

ACTIVE SHOOTER AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS SEMINAR

How to Respond and Maintain the First Responder Mindset

EESS Inc.
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FIRST RESPONDERS IS YOU

Flipping the switch

Introduction

An Active Shooter is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area; in most cases, active shooters use firearms(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 mitigate harm to victims. Because active shooter situations are often over within 10 to 15 minutes, before law enforcement arrives on the scene, individuals must be prepared both mentally and physically to deal with an active shooter situation. This is an **Individual effort**, you are on your own and must act independently of other staff in order to protect and evacuate as many students and children as possible. The team effort can come into play during the confrontation or prior training. Staff should not expect anybody to come and tell them what to do. You are on your own!



From the Outside in

In this Seminar the first look we'll take will be at the outside of our structure. Where is the main concentration of individuals at certain times of day? Where are my fatal funnels and choke points at drop off and pickup? These are only a few questions we'll address during this portion. Other Key points covered are:

Physical Security and Perimeter

1. Gates open or locked
2. Main Avenues of Approach
3. Fatal Funnel Effect
4. Incoming / Outgoing Parents
5. Open Door Policy
6. Hired or Internal Security
 1. Training?
 2. Contracted or In house
7. Police Presence - Relations



Situational Awareness

1. Challenging Individuals
 1. Assessing LOC
 2. De-escalation of threat
 3. Who and Red flags
2. Buddy System
3. LE Response Times
4. Communications Tree
5. Greeters and Valets
6. Volunteers
7. Using your 6th Sense
8. Barricades? When?
9. Daily Routine

Structure

1. First Contact - Greeters
2. Alarms
 1. Air Horns
 2. Intercoms
 3. Fire Alarm Pulls
 4. Doors Locked?
 5. Key cards
 6. CCTV
 7. Pepper Spray
 8. Buying Time
 9. Barricades? When?



Anatomy of a killer

1. No such thing!
2. Flags
 1. Dress
 2. Demeanor
 3. Bags
 4. Confused
 5. Disheveled
 6. Stained Clothing
 7. History of Illness
 1. Loner
 2. Rumors
 3. Outbursts, Suicidal, Behavior
 4. Increase in unsolicited comments about firearms, other dangerous weapons and violent crimes.



- Weapon retention / Manipulation
- Recognizing Gunshots and Weapons
- Cover vs. Concealment
- COMMIT 100%

Contact with the THREAT

- Maintaining Eyes on if possible
- Closing the distance
- Greeters
- Mob
- Smother
- Mace / Pepper Spray
- Timing and Mag changes
- Barricade when?
- Defensive Tactics, fight for your life
- Communicating the threat
- Buddy System
- Distractions
- Lights out



Evacuation

1. Where
2. Exits
3. More than 1 shooter be aware
4. Locked or Unlocked exits
5. Calm or Harsh exfil
6. Drill Best way
7. DRILL, DRILL, DRILL
8. Timed?
9. Infants, Toddlers, Teens- Best Way
10. Get LE and EMS involved
11. Keep your hands visible
12. Follow the instructions of any police officers
13. Do not attempt to move wounded people



Medical

1. Basic Trauma
2. Tourniquets
3. CPR
4. Pressure Dressing
5. Triage
6. Situation and Time Dependent



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.

Officers usually arrive in teams of four (4). Officers may wear regular patrol uniforms or external bulletproof vests, Kevlar helmets, and other tactical equipment

Officers may be armed with rifles, shotguns, handguns

Officers may use pepper spray or tear gas to control the situation

Officers may shout commands, and may push individuals to the ground for their safety

How to react when law enforcement arrives:

Remain calm, and follow officers' instructions.

Put down any items in your hands (i.e., bags, jackets)

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 and/or yelling

Do not stop to ask officers for help or direction when evacuating, just 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 shooter/s
- Number and type of weapons held by the shooter/s • Number of potential victims at the location

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

Gear used in Seminar Provided by EESS

- I. Moulage Kits
- II. Weapons (Rifle and Handgun)
- III. Role Players
- IV. Blank Firing Handguns
- V. Helmets

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Resume and References available upon request.

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