



Global Threats.

Local Response.

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Active Shooter Response Training



The New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness (NJOHSP) helps to direct prevention, detection, protection, response, and recovery planning, not only at the state level, but also at the regional and national levels with our varied partners. In addition to coordinating efforts with other state agencies, NJOHSP plays a critical role in helping to shape state and inter-state homeland security policy and practices. NJOHSP is comprised of four Divisions: the Division of Intelligence, the Division of Policy and Planning, the Division of Cybersecurity, and the Division of Administration.



Objectives

- Present you with options to use if you suspect an active shooter situation
- Help you determine the best course of action for your survival and for that of others also
- Improve preparedness and help reduce risk



Background

Active shooter incidents have increased in recent years at:

- Schools
- Workplaces
- Places of worship
- Shopping malls
- Public meetings
- Movie theaters



**Westfield Garden State Plaza Mall in Paramus.
Active shooter situation (November 4, 2013).**



Active Shooter Defined

“An individual(s) engaged in killing or attempting to kill in a populated area”

- Firearms usually weapon of choice
- No pattern of targeted victims
- Incidents are dynamic and evolve quickly



Aaron Alexis



Dylann Roof



Increase of Attacks in 2017

- Number of attacks and volume of killed and wounded increased
- Number of victims has increased each year since 2013 (Las Vegas, NV and Sutherland Springs, TX)
- 2012 -2016: 150 firearms were recovered at 98 incidents
- Many of the attacks were premeditated
- Only 3 out of 130 shooters were female

(FBI Report)



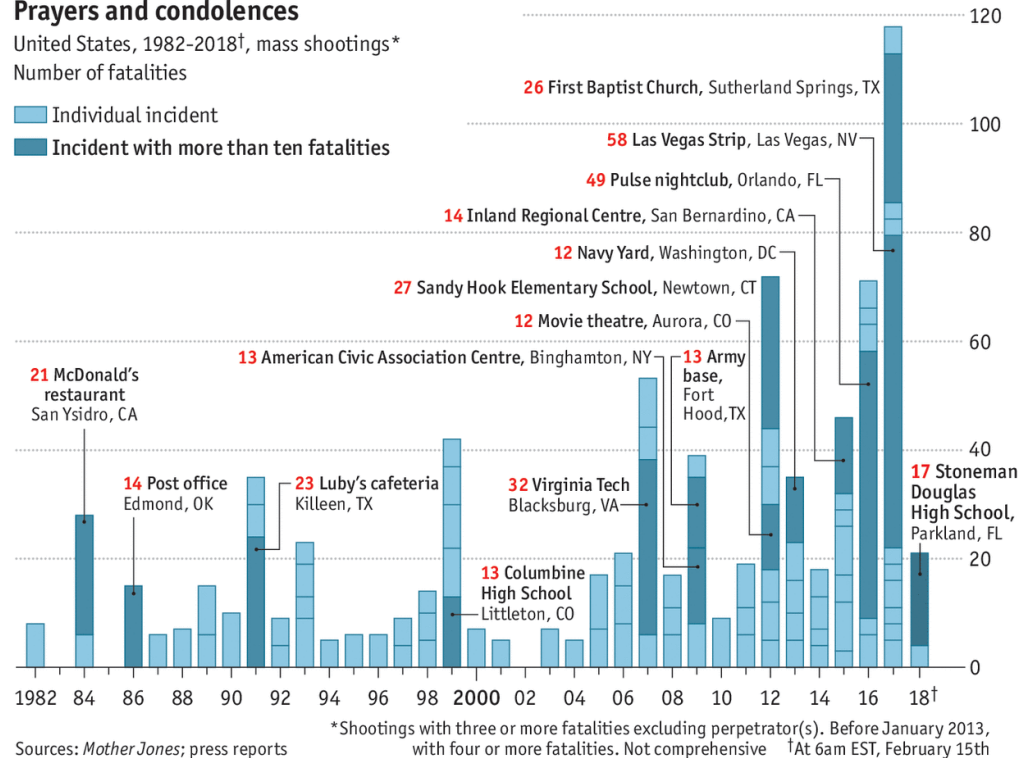
A Rise in Shooting Victims

Prayers and condolences

United States, 1982-2018†, mass shootings*
Number of fatalities

Individual incident

Incident with more than ten fatalities



Economist.com

In 2016 there were 382 mass shooting victims and in 2015 there were 335.



Five Stages of an Active Shooter

- Fantasy Stage
- Planning Stage
- Preparation Stage
- Approach Stage
- Implementation Stage



First Stage of an Active Shooter

Fantasy Stage

- Shooter dreams of the shooting
- Fantasizes about making headlines
- He may draw pictures of the event
- He may make web postings
- May possibly discuss with a friend



Cho Seung-Hui VA Tech 2007



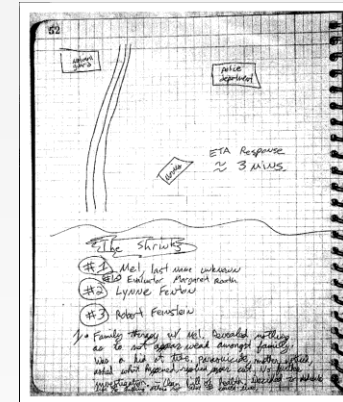
Columbine HS 1999



Second Stage of an Active Shooter

Planning Stage

- Determining the logistics:
 - Who, what where, why and when
- Time and location is decided
- Targeted individuals, if any, will be chosen
- Weapons and the acquiring explosives of will be decided
- Decisions on dress and travel to target location



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Third Stage of an Active Shooter

Preparation Stage

- May acquire gunpowder or chemicals for improvised explosive devices
- May break into a house and steal weapons and ammunition
- Possible dry run or walk through of the assault
- May call friends and advise them not to show up for work or school





Fourth Stage of an Active Shooter

Approach Stage

- Dangerous time
- Plans are made and shooter is committed to act
- Shooter is actually moving towards target
- Very dangerous time for intervention by law enforcement





Fifth Stage of an Active Shooter

Implementation Stage

- Shooter opens fire
- Committed to carrying out the act
- Will kill until he runs out of victims or ammunition
- Initial responding officers need to intercept shooter and stop the threat





October 2, 2017

Las Vegas Concert Attack

- 64 year old Stephen Craig Paddock opened fire on 22,000 attendees of a Jason Aldean country western concert at about 10 P.M.
- He used semi automatic AR 15s and AR 10s, firing from the 32nd story of the Mandalay Bay Hotel for the attack
- 59 people were killed and 527 injured in the largest mass shooting in U.S. history
- Paddock killed himself prior to police entering his room





June 12, 2016

Orlando Nightclub Attack

- Gunman Omar Mateen opened fire in the packed “Pulse” nightclub
- Fired on patrons with an AR-15 and a semi-automatic handgun
- Dozens of patrons were held hostage in the club for several hours
- SWAT officers breached a cinderblock bathroom wall, made entry, and killed Mateen
- Mateen killed forty-nine people and wounded 53
- Deadliest mass shooting terrorist attack in modern US history



Omar Mateen



Pulse Nightclub, Orlando



San Bernardino Attack, December 2, 2015

- County health department worker
- Left holiday party and returned with his wife
- Both armed with semi-automatic rifles, handguns, and improvised explosive devices (IEDs)
- Killed 14 co-workers and injured 21
- ***Left IEDs to kill first responders***
- Escaped in rented sport utility vehicle and were killed in shootout with police



Tashfeen Malik and Syed Farook





Paris Attacks, November 13, 2015

- Eight attackers, three teams
- Long arms and suicide bombs
- Seven “soft,” or civilian, targets
- Killed 132 people and wounded 350
- Attacks lasted 33 minutes



ISIS's English-language Magazine *Dabiq*



Video: Café Attack, Paris



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Video: Washington Navy Yard, September 16, 2013



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Active Shooter: What to Expect

- Fear, noise, confusion, and alarms
- Severe injuries and deaths
- Average police response time is three minutes
- 60 percent of active shooter incidents end before police arrive
- 30 percent of police officers who make solo entries are shot



Garden State Plaza Mall



Washington Navy Yard



Communication

The first few seconds are critical.

- Mass communication system is key
- Must alert employees and customers
- Public address system, text alerts, or both are preferable
- Response strategy should be planned and practiced



Assess the Situation

What is going on?

Where is it happening?

Who is doing it?

Run. Hide. Fight.

Consult NJOHSP website for training videos:
www.njohsp.gov/homeland-security-resources



Response: Run

Run away to avoid the gunfire.

- Evacuate regardless of whether others follow
- Leave your belongings
- Help others escape, if possible
- Prevent individuals from entering the shooter's area





Response: Hide

If you cannot run, hide.

- Stay out of shooter's view
- Seek cover from gun shots
- Do not trap yourself or restrict movement
- Lock or block any doors
- Do not move. Be silent
- Turn off lights and any source of noise, including your cell phone





Response: Fight

As a last resort, fight for your life.

- Take aggressive action
- Disrupt or incapacitate
- Yell and scream
- Throw items and use improvised weapons such as a chair, stapler, mug, plaque, or heavy book
- Full commitment is necessary to disarm and eliminate the threat





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Fight Response



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Hospital and Healthcare Facility Response

- Send out the alarm message- simple and clear
- Use “plain language” not codes
- Studies have shown there is less stress when people know what the threat is
- Make sure police have access to the facility



Securing Patient Care Areas

- Secure patient care areas where life sustaining treatment is being administered
- Use electronic or mechanical devices to secure access points
- Stay away from windows and doors
- Dim lights
- Silence cell phones
- Get patients to a protected area if possible
- Provide only the essential care to patients



Continuing Ops

- Notify essential care areas that shooter has been neutralized
- Remove barricades only after notification has been received
- Continue providing essential medical and surgical care to patients



Recovery

- Plan for notifying patient's status to family
- Plan for rapid recovery and discharge of patients undergoing outpatient procedures
- Media notification
- Diversion of all emergency medical service transports
- Cancellation of all nonessential outpatient and inpatient procedures
- Get psychological first aid (short and long term) for everyone present during the incident



How to Respond When Police Arrive

Remember, the police will not know you when they arrive.

- Remain calm and do as you are told
- Do not point at them
- Put down items you are carrying
- Slowly raise your hands and spread your fingers
- Avoid sudden movements, yelling, or screaming
- You may be handcuffed or pushed to the ground for safety





Signs of Workplace Violence

- Increased use of illegal drugs
- Unexplained absenteeism or vague physical complaints
- Depression or withdrawal
- Noticeably unstable or emotional responses
- Increased claims of problems at home
- Unsolicited comments about violence and dangerous weapons



Management Responsibilities

- Ensure, develop, and practice policies and procedures
- Train and exercise all personnel and security staff
- Establish an emergency notification system
- Have readily available crisis kits and employee roster
- Establish evacuation routes and assembly points from your buildings



Closing

Failure to Prepare is Preparing to Fail!

We cannot afford to fail.



Connect With NJOHSP

Report Suspicious Activity:

1-(866)-4-SAFE-NJ or 2-1-1

tips@njohsp.gov

For General Inquiries:

1-(609)-584-4000

ohsp@njohsp.gov

Visit Our Website:

www.njohsp.gov

Download Mobile App:

Search "Safe-NJ" in the App Store

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