Welcome to

Connect, Plan, Train, Report
Active Shooter Preparedness – Run, Hide, Fight

The webinar will begin promptly at 3:00PM
Welcome/Opening Remarks

Anna Bennett,
NW2 Emergency Manager
This Webinar is being recorded.

You will receive an e-mail to notify you when the materials are available on our website.
Housekeeping Reminders

• All phone lines muted upon entry to eliminate background noise/distractions
• There will be a Q&A with our presenter later in the webinar
• Please submit any questions via chat
• Please complete the post webinar feedback evaluation to help us provide webinars that are meaningful to you and your practice
WebEx Reminders

• This WebEx will be recorded and slides will be made available on the Network Website https://network2.esrd.ipro.org/events/
• To ask a private question use the Chat section in the bottom right corner of your screen sending to All Panelists
• To ask a question for the answer to be shared with all Attendees or Privately, use the Q&A section in the bottom right corner of your screen
The Network’s Role in Emergency Preparedness

The Network is required by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to:

• Report and publish the status of facility operations during emergency events

• Provide information to educate facilities/patients on the actions to take during emergency and disaster situations;

• Provide technical assistance to dialysis facilities when needed so that facilities develop feasible, comprehensive emergency/disaster plans;

• Work with Federal, State and local government agencies as needed to assist with patient safety and ensure dialysis facilities are prioritized to be open;
Connect, Plan, Train, Report
Active Shooter Preparedness –
Run, Hide, Fight

Mark Kreyer
CPP Protective Security Advisor,
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Department of Homeland Security

Active Shooter: Preparedness and Response

IPRO

June 25, 2019
Homeland Security begins with Hometown Security
Background

Americans congregate daily to work, play, shop, learn, celebrate, worship, and watch sports and entertainment at a variety of locations:
- Concert halls and theatres
- Restaurants and shopping malls
- Parades and fairs
- Houses of worship
- Sports venues

Our adversaries may perceive locations like these as attractive targets
Protective Measures for Public Gatherings

- Connect
- Plan
- Train
- Report

Courtesy of DHS
Connect

- Local law enforcement and emergency management
- Neighbors and community organizations
- DHS Protective Security Advisor
- FBI and Infragard
  - [https://www.infragard.org/](https://www.infragard.org/)
- Fusion Centers
- Customers and patrons
Plan

- Know the threats and hazards for your location
- Plan how you will:
  - Secure your location
  - Respond to emergencies
  - Communicate during emergencies
  - Maintain business continuity
Security Planning - Basics

- Security Director
- Security Plan

Courtesy of DHS
Security Planning – Your Perimeter

- Identify your perimeter
- Guard your perimeter
- Control your perimeter
  - Who and what enters
  - Vehicles and Parking

Courtesy of Accurate Electronics, undated
Security Planning - Surveillance

- Guards
- Cameras
- Lights
- Where to watch
- Who to watch
- What to watch

Courtesy of CCTV Wholesalers, 2010
Security Planning - Communication

- Mass notification
- Emergency responders
- Notification protocol
- Employee and public messaging

Courtesy of DHS
Emergency Action Plan –

At a minimum, every occupied facility should have procedures for:

- Fires and other emergencies
- Evacuation
- Emergency escape, shelter in place, and lockdown
- Medical response

www.ready.gov/business/implementation/emergency
Train

• Train employees (or family members) on the Emergency Action Plan and on Active Shooter Response
• Conduct evacuation drills with employees or family members, outlining evacuation routes and assembly points
• Test the security plan with drills and tabletop exercises
• www.ready.gov/business/testing/exercises
What to Report

• Unattended packages (e.g., backpacks, briefcases, boxes) that might contain explosives
• Taking pictures or video of infrequently used access points, security guards, or security equipment (e.g., perimeter fencing, security cameras, etc.)
• Wearing unseasonably bulky clothing that might conceal explosives or weapons
• Illegally parked or out of place vehicles
• Attempting to gain unauthorized entry to restricted areas
• Presenting false or misusing insignia, documents, and/or identification
• Communicating a threat to a public gathering
• Persons discovered with documents highlighting critical areas, infrastructure, or high-profile attendees
What to Report (continued)

• Persons questioning event employees about security practices
• Persons inquiring about operations or security measures; using video/camera/observation equipment; or possessing maps, photos, or diagrams that are not related to their jobs
• Persons willfully associating with suspicious individuals
• A pattern of false alarms, equipment failures, or power outages with indications of potential sabotage
• Theft or unauthorized possession of identification cards or uniforms
• Unusual and unexpected maintenance activities (e.g., road repairs) nearby
• Displaced or misaligned manhole covers or other access doors nearby
How to Report

• For emergencies in progress call 9-1-1
• Suspicious activity should be reported to
  • Local law enforcement
  • Regional fusion center
  • Local FBI

Courtesy of DHS
“If You See Something, Say Something™”

- Race, ethnicity, national origin, or religious affiliation alone is not suspicious
- Not beliefs or speech unrelated to terrorism or criminal activity
- Report behavior and situations

Courtesy of DHS
Active Shooter “How to Respond”
Active Shooter Situation Overview

- Active shooters can attack workplaces, schools, houses of worship, hospitals, etc.
- Although many perpetrators have a history of negative—sometimes violent—behavior, there is still no single, one-size-fits-all profile of an active shooter.
Active Shooter Incident Characteristics

- An active shooter is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area.
- In most cases, there is no pattern or method to the selection of victims.
- Most active shooter situations are unpredictable and evolve quickly.
- Preparedness and awareness are key to helping protect your employees, students, parishioners and ourselves.
Potential Indicators

- **Thoughts:**
  - Talk of previous violent incidents.
  - Unsolicited focus on dangerous weapons.
  - Expressions of paranoia or depression.
  - Overreaction to workplace changes.

- **Feelings:**
  - Depression or withdrawal.
  - Unstable, emotional responses.
  - Feeling either arrogant and supreme, or powerless.
  - Intense anger or hostility.

- **Behaviors:**
  - Increased use of alcohol or drugs.
  - Violations of company policies.
  - Increased absenteeism.
  - Exploiting or blaming others.

If others recognize and report these behaviors, the employee may be assisted, supported, and treated. It is important for employers to establish communication procedures for reporting these concerns. Depending on company policy, employees should alert the Human Resources Department or Safety/Security Department.
Options for Consideration Video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5VcSwejU2D0
Response to an Active Shooter Situation

- In an active shooter situation, you should quickly determine the most reasonable way to **protect your own life**. You should:
  1. **Run**: If there is an accessible escape path, attempt to evacuate the premises.
  2. **Hide**: If evacuation is not possible, find a place to hide where the active shooter is less likely to find you.
  3. **Fight**: As a last resort, and only when your life is in imminent danger, attempt to disrupt and/or incapacitate the active shooter.

- It is important to train employees they can react if they are confronted with an active shooter situation.

- These situations evolve quickly, therefore, quick decisions could mean the difference between life and death.

- If you are in harm’s way, you will need to quickly decide on the safest course of action based on the scenario unfolding before you.
Run

- If you suspect an active shooter situation, you must quickly determine the most reasonable way to protect your own life; if there is an accessible escape path, attempt to evacuate the premises.
- Always have an escape route/plan in mind.
- Leave your belongings behind.
- Be sure to:
  - Warn others not to enter an area where the active shooter may be.
  - Help others escape, if possible.
  - Evacuate regardless of whether others agree to follow.
  - Do not attempt to move wounded people.
  - Keep your hands visible.
  - Follow the instructions of any police officers.

  call 911 when it is safe to do so
Hide

- If safe evacuation is not possible, find a place to hide where the active shooter is less likely to find you. Your hiding place should:
  - Be out of the shooter’s view.
  - Provide protection if shots are fired in your direction (i.e., an office with a closed and locked door).
  - Do not trap or restrict your options for movement.
- To prevent a shooter from entering your hiding place:
  - Lock the door.
  - Blockade the door with heavy furniture.
  - Close, cover, and move away from the door.
As a last resort, and only when your life is in imminent danger, should you attempt to incapacitate the shooter by acting with physical aggression.

- Act as aggressively as possible against him/her.
- Throw items and improvise weapons.
- Yell.
- Commit to your actions.
Assisting Emergency Responders

- When possible, provide the following information to law enforcement officers or 911 operators:
  - Location of the active shooter.
  - Number of shooters, if more than one.
  - Physical description of the shooter(s).
  - Number and type of weapons held by the shooter(s).
  - Number of potential victims at the location.

- Law enforcement’s primary goal is to stop the shooter as soon as possible.
  - Primary responsibility is to eliminate the threat; they will not be able to stop to help injured persons until the environment is safe.
  - Officers may arrive in teams with tactical equipment such as vests, helmets, and rifles.
  - Officers will need to take command of the situation; expect officers to shout orders or push individuals to the ground for their safety.
Reactions of Managers

- Employees and customers are likely to follow the lead of managers during an emergency situation. During an emergency, managers should be familiar with their Emergency Action Plan, and be prepared to:
  - Remain calm.
  - Take immediate action.
  - Lock and barricade doors if appropriate.
  - Evacuate staff and customers to a safe area via preplanned evacuation route(s).
Recovery

- Post-event activities includes accounting for missing persons, determining a method for notifying families of victims, and referring individuals at the scene for follow-up care, including grief counseling.

- To facilitate effective planning for future emergencies, analyze the recent active shooter situation for lessons learned, create an after action report, refine the emergency action plan, and conduct training.

- After an incident occurs, it is important to manage the consequences.
Active Shooter “How to Respond” Program Overview
Training and Outreach Materials

- DHS materials consist of three products:
  - Basic Guide Book.
  - Pocket Emergency Measures Guide.
  - Break Room Poster.

- To download these materials visit:
  - [www.dhs.gov/activeshooter](http://www.dhs.gov/activeshooter)
Online Training

- DHS released “Active Shooter, What You Can Do” (IS-907), an online training course available through the Federal Emergency Management Agency Emergency Management Institute:

- The self-paced course takes approximately 45 minutes to complete.

- Upon completion, participants can take a short online "final exam" that is instantly scored. A certificate is provided to participants who finish the course and pass the final exam.
Workshops

- DHS is partnering with police departments to conduct workshops aimed at fostering communication between facilities and their local emergency response teams to improve coordination during and response during an active shooter event.

- These one-day, facilitated seminars will focus on emergency responder and facility coordination, interoperability capabilities, communications protocols, best practices, and integration of local assets.

- For more information, email ASworkshop@hq.dhs.gov
In July 2010, DHS, at Secretary Janet Napolitano's direction, launched a national "If You See Something, Say Something™" public awareness campaign.

The campaign was originally used by New York's Metropolitan Transportation Authority, which licensed the use of the slogan to DHS for anti-terrorism and anti-terrorism crime related efforts.

The campaign is a simple and effective program to raise public awareness of indicators of terrorism and violent crime, and to emphasize the importance of reporting suspicious activity to the proper State and local law enforcement authorities.

Underscores the critical role that the public plays in keeping our nation safe.

DHS is launching the campaign in conjunction with the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative (NSI).
Homeland Security Information Network

- HSIN is DHS’s primary technology tool for trusted information sharing

- HSIN – Critical Sectors (HSIN-CS) enables direct communication between:
  - DHS
  - Federal, State, and local governments
  - Infrastructure owners and operators

- Content Includes:
  - Planning and Preparedness
  - Incident Reporting and Updates
  - Situational Awareness
  - Education and Training
Chat Check-In – Questions/Comments?
We need your feedback and suggestions! Please complete our Webinar Evaluation to share your thoughts and comments. We welcome and value your input!
Thank You!

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