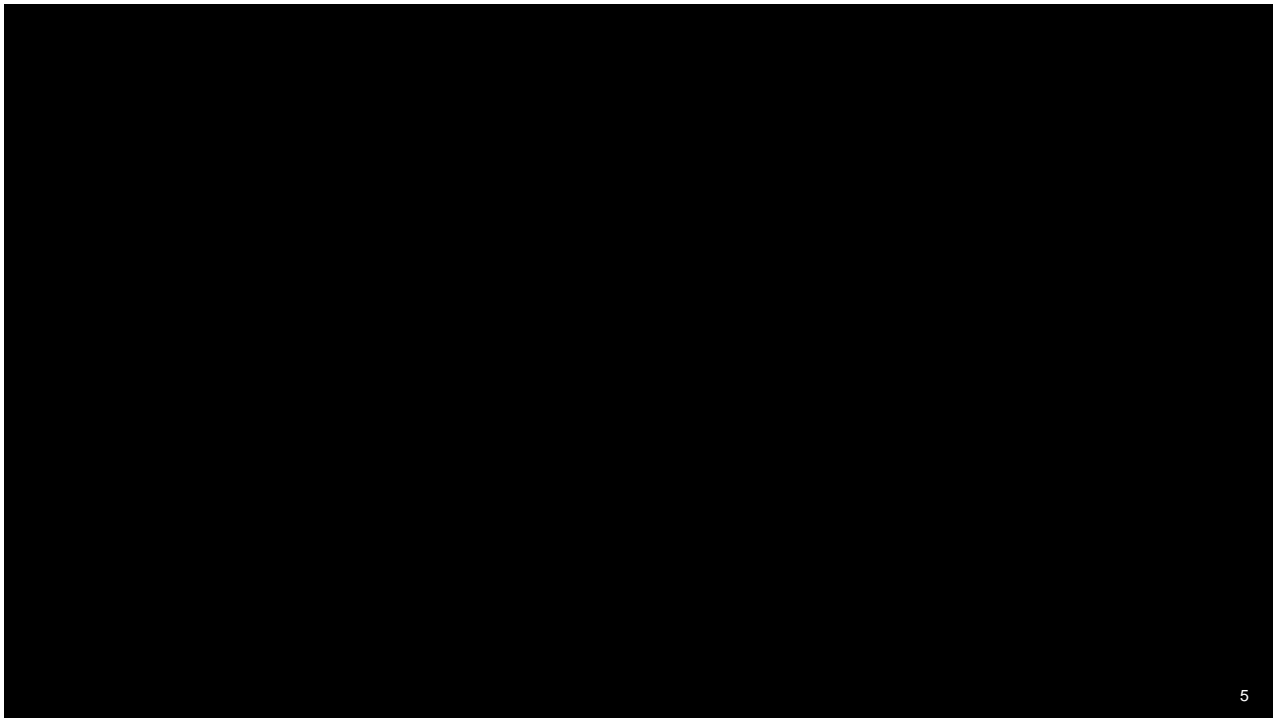
TEXAS  STATE
UNIVERSITY

The rising STAR of Texas

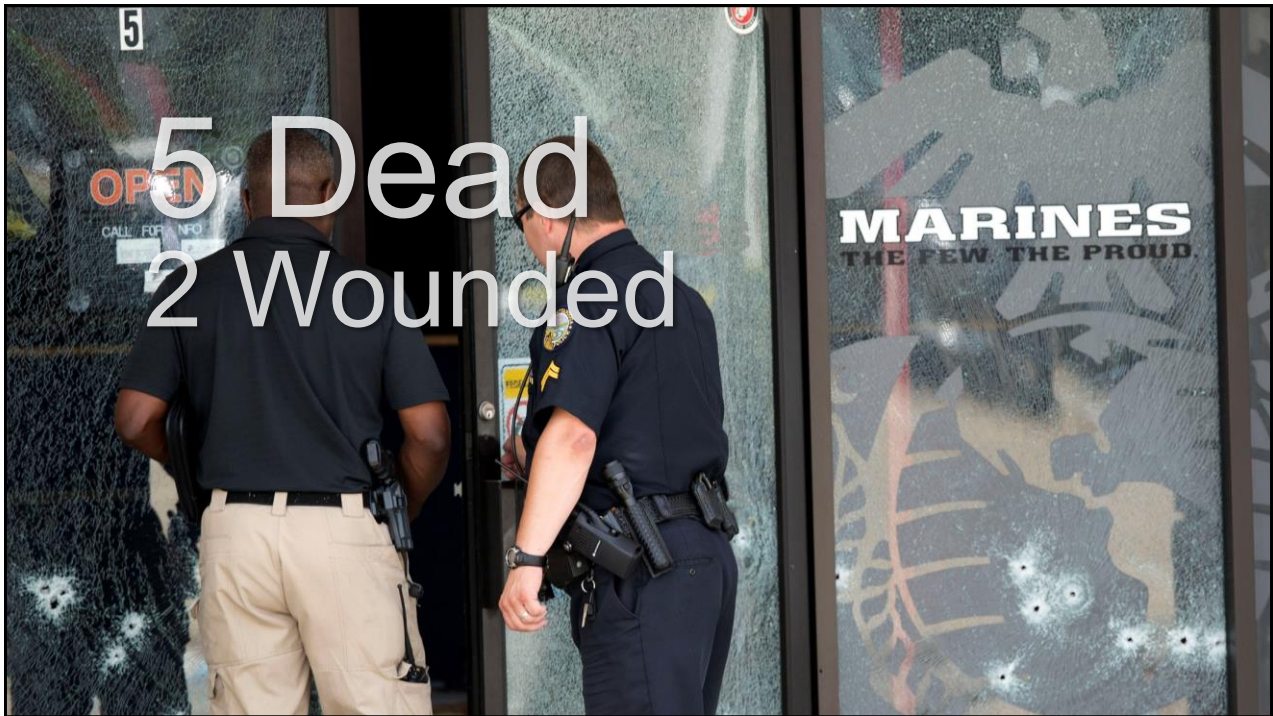
ALERT

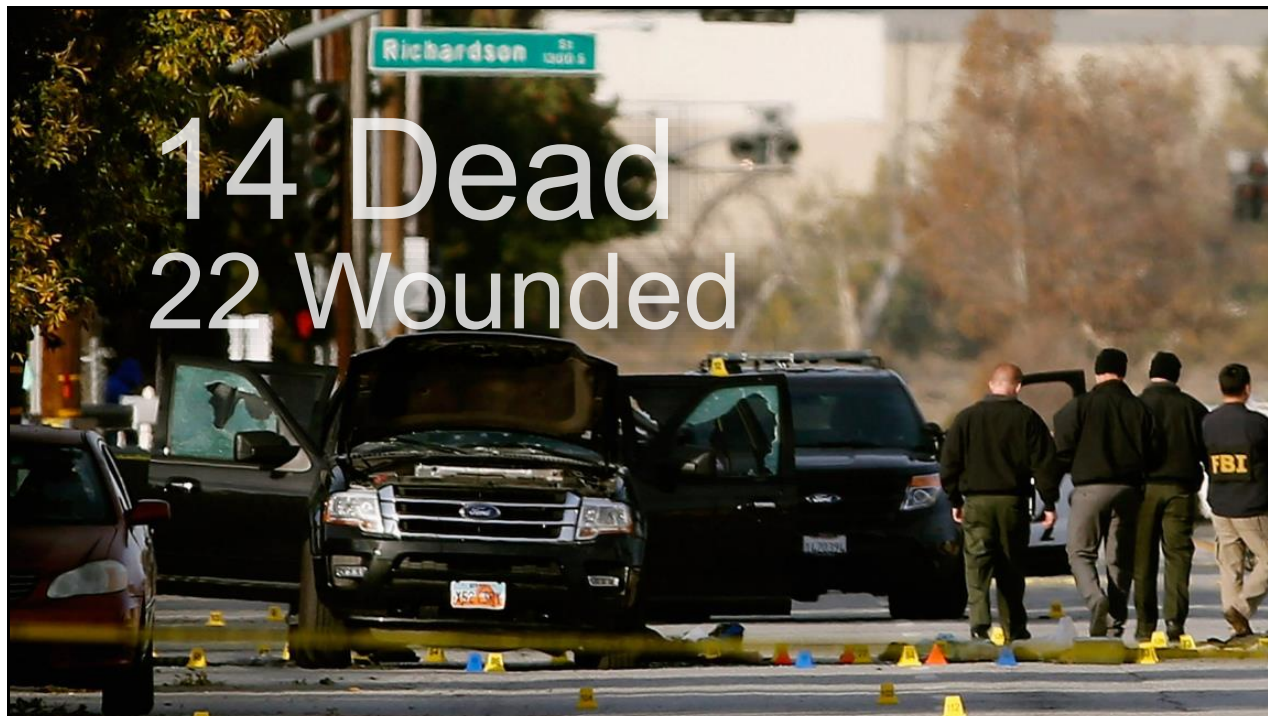
Training and Research That Saves Lives

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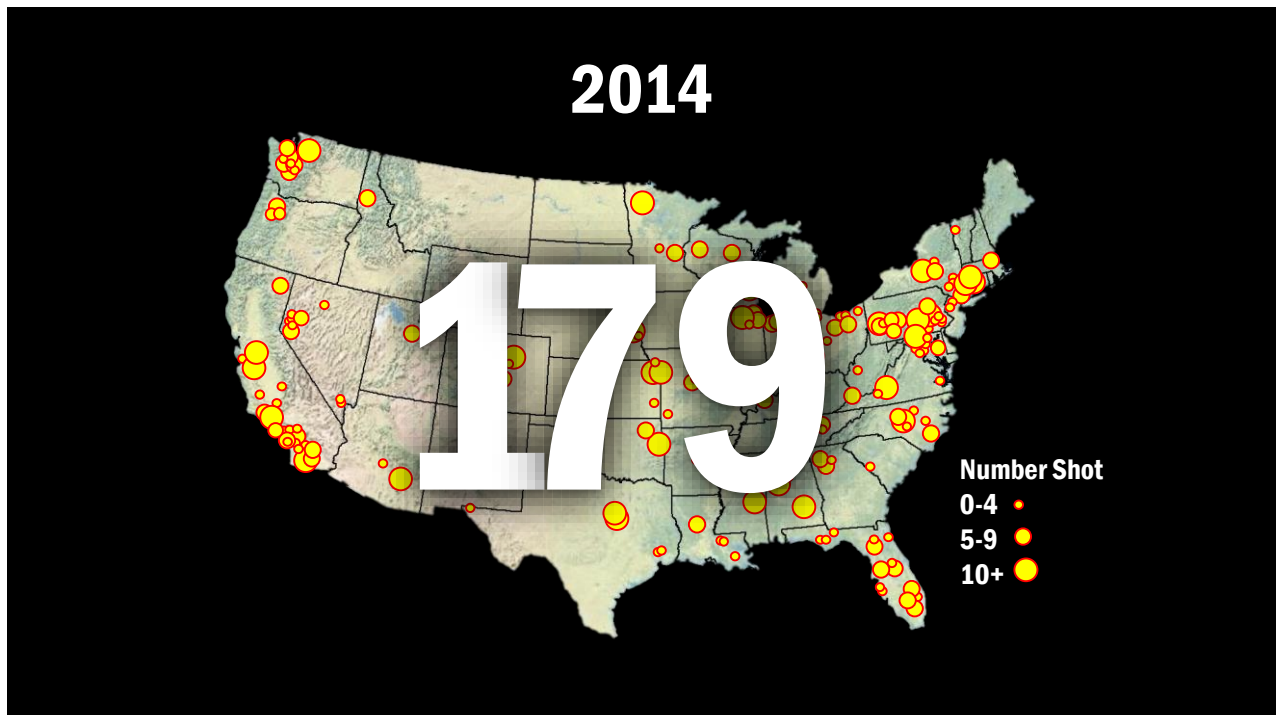




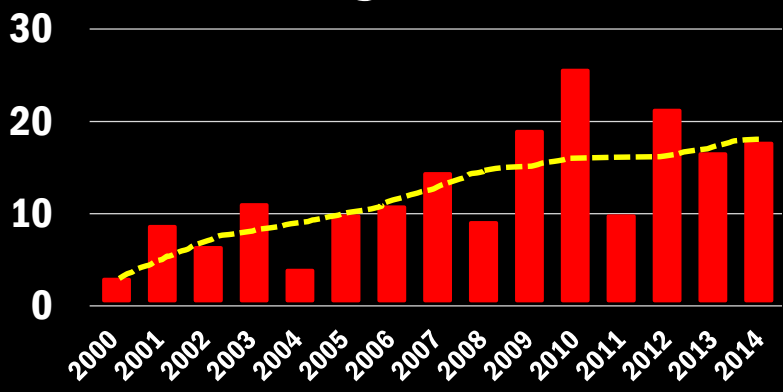
**ALERRT provides the best
research-based active
shooter training in the
nation**

Active Shooter Event = Attempted Mass Murder

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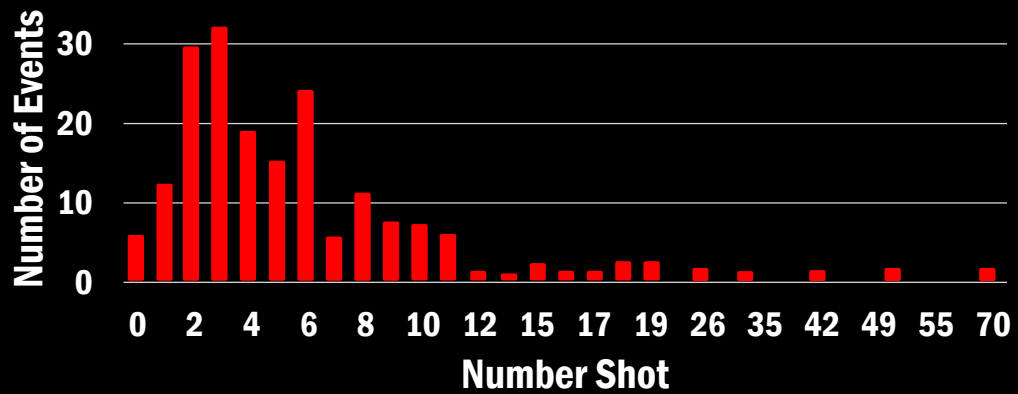


Attacks by Year



18 per Year

Shot per Event

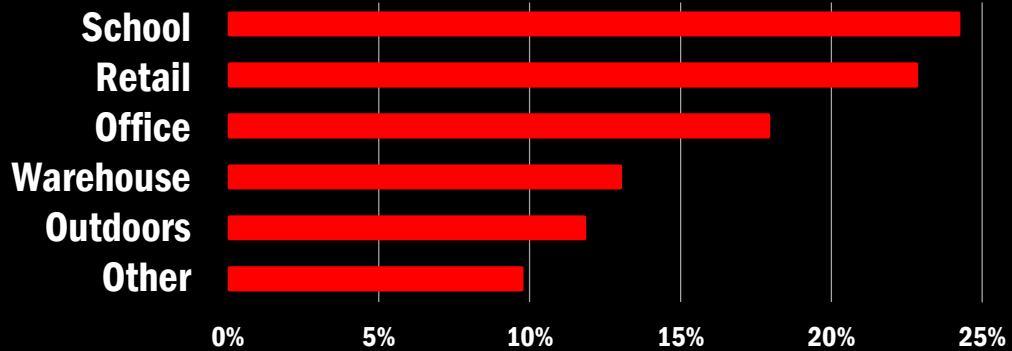


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4 Shot
2 Die

18

Target Type



19

54%
Businesses

20

20% Go Mobile

21



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How do we save these people's lives?

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The Shooters

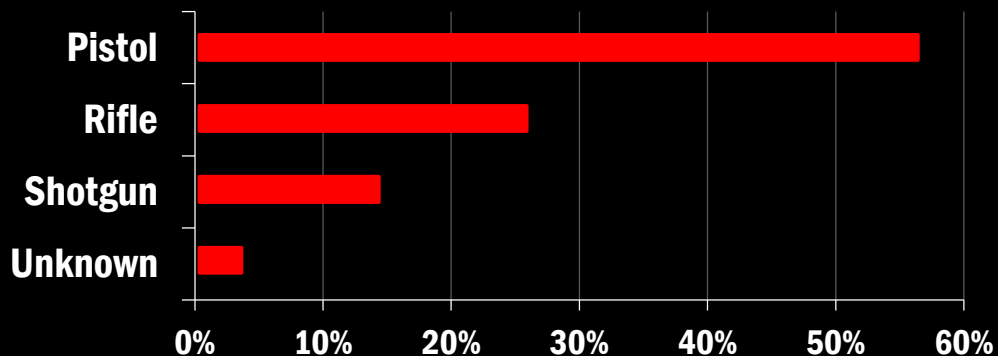
96% Male

25

**Avenger
Mentality**

26

Most Powerful Weapon




27




Equipment
Multiple Weapons
Body Armor
IED

28



37%
Multiple Weapons
Body Armor
IED

29



5%
Multiple Weapons
Body Armor
IED

30



3%

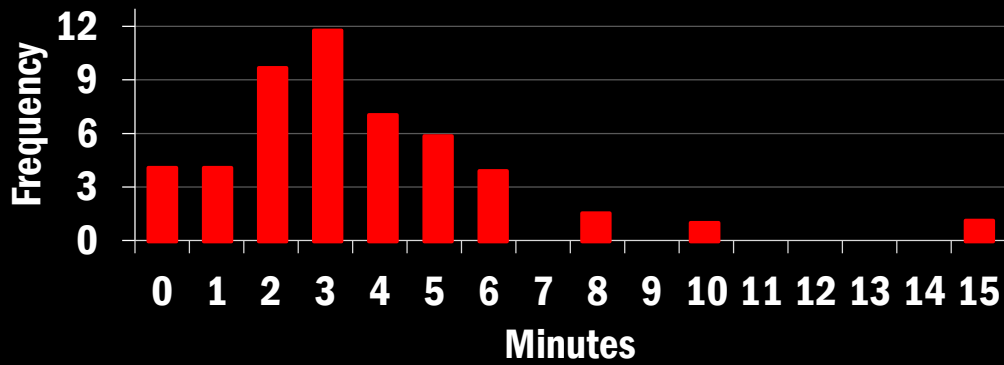
**Multiple Weapons
Body Armor
IED**

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Resolution

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Response Time



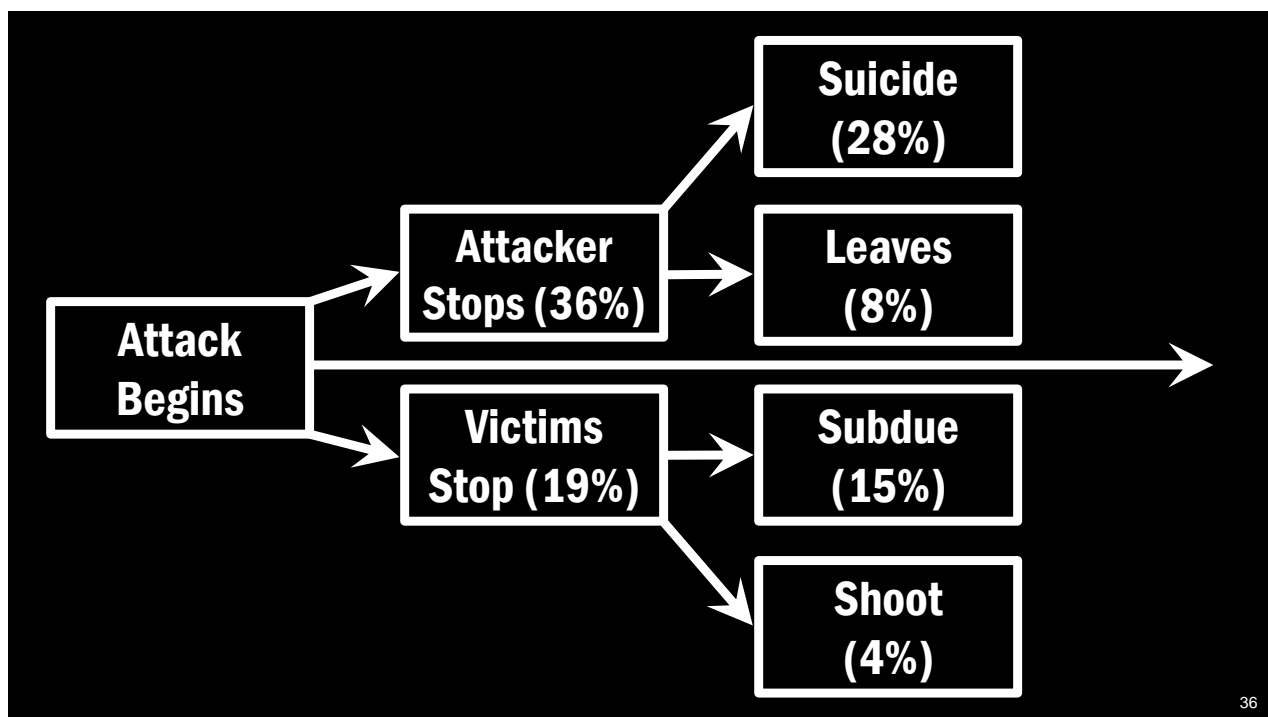
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3-Minute Response Time

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55% of Attacks End Pre-Police

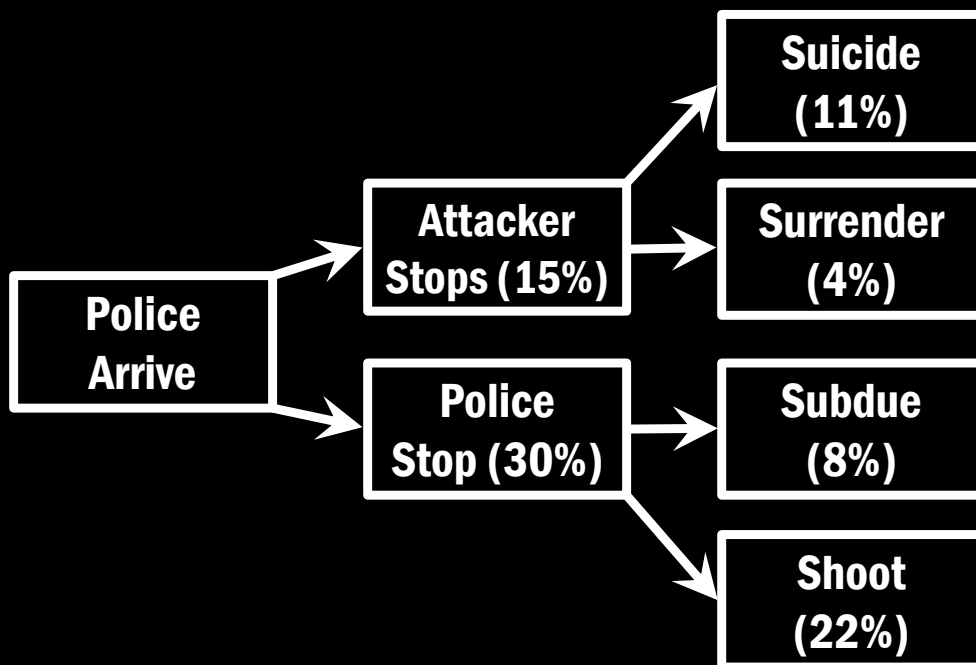
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45% End After Police Arrive

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Attackers Kill Themselves?

39

4 out of 10

40

Police Use Force?

41

3 out of 10

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OAK CREEK, WISC. SHOOTING
Milwaukee County Law Enforcement
Radio communications
Response to Sikh Temple of Wisconsin
7512 South Howell Street
Sunday, August 05, 2012
~ 10:26 a.m. - 10:49 a.m. CDT

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**Officers Shot in
11%
of ASEs**

45

**Officers Shot in
25%
of Ongoing ASEs**

46

**Officers Shot in
1 in 4
of Ongoing ASEs**

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Summary

**Frequency has increased
Happen everywhere
Most small – Some large
Dangerous to responders**

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Implications

Scalable

Flexible

Concepts and Principles

Critical Thinking

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Training Priorities

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Stop the Killing

Get to the site

Breach into the building

Move to attacker

Stop the attacker

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Stop the Dying

Security

Immediate action

Medical

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Equipment Suggestions

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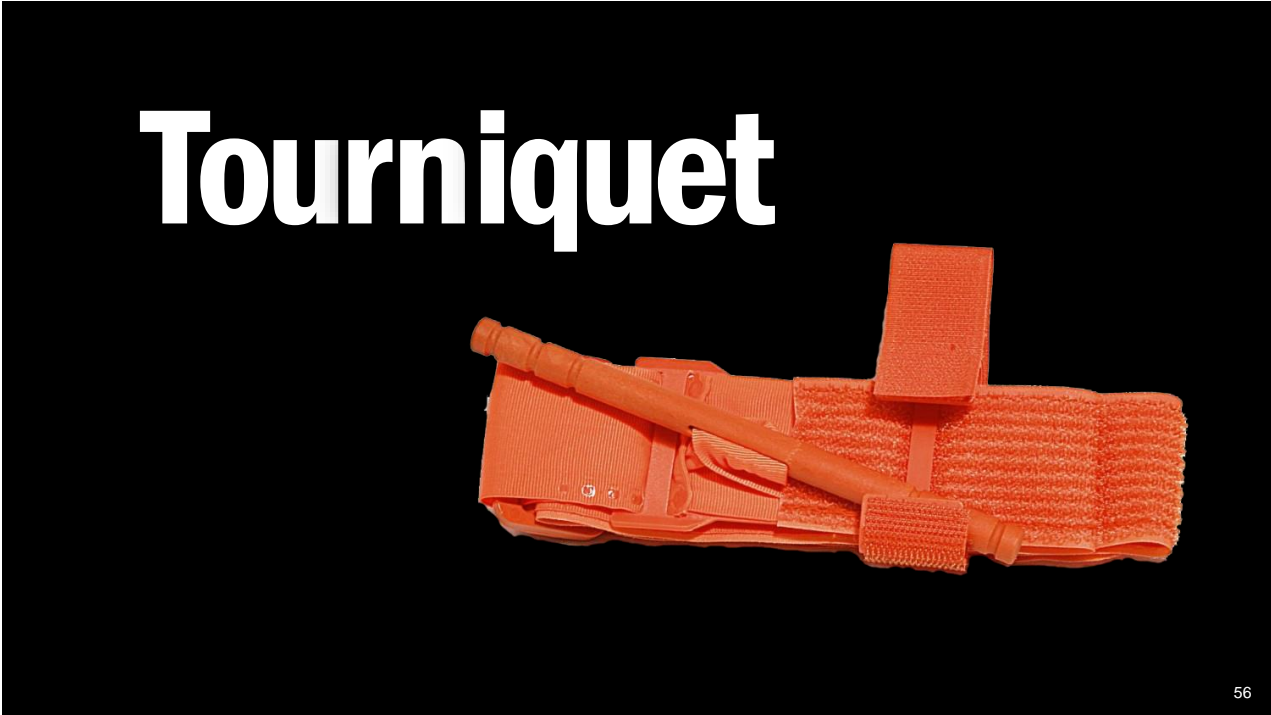
Plate Carriers

54

Rifle



Tourniquet



Training Classes

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Level I





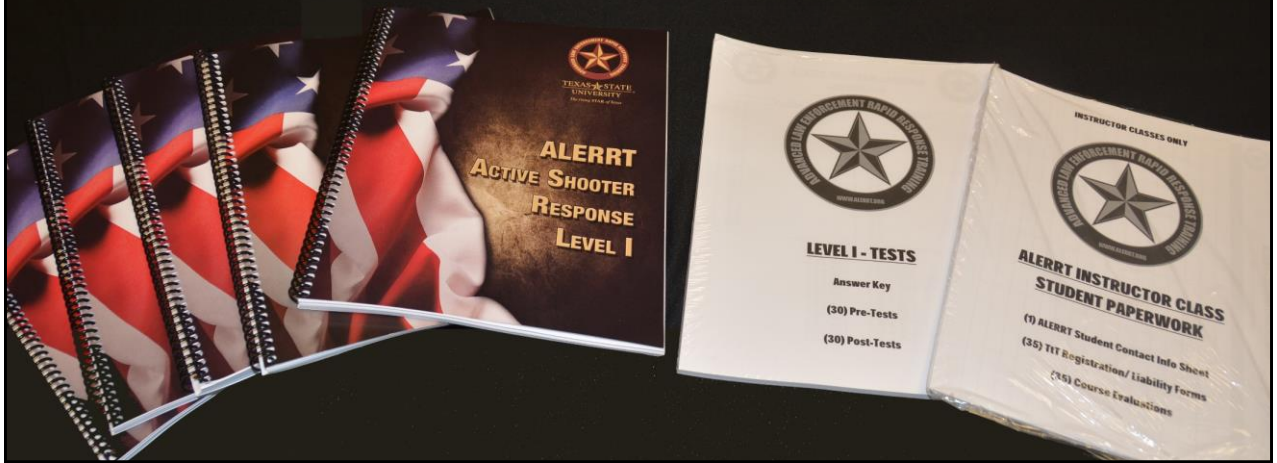
Breaching



Low Light

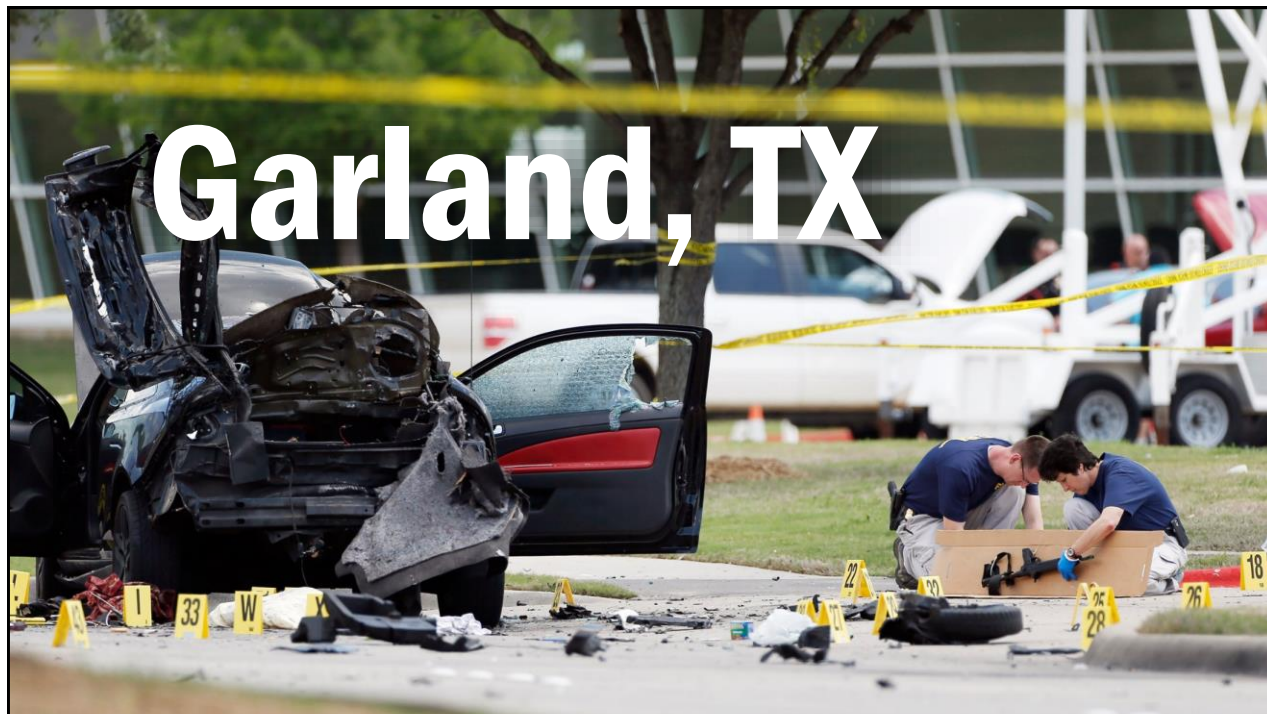


Indirect Support

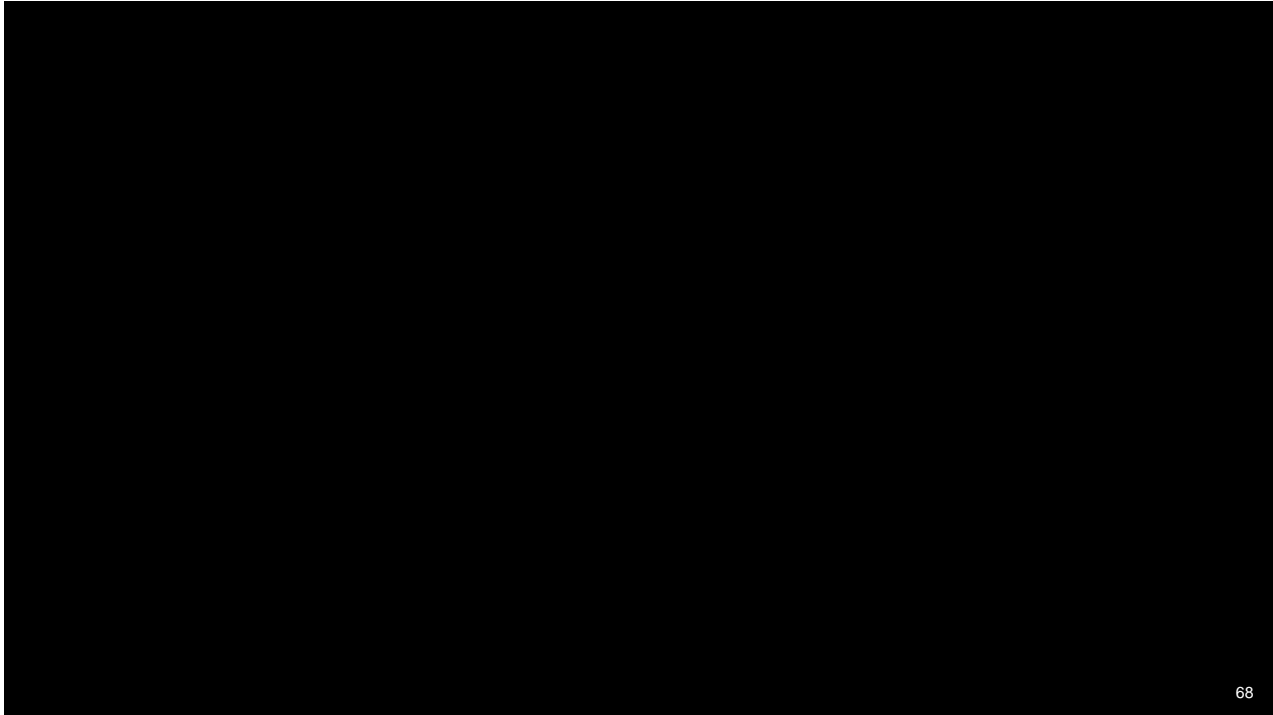


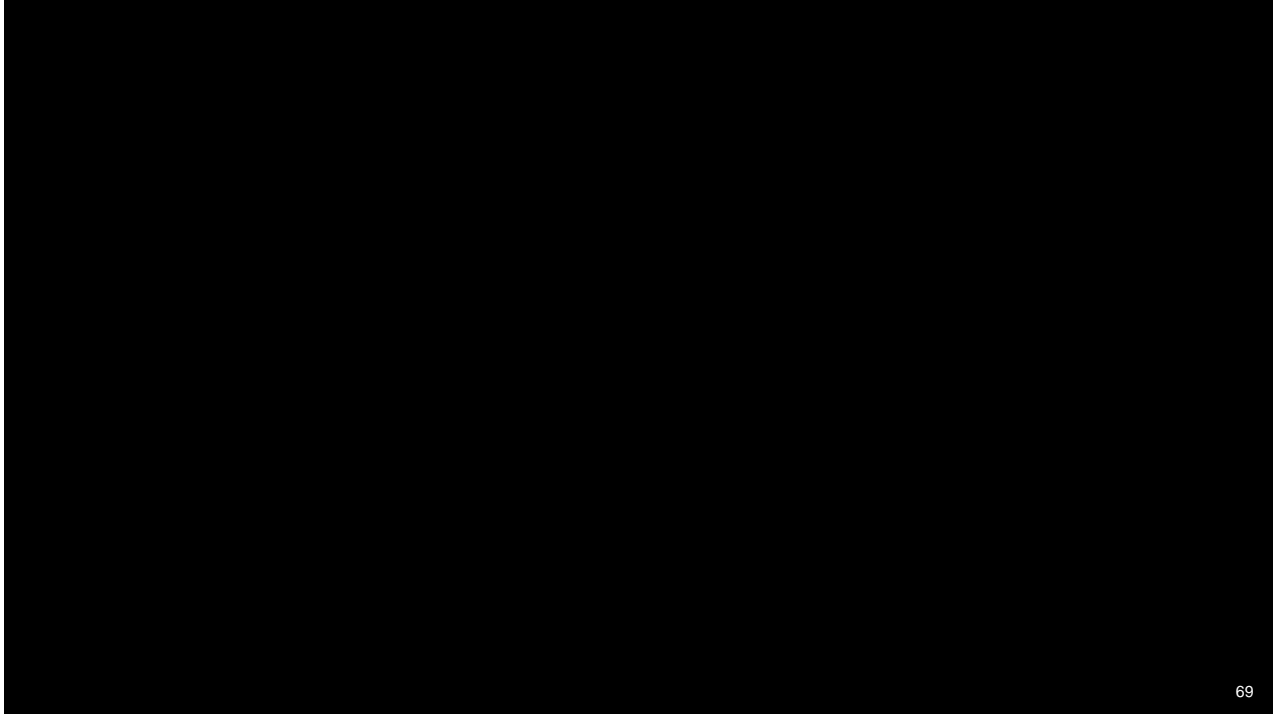
Indirect Support



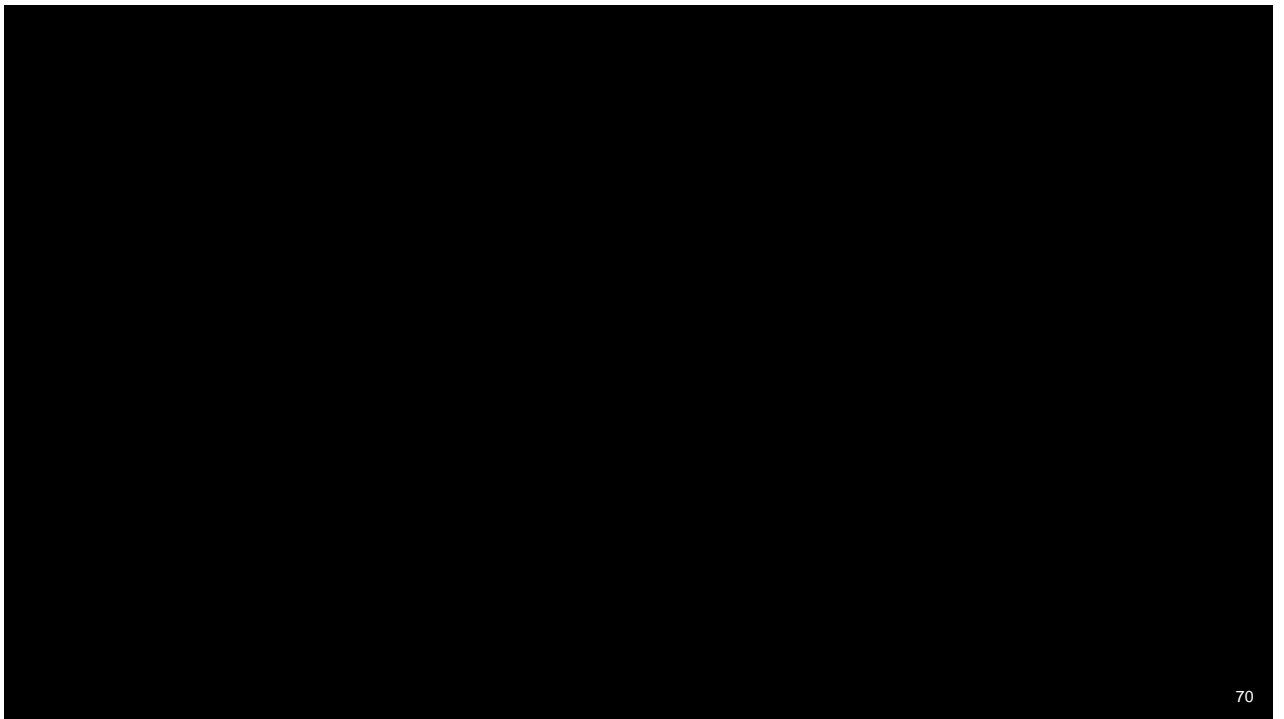


**55% of Attacks
End Pre-Police**





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Active Shooter

Three Years of Progress



Deputy Director's Office of Partner Engagement, Active Shooter Initiative

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Priority Initiatives to Date

Law Enforcement

- Narrowed gaps in response
- Strengthened recovery efforts
- Increased training
- Improved tools

Public

- Increased citizen awareness
- Business/education awareness

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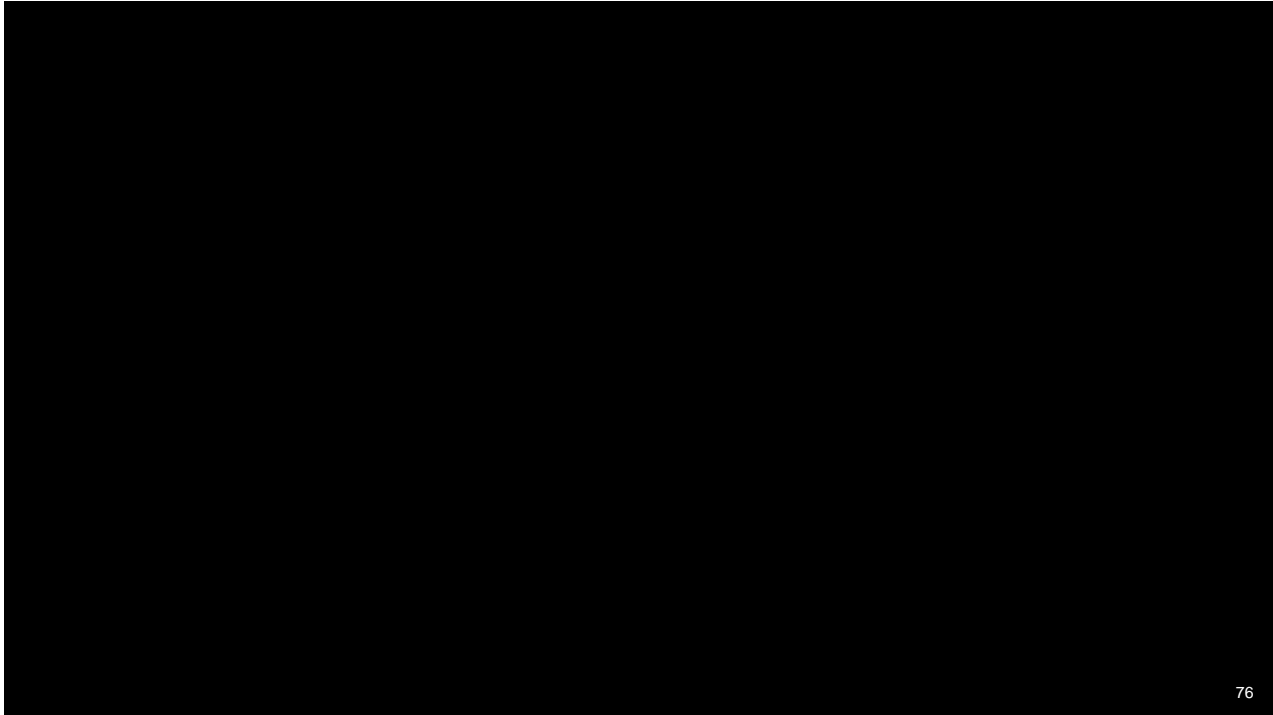
2015 FBI Initiatives



“The Coming Storm”

A 40-minute feature film initially made for state, local, tribal and campus law enforcement executives with the intent to teach what we learned from responding law enforcement officers about best practices in unified command and related areas

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2015 FBI Initiatives

“We Regret to Inform You . . .” Providing Sensitive Death Notifications With Professionalism, Dignity, and Compassion

The FBI’s Office of Victim Assistance (OVA) and Penn State University have developed a **free**, online training program that can be found at www.deathnotification.psu.edu

The most valuable death notifications are delivered by trained professionals who utilize best practices, including preplanning, compassionate notification, and coordinated follow-up

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Helpful Delivery

- I am so sorry.
- This is harder than most people think.
- Most people who have gone through this react similarly to you.
- People can experience many different feelings at the same time.
- This is one of the most difficult times in your life.

Statements to Avoid

- I know how you feel. (You don't.)
- Time heals all wounds. (It doesn't.)
- You need to be strong. (They don't.)
- You'll get over this someday. (They won't.)
- He was just in the wrong place at the wrong time.
- You must go on with your life.
- You will find closure
- He didn't know what hit him.
- It's best to remember him the way he was.
- You don't need to know that.
- You don't want to see him/her.
- It must have been his/her time.
- Think of all of your memories.
- Religious phrases.

Follow Up


- Contact NOK at the agreed upon time. Ensure you follow through on the promise to contact them;
- Utilize this as an opportunity for NOK to ask additional questions;
- Be prepared to discuss decedent's personal effects;
- Provide guidance for family members speaking to the media, if requested;
- Answer questions about the release of their loved one to a funeral home of their choosing;
- Provide additional resources.

FAQ's

- Who died and how was the victim identified?
- What happened?
- Where did the death occur?
- When did the death occur?
- Where is my loved one now?
- May I see him/her?
- What is an autopsy and why is it necessary?

Lord, J. & Stewart, A. (2008). *I'll never forget those words: A practical guide to death notification*. Burnsville, NC: Compassion Books, Inc.


U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation



We Regret to Inform You...

**Guide for Professionals
Delivering Sensitive
Death Notifications with
Professionalism, Dignity
and Compassion**

www.deathnotification.psu.gov



PENNSTATE

This material has been developed between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Penn State University through Cooperative Agreement #101962

Introduction

Families want and deserve the truth about their loved one's death. Every death notification has a long lasting impact on family members. How a death notification is provided can positively or negatively affect family members. It can significantly affect the family's cooperation with any investigation. While delivering a death notification can be an extremely stressful experience for all individuals involved, there are methods to ensure the notification is provided to family members with professionalism, dignity, and compassion.

There are four key elements to providing a death notification. They are planning, preparation, delivery, and follow up.

Planning

- Identify the deceased. Be prepared to explain the preliminary identification;
- Set up the death notification team;
 - Who will be in the lead role and who will be in the support role?;
 - Identify and verify legal next-of-kin (NOK) to be notified;

Preparation

- Know the details of when, where, and how the death occurred;
- Be prepared to provide accurate details regarding the death, assuming specific details can be released;
- Where is the decedent now?;
- Ensure that the Support Guide is available.

Delivery

- Confirm identity of person with whom you are speaking and their relationship to the decedent;
- Introduce yourself, present credentials and provide business card with contact information;
- Ask to come inside and encourage family member to sit down;
- Provide a one sentence statement to prepare the family for the notification (i.e. "I'm sorry to have to share this information");
- Use decedent's name. Do not refer to "your son's body," "your mother's remains," or "the corpse";
- Provide notification immediately following preparation statement, using clearly understood words such as died, death or dead. Do not use phrases such as passed on, lost or expired;
- Provide NOK details of when, where and how the death occurred;
- Provide NOK with current location of their loved one and the process to make arrangements to see and/or recover their loved one. This includes

addressing the autopsy process and providing written material;

- Answer all questions honestly. Provide only information you know to be true and that you can release;
- Ask if there are other family members who should receive official notification;
- Do not leave NOK alone. Ask if you can call anyone for them and wait until the person(s) arrives;
- Ask if you can follow up within 24 hours;
- Provide written material whenever possible, to include the autopsy process, if applicable.



2016 FBI Initiatives

Continued FBI financial support

- To pay for state and local command staff to travel to meet and share ideas
- To pay for FBI personnel to travel to support agencies farthest in every U.S. jurisdiction

Continued financial support and instructors to provide **free** ALERRT training

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2016 FBI Initiatives

Continue delivering free training to officers who may come face to face with a shooter

- Seeking to reach throughout United States
- Seeking to support the smallest agencies
- Excellent opportunity to share stories, give and gain advice, and learn best practices

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2016 FBI Initiatives

Research to understand the causes

- FBI Behavioral Experts at Quantico
 - July symposium at Virginia Tech will result in publication of 2016 monograph that will include assistance in identifying behavioral predicates and a model for threat assessment and threat management
 - Research on shooters identified in 2014 study

Improved Fire/EMS coordination

- Warm-zone clearing by EMS with law enforcement officers' support
- Unified command coordination

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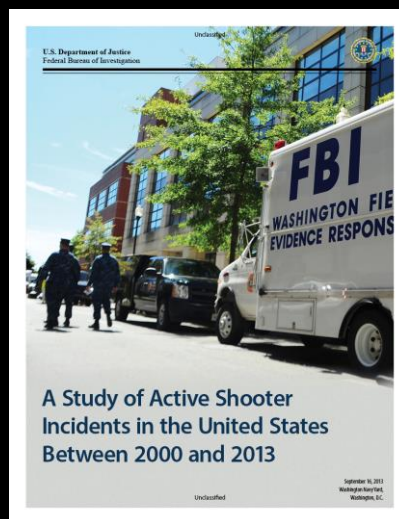


FBI Active Shooter Study

Created a baseline for future research; quantified problem

160 incidents

- United States only
- 14 years; 2000 to 2013
- In-home domestic, drug and gang violence excluded
- Number injured or killed not decisive factor in inclusion
- Not a study of "mass killings"
 - Federal law defines mass killing as 3 or more deaths



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What to Tell the Public

- Peers and family members are the most likely to hear things or see behaviors that indicate a person is on a trajectory towards violence
- Don't dismiss your hunches and concerns
- Don't say he didn't mean it or it can't happen here
- Trust that law enforcement professionals will investigate and not just arrest people
- Be confident that a timely call to the FBI tip line or local law enforcement about even a small piece of information might help save lives

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Key Pre-Incident Takeaways

- Know your key leader capabilities and limits
- Encourage decision making at the lowest level
- Host TTXs/FTXs to integrate policies and capabilities and review MOUs, mutual aid, and statutory authority. EM must participate
- Develop redundancies in COMMS (runners, mutual aid radios)
- Anticipate and have a plan for those who self-deploy

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Key Pre-Incident Takeaways

- Plan to take into account long-term management of the scene that will need to rely on a reserve of support, mutual aid agreements, and others available
- Establish a smooth plan to incorporate local and federal resources for services for victims, survivors, and families
- Pre-coordinate all media/social media messaging capabilities to be able to consistently and accurately inform the public and quell panic but not independent of lead law enforcement agency
- How will you help overwhelmed 9-1-1 dispatch operators? What are the communications backups?

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Key Scene Management Takeaways

- Physical space concerns—ensure control ingress and egress to site; keep a lane open; watch for perimeter breaches; consider asking FBI to close airspace
- To help overwhelmed dispatchers, consider having the FBI establish a toll-free 800 number for victims/families
- Assign interviews/evidence collection to other agencies to save your resources and provide longer-term investigative support
- Identify self-dispatching law enforcement officers; train them to bring command staff and report in

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Key Scene Management Takeaways

- Key on-scene commanders should have phone handlers and assistants to relay messaging and manage important incoming phone calls
- Anticipate dignitaries—keep them out of the incident scene and limit unnecessary curiosity seekers in unified command
- Manage media and messaging early to inform public
- Coordinate messages with all agencies in unified command, those with facility equities, and affected political entities

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Ongoing Concerns

- Public soft-target venues
- Multisite coordinated terrorist attacks
 - Paris, November 2015
- IEDs
- Shooters appear to be carrying or using IEDs
 - Boston Marathon
 - Paris, November 2015
 - San Bernardino, California



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Opportunities

What is the FBI missing?

- Plainclothes law enforcement identification to avoid blue-on-blue threats and false second-shooter callouts?
- Best practices for better LE/FIRE/EMS integration

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Question-and-Answer Session

Moderated by Mr. David Flory



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Closing Remarks

Chris Robinson



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Additional Information



VRNetwork.org



BJA.gov



VALORforblue.org



ALERRT.org



FBI.gov

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