Active shooter facts

1. Every event is over between 4 and 6 minutes
2. 2 to 4 minute average before someone calls 911
3. It takes time for responding authorities to get to the incident site
4. Details regarding what is happening and where will vary and are vague
5. Valuable response time is lost, giving the control and advantage to the attacker

Hardening the school with layered security measures and protocols

1. Immediate real time alert to 911 center
2. Responding authorities are responding in seconds. Well before the first 911 call
3. Valuable lost time from conventional systems is now given back to responding authorities
4. Entry doors to the structure and classroom doors/view glass are ballistic hardened
5. Structures with hollow walls can be ballistic hardened
6. Protocols are set in place for children inside each classroom to avoid being seen through view glass of each door
7. State of the art camera systems also include motion detection

How it works

1. Every teacher is required to wear a key fob
2. The key fob is activated in a life threatening emergency
3. The security system is activated and law enforcement receives immediate notification
4. Each classroom has a switch alert box directly fed to E911
5. They report students safe, under attack, or dealing with injury
6. Responding authorities have instantly received a layout of the school, which classrooms are safe and what is occurring.
7. E911 immediately begins tracking the suspect with cameras and sensors throughout the entire building and relaying this valuable information to responders.
8. Should the shooter reach a classroom, a new hardened door stands in the way
9. The door cannot be breached in mere seconds
10. As authorities respond, E911 operators can launch non-life threatening countermeasures designed to distract, disorient and control movements of t attacker.

Protocols

1. Procedures must be in place to ensure the quality of the system
2. Response to fire alarms and evacuation must be reconsidered
3. Staff and students must know where and what to do in the event of an activation
4. Entry into the school by anyone other than a staff or student becomes limited
5. Should entry into the facility be granted it is NEVER when classes are being changed
6. During class change, teachers armed with fobs stand outside their classroom with an open door monitoring all activities
7. Should an activation of the system occur, teachers route students to their classrooms with a locked hardened door following behind
8. School classroom doors are shut and locked during class time.

Positive features of the system

1. Reacting is always slower than action. Valuable time is returned to those reacting
2. Classroom environments are safe havens for students and staff
3. Teachers have alert system devices that are simple and easily used during stressful and fluid life threatening situations
4. Responding authorities can obtain real-time ACCURATE intelligence and divert the attacker giving more valuable time back to responding authorities
5. It does not make the structure or classroom appear like a fortress
6. Students have reported that they are without the fear they once had and can concentrate more on studies and academics
7. Teachers feel more in control of the building and the ability to keep their students safe
8. Parents feel comforted knowing that when their child is in school it is truly a safe place
9. Superintendents report that grades increase from a result of the reduction in worry and fear
10. Superintendents report a reduction in insurance premiums to the district. The system doubles as an anti-theft/break in device for after hours and has been credited with the capture of those type of threats too.

Conventional response vs. Virtual Command

1. Realistic dual test using Louisiana City, Sheriff and State law enforcement in a school shooting scenario. Officers were not briefed on situation, only that it was a realistic drill of some sort. One team responded under conventional methods of response and the second team responded under virtual command using the NetTalon model.
2. Under conventional response, law enforcement did not arrive at the school until 7 minutes 10 seconds into the drill.
3. Under virtual command the following timeline occurred:
   A. 5 seconds – Teacher activated key fob. E911 notified
   B. 16 seconds – Principal places entire school on lockdown
   C. 45 seconds – Students all in lockdown. 911 has not been called yet. Police however are already responding
   D. 50 seconds – Principal calls 911. Law enforcement already aware of situation and responding
   E. 1min17sec – Responding law enforcement receive a layout of school, description of shooter(s), real time positions of the shooter(s) in the school, areas in school that are safe and areas that are under attack.
   F. 4min27sec – Law enforcement moving into the building directly towards the shooter(s) based on real time intelligence fed to them from the system
   G. 4min40sec – Shooter(s) confronted by law enforcement
   H. 6min24sec – Shooter neutralized

   RESULTS – Conventional response – 23 dead with 24 wounded

   Virtual response – 1 dead with 4 wounded