Active Shooter
Planning for the Unthinkable

Host
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- Board Member; President and Chief Executive Officer of Prepared Response, Inc.

- A seasoned veteran with over twenty years of management experience in a broad range of industries, including public and private companies in the technology and public safety industries.

- Prior to PRI, served as:
  - Vice President of Operations and divisional financial officer for American Medical Response, Inc., (NYSE: EMT).
  - Chief Financial Officer for the Western region of a publicly-traded international medical laboratory company.

- Over fifteen years' experience as a licensed field paramedic first responder and as an emergency medical services operations manager.

- MBA and a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration degree from the University of Colorado, as well as a degree in Emergency Medical Care and Rescue from Minnesota State University.
Emergency Response Planning

The value of preplanning for incidents and events
“I have always found that plans are useless, but planning is indispensable.”

*Dwight Eisenhower*
Introductions
Planning Concepts
❖ All-Hazards Model and the Incident Command System
Preplanning
❖ Basics and Tactical Objectives
Next Steps
❖ Preparedness Cycle, Assessments, Training, Resources
Pre-Planning Concepts

- Preplanning will allow you to respond more efficiently in incidents and events at your site.
  - Preplanning helps save time in an emergency.
  - Preplanning allows plans to be developed in a calm, relaxed environment free of the stresses associate with emergency response.

- Preplanning for incidents and events will allow you to understand and work better with first responders in the event of an emergency.
  - Preplanning with first responders not only produces more robust and realistic plans, but also enhances the relationship and communication between site personnel and local first response partners.
Pre-Planning Concepts

❖ Considers a variety of conditions, natural or man-made, that have the potential to cause injury, death, or damage equipment or property.

❖ Takes several basic ideas and tries to address them in a way that can be applied to multiple scenarios.

❖ Should be viewed as a starting point of incident response and not set in stone.
Preplanning should be follow best practices as recognized by the Incident Command System (ICS), a management system used to organize emergency response.
Key Features of ICS

- Common terminology
- Management by Objective
- Organized Command Structure
- Use of Incident Facilities

Top Priorities

- Safety
- Achievement of tactical objectives
- Efficient use of resources
Tactical Objectives

- **Access Control**
  - Orderly Evacuation Routes
  - Triage and Medical Corridors (if necessary)
  - Traffic Control (in and out)

- **Surveillance**
  - Security Camera Locations
  - High Ground and Other Observation Points

- **Efficient Use of Resource**
  - Staging Areas, including Incident Command Post
What you need:

- Aerial Image and/or Street Map
- Planning Partners

Optional:

- Standardized Icons*
- Software (e.g. Visio, Google Earth, Photoshop, Rapid Responder, etc.)

Mark the location of the site.
To monitor and control movement within the site (i.e. to contain the incident)
To restrict and reroute traffic safely around the site, as well as provide protection for staging areas.
The location from which the Incident Commander oversees operations.

Should be positioned outside of the present and potential hazard zone but close enough to the incident to maintain command.

May be collocated.

Staging Areas

- Temporary locations where personnel and equipment are kept while waiting for tactical assignments.
- Close enough for a timely response, but far enough away to be safe.
- May be collocated.
Possible Areas:
- ICP
- Police
- Fire
- Medical/Triage
- Decontamination
- Medivac
- Transportation
- Evacuation
- Media
- Volunteers
- etc.
To identify high ground or other areas which may provide visual observation of the site.
Roadblocks may need to be moved (e.g. #5 & 6) or added (e.g. #7 & 8) to provide additional traffic control around staging areas.

Staging areas may need to be adjusted to reflect evacuation plans (e.g. medical staging/triage).
- Develop plans
- Practice
- Evaluate
- Improve
Other Preparedness Actions
- Training
- Assessments
- Exercises

Resources
- FEMA Self-Paced Training Courses
  http://training.fema.gov/
- NIMS/ICS
  http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nims/index.shtm
  http://www.nimsonline.com/
  http://www.fgdc.gov/HSWG/index.html