

Participant Comments:

“This is the best active shooter training available. This course was incredibly researched, and connects with the audience on a professional, personal, and emotional level.”

- Fire Chief Stephen Kelly
RAF Lakenheath, Suffolk, U.K.

“This course is monumental and ground-breaking. This is the most comprehensive course available on integrated law enforcement/fire/EMS active assailant response.”

- Sid Heal
Commander, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department SWAT (ret)
President, California Association of Tactical Officers

“This is the best active assailant training in the world. It is thoroughly researched, described in simple terms, and sets the standard for all active assailant training.”

- Special Agent Jay Darin
FBI Milwaukee Field Office

“The speaker is brilliant and impeccably eloquent. He is able to put a complex problem into simple terms for everyone to understand. The speaker truly understands active shooters.”

- Joseph Erardi, PhD
Superintendent of Newtown Public School, 2013-2018

“As the mother of one of the most notorious school shooters, I am incredibly grateful for the work that Dr. Clumpner and Threat Suppression have done to prevent and respond to these events.”

- Sue Klebold
Mother of Dylan Klebold, one of two perpetrators at Columbine High School



THREAT SUPPRESSION
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Presentation Title: *“Joint Public Safety Response to the Active Shooter/Active Assailant”*

Presentation Description:

The attacks at Columbine High School, Virginia Tech University, Aurora Theater, Sandy Hook Elementary School, San Bernardino, Orlando, Las Vegas, Uvalde and many more have required public safety agencies large and small to analyze their abilities to provide care in hostile environments. These events have also required public safety agencies to modify their response procedures to active shooter events. Active shooter events have increased 600% since 2009 and the mortality of these events has increased 150%. The nine highest casualty active shooter events since 2000 happened despite law enforcement arriving on scene in three minutes or less. The two deadliest active shooter events in United States history occurred with law enforcement officers on site when the shooting occurred. Clearly, fast effective law enforcement response comprises only a small part of the solution to these events.

This powerful lecture will discuss many facets of active shooter response. The active shooter history will be discussed, including the constant modification of active shooter attacks based on research the shooter(s) conducted. Research of the active shooter “stopwatch of death” will be discussed, emphasizing the criticality of rapid response. The profile of the active shooter will also be explored, including predictors based on age, race, academic history, and social status. Adult active shooters will also be discussed, including revenge shooters, toxic corporate culture shooters, and radical ideology motivated shooters.

This presentation will also discuss law enforcement tactics and the implementation of fire and EMS personnel into the response plan. Many fire and EMS agencies are unaware that the Department of Homeland Security has stated that fire and EMS personnel *will* enter the hostile environment and *will* conduct rescues while the situation is ongoing. In addition to the Department of Homeland Security requirements, numerous other organizations state that integrated police/fire/EMS response is required at active shooter events. These organizations include the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the International Association of Police Chiefs, the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the International Association of Fire Fighters, the Hartford Consensus, and the National Fire Protection Association.

This presentation also includes a section for 9-1-1 communicators. Topics discussed included, overwhelming call volume, prioritizing calls, protocol deconfliction, “stale” calls, PSAP to PSAP interface, and much more. In addition, the presenter will discuss numerous 9-1-1 center lessons learned from events.

Numerous court cases have proven the legal liability on public safety agencies for failing to plan and respond appropriately at active shooter events. The Columbine shooting resulted in numerous lawsuits against police, fire and EMS personnel. The Virginia Tech shooting resulted in 1,200 lawsuits against police, fire and EMS personnel. The family of one survivor at the Sandy Hook Elementary shooting filed a \$100 million lawsuit against the school district. The Los

Angeles Airport shooting resulted in a \$25 million lawsuit against police, fire, and EMS personnel. The families of three victims at the San Bernardino shooting filed a \$204 million lawsuit against the county for failing to prevent and respond appropriately to the shootings. The expenses from the Pulse Nightclub shooting exceeded \$600 million. The total cost of the Route 91 shooting exceeded more than \$4 billion. Recent court rulings have shown that government agencies are not immune from liability, and that active shooter events are a foreseeable emergency that require all public safety agencies to plan and prepare.

This presentation will discuss priorities for law enforcement, fire, and EMS personnel as well as the need for integrated response. Last, lessons learned from multiple active shooter events will be discussed including, the various “scenes” at an active shooter event, asymmetric perpetrator tactics, casualty collection points, marking the deceased, tactical breaching, command and control, medical care, and integration of the rescue task force.

Threat Suppression personnel led the development and implementation of one of the nation’s largest joint public safety active shooter response programs in Charlotte, North Carolina, training more than 4,000 responders starting in 2013. Threat Suppression personnel also created, managed, or led 75 large multi-agency active shooter large-scale exercises, and 50 tabletop exercises testing joint public safety response. Threat Suppression personnel have served as deputy incident commanders and incident commanders at active shooter and active assailant event. In addition, this training is credited with preventing 15 mass shootings and providing operational guidance and eight other mass shooting events.

The presenter will discuss many of the lessons learned from the development, implementation, and testing of the protocol. This presentation cites more than 500 scholarly references as well as data obtained from numerous active shooter events. Threat Suppression has trained more than 200,000 public safety providers from local, state, federal, and international agencies on active shooter response. The presenter authored his doctoral dissertation on joint public safety response to active shooter events and was the first in the world to publish a doctoral dissertation on integrated active shooter response. Threat Suppression personnel have conducted walkthroughs and site visits with responders at Columbine High School, Aurora Theater, Emmanuel AME Church, Pinelakes Nursing and Rehab, Townville Elementary School, Renown Regional Medical Center, Pulse Nightclub, Las Vegas, Inland Regional Center, Sutherland Springs, and several other major active shooter events.

Presentation Objectives:

1. At the conclusion of this program, attendees will learn and discuss the history of mass shooting and school shootings in United States.
2. At the conclusion of this program, attendees will be able to describe the “profile” of the adolescent, adult, and terrorism-motivated active assailant.
3. At the conclusion of this program, attendees will be able to describe active shooter asymmetric attack tactics.
4. At the conclusion of this program, attendees will be able to describe active assailant attacks, including vehicle-as-a-weapon, fire-as-a-weapon, mass stabbing, chemical attacks, and more.
5. At the conclusion of this program, attendees will be able to describe law enforcement tactics and procedures for responding to an active assailant.
6. At the conclusion of this program, attendees will be able to describe the difference between hostages and doomed captives.
7. At the conclusion of this program, attendees will be able to describe law enforcement detention of a witness.
8. At the conclusion of this program, attendees will be able to describe the new technique for medical considerations at an active assailant event.
9. At the conclusion of this program, attendees will be able to describe data on potentially preventable causes of death at an active assailant event.
10. At the conclusion of this program, attendees will be able to describe medical treatment best practices at an active assailant event.
11. At the conclusion of this program, attendees will be able to describe fire service responsibilities at an active assailant event.
12. At the conclusion of this program, attendees will be able to describe the different types of integrated response at an active assailant event.
13. At the conclusion of this program, attendees will be able to describe the difference between static and dynamic force protection, and which is preferred.
14. At the conclusion of this program, attendees will be able to describe the ABCs of breaching.
15. At the conclusion of this program, attendees will be able to describe the problem of blue-on-blue and blue-on-green at an active assailant event.

Resources Needed:

Auditorium, computer, projector, audio

Time Needed:

Eight hours

Audience:

This course is restricted only to active public safety (law enforcement, fire, EMS), emergency management, 9-1-1 communicators, military law enforcement, military commanders, intelligence analysts, government officials, school administrators, hospital administrators, and directors of security with recognized critical infrastructure. This course is *Law Enforcement Sensitive / UNCLASSIFIED*.