

CLARKSTON TOWN CORP.
APPLICATION FOR BUSINESS LICENSE

NAME OF BUSINESS Pro-Tech Auto Glass, LLC
NAME OF APPLICANT Michael Braeken
MAILING ADDRESS 191 W. 200 N. P.O. Box 237
BUSINESS ADDRESS 191 W. 200 N.

APPLICATION IS FOR: New Business Temporary Business Renewal

LICENSE FEE: \$15.00 per year (resident)

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS (include nature of business, parking requirements, and projected monthly sales.) Mobile auto glass services. Fix and replace auto glass at the convenience of doing it at their home or work. Clientel will not be coming to business address. Home address. This will be a part time business so I project around \$2k-\$5k to start.

PEDDLERS, SOLICITORS, & TRANSIENT MERCHANTS FEE:
(\$5.00/day; \$10.00/week; \$20.00/month; \$100.00/year)

Business to be located at: _____
For the following days: _____

RENEWAL

Renewals are due prior to January 31st. If renewal applications are not received in the Clarkston Town Office on or before March 31st, a penalty of \$50.00 will be assessed.

CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY the above information is a true and accurate statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated this 29 day of September, 2016

Michael Braeken
Applicant or Authorized Agent

CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

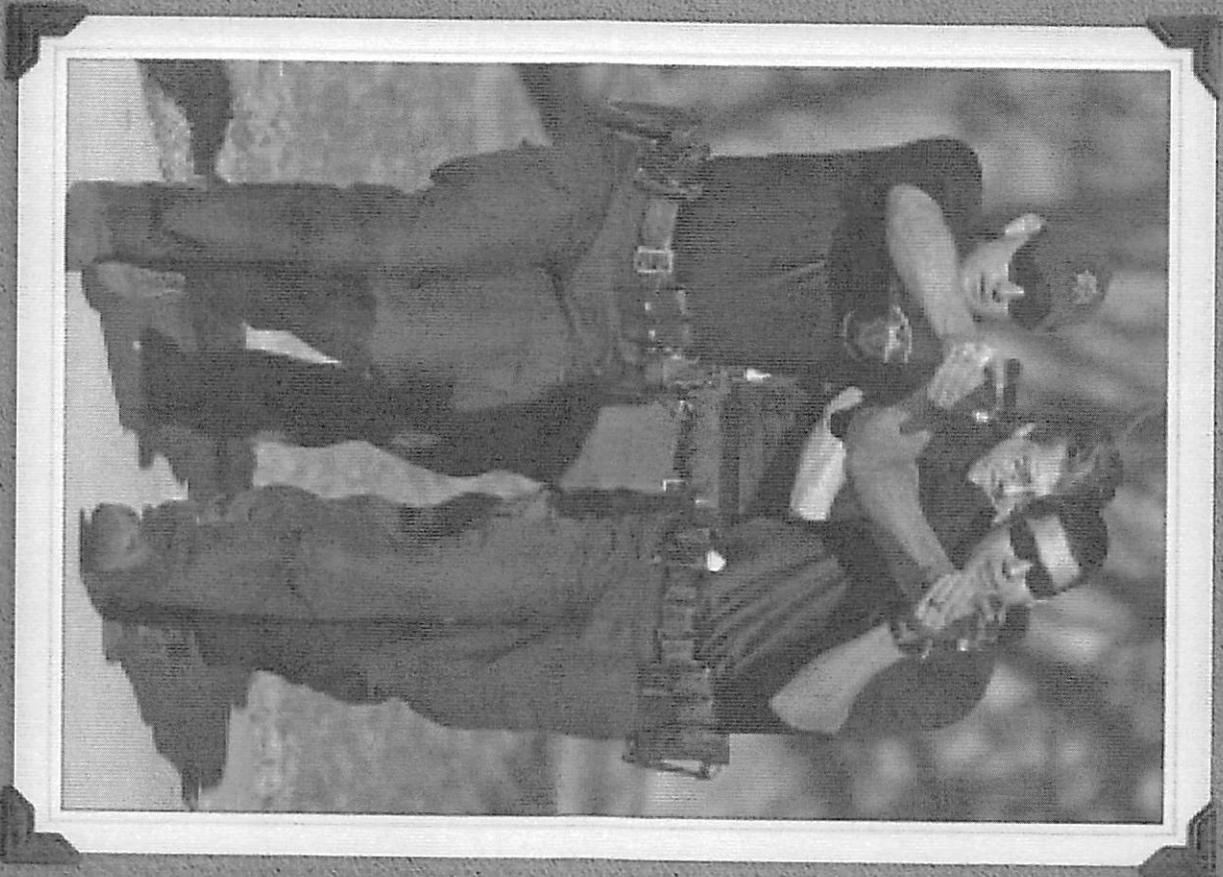
3-2-2016
Date Approved _____
[Signature]
Planning/Zoning Chairman

Comments: _____

CLARKSTON TOWN COUNCIL APPROVAL

Date 3-15-2016 Receipt No. _____ License No. _____ Amount \$ 15
[Signature]
Mayor

ACTIVE SHOOTER RESPONSE





Cache County Sheriff's Office

INTRODUCTION

QUICK OVERVIEW

- Cell phones on silent

- Restrooms

OBJECTIVES

- Basic knowledge of how to respond to an active shooter incident.
- Basic knowledge of what the command center does and the people in it.
- Basic knowledge of how to clear a building
- Basic knowledge of all the resources you have in your area

ACTIVE SHOOTER

"An individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area; in most cases, active shooters use firearm[s] and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims"

PROJECTED

Active Shooter Incidents, 2000-2014

As of June 10, researchers at Texas State University counted nine active shooter incidents so far this year. If the current pace continues, we're on track to see 20 total active shooter incidents this year. (Please note, 2014 data is projected.)

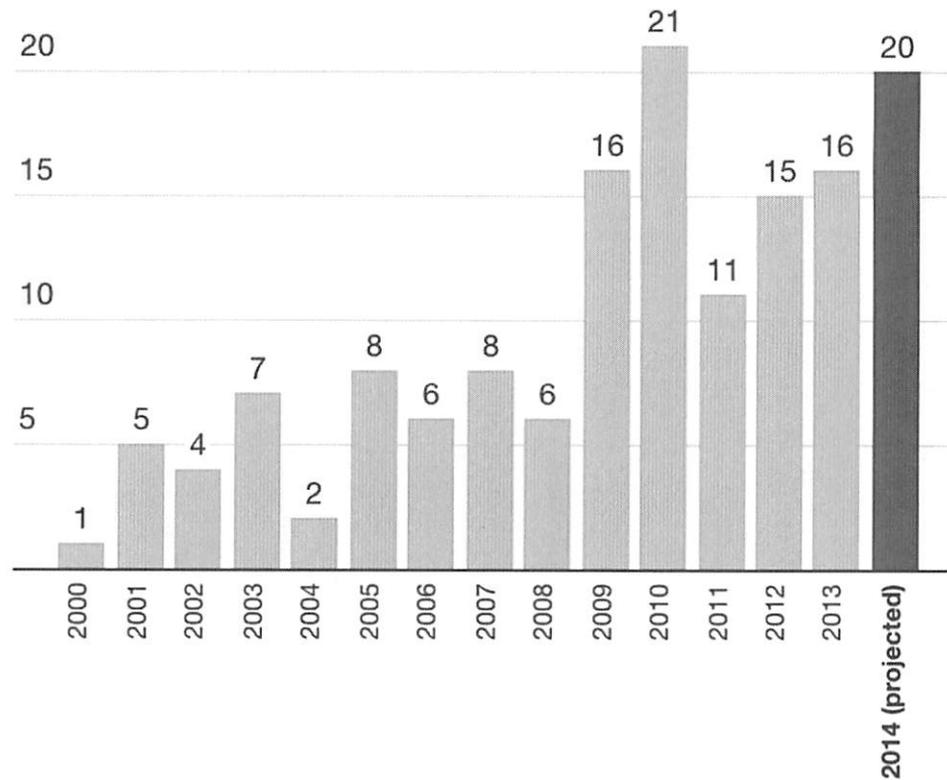


Figure 1: Attacker Ages by Number of Attackers

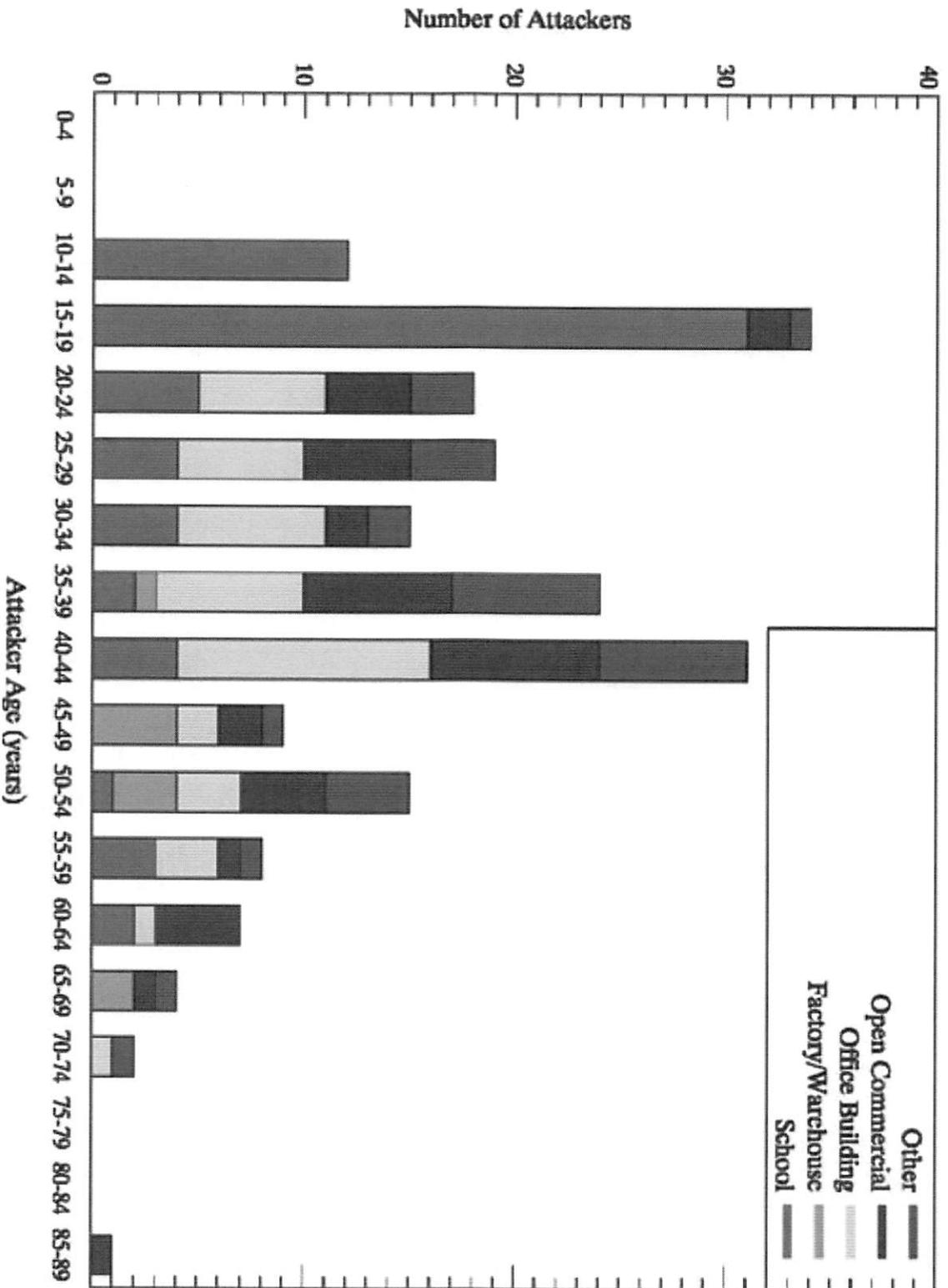


Figure 2: Attacker's Relationship to Victims

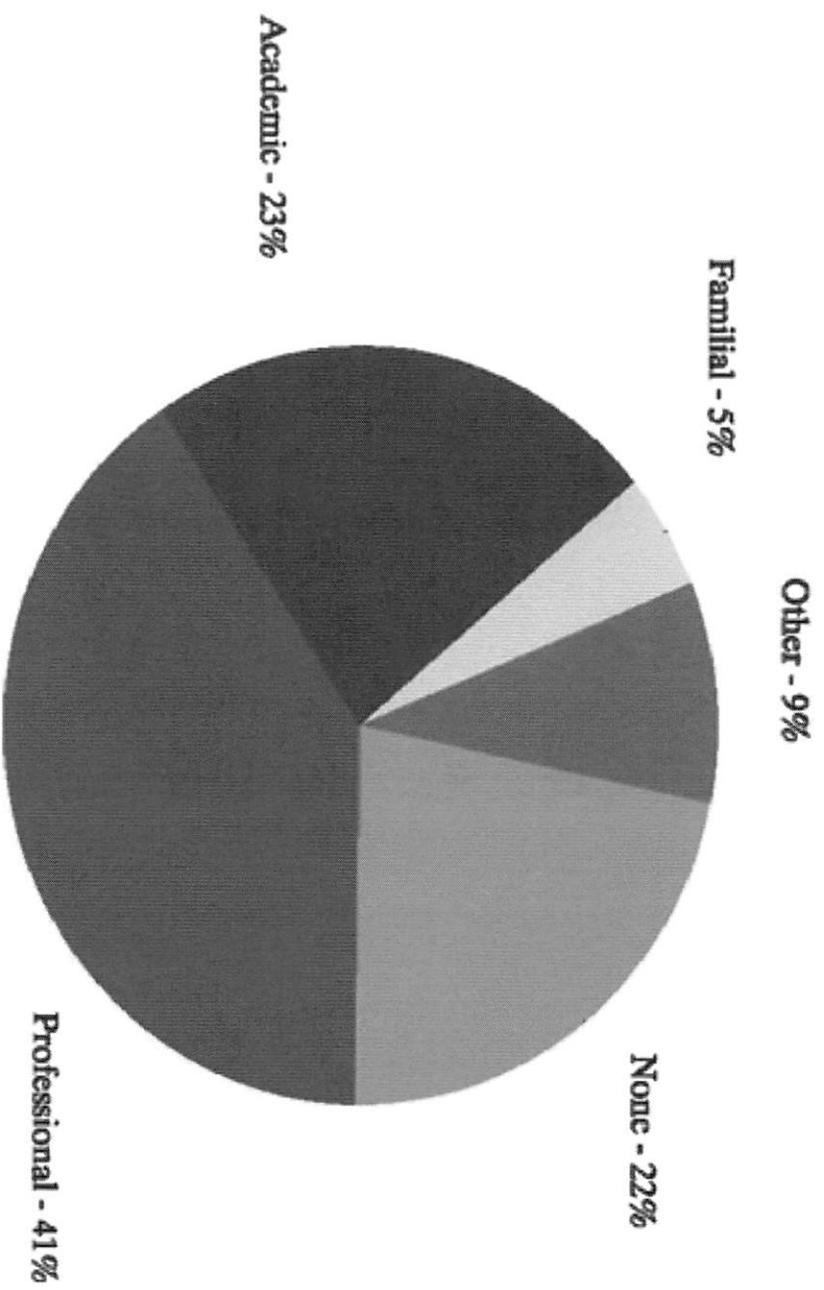


Table 1: Number of Incidents by Location

Location Type	Number of Incidents	Percentage
School	64	29%
Office Building	29	13%
Open Commercial	52	23%
Factory/Warehouse	30	13%
Other	49	22%
Total	224*	100%

* The 202 cases in the active shooter data set occurred at 224 locations because several attacks involved more than one location.

POPULAR EVENTS

- Foot Hood Texas
- Virginia Tech
- Sandy Hook
- UPS Facility
- Seattle Pacific University
- Century Theaters

ACTIVE-SHOOTER STATISTICS

- Active-shooter incidents often occur in small- and medium-sized communities where police departments are limited by budget constraints and small workforces.
- The average active-shooter incident lasts 12 minutes. Thirty-seven percent last less than 5 minutes.
- Overwhelmingly, the offender is a single shooter (98 percent), primarily male (97 percent). In 40 percent of the instances, they kill themselves.
- Two percent of the shooters bring IEDs as an additional weapon.
- In 10 percent of the cases, the shooter stops and walks away. In 20 percent of the cases, the shooter goes mobile, moving to another location.

- Forty-three percent of the time, the crime is over before police arrive. In 57 percent of the shootings, an officer arrives while the shooting is still underway.
- The shooter often stops as soon as he hears or sees law enforcement, sometimes turning his anger or aggression on law enforcement.
- Patrol officers are most likely responding alone or with a partner. When responding alone, 75 percent had to take action.
- A third of those officers who enter the incident alone are shot by the intruder.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS OF THE ACTIVE SHOOTER

- 1) There is no one demographic profile of an active shooter.
- 2) Many active shooters display observable preattack behaviors, which, if recognized, can lead to the disruption of the planned attack.
- 3) The pathway to targeted violence typically involves an unresolved real or perceived grievance and an ideation of a violent resolution that eventually moves from thought to research, planning, and preparation.
- 4) A thorough threat assessment typically necessitates a holistic review of an individual of concern, including historical, clinical, and contextual factors.
- 5) Human bystanders generally represent the greatest opportunity for the detection and recognition of an active shooter prior to his or her attack.

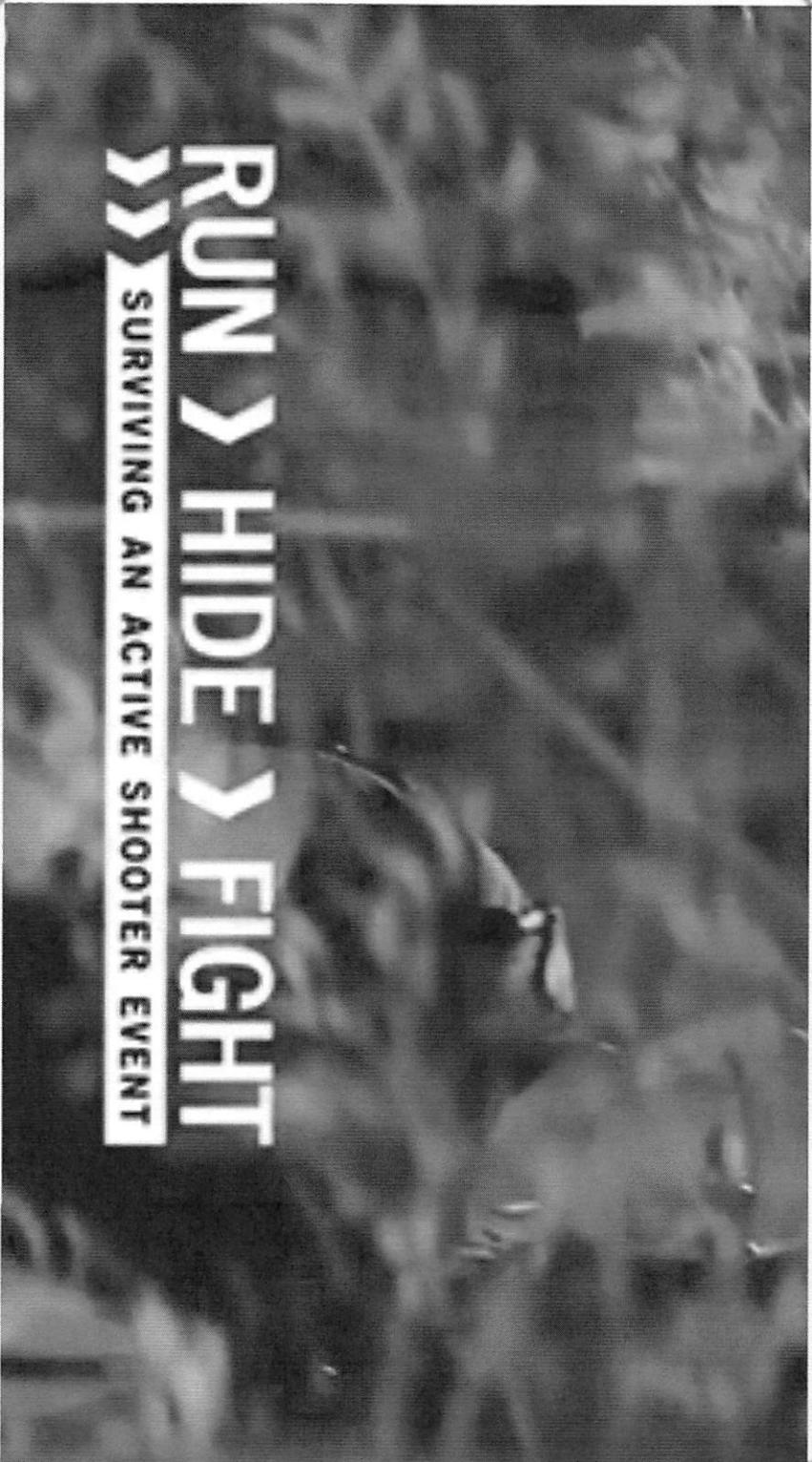
- 6) Concerning active shooters, a person who makes a threat is rarely the same as the person who poses a threat.
- 7) Successful threat management of a person of concern often involves long-term caretaking and coordination between law enforcement, mental health care, and social services.
- 8) Exclusionary interventions (e.g., expulsion, termination) do not necessarily represent the end of threat-management efforts.
- 9) While not every active shooter can be identified and thwarted prior to attacking, many potential active shooters who appear to be on a trajectory toward violence can be stopped.
- 10) The FBI's Behavioral Analysis Unit is available to assist state and local agencies in the assessment and management of threatening persons and communications

INDICATORS OF POTENTIAL VIOLENCE BY AN EMPLOYEE

- Increased use of alcohol and/or illegal drugs
- Unexplained increase in absenteeism; vague physical complaints
- Noticeable decrease in attention to appearance and hygiene
- Depression / withdrawal
- Resistance and overreaction to changes in policy and procedures
- Repeated violations of company policies
- Increased severe mood swings
- Noticeably unstable, emotional responses

- Explosive outbursts of anger or rage without provocation
- Suicidal; comments about “putting things in order”
- Behavior which is suspect of paranoia, (“everybody is against me”)
- Increasingly talks of problems at home
- Escalation of domestic problems into the workplace; talk of severe financial problems
- Talk of previous incidents of violence
- Empathy with individuals committing violence
- Increase in unsolicited comments about firearms, other dangerous weapons and violent crimes

PREPAREDNESS



RUN > HIDE > FIGHT
>>> SURVIVING AN ACTIVE SHOOTER EVENT

Warning!

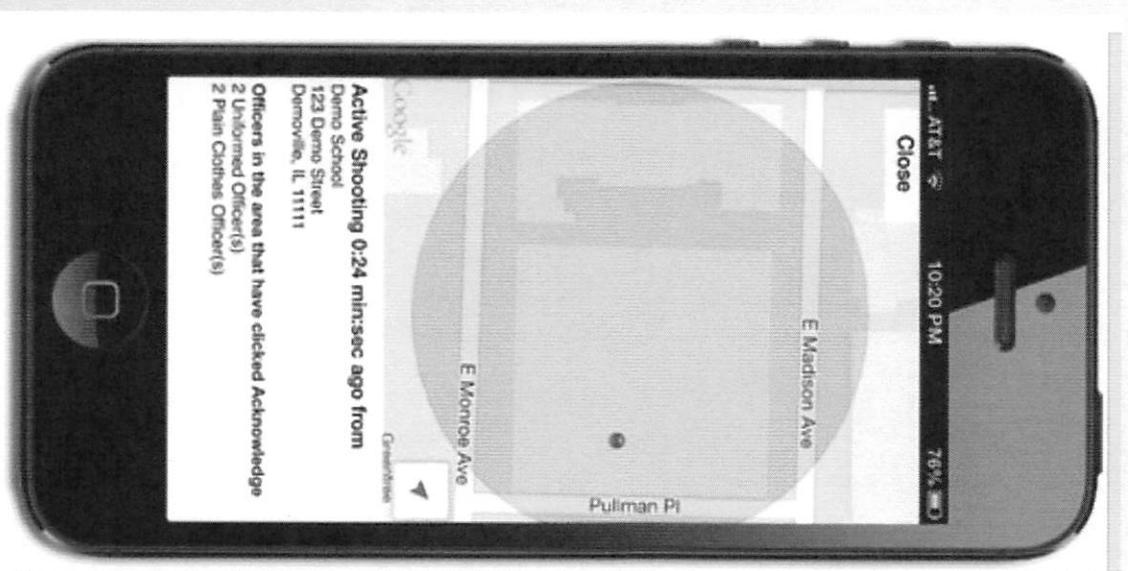
GOOD PRACTICES FOR COPING WITH AN ACTIVE SHOOTER SITUATION

- Be aware of your environment and any possible dangers
- Take note of the two nearest exits in any facility you visit
 - If you are in an office, stay there and secure the door
 - If you are in a hallway, get into a room and secure the door
- As a last resort, attempt to take the active shooter down. When the shooter is at close range and you cannot flee, your chance of survival is much greater if you try to incapacitate him/her.

CALL 911

WHEN IT IS SAFE TO DO SO!

THE APP THAT COULD STOP KILLERS IN OUR CLASSROOMS



HUMAN RESOURCES' RESPONSIBILITIES

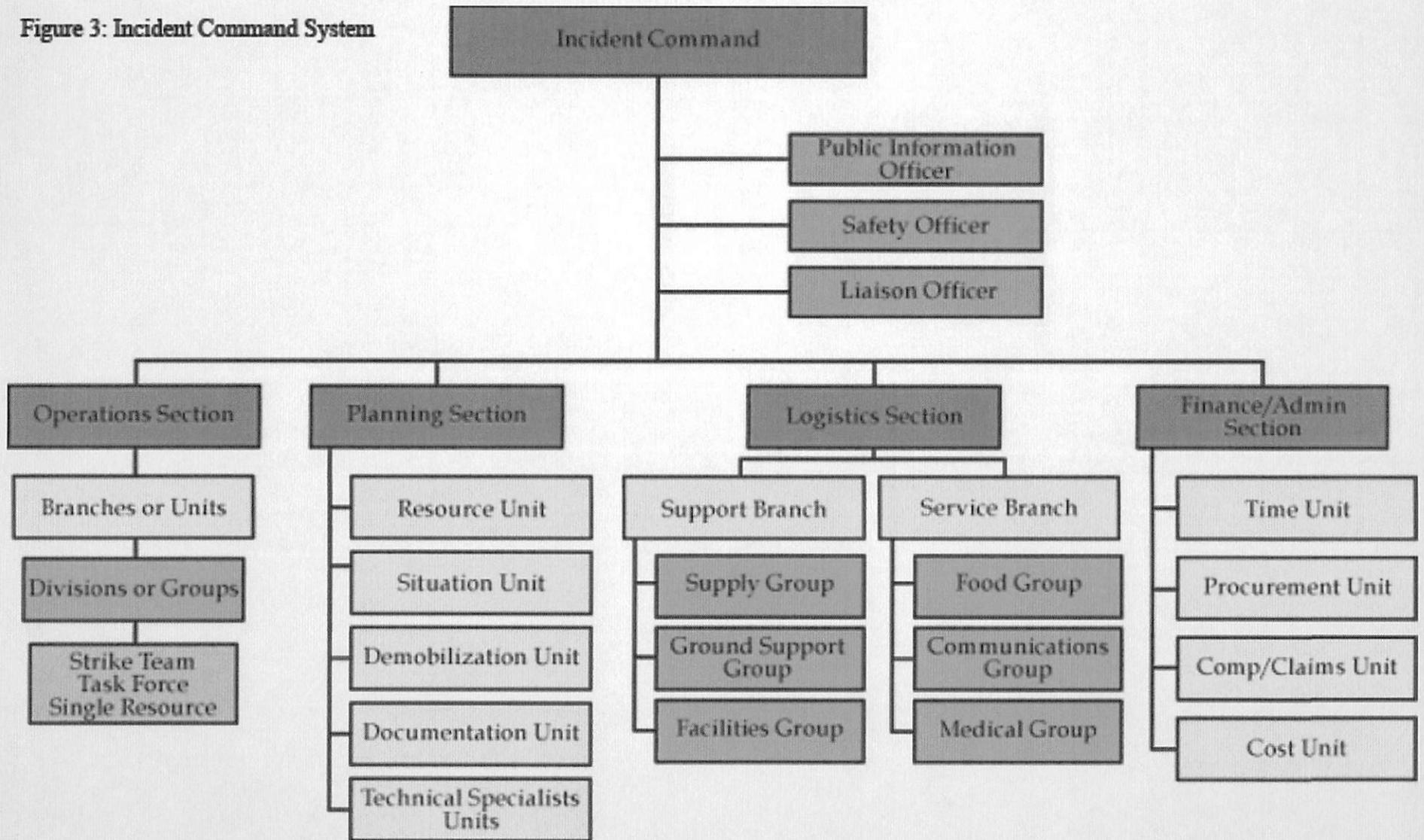
- Conduct effective employee screening and background checks
- Create a system for reporting signs of potentially violent behavior
- Make counseling services available to employees
- Develop an EAP which includes policies and procedures for dealing with an active shooter situation, as well as after action planning

FACILITY MANAGER RESPONSIBILITIES

- Institute access controls (i.e., keys, security system pass codes)
- Distribute critical items to appropriate managers / employees, including:
 - Floor plans
 - Keys
 - Facility personnel lists and telephone numbers
- Coordinate with the facility's security department to ensure the physical security of the location
- Assemble crisis kits containing:
 - radios
 - floor plans
 - staff roster, and staff emergency contact numbers
 - first aid kits
 - flashlights
- Place removable floor plans near entrances and exits for emergency responders
- Activate the emergency notification system when an emergency situation occurs

**COMMAND CENTER
& ENTRY**

Figure 3: Incident Command System



USU SPECTRUM

- Officers
- SWAT
- Fire Fighters
- Hazmat
- Public
- Gas
- Hostage



“Train as you fight.”

MENTAL PREPAREDNESS

- 1. Be mentally prepared for the physical changes your body will experience as a result of the flight or fight response during these operations:
- 2. Increased blood pressure, heart rate, and blood flow to major muscle groups.
- 3. Decreased blood flow to extremities, making simple movements, and dexterity almost impossible.
- 4. Visual difficulties in tracking, ability to focus deteriorates; the peripheral field narrows.
- 5. Visualize success performing tasks under various challenging conditions. Control fear, it is normal, and everyone experiences it:
 - A. Do not let it overpower you.
 - B. Channel it into anger or aggression.
 - C. Remain in control, and you will be fine.
 - D. Have confidence in yourself.

NUMBER OF ENTRY TEAM MEMBERS

- Number of threats, non combatants, or bystanders and their equipment.
- Size, complexity, number, type of structures, areas, and exterior danger areas.
- Entry point number and type.
- Control and apprehension of the threat.

WHAT EQUIPMENT IS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO EFFECT A SUCCESSFUL ENTRY AND CLEARING OPERATION

- What environment is the team likely to encounter?
- What is the anticipated reaction by the threat?
- Approach the Entry Point
- Time and distance from the last covered and concealed position (LCC) to entry must be as short as possible.
- Move with 360-degree security with cover from Marksman/Observers.
- Team must be in proper order for necessary actions at the entry point. Have primary and alternate entry point selected prior to departing CP and have a contingency plan for compromise. Attempt a deliberate approach when possible.

MOVE WITHOUT DETECTION

- The importance of this fundamental speaks for itself. Tactically and silently.
- Be in the correct order.
- Avoid unnecessary movement (foot shuffling, fidgeting, etc). Call a minimal amount of equipment to reduce noise and fatigue. Secure loose items (Jump check).
- Assume proper positions (stay off walls, keep your balance, etc).

Stance

- Knees slightly bent.
- A stable base is critical.
- Body Weight is slightly forward in a crouched position.
- Never off balance.

Mind.

Ask yourself:

- Is this a safe entry point?
- Is there sufficient manpower (2 men per room, 3 men per threat)?
- Is the team position compromised? (if so, create a diversion or use another entry point) 0 Trust
- your senses (see, listen, smell, and feel).
- Focused and prepared to meet and defeat the threat.

Equipment

- Keep to a minimum to reduce noise and bulk.
- Do you have proper weapons and equipment for entry and clearing?

ACTIONS AT THE ENTRY POINT

- Make a quick check of the entry point.
- Plan to breach two entry points.
- When entering at ground level with a small clearing team, it is preferable to enter at the end of the building rather from the middle. This will limit possible threats to the front.
- Entering the building in the middle will cause the small team to split-up.
- When entering at ground level with a large clearing team, a middle assault working outward can offer the fastest and safest method of clearing.

ROOM CLEARING

- Coordinated and communicated.
- Break the plane of the door immediately. Do not stand in the fatal funnel.
- Use the SEE acronym.
- Clear the corners and center.
- Move to dominating positions establishing control within the room.
- Give a momentary pause to collect your self and assess the situation quickly.
- Orientate yourself for the best clearing positions.
- Make a decision on how to clear.
- Act on that decision

CONTROL THE DISTANCE

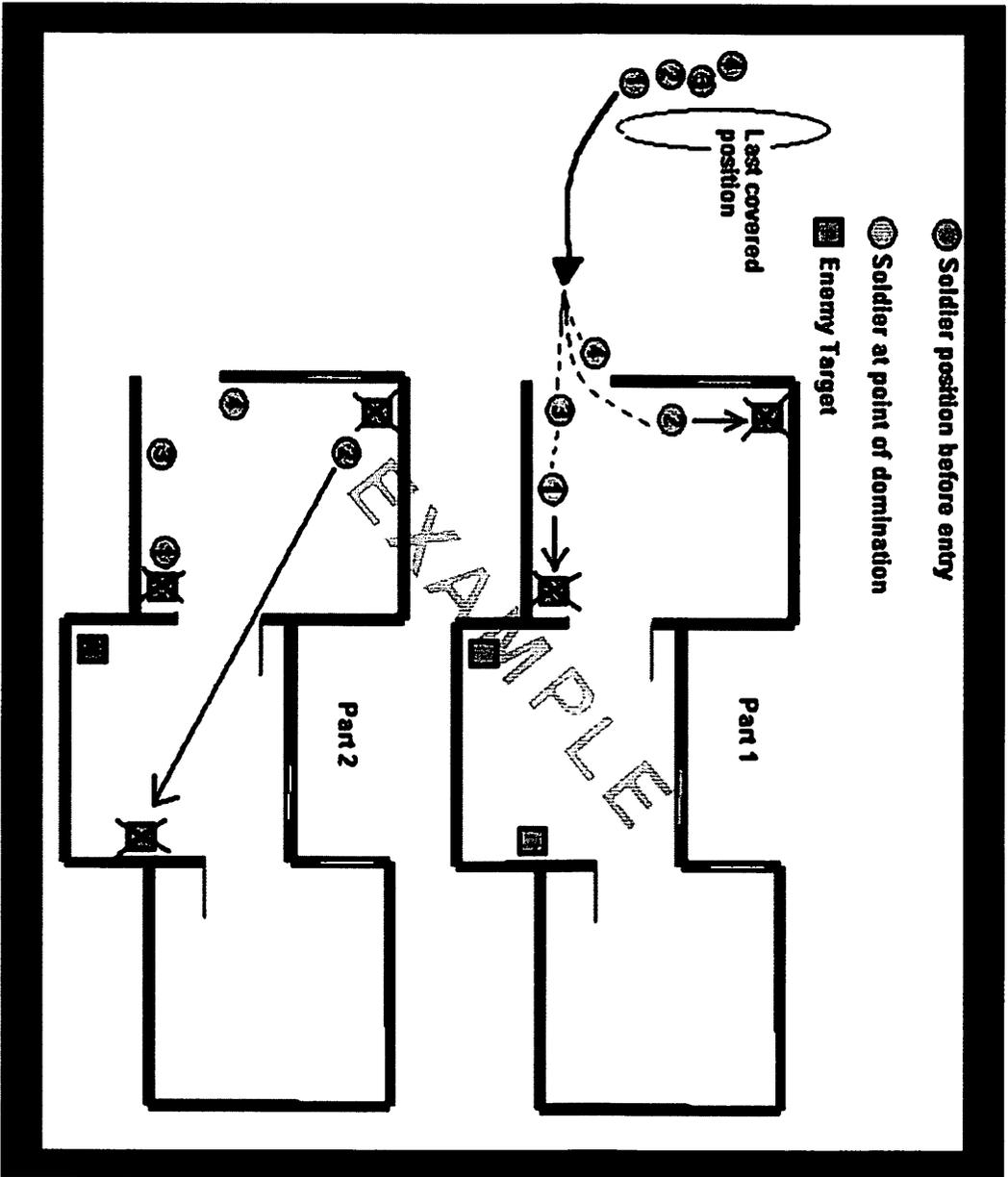
At a distance:

- Increased reaction time.
- Increased options in use of force, finding cover, and verbal persuasion. More team members and weapons on threat.

Up close:

- Less reaction time. Fewer options.
- Weapon retention concerns.
- May block target acquisition of other team members.
- Create distance by:
 - Use of weapon capabilities (eyes on target and or precision shooting). Use thermal or other night vision imagery.
 - Use lighting.
 - Use less lethal options.

BUILDING CLEARING



INDIVIDUAL POSITION

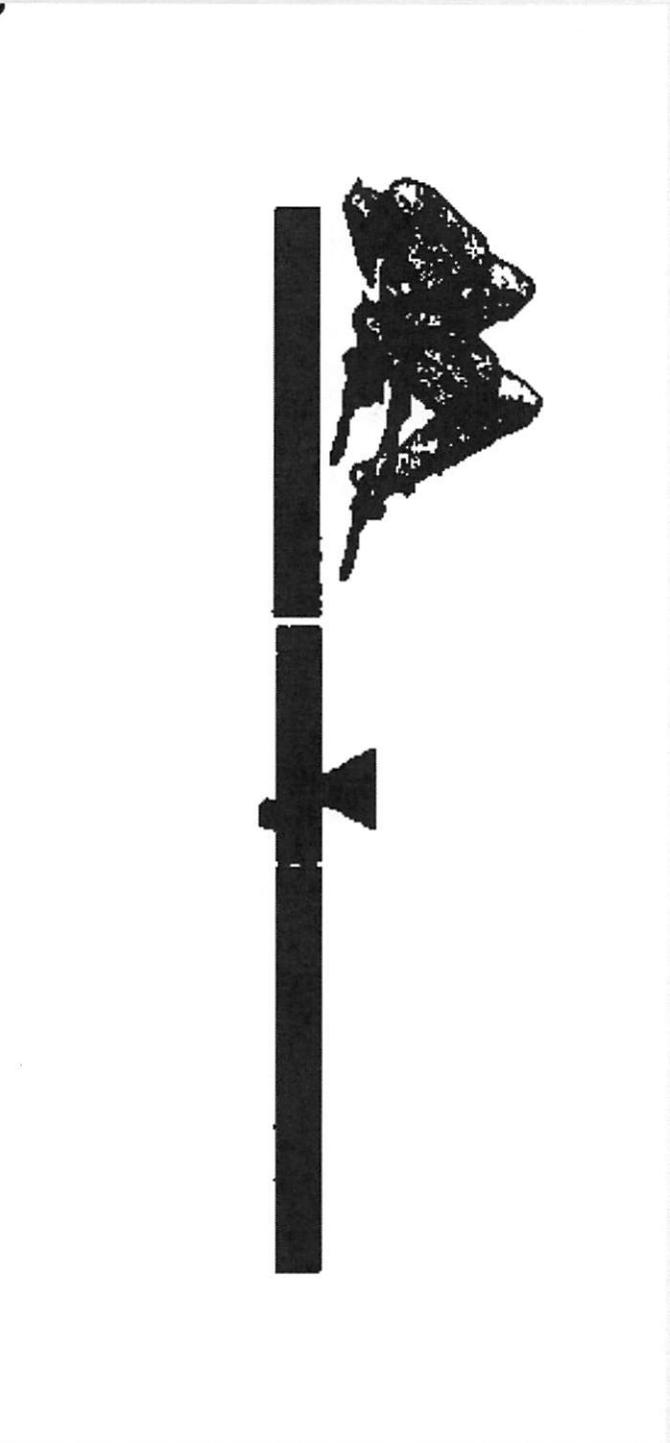
- Keep in mind that a threat may come from any angle.
- Each member must be prepared to meet and defeat it.
- A simple thing such as foot position or muzzle may give away your location to the threat.
- The body must be positioned correctly to avoid compromise and facilitate surprise, speed, and aggressive action.

ENTRY



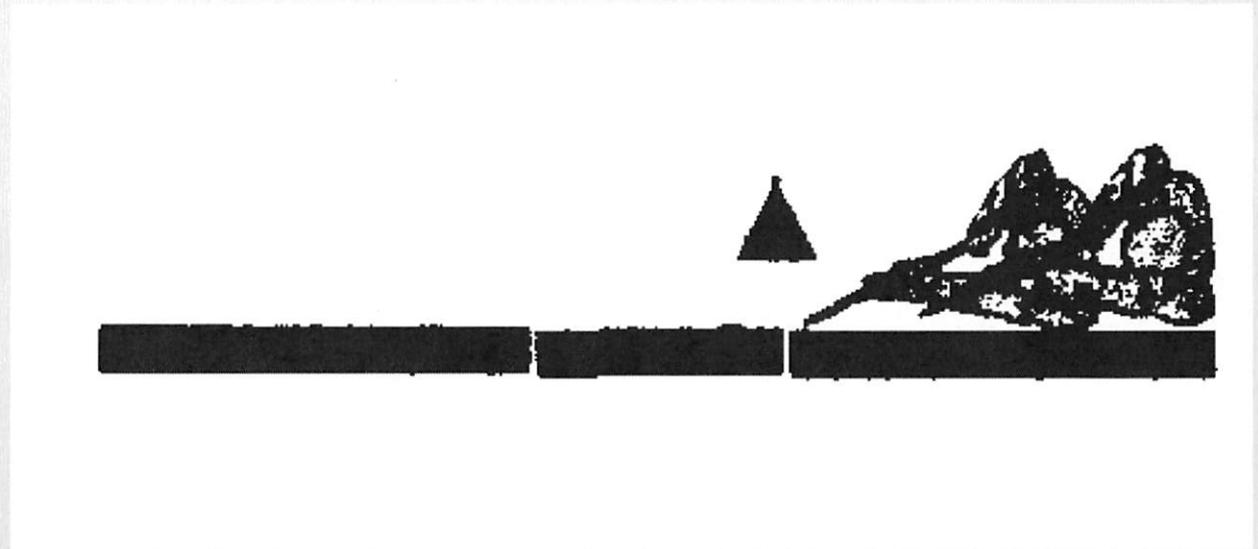
INWARD OPENING DOORS

- Team Members position themselves on the opposite side of the door knob.



OUTWARD OPENING DOORS

- Team members position themselves on the door knob side.
- Prevents team members from having to deal with the door.
- Easy access to typical locks and doorknobs. Minimizes obstacles.
- Maximizing speed.



DOOR ENTRY TECHNIQUES

Crisscross

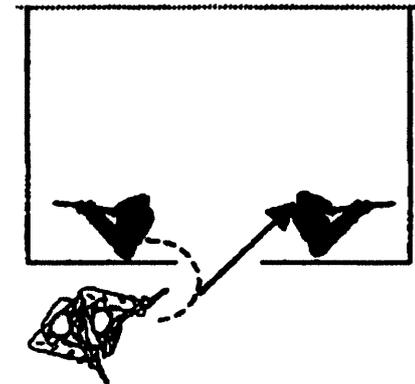
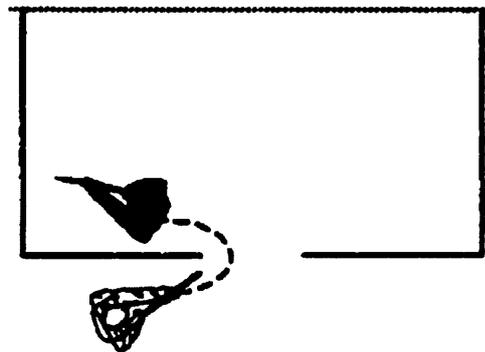
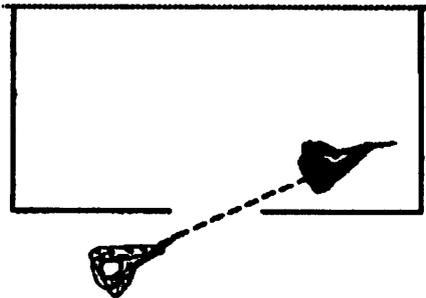
- Entry is not required to achieve target acquisition; areas of responsibility are immediately visible. When team members use the crisscross, they must decide who will enter the room first based on which side of the door is hinged and room layout.

Buttonhook

- Area of responsibility is not visible until entry. This technique allows simultaneous entry of two men through a large door.

Combination

- A combination of the buttonhook and crisscross are used to establish a split team entry technique. If your partner goes left, then go right in order to effect a split team entry. If a mistake is made, fill the gap.

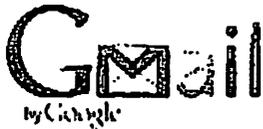


EXERCISE

4 MAN TEAMS

ONE TIME THROUGH EACH EXERCISE

- Room clearing
- Hall Way clearing
- Building clearing
- Making Entrance



elaine and todd goodey <tegoodey@gmail.com>

(no subject)

1 message

Darleen <leeraethompson@msn.com>
To: elaine and todd goodey <tegoodey@gmail.com>

Wed, Mar 9, 2016 at 3:29 PM

Sent from Mail for Windows 10

To the Clarkston Town Council:

I would like to make a proposal to the Clarkston Town Council regarding Pony Express Days.

I have become aware that Vance Ravsten, who is a former veteran of Clarkston, is the only soldier from Clarkston that didn't return from the war. I would like to suggest that he be remembered at the Flag Ceremony this coming year by one of his family members giving a history of his life and his life in the military, his medals, etc. and also that something special be added to the plaque that is now situated on the town square. (Maybe an extra star with an indication that he was killed in the war) As members of the community, we need to never forget the sacrifices that our soldiers made for us and remember who they are and were. As a member of the DUP I would like to begin a book of additional military veterans to be kept for future viewing and reference that will be kept in the future DUP museum. Thank you. Darleen