**Shots Fired Key Points**

Your chances of being involved in an active shooter on campus situation may be remote, but the consequences can be catastrophic. Events are usually over in a matter of minutes, shorter than it takes for law enforcement to arrive. That’s why it makes good sense to take the time to think about what you would do if you found yourself in a similar situation.

- Dramatic increases in preventive measures on campus’ include:
  - Campus-wide violence prevention programs
  - Efforts to identify troubled students
  - Development of Threat Management Teams
  - Creating and updating notification systems and refining response strategies to get law enforcement on the scene faster

- Things that you can do to be better prepared:
  - Be mindful of your surroundings
  - Look for possible escape routes
  - Look around for what is available to possibly hide behind
  - Determine the best access to call 911

If an instance occurs it will only involve you, other students and faculty, and the shooter. The bottom line is you must take direct responsibility for your personal safety and security. You must develop a survival mindset. The purpose of this training is to help you do just that. With the proper mindset and the necessary tools you’ll be better equipped to react with purpose and maximize your chance for survival.

- Survivors make a commitment
- They take a stake in their own personal safety and security.
- They do whatever it takes emotionally, mentally to survive a critical incident.
- They ask themselves the “What if” question:
  - How would I get out?
  - How would I survive?
  - What would I do?
  - Where would I go?
Survival Mindset:

- **Awareness**
  - Taking time to understand your situation
  - Be mindful, not fearful

- **Preparation**
  - Asking yourself the “What-if” questions
  - Developing effective response strategies

- **Rehearsal**
  - Practicing your response plan

The sound of a gunshot can be deceiving as many people have never heard gunshots outside of TV or movies. The real sound of a gunshot can sound artificial. If there is any doubt as to whether a sound is a gunshot or not, treat it as though it is a gunshot and act accordingly; don’t second guess it. You can lose seconds of valuable time second-guessing a possible gunshot.

What to do in those first seconds of hearing a gunshot

- **Figure out: Decide best course of action**
  - What’s going on?
  - Where’s it happening?
  - Who’s doing it?

- **Get out: Can you safely escape?**
  - If you can, get out - The best way to deal with an active shooter situation is not to be where he is and not to go where he can see you. When you get out, immediately call out to let authorities know what’s going on.
  - Trust your instinct
  - Leave your belongings behind

- **Call Out**
  - Don’t assume someone else is calling
  - Call 911
  - Be persistent; lines may be jammed
  - Calmly state where you are & what’s happening

- **Help Out**
  - Help others escape
  - Keep others away from danger area
  - Help the injured
Warn others
Help others stay calm & focus on survival

- Hide out: is there a good place to hide?
  - Find a hidden location
  - Find protection
  - Avoid places that trap or restrict movement

- Keep out: the threat
  - Find a room that locks
  - Barricade the door
  - Be silent – turn off cell phone ringers and radios that could alert the shooter to your location

- Take out: will you take out the shooter?

- Spread out: it’s much easier for a shooter to shoot into a huddled crowd of people than a group of people who are spread out.
  - Make a Plan
  - Act as a Team
  - Total Commitment to action
  - Do whatever is necessary without hesitation
  - You have to tell yourself
    - I will survive
    - I will never give up
    - I will live
  - Confronting the assailant – convince yourself that you have what it takes when your life is on the line
    - Either disrupt his actions or incapacitate him
    - Throw things, yell, and use improvised weapons

There is a real difference between people who have been trained to deal with serious life threatening situations and those who have not. The first response is the same in both groups: startled and fear. But the differences between the two begin to differ immediately after that.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trained</th>
<th>Untrained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Startled and Fear</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxious</td>
<td>Panic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recall what they’ve learned</td>
<td>Fall into disbelief and denial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparing to act as they’ve rehearsed</td>
<td>In denial, in shock</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commit to action based on the survival mindset</td>
<td>Descend into helplessness</td>
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</table>
• If shooting begins while you’re on your way to class
  o Stay in motion
  o Find Protection
  o Use surrounding environment

• When Law Enforcement arrives:
  o Tell them the location of the shooter
  o Tell them the number of shooters
  o Give a physical description
  o Tell them the number and type of weapons
  o Don’t point
  o Don’t scream or yell
  o Be quiet, compliant
  o They don’t know who’s a threat and who’s not
  o Put your hands up & spread your fingers so they don’t perceive you as a threat or aggressive

Hostage situations are different

• Hostage takers have different objectives
  o Uses hostage for leverage
  o Trying to achieve a goal

• What to do as a hostage
  o Remain calm
  o Follow directions
  o Wait for authorities to resolve the situation

• If the gunman starts shooting ... you’re in an active shooter situation

Prevention

• How to report a possible threat
  o Campus law enforcement
  o Resident assistants
  o Professors
  o Counseling centers