



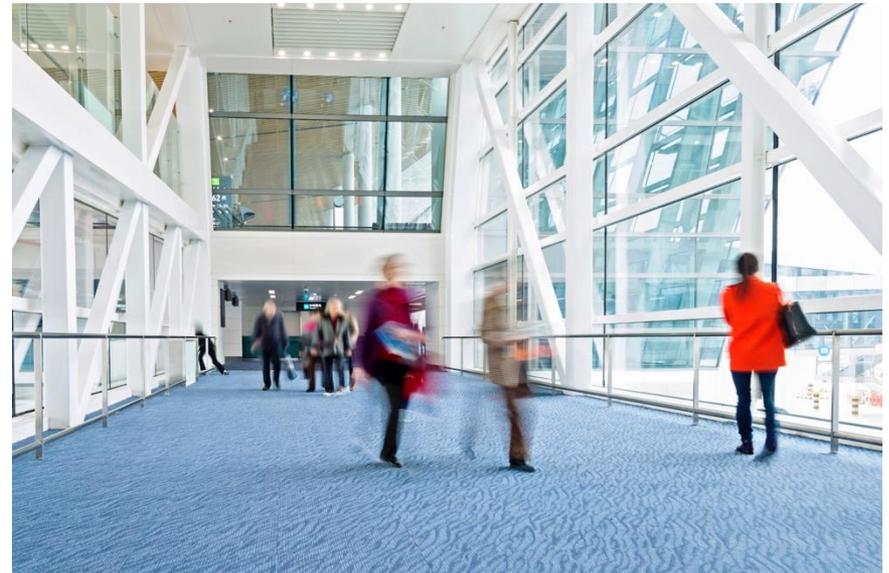
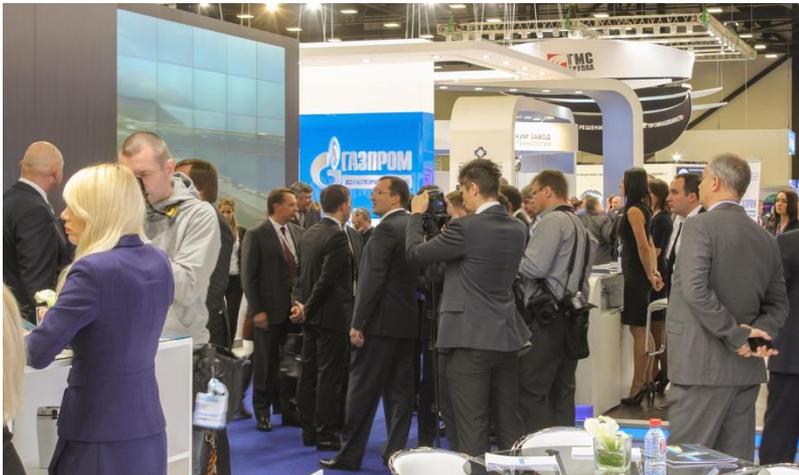
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Active Shooter

June 23, 2016

United
Security

“Keeping our shows and attendees safe is paramount to our industry’s continued growth and success,” Richard A. Simon, president and CEO of United Service Companies



Agenda

Active Shooter Webinar

Awareness: Understanding Active Shooter Incidents

Overview

Short Film: Run. Hide. Fight

Commonalities and Predictors of Active Shooters

Best Practices: Before, During and After an Active Shooter Event

Additional Resources

Q&A



Overview: Active Shooter Incidents

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.

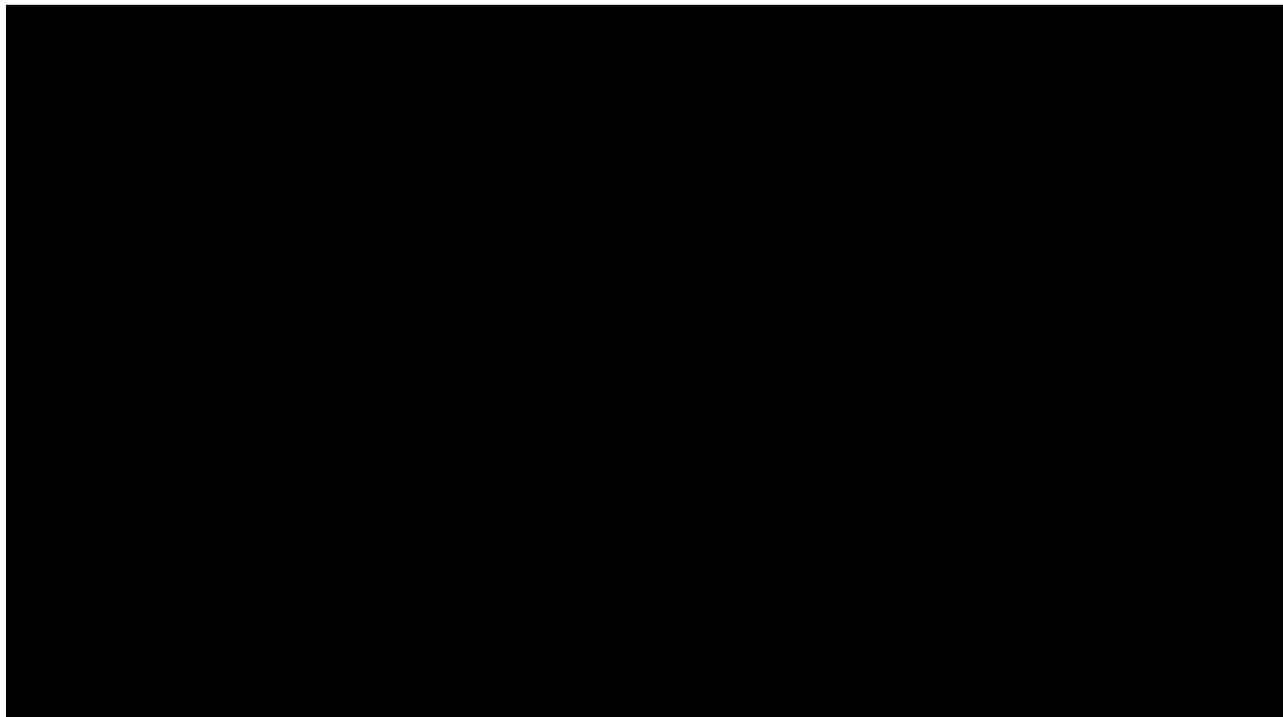
Source: [FBI Active Shooter Study](#)



AWARENESS and PREPAREDNESS are key to helping protect our employees, our customers, and ourselves



Run | Hide | Fight



[YouTube: Click Here](#)

Active Shooters: Commonalities

The Federal Bureau of Investigation analyzed 154 active shooter events in the United States between 2002 and 2012 that included 3 or more individuals being shot.

- Many active shooters were described as social isolates, harbored feelings of hate and anger, and/or had some reported contact with mental health professionals
- Mental illness is commonly referenced as a potential contributing factor, but its causal impact on the attack can only be speculated
- Very few active shooters had previous arrests for violent crimes
- Common catalysts or triggers observed include: 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



Active Shooter Incidents: Commonalities

- Deceased after the event, 51%
- Committed suicide, 43%
- **Shot and killed by responders, 8%**
- Arrested, 45%
- Unidentified, 4%
- **Male, 96%**
- **Acted alone, 96%**

Active Shooter Incidents: Commonalities

The most common identified motivations:

- Workplace retaliation, 21%
- Domestic disputes, 14%
- Academic retaliation by a current or former student, 7%
- **No clear motivation revealed, 40%**



Active Shooters: Common Predictors

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

Feeling awkward is NO excuse!

We must encourage each other to speak up when we witness disturbing behavior.



See Something, Say Something

What is suspicious activity?

- **Unusual items or situations:** A vehicle is parked in an odd location, a package/luggage is unattended, a window/door is open that is usually closed, or other out-of-the-ordinary situations occur.
- **Eliciting information:** A person questions individuals at a level beyond curiosity about a building's purpose, operations, security procedures and/or personnel, shift changes, etc.
- **Observation/surveillance:** Someone pays unusual attention to facilities or buildings beyond a casual or professional interest. This includes extended loitering without explanation (particularly in concealed locations); unusual, repeated, and/or prolonged observation of a building (e.g., with binoculars or video camera); taking notes or measurements; counting paces; sketching floor plans, etc.

Reporting Suspicious Activity

To report suspicious activity, contact your local law enforcement agency. Describe specifically what you observed, including:

- **Who** or **what** you saw;
- **When** you saw it;
- **Where** it occurred; and
- **Why** it's suspicious.

If there is an emergency, call 9-1-1.



Active Shooter

Best Practices: Before and After an Active Shooter Incident

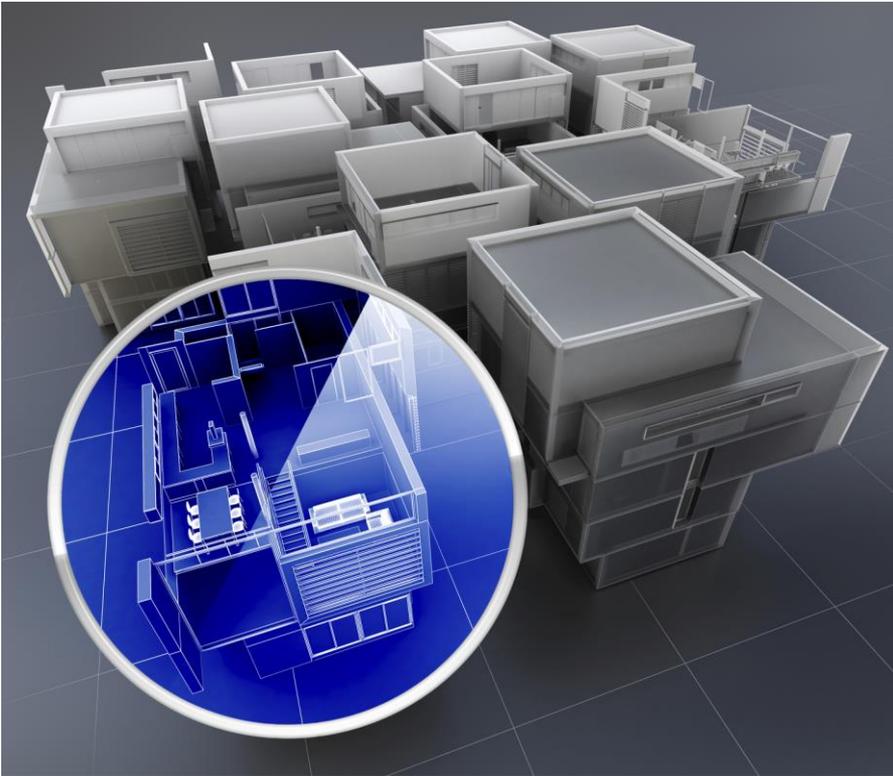


Questions to ask the security team



- Do they have a response plan?
- How do they manage badges?
- Ask questions about the Active Shooter plan during walk through
- What assets are available in the city? Police, fire, hospital?
- Existing rally points for emergency evacuations or in the event of a crisis?
- How will management notify you and your team of the situation and its location?
- How will personnel allow site and building access to emergency responders?
- Pre-meeting with the security director
- Inform your security of any special circumstances, threats, protester concerns or special needs attendees

Preparedness



Response Plan Essentials:

- Identify Safe Rooms
- Communications protocol and phone tree
- Staff Rosters and/or crisis kits
- Target Hardening: Increase visibility of security staff at soft target locations like public entry ways and loading docks.
- Instruct personnel
 - **Know:** [See Something, Say Something](#)
 - **Use** Active Shooter Handouts and other resources
 - **Take** action through additional online training
 - **Work** with your security professional

During an Incident



**During an incident
Run. Hide. Fight.**

Information to provide 911:

- Location of Active Shooter
- Number of shooters
- Physical description of shooters
- Number and type of weapons
- Number of potential victims at the location

After the incident

Respond Appropriately When Law Enforcement Arrives

- ✓ Remain calm and follow officers' instructions.
- ✓ Raise your hands, spread your fingers, and keep hands visible at all times.
- ✓ Do not run when police enter the vicinity. Drop to the floor, if you are told to do so, or move calmly out of the area or building.
- ✓ Do not make quick moves toward officers or hold on to them for safety.
- ✓ Avoid pointing, screaming, or yelling.
- ✓ Do not stop officers to ask for help or directions. Evacuate the building in the direction the officers arrived while keeping your hands above your head.
- ✓ For your own safety, do not get upset or argue if an officer questions whether you are a shooter or a victim. Do not resist, even if you are handcuffed and searched.



Additional Resources

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

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

- <http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/IS907.asp>

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.



Active Shooter

Q&A

For additional information, call us at:
800-248-8558



Thank you!



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