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

Exercise communication protocol to identify gaps

1. Designate personnel authorized to initiate notifications
2. Utilize multiple systems and social media
3. Utilize remote communication management systems
4. Retain emergency communications channels
5. Pre-script notification messages
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

Aurora Theater
- 1.5 min
- 70 Wounded
- 12 Deaths

Tucson Safeway
- 2 min
- 14 Wounded
- 6 Deaths

Columbine High School
- 3 min
- 24 Wounded
- 13 Deaths

Washington Navy Yard
- 6 min
- 7 Wounded
- 12 Deaths
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
**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

Incident
- Identify and train a spokesperson
- Coordinate a public information message with stakeholders
- Disseminate information to employees and guests

Post-Incident
- Notice of resolution and facility status
- Assistance notification and accountability
- Rumor control, community restoration
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