



ACTIVE INTRUDER

INFORMATION AND RESOURCES ON HOW TO PREVENT AND PREPARE FOR ACTIVE INTRUDERS

Active Intruder events are increasing in the United States¹ and getting significantly more media attention. However, the actual chances of a workplace being the site of an active intruder event (1 in 465,500²) are less likely than getting struck by lightning (1 in 164,500³). In the unlikely event that an intruder enters to hurt/kill anyone in their path, most incidents will end in ten minutes or less⁴. It is crucial to have a well prepared and practiced plan. Employers should work with local law enforcement on creating and practicing a site-specific plan not only for active intruders, but for all foreseeable emergency situations.

There are three methods to help remember what to do in an active intruder scenario. The first is “Run-Hide-Fight”, created by Federal Agencies and Texas Law Enforcement. Critics of this system say that the chosen words are not useful in certain scenarios and prefer words that evoke a stronger, more decisive action (“Move-Escape-Attack”⁴). For example, “Move” instead of “run”, is better for those who respond by freezing up instead of fleeing. The NYPD created and uses the ABCs “Avoid-Barricade-Confront”, which calls on people to not just hide, but to also barricade with many layers to stop the bullets, slow the intruder and give law enforcement more time to respond.

AVOID/RUN/MOVE

Take note of the two nearest exits in any facility you visit.

Evacuate the building immediately if it can be done in a safe manner.

Do NOT carry any personal belongings with you and avoid elevators and escalators if possible.

If you are located in a high-rise building and the shooter is below, ascend as many floors as possible. Once a safe area is reached, secure the location and move away from the entrance-way to a more secure location. If the shooter is above you, descend and move out of the building.

When evacuating in the stairwell, stay pressed to the wall to allow responding officers room to ascend quickly and safely.

The responding officers’ primary attention will be focused on your hands. If you meet an officer, keep your hands out, open, above your head, and **EMPTY!**

Once evacuated, be prepared to be detained for questioning.

Recognize that depending upon the scene, threat and size of the facility, it may take several hours for the officers to clear the area and find you. Until contact is made, remain calm, quiet, and alert.

BARRICADE/HIDE/ESCAPE

If it is possible to do safely, move to a central and secure area of the building.

Locate an area with ballistic cover, not just visual concealment. Cover stops/slow bullets; concealment does not. Think big — soda machines, copy machines, etc.

Block the door with large heavy objects to make entry as difficult as possible (desks, tables, file cabinets, furniture, books, etc.).

If the only means available to barricade the door is with your body, attempt to stay lower than average waist level to avoid any shot fired through the door by the shooter.

CONFRONT/FIGHT/ATTACK

If hiding or flight is impossible, remain quiet or “play dead” to avoid detection.

Attempt to quickly overpower the individual with force in the most violent manner possible.

If you are with other people you should work as a collective group to overcome the shooter.

Overpowering should be used as the last resort possible.

Sources: ¹2014 U.S. Dept. of Justice, FBI Study of Active Shooter Incidents in the United States between 2000 and 2013; ²The Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics; ³The National Safety Council; ⁴Lieutenant Colonel (Ret.) Mike Wood

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE VISIT: WWW.CSEANY.ORG/OSH

HOW EMPLOYERS SHOULD PREPARE

If there is potential for an Active Intruder incident at your workplace, then it must be addressed in the Workplace Violence Prevention Program. It must be identified as a risk factor and control measures must be implemented. Employees must be trained annually on the risk factors identified and control measures that have been put in place.

Employers must use the hierarchy of controls to select the proper control measures. Employers must first consider engineering controls such as metal detectors, locked/limited access entrances and devices that prevent entry during an incident. Administrative controls such as guards, sign-in systems and training are typically used examples. Training is required.

Active intruder incidents are also emergencies that need to be addressed in an employer's Emergency Actions Plans (EAPs). Duties need to be established ahead of time and employees must be trained on their responsibilities and expectations.

Establish an alert/emergency notification system. Do not use codes as they can be easily confused. Use words such as Lock Down, Evacuate and All Clear.

Coordinate plans with local law enforcement. Frequently execute drills and look for improvement.

For more information and resources visit:

www.cseany.org/osh



LOCKDOWN PROTOCOL

1. Immediately seek shelter in the nearest room or office area. Quickly check hall ways and encourage others to seek shelter with you.
2. If you are outside, seek the nearest secure area such as a vehicle or evacuate the area. Do not re-enter the building if possible.
3. Close and lock the door to the room (barricade it if possible). Turn off the lights.
4. Cover windows or openings that have a line of sight into the hallway if safe to do so. Stay away from windows.
5. Remain silent/silence cell phones! Do not make noise or otherwise draw attention to yourself.
6. Do not attempt to leave the room or building unless directed to by law enforcement personnel. The exception to this is when you believe your life is in more danger by staying in the building rather than in attempting to escape.
7. Unless you clearly perceive fire or smoke, do not evacuate for a fire alarm during a lockdown unless instructed to do so by law enforcement personnel.

Follow the CSEA Canary on:



CSEA has been winning the fight for safe and healthy working conditions for over 100 years, yet there is more to be done. Hazards old and new- from Asbestos to Zika- remain a threat to workers every day. CSEA will not back down from the fight and nothing is more important than saving lives and keeping workers free from injury. Your help is needed now more than ever. The life you save could be **YOUR OWN.**

SAVE A LIFE- NEVER QUIT!

