



Oakland University
Police Department

Surviving an Active Shooter Incident

Chief of Police
Mark Gordon

History of University Shootings in the United States

- August 1, 1966 – Univ. of Texas
 - 16 Killed – 31 Wounded
- November 1, 1991 – Univ. of Iowa
 - 5 Killed – 2 Wounded
- April 16, 2007 – Virginia Tech Univ.
 - 33 Killed – 28 Wounded



History of University Shootings in the United States

- February 14, 2008 – Northern Illinois Univ.
 - 6 Killed – 16 Wounded
- July 23, 2009 Texas Southern Univ.
 - 6 Wounded, Drive-by shooting
- December 8, 2011 – Virginia Tech Univ.
 - 2 Killed – 0 Wounded
- June 2013 – Santa Monica College
 - 6 Killed – 4 Wounded



History of University Shootings in the United States

- May 2014 – University of California, Santa Barbara
 - 7 Killed – 13 Wounded
- February 2015 – University of South Carolina
 - 2 Killed – 0 Wounded
- October 2015 – Umpqua Community College
 - Oregon 9 Killed – 12 Wounded
- October 2015 – Northern Arizona University
 - 1 Killed – 3 Wounded



History of University Shootings in the United States

- November 2015 – University of California, Merced
 - 1 Killed – 5 Wounded – Stabbing rampage
- June 2016 – UCLA
 - 2 Killed - Murder Suicide
- October 2016 – Davenport University
 - 1 Injured
- November 2016 - Ohio State University
 - 1 Killed – 11 Wounded – Stabbing



History of University Shootings in the United States

- December 2016 – University of Southern California
 - 1 Killed – Stabbing rampage
- March 2017 – Central State University, Ohio
 - 1 Wounded in an Armed Robbers
- May 2017 - North Lake College, TX
 - 2 Killed – Murder/Suicide
- May 2017 – University of Texas at Austin
 - 1 killed – 3 Wounded in Stabbing Rampage



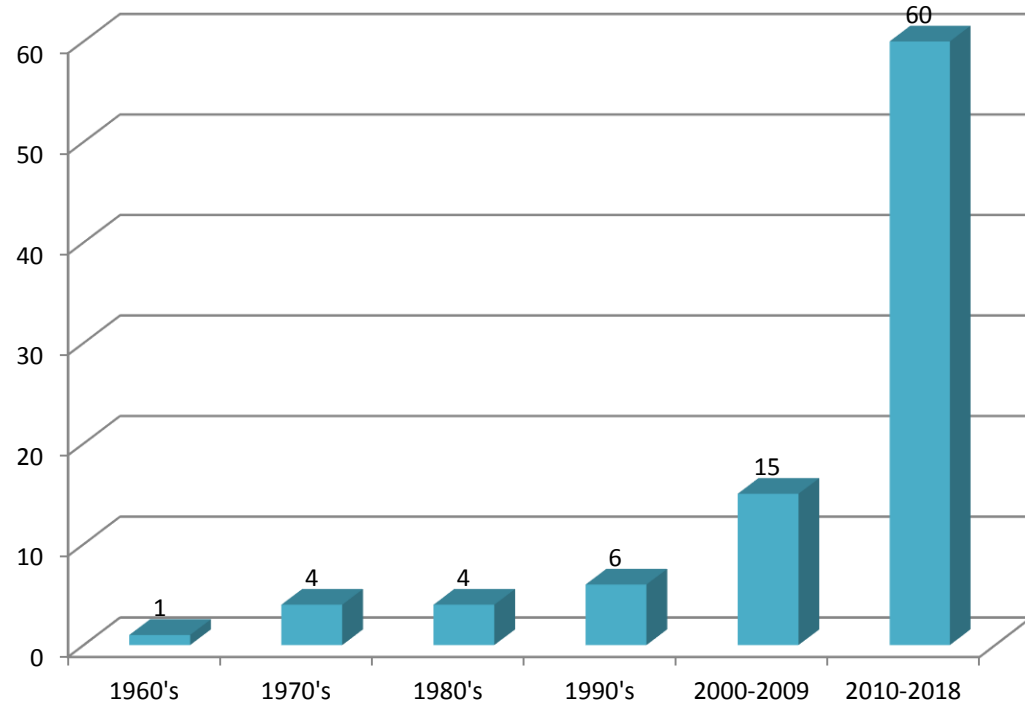
History of University Shootings in the United States

- January 2018 – Wake Forest University, North Carolina
 - 1 Killed
- March 2018 – Central Michigan University
 - 2 Killed (Student killed his parents)



Timeline Shooting Summary

- 1960's – 1
- 1970's – 4
- 1980's – 4
- 1990's – 6
- 2000 – 2009: 15
- 2010 – 2018: 60+
 - 2013 - 13
 - 2014 - 16
 - 2015 - 23
 - 2016 - 4
 - 2017 – 5
 - 2018 - 2





Survival Mindset

- Survival Mindset Components

- Awareness

- Gain a basic understanding of situation
 - Become attuned to work environment
 - Predetermined mindset will help you take rapid, effective actions

- Preparation

- Looking at your work environment through the lens of survival
 - “What if” questions are critical in developing effective response strategies
 - Survivors prepare themselves both mentally and emotionally to do whatever it takes to survive

- Rehearsal

- Mentally or physically practicing your plan
 - Will reduce response time and build confidence
 - A survival inoculation



Courses of Action

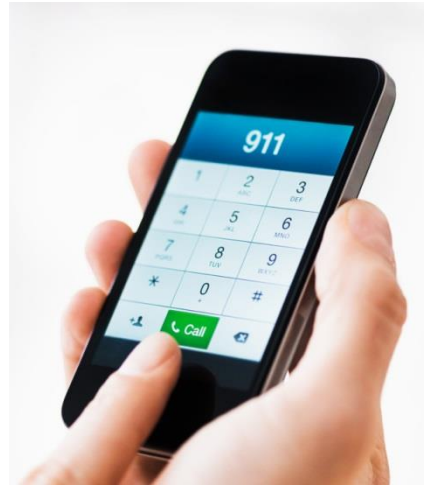
- Trained versus Untrained
 - First response is the same for both groups
 - Reactions begin to differ markedly from there on out



Trained	Untrained
Startle and Fear	Startle and Fear
Feel Anxious	Panic
Recall what they have learned	Fall into disbelief
Prepare to act as rehearsed	Lost in denial
Commit to action	Descend into helplessness

Courses of Action

- Run
 - Move quickly; don't wait for others to validate your decision
 - Leave belongings behind
 - Survival chances increase if not where shooter is or to go where he can't see you
- Call Out
 - Inform authorities
 - Call 9-1-1 and tell them name of shooter (if known), shooter description, location, number and type of weapons



Courses of Action

- Hide
 - May not be able to get out
 - Shooter between you and the only exit
 - Would have to enter area where shooter is positioned
 - Hiding place
 - Well hidden and well protected
 - Avoid places that might trap you or restrict movement



Courses of Action

- Keep Out
 - Find a room that can be locked with objects to hide behind
 - Blockade door with heavy furniture
 - Turn out lights; become totally silent
 - Turn off noise-producing devices
 - Call 9-1-1 (If you can do so without alerting the shooter)



Courses of Action

- Spread Out
 - If two or more of you, DO NOT huddle together
 - Gives you options and makes it harder for the shooter
 - Quietly develop a plan of action in the event the shooter enters
 - Remain calm
 - Can have a contagious effect on others
 - Keeps others focused on survival



Courses of Action

- Fight
 - Assume shooter's intentions are lethal
 - Shooter will succeed in killing all those with whom he comes in contact, **UNLESS** you stop him
 - Develop a survival mindset that you have “what it takes” to survive when your life is on the line
 - You must be prepared to do whatever it takes to neutralize the threat
 - Throw things, yell, use improvised weapons
 - If two or more of you, make a plan to overcome the shooter
 - Do the best that you can - choose to survive



Law Enforcement Responders

- Interacting with Law Enforcement Responders
 - Do NOT expect officers to assist you as you get out
 - Primary job is to locate the shooter and neutralize the threat
 - Medical assistance will follow once the threat is neutralized
 - Law Enforcement must assume everyone is a threat to their safety
 - Be prepared to:
 - Have weapons pointed in your direction
 - Be subject to search
 - Be handcuffed



Law Enforcement Responders

- Interacting with Law Enforcement Responders
 - When Law Enforcement officers enter the room, do not present a threat to them
 - Do NOT
 - Point at them or the shooter
 - Make quick movements
 - Run towards them or attempt to hug them
 - Scream or yell



Law Enforcement Responders

- Interacting with Law Enforcement Responders (Cont'd)
 - Do NOT
 - Have anything in your hands; officers are taught that “hands kill”
 - DO
 - Raise your arms
 - Spread your fingers
 - Show hands as you drop to the floor
 - Spread arms and legs



Law Enforcement Responders

- Key Information

- Be prepared to calmly, quickly, and accurately provide:
 - Name of shooter (if known)
 - Number of shooters
 - Description of shooter
 - Location of shooter
 - Number and types of weapons carried by shooter



Summary

- Distinctions between an Active Shooter and a Hostage Situation
- How to assist Law Enforcement responders
- Key information needed by Law Enforcement responders






Comments or Questions



Emergency Notifications

oupolice.com/emergencies/alerts/

 Official website of OU Police

Oakland University
Police Department

EMERGENCIES

HOME

NEWS

DIVISIONS

SERVICES

PARKING SERVICES

CAMPUS SAFETY

CLERY ACT & TITLE IX

FOR PARENTS

CAMPUS ADDRESSES

CONTACT US

Emergency Management

Campus Closings

Campus Safety Tips

Crisis Management Team

Emergency Notifications

Emergency Procedures

Lock Down Procedures

Preventing Campus Violence

Report Behavioral Concerns

Sample Syllabus Language

Text Message Alerts

Text Message Alerts

The OU Police Department is responsible for developing and distributing timely warning and emergency notification messages. These messages are intended to warn the community about certain crimes and notify of potentially dangerous situations on or near campus. These messages inform community members about incidents that may pose an ongoing threat and provide information to promote safety and prevent similar crimes. The decision to issue a timely warning or emergency notification is based on a variety of factors.

REGISTER FOR EMERGENCY ALERTS

TEXT MESSAGE AND VOICE ALERT FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Who can register to receive text message alerts?

What if I don't have an OU email address and Grizzly ID. Can I still register to receive alerts?

What numbers can I register?

What number will the alerts come from?

What types of incidents will I receive an alert for?

Do you test the text message alert system?

What should I do if I am registered for alerts but do not receive the test?

Who should I contact if I have trouble registering?

What should I do if I want to stop receiving alerts?

Is my information private?

Does it cost money to join?

