

Gun Violence



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Types of Gun Violence

Car to Car Shootings

Increased 131% from January to June 2021 to same period in 2022

- *LAPD Statistic*

Types of Gun Violence

- Gang Shootings - Turf Wars/Retaliation
- Domestic Violence Shootings

Types of Gun Violence

- Venue Shootings from Conflicts
- Workplace Shootings

Types of Gun Violence

- School Shootings
- Religious Institutions Shootings
- Criminal Shootings

Types of Gun Violence

MCI – Multi-Casualty Incident

“Four or more deceased not including the shooter.”

Firearms & Weapons in the Workplace

- Every employer MUST have a Firearms & Weapons policy in their handbook. The employer controls WHO if anyone is permitted to possess Firearms & Weapons in the workplace.
- Some states have “Trunk Laws” allowing employees to store their Firearms in the trunk of their vehicle in the parking lot at work.
- As laws change regarding CCW (concealed weapon permits) becoming more easily obtained after recent SCOTUS opinions, the employer is responsible to ensure that their handbook is updated to reflect the employer policy.

Definition of Active Shooter

Active shooter or active killer

- describes the perpetrator of a type of mass murder marked by rapidity, scale, randomness, and often suicide.

The United States Department of Homeland Security defines an ***active shooter*** as

"an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area; in most cases, active shooters use firearms and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims."

Profiles of an Active Shooter (Killer)

- No profile exists for an active shooter; however, research indicates there may be signs or indicators.”
- “An active shooter in your workplace may be a current or former employee, or an acquaintance of a current or former employee.”
- “Agencies continue to evaluate active shooter events in an attempt to generate a profile of an active shooter. There are no hard links to provide an accurate profile of an active shooter. Though there is no profile, there are several possible indicators that can give clues to the possibility of a potential active shooter.”

Pre-attack Behavior of Active Shooters

The FBI in its study of the “PRE-ATTACK BEHAVIOR OF ACTIVE SHOOTERS” (2018) opined some of the following characteristics of their study group of MCI shooters:

> Stressors:

1. Mental Health (62%)
2. Financial Strain
3. Job Related
4. Conflicts (peers, friends, school, parents, other family members)
5. Marital Problems
6. Drug/Alcohol Abuse
7. Physical Injury
8. Sexual Stress/Frustration
9. Criminal Problems
10. Civil Problems.

{NOTE: All “conflicts” were clustered under item 4}

> Planning

- The greatest percentage of shooters (26%) spent one to two months planning the event.

> Preparing

- The least time preparing was less than 24 hours at 28%; One to seven days at 26%; and eight to thirty days at 22%.

> Firearm Acquisition

- 40% of the firearms were purchased legally
- 35% of the firearms were already possessed
- 11% were borrowed/taken from others
- 6% were stolen

Pre-incident Indicators of an Active Shooter (Killer)

Workplace Reference of Employee Behavior

Employees typically do not just “snap,” but display indicators of potentially violent behavior over time. If these behaviors are recognized, they can often be managed and treated.

Indicators of potentially violent behavior by an employee may include:

- Depression/Withdrawal
- Repeated violations of company policies
- Explosive outbursts of anger or rage without provocation
- Behavior that may suggest paranoia (“everybody is against me”)
- Increasingly frequent mentions of problems at home
- Escalation of domestic problems into the workplace
- Talk of severe financial problems
- Talk of previous incidents of violence
- Empathy with individuals committing violence.
- Increase in unsolicited comments about firearms, other dangerous weapons, and violent crimes

Outcomes: Active Shooter attacks (U.S. 2000 - 2021)

Police arrive after attack	Attacker	fled	26.1%
		killed self	16.6%
	Bystander	subdued attacker	9.7%
		shot attacker*	5.1%
Police arrive during attack	Police	shot attacker	22.6%
		subdued attacker	7.6%
	Attacker	killed self	8.8%
		surrendered	3.5%

* "Good guy with a gun" (bystander shoots attacker):
 citizen (2.8%), security guard (1.6%), off-duty officer (0.7%)

Covid-19 Pandemic's Relationship to the Surge in Gun Violence

To be sure the unintended consequences of the Covid-19 Pandemic have led to:

1. An increase in under reported incidences of Domestic Violence and Child Abuse.
2. An increase in isolation and diminished socialization with family, friends, co-workers and others.
3. An increase in Mental Health crisis.
4. A containment of the number of persons “out and about” in the community.
5. A time while isolated to allow anger and grudges to boil over.
6. The easy legal acquisition of firearms, as well as the “homemade” versions of firearms.
- 7. Finally, there is insufficient research of the impact of the surge in gun violence as related to Covid-19; but gun violence has in fact surged.**

Options for Consideration

CISA ACTIVE SHOOTER PREPAREDNESS



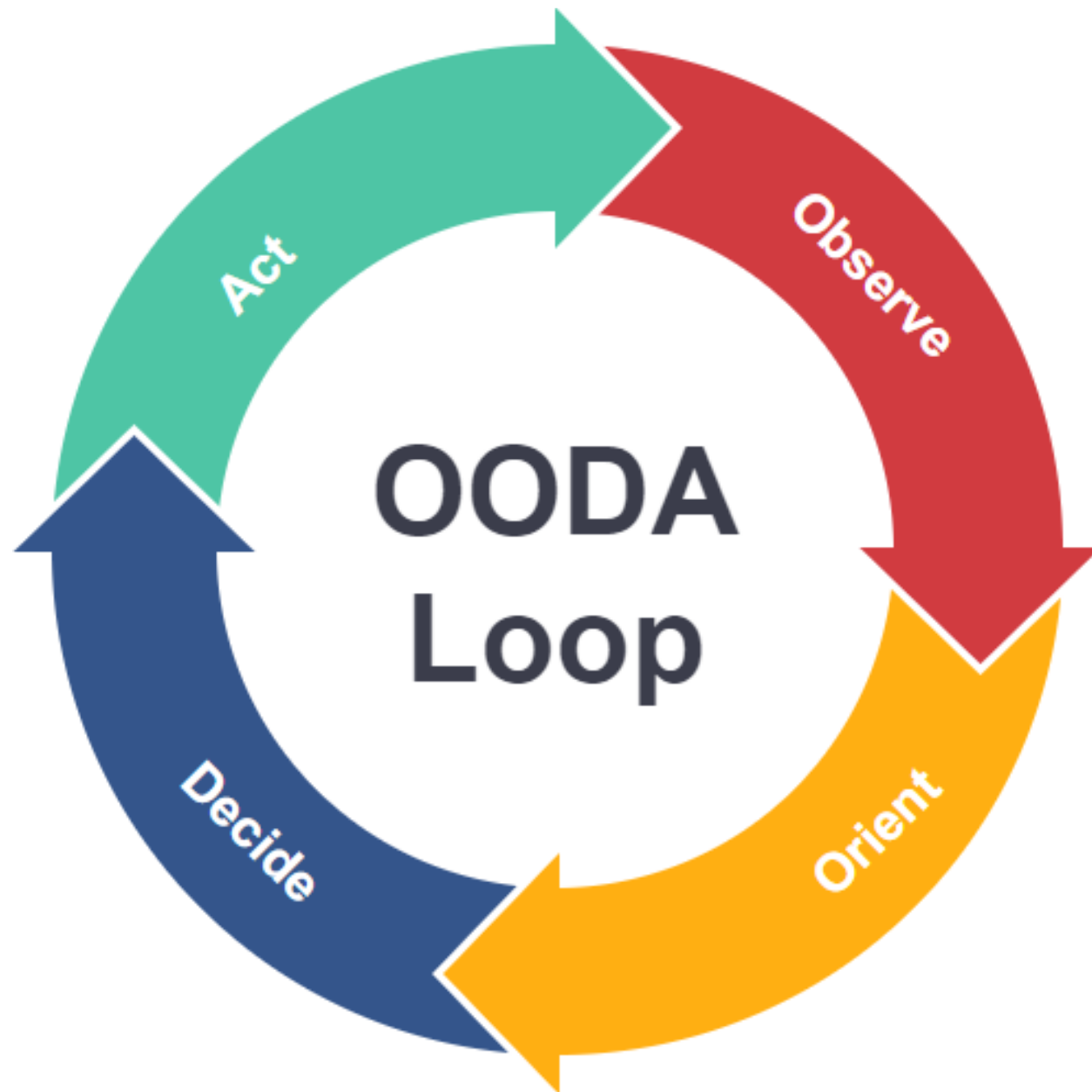
RUN



HIDE



FIGHT



Occam's Razor

The simplest explanation is usually the correct one.



Red Flag Laws

Gun Violence Restraining Order (GVRO)

- Many states have enacted laws to restrain certain individuals from possessing firearms by petitioning the Court to take such action based upon viable “information.”
- A **Gun Violence Restraining Order** is a court order that prohibits someone from having a gun, ammunition or magazines (ammunition storage and feeding devices).
 - It can order someone to:
 - Not have (possess or own) a gun, ammunition or magazines;
 - Not buy a gun, ammunition, or magazines; and
 - Turn in any guns, ammunition and magazines to the police, sell them to or store them with a licensed gun dealer.
- In California, the Court orders are entered into **CARPOS** - California Restraining and Protective Order System, a *Statewide* part of **CLETS** – California Law Enforcement Telecommunication System, which feeds into the FBI’s **NCIC** – National Crime Information Center for *Nationwide and Tribal* coverage.

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UNSERIALIZED
UNTRACEABLE



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80 LOWER JIGS

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RIDICULOUSLY EASY

100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

ATF RULE PUBLISHED

EFFECTIVE 8/24/2022

[MORE INFO](#)

THIS RULE GOES INTO EFFECT IN **30 DAYS**

OUR GUARANTEE TO YOU
WE'RE COMMITTED TO SHIPPING ALL ORDERS OUT PRIOR TO
THE ATF RULE BEING ENFORCED ON 8/24.
HOWEVER, IF ANYTHING WERE TO HAPPEN THAT PREVENTED US FROM FULFILLING
YOUR ORDER, YOU ARE GUARANTEED A FULL REFUND.

[READ OUR BLOG FOR MORE INFORMATION.](#)

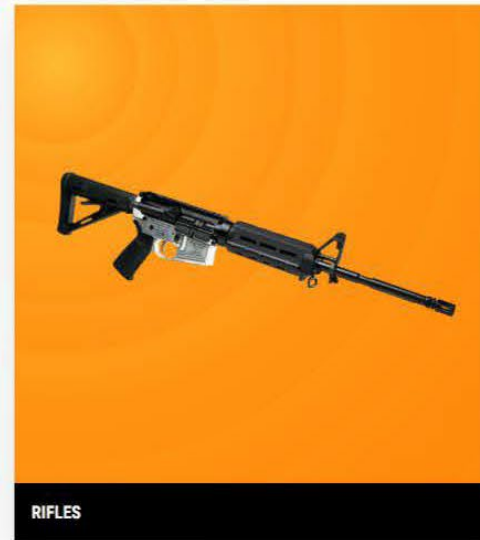
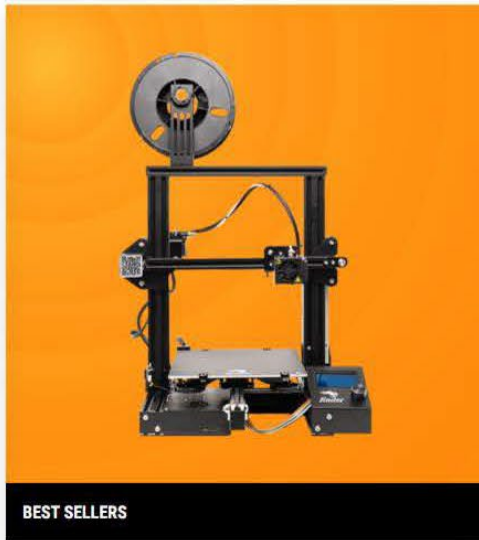
FEATURED CATEGORIES



GHOST GUNS™ SPECIALIZES IN PRIVATE WEAPONS BUILDS YOU CAN DO YOURSELF

Time until ATF's ghost gun rule takes effect:

26 days 4 hours 30 minutes 33 seconds



FINAL RULE 2021R-05F

Definition of “Frame or Receiver” and Identification of Firearms



U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives





Reasons for Change

- The Department of Justice (“Department”) amended the Federal regulations to:
 - Remove and replace regulatory definitions of “firearm frame or receiver” and “frame or receiver” because the current regulations fail to capture the full meaning of those terms.
 - Clarify the meaning of “firearm” and “gunsmith.”
 - Provide definitions of terms such as “complete weapon,” “complete muffler or silencer device,” “multi-piece frame or receiver,” “privately made firearm,” and “readily” for purposes of clarity given advancements in firearms technology.
- The Department also amended ATF’s regulations on marking and recordkeeping that are necessary to implement these definitions.



Effect Date of Final Rule



- The final rule was signed by the Attorney General on April 11, 2022.
- Published in the Federal Register on April 26, 2022.
- The Final Rule is effective on August 24, 2022, 120 days from the date it was published in the Federal Register.



Any Questions?

THANK YOU!



We will send you the recording



Please complete the exit survey

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