


# PEACE at the Polls

Faith In Public Life, Over Zero, Crazy Faith Ministries,  
Ohio Voter Rights Coalition



**Freedom is not a state; it is an act. It is not some enchanted garden perched high on a distant plateau where we can finally sit down and rest. Freedom is the continuous action we all must take, and each generation must do its part to create an even more fair, more just society.”**

**Rep. John Lewis**



# Why We Are Here

- ▶ To review Voter Rights and how to support voters
- ▶ To discuss basic conflict intervention, mediation strategies, de-escalation tactics and safety measures which can be applied to tense situations (hoping these won't be needed.)
- ▶ To offer alternatives to escalation or calling in police at the polls if there is a tense situation
- ▶ To work through possible scenarios (time permitting)

# What Is the role of a Peacekeeper in our election environment?





## Peacekeeper Role

- ▶ Conflict prevention, de-escalation and harm reduction to provide a safe and calm and friendly voting environment
- ▶ hotline **866-OUR-VOTE**

# Outline of Voter Rights in Ohio

- ▶ If you are at the correct precinct & registered, but you do not have the proper ID or not on the poll list, then you must be allowed to vote a provisional ballot.
- ▶ You have the right to a provisional ballot if you moved to a different precinct in Ohio in the 30 days before the election. You will receive a notice that tells you how to determine if your vote was counted & why or why not.
- ▶ You must be allowed to vote if you are in line before the polls close.
- ▶ You are not required to provide proof of citizenship to vote. But you do need ID on Election Day.
- ▶ If you need assistance to vote due to disability, you can be assisted by a person of your choice, but not your employer, union representative or a candidate. You can also receive assistance from poll workers
- ▶ Polling places are neutral ground. Poll workers can not wear campaign materials, attire or paraphernalia. Voters also follow these rules.
- ▶ Candidates and volunteers are not permitted to campaign within 100 feet of the polling place (often marked by small American flags.) And campaigners can not come within 10 feet of folk in the line.

# Harassment In The Election Law



- ▶ Obstructing access of a voter to a polling place;
- ▶ Molesting or otherwise engaging in violence against election observers performing their duties;
- ▶ Participating in a riot, violence, tumult, or disorder at a place of election;
- ▶ Another improper practice tending to obstruct, intimidate, or interfere with a voter at a place of election; and
- ▶ Violation of several other provisions of the election code.

# Examples of Intimidation

Though there are many different kinds of voter intimidation, common examples of unlawful intimidation include:

- ▶ Verbal or physical confrontation of voters by persons dressed in official-looking uniforms;
- ▶ Physical intimidation, such as standing or hovering close to voters as they stand in line
- ▶ Flyers threatening jail time or other punitive action against persons who vote;
- ▶ Direct confrontation or questioning of voters, or asking voters for documentation when none is required;
- ▶ Vandalism of polling places;
- ▶ Threats made by an employer to the job, wages, or benefits of an employee if he or she does not vote in a particular manner;
- ▶ Occupying the parking lot of a polling place in such a way that voters might be hindered from entering.



# Voter Challenges

- ▶ Ohio law only permits challenges to the qualifications of voters by precinct election officials, not by private citizens.
- ▶ Any attempt to “challenge” a voter by someone who is not an election official is prohibited and may constitute voter intimidation.
- ▶ If a voter is challenged by an election official, Ohio law provides a sequence of questions and procedures that must be followed. A voter may be challenged only on the grounds that they are not a resident of Ohio or of the precinct, a U.S. citizen, or of legal voting age, but may not be challenged for any other reason.
- ▶ If a challenged voter is unable or refuses to prove their eligibility to the satisfaction of precinct election officials, they may still vote with a provisional ballot, which requires them to provide required documentation to the board of elections within seven days of the election for the ballot to count.

# Who can Enter a Polling Location

Only the following persons, and no others, are permitted to enter any polling place:[1]

- ▶ Voters
- ▶ A person assisting another person in voting
- ▶ A voter's child, who is not yet of voting age
- ▶ Election officials
- ▶ Employees
- ▶ Observers bearing a certificate of appointment (see section V below)
- ▶ Police officers
- ▶ Journalists
- ▶ Persons reviewing the official list of registered electors at 6:30 am, 11:00 am, or 4 pm, provided they do not engage in conduct that would constitute harassment in violation of the election law.[2]



# Other Helpful Roles at the Polls

- ▶ **Election Protection Ambassadors will:** spread the word about the Election Protection hotline and make sure that Ohio voters get correct information about voting this year
- ▶ **Nonpartisan Poll Monitors will:** distribute “Know Your Rights” cards to voters at polling places, distribute yard signs with the 866-OUR-VOTE Election Protection Hotline number, check on lines and monitor other potential problems at polling places, etc.
- ▶ **Social Media Monitors will:** identify misinformation and disinformation online, promote fact-based voting information, and encourage critical thinking
- ▶ **Command Center Volunteers will:** answer calls coming into the Election Protection hotline during early vote (legal experience required) 866-OUR-VOTE
- ▶ **Sign up to volunteer: <http://bit.ly/PollMonitor>**
- ▶ Monitors and Command Center are great support for PeaceKeepers

# Role of the Poll Monitor

- Ensure voters know their rights
- Answer voters' questions
- Assist voters by checking:
  - Registration status
  - Polling place information
  - Absentee/Mail-In Ballot status
- Fix problems in real time
- Collect data from all voter conversations\*
- Report systemic and bigger issues to the command center\*

Political parties whose candidates are competing in the election, as well as groups of five or more candidates, may each appoint one election observer for each precinct, via notification to the board of elections no later than eleven days prior to the election.

Observers must be qualified electors, meaning they possess the qualifications under Ohio law to be entitled to vote. In addition, observers **may not be:**

- ▶ A candidate;
- ▶ A uniformed peace officer (such as sheriffs, police, or other law enforcement), uniformed state highway trooper, uniformed member of a fire department, uniformed member of the armed services, or uniformed member of the organized militia;
- ▶ A person wearing any other uniform; or
- ▶ A person carrying a firearm or other deadly weapon.

# Partisan Poll Observers

# Poll Observers (continued)

- ▶ Observers are not permitted to interfere with precinct election officials or otherwise slow down the operation of the polling location, or to interact with voters in a manner that interferes with or disrupts an election;
- ▶ Observers may not use any electronic or communication device, or any audio/visual recording device, if such device would impede, interfere with, or disrupt an election or in any way intimidate a voter or risk violating the secrecy of the ballot or voter privacy;
- ▶ Observers may not enforce the law or advocate on behalf of voters



# ELECTION PROTECTION HOTLINES

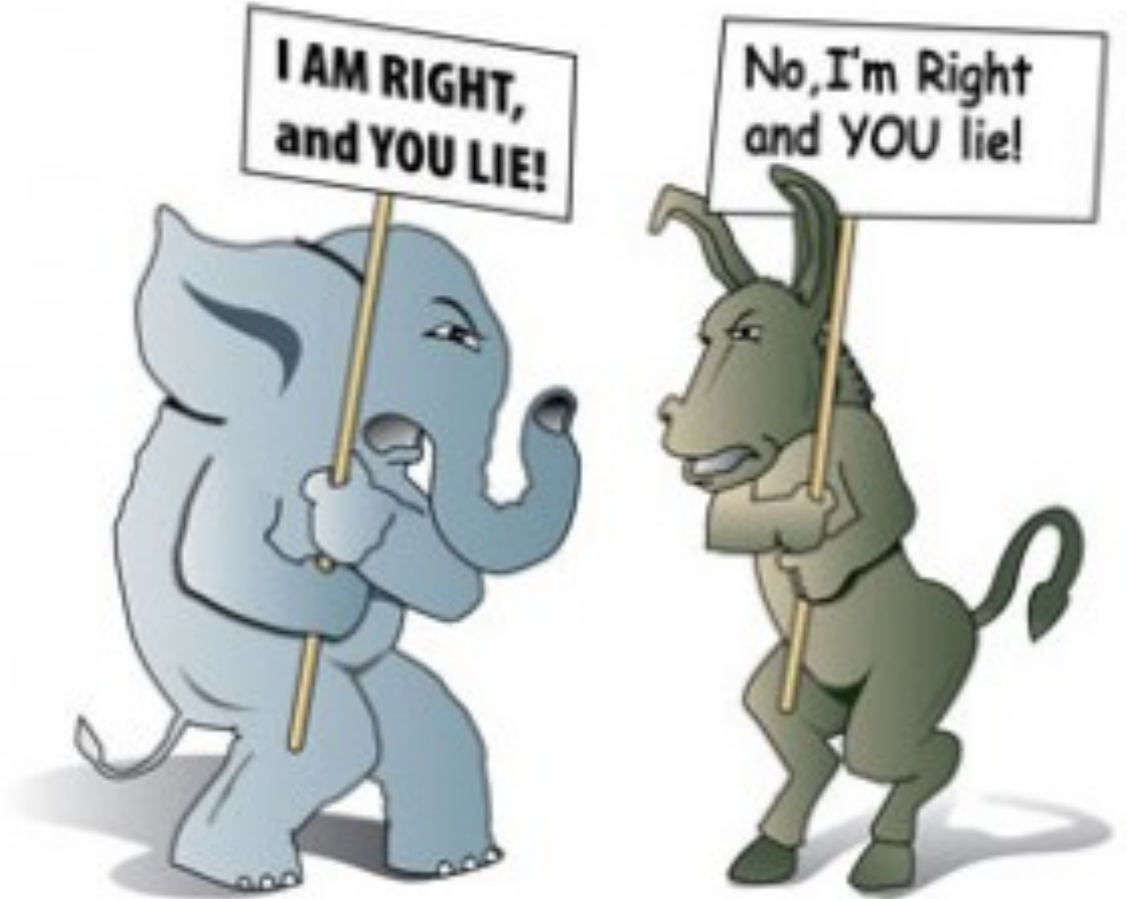
Nonpartisan Voter Hotline: Provides nonpartisan information about registration status, polling location, and voter rights, and has an intake process for voter rights violations

- ▶ **1-866-OUR-VOTE (English)**
- ▶ **1-888-VE-Y-VOTA (Spanish)**
- ▶ **1-888-API-VOTE (Asian & Pacific languages)**
- ▶ **1-844-YALLA-US (Arabic language)**

# 2 Key Components of Peacekeeping

- ▶ Prevention (primary)
- ▶ Intervention/De-Escalation

Offered in an attitude  
of Non-violence



# Working Definition Of Nonviolence: An Act Of Love

Goal: To win people over by showing them love. People have been conditioned by their environment. Nonviolence forces a new environment and allows people to act, live, and react in a different way.

Bernard Lafayette: “Unusual but genuine behavior has the potential to arrest the conscience of your assailant.”

Lafayette: It's one thing to be concerned about a problem, another to take action, and a whole different kind of action that has the potential to bring about changes and solve the problem.

# Six Principles Of Nonviolence (Kingian):

- ▶ Nonviolence is a way of life for courageous people
- ▶ The Beloved Community is the framework for the future
- ▶ We are to attack the forces of evil, not the persons doing the evil.
- ▶ Accept suffering without retaliation for the sake of the cause to achieve the goal.
- ▶ Avoid internal violence of the spirit as well as external physical violence.
  - ▶ MLK said that sometimes, it takes longer for the internal scars to heal than the external ones.
- ▶ The universe is on the side of justice.

# KEY TO NONVIOLENCE: LISTENING.

- ▶ Different is not deficient. We tend to react against people who are different. We regard them as objects and not as human beings. When we react violently, we are regarding people as objects.
- ▶ What causes the anger? Anger comes when people feel they don't have the power to make things different. They feel powerless and weak.
- ▶ The worst kind of violence is where people go from being persecuted to being silenced. That's called negative peace. Listening to people works because their silence is addressed; they are shown respect.
- ▶ Nonviolence is as old as is the history of mankind. Nonviolence is described as being what love is all about. It is based on agape love. You love another human being – who is different from you – and expect nothing in return.
- ▶ Our struggle will be to control our own anger – our own tribalism. If you are immersed in the work of nonviolence, says Lafayette, nobody can take your life because you have already given it to nonviolence.



# Voting - 2022 Environment

- ▶ Voter suppression and intimidation
- ▶ Polarization and divisive politics
- ▶ The pandemic has raised tensions and anxiety
- ▶ Misinformation & disinformation on social media
- ▶ Protests of various kinds
- ▶ Avoid post office delays – take it directly to post ofc
- ▶ Issues with drop box access
- ▶ Remember – you can deliver a mail-in ballot for a close relative (spouse, father, mother, father- or mother-in-law, grandparent, brother, sister, half-sibling, son, daughter, stepparent, stepchild, uncle aunt, nephew, niece, adopted child, adopting parent)



# Issues Seen in Past Elections

- ▶ Lines with tired people
- ▶ Broken machines
- ▶ Inadequate signage
- ▶ High use of provisional ballots
- ▶ Poll workers giving wrong information
- ▶ Intimidating flyers
- ▶ Multiple voters reporting they are not on the rolls
- ▶ Voters with English as a second language having difficulties



# CLARA

- ▶ **Calm and Center Yourself:** Check in with yourself, appear calm, centered, and self-assured even if you don't feel it. Avoid pointing, crossing your arms or other more aggressive postures
- ▶ **Listen:** Let the person vent and be sure to listen explicitly for feelings, needs, or values.
- ▶ **Acknowledge:** Begin by acknowledging the feelings, needs, or values you have heard. [Not about agreeing with their position, statement, or behavior.] ex. "I sense your aggravation at this situation. I hear your concern for safety."
- ▶ **Respond:** After acknowledgment, if there is further threat of harassment or violence, offer open ended or choice questions; address the issue; make a clear request or proposal. ex. "Will you tell me more about your concerns? "I understand you have every right to feel angry but it is not ok to threaten people here."
- ▶ **Assess:** Trust your instincts: If de-escalation is not working, STOP. Get help.

# OBSERVE

Observe your environment.

- ▶ Know where your allies/poll monitors are located.
- ▶ Look for areas that are not covered.
- ▶ Is there anything coming up the street?

What is going on? Is there a situation developing?

- ▶ Observe the actors in the situation – mood and body language
- ▶ What kinds of interactions are happening?
- ▶ Who is being harmed & who is doing the harming?
- ▶ What is happening with individuals not directly involved. Are they in the way?
- ▶ Will you need to call in another Peacekeeper or Poll Monitor?

- ▶ Faith Leaders – Be sure to wear appropriate **clerical garb. The symbolism is powerful.**
- ▶ Introduce self and ask if you can help. **Always ask for consent.** Don't just engage – it might not be helpful.
- ▶ Don't tell them what to do. Instead, engage them
- ▶ **Listen to them.**
- ▶ Bring your partner or poll monitors if needed before intervening. - backup
- ▶ Respect if folk need more space.
- ▶ Work out with your partners in advance when and how to call for outside help

## How We Approach People in All Circumstances

- ▶ Prevent situations from escalating if possible
- ▶ Ignore off-line harassers, focus on the voter being harassed. They need to stay in line.
- ▶ Distract the voter(s) – talk about the weather
- ▶ Polite apologies by you help calm things down as you step in. (I'm sorry, I didn't understand....)
- ▶ Focus on common ground rather than grievances. **“We are all standing in this line together to make sure we can all vote”**
- ▶ Make space for conflicting parties to start over – Acknowledge where we are right now and what the resolution might be.

# Prevention

- ▶ Breathe, assess and plan
- ▶ Watch the body language and posture (incl yours).
- ▶ Signal a team member, poll monitors to come with you. Be discrete
- ▶ Don't abandon the voters in line. Have a partner stay with them.
- ▶ Introduce self and ask if you can help.
- ▶ Don't try to engage with large groups of agitated people.
- ▶ Do not put yourself into harm's way.
- ▶ Always report incidents to 866-OUR-VOTE

# Intervention



- ▶ Keep open body language. Open arms.
- ▶ Don't tell them what to do.
- ▶ Limited eye contact
- ▶ **Listening** – give space for folk to share their feelings, how they feel & why they feel
- ▶ No touching
- ▶ Speak softly if they are yelling. Don't argue
- ▶ If agitation increases, try containment and distance. (I'm sorry. I can't hear you here. Can we take a walk together to talk about this?)
- ▶ Use a surround and removal tactic with allies
- ▶ Situation moves beyond containment, call **866-OUR-VOTE** then delay until help arrives.

# De-Escalation

# ELECTION PROTECTION HOTLINES

Nonpartisan Voter Hotline: Provides nonpartisan information about registration status, polling location, and voter rights, and has an intake process for voter rights violations

- ▶ **1-866-OUR-VOTE (English)**
- ▶ **1-888-VE-Y-VOTA (Spanish)**
- ▶ **1-888-API-VOTE (Asian & Pacific languages)**
- ▶ **1-844-YALLA-US (Arabic language)**

# Active Shooter Training

PRESENTED BY ALTON C. WOODS

OCTOBER 11, 2022



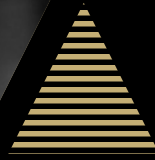


# Meet the Presenter

Alton C. Woods

- 2009 Bachelors of Science- Criminal Justice Bowling Green State University
- 2009 - 2010- Graduate Research Assistant (Police Misconduct, Race Relations, Human Rights)
- 2010 Masters of Science- Criminal Justice (Safety & Human Rights).
- 2010 – 2018 Correction Lieutenant State of Ohio.
- 2018- Present- Police Officer (City & State)
- 2020- School Safety Resource Officer
- 2020 – Present – Private Security and Consulting.





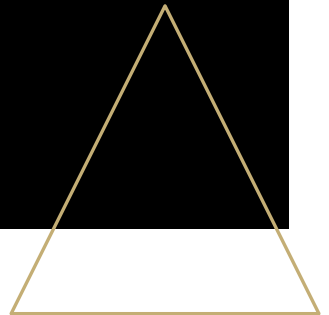
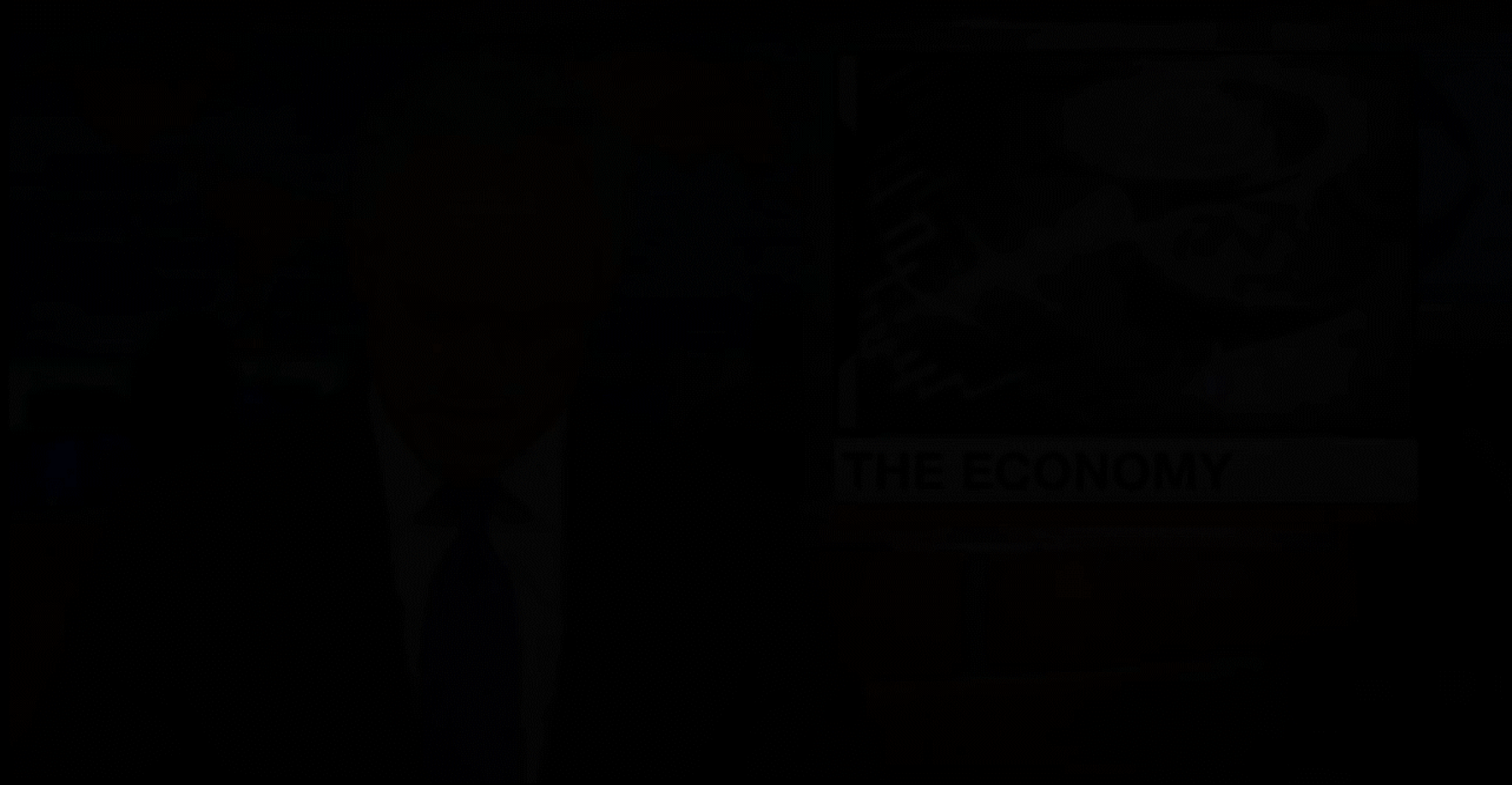
# Overview

- Meet the Presenter
- The importance of Being Prepared
- Emanuel A.M.E Church
- Recent Mass Shootings
- Modern Gun Violence
- Before the Shooting Starts: Venue, Staff, Rights
- When the Shooting Starts: Run.Hide.Fight, Lockdown, ALICE
- First Aid
- Mass Shooter Profile
- References
- Questions





# The Importance of Being Prepared





# Emanuel A.M.E Church shooting (Charleston, SC)

June 17, 2015 at 9:05PM. Emanuel A.M.E Church in Charleston, SC.

21 year old white supremacist, Dylann Roof, murdered 9 African-American church members during bible study

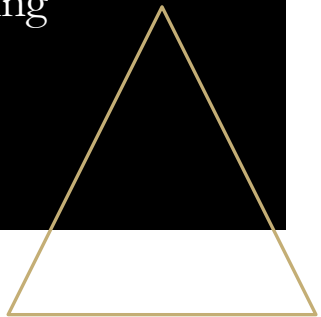
Roof attended evening bible study. Roof purposely sat next to Pastor State Senator Clementa C. Pickney and actively engaged in discussions.

Following bible study Roof pulled out a .45 caliber handgun from a fanny pack he was wearing and opened fire on members.

The shooting lasted for around 6 minutes and Roof reloaded 5 times.

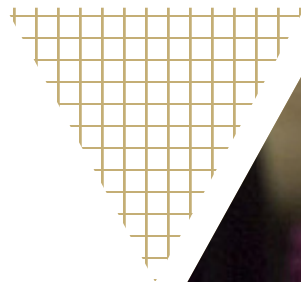
One member was let go by Roof and was told to report the incident. Two other members survived by hiding behind a desk and playing dead.

Roof was apprehended by police the next morning in Shelby, NC.



# Recent Mass Shootings

- Highland Park Parade (2022) Highland Park, IL 7/48
- Robb Elementary (2022) Uvalde, TX 22/18
- Tops Supermarket (2022) Buffalo, NY 10/3
- Atlanta spa shootings(2021) Atlanta, GA 8/1
- Dayton Bar Shooting (2021) Dayton, OH 10/27



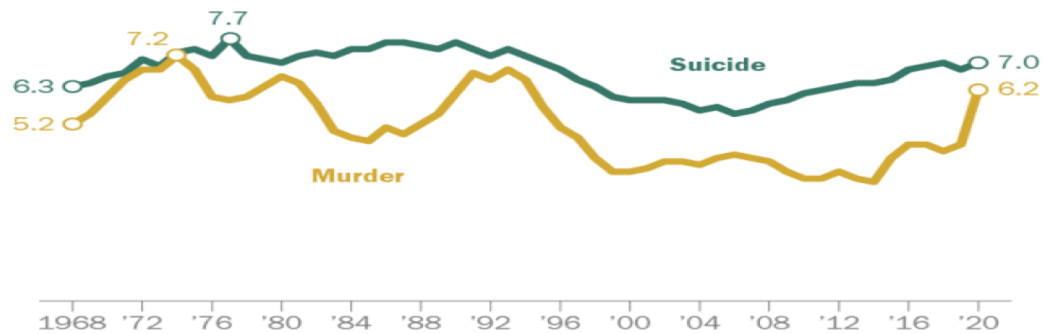


The 45,222 total gun deaths in 2020 were by far the most on record, representing a 14% increase from the year before, a 25% increase from five years earlier and a 43% increase from a decade prior.

## MODERN GUN VIOLENCE TRENDS

### U.S. gun suicide and gun murder rates have increased in recent years, but remain below past highs

*Gun deaths per 100,000 people (age-adjusted), by type*



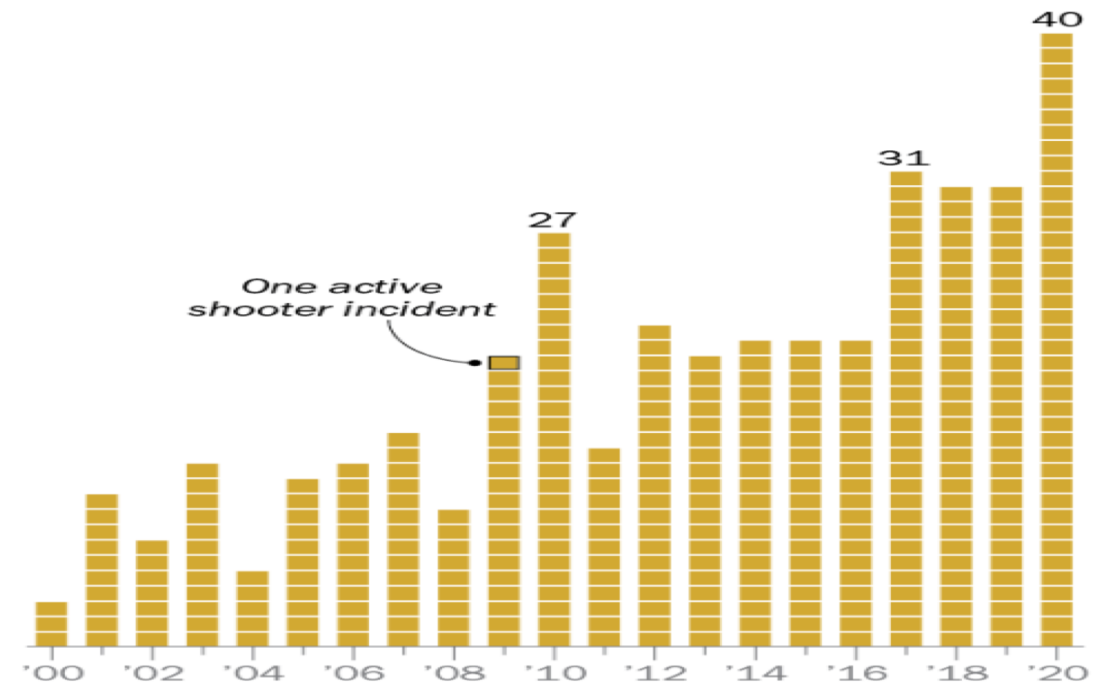
Note: Gun murders and suicides between 1968 and 1978 are classified by the CDC as involving firearms and explosives; those between 1979 and 2020 include firearms only.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

### Active shooter incidents have become more common in U.S. in recent years

*Number of active shooter incidents, by year*



Note: "Active shooter incidents" are defined by the FBI as "one or more individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area."


Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

# **\*\*Trigger Warning\*\***

## Effectiveness of Drills





“There is no harm in  
hoping for the best as  
long as you are  
prepared for the  
worst.”

- Stephen King



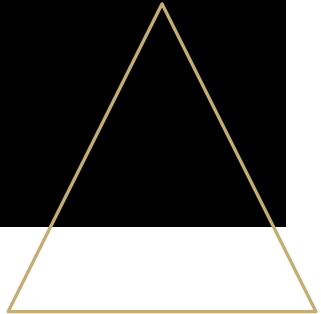
## Before the shooting starts

- 1) Secure your venue
- 2) Train your staff
- 3) Know your rights



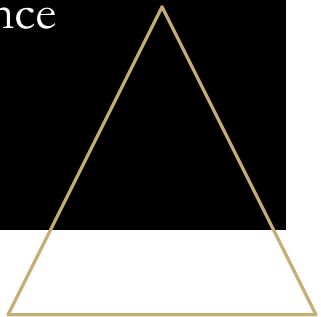


# Secure your venue

- Clear path to exits with visible signage
  - Well lit (inside and Out)
  - Install visible cameras
  - Consider fencing or guided shrubbery
  - Working locks with secured keys or key cards
  - Employee ID Cards
  - Metal detectors or wands
  - Motion Detectors
  - Well maintained and manicured facility
  - Alarms
  - Single Secured Entry Point
  - Visible Floor Plans Posted, Flashlights, First Aid Kits.
  - Secure Windows/Roof Access
  - Consider hiring Special Duty Police Officer, Security Guards, or Receptionists
- 



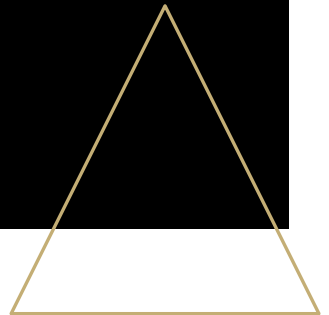
# Train Your Staff

- Create an Emergency Action Plan (EAP)
  - Create Clear Policy & Regulations
  - Seek help of Law Enforcement, Security Consultants, or Safety Specialists to conduct Active Shooter Trainings for All employees, volunteers/members.
  - Conduct Active Shooter/Lockdown Drills
  - Implement Emergency Codes and Procedures
  - Have an Emergency Situation Notification System.(GroupMe, Voxer, Galarm, Group Text)
  - Consider Purchasing 2-way Radios (Very Important)
  - Conduct background checks on your employees/volunteers if possible.
  - Implement Crisis Intervention Training
  - Limit Key Access
  - Recognize suspicious behavior, early warning signs, and passive threats. (See something, Say something!)
  - Consider Counselors and Employee Assistance Programs for your Organization.
- 



# Know Your Rights

- ORC 2923.12 | Carrying concealed weapons
- ORC 2911.21 | Criminal trespass.
- ORC 2917.12 | Disturbing a lawful meeting.
- ORC 2917.31 | Inducing panic.
- ORC 2917.11 | Disorderly conduct.
- ORC 2901.09 | No duty to retreat in residence or vehicle.
- ORC 2903.21 | Aggravated menacing.
- ORC 2923.1212 | Signage prohibiting concealed handguns.





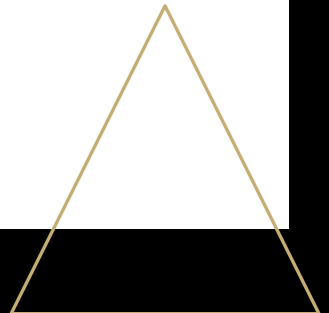
# When The Shooting Starts

Recognize the threat

Implement and perform Lockdown Procedures

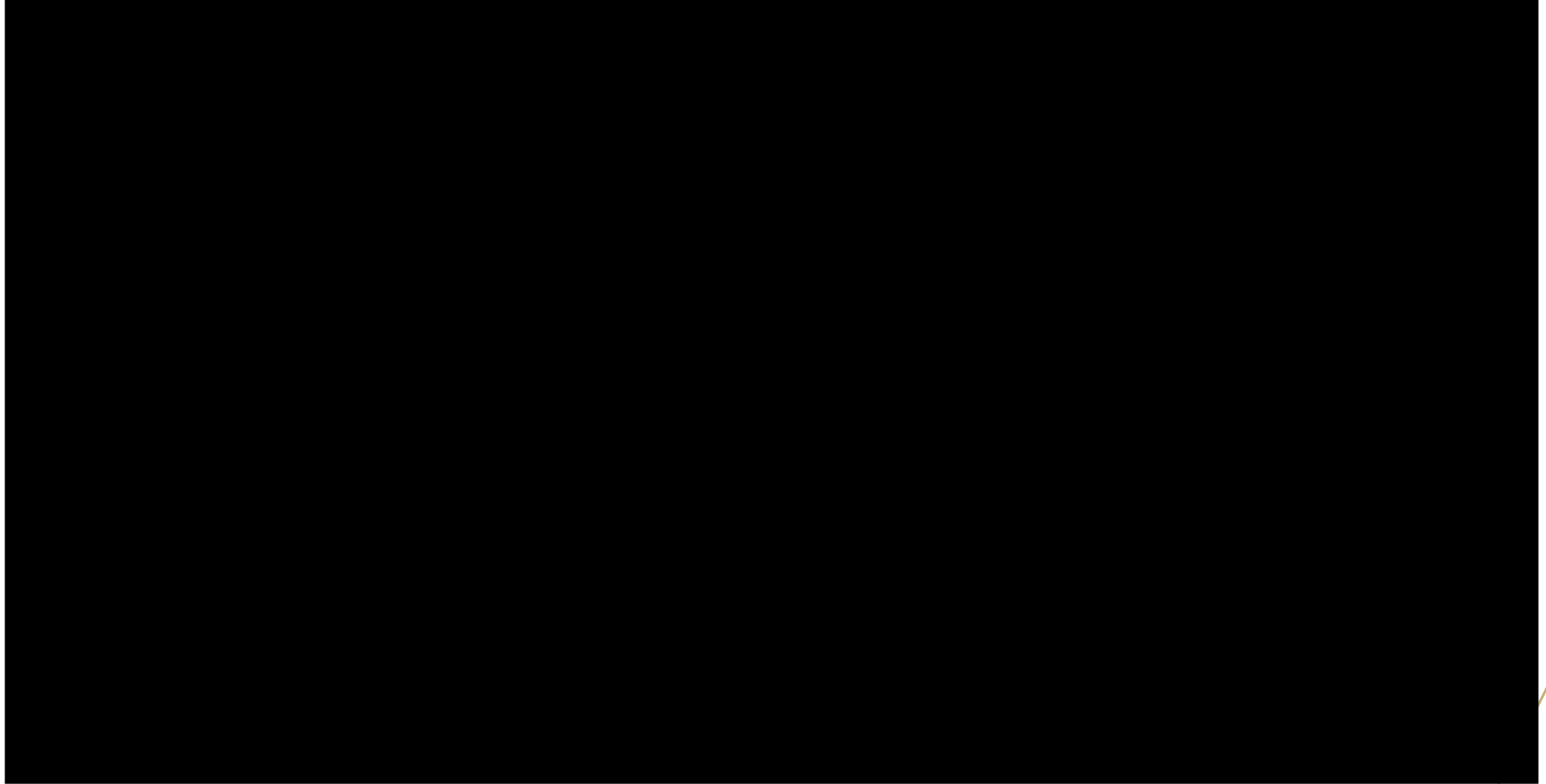
Run.Hide.Fight

A.L.I.C.E



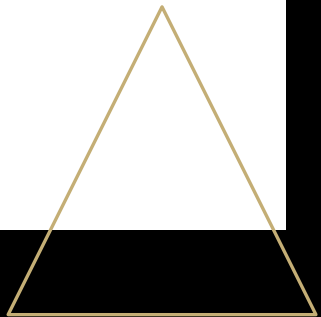


# Run.Hide.Fight





# Run

- **Should be your first option if possible.**
  - Know where your emergency exits are. Find the closest exit away from the attacker.
  - **Do not hesitate.** It's better to be wrong and go than wrong and not go.
  - Assist people during the evacuation. **Save lives, please advise!**
  - If you cannot exit, run to cover, concealment, or distance.
  - If in open lot, find anything that will make you a difficult target. Turn corners, parking block, signs, poles, trees, bushes
  - Stay away from large groups while running.
- 



# Hide (Outdoors)

- Cover Vs. Concealment
- Assault Rifle (600 Meters) Vs. Handgun
- Stay low! Gain distance from shooter. Make small bounds in an attempt escape. Plan your next move.
- Look for dense materials like brick, multiple layers of wood, thick metal, large body of water.
- Cars 75% concealment but can be used as cover . Get behind engine block.
- Dumpsters, large trees, buildings, parking blocks, cement walls, ditches, medians,





# Hide (Lockdown)

- Lock all doors and windows immediately. If a door can't be locked, attempt to quickly block the door with heavy items.
- Never open doors or windows unless ordered to do so by a building manager or safety official.
- Turn off all lights, and close the blinds or curtains.
- Stay out of eye sight, use long wall or corners nearest the door.
- Instruct everyone to stay low and away from the windows and doors.
- Keep everyone inside of the room.
- Silence televisions, cell phones and other electronics.
- Clear hallways, bathrooms and any area or room that cannot be thoroughly secured.
- Account for every person in the room.
- Assist those with special needs.
- Remain indoors and under lockdown until you receive an "all clear" from authorized personnel.





# Fight

- This should be your last resort. Only fight when running and hiding are not options.
- Scan the room while hiding for anything that can be used as a weapon. Dense blunt objects/sharp objects. Scissors, knives, pens, bricks, pans, bats, books, staplers, hole punch, instruments, etc.
- Make a plan before you attack.
- Attack as a group if possible
- Throw objects to disorient, attack sensitive areas (eyes, ears, nose, groin, neck), attack different areas at the same time.
- Control the weapon. Go for the barrel and aim the weapon away from you.



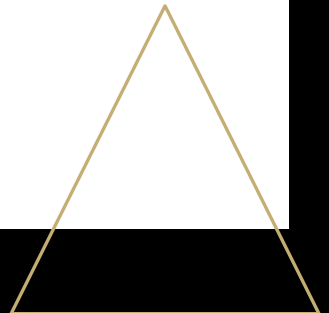


# WHAT IS A LOCKDOWN?????

A lockdown confines all occupants of a building to a room or an area of the building due to a perceived or real threat.

Isolation of occupants inside the building limits exposure to risk of threats both inside and outside of the building.

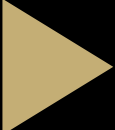
Practicing lockdown drills acclimates staff/volunteers to the process so that they are prepared in a real lockdown situation.





# Lockdown

A LOCKDOWN ORDER SHOULD BE GIVEN BY A MANAGER OR SAFETY OFFICER. THE MESSAGE SHOULD BE DELIVERED VIA INTERCOM AND OR TEXT MESSAGE STATING "A LOCKDOWN ORDER IS NOW IN EFFECT"



SCHOOL LOCKDOWN



# Reasons a Lockdown order may be given

- Active Shooter
- Hostage Situation
- Riots
- Police Activity Nearby
- Natural Disaster
- Civil Disturbance
- Fire in Vicinity
- Bombing
- Flood
- Dangerous Animal Nearby





# LOCKDOWN PROCEDURES

**Initiation:** Different levels of lockdown may be prudent depending on the situation. The predetermined Incident Commander will make an announcement declaring a level of lockdown using the public address system, 2-way radio, telephone, etc.

**Level 1 – secured in building - no admittance to or exit from building (police activity, riots, natural disaster)**

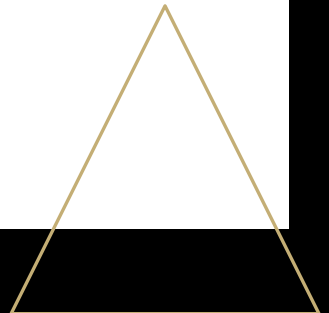
**Level 2 – secured in rooms – no movement in hallways (Violent fight, hostage situation, building damage)**

**Level 3 - secured in place – no movement within room (Active Shooter, imminent violence, terrorist activity)**

**Accountability:** Take attendance and be prepared to notify Incident Commander of missing people, staff or guests sheltered in your room.

**Recall:** Have a pre-arranged return to normal activity protocol. PA message, texts, group chat, two way radio, etc.

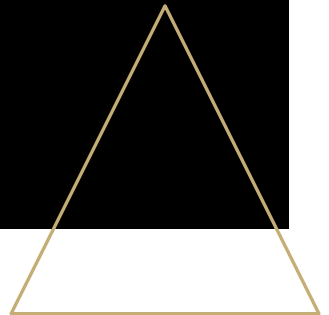
**Communication and Coordination:** The means of two-way communication between a central location and each secured area is room phones and radios.





# (Active Shooter)

In the event of an active shooter in a school, large church, large office, consider implementing A.L.I.C.E. procedures immediately. The Acronym A.L.I.C.E. stands for **Alert, Lockdown, Inform, Counter, Evacuate**. These are the options that you should use to minimize the risk of being the victim of the active shooter. These options are not intended to be done in order and some may not be the best option for your situation. Consider all options then act quickly.



# A.L.I.C.E

## Alert-

- Call the police immediately and alert anyone in the area of the situation.
- Consider notifying the police via text message as to not make any noise.
- Give the police as much information as possible including name (if known), description, and location of the shooter. You should also tell the dispatcher the number of shooters, type of weapons being used, and approximate number of people in the building.

## Lockdown-

- If evacuating is not an option, you should lockdown in place.
- lock the doors of the room that you are in.
- Barricade the door quickly with heavy furniture.
- Cover windows so that the shooter is unable to see you.
- Turn off all lights and close any blinds or curtains.
- Ignore fire alarms
- Keep quiet and turn off anything that makes noise.

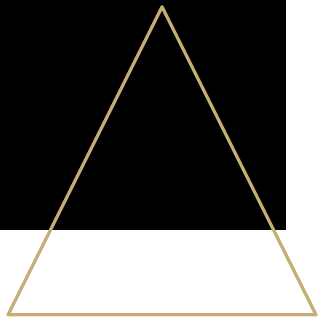


# A.L.I.C.E

## **Inform-**

- Inform is used to notify individuals of the details of the situation
- Location and actions of the shooters
- Notify only police of your exact location as the shooter may be monitoring any mass text alerts that go out.

## **Counter-**

- Taking counter measures against the shooter is risky
  - Should only be done as a last resort
  - Use whatever is at your disposal to stop the attack.
  - If weapons are seized from the shooter consider placing the weapon in a trash
  - Do not have weapons in your hand when police arrive!!!!
- 

# A.L.I.C.E

## Evacuate-

- Escape should be your primary option
- Choose the nearest safe exit.
- Do not exit using your vehicle
- Leave personal belongings behind.
- If police enter the building be aware they will pass victims to stop the threat.
- When exiting, move quickly with your hands in the air so that police can see that you are not carrying any weapons.
- Be prepared to be seized and possibly searched by Police.
- You will most likely have to provide a statement to police so be prepared for a lengthy investigation.

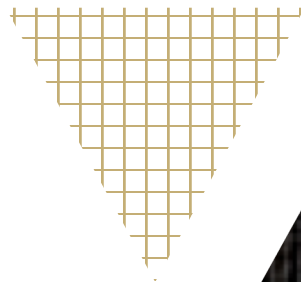
# First Aid

What can you do to save a victims life?



# Mass Shooter Profile

- There is no true profile (Not always a loner)
- Mostly male (60/1), 18-44.
- Primary focus is to maximize damage (Target rich environment)
- Most common reason is revenge, fame, recognition, hatred.
- Often have a well thought out plan
- May be carried out in multiple locations

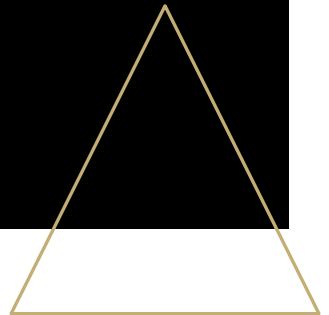




# Recap

- What Should You do to Prepare for an Active Shooter?
- What are steps you can take to increase your chances for survival during an Active Shooter Situation?
- What are the Levels of lockdown?
- What is Run.Hide.Fight and A.L.I.C.E?
- How can you provide first aid?

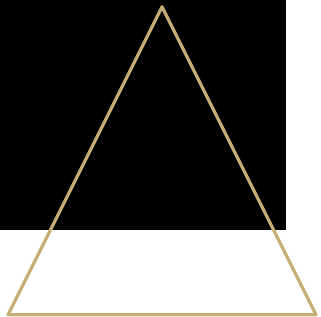
QUESTIONS????????







# References

- Ohio Attorney General. (2018). *Active shooter response: An educators guide*. [PDF file].  
<https://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Files/Publications-Files/Publications-for-Schools/Active-Shooter-Response-Companion-Workbook.aspx>
  - O'Toole, M. E. (2000). *The school shooter: A threat assessment perspective*. [PDF file].  
<https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/stats-services-publications-school-shooter-school-shooter/view>
  - U.S Department of Justice. (2019). *Active shooter incidents in the United States from 2000-2018*.  
<https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/active-shooter-incidents-2000-2018.pdf/view>
  - A.L.I.C.E Training Institute. (2016). *“Moving beyond lockdown”: Active killer/violent intruder response training*. [PDF file]. [https://www.cowley.edu/alice/alice\\_show\\_pdf.pdf](https://www.cowley.edu/alice/alice_show_pdf.pdf)
- 

# Thank You



**Email**  
Woods.alton@gmail.com



**Phone**  
937-631-9575

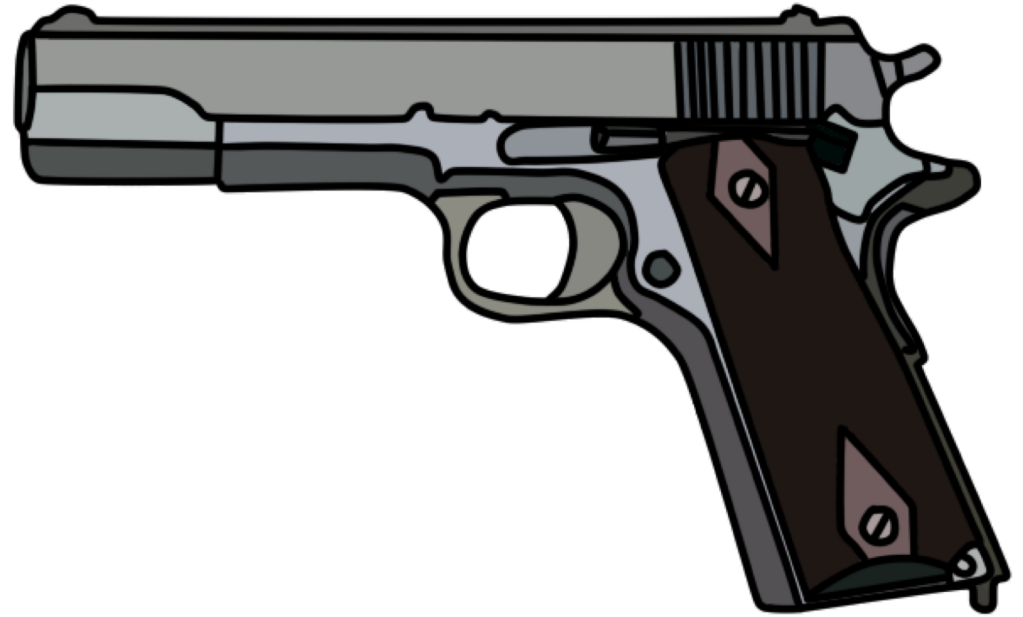


# Firearms and Open Carry

Ohio law does not prohibit carrying firearms into polling places in general. And we have new Ohio laws allowing concealed carry..

However, it is generally illegal to possess a firearm in:

- A public K-12 school zone
- A public or private college or university
- A place of worship
- A government facility



- ▶ Poll workers are trained to call police in situations of tension- don't be surprised.
- ▶ Introduce yourself to police as Peacekeeper.
- ▶ Never touch a police officer – that might be taken as assault or resisting arrest.
- ▶ Don't argue, get upset or hostile or speak in a confrontational tone.
- ▶ Recording interactions is OK.
- ▶ Advise folk to remain calm.

If arrests occur:

- ▶ There is no expectation that you will be arrested. This is not a non-violent direct-action event
- ▶ Ask if you are being detained. If not, then you can walk away.
- ▶ If arrested, say you want to remain silent, “I want to see a lawyer” – **AND THEN REMAIN SILENT.** Do not talk. It might damage others if you talk.

## POLICE INTERACTIONS

# As you Prepare, Do....

- ▶ Masks are not required, but good to have
- ▶ Prepare for weather
- ▶ Charge your phone & bring a charger battery
- ▶ Figure out where the bathrooms are (for you and others) you might have to ask people to hold a spot in line for a voter who needs to use it
- ▶ Be wary of people asking about illegal things (voting for someone else or with another's ID)
- ▶ Bring food and water (and a bit extra for others in need)
- ▶ Faith Leaders – **wear clerical garb** . Look for other clergy there as allies. And poll monitors.
- ▶ Greet the poll monitors and election officials outside the polling places so they all know who you are.



# But Don't....

- ▶ Don't enter the polling site
- ▶ Don't interfere with voters' access
- ▶ Don't engage in any partisan discussion under any circumstances
- ▶ Don't incite, provoke, or escalate confrontations
- ▶ Don't promote candidates or issues
- ▶ Don't answer questions you don't know
- ▶ Don't argue with election officials or workers.  
Instead, **call 866-OUR-VOTE**

# Scenarios



Questions to remember:

- ▶ What is the desired outcome
- ▶ Who needs protection/safety?
- ▶ What are the potential outcomes?
- ▶ What tactics to use for desired outcome?
- ▶ Is it a low, medium, high risk or an emergency situation?



# SCENARIO

On the Saturday before the election, there are people driving up to the Board of Elections and dropping off their mail-in ballots at a drop box located outside and a little bit away from the BOE building.

You see two men, one with an AR-15 slung over his shoulder, stopping people on their way to the drop box. They are asking them questions: Can you prove you're a citizen? You have three ballots in your hand - can you prove those belong to your near relatives? Do you know you can be thrown in jail for putting an illegal ballot into the drop box? -- things like that.

You see some people go back to their cars without putting their ballots in the drop box and stand there looking confused.

You know that any attempt to "challenge" a voter by someone who is not an election official is prohibited and may constitute voter intimidation.

What do you do?

# SCENARIO

Outside of the polling location, there are various groups gathered and passing out literature to those heading inside to vote.

One larger man aggressively approaches a group wearing Fair Fight Action shirts. He starts saying things like, “yeah, you bet we are going to fight for the truth. We are going to Stop the Steal! A fair election would have Trump in office. You better back down or there will be a price to pay.”

If you were a Peacekeeper nearby, how might you de-escalate this situation?

# Logistics

- ▶ We will be using Sign Up Genius to schedule your on-call times for the weekend before the election and election day. We will send you the links so you can schedule. And we will give you direct phone and text contacts
- ▶ Before the final weekend, we will just call folk from the large list if needed (by zip code)
- ▶ Email will be headed with “PEACEKEEPERS”
- ▶ More materials will be emailed. We plan to share these slides and at least 2 handouts.

# ELECTION PROTECTION HOTLINES

Nonpartisan Voter Hotline: Provides nonpartisan information about registration status, polling location, and voter rights, and has an intake process for voter rights violations

- ▶ **1-866-OUR-VOTE (English)**
- ▶ **1-888-VE-Y-VOTA (Spanish)**
- ▶ **1-888-API-VOTE (Asian & Pacific languages)**
- ▶ **1-844-YALLA-US (Arabic language)**





**Questions?**

# ELECTION PROTECTION HOTLINES

Nonpartisan Voter Hotline: Provides nonpartisan information about registration status, polling location, and voter rights, and has an intake process for voter rights violations

- ▶ **1-866-OUR-VOTE (English)**
- ▶ **1-888-VE-Y-VOTA (Spanish)**
- ▶ **1-888-API-VOTE (Asian & Pacific languages)**
- ▶ **1-844-YALLA-US (Arabic language)**



**"Do not get lost in a sea of despair. Be hopeful, be optimistic. Our struggle is not the struggle of a day, a week, a month, or a year, it is the struggle of a lifetime. Never, ever be afraid to make some noise and get in good trouble, necessary trouble."**

***John Lewis, 2018***

# Scenarios

- A. Voter is frustrated because they are being told they cannot cast a provisional ballot.
- B. Voter A is campaigning for a particular candidate in line, past the point of “no campaigning,” and Voter B is visibly uncomfortable.
- C. Poll worker threatens to call the police because two voters are in line arguing.
- D. Voter A is directing their racist/sexist/homophobic language at Voter B, who is visibly threatened.
- E. Two or more voters begin to engage in a fist fight.
- F. Voter A comes into line and is carrying a handgun in a holster.
- G. As you try to de-escalate an argument, Voter A pulls out a gun and threatens you.

# Scenarios

- ▶ Voter is frustrated because they are being told they cannot cast a provisional ballot. **Low- call over a poll monitor to assist them in reporting to 866-OUR-Vote**
- ▶ Voter A is electioneering (campaigning) for a particular candidate in line, past the point of “no campaigning,” and Voter B is visibly uncomfortable. **Low – call over a poll worker to address Voter A. This is not allowed, and poll workers enforce these regulations. We offer support to Voter B.**
- ▶ Poll worker threatens to call the police because two voters are in line arguing. **Medium – Ask if you can help. Introduce self to poll workers when you get there so they know who you are. Ask if you can help. Distract. Contain. De-Escalate. Separate the two voters. Listen to them. They simply need to express frustration.**

# Scenarios

- ▶ Voter 1 isn't wearing PPE and is coughing. Voters 2 and 3, who are wearing PPE, are confronting Voter 1. **Medium – Ask if you can help. Offer PPE. Offer curbside voting if possible. Ask people in front and behind to create more space. But we don't want to stop anyone from voting – even if maskless**
- ▶ Voter A is directing their racist/sexist/homophobic language at Voter B, who is visibly threatened. **High – Ask Voter B if you can help. Are you OK? Is it OK if I spend some time with you? Make Voter B the focus. Not Voter A. Stay with the Voter A. Our goal is make sure that everyone can vote. Partner could approach the aggressive one. Separate and distract Voter A.**
- ▶ Law enforcement is checking license plates for tickets. **Medium – Call 866-OUR-VOTE. Introduce yourself to police and ask politely what the officer is doing. Have partner record. This is voter intimidation.**

# Scenarios

- ▶ Two or more voters begin to engage in a fist fight. **High – Assess with your team partner. Plan. Call over poll monitors. Is it violent? Or just blustering? Approach with hands up. If they are blustering, they might quit. Distract if they are blustering. Listen to each if they are expressing frustration. If it is beyond bluster, do not put yourself in harm's way. Protect others and create distance. Keep others from feeding into this. Poll workers will ask sheriff to step in if violent. Discuss with partner before hand when to call in outside authorities.**
- ▶ Voter A comes into line and is carrying a handgun in a holster.
- ▶ As you try to de-escalate an argument, Voter A pulls out a gun and threatens you.

## Handling Conflict in Stages

