

EASTERN OKLAHOMA STATE COLLEGE POLICE DEPARTMENT



GOALS

- ▶ Increase safety awareness
- ▶ Understand your survival mindset
- ▶ Provide simple survival skills



Eastern Oklahoma State College

Sexual Assault and Safety Awareness Presentation

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

FROM CAMPUS PHONE DIAL....9+911

CAMPUS POLICE.....918-448-2365

WILBURTON POLICE.....918-465-2561

FIRE DEPARTMENT.....918-465-2262

AMBULANCE.....918-465-5710

PHYSICAL PLANT.....918-465-1802

CHIEF OF POLICE – ALTON JONES– 918-465-1739



Safety is the responsibility of???

- ▶ All of us are responsible for our own safety as well as the well being of students, staff, faculty, visitors, and guests.

We should all try to employ our powers of situational awareness.

- ▶ **Situational Awareness** is the ability to identify, process, and comprehend the critical elements of information about what is happening around you.



Situational Awareness!!!



SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

It's paramount to your personal safety



Victim precipitation?

- ▶ **Victim precipitation** is an evident component in several different types of crime, most notably homicide, assault, rape, and robbery. There are multiple conceptualizations of the victim's “encouraging,” provoking, or calling upon himself or herself his or her own victimization.
 - ▶ This does not mean that the person “asked” to be the victim of a crime.
 - ▶ This simply means that the person did not take steps or follow precautions that could have lead to the avoidance of being victimized.
 - ▶ Example: Parking at the far end of a dark parking lot or walking alone down an alley way instead of sticking to populated, well lighted, streets.



Don't be “easy pickings”

- ▶ Thieves are becoming ever more inventive and are using new methods to steal your possessions. Whether you are out on a bike ride or away on vacation – thieves will use surprisingly imaginative tricks to help themselves to whatever they want.
 - ▶ Keep doors locked
 - ▶ Keep valuables and cash hidden and out of view
 - ▶ Invest in a small safe
 - ▶ Do not announce or tell people what you have
 - ▶ Report suspicious behavior to the police



Most thieves are cowards and will not steal directly from you. They tend to operate when you are away and when no one is looking. Thieves seek out the absence of a capable guardian!



CRIME IS UNPREDICTABLE!

- ▶ We do not guarantee that the advice and techniques we present will work in all circumstances. WHY NOT?
 - ▶ Attackers are unpredictable.
 - ▶ The Crimes are initiated by the Attackers.
 - ▶ Attackers shop for opportunity, plan their work, and, then work their plan.



Sexual Assault?

- ▶ Sexual assault is any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs without the explicit consent of the recipient. Falling under the definition of sexual assault are sexual activities as forced sexual intercourse, forcible sodomy, child molestation, incest, fondling, and attempted rape.



SURVIVAL

- ▶ You are the only person you can count on.
- ▶ You are your best defense.
- ▶ Do not “pretend” it cannot happen to you.
- ▶ Prepare yourself ask yourself “What If”.
- ▶ Where are they? Where are you? Where is safety? What tools do I have to get me there?
- ▶ Fear saves lives. Focus on options and actions.
- ▶ Believe in yourself.



RAPE

12

- ▶ Your primary goal is to survive.
- ▶ Turn Rape into Rage – Get away.
- ▶ Always report it to the police.



WHERE ARE THE ATTACKERS?

13

- ▶ Home
- ▶ School
- ▶ Church
- ▶ Stores
- ▶ Gym
- ▶ Facebook & Twitter
- ▶ Dates-relationships
- ▶ Airports
- ▶ Elevator
- ▶ Stairs
- ▶ Parking lots
- ▶ Restaurants
- ▶ Schools



Suicide/Psychological Threat

- ▶ Take threat Seriously
- ▶ Contact Campus Police
- ▶ Intervene as appropriate to prevent completion of suicide
- ▶ Obtain assurance from the person that they will not harm themselves and direct someone else to seek medical help or professional assistance. DO NOT leave the student alone
- ▶ Prevent non-essential people from accessing the scene
- ▶ Prevent other students from witnessing a traumatic event.



BYSTANDER INTERVENTION; CAN FRIENDS HELP?

15

- ▶ Be prepared to help family, friends, children, classmates, and co-workers if they can't help themselves.
- ▶ Take care of that person until they can care for themselves.
- ▶ Never leave them alone.
- ▶ Contact the police if needed.
- ▶ Be a good witness.



What will the Police do?

- Our police department is staffed with certified law enforcement officers all trained in investigating crimes including sexually based offenses. One goal of our police department is to provide safe line cards for victims resources to those involved in sexual assault or any domestic violence crime.

<p>Our advocates can help you escape a potentially fatal situation.</p> <p>About the Oklahoma Safe-Line</p> <p>The Safe-Line is a toll-free, V/TDD accessible 24-hour hotline for Oklahomans seeking help or information about domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking.</p> <p>Distributed by EOC Campus Police 918-465-1718 or 918-448-2365</p>	<p>Eastern Oklahoma State College</p> <p>Safeline Card</p> <p><i>Don't be afraid to get help.</i></p> <p>If you are in an abusive relationship or have been sexually assaulted, or if you know someone who needs help, please call</p> <p>1-800-522-SAFE (7233)</p>	<p>The Oklahoma Safe-Line Offers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Confidential calls with trained individuals who understand the issues of domestic violence and sexual assault. Help is available in 150 different languages.• Assistance in safety planning.• Referrals to Oklahoma crisis centers, shelters and other state resources. <p>Officer's name: _____</p> <p>Local Crisis Center: 918-647-2810</p>	<p>Notice of Rights:</p> <p>As a victim of the crime of domestic abuse, rape or forcible sodomy, you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The right to request that charges be pressed against the assailant• The right to request protection from any harm or threat of harm arising out of your cooperation with law enforcement prosecution efforts• The right to be informed of financial assistance and other social services• The right to a free medical examination for the prosecution of your assailant• The right to be informed by the district attorney of other victims' rights available pursuant to title 19 section 215-33 of the Oklahoma Statutes. <p>Notes: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____</p>
--	---	--	--



Who and what are CSA's?

The law defines "Campus Security Authority" as: "An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings." An example would be a dean of students who oversees student housing, a student center, or student extra-curricular activities and has significant responsibility for student and campus activities. Similarly, director of athletics, team coach, and faculty advisor to a student group also have significant responsibility for student and campus activities. A single teaching faculty member is unlikely to have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, except when serving as an advisor to a student group. Clerical staffs, as well, are unlikely to have significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

So who is that at Eastern?

- Any club sponsor or assistant club sponsor
- Any coach or assistant coach
- Any Director of a group of students
- The Dean of Students
- Housing authorities
- Student Life/Activities Coordinator
- All Campus Police Personnel, etc.



Resources Available:

- ▶ National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or TTY 1-800-787-3224
- ▶ Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network at 1-800-656-HOPE (4673) or visit their on-line hotline at <https://ohl.rainn.org/online/>
- ▶ National Teen Dating Violence Hotline 1-866-331-9474 or TTY 1-866-331-8453
- ▶ Vine - Victim Information & Notification Everyday 1-800-770-0192 Website: www.vinelink.com
- ▶ If you are in danger, call 911.



RAVE SYSTEM

- ▶ Rave Messaging at Eastern Oklahoma State College
 - ▶ Rave Alert System
 - ▶ Emergency notification system
 - ▶ Allows for the sending of email and text message alerts to students, staff, and faculty of potential or actual threats.



Be ready for emergency situations!

- ▶ Emergencies can happen at any time and without any warning
 - ▶ Be prepared for emergency situations by understanding what to do and when to do it.
 - ▶ Be a “take charge” person when needed but also know when to follow direction.
-
- ▶ The following slides depict some useful information and should provide you with an opportunity to ask questions about procedures in some examples of emergency situations.



Evacuation of Mobility-Impaired Persons

- ▶ In case of a fire alarm situation in any EOSC building, MOBILITY-IMPAIRED PERSONS are to exit the building via the nearest exit; however, if the mobility-impaired persons are on a floor that has no direct exit to the outside, they should notify that buildings monitor that they require assistance in evacuating the building. The building monitors will contact trained rescue personnel, EOSC Campus Police and local Fire/Rescue



Explosion

- ▶ The person witnessing/hearing the explosion should contact emergency Services, Campus Police, and Physical Plant
- ▶ The Building Coordinator should evacuate the building and surrounding buildings to a minimum of 500 ft., upwind of the explosion
- ▶ When cleared from local authorities, the building may be reentered



Fire/Smoke

- ▶ Immediately sound the nearest alarm and evacuate the building
- ▶ Notify the Fire department and Campus police
- ▶ Occupants of the building should meet at the established meeting point, that is at least 200 ft. away from the building
- ▶ Do not reenter the building
- ▶ In case of a small fire, you may use hand-held fire extinguishers, if trained to do so, but only after having notified the fire department.



Tornado

- ▶ If in a building, move away from outside rooms and go to center hallway.
- ▶ An interior area at the bottom floor is preferable.
- ▶ Avoid gym, auditorium, or any space with free span roofs.
- ▶ If outside, go to the bottom floor of the nearest building. If not possible, get as close to the building as possible and lie flat on your stomach with your arms covering your head.
- ▶ If in a vehicle get out and follow the rules above.



Earthquake

- ▶ Stay away from windows and get under a desk or table.
- ▶ In a hallway, sit against the wall and protect your head with your arms.
- ▶ Wait inside till the shaking stops and then leave the building
- ▶ Do not use elevators
- ▶ Do not reenter the building
- ▶ If outside get away from trees and power lines



Demonstration/Civil disturbance/Riot

- ▶ Call 911
- ▶ Provide the address, location, and all possible details to the dispatcher
- ▶ Do not provoke or become involved in the disturbance.
- ▶ Secure your working area, log off computers, and secure sensitive files, if safe to do so.
- ▶ If the disturbance is outside, stay away from doors and windows.



Power Outage/Utility Failure

- ▶ Wait for instruction from campus police or emergency responders
- ▶ Be prepared to evacuate
- ▶ Building monitors or other emergency personnel shall remain on site to advise other emergency personnel.



Blood, Bodily Fluid, Infectious Agents

- ▶ If you are exposed:
- ▶ Immediately wash the are with antibacterial soap and running water or eye wash for 15 minutes.
- ▶ Flush mouth, nose or eyes for 15 minutes if blood is splashed on mucous membranes.
- ▶ NOTIFY your supervisor.
- ▶ REPORT the incident to the Campus police.
- ▶ REQUEST blood testing and Hepatitis B Vaccinations.
- ▶ Minimize exposure by wearing gloves, protective eyewear, or other barrier devices.



Chemical/Biological Spill

SMALL

Contact buildings custodians or the physical plant.

LARGE

Evacuate the building and call 911

If someone was splashed with chemicals, flush the area with water. Assume the person needs medical assistance.



Medical Emergency

- ▶ Immediately dial 911 and call Campus Police
- ▶ Send bystander to await the ambulance and direct emergency response personnel to the scene.
- ▶ Give your name; describe the nature and severity of the medical problem and exact location of the victim.
- ▶ Provide appropriate care, IF TRAINED.
- ▶ Use protective equipment (i.e. gloves) when in contact with bodily fluids.
- ▶ Ask a bystander to keep everyone away from the victim.



Bomb Threat:

Threat by phone

- ▶ Record exactly what the caller says (TAKE NOTES)
- ▶ Ask, Time the bomb is set to detonate?
- ▶ Is the bomb hidden or visible?
- ▶ What type of bomb is it?
- ▶ How did the bomb get into the college?
- ▶ Where is the bomb located?
- ▶ What does the bomb look like?
- ▶ Why is the bomb placed at the college?
- ▶ NOTE any caller accent, age, sex, background noise, mental state, ect.



Bomb Threat:

Any other bomb threat

- ▶ Call 911 and Campus Police
- ▶ All faculty and staff should scan the area for unusual objects.
- ▶ Do not touch or attempt to move the device.
- ▶ Upon approval from local law enforcement and fire departments authorities, buildings may be reentered.

Intruder/Suspicious Person

- ▶ If encountering a dangerous or suspicious person
- ▶ Do not threaten, intimidate or physically confront the person.
- ▶ Do not let anyone into a locked building or room.
- ▶ Do not block exit
- ▶ If the person asks to speak with a specific college official, ask them to be seated then move out of hearing range and contact campus police.
- ▶ Call campus police when you can do so safely.
- ▶ Make mental notes of descriptive characteristics of the person.



Violence/Active shooter

- ▶ Three stages of Disaster Response

- ▶ **Denial**

- ▶ **Deliberation**

- ▶ **Decisive Moment**

Violence/Active Shooter Denial

Contrary to the common perception of people panicking and stampeding during a disaster, it has been found that it is more common for people to deny that the disaster is happening at all.

This denial is rooted in what is referred to as the normalcy bias.

Normalcy Bias – is when our brains tend to interpret information as if it is part of our everyday experience.

Violence/Active Shooter Denial

It is also possible that this response is rooted in the phenomenon of social proof.

In a disaster, this means that people will look to each other for information about how to act. If most people are calm, the group will tend to remain calm. If others are panicking, that panic will tend to spread.

Violence/Active Shooter Denial

A single, prepared individual can help set the tone for the group and save their lives. Whatever the cause of the Denial phase, once the Denial is overcome and the person realizes that the situation is threatening, the Deliberation phase begins.

Violence/Active Shooter Deliberation

Primitive stress responses might interfere with the person's ability to see the multiple threats or perform the needed fine and complex motor activities. Those responses include:

- Tunnel vision
- Auditory Exclusion
- Time Dilation
- Out-of-body experiences
- Reduced motor skills

Violence/Active Shooter Deliberation

Calm yourself

Breathe

Shift your emotion

Stay fit



KEEP
CALM
AND
CARRY
ON

Violence/Active Shooter Decisive Moment

Denial is the first phase of the disaster response. You must get through this phase as quickly as possible. If you see or hear something that you think could be an active shooter, move as quickly as you can into the Deliberation phase.

Violence/Active Shooter Decisive Moment

Once you have reached the Deliberation phase, we suggest you use the following model to aid in your decision-making process and ultimate survival. This model is based on your natural tendency to fight or flee a threatening stimulus.

Violence/Active Shooter Decisive Moment

They are easy to remember with the acronym ADD or Run, Hide, Fight:

- Avoid / Run
- Deny / Hide
- Defend / Fight

Violence/Active Shooter Decisive Moment

We will discuss these three options and how you can apply them when trapped in an active attack event.

Remember, once the attack begins things happen quickly. You will not have time to develop a strategy once the event has begun. This is why it is imperative that you plan for these situations in advance.

Violence/Active Shooter Decisive Moment

Be constantly aware of your surroundings. You should always assess your surroundings, especially if you find yourself in locations that might be a target for these types of events.

Violence/Active Shooter Avoid / Run

- Leave ASAP
- Know your exits
- Call 911

Violence/Active Shooter

Avoid / Run

Calling 911 is important, but it may not be the most important thing to do at that moment. When shots are being fired directly outside the room you are in, calling 911 should not be the priority.

Avoiding the attacker and preventing the attacker from getting to you are the immediate priorities. Call 911 when it is safe to do so.

Violence/Active Shooter

Avoid / Run

Remember—don't limit yourself to doors. Consider secondary exits. Avoid/Run by considering windows and even breaking through drywall if necessary.

Violence/Active Shooter Deny / Hide

- ▶ Lock the door
- ▶ Lights out
- ▶ Out of sight

Violence/Active Shooter

Deny / Hide

If you find that you cannot get away from the attacker by exiting the structure, the next option is to Deny the attacker access to you and those around you.

The importance of locking the door cannot be understated. There have been only two documented active attacker cases where the shooter got through a locked door.

Violence/Active Shooter Deny / Hide

In both instances the attacker shot out the glass next to the door and either walked through the broken window or reached in and unlocked the door.

Violence/Active Shooter Deny / Hide

If you have control of the lighting in the area you are in, turn off the lights. This will aid you in two different ways:

- ▶ It gives the appearance that the room is empty and that the attacker should continue past your location in order to find more victims.

Violence/Active Shooter Deny / Hide

- ▶ If the attacker gains access into your room, the darkness will be to his disadvantage and to your advantage. Your eyes will have adapted to the dark, and the attacker will be coming from light to dark, giving you the advantage of sight if forced to defend yourself.

Violence/Active Shooter Deny / Hide

Barricade

- ▶ Heavier = Better
- ▶ More = Better
- ▶ Doorstop = Better?



Violence/Active Shooter

Deny / Hide

If the door does not have a lock, or even if it does, use items of furniture or any objects inside the room to barricade any access points into your location.

Inward opening doors are much easier to barricade than outward opening doors. Desks, filing cabinets, chairs, and large objects all make good items to use as a barricade.

Violence/Active Shooter Deny / Hide

If necessary, you can sit on the ground and use your feet to brace against the door. Stay very low and have an immediate plan in place in case the door is forced open.

A strap from a shoulder bag or belt can be used to hold the door closed. Furniture and other objects can be piled in front of the door as well.

Violence/Active Shooter Deny / Hide

If the attacker does defeat the lock and/or barricades, the items in the doorway or access point will be the next barrier the shooter must defeat. In most circumstances, this will require that the attacker take at least one hand off of the weapon to move through the barrier.

Violence/Active Shooter

Deny / Hide

This may give you an opportunity to move to the next option, Defend, with the attacker at a disadvantage.

Denying access to your current location should not be an end state. Immediately start trying to avoid again by looking for other exits including windows, adjoining rooms, or even going through the drywall into an adjoining room.

Violence/Active Shooter Deny / Hide

If you are unable to Avoid/Run from your current position and have Denied/Hidden access as best as possible, remain quiet, out of sight and silence your phone.

Violence/Active Shooter Defend / Fight

Start to prepare for the next step, if it becomes necessary. You must take an active role in defending your life and innocent lives around you.

- ▶ Positioning
- ▶ Grab the gun
- ▶ Fight
- ▶ Shift emotions



Violence/Active Shooter Defend / Fight

Remember that the attacker is trying to kill you, and you have the legal right to defend yourself!

If you find yourself in a situation where your attempts to Avoid/Run and Deny/Hide have failed, you must defend yourself or die. Prepare to Fight for your life and the innocent lives around you.

Violence/Active Shooter Defend / Fight

In most situations, victims will outnumber the attacker by 10, 20, or 50 to 1. Those are good odds if you can get others to help swarm the attacker.

Position yourself where you can surprise the attacker, close to the door, along a wall, and out of sight. The change in lighting conditions, as well as the additional obstacles placed in his way, will give you the small window of opportunity to attack.

Violence/Active Shooter Defend / Fight

Grab the gun and point it away from other victims. At the same time have others attack the head and eyes while others attack the groin, knees, and feet.

Once you begin the attack, fight as if your life depends on it—because it does. Use weapons of opportunity, such as scissors, hot coffee, staple guns, fire extinguishers, or any object that could incapacitate someone.

Violence/Active Shooter Defend / Fight

Tell yourself that you are going to win at all costs. Refuse to give up, no matter how overwhelming the odds might appear. The emotion of fear is natural in a situation like this.

Turn fear to anger and rage and attack. Remember, being shot does not mean you're dead. Prepare yourself to be shot mentally. If you are shot and are not incapacitated by the injury, continue to fight for your life.

WARRIOR MINDSET

64

- ▶ Accept the responsibility for yourself.
- ▶ Never accept defeat.
- ▶ Believe in yourself.
- ▶ Mentally prepare.
- ▶ Practicing your skills - visualization
- ▶ Ask questions.



Violence/Active Shooter When the Police Arrive

- ▶ Follow Commands
- ▶ Show your palms
- ▶ Do not move



Violence/Active Shooter

When the Police Arrive

The active attack call will bring a response from all nearby law enforcement officers. Uniformed officers will normally be the first officers on scene; however, this is not always true.

Most plain-clothed officers will wear something that will identify them as a police officer, but these are sometimes subtle.

Violence/Active Shooter

When the Police Arrive

It is important that you respond to the officers appropriately. Follow all commands, regardless of whether you feel their commands are reasonable or not.

You should be prepared for officers to handcuff or restrain your movement. Try to keep your hands visible at all times unless otherwise ordered. Move only when directed to do so by officers on scene.

Violence/Active Shooter

When the Police Arrive

If you know of another threat within your area, notify officers of the threat as soon as practical. You might be asked to do something against your policy, but the officers' orders trump your company or school policies. Do what they say. It can all be sorted out later.

Contraband

- ▶ Prescription Marijuana is not permitted on campus
- ▶ Being under the influence of marijuana on campus will result in dismissal
- ▶ Driving under the influence of marijuana or any prescribed narcotic may result in DUI



Contraband

70

- ▶ **NO** Tobacco Use on Campus



Contraband

71

- ▶ **NO** Tobacco Use on Campus



Resources Available:

- ▶ National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or TTY 1-800-787-3224
- ▶ Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network at 1-800-656-HOPE (4673) or visit their on-line hotline at <https://ohl.rainn.org/online/>
- ▶ National Teen Dating Violence Hotline 1-866-331-9474 or TTY 1-866-331-8453
- ▶ Vine - Victim Information & Notification Everyday 1-800-770-0192 Website: www.vinelink.com
- ▶ If you are in danger, call 911.



The End

- ▶ Thank you for attending the presentation and for your attention.
- ▶ We hope that you found it informative and will share what you have learned with others.

