

INTEGRITY · SERVICE · EXCELLENCE





SCHOOL & CAMPUS POLICE CHIEFS



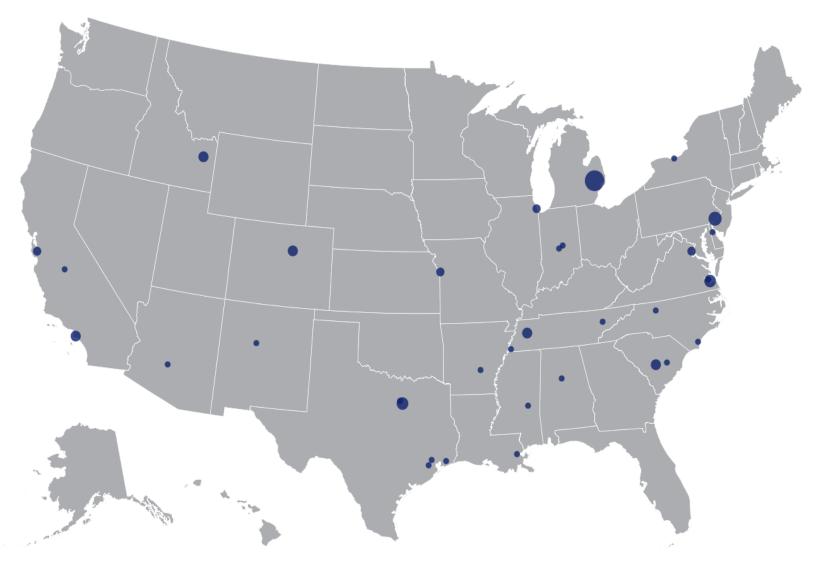


SCHOOL SHOOTINGS - LEADING THE WAY IN THE NEW NORMAL

TIMOTHY ENOS CHIEF OF POLICE (RETIRED) SARASOTA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT POLICE DEPARTMENT SARASOTA COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICT 5 941-894-5167

2021 SCHOOL SHOOTINGS

- 34 School shootings with injuries or deaths
- 68 People killed or injured in a school shooting
- 14 PEOPLE KILLED
- 34 PEOPLE INJURED
- 11 Students or other children killed
- 3 School Employees or other adults killed



₩ A Flourish map

2022 SCHOOL SHOOTINGS

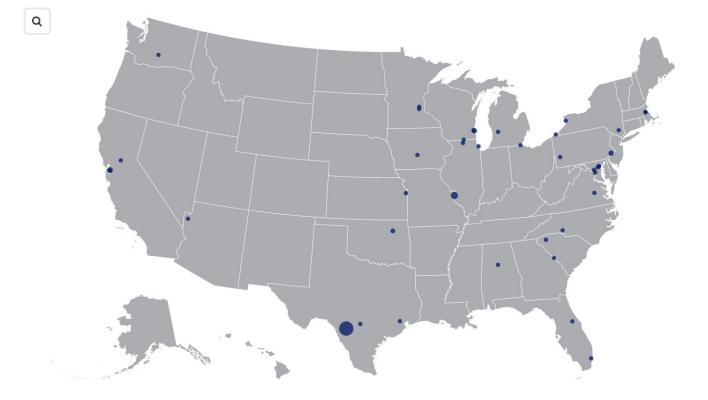
Injuries & Deaths

- 46 School shootings with injuries or deaths
- **131** People killed or injured in a school shooting
- **36** People killed
 - 29 Students or other children killed
 - 7 School employees or other adults killed
- 95 People injured

There have been 46 school shootings this year that resulted in injuries or deaths, the most in a single year since Education Week began tracking such incidents in 2018. There have been <u>133 such shootings since 2018</u>. Prior to 2022, the highest number of school shootings with injuries or deaths was <u>last year</u> when there were **35**. There were 10 in <u>2020</u>, and 24 each in <u>2019</u> and <u>2018</u>.

Where the Shootings Happened

The size of the dots correlates to the number of people killed or injured. Click on each dot for more information.



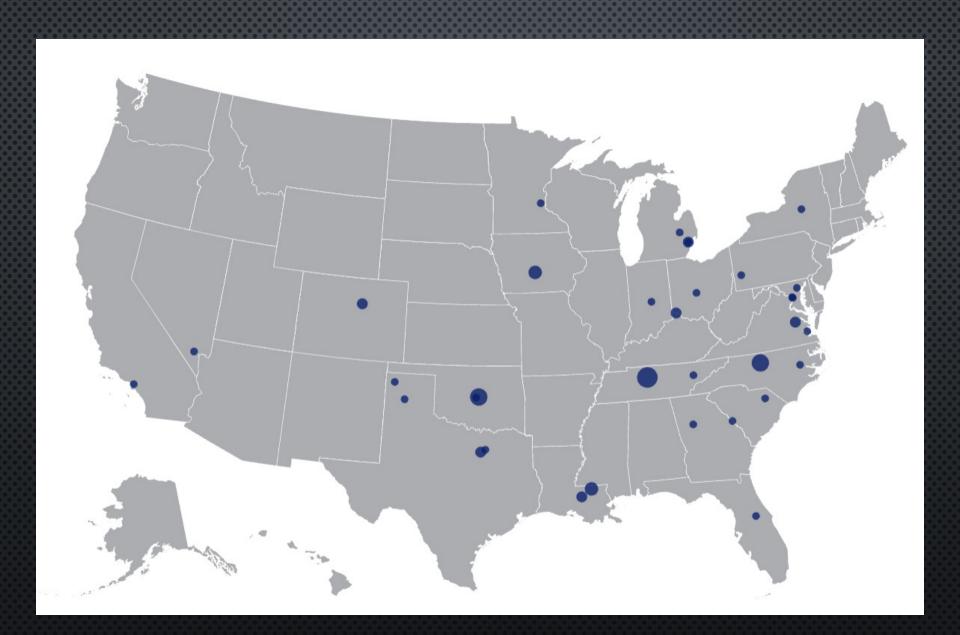
A Flourish map

2023 SCHOOL SHOOTINGS

Injuries & Deaths

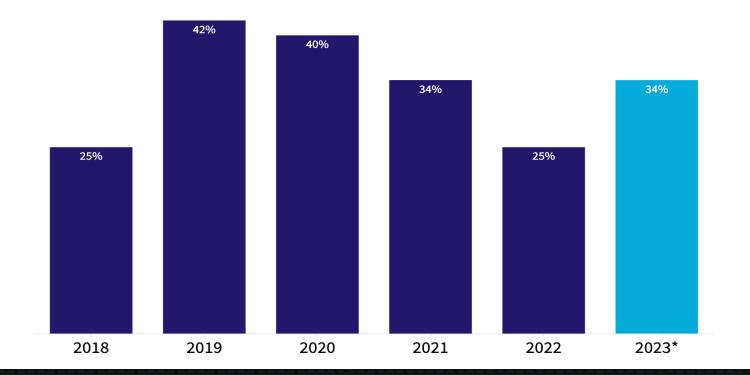
- School shootings with injuries or deaths
- People killed or injured in a school shooting
- People killed
 - Students or other children killed
 - 6 School employees or other adults killed

People injured



SPORTING EVENTS

Percentage of Shootings That Happened at Sporting Events by Year

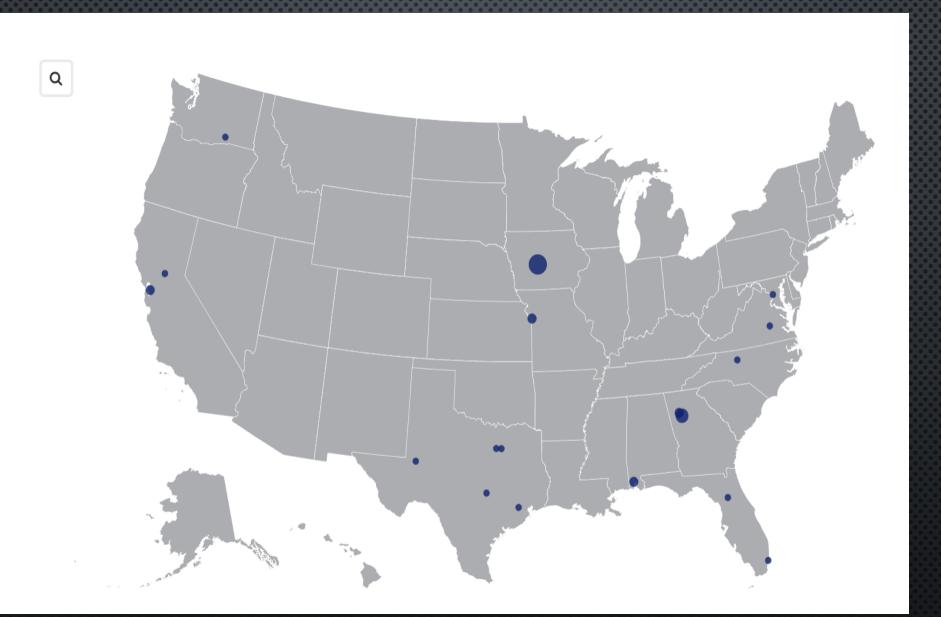


2024 SCHOOL SHOOTINGS

Injuries & Deaths

- School shootings with injuries or deaths
- People killed or injured in a school shooting
- People killed
 - 2 Students or other children killed
 - School employees or other adults killed

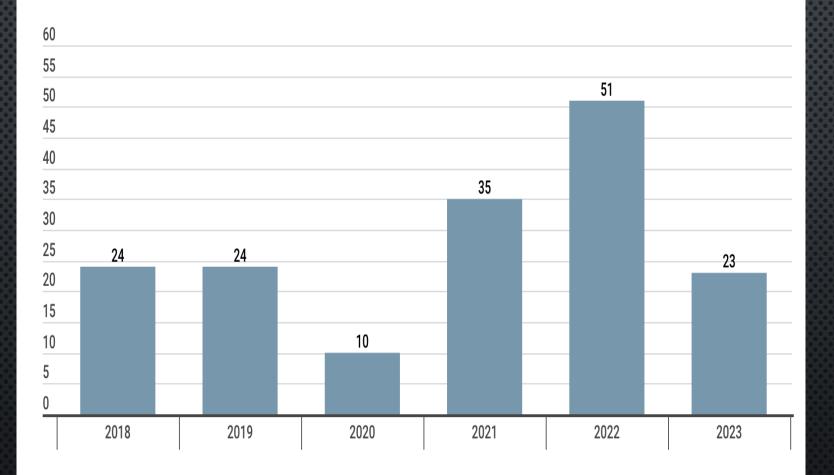
People injured



Date	School or District Name	City	About the Incident	People Killed or Injured	People Killed	Students/Other Children Killed	School Employees/Other Adults Killed	People Injured
5/23	Skyline High School	Oakland, Calif.	Two people were shot and injured following a graduation ceremony at the school. A third person was also injured but was later arrested, authorities said.	2	0	0	0	2
5/22	North Marion Middle School	Citra, Fla.	A man was fatally shot in the school parking lot during an end-of-year awards ceremony.	1	1	0	1	0
5/10	Hastings High Houston, School Texas		A student was injured in an accidental shooting inside a car in the school parking lot.	1	0	0	0	1
5/7	Parkland Winston- High School N.C.		A student was injured when a gun misfired from another student's backpack.	1	0	0	0	1
5/3	Dunbar High School	Washington, D.C.	A student was shot and injured when a stray bullet went through a school window.	1	0	0	0	1

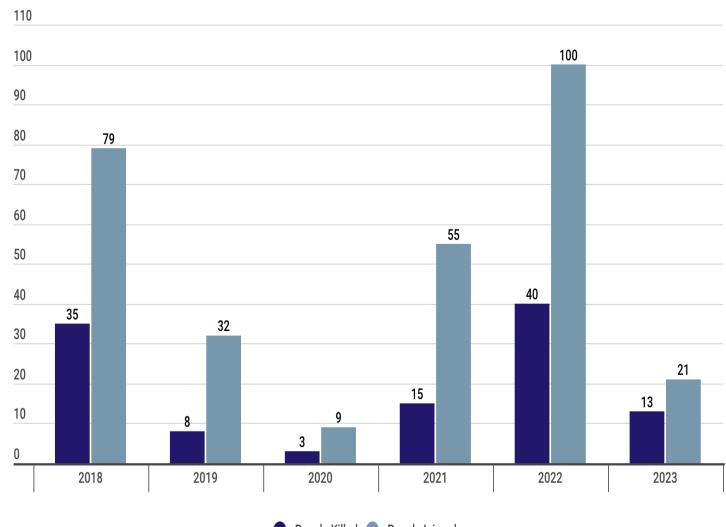
There have been 167 school shootings in which at least one person was killed or injured since 2018.

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School Shootings

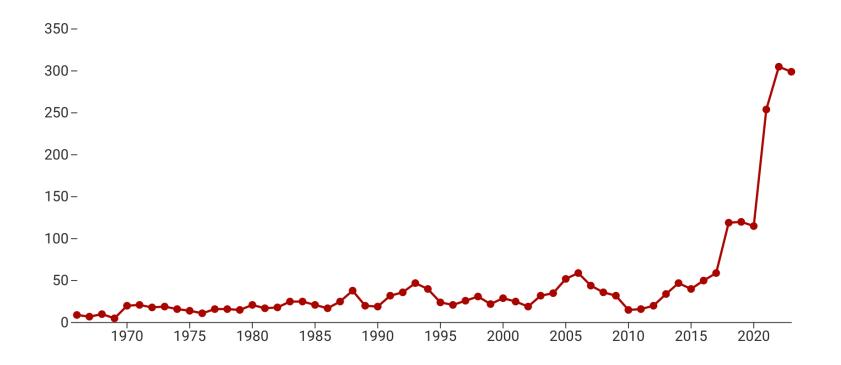
There have been 114 people killed and 296 people injured from school shootings since 2018.



People Killed 🔵 People Injured

School Shooting Incidents by Year

by Year 1966 to 2023 Q



The K-12 School Shooting Database shows that California, at 232, has had the highest number of school shootings since 1970. Texas is second with 192 reported shootings, and Florida is third with 132. Conversely, Wyoming is both the least populous state and the state with the fewest school shootings.

There are a few notable exceptions to this trend. For example, New York is the fourth-most populous state but ranks eighth in school shootings, suggesting they have a lower rate of incidents than most states. On the other hand, Louisiana ranks fourteenth for school shootings, despite being the 25th largest state. When looking at shootings per capita, Louisiana ranks second. Washington D.C. has the highest incidence of school shootings per capita.

The ten states with the highest rate of school shootings are:

- 1. Delaware: 1.45
- 2. Louisiana: 1.45
- 3. Alabama: 1.26

4. Maryland: 1.17

- 5. Tennessee: 1.07
- 6. Arkansas: 1.04
- 7. New Mexico: 1.04
- 8. Mississippi: 0.99
- 9. Illinois: 0.98
- 10. Michigan: 0.96

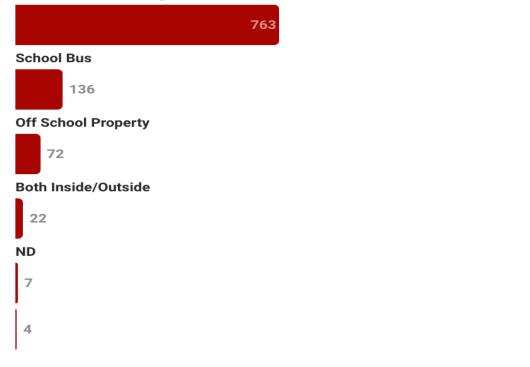
Incidents by Location Type

 \checkmark 7 Location Types \bigcirc \times

Location Types



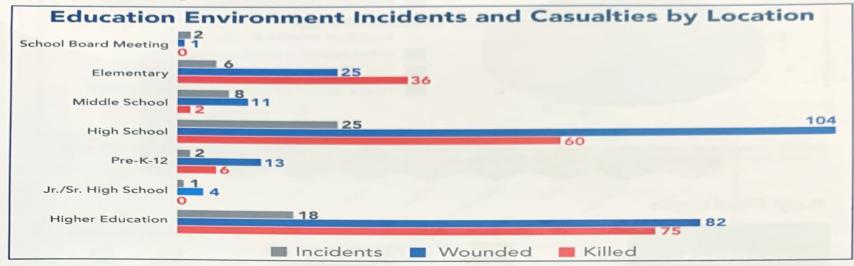
Inside School Building



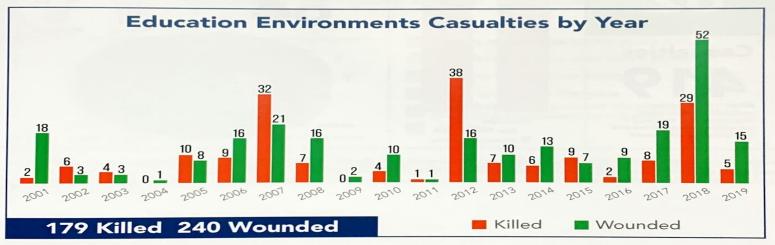
Education Environments

Quick Look:

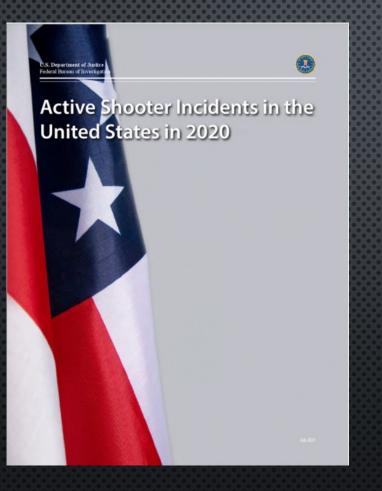
Sixty-two incidents occurred in public and private educational settings, defined as schools covering pre-kindergarten to 12th grade, institutes of higher education, and school board meetings.

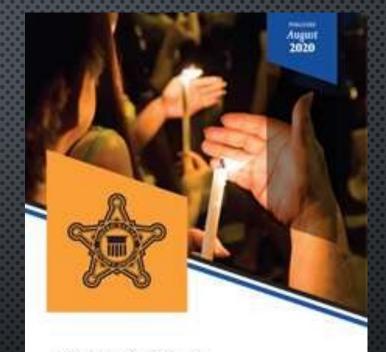


Education Environment Incidents and Casualties by Location: School Board Meeting (2 incidents, 1 wounded, 0 killed); Elementary (6 incidents, 25 wounded, 36 killed); Middle School (8 incidents, 11 wounded, 2 killed); High School (25 incidents, 104 wounded, 60 killed); Pre-K-12 (2 incidents, 13 wounded, 6 killed); Jr./Sr. High School (1 incident, 4 wounded, 0 killed); Higher Education (18 incidents, 82 wounded, 75 killed)



Education Environments Casualties by Year: 2001 (2 killed, 18 wounded); 2002 (6 killed, 3 wounded); 2003 (4 killed, 3 wounded); 2004 (0 killed, 1 wounded); 2005 (10 killed, 8 wounded); 2006 (9 killed, 16 wounded); 2007 (32 killed, 21 wounded); 2008 (7 killed, 16 wounded); 2009 (0 killed, 2 wounded); 2010 (4 killed, 10 wounded); 2011 (1 killed, 1 wounded); 2012 (38 killed, 16 wounded); 2013 (7 killed, 10 wounded); 2014 (6 killed, 13 wounded); 2015 (9 killed, 7 wounded); 2016 (2 killed, 9 wounded); 2017 (8 killed, 19 wounded); 2018 (29 killed, 52 wounded); 2019 (5 killed, 15 wounded)





United States Secret Service NATIONAL THREAT ASSESSMENT CENTER MASS ATTACKS IN PUBLIC SPACES - 2019

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

PROFILE OF A SCHOOL SHOOTER AND FACTORS

- There is no profile of a student attacker, nor is there a profile for the type of school that has been targeted: Attackers varied in age, gender, race, grade level, academic performance, and social characteristics. Similarly, there was no identified profile of the type of school impacted by targeted violence, as schools varied in size, location, and student-teacher ratios. Rather than focusing on a set of traits or characteristics, a threat assessment process should focus on gathering relevant information about a student's behaviors, situational factors, and circumstances to assess the risk of violence or other harmful outcomes.
- Attackers usually had multiple motives, the most common involving a grievance with classmates: In addition to
 grievances with classmates, attackers were also motivated by grievances involving school staff, romantic
 relationships, or other personal issues. Other motives included a desire to kill, suicide, and seeking fame or
 notoriety. Discovering a student's motive for engaging in concerning behavior is critical to assessing the
 student's risk of engaging in violence and identifying appropriate interventions to change behavior and
 manage risk.

- Most attackers used firearms, and firearms were most often acquired from the home: Many of the attackers
 were able to access firearms from the home of their parents or another close relative. While many of the firearms
 were unsecured, in several cases the attackers were able to gain access to firearms that were secured in a locked
 gun safe or case. It should be further noted, however, that some attackers used knives instead of firearms to
 perpetrate their attacks. Therefore, a threat assessment should explore if a student has access to any weapons,
 with a particular focus on weapons access at home. Schools, parents, and law enforcement must work together
 rapidly to restrict access to weapons in those cases when students pose a risk of harm to themselves or others.
- Most attackers had experienced psychological, behavioral, or developmental symptoms: The observable mental health symptoms displayed by attackers prior to their attacks were divided into three main categories: psychological (e.g., depressive symptoms or suicidal ideation), behavioral (e.g., defiance/misconduct or symptoms of ADD/ADHD), and neurological/developmental (e.g., developmental delays or cognitive deficits). The fact that half

- Half of the attackers had interests in violent topics: Violent interests, without an appropriate explanation, are concerning, which means schools should not hesitate to initiate further information-gathering, assessment, and management of the student's behavior. For example, a student who is preoccupied or fixated on topics like the Columbine shooting or Hitler, as was noted in the backgrounds of several of the attackers in this study, may be the focus of a school threat assessment to determine how such an interest originated and if the interest negatively impacts the student's thinking and behavior.
- All attackers experienced social stressors involving their relationships with peers and/or romantic partners:
 Attackers experienced stressors in various areas of their lives, with nearly all experiencing at least one in the six
 months prior to their attack, and half within two days of the attack. In addition to social stressors, other stressors
 experienced by many of the attackers were related to families and conflicts in the home, academic or disciplinary
 actions, or other personal issues. All school personnel should be trained to recognize signs of a student in crisis.
 Additional training should focus on crisis intervention, teaching students skills to manage emotions and resolve
 conflicts, and suicide prevention.
- Nearly every attacker experienced negative home life factors: The negative home life factors experienced by
 the attackers included parental separation or divorce, drug use or criminal charges among family members, and
 domestic abuse. While none of the factors included here should be viewed as predictors that a student will be
 violent, past research has identified an association between many of these types of factors and a range of negative
 outcomes for children.

EVERY SCHOOL IS UNIQUE

- Urban, suburban, rural
- LARGE TO SMALL
- Preschool, Elementary, Middle, High, College
- PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
- Open campus or closed
- RICH TO POOR



36% ended in 2 minutes or less 69% ended in 5 minutes or less FBI

DETECT-DELAY-RESPOND-DEFEND-RECOVER

RUN-HIDE-FIGHT

- LOOK FOR THE DANGER AS FAR OUT AS POSSIBLE
- IF THE THREAT DEVELOPS, TRY DELAYING IT UNTIL IT CAN BE STOPPED
- HAVE A WAY TO STOP THE THREAT
- LIMIT THE DAMAGE AND INJURY

Shooting	÷	Fatalities‡	Injured ≑	Total victims
Las Vegas Strip massacre (Las Vegas, NV, 2017)		58	546	604
Orlando nightclub massacre (Orlando, Florida, 2016)		49	53	102
Virginia Tech massacre (Blacksburg, Virginia, 2007)		32	23	55
Sandy Hook Elementary massacre (Newtown, Connecticut, 2012)		27	2	29
Texas First Baptist Church massacre (Sutherland Springs, TX, 2017)		26	20	46
Luby's massacre (Killeen, Texas, 1991)		24	20	44
El Paso Walmart mass shooting (El Paso, Texas, 2019)		22	26	48
San Ysidro McDonald's massacre (San Ysidro, California, 1984)		22	19	41
Robb Elementary school massacre (Uvalde, Texas, 2022)		21	17	38
Maine bowling alley and bar shootings (Lewiston, Maine, 2023)		18	13	31
Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School shooting (Parkland, Florida, 2018)		17	17	34
United States Postal Service shooting (Edmond, Oklahoma, 1986)		15	6	21
San Bernardino mass shooting (San Bernardino, California, 2015)		14	21	35

Binghamton shootings (Binghamton, New York, 2009)	14	4	18
Fort Hood massacre (Fort Hood, Texas, 2009)	13	31	44
Columbine High School massacre (Littleton, Colorado, 1999)	13	24	37
Virginia Beach municipal building shooting (Virginia Beach, Virginia, 2019)	12	4	16
Thousand Oaks nightclub shooting (Thousand Oaks, California, 2018)	12	22	34
Washington Navy Yard shooting (Washington, D.C., 2013)	12	8	20
Aurora theater shooting (Aurora, Colorado, 2012)	12	70	82
Tree of Life synagogue shooting (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 2018)	11	6	17
LA dance studio mass shooting (Monterey Park, California, 2023)	11	10	21
Red Lake massacre (Red Lake, Minnesota, 2005)	10	5	15
Sante Fe High School shooting (Sante Fe, Texas, 2018)	10	13	23
GMAC massacre (Jacksonville, Florida, 1990)	10	4	14

LIABILITY

- NEGLIGENT RETENTION
- Deliberate indifference
- CRIMINAL COMPLIANCE
- CIVIL COMPLIANCE

THERE ARE ALWAYS SIGNS...

#	Name	Date	Year	Location	Country	Kille d	Injured	W	Perpetrator	Fate of perpetrator(s)	Ref.
1.	<u>Beslan</u> <u>school</u> <u>siege</u>	Sep 1	2004	<u>Beslan, North</u> Ossetia-Alania	<u>Russia</u>	385	783	FME	<u>Riyad-us</u> <u>Saliheen</u> <u>Brigade of</u> <u>Martyrs</u>	Most killed by special forces, <u>one captured</u> and subsequently sentenced to <u>life imprisonment</u>	





DEADLIEST SCHOOL SHOOTINGS US

Date 🗢	Location +	Deaths +	Injuries +	Description
April 16, 2007	Blacksburg, Virginia	33 ^[n 1]	17	Virginia Tech shooting: 23-year-old student Seung-Hui Cho killed thirty-two students and faculty members in two separate attacks on the campus of Virginia Tech and then committed suicide. In a dorm room, he first shot one student, then another who came to help; two hours later, he went to a school building where he barricaded the main entrance and fired into several classrooms, killing twenty-five students and five faculty members and wounding seventeen others. The incident was formerly the deadliest American mass shooting and is currently the third-deadliest.
December 14, 2012	Newtown, Connecticut	28 ^[n 1]	2	Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting: 20-year-old Adam Lanza killed twenty-seven people and himself. He first killed his mother at their shared home before taking her guns and driving to his former elementary school. Lanza brought four guns with him. He killed twenty first-grade children aged six and seven, along with six adults, including four teachers, the principal, and the school psychologist. Two other people were injured. Lanza then killed himself as police arrived at the school. ^{[1][2]}
May 24, 2022	Uvalde, Texas	22 ^[n 1]	18	Robb Elementary School shooting: 18-year-old Salvador Ramos entered the school and barricaded himself in one of the classrooms, shooting the children and staff in the classroom, before the trading fire with responding law enforcement officers that had arrived on the scene and hour prior, however never entered. Two officers were left with minor injuries and no deaths. Ramos was shot and killed by a tactical team of US Border Patrol agents and UCISD officers after they breached the classroom. Twenty-one people were killed by Ramos; 19 students between the ages of 7 and 10, and 2 teachers. The assailant also shot but did not kill his grandmother, who remains in hospital in critical condition. ^[3](4]
August 1, 1966	Austin, Texas	18 ^[n 1]	31	University of Texas tower shooting: 25-year-old engineering student and former U.S. Marine Charles Whitman got onto the clock tower at the University of Texas-Austin. After killing three people inside the tower, he began firing outside from the observation deck atop it, killing a further twelve people and wounding 31 others during a 96-minute shooting rampage which lasted until he was shot and killed by police. He had earlier murdered his wife and mother at their homes. ^{[5][6][7]} Apart from remaining the deadliest shooting at a college campus until 2007 (see above), this was also the deadliest American mass shooting altogether for nearly 18 years.
February 14, 2018	Parkland, Florida	17	17	Stoneman Douglas High School shooting: Nikolas Cruz, a 19-year-old former student whose behavior had led to his expulsion, began shooting students and staff members with a semi-automatic rifle at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School after activating a fire alarm. 17 people were killed, and 17 others were injured. The suspect blended in with the crowd of fleeing students and was arrested in a residential area neighboring Coral Springs after walking away from the school. ^[8] He was later charged with murder and attempted murder. ^[9]
April 20, 1999	Columbine, Colorado	15 ^[n 2]	21	Columbine High School massacre: 18-year-old Eric Harris and 17-year-old Dylan Klebold, students at Columbine High School, killed twelve students and one teacher; after killing two students in the schoolyard and fatally wounding a teacher in the hallway, they killed the rest of their victims in the school library. They also wounded 21 additional people (twelve in the library and nine elsewhere), started fires, and engaged in several gunfights with police, though no one was hit in these exchanges. Another three people injured themselves attempting to escape the school. The pair committed suicide at the end of the massacre. ^{[10][11]}

VIRGINIA TECH UNIVERSITY APRIL 16,2007

Seung-Hui Cho

- Born January 18, 1984 in Seoul, South Korea
- Senior level Undergraduate student at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
- Diagnosed with a severe anxiety disorder known as selective mutism, as well as major depressive disorder in middle school
- During last two years at Virginia Tech, several instances of abnormal behavior, as well as plays and other writings submitted containing references to violence, caused concern among teachers and classmates
- · Accused of stalking two female students at Virginia Tech
- Committed suicide on April 16, 2007 after going on a shooting rampage at Virginia Tech killing 32 and wounded 25 others





SANDY HOOK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DECEMBER 14,2012



QUICK FACTS

Adam Lanza Adam Peter Lanza

WHO WAS ADAM LANZA? CITE THIS PAGE

Adam Lanza

Biography

Adam Lanza shot and killed 20 firstgraders and six adults at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Connecticut, on December 14, 2012, before shooting himself.

F 😏 🤠 🖨 Comment

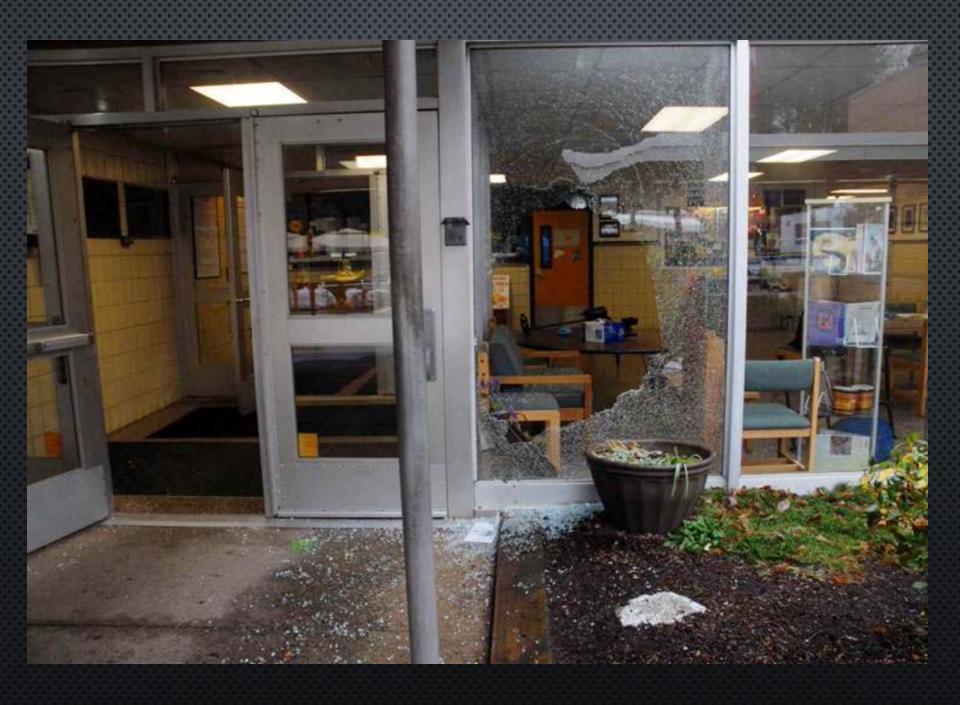
Adam Lanza shot and killed 20 first-graders and six adults at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Connecticut, on December 14, 2012, before shooting himself.

Who Was Adam Lanza?

Adam Lanza is believed to have shot his mother, Nancy Lanza, in the head at her home in Newtown, Connecticut, on December 14, 2012, before traveling to the nearby Sandy Hook Elementary School, where he shot and killed 20 students between the ages of 5 and 10, and six adult workers. According to police reports, Lanza then turned the gun on himself, fatally shooting himself in the head.

You are not a teacher no more! Yay are gone





ROBB ELEMENTARY SCHOOL MAY 24, 2022

Demographics

Attack Date & Time: 05/24/22 at 1128 hours (time of crash) Death & Injuries: 21 dead (19 children/2 adults) Injured: 17 School Address: 715 Old Carrizo Rd, Uvalde, Texas **Uvalde Independent School District:** 9 school buildings in the district **Uvalde Consolidated ISD Police Dept:** One (1) Chief, one (1) Lieutenant/Detective, four (4) SROs Robb Elementary: 2nd-4th grade **Robb Elementary Classroom Count:** 10-(2nd) grade, 11-(3rd) grade, 10-(4th) grade Student Teacher Ratio: Average 20:1 **Robb elementary:** Over 600 students and about 65 staff (waiting on confirmation) **Suspect:** Salvador Ronaldo, 18-yr-old 5'7" tall, 110 pound male; senior in high school/drop-out Suspect's Address: 552 Diaz Street, Uvalde Texas (lived with grandma) **Commanding Officer:** Uvalde Consolidated Independent School District Police Chief Pete Arredondo Suspect brought 2 AR15s, but left one at the crash site Suspect brought over 1,600 rounds but left 900 at the crash site Suspect brought over 58 magazines and left 15 at the crash site Suspect had 22 spent shell casings outside Suspect had 142 spent shell casings inside Suspect left 173 live rounds inside Police had 35 spent shell casing inside the school, 8 were in the hallway Police had no spent shell casings outside of the school *This information was reported by Texas DPS

> Started at 1128 Ended at 1251

WOLFCOM.

2:10:17

DISPATCHER: Just advising we do have a child on the line.

H103080/000000 N29/11/59 W99/47/21 0KM/H 2022/05/24 12:02:17



ABOUT × NEWS × GRANTS × RESOURCES × TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE × ACCOUNT ACCESS

Critical Incident Review: Active Shooter at Robb Elementary School

Critical Incident Review:

English

Active Shooter at Robb Elementary School

INVESTIGATIVE COMMITTEE ON THE ROBB ELEMENTARY SHOOTING TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The school's five-foot tall exterior fence was inadequate to meaningfully impede an intruder. While the school had adopted security policies to lock exterior doors and internal classroom doors, there was a regrettable culture of noncompliance by school personnel who frequently propped doors open and deliberately circumvented locks.

- SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS AND SCHOOL DISTRICT POLICE TACITLY CONDONED THIS BEHAVIOR
- WITH RESPECT TO SECURING DOORS, THE ACTIVE SHOOTER POLICY STATED:

STAFF WILL CONDUCT INSPECTIONS OF CLASSROOMS TO MAKE SURE DOORS AND WINDOWS CAN BE SECUREDDOORS TO ALL CLASSROOMS WILL REMAIN LOCKED DURING INSTRUCTION AND THE CAMPUSES WILL HAVE ONE MAIN ENTRY POINT TO THE SCHOOL. EACH STAFF MEMBER WILL KNOW THE PROCEDURES TO FOLLOW IN ORDER TO HAVE ANY DOOR OR WINDOW REPAIRED THAT WILL NOT LOCK.15

- Of the over 50 keys that he carried with him, Lt. Hernandez testified that he had a Robb Elementary master
- KEY THAT HAD WORKED, ALTHOUGH SOMETIMES HE HAD TO JIGGLE KEYS TO MAKE THEM WORK.
 ADDITIONALLY, SOMETIMES STAFF WOULD CHANGE LOCKS WITHOUT NOTICE TO HIM.

- The BREAKDOWN OF RESPONDERS, BY AGENCY, IS AS FOLLOWS: PARTIAL LIST
- TOTAL 376

91 TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
25 UVALDE POLICE DEPARTMENT
16 SAN ANTONIO POLICE DEPARTMENT (SWAT)
16 UVALDE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
14 DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY – HIS
13 UNITED STATES MARSHALS
8 DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCY
7 FRIO COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
5 KINNEY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
5 UVALDE CONSOLIDATED INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

4 DILLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT
4 ZAVALA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
3 MEDINA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
3 SABINAL POLICE DEPARTMENT
2 CITY OF UVALDE FIRE MARSHALS
2 PEARSALL POLICE DEPARTMENT
2 TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE
2 UVALDE COUNTY CONSTABLES
2 VAL VERDE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
1 FRIO COUNTY CONSTABLES
1 SOUTHWEST TEXAS JUNIOR COLLEGE
1 ZAVALA COUNTY CONSTABLES



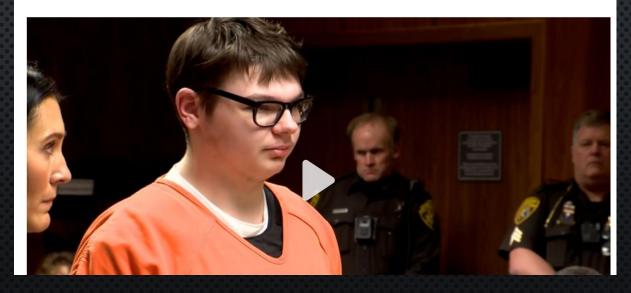
	Information			
Other names	MSDH · MSD			
Туре	Public high school			
Motto	Be Positive, Be Passionate, Be Proud to be an Eagle			
Established	1990			
School district	Broward County Public Schools			
NCES School ID	120018002721 丞 ^[2]			
Principal	Michelle Kefford			
Teaching staff	141.53 (on a FTE basis) ^[2]			
Grades	9–12			
Enrollment	3,303 (2018-2019) ^[2]			
Student to	23.34 ^[2]			
teacher ratio				
Color(s)	Burgundy and Silver			
Nickname	Eagles			

On November 30, 2021, a mass shooting occurred at Oxford High School in the Detroit exurb of Oxford Township, Michigan, United States. Ethan Robert Crumbley, age 15, armed with a 9mm semiautomatic handgun, murdered four students and injured seven people, including a teacher.

Ethan Crumbley sentenced to life in prison without parole for killing 4 students in Michigan school shooting

By Ray Sanchez, Nicki Brown and Aditi Sangal, CNN
 10 minute read · Updated 5:51 PM EST, Fri December 8, 2023





Jury finds Jennifer Crumbley, the Michigan school shooter's mother, guilty of manslaughter

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

James Crumbley, who bought gun used by son to kill 4 students, guilty of manslaughter in Michigan



MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS HIGH SCHOOL PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSION



Senate Bill 7030

THE	Go to B	Go to Bill: Bill # 2019 • Go Find Statutes: 2020 • Search Term Chapter Find Search Site Search								
SENATE FLORIDA SENATE		Home	Senat	ors (ommittees	Sessio	on Law	s Medi	a About	Offices

Home > Committees > Committee Publications > 2019 Bill Summaries > Bill Summary

CS/CS/SB 7030 - Implementation of Legislative Recommendations of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission

by Appropriations Committee; Infrastructure and Security Committee; and Education Committee

This summary is provided for information only and does not represent the opinion of any Senator, Senate Officer, or Senate Office.

Prepared by: Education Committee (ED)

The bill addresses the school safety and security recommendations of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission, and strengthens accountability and compliance oversight authority.

School Security

The bill enhances school security measures. Specifically, the bill:

- Requires sheriffs to assist district school boards and charter school governing boards in complying with safe-school officer requirements, including providing guardian training either directly or through a contract with another sheriff's office under specified circumstances.
- Requires district school boards to collaborate with charter school governing boards to facilitate charter school access to all safe-school officer options. If a district school board denies a charter school access to any of the safe-school officer options, the school district must assign a school resource officer or school safety officer to the charter school and retain the charter school's share of the costs from the safe schools allocation.
- Delineates that the four safe-school officer options include a school resource officer, a school safety officer, school guardian, and a school security guard. The bill specifies that:
 - A school guardian may be a school district employee or a charter school employee who volunteers to serve as a school guardian in addition to his or her official job duties or an employee of a school district or a charter school who is hired for the specific purpose of serving as a school guardian. The bill removes the prohibition on an individual who exclusively performs duties as a classroom teacher from participating in the guardian program.
 - A school security guard must hold a Class "D" and Class "G" license in accordance with the law and meet the training requirements equivalent to that of a school guardian as a safe-school officer.
- Continues to require a district school board to opt-in to the guardian program through a majority vote and require employees who volunteer to pass a psychological evaluation and complete 144 hours of required training. The bill also requires the employee to complete the required training to the Sheriff's satisfaction and then be appointed by the superintendent or charter school principal, as applicable.
- · Applies the penalties specified in law relating to the false personation of a law enforcement officer to the false personation of a school guardian and a licensed security officer.



Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool Cover Sheet

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(NAME AND DATE OF DOCUMENT)

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Authorized individuals may hand carry material as long they maintain control of access to the material while in transit.

Email

Use encryption whenever possible. However, when this is impractical or unavailable, you may transmit information over regular email channels. If encryption is not available, send information as a password protected attachment. Do not provide the password in the same email thread as the protected information.

Do not send information to personal, non-employment related email accounts.

Mail

Always use USPS First Class mail or commercial equivalent.

Place in an opaque envelope or container, sufficiently sealed to prevent inadvertent opening and to show evidence of tampering, and then place in a second envelope that has no marking on it to identify the contents as "For Official Use Only" (FOUO). Envelope or container must bear the complete name and address of the sender and addressee. Envelope will have no outer markings that indicate the contents are FOUO and must bear the following below the return address: "POSTMASTER: DO NOT FORWARD. RETURN TO SENDER." Adhere to the aforementioned requirements for interoffice mail.

Reproduction

Ensure that a copy of this sheet is the first page of all reproductions containing information. Clear copy machine malfunctions and check all paper paths for information. Destroy all unusable pages immediately.

Destruction

Destroy (i.e., shred or burn) this document when no longer needed. For electronic copies, delete file and empty recycle bin.

FSSAT FLORIDA SAFE SCHOOL ASSESSMENT TOOL

Rev. March 2020

CONFIDENTIAL

HB1473

THE IMPACT OF RULE 1473 ON ALL DISTRICTS ACROSS THE STATE WILL BE SIGNIFICANT.

HB 1473

- The required form for the school safety specialist compliance visit will be open on July 1, 2024. Summer Schools count.
- ALL DOORS AND GATES MUST BE LOCKED THIS INCLUDES PARKING LOT GATES ANYTIME STUDENTS ARE ON CAMPUS.
- The principal must report all violations to the school safety specialist, and the school safety specialist must report principal violations to the Superintendent.
- SAFETY SPECIALISTS MUST WRITE A WAIVER FOR DOORS AND GATES THE DISTRICT DOES NOT WANT TO LOCK. ALL LIABILITY FALLS ON THE S3.
- OSS may check the waiver. If they do not check it, it isn't approved but it still falls on the S3 if they move forward.
- EXCLUSIVE ZONES AND NON-EXCLUSIVE ZONES SHOULD BE DEFINED IN THE DOCUMENT IN RULE 6A.1-0018. After the workshop today they did not explain this, so it is all gates and doors.
- FORTIFYFL REQUIRED TRAINING IS WITHIN 5 DAYS OF THE START OF SCHOOL. THERE MUST BE SOMETHING IN THE FLDOE OSS NOTEBOOK TO VERIFY COMPLIANCE.
- All Gates and doors must be closed and locked or manned. Manning the door or gate does not mean in the classroom or hallway it means at the door. The interpretation from FADDS Lawyers is this includes perimeter gates and front doors. We will be allowed to request waivers from OSS but will have to request a waiver for each front door and every gate in the parking lot.
- LEGISLATURE DOES NOT CARE ABOUT HOW WE GET TO COMPLIANCE JUST THAT WE BECOME COMPLIANT.

SCHOOL SHOOTINGS - LEADING THE WAY IN THE NEW NORMAL

- ACCESS CARDS
- Panic Buttons
- Fencing
 - SINGLE POINT OF ENTRY
- COMMUNICATIONS ON CAMPUS
 - SAFETY AUDIT/RADIOS
- LAW ENFORCEMENT ACCESS TO SCHOOL CAMERAS
 - REAL TIME RESPONSE
- Emergency Response Plans Online
 - EVACUATION LOCATIONS
 - SRO ACTIVE SHOOTER

SAFE CORNER

- NOT VISIBLE
 FROM THE DOOR
 WINDOW
- WINDOWS COVERED
- DROP DOWN OR WINDOW FILM
- MOBILE APPLICATION FOR LOCK DOWN OR STAFF TO IMMEDIATELY
 - All Staff Call for a lock down
 - ALL DISTRICT
 EMPLOYEES
 (EVERYONE)
 - WI-FI ENABLED
- LAW ENFORCEMENT KNOX BOXES
- ACTIVE SHOOTER POLICY







Alyssa's Law- Alyssa Alhadeff 14

ridaHouse.gov Mobile Site									Senate	e Tracker: <u>Sign Up</u>
THE .	Go to Bill: Bill #	2020 🔻 Go Fin	d Statutes: 2020 🔻 Se	arch Term Chap	ter Find	Search Site	Search			
🕙 FLORIDA SENATE	Home	Senators	Committees	Session	Laws	Media	About	Offices	Reference	Tracker
Home > Committees > Committee Publications > 2020 Bill Summaries > Bill Summary										
CS/CS/SB 70 — Alert Systems in Public Scl	hools								Go to Bill: SB	70
by Appropriations Committee; Infrastructure and Security Committee; and Senators Book, Berman, Stewart, and Torres										
This summary is provided for information only and does not repres	ent the opinion of any Senator, Senate	Officer, or Senate Office.							Downloads	
Prepared by: Infrastructure and Security Committee (IS) PDF of this Summary (PDF)										
The bill creates "Alyssa's Law" and modifies school sa as "Alyssa's Alert." The system must be capable of co		-					e panic alert syste	em, known	<u>All 2020 Bill Summar</u> <u>Infrastructure and So</u> <u>Committee</u> (PDF)	
A public school district may implement additional stra emergency.	ategies or systems to any imple	mented mobile panic a	lert system to ensure real	-time coordination b	etween multipl	e first responder a	gencies in a schoo	l security	(
For the 2020-2021 fiscal year and subject to legislativ Law Enforcement, and the Division of Emergency Man	10 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			-	-			epartment of		
If approved by the Governor, these provisions take eff	ect July 1, 2020.									
Vote: Senate 40-0; House 119-0										



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLATFORMS



VISITOR AWARE

FEATURES - BLOG CONTACT PRICING LOGIN

Included for Every School

Every customer deserves the best technology on the planet. No excuses.



Visitor Management

Check your visitors and volunteers in, and out in seconds using an iPad without any interruption to your office staff. Our visitor management service does not require any additional or proprietary hardware.



Emergency Management

Drills, alerts, and emergency management at your fingertips with Visitor Aware Watchdog application for iOS and Android. Private. Immediate. Accurate. Secure.



Student Management

Track attendance, tardy, roster, and sign-in/out instances with our student management capabilities.



Volunteer Management



Family Reunification





FORTIFYFL

Suspicious Activity Reporting App

FortifyFL is a suspicious activity reporting tool that allows you to instantly relay information to appropriate law enforcement agencies and school officials.





HOME FEATURES HOW IT WORKS SCREENSHOTS ABOUT ESPAÑ

MOU'S WITH AGENCIES

- MOU'S WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SCHOOL DISTRICT
 - INTELLIGENCE SHARING
 - SOCIAL MEDIA THREATS/ RESPONSE
- WRITTEN ACTIVE SHOOTER POLICY WITH
 SHALL
- COMMUNICATION ASSESSMENTS ON CAMPUS
 - DEAD SPOTS/RADIO AUDITS
- DRILLS WITH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES
 - TABLE TOPS SCENARIO BASED
 - MULTIPLE AGENCY RESPONSE

Active Shooter Policy

Sarasota County Schools Police Department General Order 28.2



 TITLE: Active Shooter Response

 ORIGINATION DATE: 02/19/2019
 REVISION DATE:

 RELATED REFERENCES:
 RESCINDS GO:

 REVIEWED: 02/19/2019
 REVIEWED:
 REVIEWED:

- PURPOSE: To establish guidelines and procedures for the response to, and handling of, situations involving active shooters.
- II. SCOPE: This order shall apply to all sworn/certified Sarasota County School Police Department (SCSPD) members and select civilian members.
- III. POLICY: It is the policy of the SCSPD to allow and encourage the proper use of discretion by members in the performance of their duties. Use of discretion must be within the limits of legal, ethical and moral behavior, and as established by the policies and procedures of this agency.

IV. PROCEDURE:

- A. Contact Teams: The first officer to arrive the incident scene will assess the situation, advise dispatch, and shall immediately deploy as a one man contact team in an effort to neutralize the active shooter.
 - As officers arrive on scene at the same time and after assessment determine that immediate action is necessary, they will advise dispatch, form a multiple officer contact team, and shall immediately deploy.
 - Contact teams will continuously relay information to the incident commander and dispatch as they attempt to locate the threat.
 - Contact teams will continue to search for the active shooter(s) until contact is made, the scene is considered safe, or the incident evolves and other critical incident tactics become appropriate (ie. hostage situation, barricaded suspect, etc..).



Sarasota County School Police Department Athletic Event Plan



INTEGRITY - SERVICE - EXCELLENCE

EXECUTION

Assigned SCSPD, fire department and other law enforcement personnel will report to the predetermined location for a supervisory and school administrative briefing prior to the event. Based upon the recommendation of the athletic director, school administration and SCSPD representative, officer(s) will be assigned predetermined locations to staff the event. SRO's assigned to the event location will have the first opportunity to fill any requests for officers. Once the SRO has accepted or denied the assignment, other SCSPD SRO's will be given the opportunity to fill the request. If the SCSPD SRO's can't meet the requirement of the request outside agencies will be given the opportunity to fill any vacant openings. The total staffing level shall be consistent based upon a variety of factors to include: the total anticipated attendees, rivalry games etc. Sarasota County Schools Police Department in conjunction with other law enforcement agencies will fully staff the event as per the request as listed above. It is best practice for span of control regarding law enforcement officers, that for every 5 officers assigned at the event, 1 SCSPD or other law enforcement agency supervisor will be designated as the officer in charge (OIC). All events requiring more than five officers will require a supervisor to be assigned to the event. Events requiring five or less officers, one officer will be designated as the event supervisor; this will be assigned by seniority or rank (if from an outside agency). All requests and changes of officer responsibilities shall be relayed to the OIC at which time they will notify the officers affected by the change in assignment. It is requested that all coordination of officer changes in assignment be approved by the OIC. Law enforcement personnel will be tasked with ensuring the safety of all attendees, maintaining order, coordinate post locations and any subsequent changes. Officers will continue with their assigned responsibilities through post game to include traffic direct upon request. All officers assigned to the event will use the main radio frequency of the jurisdiction of the location of the event. This will include notifying dispatch of their arrival and departure for dispatching purposes. The event plan shall be submitted and approved at least 14 days prior to event to provide adequate notification of staffing.

BAG SEARCHES

All bags may be subject to search by school administration or personnel up entry into the event. Please see attached notice of approved items for events. In situations where attendees refuse the search, they will have the opportunity to secure the item in their vehicle or will not be allowed to enter the event.

MEDICAL SUPPORT

In the event medical care is needed, officers will request the appropriate resource using the assigned radio channel through the dispatch center.

LOCKDOWN

A Lockdown is used to protect occupants from potential dangers inside a building or from external threats (i.e., Active Shooter(s)). In the event of a Lockdown, law enforcement officers will immediately assist in the protection of all attendees. The OIC will immediately notify dispatch of the lockdown and request additional resources. School administrators and staff will assist with the directives of the OIC.

EVACUATION

Severe weather evacuation--The school administrator or athletic director shall make the determination of an evacuation due to severe weather. If the event is suspended or cancelled due to severe weather, such as lightning, power outage etc., all officers will assist in the evacuation of attendees. It will be requested that attendees to find shelter in their personal vehicles or a designated area determined by the school for temporary shelter.

Law enforcement evacuation-- The OIC shall make the determination of an evacuation due to circumstances as it related to attendee safety. All officers will assist in the evacuation of attendees as it will be requested that attendees find shelter in their personal vehicles or a designated area determined by the school for temporary shelter. The OIC will immediately contact dispatch to notify them of the evacuation and to request additional resources.

SUSPECTED ALCOHOL/DRUG INTOXICATION

If a staff member suspects or is notified that an attendee is suspected of being under the influence of alcohol/drugs, law enforcement will be contacted and assist with the removal of the subject or provide any appropriate services.

ADDITIONAL SPECIALTY RESOURCES

Requests for additional or specialized law enforcement units/resources shall be made to and approved by the OIC. The OIC shall contact he appropriate watch commander to request the needed assistance.

*** PLAN MUST BE SUBMITTED NO LATER THAN 14 CALENDAR DAYS PRIOR TO THE EVENT ***

BOOKER HIGH SCHOOL

WELL DEC		
	3400 NORTH ORANGE AVE	Larty and Annual MARITY NG and MARITY NG AND MAR
		SITE BOORDIN HERH REPROL BOORDIN FORTHER ACCH
ACCIL OFT		THE SCHOOL BAARD OF AMAGDIA COUNTY AMAGDIA COUNTY DESTRUMENT OF AMAGDIA COUNTY AMAGDIA COUNTY AM
Date/Times of Event: Even	nt Type:	
Location:	Opponent:	
Number of Officers Requested:	# Supervisors:	_
Officers Assigned:		-
School Athletic Director: Printed Name	Signature	_
School SRO: Printed Name	Signature	

SOCIAL MEDIA AND IT'S IMPACT ON SCHOOL SAFETY

Threat Assessment Team Suicide and homicidal ideation

POLICY

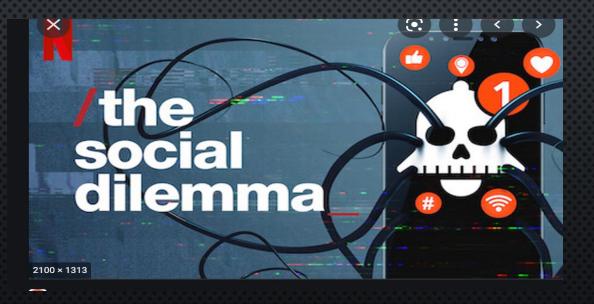
Law Enforcement Response to House (24 Hours) Documentation of Contact and Access to Weapons No Return to School Until Meet W/Threat Assessment team Safety Recommendations in place Follow UP For Compliance

MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS

A FRESH TAKE ON SOCIAL MEDIA

RESEARCHERS HAVE FOUND FOR YEARS THAT YOUNGER GENERATIONS ARE LONELIER THAN THEIR PARENTS, AND MANY STUDIES BLAME TRADITIONAL SOCIAL MEDIA FOR THAT DIVIDE. "YOUNG PEOPLE WITH MODERATE TO SEVERE DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS ARE NEARLY TWICE AS LIKELY AS THOSE WITHOUT DEPRESSION TO SAY THEY USE SOCIAL MEDIA ALMOST CONSTANTLY (34% VS. 18%)," <u>ACCORDING TO A REPORT</u> FROM COMMON SENSE MEDIA RELEASED WEDNESDAY.

-SINCE THE INCEPTION OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN 2009 THERE HAS BEEN A 70% I INCREASE IN SUICIDE IN FEMALES AGES 15- 19 AND 151% INCREASE AGES 10-14.(CDC)



Social Media and It's Impact on School Safety



Social Media and It's Impact on School Safety

MYLOL	Login Password Enter Remember me Lost password?
Join the #1 teen network in the world!	Sign up! It's 100% free Sign up with:
NET WORK	Username
	Password
Meet people near you in: Fort george g. meade, US	Email address
	Date of Birth DD MM YYYY
	City
	Area Choose an area
	I read and agree to the Terms and Conditions of the site.
	Create my account
2 183 members are online right now	

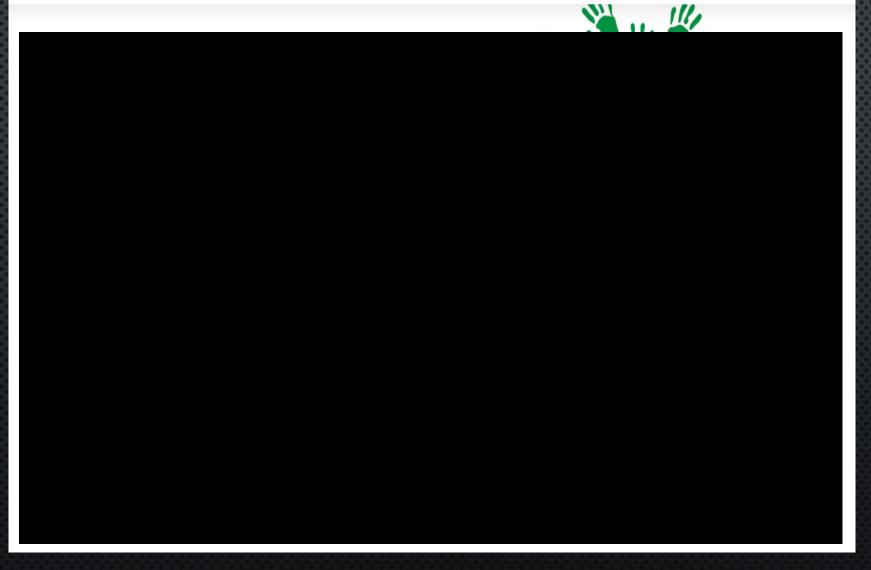


Who We Are 👻 Our Programs 👻 Get Info 🛩

Info 🖌 🛛 Take Action 🖌



Donate



SOCIAL MEDIA THREAT ALERTS



DO SOMETHING!!!



INTEGRITY · SERVICE · EXCELLENCE





SCHOOL & CAMPUS POLICE CHIEFS





SCHOOL SHOOTINGS - LEADING THE WAY IN THE NEW NORMAL

TIMOTHY ENOS CHIEF OF POLICE (RETIRED) SARASOTA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT POLICE DEPARTMENT SARASOTA COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICT 5 941-894-5167