

Protection & Security

- Incidents occur at both secured and open facilities.
- Physical security alone does not provide protection.
- Camera systems may not deter active shooters.
- Physical security needs to be paired with appropriate policies and procedures.
- Armed (vs. unarmed) guards are present.
- Building design plays a role in response to an incident.



Video: Options for Consideration



Mitigation Considerations

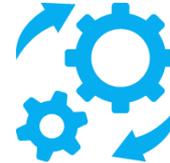
Mitigation incorporates a multi-disciplinary approach to deter active shooter incidents.



Assessment of risk
and vulnerabilities



Identifying best
practices for active
shooter mitigation



Implementing
steps to mitigate



Mitigation Actions

Establish

**Identify-Assess-
-Manage** processes

Procedures

Practice immediate
action drills

Plan

Designate
shelter locations

Training

Mandatory
Run-Hide-Fight
training

Systems

Access control,
video monitoring
system

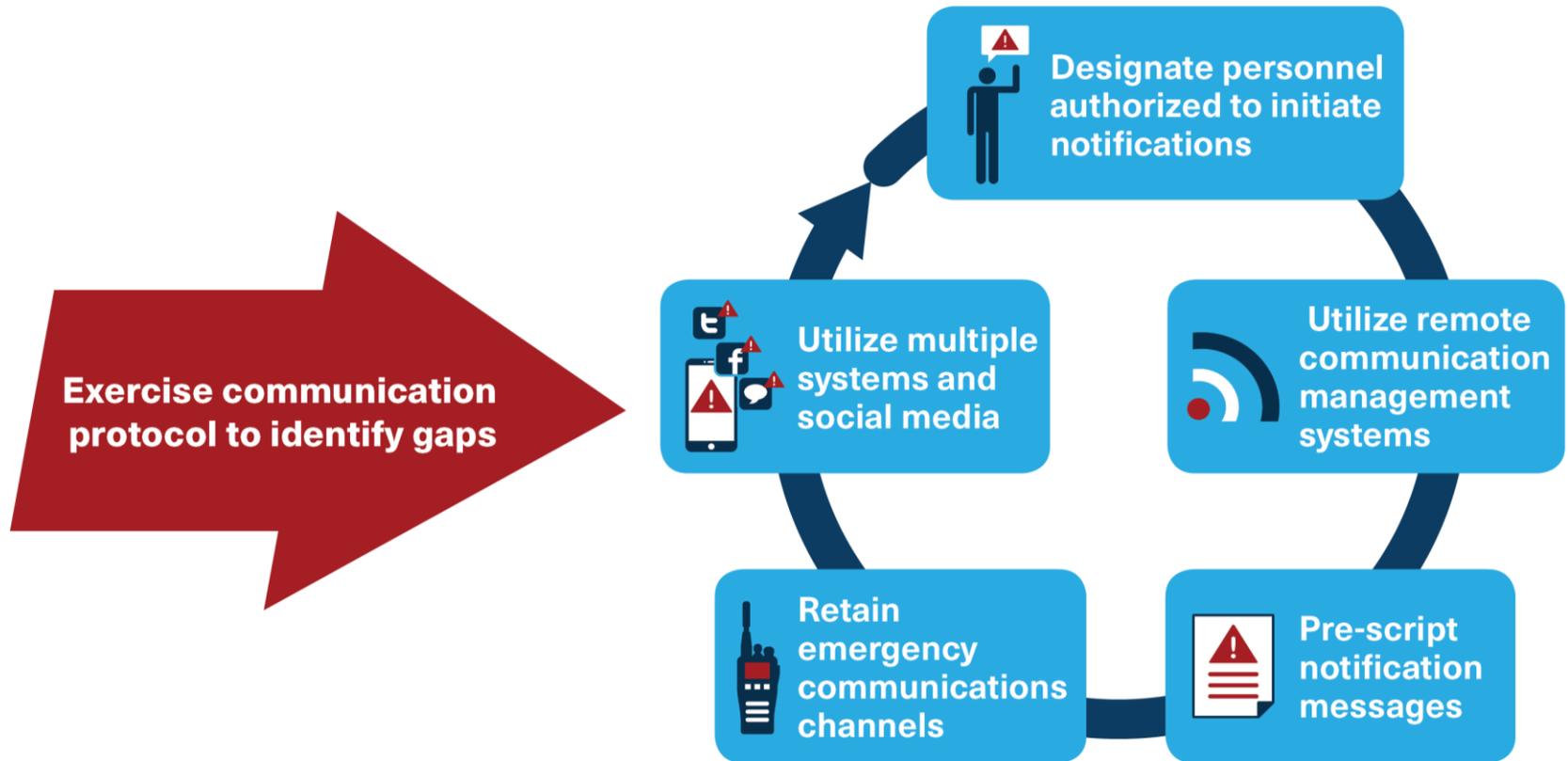
Coordination

Integrate with
responder agencies

Immediate notification to all occupants and visitors of an active shooter incident is a critical mitigation action.



Notification for Effective Response



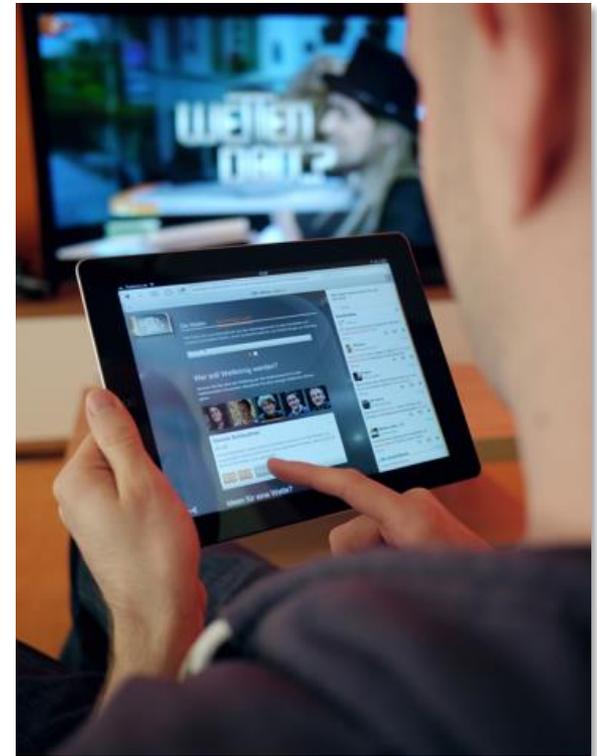
Notification Considerations

Effective Communication Platform

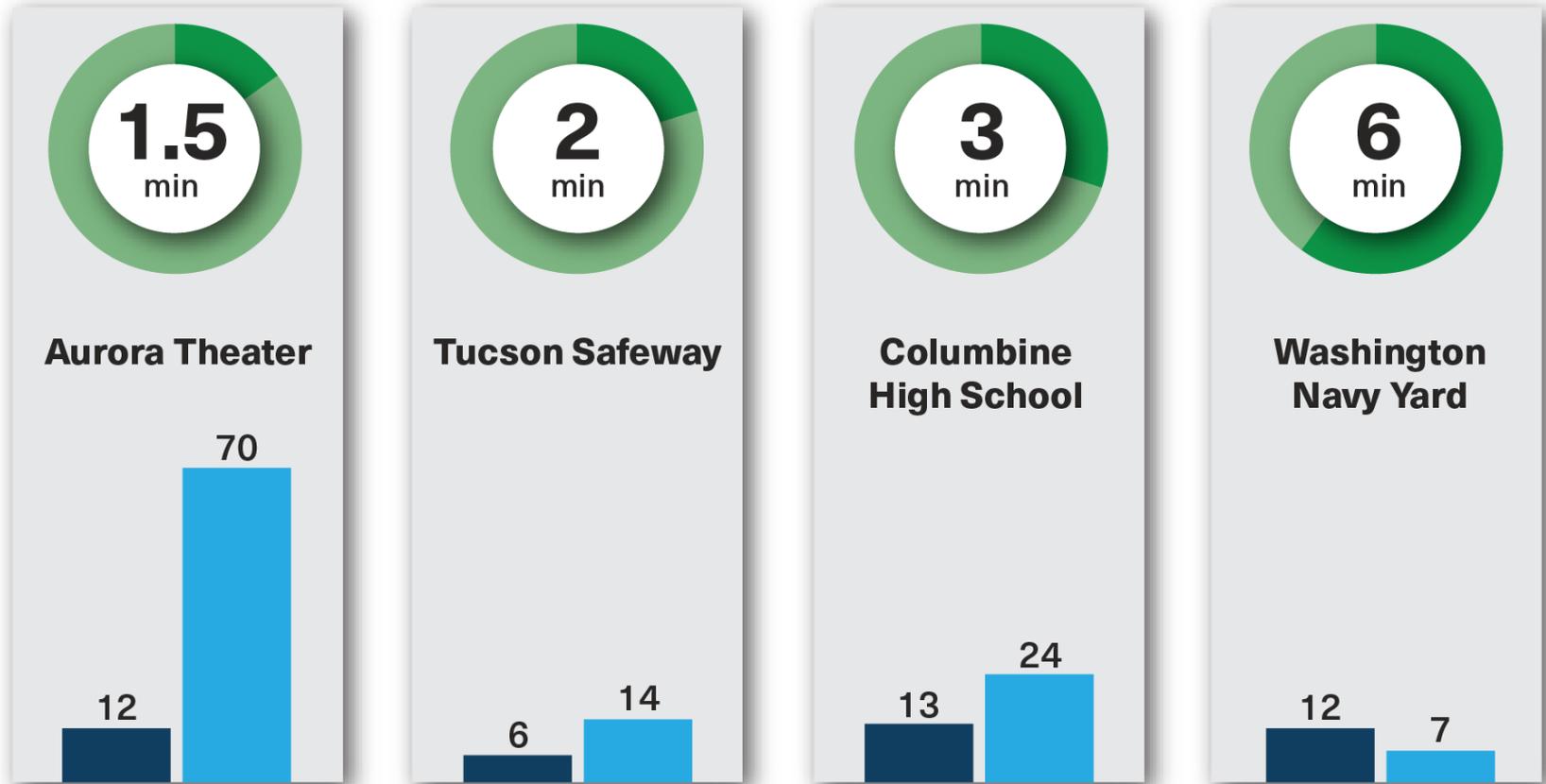
- IMMEDIATE, clear, concise messaging, plain language
- Credible sender, targeted audience
- Include disability communications

Use multiple communications platforms

- Internal alerts
- Responder notification
- External warnings



Incident Response Times



■ Deaths
■ Wounded

Law Enforcement Priorities



Protect Lives
and Eliminate
Threats

Manage the
Incident

Participate
in Unified
Command

Secure Scene/
Conduct
Investigation



First Officers on the Scene

- Their only job once on the scene is to go directly to the threat and eliminate it
- Known as a Contact Team, FAST Team, and other designations; may be composed of multiple agencies



Integrated Rescue Task Force

Goal: Provide rapid, point-of-wounding medical care and rapid extrication to definitive care using law enforcement and EMS

Four Primary Models

- Escorted Warm Zone
- Warm Corridor
- Police Rescue
- Cold/Protected Island



Tactical Emergency Casualty Care

Civilian Medical Guidelines for High Threat Situations

“Run”

Direct Threat/Hot Zone Care

- Okay to move someone if in harm's way
- Stop major bleeding with tourniquet

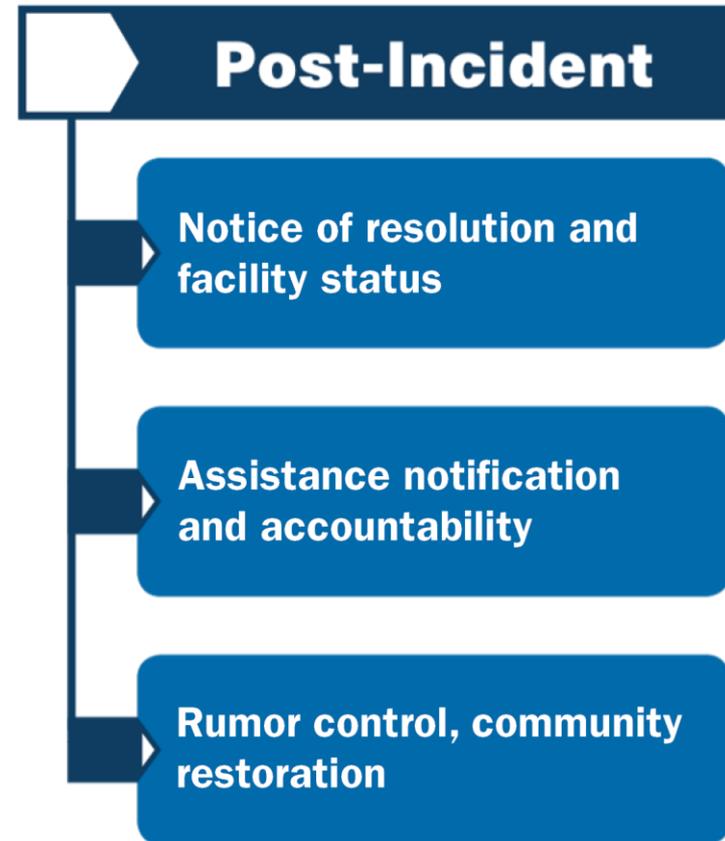
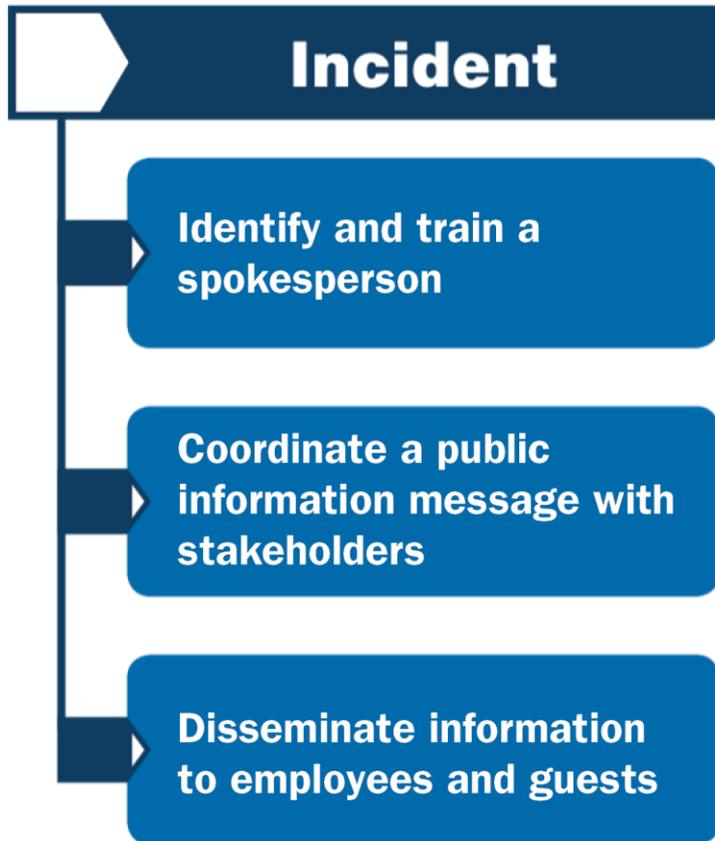
“Hide” and No Threat

Indirect Threat/Warm Zone Care

- Stop all bleeding
- Clear/Open the airway
- Cover holes in the chest
- Position and keep patient warm
- Comfort and reassure the patient



Coordinated Public Information



Recovery

Short-Term

Address immediate needs

- Tend to health and safety
- Establish a hotline
- Enable immediate crisis support
- Establish reunification with families, communities
- First 120 days

Long-Term

Restoration

- Provide grief counseling
- Resume operations
- Establish memorials
- Maintain scam and fraud awareness
- Months to years

