Active Shooter Guidance Training Overview

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Special thanks to everyone who supported the development and release of the Active Shooter Training and Drill ToolBox:
Since August 2018:

- (2) DAFN T-T-T Academies – 76 Volunteer Trainers trained, and each one can teach the community using the toolbox curriculum.
- 40+ Organizations Reached
- DOR Riverside has trained 112 of their staff
- (4) America’s Job Center of California (AJCC) in Riverside County all staff trainings
- (18) Students trained from San Bernardino Unified School District
- (92) employers at the Employer Advisory Council (EAC) trained
- 100+ Self Advocates trained at self-advocacy groups
- 300+ Community Members trained
Examples of Training Materials
Active Shooter: What You Should Do

Public Places
Training & Drill Overview

- Meeting Everyone's Needs - DAFN
- Profile of an Active Shooter
- Elements of an Active Shooting
- Taking Action During an Active Shooter Situation

- When Law Enforcement Arrives
- Active Shooter Drill
- Active Shooter Awareness Resources
Meeting Everyone's Needs
Disabilities and Access and Functional Needs (DAFN)
What Does “DAFN” Mean?

- Disabilities and Access and Functional Needs refers to individuals who need assistance due to any condition temporary or permanent that limits their ability to take action.

- To have a disability or access and functional need does not require that the individual have any kind of diagnosis or specific evaluation.
Individuals with a disability or access and functional need may include, but are not limited to:

❖ Individuals with disabilities;
❖ Seniors; and
❖ Populations having limited English proficiency, limited access to transportation, and/or limited access to financial resources to prepare for, respond to, and recover from the emergency.
When communicating with individuals with a DAFN during emergency situations, it is important to always ask the person how you can best assist.

Asking the individual before assisting maintains their safety, independence, and health, as they are the expert when it comes to their individual needs.

Review the DAFN Disaster and Emergency Communication Guide which outlines tips for communicating with individuals with a DAFN.
Taking Action During an Active Shooter Situation
The **ideal response** to an active shooter situation is to **run/evacuate**.

Remember to:

- Have an **escape route and plan** in mind.
- **Leave** your belongings behind.
- Evacuate **regardless** of whether others agree to follow.
Help others escape, if possible.

Do not attempt to move wounded people.

Prevent others from entering an area where the active shooter may be.

Call 911 when it is safe to do so.
Individuals with a disability or access and functional need have the most awareness of their specific evacuation needs.

If you have a disability or access and functional need, you should:

- Inform supervisors and/or executive management regarding any gaps or needs for accommodations that exist in their emergency preparedness or evacuation plans.
Inform your supervisor and coworkers when you are expected to be away for an extended time to ensure you are accounted for during safety checks and roll calls.

Establish a “buddy-system” with coworkers.

Educate "buddies" on the physical, psychological and communication assistance you need to increase your safety during an active shooter attack.
Run/Evacuate - DAFN Considerations 3 of 3

- Have an escape route and safety plan in mind **specific to your respective needs**.
- **Practice** your **escape routes and safety plan** by locating exits and locking rooms **before and during** drills and exercises.
Also known as Evac-Chairs, they allow individuals with a temporary or permanent disability or access and functional need to be evacuated quickly and safely down stairs in the event of an emergency.

Ask about evacuation chair training at your workplace and other multi-story facilities you visit regularly.
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** and **provide protection** if shots are fired in your direction.
- **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.
- **Close, cover, and move away** from windows.
Depending on your DAFN it may be **difficult** for you to **hide**.

Individuals with a DAFN, should:

- **Plan ahead** by identifying potential **areas to hide** throughout your workplace **prior** to an incident occurring.

- **Coordinate** with coworkers **ahead of time** regarding the type of assistance they can provide to help with concealment.
❖ Use assistive devices or durable medical equipment to secure a hiding spot (such as parking and locking heavy wheelchairs in front of a door).

❖ Practice self-soothing techniques to remain calm and collected.

❖ Look for improvised weapons that can be used aggressively within your ability.
Silence your cell phone and/or pager. (Even the vibration setting can give away a hiding position.)

Hide behind large items (cabinets, desks, tables).

Remain quiet.
When evacuating or hiding are not options and your life is in imminent danger, the last resort is to disrupt the active shooter.

❖ Act as aggressively as possible.
❖ Throw items and use improvised weapons (within your ability).
❖ Work together to incapacitate the shooter and commit to your actions.
Individuals with a DAFN may be limited, in the degree to which they are able to fight an active shooter.

However, individuals with a DAFN should consider using durable medical equipment or assistive devices as improvised weapons to attack the shooter. For example, using a power chair to ram the shooter; using a cane as a bat; or hitting the shooter with a cast.
Issues that are coming up at trainings:

- Increasing need for preparedness workshops, so Self-Advocates can make kits and get generators.
- Increasing need for a variety of other safety issues addressed in trainings, and these were suggested by Self-Advocates.
  - Power loss
  - Safety with Transportation
  - Bullying
  - Suicide Prevention
  - Domestic Violence/Abuse/Neglect/Trafficking
• Yes it is. The presentation format may vary depending on the audience, but it is well received. For example:
  • PowerPoints from toolbox are great for certain audiences
  • Activities may be a training itself, for some audiences (e.g. putting together a go bag, registering for alerts, entering ICE contacts)

• The toolbox with CalOES was vetted with Autism Society SA groups, UCP SA groups, community members and families.
For more information about the DAFN inclusive disaster and emergency preparedness training and drills, please contact your local SCDD regional office.