



IN THE PAST
25 YEARS THE
NUMBER OF
SCHOOL DEATHS
DUE TO FIRE:

ZERO

THE NUMBER OF
SCHOOL DEATHS
DUE TO "ACTIVE
SHOOTERS":

>200

Gunfire Alert and Detection for Greater Campus Security

**Mitigating indoor and outdoor active shooter threats to
campuses and other vulnerable targets.**

Executive Summary

The 1999 Columbine mass tragedy provoked serious rethinking of the model that law enforcement used to respond both to that incident in particular and more generally to shooting rampages involving so-called "active shooters". Recognition of the weaknesses so tragically highlighted at Columbine have in recent years led to the development and adoption of "active shooter" protocols throughout U.S. law enforcement which seek to confront the weakness of prior response philosophies.

We now have an extensive database of mass shooting statistics from the past 30 years (over 100 incidents) that underscores the critical importance of prompt threat detection, initiation of internal protective measures and the rapid, integrated response of police, fire and medical units. All three factors are important components of a threat management system.

The most compelling finding from years of research is that minimizing the time between the detection of a threat and the initiation of protective measures is the prime determinant of lives saved or lost.

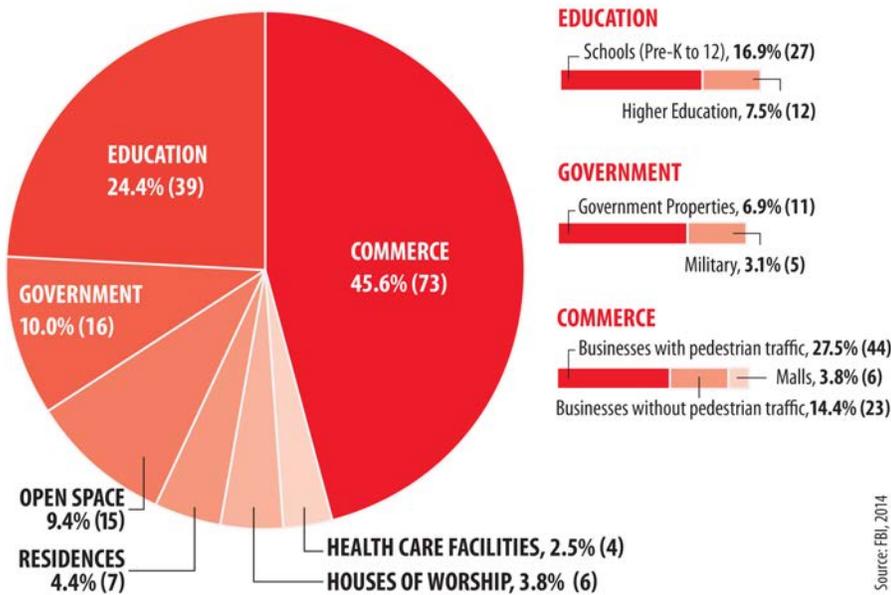
While law enforcement has adapted quickly in the aftermath of Columbine and improved tactics to confront “active shooters” rapidly, school systems within the United States have been slower to adapt. Although protective infrastructure (e.g., fire alarms, sprinklers, CCTV, communication nets, evacuation maps) is standard in many schools to deal with common emergencies, such as fire or hazardous materials that usually require evacuation, shooting threats—particularly in suburban communities—have been largely ignored until Newtown, Connecticut.

It is a national tragedy that mass shootings pose the greatest threat to American school children today. Sadly, during the past 25 years, not one single death has been attributed to school fires in the United States (excluding dormitory fires), while during that same period more than 200 persons—many of them children and teenagers—have been killed in “active shooter” incidents over that period.

Background

Prior to Columbine, roughly between 1965 and 1999, law enforcement had developed and then refined a tactical philosophy which stressed prompt containment by patrol officers followed by subsequent activation of specialists—SWAT teams and hostage negotiators—to handle events of this nature. Within the framework permitted by that philosophy, patrol officers (the first wave of response) usually arrived on scene in minutes but lacked the equipment, teamwork, and training in advanced tactics to act swiftly and effectively during such high-risk incidents. Their immediate focus was thus scene containment. Conversely, though they had the equipment, teamwork, and advanced training to handle such incidents, specialized units often took up to an hour or more to respond and deploy at incident scenes. The framework exhibited a major weakness in the law enforcement response to what are now called “active shooter incidents”—a weakness which became all too tragically clear in the delay in entering and clearing Columbine High School.

FBI Study of 160 Active Shooter Incidents in the U.S. Between 2000-2013:



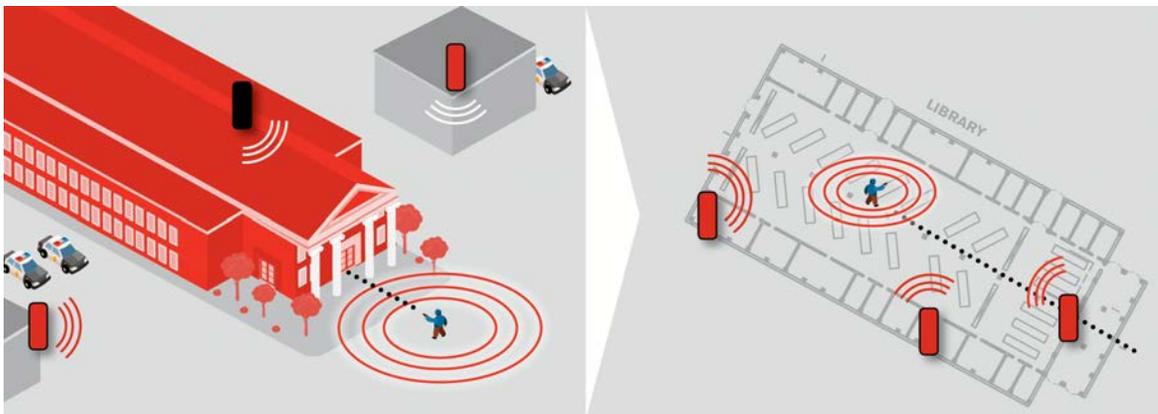
Source: FBI, 2014

Critical Findings of Active Shooter Research

- Most incidents have a total duration of 10 minutes or less
- The average time per injury/fatal shooting = 15 seconds
- 98% of mass shooting suspects act alone
- Shooters act with the intent to kill as many people possible in the quickest possible manner
- Shooters consciously choose settings where large groups assemble, particularly schools at all levels
- Most do not take hostages or attempt to negotiate
- Most suspects are suicidal
- Most suspects have planned the attack in advance
- Most suspects are familiar with the incident location
- Most are armed with high-capacity weapons that inflict traumatic and often fatal wounds very quickly

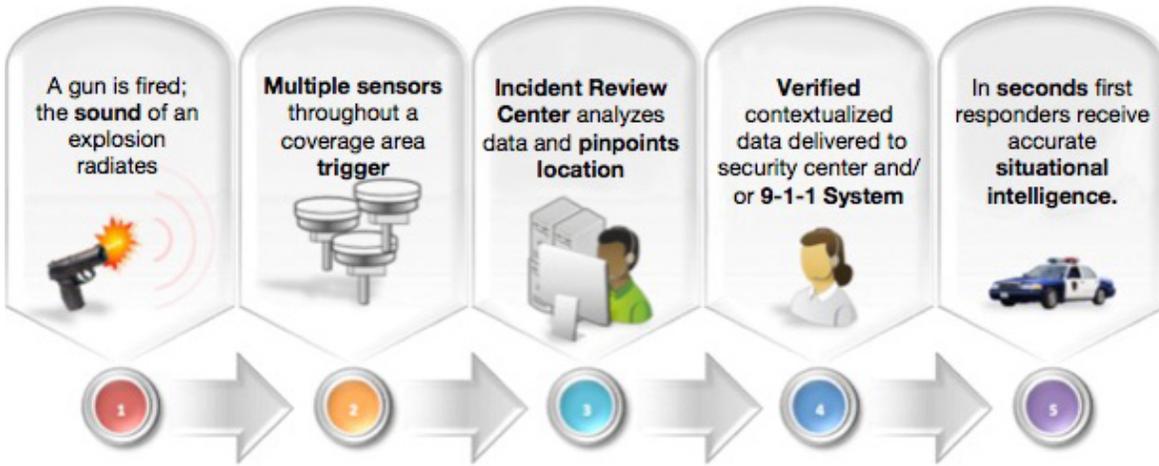
Motivating Challenges

1. Minutes matter—even the time to call 9-1-1 and explain the situation.
2. Local personnel do not have experience identifying gunfire sounds.
3. First responders need precise, accurate information when they arrive on scene.



SST SecureCampus[®] gunshot detection, analysis and location solution provides both outdoor and indoor protection for any campus. Active shooter incidents can occur both indoors and outdoors, so it's important to have detection and alerting in both areas.

In the event of an active shooter, SST's 24x7 monitoring service ensures that first responders are alerted in seconds to save lives. SST SecureCampus acts like an active shooter alarm; acoustic sensors detect the sound of gunfire and allow sst to identify the precise location of the shooter and indicate how many rounds have been fired.



How it works: ShotSpotter helps local law enforcement agencies by directing police to the precise location of illegal gunfire incidents enabling first responders to aid victims, interview witnesses, collect evidence and even apprehend armed, dangerous offenders.

About SST

SST is the world leader in gunshot detection, delivering the proven solutions that help public safety, law enforcement and security forces across the globe respond to gunfire more efficiently, more effectively and more decisively. Its public safety technology solutions are focused on improving public and community safety by locating, confirming and alerting on gunfire, and ultimately, helping reduce and prevent gun violence and improving intelligence-led policing and community policing initiatives.

SST solutions protect cities and countries worldwide, enabling police and law enforcement to respond more quickly, safely, precisely and consistently to gunfire, and to aid proactive anti-crime strategies and operations. SST possesses a multitude of patents that are the result of nearly two decades of innovation in the area of acoustic gunshot location technology.

For more Information about SST and ShotSpotter visit our website at www.ShotSpotter.com. You can also follow ShotSpotter on Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn & YouTube.

© 2015 SST, Inc.™ All rights reserved. ShotSpotter® Flex™, ShotSpotter® SiteSecure™, ShotSpotter®, ShotSpotter® Gunshot Location System™, SST SecureCampus® and the ShotSpotter logo are registered trademarks of SST, Inc.™, SST and ShotSpotter technology are protected by one or more issued U.S. and foreign patents, with other domestic and foreign patents pending, as detailed at www.ShotSpotter.com/patents.



Corporate Headquarters
 7979 Gateway Blvd., Suite 210
 Newark, California 94560
 +1.888.274.6877
Security@ShotSpotter.com