Safety & Security Symposium
Presented By
Montgomery County Department of Public Safety
Active Assailant Awareness

Steve Beck and Dean Miller
Montgomery County Department of Public Safety
Preventing and preparing for the active assailant

Through the five mission areas of the National Preparedness Goal
Definition of an Active Shooter and other Terminology Considerations

- An active shooter is an individual who is actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area.

- Mass Killing/Mass Casualty/Mass Murder
Active Shooter Locations

Quick Look: 250 Active Shooter Incidents in the United States From 2000 to 2017

**Location Categories**

- **E D U C A T I O N**
  - Schools (Pre-K to 12), 14.8% (37)
  - Institutions of Higher Education, 6% (15)

- **O P E N S P A C E**
  - 14% (35)

- **G O V E R N M E N T**
  - Other Government Properties, 7.2% (18)
  - Military, 2.8% (7)

- **C O M M E R C E**
  - Businesses, Open to pedestrian traffic, 26% (65)
  - Malls, 4% (10)
  - Businesses, Closed to pedestrian traffic, 12% (30)

- **H E A L T H C A R E F A C I L I T I E S**
  - 4% (10)

- **H O U S E S O F W O R S H I P**
  - 4% (10)

- **R E S I D E N C E S**
  - 4.8% (12)

- **O T H E R L O C A T I O N**
  - 0.4% (1)

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2017
Incidents on the Rise

Quick Look: 250 Active Shooter Incidents in the United States From 2000 - 2017

Incidents Per Year

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2017
Active Shooter Casualties

Quick Look: 250 Active Shooter Incidents in the United States From 2000 - 2017

Casualties Per Year

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2017
Total Casualties

250 incidents occurred between 2000 and 2017

2,217 casualties, including killed and wounded (shooters were not included in this total)

799 were killed in 250 incidents

1,418 were wounded in 250 incidents.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2017
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.
Armed Intruder Incidents

- Unpredictable and evolve quickly
- In most cases firearms are used
- Active shooter violence is usually over in 10–15 minutes (average)
- Usually over before law enforcement arrives on scene
- Violence frequently ends with the suicide of offender (exit strategy)

Victims of the incident must be prepared to deal with the incident.
Faith-Based Incidents

- **Living Church of God (House of Worship)** On March 12, 2005, at 12:51 p.m., Terry M. Ratzmann, 44, armed with a handgun, began shooting during a Living Church of God service at the Sheraton Hotel in Brookfield, Wisconsin. Seven people were killed; four were wounded. The shooter committed suicide before police arrived.

- **Jewish Federation of Greater Seattle (House of Worship)** On July 28, 2006, at 4:00 p.m., Naveed Afzal Haq, 30, armed with two handguns, began shooting in the Jewish Federation of Greater Seattle in Seattle, Washington. He had forced his way in by holding a gun to a 13-year-old girl’s head. One person was killed; five were wounded. The shooter surrendered to police and was taken into custody.

- **Youth with a Mission Training Center/New Life Church (House of Worship)** On December 9, 2007, at 12:29 a.m., Matthew John Murray, 24, armed with a rifle, two handguns, and smoke bombs, entered the Youth with a Mission Training Center in Arvada, Colorado, and began shooting. Two people were killed; two were wounded. He then walked seven miles overnight to the New Life Church in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and began shooting again. The shooter had been expelled from the training center three years prior to the incident. Two additional people were killed there; three more were wounded. The shooter committed suicide after being shot by church security. A total of four people were killed; five were wounded.

- **Tennessee Valley Unitarian Universalist Church (House of Worship)** On July 27, 2008, at 10:18 a.m., Jim David Adkisson, 58, armed with a shotgun, began shooting in the Tennessee Valley Unitarian Universalist Church in Knoxville, Tennessee. Two people were killed; seven were wounded. The shooter was restrained by citizens before police arrived and took him into custody.

- **Kkottongnae Retreat Camp (House of Worship)** On April 7, 2009 at 7:23 p.m., John Suchan Chong, 69, armed with a handgun, began shooting at residents in the Kkottongnae Retreat Camp in Temecula, California, where he was employed as a handyman. The shooter walked from cabin to cabin shooting residents until he was restrained by citizens. One person was killed; two were wounded.
Faith-Based Incidents

- **Sikh Temple of Wisconsin (House of Worship)**: On August 5, 2012, at 10:25 a.m., Wade Michael Page, 40, armed with a handgun, began shooting outside the Sikh Temple of Wisconsin in Oak Creek, Wisconsin and then moved inside and continued to shoot. The shooter exited the building and confronted the responding police officer, wounding him. He then fired on a second responding police officer, who returned fire and wounded the shooter. Six people were killed; four were wounded, including one police officer. The shooter committed suicide after being shot in the stomach by the second responding officer.

- **Jewish Community Center of Greater Kansas City and Village Shalom Retirement Community (House of Worship)**: On April 13, 2014, at 1:00 p.m., Frazier Glenn Miller, Jr., 73, armed with two handguns and a shotgun, began shooting in the parking lot of the Jewish Community Center of Greater Kansas City in Overland Park, Kansas, killing 2, and then drove to a nearby parking lot of the Village Shalom retirement community, killing 1. A total of 3 people were killed; no one else was wounded. The shooter was apprehended by law enforcement at a nearby elementary school.

- **Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church (House of Worship)**: On June 17, 2015, at 9:00 p.m., Dylann Storm Roof, 21, armed with a handgun, allegedly began shooting at prayer service at the Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Charleston, South Carolina. Nine people were killed; no one was wounded. The shooter fled the scene and was apprehended by law enforcement the next day.

- **Burnette Chapel Church of Christ (House of Worship)**: On September 24, 2017, at 11:15 a.m., Emanuel Kidega Samson, 25, armed with two handguns, allegedly began shooting in the parking lot of the Burnette Chapel Church of Christ in Antioch, Tennessee. After killing one person, the shooter entered the church and shot six people. A citizen who attempted to subdue the shooter was pistol-whipped. During the altercation, the shooter accidentally shot himself. While the shooter was preoccupied, the citizen, who possessed a valid firearms permit, retrieved a handgun from his car and held the shooter at gunpoint until law enforcement arrived. One person was killed; seven were wounded. The shooter was apprehended by law enforcement.
Faith-Based Incidents

First Baptist Church in Sutherland Springs, Texas (House of Worship) On November 5, 2017, at 11:20 a.m., Devin Patrick Kelley, 26, armed with a rifle, exited his vehicle and began shooting outside the First Baptist Church in Sutherland Springs, Texas. He then entered the church and continued shooting at the congregation. The shooter exited the church and was confronted by a citizen who possessed a valid firearms permit. The citizen shot the shooter twice, causing the shooter to drop his rifle and flee the scene in his vehicle. The armed citizen, together with the owner of a pickup truck, pursued the shooter. The chase ended when the shooter’s vehicle struck a road sign and overturned. Twenty-six people were killed; 20 were wounded. The shooter committed suicide with a handgun he had in his vehicle before police arrived.

Tree of Life Synagogue, Squirrel Hill, Pittsburgh PA – On Saturday October 27, 2018 Eleven people were killed and a number of others injured after the gunman, Robert Bowers, walked into the building and yelled, “All Jews must die.” Eleven people were killed. No children are among the deceased. Bowers was reportedly armed with an AR-15 and three handguns. The initial call to 911 was made around 9:54 a.m. and officers were dispatched to the scene within a minute. Two officers arrived on the scene and observed a male who was carrying an assault-style weapon, according to police. Bowers opened fire on the two officers and he then retreated back into the building. One of the officers suffered a gunshot wound to the hand and the other officer received several cuts to his face from shrapnel and broken glass.
March 31, 1985  St James Episcopal Church, Evansburg (Lower Providence Twp.)  A mother and her two daughters were shot and killed in the church parking lot after noonday Palm Sunday services, and authorities charged the woman's estranged husband with murder. The shootings occurred as Linda Moser, 35, of Eagleville, Pa., and her daughters, Joanne, 10, and Donna, 14, left the church services. Leon Moser, 42, of Collegeville, who was already facing a charge of wife abuse, was arraigned on three counts of murder.

April 23, 2016  Keystone Fellowship Montgomeryville (Montgomery Twp)  A 46-year-old man shot and killed a fellow 27 year old male worshipper during Sunday service at Keystone Fellowship Church in North Wales where hundreds of people were gathered. Witnesses said the victim arrived at the church angry and cursed at an usher in the back of the church. Staff members tried to quiet him but he refused and even sat at a pew reserved for other church members. The suspect tapped the victim on the shoulder to tell him that the seats were reserved but was told by him, "Don't [expletive] touch me! "The two exchanged words before the victim punched the suspect in the jaw. He pulled out his gun and fired two shots.
Situational Awareness

- A level of awareness of what is happening around you. **SEE SOMETHING – SAY SOMETHING**

- A level of readiness based on where you are and what is happening around you. **PREPARED TO ACT**

- A level of understanding that the unexpected can still happen. **DON’T BE CAUGHT OFF GUARD**
Maintaining a level of awareness of what is going on around you.

Being Alert

Major Jeff Cooper, USMC
Supplemental Response to the
Active Assailant / Armed Intruder Incident
Establishing a Tool Kit of Options for Armed Intruder Response

- Selecting the best **RESPONSE** (Option) to provide an opportunity to save as many people as possible

- Using a combination of **RESPONSES** (Options) to provide an opportunity to save as many as possible
A Option Concept for Armed Intruder Response

- Run
- Hide
- Fight

- Evacuate
- Hide
- Take Action

Other Terminology for the same Concept

- ALICE
  Alert  Lockdown  Information  Counter  Evacuate

- ALERT
  Assess  Lockdown  Evade  Resist  Tell
Option Components

- **Run/Evacuate**
  - When an active shooter is in your vicinity:
    - If there is an escape path, attempt to evacuate.

- **Hide/Lockdown**
  - If an evacuation is not possible, find a place to hide.
    - Lockdown and/or blockade the door.

- **Fight – Counter - Survive**
  - As a last resort, and only if your life is imminent danger:
    - Do something to survive the incident - DIVERSION
Decision Making in a Crisis Situation

During an Armed Intruder Incident:

- Make the *Best Possible decision*
- Based on *Information you know* at that time
- Do Not *WHAT IF* the possibilities
  - Make Decisions that will *Increase your level of safety*
Assess the Situation

Orient

Action to be Taken

Take Action

Relationship to you

DETERMINE

OBSERVE

ACT

ORIENT
To Save As Many Lives As Possible

Add Seconds to the Clock
Goals of the Police Contact Team

- Priority is to make contact with the suspect(s), and
- Stop deadly behavior
- Prevent escape
- Communicate progress to outside units
Role of the Police Rescue Team

- Enter building to locate and remove injured victims
- Extract victims to a safe area
- Notify Incident Commander and EMS personnel
When Law Enforcement Arrives

- Officers may wear regular uniforms, external vests, helmets and tactical equipment
- Officers will be armed with various weapon systems
- Officers will shout commands and may push individuals to the ground for safety reasons
- Listen
- Provide important information

- Remain as calm as possible
- Follow instructions
- Keep hands free of items, phones, bags, jackets etc.
- Keep hands visible, hands up and fingers spread
- Avoid sudden or quick movements, avoid pointing and yelling
Putting the Pieces Together
Achieving Best Practice Preparedness

The Next Steps

- Training and Drills
- Roles for your Greeters, Ushers, Welcome Team
- Community Use of Your Building
- Armed People in the Congregation
- Building Relationships with Local Emergency Responders
Contact Information

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dmiller4@montcopa.org
FBI Victim Services

Alexis M. Krieger
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Behavioral & Mental Health Support for Survivors

Anna Trout, Montgomery County Office of Mental Health
Moira Tumelty, Montgomery County Mobile Crisis / Access Services
Mental & Behavioral Health Support for Survivors and Families

1-855-634-HOPE (4673)

Montgomery County Mobile Crisis is available 24/7 for telephone counseling and mobile intervention.

People can call for help with: mental health crisis, suicide, substance abuse, economic worries, relationship and family problems, sexual orientation, illness, healing after abuse, depression, mental and physical illness, anxiety, and even loneliness. You can call for yourself or a loved one.

Mobile Crisis also serves as the County’s Disaster Crisis and Outreach Referral Team (DCORT)

The DCORT is deployed by the Montgomery County Office of Mental Health after a disaster, in collaboration with Public Safety and local leadership. DCORT members are not first responders and do not arrive on scene until invited by the Incident Commander/disaster response leadership. DCORT offers on-site emotional support & stress management, and helps facilitate referrals to ongoing supports and services as needed.

Opportunities for partnership between communities of faith and the mental health system:

- Resource sharing and networking
- Trainings (suicide prevention, mental health 101, resources for families, supporting a loved one in crisis)
- Forums, panels, & outreach events
- Strategic planning
- Consultation and feedback loops
Technology and Programs to Keep You Safe

Jennifer Cass
Montgomery County Department of Public Safety
9-1-1: By the Numbers

763,973  Inbound Calls in 2017
807,703  Dispatched Calls
2.7 seconds  Average Call Answer Time
24 seconds  Average Call Dispatch Time
9-1-1: By the Numbers

32 Console Positions
16 Law Enforcement Dispatchers
51 Police Departments
93 Fire Companies
19 EMS Agencies
• Launched in Montgomery County July 2015

• Direct connection to 9-1-1 call takers

• Ideal for situations where *speaking aloud may be too dangerous* or if a person is deaf, hard of hearing, or has speech difficulty

• **HOWEVER!** It does have limitations
LIMITATIONS:

1. Typing a text message takes longer than a voice call

2. It’s more challenging for us to find your location on a cell phone

3. Text-to-911 doesn’t work with phone apps like WhatsApp
Two FREE programs that complement each other:

**Enhancing the Response**

- Smart911.com™
  - Provides 9-1-1 with information about **PEOPLE**

- RAVEFacility™
  - Provides 9-1-1 with information about **PLACES**
• Private and secure website

• Citizens create a Safety Profile of valuable information they want to provide 9-1-1 call takers and first responders

• The information you provide will display automatically to the 9-1-1 call taker’s screen when you make an emergency call

• These details can **save seconds or even minutes** during an emergency
Enter all household residents

Add all emergency contacts and their contact information

Add all mobile, landline and VOIP lines

Include home and work addresses

If any pets live in the home, add them here

Include vehicles and vehicle descriptions
What citizens create…

What 9-1-1 Sees
Facility Profiles Can Include:

- Multiple buildings within a campus
- Point(s) of contact on site
- Fire alarm contact
- Security alarm contact
- Property owner contact information
- Gates or access codes
- Geographical boundaries including parking lots
- Floor plans of each building
- Landline phone numbers within a building
Why Create a Profile?

Whether it is an employee, customer, or visitor in a location, having the information for responders to reach their exact location within the facility - as well as access points and floor plans - can cut seconds and minutes off the response time.

This could be especially helpful with incidents like:

- Fires
- Medical emergencies
- Active assailant situations
• In partnership with the Montgomery County District Attorney’s Office

• Smart phone app that allows you to **anonymously** text tips about any type of criminal activity

• You can also attach photos or videos

• Each crime tip comes directly to the 9-1-1 Communications Center

• Non-emergency information is sent to the Montgomery County Detective Bureau for vetting and distribution to the appropriate law enforcement agency to handle
Report incidents such as:

- Drug dealing
- Tips related to an active criminal investigation
- Suspicious activity
- Violence or threats
- Weapons

With **STOPit Messenger**, you can have a real-time, two-way, anonymous dialogue with law enforcement. This allows Montgomery County 9-1-1 Dispatchers to ask you questions about your report and make sure they have the information they need to proceed with your tip.
Nonprofit Security Grant Program

Emina Kunovac
Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency
NON-PROFIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM (NSGP)
Overview

Basic
- Federal grant
- Competitive
- Reimbursement, 100% funded, no cost share
- Up to $100,000.00 or $150,000.00
- Thirty-six (36) months for project implementation

Purpose
- Target hardening and other physical security enhancements
- Integrated preparedness activities, collaboration & coordination
Who is eligible?

- Non-profit organizations
- Located in Pennsylvania
- At a risk of a terrorist attack
Eligibility Requirements

Active registration in System for Award Management (SAM) at [www.sam.gov](http://www.sam.gov)

501(c)(3) designation, Internal Revenue Code (IRS) of 1986

Valid Employer Identification Number (EIN)

Dun and Bradstreet Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number
Eligibility Requirements

Physical location-3 regions in Pennsylvania

**Philadelphia Area (NSGP-UA):** Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia

**Pittsburgh Area (NSGP-UA):** Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Lawrence, Mercer, Somerset, Venango, Washington, Westmoreland, and the City of Pittsburgh

**All Other PA Counties (NSGP-S)**
Eligibility Requirements

- High risk for terrorist attack
- Prior threats or attacks (in/out U.S.)
- Symbolic value of the site, ideology or mission
- Vulnerability/risk assessment findings
What is eligible?

- **Planning**
  - Must be related to the protection of the facility

- **Equipment**
  - Physical security category
  - Inspection and screening system category

- **Training**
  - Security-related training courses and programs

- **Exercise**
  - Security-related exercises

- **Management & Administration**
  - 5% maximum of total award
Information & Support

Score

All relevant info at www.pema.pa.gov

Non-Profit Security Grant section under “Alerts & Advisories”

Check out now and prepare

Check weekly starting January 2019

Application workshops

In person – Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Harrisburg region

Web-based sessions
Application Process

- Funding opportunity announcement on [www.pema.pa.gov](http://www.pema.pa.gov)
  - Guidance
  - Deadline
  - Instructions

- Investment Justification (IJ)
  - Confirm integration of non-profit preparedness with broader state & local preparedness efforts
Application Review Process

**State**
- Scoring
- Prioritization
- Recommendation to federal government

**Federal**
- Review
- Final Scoring
- Award
Federal Final Award

- Final scores are sorted in descending order Nationwide.
  - Applicants selected from highest to lowest until all available NSGP funds are exhausted

- All final funding determinations made by the Secretary of Homeland Security
  - Other factors and information may be considered

- Discretion for final awards
Contact

General Inquiries

NSGPgrant@pa.gov
Emergency Management for Houses of Worship

Joe Anna Haelig
Montgomery County Department of Public Safety
Recovery Planning Considerations

Short Term Recovery
- Family Reunification
- Family Assistance Centers (FAC)
- Vigils and Memorial Services

Long Term Recovery
- Donations Management
- Long Term Recovery Committees (LTRC)
- Memorials and Anniversaries
Family Reunification

• Plan for family members, friends, and congregation members arriving on scene

• A method for tracking victims and survivors as well as the family members trying to locate them is critical. Local and Montgomery County Emergency Management Agencies can connect you with resources to conduct or support these efforts
  • American Red Cross Disaster Welfare and Reunification Systems – Safe and Well

• Keep family members updated on any changes to assembly areas, and when they may be able to reunite with those affected

• Establish and/or request support of a Family Assistance Center (FAC) if needed
Family Assistance Centers

- A location that establishes and maintains a continual flow of information for survivors and their families
  - Information may include location of survivors, such as hospitals or assembly areas, and what services are available to those affected
- May also provide a secure environment for families of deceased victims to grieve
- Can help coordinate ongoing and delayed reunification of survivors with family members and friends
- Provides a location for the distribution of emergency assistance, emotional support, and social services
Vigils and Memorial Services

- Both are an important part of the healing process, and provide an opportunity for the community to participate and support those in need.

- Vigils are typically ad hoc and occur within a day or two, while memorials tend to be more organized and take place several days after the incident.

- Consider designating a space where people can leave tokens of remembrance (cards, balloons, stuffed animals, etc.), and establish a plan for what to do with them, (transfer to survivors and affected families, donate them to a charity, etc.)
Donations Management

Things to consider:

- **Location and hours of operation** – do you have enough space, and do you have people for staffing

- A **tracking process** for receipt and distribution of financial and physical donations

- **Disposal of items** that cannot be distributed – when to dispose of them and how

- Develop a plan for accepting and distributing donated items - these donations often include unsolicited items, which if unmanaged, can create a secondary “disaster”

- Manage the communication of what items are needed (if any), and what items are not needed as quickly as possible via social media platforms and other means typically used to communicate with your congregation
Long Term Recovery Committees

• Organized by local agencies and community groups to address ongoing recovery needs of those impacted by the incident

• A Family Assistance Center may transition to a Long Term Recovery Committee if assistance and services are still being provided more than a week after the incident

• Can assist with anniversary and memorial planning
Anniversaries and Memorials

• Permanent memorials are often established to acknowledge the incident and to honor victims and survivors

• Both anniversaries and memorials can serve as focal points for reunions and media attention

• Consider the emotional support needs of those affected, the congregation, and the community as anniversaries approach
Thank You!

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Connect With Us

Social Media & Website

Montgomery County Department of Public Safety

Facebook
Instagram
Twitter
Online

Montgomery County
Department of Public Safety
montcodps
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Safety & Security Symposium

Thank You!

Montgomery County Department of Public Safety