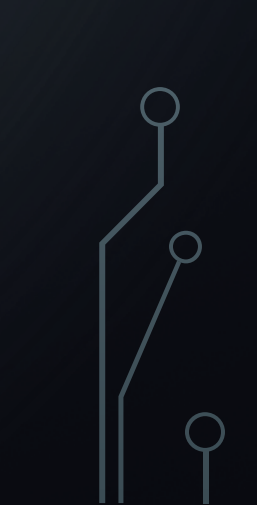SEMPER PARATUS — *ALWAYS READY*

AGENDA

- FBI – Safe School Initiative Study (School Shooters)

- Characteristics of school shooters

- Red Flag Warning Signs

- Threat Assessment Management

- Santa Fe HS, Lessons Learned

- School Safety Initiatives

- Texas School Safety Center Resources

- School Safety Recommendations

BY MAY 25TH, 21 WEEKS INTO 2018, THERE WERE ALREADY 23 SCHOOL SHOOTINGS WHERE SOMEONE WAS HURT OR KILLED.

THAT AVERAGES OUT TO MORE THAN 1 SHOOTING A WEEK.

Saeed Ahmed and Christina Walker, CNN

2 SATAN-WORSHIPING GIRLS PLANNED TO KILL MIDDLE SCHOOL CLASSMATES, DRINK VICTIMS' BLOOD

- https://www.abcactionnews.com/news/region-polk/bartow/pd-2-satan-worshiping-girls-armed-with-knives-plotted-to-kill-15-students-at-middle-school-

ARREST ANNOUNCED IN SOCIAL MEDIA THREAT TOWARD BEAUMONT HIGH SCHOOL

- https://www.pe.com/2018/10/24/social-media-threat-for-bhs-puts-banning-beaumont-high-schools-on-alert/

TOMORROWS NEWS
SANDY HOOK PROMISE FOUNDATION

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZvRQ1StsYGw 1:25

Sandy Hook PROMISE

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A8syQeFtBKc   2:29

Most mass shootings are not impulsive acts; most were planned for 6 months to a year. In almost every case, warning signs were given off that were not understood, were not acted upon quickly or was not shared with someone who could help.

In 4 out of 5 school shootings, at least one other person had knowledge of the attacker's plan but failed to report it.

2000-2017 SCHOOL SHOOTING INCIDENTS

- FBI Handout

FBI-SAFE SCHOOL INITIATIVE STUDY
KEY FINDINGS

- Shooters are <u>studying past events</u>, trying to out do each other.

- There is <u>no accurate "profile"</u> of individuals who engage in targeted school violence.

- 99 percent of the attacks committed by <u>males</u>

- Almost all of the attackers (95 percent) were <u>current students</u> at the school

- In 73 percent of the incidents, the attackers <u>had a grievance</u> against at least one of their targets

- Most attackers <u>did not threaten</u> their targets directly prior to the attack.

Study of Pre-Attack Behaviors of School Shooters, FBI, June 2018

KEY FINDINGS CONTINUED

- Most attackers <u>engaged in some behavior,</u> prior to the incident, that caused concern or indicated a need for help.

- Most attackers were known to have <u>difficulty coping</u> with a significant loss or personal failure. Many had considered or attempted suicide.

- Many attackers <u>felt bullied</u>, persecuted, or injured by others prior to the attack.

- Most attackers had <u>access to and had used weapons</u> prior to the attack.

- Despite prompt law enforcement responses, most shooting incidents were stopped by means <u>other than law enforcement intervention</u>.

RED FLAGS, WARNING SIGNS AND INDICATORS

- A single warning sign by itself usually does not warrant overt reaction.

- Some warning signs carry more weight than others.

- When a cluster of indicators is present, the risk becomes more serious.

Roger DePue, Ph.D.

https://www.uno.edu/counseling-services/documents/redflags.pdf

RED FLAGS, WARNING SIGNS AND INDICATORS

Strategies for Intervention

- Talk to student and develop a treatment plan

- Call parents/guardians

- Request permission to communicate with a medical professional or therapist (via parents)

- Checking with law enforcement to ascertain whether there have been any interactions with police

- Talk with friends and teachers

Roger DePue, Ph.D. https://www.uno.edu/counseling-services/documents/redflags.pdf

THREAT ASSESSMENT MANAGEMENT

- Establish a multidisciplinary threat assessment team.

- Define prohibited and concerning behaviors.

- Create a method for students, parents, staff to report concerns.

- Determine when LE will be notified.

- Establish assessment procedures.

- Develop risk management options.

- Create and promote safe school climates.

- Conduct training with stakeholders.

LESSONS LEARNED FROM SANTA FE, TX

- Officers with various agencies began speaking to the media

- Elected Officials and entourages arrived and impeded services

- Reunification slowed because many students had no ID

- Identification of deceased took 6-8 hours

- Reunification was high stress area. Family and media demanded frequent updates.

LESSONS LEARNED FROM SANTA FE, TX

- As many as 300 officers from multiple jurisdictions responded

- Police and Satellite trucks impede EMS

- No Incident Command was established quickly

- Radio communications became an issue

- Over 50 building doors were damaged from entry and many not locked

SCHOOL SAFETY INITIATIVES

- Law enforcement agencies encouraged to increase patrols.

- DPS is visiting campuses to increase presence in rural areas.

- Law enforcement agencies, including Fire (EMS) are training together and sharing resources.

- Districts encouraged to utilize School Marshals or Guardians.

- Social media monitoring.

- Legislators are making efforts to learn about the issues in preparation of the upcoming legislative session.

- Promoting - See something, say something!

TxSSC Resources

- https://txssc.txstate.edu/

- Events

- Tools

- Videos

SCHOOL SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Lock classroom doors

- Control visitor access

- Utilize visible student/staff IDs at all times

- Iwatch TX app/Crime Stoppers

- Drills, Tabletop exercises, Re-Unification Process

- Professional Development

  - Threat Assessment Management

  - Mental Health First-Aid

  - Civilian Response to Active Shooter Event (CRASE)

  - Stop-the-Bleed

  - Standard Response Protocol/Standard Reunification Method

CONTACT INFORMATION

Larry Rodriguez, ESC-20

School Safety Consultant

Office: 210-370-5616

Cell: 210-563-6608

Email: Larry.rodriguez@esc20.net