

**MINUTES
CITY-COUNTY COMMON
COUNTY-CITY BUILDING, ROOM 113
TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 2013
12:45 P.M.**

Present: County Commissioner Jane Raybould, Chair; City Councilman Carl Eskridge, Vice Chair; Roma Amundson and Brent Smoyer, County Commissioners; Roy Christensen, Doug Emery, Trent Fellers and Leirion Gaylor Baird, City Council Members; Mayor Chris Beutler

Absent: Deb Schorr and Larry Hudkins, County Commissioners; Jon Camp and Jonathan Cook, City Council Members

Others Present: Angela Zocholl, County Clerk's Office

Advance public notice of the City-County Common Meeting was posted on the County-City Building bulletin board and on the Lincoln and Lancaster County, Nebraska, web site.

The Chair noted the location of the Open Meetings Act and opened the meeting at 12:45 p.m.

The following documents were distributed:

1. Emergency Action Plan Template for Government (Exhibit A)
2. Active Shooter Definition (Exhibit B)
3. Profile of an Active Shooter (Exhibit C)
4. How to Respond When an Active Shooter is in Your Vicinity (Exhibit D)

AGENDA ITEM

1 INTRODUCTIONS

Raybould thanked outgoing City Council Members Gene Carroll, Lloyd Hinkley and DiAnna Schimek for their service on the City Council.

Those present introduced themselves.

2 APPROVAL OF COMMON MEETING MINUTES OF FEBRUARY 4, 2013

MOTION: Smoyer moved and Amundson seconded approval of the minutes of the February 4, 2013 City-County Common Meeting. Amundson, Raybould, Smoyer, Christensen, Emery, Eskridge and Fellers voted aye. Gaylor Baird abstained. Hudkins, Schorr, Camp and Cook were absent from voting. Motion carried 7-0.

3 BUILDING SECURITY

Bill Jarrett, Chief Deputy County Treasurer/Former Chief Deputy County Sheriff, discussed the lack of security for the County-City Building. He said there are security officers periodically patrolling the building and panic buttons installed at some office stations. He expressed concern that the building has no active shooter procedures in place.

Jerry Witte, County Sheriff Captain, said work is being done with Information Services (IS) for automated notification using the Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) system. This system would use prerecorded messages that provide instructions in emergencies. Once that system is in place, customized plans can be made for each department.

Jarrett mentioned other notification measures have been discussed for emergencies, such as having an e-mail sent to each person's computer.

Gaylor Baird asked what the current security measures were for the County-City Building. Jarrett said there have not been any except for the panic buttons and occasional patrol, but there is a security check system at the front door of the Hall of Justice.

Witte thought the County-City Building fell under the jurisdiction of the City Police, but generally, the Sheriff's Office can respond more quickly to alarms. Alarm panels are being installed in the Sheriff's Office so the panic alarms can be monitored in the Hall of Justice.

Eskridge asked how procedures were established for the Hall of Justice. Jarrett said a remodel of the building was done around 2000; at that time, it was decided to add security for the Courts. State Statute dictates that the Sheriff's Office must tend to the Courts so they became the ones to handle the security for the building.

Eskridge asked if security was considered for the County-City Building. Tom Casady, Public Safety Director/Former Police Chief and County Sheriff, said it had been discussed, but having two building entrances made it more inconvenient and costly.

Raybould asked about the security in public buildings of similar sized cities. Casady felt it was unusual for a city this size to have a city government building unsecured, as it is with the State Capitol.

Amundson stated that employees should be prepared for an active shooter, just as with weather emergencies. She said employee training should be the first step.

Don Killeen, Property Management Building Administrator, said the Hall of Justice security system was installed when the buildings were remodeled. The single point of entry system costs about \$430,000-440,000 per year. To place the same security system in the County-City Building would duplicate the cost. Combining the two into a single point of entry had been discussed, but it would not be an easy project.

Jim Peschong, Police Chief, said training would be beneficial and not be a big cost.

Raybould asked if there had been a Safety Committee and asked who the members were. Killeen said there was a Building Security Committee back around 2000, which set up cameras, panic buttons, etc. There were members from the Lincoln Police, County Sheriff, Emergency Management, Public Building Commission, Security Personnel and Information Services.

Steve Henderson, Information Services Director, said the technology for the panic buttons is being phased in with the new phone system.

Raybould questioned if a scrolling emergency message could come across each person's computer. Henderson said he would need to look into it further. Currently, the system is focused primarily on phone calls, text messages and e-mail.

Eskridge discussed the safety setup at the State Capitol with patrols on each floor. He communicated the importance of accountability of employees in knowing where they are at all times.

Amundson suggested having an exercise to practice procedures with employees.

Raybould asked how to implement the training. Doug McDaniel, Personnel Director, said the training would have to be general in nature due to the different office locations of employees. From there, each department could have guidelines that are more specific.

Raybould suggested having Don Killeen reactivate the Building Security Committee and provide recommendations.

Emery said a protocol should be established and costs should be evaluated for a center point of entry for the Hall of Justice and County-City Building. This may require changes to occur in stages.

Casady said a single point of entry is used for the Hall of Justice so security does not have to be in every courtroom. At the time security was set up in the Hall of Justice, the District Court was starting to require a Sheriff Deputy present in every session of court. Setting this up for every courtroom would likely cost in excess of \$1,000,000.

Eskridge asked if resource officers, such as the ones used at schools, were considered. Casady said the schools have hired a new class of employee to staff the point of entry at each of the schools. There is a civilian employee where everyone registers.

Raybould said the next Common meeting was tentatively scheduled for July 9, 2013, which might conflict with the Joint Budget Hearing. The consensus was to cancel the July 9 meeting.

4 ADJOURNMENT

MOTION: Christensen moved and Smoyer seconded to adjourn the meeting at 1:17 p.m. Amundson, Raybould, Smoyer, Christensen, Emery, Eskridge, Gaylor Baird, Fellers and Beutler voted aye. Hudkins, Schorr, Camp and Cook were absent from voting. Motion carried 9-0.

Submitted by Angela Zocholl, County Clerk's Office



**Emergency Action Plan Template for
Government**

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

for

Facility Name: _____

Facility Address: _____

DATE PREPARED: ___/___/___

EMERGENCY PERSONNEL NAMES AND PHONE NUMBERS

DESIGNATED RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL (Highest Ranking Manager at

_____ site, such as _____, _____, or _____):

Name: _____ Phone: (_____)

EMERGENCY COORDINATOR:

Name: _____ Phone: (_____)

AREA/FLOOR MONITORS (If applicable):

Area/Floor: _____ Name: _____ Phone: (_____)

Area/Floor: _____ Name: _____ Phone: (_____)

ASSISTANTS TO PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED (If applicable):

Name: _____ Phone: (_____)

Name: _____ Phone: (_____)

Date ____/____/____

EVACUATION ROUTES

- Evacuation route maps have been posted in each work area. The following information is marked on evacuation maps:
 1. Emergency exits
 2. Primary and secondary evacuation routes
 3. Locations of fire extinguishers
 4. Fire alarm pull stations' location
 - a. Assembly points

- Site personnel should know at least two evacuation routes.

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

FIRE DEPARTMENT: _____

PARAMEDICS: _____

AMBULANCE: _____

POLICE: _____

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE: _____

SECURITY (If applicable): _____

BUILDING MANAGER (If applicable): _____

UTILITY COMPANY EMERGENCY CONTACTS

(Specify name of the company, phone number and point of contact)

ELECTRIC: _____

WATER: _____

GAS (if applicable): _____

TELEPHONE COMPANY: _____

Date: ___/___/___

EMERGENCY REPORTING AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Types of emergencies to be reported by site personnel are:

- MEDICAL
- FIRE
- SEVERE WEATHER
- BOMB THREAT
- CHEMICAL SPILL
- STRUCTURE CLIMBING/DESCENDING
- EXTENDED POWER LOSS
- OTHER (specify) _____
(e.g., terrorist attack/hostage taking)

MEDICAL EMERGENCY

- Call medical emergency phone number (check applicable):

- Paramedics
- Ambulance
- Fire Department
- Other

Provide the following information:

- Nature of medical emergency,
 - Location of the emergency (address, building, room number),
and
 - Your name and phone number from which you are calling.
- Do not move victim unless absolutely necessary.
 - Call the following personnel trained in CPR and First Aid to provide the required assistance prior to the arrival of the professional medical help:

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

- If personnel trained in First Aid are not available, as a minimum, attempt to provide the following assistance:
 1. Stop the bleeding with firm pressure on the wounds (note: avoid contact with blood or other bodily fluids).
 2. Clear the air passages using the Heimlich Maneuver in case of choking.
- In case of rendering assistance to personnel exposed to hazardous materials, consult the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and wear the appropriate personal protective equipment. Attempt first aid ONLY if trained and qualified.

Date ___/___/___

FIRE EMERGENCY

When fire is discovered:

- Activate the nearest fire alarm (if installed)
- Notify the local Fire Department by calling _____.
- If the fire alarm is not available, notify the site personnel about the fire emergency by the following means (check applicable):
 - Voice Communication
 - Phone Paging
 - Radio
 - Other (specify)

Fight the fire ONLY if:

- The Fire Department has been notified.
- The fire is small and is not spreading to other areas.
- Escaping the area is possible by backing up to the nearest exit.
- The fire extinguisher is in working condition and personnel are trained to use it.

Upon being notified about the fire emergency, occupants must:

- Leave the building using the designated escape routes.
- Assemble in the designated area (specify location):
- Remain outside until the competent authority (Designated Official or designee) announces that it is safe to reenter.

Designated Official, Emergency Coordinator or supervisors must (underline one):

- Disconnect utilities and equipment unless doing so jeopardizes his/her safety.
- Coordinate an orderly evacuation of personnel.
- Perform an accurate head count of personnel reported to the designated area.
- Determine a rescue method to locate missing personnel.
- Provide the Fire Department personnel with the necessary information about the facility.
- Perform assessment and coordinate weather forecast office emergency closing procedures

Area/Floor Monitors must:

- Ensure that all employees have evacuated the area/floor.
- Report any problems to the Emergency Coordinator at the assembly area.

Assistants to Physically Challenged should:

- Assist all physically challenged employees in emergency evacuation.

Date ___/___/___

EXTENDED POWER LOSS

In the event of extended power loss to a facility certain precautionary measures should be taken depending on the geographical location and environment of the facility:

- Unnecessary electrical equipment and appliances should be turned off in the event that power restoration would surge causing damage to electronics and effecting sensitive equipment.
- Facilities with freezing temperatures should turn off and drain the following lines in the event of a long term power loss.
 - Fire sprinkler system
 - Standpipes
 - Potable water lines
 - Toilets
- Add propylene-glycol to drains to prevent traps from freezing
- Equipment that contain fluids that may freeze due to long term exposure to freezing temperatures should be moved to heated areas, drained of liquids, or provided with auxiliary heat sources.

Upon Restoration of heat and power:

- Electronic equipment should be brought up to ambient temperatures before energizing to prevent condensate from forming on circuitry.
- Fire and potable water piping should be checked for leaks from freeze damage after the heat has been restored to the facility and water turned back on.

CHEMICAL SPILL

The following are the locations of:

Spill Containment and Security Equipment: _____

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

MSDS: _____

When a Large Chemical Spill has occurred:

- Immediately notify the designated official and Emergency Coordinator.
- Contain the spill with available equipment (e.g., pads, booms, absorbent powder, etc.).
- Secure the area and alert other site personnel.
- Do not attempt to clean the spill unless trained to do so.
- Attend to injured personnel and call the medical emergency number, if required.
- Call a local spill cleanup company or the Fire Department (if arrangement has been made) to perform a large chemical (e.g., mercury) spill cleanup.

Name of Spill Cleanup Company: _____

Phone Number: _____

- Evacuate building as necessary

When a Small Chemical Spill has occurred:

- Notify the Emergency Coordinator and/or supervisor (select one).
- If toxic fumes are present, secure the area (with caution tapes or cones) to prevent other personnel from entering.
- Deal with the spill in accordance with the instructions described in the MSDS.
- Small spills must be handled in a safe manner, while wearing the proper PPE.
- Review the general spill cleanup procedures.

Date ___/___/___

STRUCTURE CLIMBING/DESCENDING EMERGENCIES

List structures maintained by site personnel (tower, river gauge, etc.):

| No. | Structure Type | Location (address, if applicable) | Emergency Response Organization* (if available within 30-minute response time) |
|-----|----------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Emergency Response Organization(s):

Name _____ Phone Number _____

Name _____ Phone Number _____

(Attach Emergency Response Agreement if available)

* - N/A. If no Emergency Response Organization available within 30-minute response time additional personnel trained in rescue operations and equipped with rescue kit must accompany the climber(s).

TELEPHONE BOMB THREAT CHECKLIST

INSTRUCTIONS: BE CALM, BE COURTEOUS. LISTEN. DO NOT INTERRUPT THE CALLER.

YOUR NAME: _____ TIME: _____ DATE: _____
 CALLER'S IDENTITY SEX: Male _____ Female _____ Adult _____ Juvenile _____ APPROXIMATE AGE: _____
 ORIGIN OF CALL: Local _____ Long Distance _____ Telephone Booth _____

| VOICE CHARACTERISTICS | SPEECH | LANGUAGE |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Loud <input type="checkbox"/> Soft <input type="checkbox"/> High Pitch <input type="checkbox"/> Deep <input type="checkbox"/> Raspy <input type="checkbox"/> Pleasant <input type="checkbox"/> Intoxicated <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast <input type="checkbox"/> Slow <input type="checkbox"/> Distinct <input type="checkbox"/> Distorted <input type="checkbox"/> Stutter <input type="checkbox"/> Nasal <input type="checkbox"/> Slurred <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Foul _____ Other |
| ACCENT | MANNER | BACKGROUND NOISES |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> Not Local <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign <input type="checkbox"/> Region <input type="checkbox"/> Race | <input type="checkbox"/> Calm <input type="checkbox"/> Angry <input type="checkbox"/> Rational <input type="checkbox"/> Irrational <input type="checkbox"/> Coherent <input type="checkbox"/> Incoherent <input type="checkbox"/> Deliberate <input type="checkbox"/> Emotional <input type="checkbox"/> Righteous <input type="checkbox"/> Laughing | <input type="checkbox"/> Factory <input type="checkbox"/> Trains <input type="checkbox"/> Machines <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> Music <input type="checkbox"/> Quiet <input type="checkbox"/> Office <input type="checkbox"/> Voices <input type="checkbox"/> Machines <input type="checkbox"/> Airplanes <input type="checkbox"/> Street <input type="checkbox"/> Party <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic <input type="checkbox"/> Atmosphere |

BOMB FACTS

PRETEND DIFFICULTY HEARING - KEEP CALLER TALKING - IF CALLER SEEMS AGREEABLE TO FURTHER CONVERSATION, ASK QUESTIONS LIKE:

- When will it go off? Certain Hour _____ Time Remaining _____
- Where is it located? Building _____ Area _____
- What kind of bomb? _____
- What kind of package? _____
- How do you know so much about the bomb? _____
- What is your name and address? _____

If building is occupied, inform caller that detonation could cause injury or death.

Activate malicious call trace: Hang up phone and do not answer another line. Choose same line and dial *57 (if your phone system has this capability). Listen for the confirmation announcement and hang up.

Call Security at _____ and relay information about call.

Did the caller appear familiar with plant or building (by his/her description of the bomb location)? Write out the message in its entirety and any other comments on a separate sheet of paper and attach to this checklist.

Notify your supervisor immediately.

SEVERE WEATHER AND NATURAL DISASTERS

Tornado:

- When a warning is issued by sirens or other means, seek inside shelter. Consider the following:
 - Small interior rooms on the lowest floor and without windows,
 - Hallways on the lowest floor away from doors and windows, and
 - Rooms constructed with reinforced concrete, brick, or block with no windows.
- Stay away from outside walls and windows.
- Use arms to protect head and neck.
- Remain sheltered until the tornado threat is announced to be over.

Earthquake:

- Stay calm and await instructions from the Emergency Coordinator or the designated official.
- Keep away from overhead fixtures, windows, filing cabinets, and electrical power.
- Assist people with disabilities in finding a safe place.
- Evacuate as instructed by the Emergency Coordinator and/or the designated official.

Flood:

If indoors:

- Be ready to evacuate as directed by the Emergency Coordinator and/or the designated official.
- Follow the recommended primary or secondary evacuation routes.

If outdoors:

- Climb to high ground and stay there.
- Avoid walking or driving through flood water.
- If car stalls, abandon it immediately and climb to a higher ground.

Hurricane:

- The nature of a hurricane provides for more warning than other natural and weather disasters. A hurricane watch is issued when a hurricane becomes a threat to a coastal area. A hurricane warning is issued when hurricane winds of 74 mph or higher, or a combination of dangerously high water and rough seas, are expected in the area within 24 hours.

Once a hurricane watch has been issued:

- Stay calm and await instructions from the Emergency Coordinator or the designated official.
- Moor any boats securely, or move to a safe place if time allows.
- Continue to monitor local TV and radio stations for instructions.
- Move early out of low-lying areas or from the coast, at the request of officials.
- If you are on high ground, away from the coast and plan to stay, secure

the building, moving all loose items indoors and boarding up windows and openings.

- Collect drinking water in appropriate containers.

Once a hurricane warning has been issued:

- Be ready to evacuate as directed by the Emergency Coordinator and/or the designated official.
- Leave areas that might be affected by storm tide or stream flooding.

During a hurricane:

- Remain indoors and consider the following:
 - Small interior rooms on the lowest floor and without windows,
 - Hallways on the lowest floor away from doors and windows, and
 - Rooms constructed with reinforced concrete, brick, or block with no windows.

Blizzard:

If indoors:

- Stay calm and await instructions from the Emergency Coordinator or the designated official.
- Stay indoors!
- If there is no heat:
 - Close off unneeded rooms or areas.
 - Stuff towels or rags in cracks under doors.
 - Cover windows at night.
- Eat and drink. Food provides the body with energy and heat. Fluids prevent dehydration.
- Wear layers of loose-fitting, light-weight, warm clothing, if available.

If outdoors:

- Find a dry shelter. Cover all exposed parts of the body.
- If shelter is not available:
 - Prepare a lean-to, wind break, or snow cave for protection from the wind.
 - Build a fire for heat and to attract attention. Place rocks around the fire to absorb and reflect heat.
 - Do not eat snow. It will lower your body temperature. Melt it first.

If stranded in a car or truck:

- Stay in the vehicle!
- Run the motor about ten minutes each hour. Open the windows a little for fresh air to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning. Make sure the exhaust pipe is not blocked.
- Make yourself visible to rescuers.
 - Turn on the dome light at night when running the engine.
 - Tie a colored cloth to your antenna or door.
 - Raise the hood after the snow stops falling.
- Exercise to keep blood circulating and to keep warm.

CRITICAL OPERATIONS

During some emergency situations, it will be necessary for some specially assigned personnel to remain at the work areas to perform critical operations.

Assignments:

| Work Area | Name | Job Title | Description of Assignment |
|-----------|------|-----------|---------------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

- Personnel involved in critical operations may remain on the site upon the permission of the site designated official or Emergency Coordinator.
- In case emergency situation will not permit any of the personnel to remain at the facility, the designated official or other assigned personnel shall notify the appropriate _____ offices to initiate backups. This information can be obtained from the Emergency Evacuation Procedures included in the _____ Manual.

The following offices should be contacted:

Name/Location: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Name/Location: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Name/Location: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Active shooter

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

An **active shooter** is defined by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security as "an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area; in most cases, active shooters use firearm[s] and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims."^[1] Within the last five years, there have been at least 15 prominent, high-casualty producing active shooter incidents. Most of these cases have occurred in locations where the shooter has been undeterred and unobstructed from carrying out their attack. The incident locations have often been described as *soft targets* with limited active security measures or armed personnel to provide protection for members of the public. In most instances, shooters have either taken their own lives, been shot by police, or surrendered when forced with a confrontation by law enforcement. According to New York City Police Department (NYPD) statistics, 46 percent of active shooter incidents are ended by the application of force by police or security, 40 percent end in the shooter's suicide, 14 percent of the time the shooter surrenders or, in less than 1 percent of cases, the violence ends with the attacker fleeing.^[2]

The definition of active shooter includes so-called "school shootings" and "snipers", but not usually suicide bombers. Active shooters have caused a paradigm shift in law enforcement training and tactics, as victims are not necessarily expected to escape or even survive these situations.^[3]

Contents

- 1 Social isolates
- 2 The killing spree
- 3 Response Training
- 4 SEALE Police Academy report
- 5 Attack Countermeasures Training (ACT)
- 6 See also
- 7 References

Social isolates

Described as "social isolates" who "harbored feelings of hate and anger" active shooters often had some contact with mental health professionals. While a common factor, the functional role that mental illness plays in causing the massacre is indeterminate according to FBI analysis. In cases analyzed by the FBI very few of the shooters had "previous arrests for violent crimes, though many had encountered a significant emotional hardship prior to the attack such as loss of significant relationships, changes in financial status, loss of a job, changes in living arrangements, major adverse changes to life circumstances, and/or feelings of humiliation or rejection on the part of the shooter."

The killing spree

Active shooters initiate their "killing spree" most often in populated areas using firearm(s), and display no pattern or method for selection of their victims. There are cases where active shooters have used improvised explosive devices to cause not only additional victimization but also act as an impediment to law enforcement and emergency service responders.^[4] Active shooter incidents (ASI) demand immediate deployment of law enforcement resources in order to stop the shooting and prevent further victimization. While the location of the "spree" may be selected in advance, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) states; *In many cases, there is no pattern or method to the selection of victims by an active shooter, and these situations are by their very nature unpredictable and evolve quickly.*^[5] Research has determined that aggressive action — by even a single police officer — is the most effective countermeasure in stopping the active shooter.^[6] Active shooter scenarios leave little room for reasoning or negotiation. The agenda of the active shooter is straightforward: harm as many individuals as possible until cornered or captured by law enforcement. Escape is not typically a priority.^[7] In the majority of cases, active shooters have already decided that they will commit suicide. (Lt Brian King, Wilmette Police Dept)

Response Training

DHS/Homeland Security has approached education and training for Active Shooter situations in two ways: (1) by creating an online training module for non-law enforcement personnel; and (2) by developing a training program for law enforcement and security personnel. As active shooter incidents increase across the United States, organizations such as schools, government agencies, and private sector businesses are opting to have security experts provide threat and risk assessment services as well as some type of Active Shooter Response Training for their staff. On-location responders (school staff, faculty and campus security) play a crucial role during the initial moments of an attack, prior to law enforcement intervention, when most casualties occur (in the first 10 minutes). People on-site that are properly trained can rapidly assess the threat, use cover and evacuate safely when possible, or barricade and hide from the shooter. Collective resistance tactics can be used as "Last Resort Survival Measures" to fight the shooter and take control of their weapon. Pre-incident training and preparations, when implemented, will save lives.^[8] According to New York City Police Department (NYPD) statistics, 46 percent of active shooter incidents are ended by the application of force by police or security, 40 percent end in the shooter's suicide, 14 percent of the time the shooter surrenders or, in less than 1 percent of cases, the violence ends with the attacker fleeing.^[2] Other studies report that the vast majority of active shooters commit suicide soon after police arrive on the scene.^[9]

SEALE Police Academy report

SEALE Police Academy (Bedford OH) manager Ron Borsch reports their research has determined that aggressive action — by even a single police officer — is the most effective countermeasure in stopping the active shooter.^[6] The vast majority of active shooters commit suicide soon after police arrive on the scene.^[9]

Attack Countermeasures Training (ACT)

On-Location Responders (school staff, faculty and campus security) play a crucial role during the initial moments of an attack, prior to law enforcement intervention. When most casualties occur (in the first 10 minutes). People onsite that are properly trained can rapidly assess the threat, use cover and evacuate safely when possible, or barricade and hide from the shooter. Collective resistance tactics can be used as Last Resort Survival Measures to fight the shooter and take control of their weapon. Pre-incident training and preparations can save lives.^[8]

See also

- Immediate Action Rapid Deployment
- Ballistic shield
- Spree killer
- List of massacres
- School shooting

References

1. ^ Active Shooter Booklet "U.S. Department of Homeland Security Active Shooter Response" (http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/active_shooter_booklet.pdf).
2. ^ ^{a b} MSA Special Analysis "The Active Shooter Threat" (<http://www.msasecurity.net/Portals/91068/docs/MSA%20Special%20Analysis%20-%20Active%20Shooter%20Threat%208.20.12.pdf>).
3. ^ Scanlon, James J. (July/August 2001). "Active Shooter Situations: What do we do now?!!" (http://www.nasta.ws/police_marksman.htm). North American SWAT Training Association.
4. ^ Northwestern University. "Safety guidelines for active shooters on campus" (<http://www.northwestern.edu/up/crime/awareness/activeshooter.html>). Retrieved 2013-02-27.
5. ^ Homeland Security. [<http://www.dhs.gov/active-shooter-preparedness> "Active Shooter Preparedness"]. DHS. Retrieved 2013-02-27.
6. ^ ^{a b} "Police One, Ohio Trainer Makes the Case for Single Officer Entry Against Active Killers" (<http://www.policeone.com/active-shooter/articles/1695125-Ohio-trainer-makes-the-case-for-single-officer-entry-against-active-killers>).
7. ^ HighbeamResearch. [<http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P3-2418969861.html> "Fort Campbell Prepares for Active Shooter"]. US Fed News Service. Retrieved 2013-02-26.
8. ^ ^{a b} Stivi, Alon (October 2012). "Last Resort: when an active shooter goes on a rampage, employ these survival measures" (<https://www.actcert.com/about.aspx?enc=SHlczT3Hv73jnWvsrTEvqQ==>). Beckett Media LLC.
9. ^ ^{a b} "MACTAC-NextGen Active Shooter response" (http://www.hendonpub.com/resources/article_archive/results/details?id=1384).

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Active_shooter&oldid=550245407"

Categories: Spree shootings

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For additional information, refer to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security at cfsteam@hq.dhs.gov

LINCOLN- LANCASTER COUNTY

DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

For more information or to request a presentation on a number of topics, contact us at: 402-441-7441



www.lincoln.ne.gov/emergencymanagement

CONTACT LINCOLN-LANCASTER
COUNTY EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AT 402-441-7441 FOR
ADVICE AND ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION

***PROFILE OF
AN ACTIVE
SHOOTER***

An active shooter is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area: in most cases, active shooters use of a firearm(s) with no pattern or method to their selection of victims. Because active shooter situations are often over in 10-15 minutes, before Law Enforcement arrives, individuals must be prepared both mentally and physically to deal with an active shooter situation.

HOW TO RESPOND TO AN ACTIVE SHOOTER

Quickly determine the most reasonable way to protect your own life. Students, customers and clients are likely to follow the lead of teachers, managers and administrators during an active shooter situation.

EVACUATION

- Have an escape route and plan in mind
- Evacuate regardless if others agree to follow
- Leave your belongings behind
- Help others if possible
- Prevent others from entering an area where an active shooter may be

- Keep your hands visible
- Follow the instructions of any Law Enforcement officer
- Do not attempt to move any wounded person
- Call 911 when you are safe

HIDEOUT

If an evacuation is not possible, find a place to hide where an active shooter is less likely to find you.

Your hiding place should:

- Be out of the shooters view
- Provide protection if shots are fired in your direction
- Not trap you or restrict your option for movement
- Prevent shooter from entering your hiding place
- Lock the door
- Blockade the door with heavy furniture if shooter is nearby
- Silence your cell phone or pager
- Turn off any source of noise ie: radios, televisions, etc.

- Hide behind cabinets, desks, etc.
- Remain quiet

TAKE ACTION AGAINST SHOOTER

- Last resort
- Act in an aggressive manner
- Improvise weapons
- Yelling – word “NO!”
- Commit to your action

HOW TO RESPOND WHEN AN ACTIVE SHOOTER IS IN YOUR VICINITY

Quickly determine the most reasonable way to protect your own life. Remember that customers and clients are likely to follow the lead of employees and managers during an active shooter situation.

1. Evacuate

If there is an accessible-escape path, attempt to evacuate the premises. Be sure to:

- Have an escape route and plan in mind
- Evacuate regardless of whether others agree to follow
- Leave your belongings behind
- Help others escape, if possible
- Prevent individuals from entering an area where the active shooter may be
- Keep your hands visible
- Follow the instructions of any police officers
- Do not attempt to move wounded people
- Call 911 when you are safe

2. Hide out

If 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 active shooter's view
- Provide protection if shots are fired in your direction (i.e., an office with a closed and locked door)
- Not trap you or restrict your options for movement

To prevent an active shooter from entering your hiding place:

- Lock the door
- Blockade the door with heavy furniture

If the active shooter is nearby:

- Lock the door
- Silence your cell phone and/or pager
- Turn off any source of noise (i.e., radios, televisions)
- Hide behind large items (i.e., cabinets, desks)
- Remain quiet

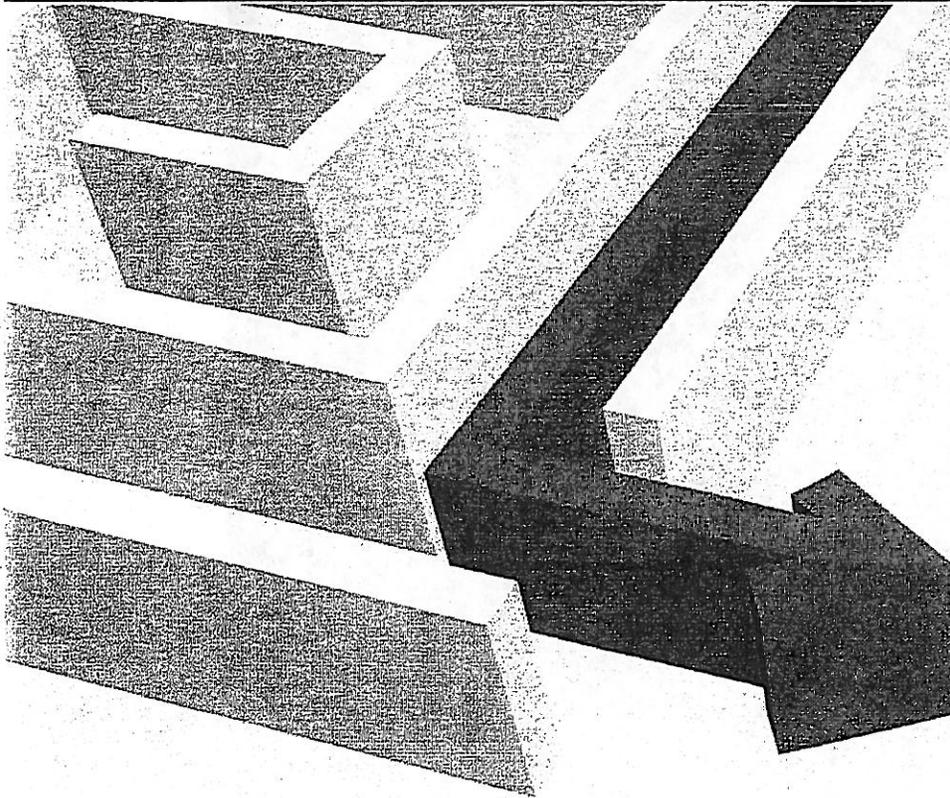
If evacuation and hiding out are not possible:

- Remain calm
- Dial 911, if possible, to alert police to the active shooter's location
- If you cannot speak, leave the line open and allow the dispatcher to listen

3. Take action against the active shooter

As a last resort, and only when your life is in imminent danger, attempt to disrupt and/or incapacitate the active shooter by:

- Acting as aggressively as possible against him/her
- Throwing items and improvising weapons
- Yelling
- Committing to your actions



RECOGNIZING POTENTIAL WORKPLACE VIOLENCE

An active shooter in your workplace may be a current or former employee, or an acquaintance of a current or former employee. Intuitive managers and coworkers may notice characteristics of potentially violent behavior in an employee. Alert your Human Resources Department if you believe an employee or coworker exhibits potentially violent behavior.

Indicators of Potential Violence by an Employee

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. Potentially violent behaviors by an employee may include one or more of the following (this list of behaviors is not comprehensive, nor is it intended as a mechanism for diagnosing violent tendencies):

- Increased use of alcohol and/or illegal drugs
- Unexplained increase in absenteeism; vague physical complaints
- Noticeable decrease in attention to appearance and hygiene
- Depression / withdrawal
- Resistance and overreaction to changes in policy and procedures
- Repeated violations of company policies
- Increased severe mood swings
- Noticeably unstable, emotional responses
- Explosive outbursts of anger or rage without provocation
- Suicidal; comments about “putting things in order”
- Behavior which is suspect of paranoia, (“everybody is against me”)
- Increasingly talks 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