



Department of Public Safety Sinclair Police



Active Shooter

- The FBI defines an "active shooter as an individual actively engaged in killing, or attempting to kill people in a populated area."



University of Texas at Austin (Texas Tower Incident)



Figure 4. The Administration Building and Tower of the University of Texas at Austin. The photograph of the tower taken the night that was the scene on August 31, 1967. Photograph courtesy of the University of Texas at Austin.



Figure 5. The tower in flames during the 1967 shooting. Photograph courtesy of the University of Texas at Austin.



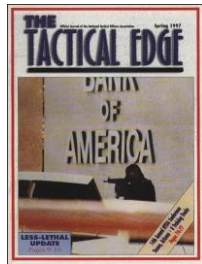
Texas Tower Incident

- August 1, 1966-Austin, TX. @ 11:48 a.m.
- Suspect, Charles Whitman.
- Killed 16 people (including an unborn baby).
- Wounded 31 people (as far as 2 blocks away).
- Killed by two police officers @ 1:24 p.m.



North Hollywood Bank Robbery

- February 28, 1997, N. Hollywood, CA.
- Suspects, Larry Phillips and Emil Matasareanu.
- Wounded 13 people.
- One suspect commits suicide, the other is killed by SWAT.



Columbine High School

- April 20, 1999 - Littleton CO.
- Suspects, Harris and Klebold.
- Killed 13 people.
- Wounded 20 people.
- Both suspects commit suicide.



Virginia Tech

- April 16, 2007 - Blacksburg, VA.
- Killed 32 people, Wounded 17 people.
- Worst higher education mass shooting in U.S. history.



Virginia Tech

- Shooter Seung-Hui Cho.
- Two crime scenes.
- 2 students shot and killed in West Ambler Johnston dorm at 7:15 a.m.
- Gunman leaves.



Virginia Tech

- Cho attacks Norris Hall at 9:45 a.m.
- Shoots and kills 30 at that location.
- In 9 minutes, Cho fires 170 rounds from 2 pistols.



Virginia Tech

- Shooter chained 3 doors from the inside.
- It took an estimated 5 minutes for first responding police to force open doors.
- Once inside, drove toward the sound of gunfire.
- The last shot heard was Cho committing suicide.



Lessons Learned

- Active shooter incidents are spontaneous, little or no warning.
- Suspects behavior unpredictable.
- Incidents occur in a target rich environment.
- First responders outgunned and/or didn't have the training to respond to an active shooter situation.



Lessons Learned

- Active shooter training and Patrol rifles are needed to counter the killers.
- A tactical intervention was too late. This won't be a SWAT operation.
- Multi-jurisdictional response issues were present. Except for large agencies, responders will come from several jurisdictions.



Century 16 Movie Theater

- July 20, 2012 – Aurora, Colorado.
- Suspect, James Holmes.
- Killed 12 people.
- Wounded 7 people.
- Arrested by police while attempting to leave.



Boston Marathon Bombing

- April 15, and 19, 2013 - Boston, MA.
- Suspects, Dzhokar Tsarnaev and Tamerlan Tsarnaev.
- Killed 5 people.
- Wounded 280 people.
- Dzhokar killed by police in shootout. Tamerlan arrested by police.



Sandy Hook Elementary

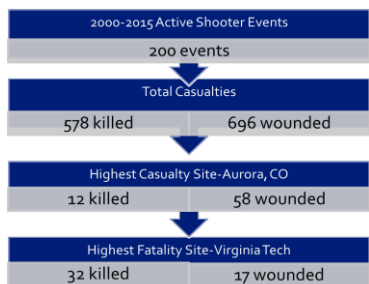
- December 14, 2014 – Newtown, Connecticut
- Suspect, Adam Lanza.
- Killed 20 children and 6 adults.
- Wounded 2 people.
- Committed suicide upon arrival of police.



Inland Regional Center

- December 2, 2015 - San Bernardino, CA.
- Suspects, Syad Rizwan Farook and Tashfeen Malik.
- Killed 14 people.
- Wounded 22 people.
- Killed in shootout with police.



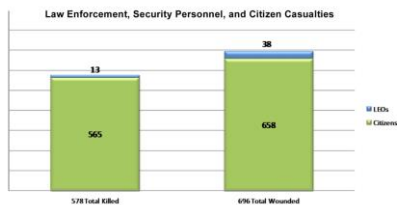


ACTIVE SHOOTER INCIDENTS

Casualty Breakdown

The FBI identified 200 active shooter incidents involving 205 shooters in the U.S. that occurred between 2000 and 2015.

Quick Look:



Pulse Night Club

- June 12, 2016 – Orlando, FL.
- Suspect, Omar Matten.
- Killed 49 people.
- Wounded 53 people.
- Killed in shoot out with police.



Ohio State University

- November 28, 2016- Columbus, Ohio.
- Suspect, Abdul Razaq Ali Artan.
- 13 injuries, 1 critical, 11 treated at hospitals.
- Used Honda Civic and a butcher knife.
- Killed by OSU police officer.



Hudson River Greenway

- October 31, 2017
- Used rented truck from Home Depot
- Killed 8 people.
- Injured 7 people.
- Shot and wounded by police
- Charged with murder and terrorism

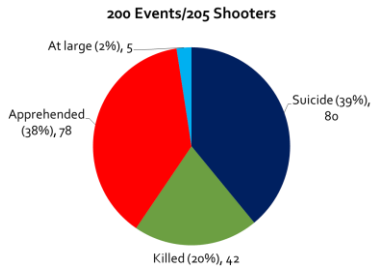


Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School

- February 14, 2018
- Dropped off at school by Uber driver
- 19 y/o Nikolas Cruz entered buildings and began shooting at 2:21 p.m.
- Killed 17 people.
- Injured 14 people.
- Arrested by law enforcement at 4:11 p.m.



2000-2015 Active Shooter Outcomes

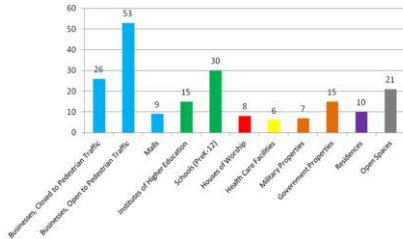


ACTIVE SHOOTER INCIDENTS

Locations

The FBI identified 200 active shooter incidents involving 205 shooters in the U.S. that occurred between 2000 and 2015.

Quick Look:

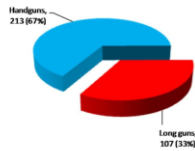


ACTIVE SHOOTER INCIDENTS

Shooters' Firearms

The FBI identified 200 active shooter incidents involving 205 shooters in the U.S. that occurred between 2000 and 2015.

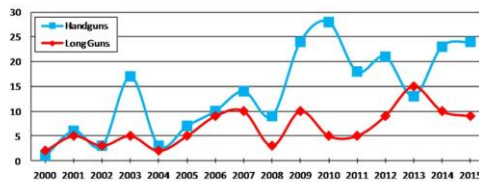
Quick Look:



Types of Firearms:
 213 handguns
 107 long guns (65 rifles and 42 shotguns)

Number of Firearms:
 30 (63%) shooters carried a single firearm in 127 incidents.
 75 (37%) shooters carried multiple firearms in 73 incidents.

The shooter **did not** use every weapon carried in many instances.



Key Findings:

Firearm Use Over Time

In general, an active shooter is more likely to use a handgun than a long gun to carry out the shooting.

- Two exceptions: Shooters used an equal number of rifles and shotguns in 2002; more shooters used long guns than handguns in 2013.

In many instances, a shooter carried both a long gun and a handgun.



Active Shooter Events

- Do not have an “it will never happen here” mindset.
- Do have a plan.
- Do develop the plan before the event:
 - It must be flexible.
 - Be specific to your location and structure.
 - Train the plan.
 - Plan must not be dependent on hierarchal structure.



Considerations

- Situational Awareness
 - Exits.
 - Ability to Hide.
 - Ability to Barricade.
 - Availability of Weapons (improvised or otherwise).



What can you do?

- Get Out.
- Call Out.
- Hide Out.
- Take Out.



Video See Something Say Something

- Below is the link for the Sinclair Active Shooter Video that can be found on the Department of Public Safety Website.
- <https://our.sinclair.edu/index.cfm/offices/non-academic-departments/public-safety/>



Get Out

- Have an escape route/plan.
- Leave belongings behind.
- Get others to go with you, and don't delay.
- Be prepared for police response.
- Be prepared to change route/plan if you encounter gunman.



Call Out

- Whenever possible call the Sinclair Police Dispatcher at 512-2700.
 - Do not call 911 on your cell phone as it will go to the Montgomery County Regional Dispatch Center and will slow the response time by Sinclair Police.
- Give the following information.
 - Location of shooter.
 - Number of shooters.
 - Physical description of shooters.
 - Number and type of weapons held by shooters.
 - Number of potential victims at the location and where are they located.



Hide Out

- Hide in an area out of the shooter's view.
- Block entry to your hiding place and lock the doors.
- Silence your cell phone but do not turn it off.
- Turn off lights.
- Have a plan if found by the shooter or law enforcement.
- What is your endgame?



Take Out

- As a last resort and only when your life is in imminent danger.
- Attempt to incapacitate the shooter.
- Act with physical aggression and throw items at the shooter.
- Attack the weapon or the shooter's ability to kill.
- You must fight like your life depends on it; it does.



When Police Arrive



When Police Arrive

- Remain calm and follow instructions.
- Drop any items in your hands (i.e. bags, jackets).
- Raise hands and spread fingers.
- Keep hands visible at all times (free of cell phones which are commonly mistaken for weapons).
- Avoid quick movements towards officers such as holding on to them for safety.
- Avoid pointing, screaming or yelling.
- Do not stop to ask officers for help or direction when evacuating.
- Advise responding officers of the location and condition of any wounded.



Rescue Task Force Concept

- Rescue Task Forces (RTFs) deploy to “Warm Zones”.
- Each RTF consists of 2 police officers and 2 EMS.
 - Will likely use multiple RTFs as well as multiple Contact Teams.
- Medics provide treatment & evacuation of wounded.



Rescue Task Force Procedures

- EMS personnel on RTF stabilize only life-threatening wounds on each casualty they encounter, but leave casualties where they are found and move on.
- Patients evacuated as soon as RTF teams available (additional teams, or first team has assessed all victims).



Rescue Task Force Medical Bag



- Tourniquets.
- Pressure dressings.
- 14ga. 3” needles.
- Compress gauze.
- Chest seals
- NPAs.



Rescue Task Force Bottom lines

- Using Rescue Task Force, LE doesn't have to wait for scene to be "secure" for EMS.
- All Rescue Task Force personnel have completed training.
- Ballistic Personal Protective Equipment throughout region.
- Use Rescue Task Force in warm zones.
- Law Enforcement Officers assigned to a Rescue Task Force control team's movements, and provide 360 ° protection of EMS personnel.



Sinclair Exercise



Pre-Attack Indicators

- Many offenders who engage in targeted violence may display certain behaviors during pre-attack planning.
- These predatory behaviors may be observable to persons familiar with the offender.
- Behaviors may include:
 - Development of a personal grievance.
 - Contextually inappropriate and recent acquisition of multiple weapons.
 - Contextually inappropriate and recent escalation in target practice and weapons training.



Pre-Attack Indicators

- Contextually inappropriate and recent interest in explosives and Improvised Explosive Devices.
- Contextually inappropriate and intense interest or fascination with previous active shootings or mass attacks.
- Significant real or perceived personal loss in the weeks or months leading up to the attack, such as a death, breakup, divorce, or loss of a job.



Pre-Attack Indicators

- Many of the shooters were described as “social isolates,” harbored feelings of hate or anger, and/or had some reported contact with mental health professionals.
- Few had previous arrests for violent crimes.
- In many of these events at least one person knew that the attacker was thinking about planning the attack.
- If you see or hear something, say something.



**Register for Emergency Alerts
888777**

- Text SINCLAIR for the Dayton campus.
OR
- Text SINCLAIRCV for Courseview.
- Text SINCLAIRELC for Englewood.
- Text SINCLAIRHHLC for Huber Heights.
- Text SINCLAIRPCLC for Preble County.



Resources

- *Sinclair Police*
 - Lt. Mike Coss 937.512.2534
 - michael.coss@sinclair.edu
- *Crime Prevention Officer*
 - Tracey Brown
 - 937.512.2534
 - tracey.brown@sinclair.edu
- *Student Judicial Affairs*
 - 937.512.2880
- *Counseling Services*
 - 937.512-2752
- *Accessibility Services*
 - 937.512-5113
- *Ombudsman*
 - 937.512.2205



Police & Public Safety Fast Facts

- 21 Sworn Police Officers
- 10 Sworn officers working peak hours.
- 54 Safety Information Officers (SIO).
- 11 SIO's working peak hours.
- 108 Panic alarms.
- 39 Blue light towers.
- 1,500 Emergency loud speakers.



Questions?