

ACTIVE SHOOTERS AND ARMED ASSAILANTS : Response Tools for Workplace Violence Events



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Presented by

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The Value Of Employee "Stress Inoculation" Training

You attend trainings like this one to **change your behavior under stress.**

During life-threatening stress, we revert back to what we recall from our patterns and/or our training.

For example; do you dial 9-1-1 or 9-9-1-1 to get emergency help from your facility's phone system?

Who answers the 9-1-1 call from your cell phone? Highway Patrol? Fire Department, State Police, Local Police?

How would you leave your facility if your usual entry/exit point was blocked?

If an armed attacker is on the second floor and you're on the third, should you go up or down?

10 Beliefs People Have About Active Shooters

1. They think these perpetrators are invincible or unstoppable because they may be armed with semi-automatics, multiple magazines, or long guns.
2. Many do not understand that the shooter knows he only has about 5 to 10 minutes to kill as many people as possible before the police engage with him.
3. They believe the police will be able to recognize the shooter based only on his holding a gun.
4. Many don't realize these shooters have a target list.
5. An alarming number of people believe that lying on the floor and pretending to be dead will save them from being killed.

10 Beliefs People Have About Active Shooters

6. Many may believe the shooter will not fire through a wooden door or tinted glass.
7. Many believe that while engaging the shooter and clearing the building the police will have the time or the capability to provide them with first-aid.
8. Many may still think that the sound of gunshots is either firecrackers or a car backfiring.
9. People may not recognize responding police officers, especially if they are in plainclothes or tactical gear.
10. Many will not understand the value of post-traumatic stress debriefings after the incident is over.
- * 11. They need to give the first-responders their key cards.

Two-Year NIJ Study (August 2019)

Review of mass shootings – 4 or more victims – from 1966 to 2019. The report includes a more focused review from 1999 to now with mass shootings involving any number of victims. The shooters shared these characteristics:

Childhood traumas – Early exposure to violence, leading to depression, anxiety, thought disorders, suicidality.

Crisis events – Work or relationship grievances; increasing anger, despondency, leading to homicidality and suicidality.

Studied other attackers – “Hero worship,” better plans, tactics, higher casualty counts.

Had the means to achieve their plan – 80% of school shooters got their gun from home or a friend. Target access.

Two-Year NIJ Study (August 2019)

Prevention Outcomes:

Better physical and personnel security, especially in schools and public places.

Gun access restrictions.

Social media controls and mass media coverage restrictions, to prevent “narcisside.”

Awareness or leakage and when and how to report it.

Much earlier and easier to access mental health resources, at many levels, with more clinical followups.

Some Themes . . .

These attackers are there to kill, not talk. **You cannot negotiate your freedom from them.**

They have a short window of time – 5 to 10 minutes – to do what they planned to do, before the police arrive.

The police response will involve lots of different armed people, wearing different uniforms. Tell staff to be ready for that.

Provide staff with basic first-aid training (especially tourniquets).

Train staff to give the 911 dispatchers and arriving police as much information as they can – direction, description, clothing, type of weapon, number of people shot.

Be prepared to fight. **They are not Navy SEALs.** You can win.

Tell yourself you and your colleagues will survive.

Important Questions . . .

How do we manage staff concerns and fears about this issue?

How will we evacuate or shelter people who are disabled or those with special needs?

Have we discussed the intensity of the police response and its likely variations?

Will we have the ability or desire to schedule a yearly Run-Hide drill with our staff?

What mental health resources can we provide immediately after an event and going forward for staff and even our customers?

The Scope of the Problem

“4 of the biggest mass shootings in 5 decades happened in 2018” – USA Today, November 9, 2018

El Paso, TX; Dayton, OH

Virginia Beach, VA – 12 (2019)

Stoneman Douglas HS – 17 (2018)

Borderline Bar and Grill – 12 (2018)

Tree of Life Synagogue – 11 (2018)

Santa Fe High, Santa Fe, TX – 10 (2018)

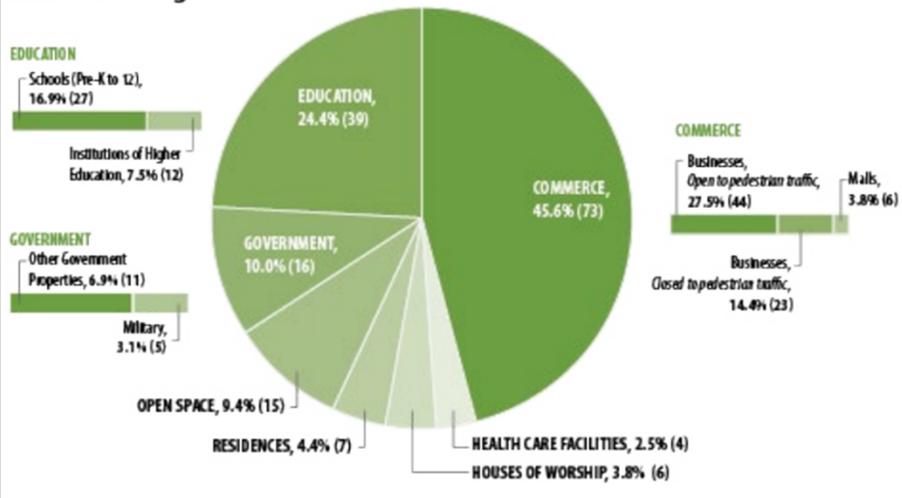
Baptist Church, Sutherland Springs, TX – 25 (2017)

Las Vegas, NV – 58 (2017)

5 events in 1999; 1 event in 2000; 1 event in 2001; 0 events in 2002; 1 event in 2003; 1 event in 2004; 2 events in 2005.

**Grim times:
828 homicides
in 2018;
304 workplace
suicides (BLS)**

A Study of 160 Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 - 2013:
Location Categories



FBI "A Study Of Active Shooter Incidents in the United States 2000 – 2013"
Unclassified 9-16-13

Perpetrators of Workplace Violence Per OSHA (2011 to 2017)

2173 deaths/ 7 years = 310

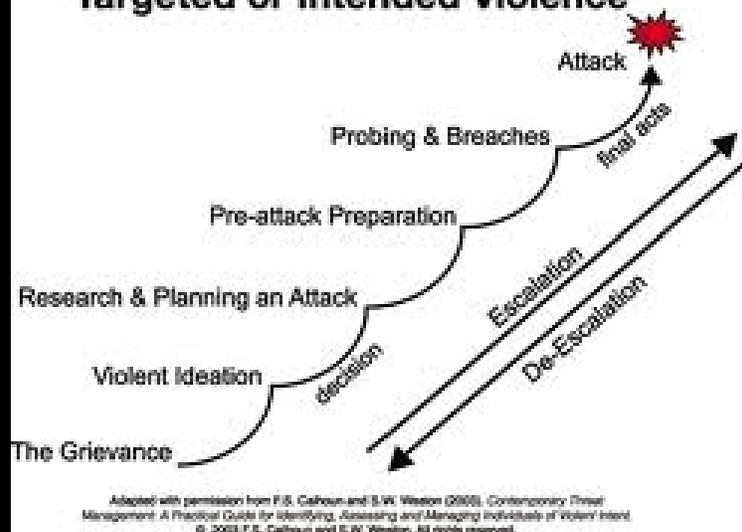
Type 1: Criminals (721) or strangers (735) (1456; 65%)

Type 2: Taxpayers, customers, students, patients, passengers, vendors, etc. (245; 10%)

Type 3: Current or former employees. (312; 15%)

Type 4: Current or former spouse/partner of an employee. (160; 10%)

Pathway to Workplace Targeted or Intended Violence





**Disconnected, disaffected, depressed, driven to act,
desire for revenge, desperate, dangerous**

**Early Psychopathy, Narcissistic Entitlement, Depression,
No Empathy or Regard for Self or Others**

"I want to outdo my idols. I want international attention. I want to be infamous. You can only kill me once. My actions will live on."

Not Profiles or Labels: Behaviors

Troubled or troubling?

Angry? Depressed?

Religious zealotry; connection to terror groups?

"Injustice Collector"? Hypersensitive? Brittle personality?

Substance abuser?

Bully or bullied?

Significant life or off-the-job problems with no support?

Acquired or practiced with a firearm?

Talks about workplace or school violence cases?

Other people are concerned? Third-party threats?

Hunter or Howler?

"On the path" and moving from ideas to actions?

Filmed July 2012,
just two weeks
before the Aurora,
CO movie theater
shootings that left
12 dead.



A joint
project with
DHS and the
City of
Houston, TX.

RUN > HIDE > FIGHT
SURVIVING AN ACTIVE SHOOTER EVENT

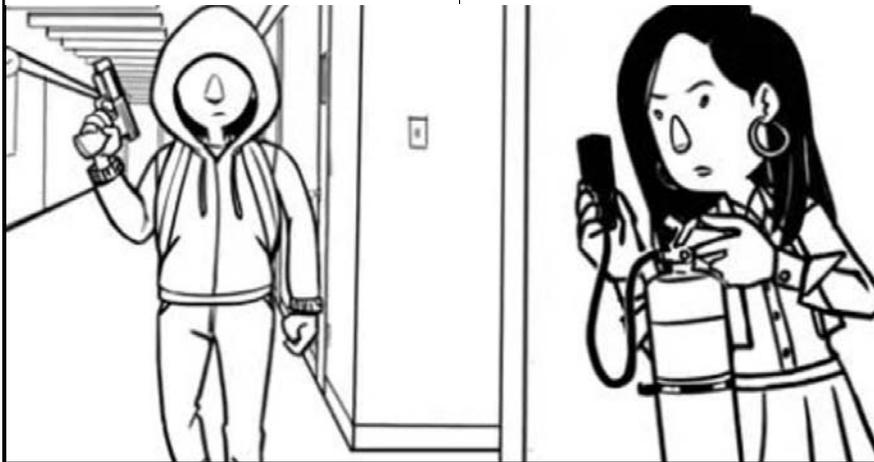


Nearly 50 million views
on YouTube.

RUN. HIDE. FIGHT.

CSU

The California
State University



The "Active Shooter or Armed Attacker" Response



Knowing the Outs:
Where?

Run (Get Out, **Evacuate**)

Hide (Lock Out, **Barricade**)

Keep Out

Spread Out

Fight (Take Out, **Protect**)

Cover vs. Concealment?

A 15-minute Drill

Run–Hide–Fight Training Points

Restrictions: Safe rooms are not perfect or the only solution to an active shooter situation. You may need to evacuate or barricade for a few minutes to hours.

Code Words and Paging Notifications: Look, listen, and react to what is happening. Fire alarm response?

Law Enforcement Arrival: The police response to an active shooter will be immediate and aggressive. They will not always know who is who; **they usually won't stop to provide first-aid or help you evacuate.** Get out of their way as you avoid the attacker.

Run–Hide–Fight Training Points

If evacuation is not possible, safe rooms offer the best chance to survive an active shooter event. We've seen no cases where the shooter shot through a locked door to get inside and kill. (It's actually not easy to do that, like in the movies.)

Law enforcement agencies are fully armed and trained in the **Run-Hide-Fight** response, which can increase survival rates when they arrive quickly and isolate and stop the shooter.

Fighting back, especially as a group, can keep you alive.

One attacker cannot stop a committed group with a plan and the will to survive.

Run–Hide–Fight Training Points

If the shooter is a current or former employee, vendor, or frequent visitor, he or she may know the locations of any "designated safe rooms," which is why we don't assign specific rooms or set up outside "staging areas."

Some attackers engage in "targeted violence," aiming for specific employees, bosses, or former domestic partners. You will not have time to "**reason**" with these people.

Know the difference between **Cover and Concealment** and try to get behind something that gives you both.

Best and Not-the-Best Safe Rooms

Lockable door

Windowless

One entry/exit door

Sturdy door frame

Accessible light switch

Off the main hallway

Barricade objects inside

Phone line installed

Defense items available

Perfect world: first-aid
supplies, blankets, water

Unlockable door

Windows with no blinds

No door, half door, glass door

Too many entry/exit points

Uncovered natural light

On the main traffic path

Nothing to hide behind

No phone, flashlight, supplies

Nothing to use in defense

Imperfect world: lights out, get
on the floor, be quiet

Final Reality Check

These events are both catastrophic and rare.

These incidents are mostly committed by male Lone Wolf Actors.
They may use guns, edged weapons, or vehicles.

No shooter has breached a secured door and killed employees or
students. No shooter has ever pretended to be the police

We can't "predict violence," but we can assess dangerous,
threatening, or pre-attack behaviors. We can listen for third-party
threats and "leakage."

Our greatest strengths are: employee and management vigilance;
rapid but measured responses; partnerships with our security
stakeholders; training, plans, and drills.

Post-Training Checklist

Watch (or re-watch) the Run-Hide-Fight video again, especially during an annual staff meeting.

Consider showing it at home (age-appropriate).

Make sure all staff knows how to dial 911 and what to say.

Remind all staff to trust their intuition, not to stage post-evacuation, and to train themselves to get good description.

Know your clinical resources (EAP, local providers).

Meet with your LE agency, to get their perspective.

Consider scheduling an annual "15 minute drill."

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