



THE SECURITY BEACON

MAY 2015

BOSTON CHAPTER OF ASIS INTERNATIONAL

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WITH ACTIVE SHOOTER PLANNING, THE FIRST 5-7 MINUTES ARE CRITICAL

By William Losefsky, CHPA, and Jeff Putnam, CPP



If you are a hospital security director or manager, you more than likely already have an active shooter plan in place. The adage of, "RUN/HIDE/FIGHT," is still critical to a good active shooter plan. However, most plans fall short in that they weigh heavily on waiting for local law enforcement to respond to neutralize the shooter(s). This philosophy is under-

standable, but an outstanding plan will address what to do during *the first 5 to 7 minutes...* that critical period between when the first shots are fired and when law enforcement officers can actually respond to take out the threat.

In a 2012 *Annals of Emergency Medicine* study of 154 hospital shootings in 40 states, researchers found that emergency departments were listed as the most common site of attacks with 29%, followed by parking lots with 23% and patient rooms with 19%. [CONTINUED ON PAGE 6](#)

THREE NO-COST WAYS TO ENHANCE YOUR SECURITY PROGRAM

By Dave Corbin, CHPA, CPP

Is your security budget tight? Are you doing more with less these days? You are not alone. Hospitals across the country are in a never-ending quest to be more cost-efficient to survive in a highly competitive market. Security leaders must adapt to these leaner times and get creative with how they keep their facilities and hospital communities safe.

I've put together three no-cost ideas to enhance your hospital's security. Are these ideas revolutionary? Not by any means, however, they can certainly help keep your program on the right track. Here they are in no particular order:

1. Perform a No-Cost Security Risk Assessment of a High- or Medium-Risk Department

When is the last time you performed a security risk assessment of your high-risk areas (emergency department, maternity, urgent care, pharmacy, etc.)? A lot can change over the 1-2 or more years since your last assessment. The patient population may have shifted, staffing may be leaner, the crime rate in your neighborhood may have increased, and staff attitudes about their safety [CONTINUED ON PAGE 7](#)

CHAIRPERSON'S MESSAGE

BLAST INTO SUMMER WITH ASIS



Greetings fellow ASIS Boston members,

I want to thank everyone who attended this year's ASIS Boston Security Expo in April. It was a great success with an interesting program and engaging, relevant speakers. A special thanks to our vendors and exhibitors for making ASIS shine.

Please be sure to read this month's newsletter as it contains a wealth of information for you, our valued members! Included are articles about preparing your staff for an active shooter on the premises; no-cost ways to improve security without breaking your budget; and an inside look at trends that are changing our world.

We also have posted a number of upcoming events, including golf outings, luncheons and tours. We are very excited to blast into summer with these events, as the weather has been so remarkable.

Take a look through this newsletter and check out our website to learn more details about the activities of your ASIS Boston chapter and the opportunities available to our members!

Hope to see you all soon!!

Alexis Rossetti, Chairperson
ASIS Boston Chapter



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LONGTIME ASIS BOSTON MEMBER SHARES RECENT TRENDS WITH GREATER KANSAS CITY CHAPTER

The ASIS Boston Chapter has a history of sharing ideas and best practices. Continuing the tradition, long-time Boston Chapter member Stephen D. Baker, CPP, was welcomed as a guest speaker to the March meeting of the Greater Kansas City ASIS Chapter.

Baker spoke to his Midwest colleagues about an emerging trend for increased, "Security Assurance," and shared his leadership insights on managing security in a highly regulated critical infrastructure business. He encouraged the audience to consider security controls, "from inception through delivery," to create a robust assurance methodology, and shared specific program insights from his work at State Street, which continue the company's strong legacy of security protection and benefit its clients and stakeholders.

Greater Kansas City Chapter members responded enthusiastically to Baker's presentation and shared positive comments with Chapter Chair Wade Mathews.

When travel outside Boston presents the opportunity, take this tip from Baker and consider reaching out to the local ASIS Chapter's leadership to arrange a similar visit to exchange ideas.

Likewise, consider inviting your visiting colleagues to a Boston Chapter meeting to share ideas and practices. There's no better way to learn!



Photo caption: ASIS Boston member Steve Baker, CPP, (r) accepts a handshake and Certificate of Appreciation from Greater Kansas City Chapter Chair Wade Mathews.

THE HIGH STAKES OF CRUISING AND STREET RACING

By John Hughes



For the past half century, America has been exposed to two often-misunderstood phenomena. While cruising and street racing share some characteristics, there are important differences between the two activities and those who participate in them.

Simplistically defined as “unnecessary repetitive driving,” cruising typically involves an older crowd, and is a highly public and mostly nostalgic event. Sanctioned cruising can also provide an economic boost to the community as it often involves large crowds that frequent local business establishments. Glamorized by the movie *American Graffiti*, cruising is viewed as a rite of passage for many people who want to show off their vehicles, impress members of the opposite sex or socialize. Cruisers are particularly prevalent on Friday and Saturday nights and are confined to mostly downtown city areas. In some cities, cruisers may be divided up along racial, ethnic and sub-cultural lines.

Similar to cruising, the American street racing tradition dates back to the 1950s and was popularized in movies such as *Rebel Without a Cause*, *Grease* and *The Fast and the Furious*. Unlike cruising, the street racing population consists of several distinct demographic groupings. One is estimated to be between 18 and 20 years of age, generally living at home and typically having little income. Another cluster involves predominantly older white males, 25 to 40 years of age, who engage in building and racing the American “muscle” cars like Corvettes, Camaros and Mustangs. By far, the most dominant of these groups are the Asian and Hispanic males who represent a wide range of ages and operate imported cars like Acuras, Hondas, Mitsubishiis and Nissans.

Risky business

Street racing can include an activity called a “hot race,” also known as a “kamikaze” or a “cannonball run.” This act involves drivers placing money into a hat and the hat is then taken to an undisclosed place. Once the location is made known, the drivers then dash off without deference to speed and the first to arrive wins the “pot.” Racers may engage in what is termed the “centipede” where they form a convoy of vehicles and play follow-the-leader, darting in and around normal traffic at high speeds. They also may speed around corners to see how they can slide their tires.

Because high-performance equipment needed for racing can easily accumulate to thousands of dollars, law enforcement agencies suspect that some racers engage in illegal activities in order to finance this hobby. Street racing can also be dangerous. According to one study of accident data from 10 major U.S. cities, at least 50 people die each year as a result of street racing. This total includes racing participants, passengers and onlookers

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READ ANY GOOD BOOKS LATELY?

Write a review of a book you've read about security or a related subject and submit it to *The Security Beacon* for an upcoming issue. Book reviews should be 250-350 words in length. Questions? Email ASIS Boston Chapter Secretary **Rich Zupan**.

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MAY**4-7**

ASIS Assets Protection Course: Practical Applications (APCII)
Chicago, IL

6-7

ACFE: Analytics to Detect Fraud
NYC, NY

7 & 8

PSP/CPP Review Programs
Denver, CO

13

FREE ASIS Webinar: Mitigating Risk While Building your Brand with the SAFETY Act

14

ASIS Boston Networking/Tour of the Massachusetts State House
Boston, MA

18 & 19

8th Annual CSO Roundtable Summit
Miami, FL

20

ASIS Webinar: So You Would Like to be a Writer... It's Easy

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FREE ASIS Webinar: Proactive Security Comes of Age with Predictive Analytics

ASIS Boston Security Awareness/Behavioral Recognition Training Program
Cambridge Galleria
Cambridge, MA

30

Annual ASIS Providence Charity Invitational Golf Tournament
Cranston, RI

JUNE**4**

IAHSS Boston Lunch Meeting

8-10

• Physical Security Systems
• Facility Security Design
San Antonio, TX

8-11

NEW! Effective Management for Security Professionals
IE Business School, Madrid

10

IAHSS Ontario 11th Annual Golf Challenge, King City, Ontario

10-11

Security Force Management
San Antonio, TX

11

ASIS Boston Public Safety Luncheon
The Lantana, Randolph, MA

14-19

26th Annual ACFE Global Fraud Conference, Baltimore, MD

15

Security100Healthcare Summit
Scottsdale, AZ

15-18

ASIS Assets Protection Course: Functional Management (APCIII)
St. Pete Beach, FL

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ASIS Webinar: Contract is the Key: Protecting the Professional Security Provider from 3rd Party Liability of Negligent Armed Security Officer Claims

24

ASIS Webinar: Casino Robberies: Protecting the Casino and Guests

JULY**7 & 8**

5th Annual CSO Roundtable

13

Executive Protection
New Orleans, LA

15

Presentation Skills for Fraud Examiners
Nashville TN

20th Annual IAHSS Memorial Challenge Golf Tournament
Lakeville, MA

ASIS Webinar: How Data & Information Can be Used to Plan an Attack

15 & 16

Security Management Program Development: A Critical Infrastructure Model
New Orleans, LA

16 & 17

ACFE: Interviewing Techniques for Auditors
Nashville, TN

20 & 21

ASIS Webinar: Developing & Implementing an Insider Threat Program

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Legal Elements of Fraud Examination
Philadelphia, PA

30

Financial Institution Fraud
Philadelphia, PA

CALENDAR OF EVENTS CONTINUED ON
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AUGUST

3

Effective Report Writing for Fraud Examiners

New York, NY

4 & 5

Bribery & Corruption

New York, NY

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ASIS Webinar: Emergency Management Interface with Public Safety Responders

24 & 25

Professional Interviewing Skills

Las Vegas, NV

26 & 27

Investigating on the Internet

Las Vegas, NV

SEPTEMBER

17

ASIS Boston Dinner Meeting

OCTOBER

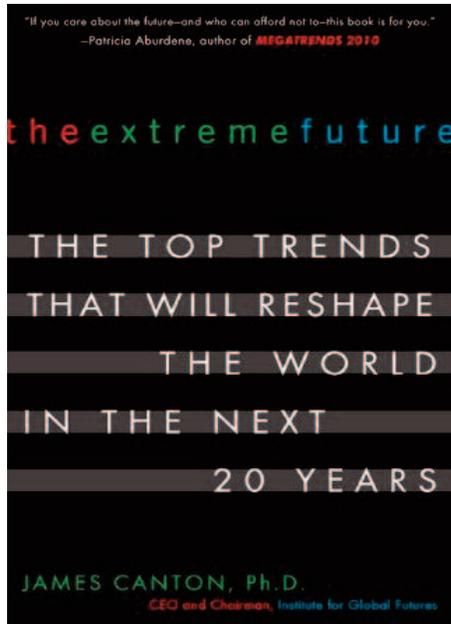
15

ASIS Boston Dinner Meeting

NOVEMBER

19

ASIS Boston Annual Awards Night



ASIS BOOK REVIEW

**THE EXTREME FUTURE:
THE TOP TRENDS THAT
WILL RESHAPE THE
WORLD IN THE NEXT 20
YEARS**

by James Canton, PhD

Reviewed by Mark H. Beaudry, PhD, CPP

In this provocative book, author James Canton examines a wide spectrum of topics that will change the world in the future. This book provides a series of short-term and long-term predictions based on facts from Canton's experience and consultant work with both private and public sector industries. The author predicts that there are a few key concerns that everyone should think about regarding the future, including robotic-surgery, nanotechnology, space tourism, global warming, and more.

Even though predicting the future is difficult, Canton argues convincingly that the new innovations will positively impact the world's economics, trade, and technology. He believes these changes also will determine the future leadership of nations with new super-

powers emerging and an increase in productivity of business and wealth of individuals. Security professionals, beware, since this book will open your eyes and broaden your perspective on where our world is today in regards to business, technology, medicine, security, terrorism, population, immigration, the environment, energy, and even what it may mean to be human during the remainder of this century and beyond.

The author brings together many different ideas about the future in the fields of politics, education, economics, science and technology and other disciplines. This book is jam-packed with information about technology's rapid advancement and utilization. Canton offers predictions that can be very interesting to watch moving forward into 2020 and beyond.

I would recommend reading this book for the information about the science and technology growth, which is very informative. Although some of the chapters are common knowledge by now, (e.g., how China is rising rapidly), they remain worthwhile reading. Finally, according to the author, the US may face unique problems regarding economics, politics, education, and other issues if we don't make changes today.

Author and futurist James Canton, PhD, is CEO & Chairman of the Institute for Global Futures.

Mark H. Beaudry, PhD, CPP, is a frequent contributor to The Security Beacon. Chairman of the ASIS International Leadership Management and Practices Council, he served as a Marine Security Guard on Embassy duty from 1977-1980, during the Iran hostage incident.

FIRST MINUTES, CONTINUED FROM PG 1

During an Active Shooter situation, the security practitioner's goal is to prevent or reduce the likelihood of injury or death. The average law enforcement response time for an Active Shooter Event (ASE) is 5-7 minutes, depending on your geographical location, department staffing and other associated variables. Training your staff and ensuring your plans address both passive and active countermeasures is a critical concept in reducing the number of injuries and casualties associated with such a traumatic event.

Communication is key

Before we explore passive and active countermeasures, let's address the critical concept of communication. After all, how can your employees take action if you don't have procedures in place to get the word out?

There are a number of Web-based software applications that work really well in implementing emergency mass communications to your employees in a very short period of time, e.g., One Call Now System, AtHoc Alerting System, and NOTIFIER Emergency Communication Systems. Whether you utilize one of these applications to quickly email, text, or call, or simply use intercoms, digital sign boards, bull horns or runners, you **MUST** have a way to quickly communicate the nature of the ASE, location of the threat and an evacuation route. Most hospitals have a code designated for an active shooter. Usually, the use of a Code Silver notification is synonymous with an event involving a weapon or firearm.

Webster's dictionary defines a countermeasure as, "an action or device designed to negate or offset another." It is

designed to prevent an undesirable outcome in the process. Countermeasures can be both passive and active.

When we speak of taking passive measures, we are encouraging you to teach your employees to instinctively think about proper barricading methods (i.e., Protect-in-Place). When faced with an ASE where there is no time to escape, specific locations should be pre-identified as recommended Protect-in-Place rooms. These identified "sanctuaries" are rooms which can be locked from the interior, have few or no interior glass windows and offer walls that provide more protection against potential gunfire than just sheetrock. Employees should also be taught how to quickly barricade the door with available materials, such as heavy copy machines, desks, hospital beds, etc., that will add additional fortification or help delay an intruder's ability to enter the room. Emergency Planners should consider placing a silver sticker on the door of any pre-identified Code Silver Compliant rooms to aid in employee reaction and protecting in place actions. These markings are especially useful in hospital environments where employees often move about and may be unfamiliar with which rooms might offer the most protection.

Another passive measure to consider if forced to Protect-in-Place in a room that cannot be locked from the interior is the use of belts, purse straps or electrical cords to tie the door shut. Consider purchasing 500 feet of parachute cord, which can be cut and distributed in 25-foot sections to those rooms/offices that cannot be locked. When protecting in place during an ASE, employees must be trained to turn off or silence their cellphones, turn out lights, move away from doors or windows, and remain quiet.

In the hospital environment, we are required to place fire extinguishers throughout the facility. These devices can become formidable weapons when considering taking active measures against a shooter. A class B 10-20 pound fire extinguisher planted upside a shooter's head may incapacitate the shooter and provide the opportunity to overpower him. Additionally, discharging the extinguisher at the shooter may provide sufficient diversion or incapacitation to allow for overpowering the shooter.

In our ALICE training, we learned that throwing an object at a shooter's face is very distracting and may temporarily interrupt the shooter from firing his weapon. In those few seconds, a swarm technique should be initiated. A swarm technique can be very effective if the shooter enters a room where there are several employees protecting in place. Each employee can grab a limb and effect a "takedown" of the shooter. Swarming the assailant gives the victims strength in numbers. We practiced swarm techniques in our ALICE training and each and every time, we were able to overpower and overcome the shooter. Although we understand that a real event is much more stressful than the training environment, it is important to recognize that **to do nothing is not a plan and will do little to thwart the attack and lessen the likelihood of injury or death.**

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BETTER SECURITY, CONTINUED FROM PG 1



may have changed. Dust off that old Risk Assessment or perform one for the first time in a high-risk area.

If you are completely up-to-date on all of your high-risk areas, move to the medium-risk areas that don't get as much attention. Think retail outlets such as the cafeteria, gift shop, and other cash handling areas or shipping and receiving/loading dock. If you need some guidance on performing risk assessments, check out this no-cost reference: [ASIS Risk Assessment Guideline](#).

2. Conduct A No-Cost Security Training for Hospital Staff

Employees are your eyes and ears across the hospital, so why not train them to recognize and report suspicious behavior? It may sound like common sense, but many employees don't know what is considered suspicious and how/when to report it. You can easily put together a 30-minute "lunch and learn" session around noon-time (don't forget your other shifts) where employees can bring their lunch with them. Leverage your expertise and the expertise of your team to put together this session and empower your hospital community to make your hospital a safer place! Check out the homepage of the [If You See Something, Say Something](#)

3. Run a No-Cost Emergency Preparedness Mini-Drill

Let's face it, getting all the pieces in place for a tabletop exercise or full-scale drill can be costly and time-consuming. Although these types of drills are necessary, why not use mini-drills to test the preparedness of your hospital staff to handle emergencies? All you really need is a list of "What if," questions to ask staff as you walk around the various units in your hospital.

For example, you can approach someone in your emergency department (identify yourself, of course) and ask, "What would you do right now if you heard gunshots?" Have the staff member walk you through how they would respond. By doing this, you're getting the staff member to mentally prepare for this rare, but serious event. You can also test staff responses to more common situations, like what to do if you see someone suspicious in your area, what to do when a patient's family member yells at staff, and situations common to your facility.

The more staff you and your team speak to each other, the more you prepare them to successfully react to emergency situations. At the same time, you'll also be gauging the preparedness of staff to respond to these emergencies, which may lead to more training or more formalized drills.

There you have it, three no-cost ways to enhance your security program. I'm sure you have some great no-cost ideas to share as well, so let's hear them!

Security Beacon contributor Dave Corbin, CHPA, CPP, is past-president of ASIS Boston and a security consultant, practitioner, and professor with a passion for hospital security. This article is reprinted from his blog, www.thesecurehospital.com. Photo Credit: 401kcalculator.org

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FIRST MINUTES, CONTINUED FROM PG 6

Employees must be trained to be familiar with their work areas and that typical office furnishings can be utilized as Improvised Weapons (IWs). A typical desk contains a variety of IWs, such as: staplers; coffee mugs; calculators (yes, even numbers can hurt); Rolodexes; phones; printers; books; picture frames; etc. Just think of the power a snow globe would have when thrown at a Little Leaguer's speed at a shooter's forehead! I have heard of administrative assistants maintaining a can of wasp spray in their desk as a last line of defense against an aggressor. These cans are generally large (high capacity) and the spray stream generally extends out 12 – 15 feet!

Taking the typical “run and hide” concept to the next level, employees should be instructed on how to discuss what actions they must take in order to survive if the shooter enters their room. It should become instinctive for them to follow the following steps:

1. Shut off the lights
2. Lock the doors (if possible)
3. Place barricades at the doors, and
4. Develop plans on how to fight if no other option is available.

Designating specific locations for employees to crouch, stand and maneuver helps prepare the team to take immediate action if the shooter enters the room (i.e., swarm technique). If the shooter gains entry to the space, the shooter will immediately encounter a low light situation, tripping hazards and a team that is prepared to take immediate action rather than becoming easy targets of opportunity for the shooter.

I have watched dozens of Active

Shooter Events and have observed that the eyes of the shooter are focused on looking for potential victims. I have yet to see an active shooter concentrate on looking at the floor for potential tripping hazards. Emergency Planners should capitalize on this by training their staffs on introducing IWs such as tripping hazards as part of their room defense strategy. Tying belts across a door threshold or tying a several belts between two chairs may be the tripping hazard that tips the scales into an opportunity to implement the swarm technique.

We hope that this article will spark some ingenuity and the instinct to “fight to survive” rather than simply sheltering and hoping for the best. We encourage you to take your training to the next level and ensure that the employees in your facility are provided training on how to take the passive and active measures that may mean the difference between life and death. If we, as security professionals can achieve this, we have accomplished the most important mission we have been assigned: protecting our charges!

References

Hospital-Based Shootings in the United States: 2000 to 2011, Kelen, Gabor D. et al., *Annals of Emergency Medicine*, Volume 60, Issue 6, 790 - 798.e1

William Losefsky, CHPA, is Chief of Security Services for LRGHealthcare system in New Hampshire. He holds an MBA degree from Columbia Southern University and is a certified anti-terrorism specialist, and a retired law enforcement officer. Vice chairperson and treasurer of the NH IAHS chapter, Losefsky received the IAHS Lindberg Bell Award in 2010 and was recently certified as an A.L.I.C.E. Active Shooter Trainer.

Jeff Putnam, CPP, is an independent security consultant and is Board Certified in Security Management through ASIS International. He has over 35 years' experience in Security Management in both the private security industry

and at the Federal level, having retired from the USAF Security Forces after 20 years of service in a number of countries. Putnam holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Louisiana Tech University and is a former ASIS ArkLaTex Chapter Chairman and a current member of the ASIS Houston Chapter.

Photo from the Arlington, VA County website

CRUISING, CONTINUED FROM PG 3

Unsanctioned cruising and street racing create problems for law enforcement officials, non-participating motorists, local businesses and the community at large. These problems may include:

- Conflicts between competing cruisers/racers (including gang related violence)
- Littering
- Vandalism/property damage
- Traffic congestion
- Noise (loud amplifiers)
- Excessive wear-and-tear on public streets
- Vehicle crashes that may result in death or serious injury
- Unintended expenditures of municipal funds to maintain public safety

John Hughes is a CNY Photo ID Officer in the Police, Security & Outside Services Department at Massachusetts General Hospital and a Special State Police Officer.

Photo reprinted from http://faze.ca/issue07/illegal_street_racing.html