Stop the Killing: How to End the Mass Shooting Crisis

Chapters

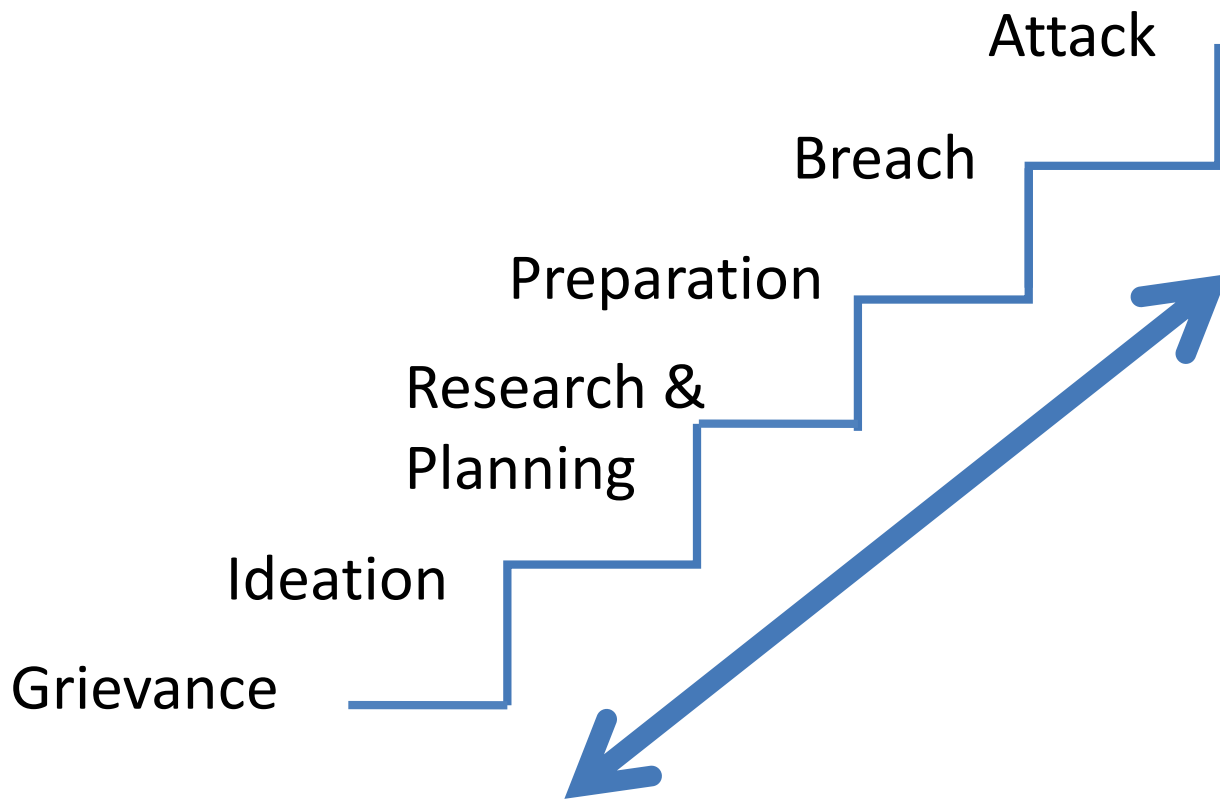# 1.1 Before.During.After

Before

Prevention

- Train everyone, no matter the age, to act with kindness and be aware.
- Train adults to identify behaviors of concern and watch for stressors that might trigger violence.
- Develop a response team with decision-making authority, and pre-assign areas of responsiblity.
- Engage police and local government in planning.
- Assess the physical security of building and grounds.
- Develop a support plan that includes mutual aid from unaffected communities, companies, and like organizations

During

Response

- Use the Run Hide Fight/Escape strategy.
- Use Stop the Bleed skills to save lives.
- Use what is around you to save your life.

After

Recovery

- Be part of the law enforcement command post decision making team.
- Engage with state- and county-based organizations.
- Rearch out to established resources such as businesses, churches and school districts in neighboring counties.
- Protect the privacy of all by seeking guidance from media relations team members in law enforcement and county agencies, and the FBI.
- Engage pre-established teams to maintain continuity of operations in business, re-open schools and churches, and create calm.
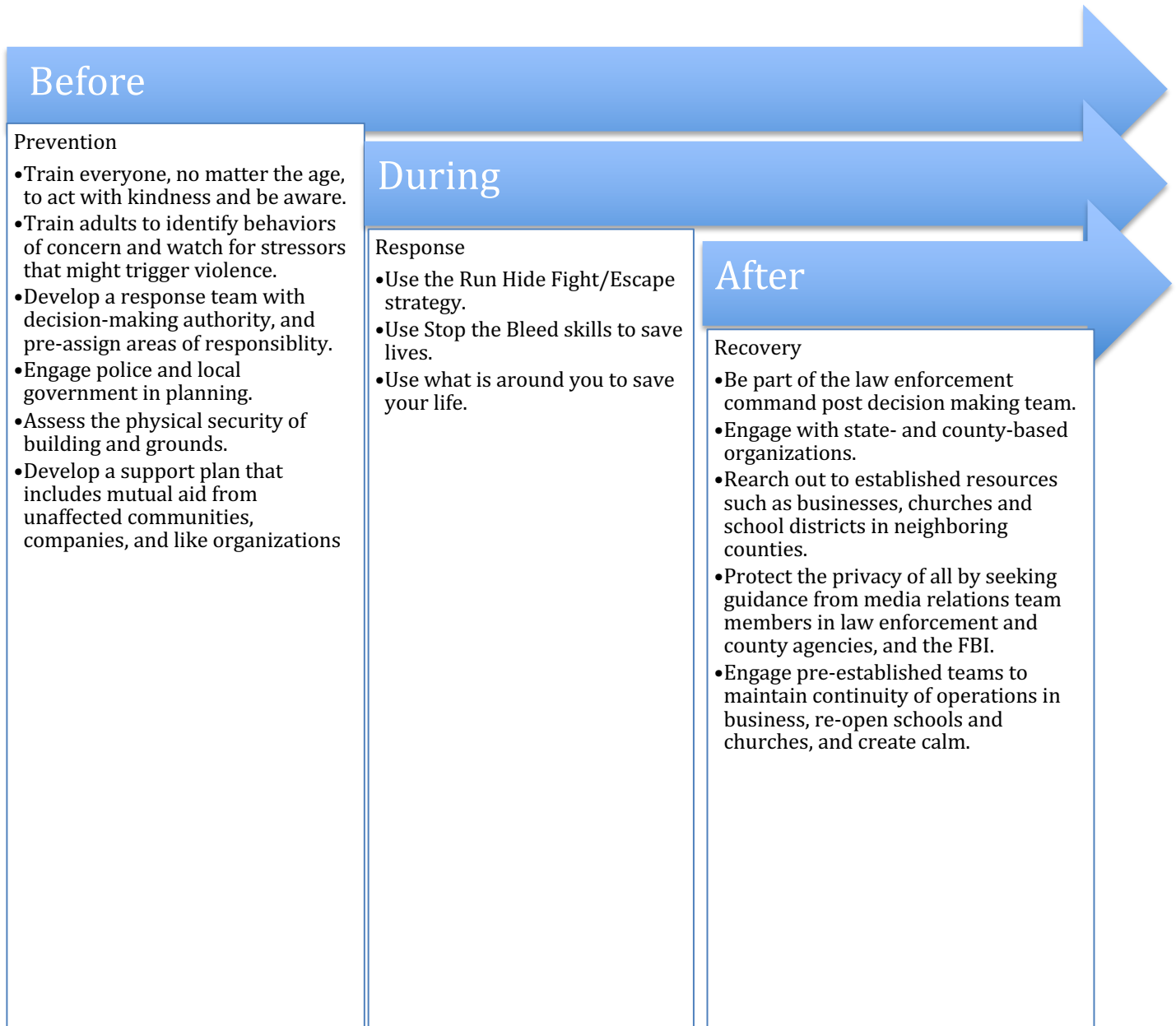
Katherine Schweit
Schweit Consulting LLC

4.1 Grievance Collectors

Attack

Breach

Preparation

Research &
Planning
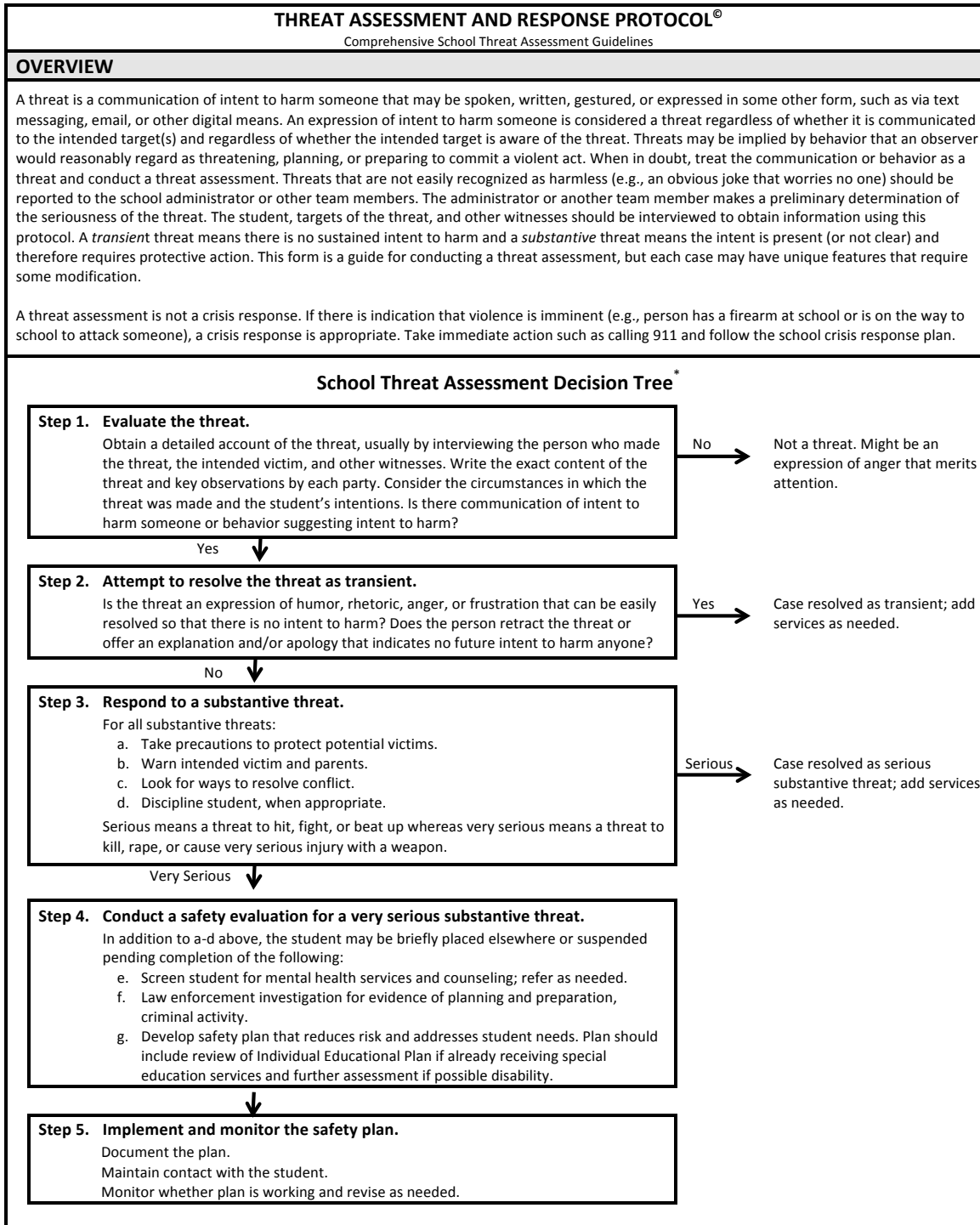
Ideation

Grievance

Frederick S. Calhoun, Steve W. Weston
Threat Assessment and Management Strategies:
Identifying the Howlers and Hunters, Second Edition, 2016
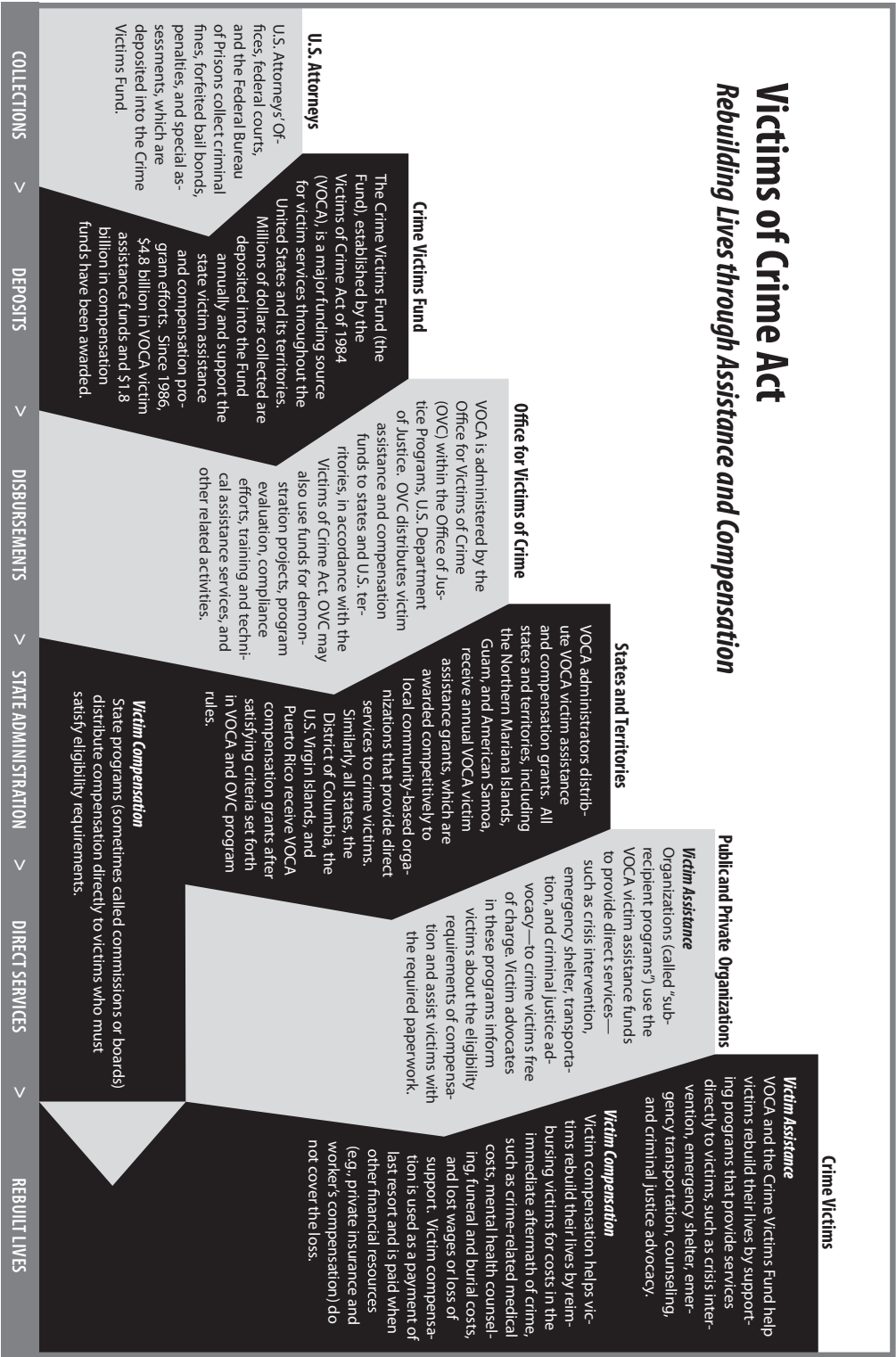
4.2 – Threats: From Discovery to Management

Looking for Behaviors of Concern

- Who has the best view?
- What are you looking for?

Reporting Behaviors to the Right Place

- When to report?
- Where to report?

Assessing and Managing Threating Behaviors

- Established threat assessment teams.
- Working quickly and sometimes long term.

Katherine Schweit
Schweit Consulting LLC

6.1 - Threat Assessment and Response Protocols

THREAT ASSESSMENT AND RESPONSE PROTOCOL©
Comprehensive School Threat Assessment Guidelines

OVERVIEW

A threat is a communication of intent to harm someone that may be spoken, written, gestured, or expressed in some other form, such as via text messaging, email, or other digital means. An expression of intent to harm someone is considered a threat regardless of whether it is communicated to the intended target(s) and regardless of whether the intended target is aware of the threat. Threats may be implied by behavior that an observer would reasonably regard as threatening, planning, or preparing to commit a violent act. When in doubt, treat the communication or behavior as a threat and conduct a threat assessment. Threats that are not easily recognized as harmless (e.g., an obvious joke that worries no one) should be reported to the school administrator or other team members. The administrator or another team member makes a preliminary determination of the seriousness of the threat. The student, targets of the threat, and other witnesses should be interviewed to obtain information using this protocol. A *transient* threat means there is no sustained intent to harm and a *substantive* threat means the intent is present (or not clear) and therefore requires protective action. This form is a guide for conducting a threat assessment, but each case may have unique features that require some modification.

A threat assessment is not a crisis response. If there is indication that violence is imminent (e.g., person has a firearm at school or is on the way to school to attack someone), a crisis response is appropriate. Take immediate action such as calling 911 and follow the school crisis response plan.

School Threat Assessment Decision Tree[*]

Step 1. Evaluate the threat.
Obtain a detailed account of the threat, usually by interviewing the person who made the threat, the intended victim, and other witnesses. Write the exact content of the threat and key observations by each party. Consider the circumstances in which the threat was made and the student's intentions. Is there communication of intent to harm someone or behavior suggesting intent to harm?

→ **No** → Not a threat. Might be an expression of anger that merits attention.

↓ Yes

Step 2. Attempt to resolve the threat as transient.
Is the threat an expression of humor, rhetoric, anger, or frustration that can be easily resolved so that there is no intent to harm? Does the person retract the threat or offer an explanation and/or apology that indicates no future intent to harm anyone?

→ **Yes** → Case resolved as transient; add services as needed.

↓ No

Step 3. Respond to a substantive threat.
For all substantive threats:
  a. Take precautions to protect potential victims.
  b. Warn intended victim and parents.
  c. Look for ways to resolve conflict.
  d. Discipline student, when appropriate.

Serious means a threat to hit, fight, or beat up whereas very serious means a threat to kill, rape, or cause very serious injury with a weapon.

→ **Serious** → Case resolved as serious substantive threat; add services as needed.

↓ Very Serious

Step 4. Conduct a safety evaluation for a very serious substantive threat.
In addition to a-d above, the student may be briefly placed elsewhere or suspended pending completion of the following:
  e. Screen student for mental health services and counseling; refer as needed.
  f. Law enforcement investigation for evidence of planning and preparation, criminal activity.
  g. Develop safety plan that reduces risk and addresses student needs. Plan should include review of Individual Educational Plan if already receiving special education services and further assessment if possible disability.

↓

Step 5. Implement and monitor the safety plan.
Document the plan.
Maintain contact with the student.
Monitor whether plan is working and revise as needed.

12.1 Victims of Crime Acts

Victims of Crime Act
Rebuilding Lives through Assistance and Compensation

COLLECTIONS > **DEPOSITS** > **DISBURSEMENTS** > **STATE ADMINISTRATION** > **DIRECT SERVICES** > **REBUILT LIVES**

U.S. Attorneys

U.S. Attorneys' Offices, federal courts, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons collect criminal fines, forfeited bail bonds, penalties, and special assessments, which are deposited into the Crime Victims Fund.

Crime Victims Fund

The Crime Victims Fund (the Fund), established by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (VOCA), is a major funding source for victim services throughout the United States and its territories. Millions of dollars collected are deposited into the Fund annually and support the state victim assistance and compensation program efforts. Since 1986, $4.8 billion in VOCA victim assistance funds and $1.8 billion in compensation funds have been awarded.

Office for Victims of Crime

VOCA is administered by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) within the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. OVC distributes victim assistance and compensation funds to states and U.S. territories, in accordance with the Victims of Crime Act. OVC may also use funds for demonstration projects, program evaluation, compliance efforts, training and technical assistance services, and other related activities.

States and Territories

VOCA administrators distribute VOCA victim assistance and compensation grants. All states and territories, including the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and American Samoa, receive annual VOCA victim assistance grants, which are awarded competitively to local community-based organizations that provide direct services to crime victims. Similarly, all states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico receive VOCA compensation grants after satisfying criteria set forth in VOCA and OVC program rules.

Victim Compensation

State programs (sometimes called commissions or boards) distribute compensation directly to victims who must satisfy eligibility requirements.

Public and Private Organizations

Victim Assistance
Organizations (called "sub-recipient programs") use the VOCA victim assistance funds to provide direct services—such as crisis intervention, emergency shelter, transportation, and criminal justice advocacy—to crime victims free of charge. Victim advocates in these programs inform victims about the eligibility requirements of compensation and assist victims with the required paperwork.

Victim Compensation
Victim compensation helps victims rebuild their lives by reimbursing victims for costs in the immediate aftermath of crime, such as crime-related medical costs, mental health counseling, funeral and burial costs, and lost wages or loss of support. Victim compensation is used as a payment of last resort and is paid when other financial resources (e.g., private insurance and worker's compensation) do not cover the loss.

Crime Victims

Victim Assistance
VOCA and the Crime Victims Fund help victims rebuild their lives by supporting programs that provide services directly to victims, such as crisis intervention, emergency shelter, emergency transportation, counseling, and criminal justice advocacy.

Victim Compensation
Victim compensation helps victims rebuild their lives by reimbursing victims for costs in the immediate aftermath of crime, such as crime-related medical costs, mental health counseling, funeral and burial costs, and lost wages or loss of support. Victim compensation is used as a payment of last resort and is paid when other financial resources (e.g., private insurance and worker's compensation) do not cover the loss.

Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR
Victims of Crime
www.ncvc.org • 1-800-FYI-CALL

Office for Victims of Crimes, Department of Justice

Stop The Killing: How to End the Mass Shooting Crisis; audiobook accompaniment

Stop the Killing: How to End the Mass Shooting Crisis
End notes by Chapter, including Source notes from Chapter 13.

CHAPTER ONE

1. Megan Slack, "President Obama Speaks on the Shooting in Connecticut," December 14, 2012, https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/blog/2012/12/14/president-obama-speaks-shooting-connecticut.

2. Tom Cohen, "Wiping Away Tears, Obama Mourns Children Killed in School Shooting," CNN News, updated December 15, 2012, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.cnn.com/2012/12/14/us/obama-school-shooting/index.html.

3. He did not know at the time that all six adult victims in the school were women.

4. "President Obama's Remarks on New Gun Control Actions, Jan. 16, 2013. (Transcript)," Washington Post, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.wash ingtonpost.com/politics/president-obamas-remarks-on-new-gun-control-proposals-jan-16-2013-transcript/2013/01/16/528e7758-5ffc-11e2-b05a-605528f6b712_story. html, see also, "White House: Gun Violence Reduction Executive Actions," accessed September 30, 2020, Washington Post, http://apps.washingtonpost.com/g/documents/politics/white-house-gun-violence-reduction-executive-actions/248/ and "White House Gun Violence Fact Sheet," Washington Post, accessed September 30 2020, http://apps.washingtonpost.com/g/documents/politics/gun-violence-fact-sheet/247/.

5. "Now Is the Time to Do Something about Gun Violence," accessed September 30, 2020, https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/issues/preventing-gun-violence, see also, "Remarks by the President at Sandy Hook Interfaith Prayer Vigil," December 16, 2012, accessed September 30, 2020, https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2012/12/16/remarks-president-sandy-hook-interfaith-prayer-vigil.

6. David Nakamura, "Biden Vows White House Action on Gun Control," Washington Post, January 9, 2013, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.washing tonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2013/01/09/biden-vows-white-house-action-on-gun-control/?arc404=true.

7. The same year, the American Journal of Public Health released an exhaustive look at thirty-three years of data on suicides and gender, as well as other data, concluding a strong relationship exists between suicide rates in men and women, and the higher level of gun ownership in a state. "Higher gun ownership was associated with higher suicide rates by any means among male, but not among female, persons," researchers concluded. "For male persons, policies that reduce firearm ownership will likely reduce suicides by all means and by firearms. For female persons, such policies will likely reduce suicides by firearms," Michael Siegel and Emily F. Rothman, "Firearm Ownership and Suicide Rates Among US Men and Women, 1981–2013," American Journal of Public Health (July 2016), https://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/abs/10.2105/AJPH.2016.303182.

8. Gun suicides, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, account for nearly half of all suicides in the United States. See, Siegel and Rothman, "Firearm Ownership and Suicide Rates," 1316.

9. "America's Gun Culture in Charts," BBC World News, August 5, 2019, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-41488081.

10. John Haitiwanger, "Las Vegas Shooting Recovery Will Cost at Least $600 Million," Yahoo News, accessed September 30, 2020, https://finance.yahoo.com/news/las-vegas-shooting-recovery-cost-205522945.html; see also, Jaeah Lee and Julia Lurie, "The True Cost of Gun Violence: Our Methodology," Mother Jones, April 15, 2015, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.motherjones.com/poli tics/2015/04/methodology-gun-violence-data-ted-miller.

11. J. Peter Blair and Katherine W. Schweit, "A Study of Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 and 2013," Federal Bureau of Investigation 2014, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/active-shooter-study-2000-2013-1.pdf/view; see also, ISBN-10: 1542689511 and ISBN-13:978-1542689519; see also, https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/study-active-shooter-incidents-united-states-between-2000-and-2013" and Amazon.com Services LLC, ASIN: B076C86CQK.

12. Those killings included thirteen at Fort Hood in Killeen, Texas, and another individual at a recruiting center in Little Rock, Arkansas.

13. My FBI colleague, Christopher Combs, and I joined the overworked VP team and about a dozen on the Emergency Management Planning team, which included Jeff Afman from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Kevin Horahan from Health and Human Services (HHS), Calvin Hodnett from Justice's Community Oriented Policing Services, Donald Lumpkin from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), David Esquith and Madeline Sullivan from the Department of Education (ED). Combs, shortly after, was assigned other executive duties and the task was left for me to manage.

14. United States Department of Justice, "Attorney General Holder Recognizes Department Employees and Others for Their Service at Annual Awards Ceremony," October 15, 2014, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/attorney-general-holder-recognizes-department-employees-and-others-their-service-annual-1 (Recipients: Supervisory Special Agent Michael McElhenny; Resource Planning Office Special Advisor Kathryn M. Crotts; Critical Incident Response Group Supervisory Special Agent Katherine W. Schweit; Public Affairs Specialist Andrew C. Ames; from the Department of California Highway Patrol, Lieutenant David William Knoff).

15. National Council for Behavioral Health, "Mass Violence in America: Causes, Impacts and Solutions," August 2019, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.thenationalcouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Mass-Violence-in-Amer ica_8-6-19.pdf.

16. William Wan and Carolyn Y. Johnson, "Coronavirus May Never Go Away, Even with a Vaccine," Washington Post, May 27, 2020, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.washingtonpost.com/health/2020/05/27/coronavirus-endemic/.

17. Chapter 9 provides more detail about the origins of run, hide, fight, which originated in Houston as a federally supported emergency preparedness program entitled Run. Hide. Fight.®

18. Only 7 percent of United States law enforcement agencies have more than one hundred sworn officers, and 86 percent have fewer than fifty.

19. Keneally, November 8, 2017, Meghan and Martinez, Luis, Devin Kelley's history shows series of violent incidents before Texas church shooting, acccessed December 4, 2021, https://abcnews.go.com/US/devin-kelleys-history-shows-series-violent-incidents-texas/story?id=50985889.

20. Mike Lupica, "Lupica: Morbid Find Suggests Murder-Obsessed Gunman Adam Lanza Plotted Newtown, Conn.'s Sandy Hook Massacre for Years," New York Daily News, March 25, 2013, https://www.nydailynews.com/news/national/lupica-lanza-plotted-massacre-years-article-1.1291408?print.

CHAPTER TWO

1. John Peter Blair, Terry Nichols, David Burns, and John R. Curnutt, Active Shooter Events and Response (Boca Raton, FL: CRC, 2013); see also, ISBN-13: 978-1466512290; ISBN-10: 1466512296.

2. Blair and Schweit, "A Study of Active Shooter Incidents," appendix B.

3. Blair produced no academic research at the time, for which he added my name, but several years later he, M. Hunter Martaindale, and William L. Sandel did rely on the FBI study as the basis for their thoughtful view of policy implications on work-place violence; see, https://alerrt.org/research-projects.

4. Blair and Schweit, "A Study of Active Shooter Incidents." (The FBI's methodology is detailed in appendix B of its research, and each of the 160 incidents is identified in appendix A.)

5. Investigative Assistance for Violent Crimes Act of 2012, 6 U.S.C. 455, 18 U.S.C. 2332f.

6. Basia E. Lopez, Danielle M. Crimmins, and Paul A. Haskins, "Advancing Mass Shooting Research to Inform Practice," National Institute of Justice Journal (April 6, 2020), accessed September 30, 2020, https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/advancing-mass-shooting-research-inform-practice.

7. Lopez, Crimmins, and Haskins, "Advancing Mass Shooting Research."

8. Jerome P. Bjelopera, Erin Bagalman, Sarah W. Caldwell, Kristin M. Finklea, and Gail McCallion, "Public Mass Shootings in the United States: Selected Implications for Federal Public Health and Safety Policy," Congressional Research Service, March 18, 2013, accessed September 30, 2020, https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43004. pdf; see also, Robert J. Morton, "Serial Murder: Multi-Disciplinary Perspectives for Investigators," Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2005, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/serial-murder, but see Protection of Children from Sexual Predators Act of 1998, 18 U.S.C. 51, Sec. 1111, defining serial killings as three or more killed, not less than one in the United States.

9. Bjelopera et al., "Public Mass Shootings in the United States."

10. Blair and Schweit, "A Study of Active Shooter Incidents."

11. Federal Bureau of Investigation, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.

12. "A Study of Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 and 2013," https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/study-active-shooter-incidents-united-states-between-2000-and-2013, and, Amazon.com Services LLC, ASIN: B076C-86CQK.

13. Some ask whether "active shooter" should also include incidents committed with knives, bombs, or cars. These incidents are even rarer and can skew research efforts involving firearms. This is also why many researchers, including those at the FBI, exclude gang and domestic violence shooting in their methodology. Gangs and domestic violence research efforts abound. The FBI's goal was to do research on incidents that only fit into this uniquely frightening public phenomenon and the methodology is provided in detail in its study. See Blair and Schweit, "A Study of Active Shooter Incidents," appendix B.

14. The FBI continued its annual tallies, but we were left wanting a downturn. In the six years since that research was released, this country now averages two shootings a month, about a shooting every fifteen days. For US-based incidents, the FBI counted twenty annually in 2014, 2015, and 2016. The number rose to thirty in 2017, twenty-seven in 2018, and twenty-nine in 2019. See, US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Quick Look: 277 Active Shooter Incidents in the United States from 2000 to 2018," 2019, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.fbi.gov/about/partnerships/office-of-partner-engagement/active-shooter-incidents-graphics.

15. Blair and Schweit, "A Study of Active Shooter Incidents," 9.

16. James Silver, Andre Simons, and Sarah Craun, "A Study of the Pre-Attack Behaviors of Active Shooters in the United States Between 2000 and 2013," Federal Bureau of Investigation, June 2018, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.fbi. gov/file-repository/pre-attack-behaviors-of-active-shooters-in-us-2000-2013.pdf.

17. The Department of Education categorizes colleges and universities under one category: Institutions of Higher Education.

18. "Quick Look: 277 Active Shooter Incidents."

19. US Secret Service, National Threat Assessment Center Research and Publications, "Mass Attacks in Public Spaces–2019," report, August 2020, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.secretservice.gov/protection/ntac.

20. Bjelopera et al., "Public Mass Shootings in the United States."

21. Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence, https://www.bradyunited.org.

22. National Council for Behavioral Health (NCBH), "Mass Violence in America: Causes, Impacts and Solutions," National Council Medical Director Institute (MDI) report, August 2019, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.thenationalcoun cil.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Mass-Violence-in-America_8-6-19.pdf, v.; and Sophia Majlessi, "Following Tragic Shootings in El Paso and Dayton, New Report Recommends Wide Range of Actionable Solutions to Reduce Mass Violence," MDI NCBH press release, August 6, 2019, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.thenationalcouncil.org/press-releases/following-tragic-shootings-in-el-paso-and-dayton-new-report-recommends-wide-range-of-actionable-solutions-to-reduce-mass-violence/.

23. Chuck Ross, "CNN Slashes School Shooting Stats Claim by 80 Percent," Daily Caller, November 6, 2014, accessed September 30, 2020, http://dailycaller. com/2014/06/11/cnn-slashes-school-sooting-stts-claim-by-80-percent.

24. John Gramlich, "What the Data Says (and Doesn't Say) about Crime in the United States," Pew Research Center, November 20, 2020, https://www.pewresearch. org/fact-tank/2019/10/17/facts-about-crime-in-the-u-s/; see also, "Crime," https://news.gallup.com/poll/1603/crime.aspx; and, Art Swift, "Americans' Perceptions of U.S. Crime Problem Are Steady," Gallup, November 9, 2016, accessed September 30, 2020, https://news.gallup.com/poll/197318/americans-perceptions-crime-problem-steady.aspx. (Since 1993, Gallup has surveyed Americans about violence, finding in nearly every year that 60 to 70 percent of Americans believe there is more violent crime in the United States compared to the year before. In eighteen of twenty-two Gallup surveys conducted between 1993 and 2018, at least six in ten Americans said there was more crime in the United States. Another noted research group with a Pew Research Center surveys found similar patterns in a check of registered voters in late 2016 with 57 percent of the people surveyed saying crime had gotten worse in the United States since 2008.)

25. Pew Research Center, "A Divided and Pessimistic Electorate," November 10, 2016, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.people-press.org/2016/11/10/a-di vided-and-pessimistic-electorate/#voters-said-there-has-been-scant-progress-across-most-areas.

26. Federal Bureau of Investigation, "2019 Crime in the United States," report, accessed September 30, 2020, https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2019/preliminary-report/home.

27. Michael Jetter and Jay K. Walker, "The Effect of Media Coverage on Mass Shootings," IZA Institute of Labor Economics, discussion paper, October 2018, accessed September 30, 2020, see, http://ftp.iza.org/dp11900.pdf.

28. Jetter and Walker, "The Effect of Media Coverage on Mass Shootings."

29. Sherry Towers, Andres Gomez-Lievano, Maryam Khan, Anuj Mubayi, and Carlos Castillo-Chavez, "Contagion in Mass Killings and School Shootings," July 2, 2015, accessed September 30, 2020, https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0117259.

30. Miles Kohrman and Katherine Reed, "Coverage of Mass Shootings Threatens Public Safety. Let's Fix It," Columbia Journalism Review (August 14, 2019), accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.cjr.org/united_states_project/mass-shooting-contagion-guidelines-the-trace.php.

31. Kohrman and Reed, "Coverage of Mass Shootings Threatens Public."

32. Holly Honderich, "Why So Many US 'Mass Shooting' Arrests Suddenly?" BBC World News, August 23, 2019, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.bbc. com/news/world-us-canada-49439539.

33. Kasey Cordell, "The News Coverage of Columbine Helped Turn the Tragedy into an International Phenomenon," 5280 Magazine, April 2019, accessed September 30, 2020, https://columbine.5280.com/the-news-coverage-of-columbine-helped-turn-the-tragedy-into-an-international-phenomenon/.

CHAPTER THREE

1. Morton, "Serial Murder; Multi-Disciplinary Perspectives."

2. Silver, Simons, and Craun, "A Study of the Pre-Attack Behaviors of Active Shooters." See also, James L. Knoll IV and Ronald W. Pies, "Moving Beyond 'Motives' in Mass Shootings," Psychiatric Times 36, no. 1 (January 13, 2019), accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.psychiatrictimes.com/view/moving-beyond-motives-mass-shootings.

3. American Psychological Association, "Resolution on Violent Video Games," August 2015, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.apa.org/about/policy/violent-video-games.

4. Christina Gough, "Distribution of Video Gamers Worldwide in 2017, by Age Group and Gender," August 9, 2019, Statista, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.statista.com/statistics/722259/world-gamers-by-age-and-gender.

5. Christina Gough, "Number of Video Gamers Worldwide in 2020, by Region (in Millions)," August 28, 2020, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.statista.com/statistics/293304/number-video-gamers. (Video gaming is a hobby enjoyed by young and old across the globe. Figures in 2020 showed that there were almost 1.5 billion gamers in the Asia Pacific region, making it the largest region for video gaming worldwide. In total, there were an estimated 2.7 billion gamers across the globe in 2020.)

6. Silver, Simons, and Craun, "A Study of the Pre-Attack Behaviors of Active Shooters."

7. Blair and Schweit, "A Study of Active Shooter Incidents."

8. Silver, Simons, and Craun, "A Study of the Pre-Attack Behaviors of Active Shooters."

9. US Secret Service, National Threat Assessment Center, "Mass Attacks in Public Spaces."

10. Silver, Simons, and Craun, "A Study of the Pre-Attack Behaviors of Active Shooters." See also, Knoll IV and Pies, "Moving Beyond Motives."

11. National Council for Behavioral Health, "Mass Violence in America."

12. Silver, Simons, and Craun, "A Study of the Pre-Attack Behaviors of Active Shooters."

13. Everytown for Gun Safety, "Guns and Violence Against Women: America's Uniquely Lethal Intimate Partner Violence Problem," October 17, 2019, accessed September 30, 2020, https://everytownresearch.org/reports/guns-intimate-partner-violence.

14. Shannan N. Catalano, PhD, "Intimate Partner Violence: Attributes of Victimization, 1993–2011," Bureau of Justice Statistics, November 21, 2013, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=4801.

15. FBI, "Quick Look: 277 Active Shooter Incidents."

16. Blair and Schweit, "A Study of Active Shooter Incidents."

17. Silver, Simons, and Craun, "A Study of Pre-Attack Behaviors of Active Shooters."

18. Silver, Simons, and Craun, "A Study of Pre-Attack Behaviors of Active Shooters."

19. US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Quick Reference Guide: A Study of Pre-Attack Behaviors of Active Shooters in the United States Between 2000 and 2013," 2018, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/pre-attack-behaviors-of-active-shooters-2000-2013-quick-reference-guide.pdf/view.

20. Martha Griffith and Scott Sonner, "Sparks Shooter Was a Typical Kid, Not a Loner, Friend Says," Nevada Appeal, October 35, 2013, https://www.nevadaappeal.com/news/government/sparks-shooter-was-a-typical-kid-not-a-loner-friend-says/.

21. Siobhan McAndrew, "Sparks School Shooting: No One Can Understand How the Gentle Boy Committed an Act of Ultimate Violence," Reno Gazette Journal, November 10, 2013, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.rgj.com/story/news/2014/03/23/sparks-school-shooting-jose-reyes-parents-worked-to-raise-son-right/6619079.

22. Sparks Police Department, "Sparks Middle School Shooting Police Report," October 21, 2013, accessed September 30, 2020, http://www.documentcloud.org/documents/1159662-sparkspolicereport.html, 87.

23. Sparks Police Department, "Sparks Middle School Shooting," 86.

24. Sparks Police Department, "Sparks Middle School Shooting," 108; see, Staff reports, "Sparks Middle School Shooting: Report Highlights," Reno Gazette-Journal, May 13, 2014, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.rgj.com/story/news/crime/2014/05/13/sparks-middle-school-shooting-report/9050153/.

25. Sparks Police Department, "Sparks Middle School Shooting," 498–499, 506.

26. Sparks Police Department, "Sparks Middle School Shooting," 498–499, 1209–1210.

27. Sparks Police Department, "Sparks Middle School Shooting," 108–109.

28. Sparks Police Department, "Sparks Middle School Shooting," 108–109.

29. National Council for Behavioral Health, "Mass Violence in America."

CHAPTER FOUR

1. National Council for Behavioral Health, "Mass Violence in America."

2. Frederick S. Calhoun and Steve W. Weston, Threat Assessment and Management Strategies: Identifying the Howlers and Hunters, second edition (Boca Raton, FL: CRC, 2016); ISBN-13: 978-1498721844; ISBN-10: 1498721842, 27; see also, Frederick S. Calhoun and Steve W. Weston, Contemporary Threat Management: A Practical Guide for Identifying, Assessing and Managing Individuals of Violent Intent (Specialized Training Services, 2003).

3. Frederick S. Calhoun and Steve W. Weston, "Perspectives on Threat Management," Journal of Threat Assessment and Management 2, nos. 3–4 (2015), 258–267, http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/tam0000056.

4. Timothy R. Levine, "Truth-Default Theory (TDT): A Theory of Human Deception and Deception Detection," Journal of Language and Social Psychology 33, no. 4 (May 23, 2014): 378–392. doi:10.1177/0261927x14535916. ISSN 0261-927X.

5. Malcolm Gladwell, Talking to Strangers: What We Should Know about the People We Don't Know (New York: Little, Brown, 2019).

6. Silver, Simons, and Craun, "A Study of the Pre-Attack Behaviors of Active Shooters."

7. Melina Druga, "MTI Examines Effectiveness of 'See Something, Say Some-thing' Programs," Homeland Preparedness News, December 17, 2018, accessed September 30, 2020, https://homelandprepnews.com/stories/31768-mti-examines-ef fectiveness-of-see-something-say-something-programs/#:~:text=The%20Mineta%20 Transportation%20Institute%20(MTI,and%2014%20percent%20of%20attacks.

8. Brian Michael Jenkins and Bruce R. Butterworth, "Terrorist Vehicle Attacks on Public Surface Transportation Targets," Mineta Transportation Institute, September 2017, https://transweb.sjsu.edu/research/Terrorist-Vehicle-Attacks-Public-Surface-Transportation-Targets.

9. Silver, Simons, and Craun, "A Study of the Pre-Attack Behaviors of Active Shooters."

10. Derek Hawkins, "Teen Arrested in L.A. School Shooting Threat Had List of Students and Access to AR-15, Police Say," Washington Post, November 23, 2019, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.washingtonpost.com/nation/2019/11/23/teen-arrested-la-school-shooting-threat-had-list-students-access-ar-police-say/.

11. Peter Langman and Frank Straub, "A Comparison of Averted and Completed School Attacks from the Police Foundation Averted School Violence Database," US Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, February 2019, 8, https://www.policefoundation.org/publication/a-comparison-of-averted-and-completed-school-attacks-from-the-police-foundation-averted-school-violence-data base/.

12. Silver, Simons, and Craun, "A Study of Pre-Attack Behaviors of Active Shooters," 9–13.

13. Molly Amman, Matthew Bowlin, Lesley Buckles, Kevin C. Burton, Kimberly Brunell, Karie A. Gibson, Sarah H. Griffin, Kirk Kennedy, and Cari J. Robins, "Making Prevention a Reality: Identifying, Assessing, and Managing the Threat of Targeted Attacks," US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, February 2017, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/making_prevention_a_reality.pdf/view, 28.

14. Amman et al., "Making Prevention a Reality," 8–11, 90.

15. Erin Miller, "Global Terrorism Database Coding Notes: Las Vegas 2017," START (Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism), December 7, 2018, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.start.umd.edu/news/global-terrorism -database-coding-notes-las-vegas-2017. (Law enforcement records from the Las Vegas Metro Police Department include two witnesses' reports stating that the assailant made references indicating a political goal shortly before the attack in Las Vegas—in particular that "somebody has to wake up the American public and get them to arm themselves" because the United States government would "confiscate guns." While not addressing or refuting these accounts, the Federal Bureau of Investigation Behavioral Analysis Unit ultimately determined that "there was no single or clear motivating factor" for the attack. Due to this conflicting information, we included the attack in the GTD and classified it as "doubt terrorism proper.")

CHAPTER FIVE

1. One clearinghouse on upstander training that works with communities, law enforcement, and schools is Not In Our Town (NIOT), https://www.niot.org/, which has a companion organization, Not In Our School, https://www.niot.org/nios, accessed September 30, 2020. (Free videos, tips, and training resources are available on request.)

2. Terry Dickson, "McIntosh County Schools Reopen with Heavy Police Presence a Day After Closure Because of Online Threat," Jacksonville Florida Times-Union, September 6, 2013, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.jacksonville.com/article/20130906/NEWS/801247068.

3. Vincenz Leuschner, Rebecca Bondü, Miriam Schroer-Hippel, Jenni-fer Panno, Katharina Neumetzler, Sarah Fisch, Johanna Scholl, and Herbert Scheithauer, "Prevention of Homicidal Violence in Schools in Germany: The Berlin Leaking Project and the Networks Against School Shootings Project (NET-WASS)," April 13, 2011, accessed September 30, 2020, https://onlinelibrary.wi ley.com/doi/epdf/10.1002/yd.387, 61–67.

4. The follow-on study will examine the nature of tips and follow-up actions taken by reviewing multiple years of tip data from the same ARS (anonymous reporting system) in a different US school district and state. With a longitudinal approach and by analyzing ARS data in multiple states, this research is an important first step in validating the use of ARS in educational contexts.

5. Robert A. Fein, Bryan Vossekuil, William S. Pollack, Randy Borum, William Modzeleski, and Marisa Reddy, "Threat Assessment in Schools: A Guide to Managing Threatening Situations and to Creating Safe School Climates," Department of Education and United States Secret Service, May 1, 2002, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/ERIC-ED466013, 33.

6. Robert A. Fein, Bryan Vossekuil, William S. Pollack, Randy Borum, William Modzeleski, and Marisa Reddy, Threat Assessment in Schools: A Guide to Managing Threatening Situations and to Creating Safe School Climates (Washington, DC: United States Secret Service and United States Department of Education, 2002), https://www.amazon.com/Threat-Assessment-Schools-Threatening-Situations/dp/1482696592.

7. Robert A. Fein, Bryan Vossekuil, William S. Pollack, Randy Borum, William Modzeleski, and Marisa Reddy, "The Final Report and Findings of the Safe School Initiative: Implications for the Prevention of School Attacks in the United States," United States Secret Service and United States Department of Education, June/July 2004, Washington, DC, https://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/preventingattack sreport.pdf.

8. School Threat Assessment Consultants LLC, "Training in School-Based Threat Assessment," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.schoolta.com/.

9. School Threat Assessment Consultants LLC, "Forms for the Comprehensive School Threat Assessment Guidelines," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.schoolta.com/s/Forms-for-Comprehensive-School-Threat-Assessment-Guide lines-8-9-19.docx.

10. Mike Marsee, "Threat Assessment Model Catching On in Kentucky Schools," Kentucky Teacher, December 3, 2019, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www. kentuckyteacher.org/features/2019/12/threat-assessment-model-catching-on-in-kentucky-schools/.

11. Stephen Sawchuk, "What Schools Need to Know About Threat Assessment Techniques," Education Week, September 3, 2019, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.edweek.org/ew/articles/2019/09/04/what-schools-need-to-know-about threat.html.

12. Sawchuk, "What Schools Need to Know." See also, Melissa Diliberti, Michael Jackson, Jana Kemp, and Rachel Hansen, "Crime, Violence, Discipline, and Safety in U.S. Public Schools: Findings From the School Survey on Crime and Safety: 2015–16, First Look" (NCES 2017-122), US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, accessed September 30, 2020, https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2017/2017122.pdf.

13. Donna Michaelis, "The Value of Threat Assessment Teams," Notes from the Field, November 12, 2019, US Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, accessed September 30, 2020, https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/value-threat-assessment-teams.

14. US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Privacy Rule: A Guide for Law Enforcement," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/hipaa-guide.pdf/view.

15. US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA): A Guide for First Responders and Law Enforcement," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/ferpa-guide.pdf/view.

CHAPTER SIX

1. Amman et al., "Making Prevention a Reality." See also, School Threat Assessment Consultants LLC, "Forms."

2. Lina Alathari, Ashley Blair, Catherine Camilletti, Steven Driscoll, Diana Drysdale, Jeffrey McGarry, and Amanda Snook, "Enhancing School Safety Using a Threat Assessment Model: An Operational Guide for Preventing Targeted School Violence," US Secret Service, July 2018, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/18_0711_USSS_NTAC-Enhancing-School-Safety-Guide.pdf. See also, "Enhancing School Safety Using a Threat Assessment Model: An Operational Guide for Preventing Targeted School Violence," Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency, US Secret Service, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.cisa.gov/publication/enhancing-school-safety-using-threat-assessment-model-operational-guide-preventing.

3. School Threat Assessment Consultants LLC, "Forms."

4. School Threat Assessment Consultants LLC, "Training."

5. School Threat Assessment Consultants LLC, "Training."

6. Maddie Hanna, "Finger Shoot from 6-year-old Causes Threat Assessment in Philadelphia Suburban School," Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, February 16, 2020, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.post-gazette.com/news/education/2020/02/16/Finger-shoot-from-6-year-old-causes-threat-assessment-in-Philadelphia-suburban-school/stories/202002160023.

7. Kristen Taketa, "What Should Schools Do When a Second-Grader Makes a Threat?" Los Angeles Times, January 2, 2020, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2020-01-02/assessing-school-threats-elementary-grades.

8. Pew Research Center, "Public's Mood Turns Grim; Trump Trails Biden on Most Personal Traits, Major Issues," June 30, 2020, https://www.pewresearch.org/politics/2020/06/30/publics-mood-turns-grim-trump-trails-biden-on-most-personal-traits-major-issues/.

9. Pew Research Center, "Public's Mood Turns Grim." See also, Charles Duhigg, "The Real Roots of American Rage: The Untold Story of How Anger Became the Dominant Emotion in Our Politics and Personal Lives—and What We Can Do About It," Atlantic (January/February 2018), https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2019/01/charles-duhigg-american-anger/576424/.

CHAPTER SEVEN

1. Ke Wang, Yongqui Chen, Jizhi Zhang, and Barbara Oudekerk, "Indicators of School Crime and Safety 2019," (NCES 2020-063/NCJ 254485), July 2020, National Center for Education Statistics, US Department of Education, US Department of Jus-tice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, accessed September 30, 2020, https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2020/2020063.pdf.

2. National Center for Educational Statistics, "Indicator 13: Students Carrying Weapons on School Property and Anywhere and Students' Access to Firearms," July 2020, accessed September 30, 2020, https://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/ind_13.asp.

3. US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "2017: Crime in the United States: Burglary," accessed September 30, 2020, https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2017/crime-in-the-u.s.-2017/topic-pages/burglary, and see table 23, "Offense Analysis: Number and Percent Change: 2016–2017," https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2017/crime-in-the-u.s.-2017/tables/table-23.

4. National Center for School Safety, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www. nc2s.org/.

5. US Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), "Multihazard Emergency Planning for Schools Site Index," accessed September 30, 2020, https://training.fema.gov/programs/emischool/el361tool kit/siteindex.htm#item4; see also, "Developing Procedures and Protocols," https://training.fema.gov/programs/emischool/el361toolkit/developingproceduresprotocols. htm; "Guide for Developing High-Quality School Emergency Operations Plans," https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1922-25045-3850/rems_k_12_ guide.pdf;

12

and various at https://www.ready.gov/. See also, Interagency Security Committee, "Best Practices for Planning and Managing Physical Security Resources: An Interagency Security Committee Guide," December 2015, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/isc-planning-manag ing-physical-security-resources-dec-2015-508.pdf.

6. Katie Peters, "RELEASE: Virginia Tech Massacre Cost Taxpayers and Public University at Least $48.2 Million," Center For American Progress, April 12, 2012, accessed September 20, 2020, https://www.americanprogress.org/press/release/2012/04/12/15681/release-virginia-tech-massacre-cost-taxpayers-and-public-university-at-least-48-2-million/.

7. Dana Goldstein, "Do Police Officers Make Schools Safer or More Dangerous?" New York Times, June 12, 2020, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www. nytimes.com/2020/06/12/us/schools-police-resource-officers.html.

8. Dewey Cornell, "Briefing on Capitol Hill on March 23, 2018: Purpose and Foundation for Threat Assessments in Schools," C-SPAN, July 16, 2018, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.c-span.org/video/?c4740361/user-clip-dewey-cor nell-briefing.

9. University of Virginia, "Virginia Secondary School Climate Study," Youth Violence Project, accessed September 30, 2020, https://curry.virginia.edu/faculty-re search/centers-labs-projects/research-labs/youth-violence-project/virginia-secondary.

10. National Center for School Safety.

11. US Department of Justice, Community Oriented Policing Services, "Supporting Safe Schools," accessed September 30, 2020, https://cops.usdoj.gov/supporting safeschools.

12. Jennifer E. Cobbina, Matthew Galasso, Mary Cunningham, Chris Melde, and Justin Heinze, "A Qualitative Study of Perception of School Safety among Youth in a High Crime City," Journal of School Violence 19, no. 3 (October 14, 2019): 277–291, DOI:10.1080/15388220.2019.1677477, http://doi.org/10.1080/15388220.2 019.1677477.

13. A. W. Geiger, "18 Striking Findings from 2018," Pew Research Center, December 13, 2018, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/12/13/18-striking-findings-from-2018/.

CHAPTER EIGHT

1. Hartford Institute for Religious Research, "Fast Facts about American Religion," accessed September 30, 2020, http://hirr.hartsem.edu/research/fastfacts/fast_facts.html.

2. National Restaurant Association, "National Statistics," accessed September 30, 2020, https://restaurant.org/research/restaurant-statistics/restaurant-industry-facts-at-a-glance.

3. US Small Business Administration, "2018 Small Business Profile," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/advocacy/2018-Small-Business-Profiles-US.pdf.

4. Blair and Schweit, "A Study of Active Shooter Incidents."

5. Live Nation's security person Carol Haave was watching the concert and became just another potential victim when the shooting started at its Las Vegas festival in 2017, prompting the company to reevaluate the following year and hire a team of professional security experts.

6. US Small Business Administration, "2018 Profile."

7. US Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, "Workplace Violence," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/workplaceviolence/. See also, Neckerman Insurance Services, "Workplace Violence Costs Employers More than $120 Billion Each Year," March 19, 2012, accessed September 30, 2020, https://neckerman.com/workplace-violence-costs-employers-more-than-120-billion-each-year/.

8. Detis T. Duhart, "Violence in the Workplace, 1993–99," Special Report from the National Crime Victimization Survey, US Department of Justice, Bureau of Jus-tice Statistics, December 2001, accessed September 30, 2020, http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/vw99.pdf.

9. Lorraine Sheridan, Adrian C. North, and Adrian J. Scott, "Stalking in the Workplace," Journal of Threat Assessment and Management 6, no. 2 (June 2019): 61–75, accessed September 30, 2020, at http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/tam0000124.

10. US Department of Homeland Security (USDHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), "Faith-Based Community Preparedness," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/individuals-communities/faith-preparedness.

11. US Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, "Guide for Developing High-Quality Emergency Operations Plans for Houses of Worship," June 2013, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Developing_EOPs_for_Houses_of_Worship_FINAL. PDF.

12. USDHS, FEMA, "Guide for Developing High-Quality Emergency Operations Plans for Houses of Worship," 28.

13. USDHS, FEMA, "Faith-Based Community Preparedness."

14. US Department of Homeland Security, "Protecting Houses of Worship," November 8, 2019, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i PhOH0C7cio&list=PLyTgR4PDHXBnnl7dd-MyGV3oqq6GalOIb&index=8.

15. City of Fairfax, "Model Emergency Operations Plan for Houses of Worship," TIME, March 2014, accessed September 30, 2020, http://www.fairfaxva.gov/Home/ShowDocument?id=7314.

16. City of Fairfax, "Model Emergency Operations Plan."

17. Melissa Chan, "Here's How Much Closing Schools for a Terror Threat Cost L.A.," December 16, 2015, accessed September 30, 2020, https://time.com/4151902/los-angeles-school-closures-cost/.

18. Larry Barszewski, "Broward Pays More than $500,000 Returning Abandoned Belongings Following Airport Shootings," South Florida Sun Sentinel, December 8, 2017, https://www.sun-sentinel.com/local/broward/fl-sb-fort-lauderdale-airport-shooting-financial-costs-20171206-story.html.

19. Kimberly Larsen, "Workplace Violence: Paranoid or Prepared?" Medi-ate, https://www.mediate.com/articles/larsen.cfm#:~:text=The%20Cost%20to%20Employers&text=This%20figure%20includes%20monetary%20costs,verdicts%20averaging%20about%20%243%20million.

20. Richard A. Oppel Jr., "MGM Agrees to Pay Las Vegas Shooting Victims Up to $800 Million," New York Times, October 3, 2019, https://www.nytimes. com/2019/10/03/us/mgm-las-vegas-shooting-settlement.html.

21. Sean Burns, "Promoter, Hotel Targeted in New Law Vegas Massacre Lawsuit," Ticket News, October 17, 2017, https://www.ticketnews.com/2017/10/promoter-hotel-sued-las-vegas-massacre/.

22. US Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/standardinterpretations/2003-12-18-1.

23. US Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, "OSHA Archive: Workplace Violence," https://www.osha.gov/archive/oshinfo/priorities/violence.html.

24. Larsen, "Workplace Violence: Paranoid or Prepared?"

25. US Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, "Emergency Preparedness Response: Getting Started: Evacuation & Shelter-in-Place," https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/emergencypreparedness/gettingstarted_evacua tion.html.

26. Beatrice Dupuy, "Building City Halls with Active Shooter Situations in Mind," August 13, 2016, Minneapolis Star Tribune, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.startribune.com/building-city-halls-with-active-shooter-situations-in-mind/390049631/.

27. Silver, Simons, and Craun, "A Study of the Pre-Attack Behaviors of Active Shooters," 9.

28. Tony Miller, "How to Build an Effective Threat Assessment Team," Security Enterprise Services, February 1, 2013, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www. securitymagazine.com/articles/83982-how-to-build-an-effective-threat-assessment-team.

29. Fein et al., "Threat Assessment in Schools: A Guide."

30. US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crisis Communications Quick Reference Guide," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/fbi-crisis-communications-trifold-reference-guide.pdf.

31. Experior Group, "Red Ball Drills®," accessed September 30, 2020, http://redballdrills.com/.

32. US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of investigation, "Active Shooter Resources," accessed September 30, 2020, www.fbi.gov/survive.

33. US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Developing Emergency Operations Plans: A Guide for Business," March 2018, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/active-shooter-guide-for-busi nesses-march-2018.pdf/view.

End Notes (Ch 1-12) source notes (Ch 14)

Stop The Killing: How to End the Mass Shooting Crisis; audiobook accompaniment

34. Cody Mulla, "Guidance on Threat Assessment Teams," ASIS International, January 1, 2019, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.asisonline.org/security-management-magazine/articles/2019/01/guidance-on-threat-assessment-teams/.

35. ASIS International, "Featured Resources: Soft Target, Active Shooter," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.asisonline.org/publications--resources/security-topics/active-shooter.

36. ASIS International, "Workplace Violence and Active Assailant—Prevention, Intervention, and Response Standard," (e-book), accessed September 30, 2020, https://store.asisonline.org/workplace-violence-prevention-and-intervention-standard-e-book.html.

37. US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, "NIOSH Emergency Preparedness and Response Program," August 2019, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2019-149/default.html#:~:text.

38. Security Executive Council, "Strategic Master Plan for Corporate Security and KPIs: The Process," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.securityexecutive council.com/spotlight/?sid=31324.

39. US Department of Health and Human Services, "Mass Violence," accessed September 30, 2020, https://asprtracie.hhs.gov/mass-violence.

CHAPTER NINE

1. Paul M. Reeping, Sara Jacoby, Sonali, Rajan, and Charles C. Branas, "Rapid Response to Mass Shootings: A Review and Recommendations," Criminology & Public Policy (December 16, 2019), accessed September 30, 2020, https://onlineli brary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1745-9133.12479.

2. Metropolitan Transportation Authority, "MTA Security Campaign," accessed September 30, 2020, http://www.mta.info/mta-security-campaign.

3. City of Houston, Office of Emergency Management, "Run. Hide. Fight.® |Surviving an Active Shooter Event," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.hous tonoem.org/run-hide-fight-surviving-an-active-shooter-event/, and "Active Shooter Brochure Main Practice," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.houstontx.gov/police/pdfs/brochures/english/Active_Shooter_Brochure_Main_Pract ice_2013.pdf. See also, US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Active Shooter Event Quick Reference Guide," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/active-shooter-event-quick-reference-guide_2015.pdf/view; "Ready: Attacks in Crowded and Public Spaces," https://www.ready.gov/active-shooter; and Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency, "Active Shooter Preparedness," accessed September 30, 202, https://www.cisa.gov/active-shooter-preparedness.

4. US Department of Defense, Defense Health Agency and the American College of Surgeons, "STOP THE BLEED," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www. stopthebleed.org.

5. The STOP THE BLEED® logo and phrase is a registered trademark of the United States Department of Defense and cannot be used without permission. The American College of Surgeons has authorized use of the STOP THE BLEED® logo and phrase.

6. While grant funding was used for the Run. Hide. Fight.® video, the City of Houston maintains a copyright on it so you don't need permission to show it for training but the City specifically grants no permission to edit the video, copy the script, or use the video to make a profit.

7. City of Houston, Office of Emergency Management, "Run. Hide. Fight.® |Surviving."

8. US DOJ, FBI, "Active Shooter Quick Reference Guide." See also, Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency, "Active Shooter Preparedness," and, "Guide for Developing High-Quality School Emergency Operations Plans," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/rems-k-12-guide-508.pdf/view. See also, US Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, "Training and Education," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/training; "Faith-Based Community Preparedness," https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/individuals-communities/ faith-preparedness#. (Joining ED executives in the sign off with the White House were the Department of Justice and its FBI; the Department of Homeland Security and its Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). HHS has released specific, additional information for health care facilities, the FBI has released specific guidance for businesses, and DHS and FEMA have released specific, additional guidance for everybody, including valuable materials for faith-based organizations.)

9. The STOP THE BLEED® logo and phrase are registered trademarks of the United States Department of Defense and cannot be used without permission. The American College of Surgeons has authorized use of the STOP THE BLEED® logo and phrase.

10. STOP THE BLEED®, "Resource Hub," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.stopthebleed.org/resources-poster-booklet; see American College of Surgeons, "Terms of Use," https://www.facs.org/terms-of-use; the website and all contents are copyrighted 1996–2020 by the American College of Surgeons (ACS), Chicago, IL 60611-3295, all rights reserved.

11. STOP THE BLEED®, "Class Search," accessed September 30, 2020, https://cms.bleedingcontrol.org/class/search.

12. American College of Surgeons, "New Trauma Study Results Show Tour-niquet Practice Adopted from the Military Saves Lives and Limbs in Civilians," press release, March 9, 2018, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.facs.org/media/press-releases/2018/tourniquet040418; see also, Pedro G. R. Teixeira, Carlos V. R. Brown, Brent Emigh, Michael Long, Michael Foreman, Brian Eastridge, Ste-phen Gale, Michael S. Truitt, Sharmila Dissanaike, Therese Duane, John Holcomb, Alex Eastman, Justin Regner, and the Texas Tourniquet Study Group, "Civilian Prehospital Tourniquet Use Is Associated with Improved Survival in Patients with Peripheral Vascular Injury," Journal of the American College of Surgeons 226, no. 5 (May 2018), accessed September 30, 2020, DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jamcoll surg.2018.01.047, https://www.journalacs.org/article/S1072-7515(18)30101-7/ab stract; and, John F. Kragh Jr., Michelle L. Littrel, John A. Jones, Thomas J.

Walters, David G. Gaer, Charles E. Wade, and John B. Holcomb, "Battle Casualty Survival with Emergency Tourniquet Use to Stop Limb Bleeding," Journal of Emergency Medicine 41, no. 6 (December 2011), accessed September 30, 2020, https://pubmed. ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19717268/.

13. Lorne H. Blackbourne, David G. Baer, Brian J. Eastridge, Bijan Kheirabadi, Stephanie Bagley, John F. Kragh Jr., Andrew P. Cap, Michael A. Dubick, Jonathan Morrison, Mark J. Midwinter, Frank K. Butler, Russ S. Kotwal, and John B. Hol-comb, "Military Medical Revolution: Prehospital Combat Casualty Care," Journal of Trauma and Acute Care Surgery 73, no. 5 (December 2012), accessed September 30, 2020, https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23192058/.

14. Bulletin of the American College of Surgeons, "The Hartford Consensus III: Implementation of Bleeding Control," July 1, 2015, accessed September 30, 2020, https://bulletin.facs.org/2015/07/the-hartford-consensus-iii-implementation-of-bleeding-control/. See also, American College of Surgeons, "New Trauma Study Results."

15. Bulletin of the American College of Surgeons, "The Hartford Consensus III."

16. Bulletin of the American College of Surgeons, "The Hartford Consensus III."

17. American College of Surgeons, "New Trauma Study Results."

18. Teixeira et al., "Civilian Prehospital Tourniquet Use."

19. Tyler Kingkade, "Active Shooter Drills Are Meant to Prepare Students. But Research Finds 'Severe' Side Effects," NBC News, September 3, 2020, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/active-shooter-drills-are-meant-prepare-students-research-finds-severe-n1239103.

20. Everytown for Gun Safety, "The Impact of Active Shooter Drills in Schools: Time to Rethink Reactive School Safety Strategies," September 3, 2020, accessed September 30, 2020, https://everytownresearch.org/report/the-impact-of-active-shooter-drills-in-schools/.

21. Everytown, "Impact of Active Shooter Drills in Schools."

22. Everytown, "Impact of Active Shooter Drills in Schools."

23. Everytown, "Impact of Active Shooter Drills in Schools," Executive Summary, 1.

24. Evie Blad and Madeline Will, "'I Felt More Traumatized Than Trained'

25. Everytown, "Impact of Active Shooter Drills in Schools."[SEP]Everytown, "Impact of Active Shooter Drills in Schools."[SEP]Evie Blad and Madeline Will, "'I Felt More Traumatized Than Trained': Active-Shooter Drills Take Toll on Teachers," Education Weekly (March 24, 2019), accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.edweek.org/ew/articles/2019/03/24/i-felt-more-traumatized-than-trained-active-shooter.html. [SEP]24. Dan Frosch, "'Active Shooter' Drills Spark Raft of Legal Complaints: Critics Say Simulation Exercises Can Traumatize Those Taking Part," Wall Street Journal, September 4, 2014, accessed September 30, 2020, https://online.wsj.com/articles/active-shooter-drills-spark-raft-of-legal-complaints-1409760255.

26. Police1, "Ind. Teachers Hit by Pellets in Training Drill Sue Police," Associated Press, August 27, 2020, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.police1.com/school-safety/articles/ind-teachers-hit-by-pellets-in-training-drill-sue-police-VEFZ-bT99gEsw6yNa/ see

also, Mitchell Willetts, "Teachers 'Executed' in Shooter Drill Sue Indiana Sheriff's Office for Trauma, Injury," Miami Herald, August 25, 2020, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.yahoo.com/news/teachers-executed-shooter-drill-sue-220814776.html.

27. Sylvia Varnham O'Regan, "The Company Behind America's Scariest School Shooter Drills," Trace/Huff Post, December 13, 2019, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.thetrace.org/2019/12/alice-active-shooter-training-school-safety/.

28. Mahita Gajanan, "Alaska's Students Will Be Taught How to Evade a School Shooter," TIME, August 28, 2016, accessed September 30, 2020, https://time. com/4469968/alaskas-alice-student-school-shooter-evade/#:~:text=Training%20 for%20the%20ALICE%20program,training%20renewal%2C%20the%20ADN%20 reported.

29. Champe Barton, "ALICE Is Overstating the Effectiveness of Its Active Shooter Trainings," Trace, January 8, 2020, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.thetrace.org/2020/01/alice-training-institute-school-shooting-examples/.

30. "History of the Clery Act: Fact Sheet," EveryCRSReport.com, October 20, 2014, https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/R43759.html#:~:text=Additional%20 amendments%20to%20the%20Clery,emergency%20response%20and%20 evacuation%20procedures. See also, H.R.4137—Higher Education Opportunity Act, 110th Congress (2007–2008), https://www.congress.gov/bill/110th-congress/house-bill/4137?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22cite%3APL110-315%22%5D%7D&s=1&r=1.

31. Everytown, "Impact of Active Shooter Drills in Schools."

32. Jeffco Public Schools, accessed September 30, 2020, http://www.jeffcopublicschools.org.

33. I Love U Guys Foundation, "The Standard Response Protocol (SRP) for K-12 Schools," accessed September 30, 2020, https://iloveuguys.org/programs/standard-response-protocol-for-k-12/.

34. Everytown for Gun Safety, "Keeping Our Schools Safe: A Plan for Preventing Mass Shootings and Ending All Gun Violence in American Schools," May 19, 2020, accessed September 30, 2020, https://everytownresearch.org/report/a-plan-for-preventing-mass-shootings-and-ending-all-gun-violence-in-american-schools/.

CHAPTER TEN

1. For those trapped above floor 91, the plane impact destroyed stairwells and escape routes.

2. Jason D. Averill, Dennis S. Mileti, Richard D. Peacock, Erica D. Kuligowski, N. Groner, Guylene Proulx, Paul A. Reneke, and Harold E. Nelson, "Occupant Behavior, Egress, and Emergency Communication. Federal Building and Fire Safety Investigation of the World Trade Center Disaster (NIST NCSTAR 1-7)," National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Construction Safety Team Act Reports, paper, December 1, 2005, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.nist. gov/publications/occupant-behavior-egress-and-emergency-communication-federal-building-and-fire-safety-0, xxiv.

3. Averill et al., "Occupant Behavior, Egress, and Emergency Communication (NIST NCSTAR 1-7)," 144–147.

4. City of Houston, Office of Emergency Management, "Run. Hide. Fight.® |Surviving."

5. Andres Viglucci, Kyra Gurney, Manny Navarro, Carli Teproff, and Martin Vassolo, "How Killer's Path through a School Left 17 Dead in Six Short Minutes of Terror," Miami Herald, February 17, 2018, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.miamiherald.com/news/local/community/broward/article200661169.html.

6. CNBC, "Surveillance Video from Seattle Pacific University Shooting," CBS News, June 15, 2016, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kc9ZeHIGphk; see also, Mike Carter, "Dramatic Video Shows Hero Dis-arming Shooter at Seattle Pacific University in 2014," Seattle Times, June 14, 2016, accessed September 30, 2020 https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/crime/dramatic-video-shows-hero-disarm-shooter-at-seattle-pacific-university-in-2014/.

7. Blad and Will, "'I Felt More Traumatized Than Trained.'"

8. Train 4 Safety Press, "Even the Youngest Can Be Better Prepared: Disaster Affects Everyone, Even Children. We Use Fun and Engaging Stories to Teach Children How to Stay Safe and Be Prepared," accessed September 30, 2020, http://train4safety. com/.

9. Sesame Street in Communities, "Traumatic Experiences," accessed September 30, 2020, https://sesamestreetincommunities.org/topics/traumatic-experiences/; see also, Sesame Street in Communities, "I Can Feel Safe," accessed September 30, 2020, https://sesamestreetincommunities.org/activities/i-can-feel-safe/.

10. Ready Houston, "Elementary School Overview," accessed September 30, 2020, http://www.readyhoustontx.gov/school-ready/elementary-school/; see also, "Request Preparedness Materials," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.hous tonoem.org/request-preparedness-materials/; and Ready Houston, "Are You Ready?" accessed September 30, 2020, http://www.readyhoustontx.gov; and "Ready Heroes Performance," accessed September 30, 2020, http://www.readyhoustontx.gov/school-ready/elementary-school/watch-and-listen/.

11. Averill et al., "Occupant Behavior, Egress, and Emergency Communication (NIST NCSTAR 1-7)," 88.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

1. John Gramlich, "What the Data Says about Gun Deaths in the U.S.," Pew Research Center, August 16, 2019, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.pewre search.org/fact-tank/2019/08/16/what-the-data-says-about-gun-deaths-in-the-u-s/.

2. Statista Research Department, "Weapon Types used in Mass Shootings in the United States between 1982 and February 2020," July 31, 2020, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.statista.com/statistics/476409/mass-shootings-in-the-us-by-weapon-types-used/.

3. Doug Cameron and Cara Lombardo, "Vista Outdoor Aims to Exit Several Brands, Including Firearms," Wall Street Journal, May 1, 2018, accessed September 30, 2020,

20

https://www.wsj.com/articles/vista-outdoor-aims-to-exit-several-brands-including-firearms-1525183300.

4. Everytown for Gun Safety, "Virginia at a Glance," accessed September 30, 2020, https://everytown.org/state/virginia/.

5. Brad Kutner, "Virginia Governor Signs Package of Gun-Control Bills," Court-house Service News, April 10, 2020, Courthouse News Service, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.courthousenews.com/virginia-governor-signs-package-of-gun-control-bills/.

6. Kutner, "Virginia Governor Signs Package."

7. Sabrina Tavernise and Robert Gebeloff, "How Voters Turned Virginia from Deep Red to Solid Blue," New York Times, November 9, 2019, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.nytimes.com/2019/11/09/us/virginia-elections-democrats-re publicans.html.

8. Virginia Governor, "Governor Northam Signs Historic Gun Safety Legislation into Law," April 10, 2020, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.governor. virginia.gov/newsroom/all-releases/2020/april/headline-856016-en.html.

9. Kathleen Schuster, "8 Facts about Gun Control in the US," DW Akademie, January 20, 2020, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.dw.com/en/8-facts-about-gun-control-in-the-us/a-40816418.

10. Mark Duggan, Randi Hjalmarsson, and Brian A. Jacob, "The Effect of Gun Shows on Gun-Related Deaths: Evidence from California and Texas," National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)," working paper, October 2008, DOI: 10.3386/w14371, http://www.nber.org/papers/w14371; and "The Short-Term and Localized Effect of Gun Shows: Evidence from California and Texas," Review of Economics and Statistics 93, no. 3 (August 2011): 786–799, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.mitpressjournals.org/toc/rest/93/3.

11. J. A. Shepperd, J. E. Losee, G. C. Pogge, N. P. Lipsey, L. Redford, and M. Crandall, "The Anticipated Consequences of Legalizing Guns on College Campuses," Journal of Threat Assessment and Management 5, no. 1 (2018): 21–34, accessed September 30, 2020, https://doi.org/10.1037/tam0000097.

12. US Constitution, Second Amendment, 1791.

13. Nelson Lund and Adam Winkler, "The Second Amendment," National Constitution Center, accessed September 30, 2020, https://constitutioncenter.org/interactive-constitution/interpretation/amendment-ii/interps/99.

14. Chelsea Hansen, "Slave Patrols: An Early Form of American Policing," National Law Enforcement Museum (blog), July 10, 2019, accessed September 30, 2020, https://lawenforcementmuseum.org/2019/07/10/slave-patrols-an-early-form-of-american-policing/. See also, Sally E. Hadden, Slave Patrols: Law and Violence in Virginia and the Carolinas (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2002), ISBN 9780674012349.

15. Many states that didn't already have individual rights to gun ownership passed them in successive years, setting up future debates about federal statutes.

16. Statista Research Department, "Largest Armies in the World by Active Military Personnel 2020," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.statista.com/statis tics/264443/the-worlds-largest-armies-based-on-active-force-level/.

17. Keith Wood, "Top 10 Gun Movies on Netflix," Guns&Ammo, April 2, 2015, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.gunsandammo.com/editorial/top-10-gun-movies-netflix/249470.

18. American Psychological Association (APA), "Report of the APA Commission on Violence in Youth," 1993, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.apa.org/pubs/info/reports/violence-youth, 22.

19. US Department of Justice (DOJ), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), "Active Shooter Resources," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.fbi.gov/about/partnerships/office-of-partner-engagement/active-shooter-resources.

20. US DOJ, FBI, "Active Shooter Resources."

21. "Jordan Klepper: Good Guy with A Gun," Daily Show with Trevor Noah, February 10, 2015, two parts, accessed September 30, 2020, http://www.cc.com/video-clips/xqleli/the-daily-show-with-trevor-noah-jordan-klepper--good-guy-with-a-gun-pt--1 and http://www.cc.com/video-playlists/kw3fj0/the-opposition-with-jor dan-klepper-welcome-to-the-opposition-w--jordan-klepper/w2bq3a.

22. American Bar Association, "Opposition to Arming of School Personnel (19M106A)," Standing Committee on Gun Violence, Civil Rights and Social Jus-tice Section, Criminal Justice Section, and Commission on Domestic & Sexual Violence, Report to the House of Delegates, January 28, 2019, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.americanbar.org/groups/public_interest/gun_violence/policy/19M106A/.

23. United States v. Miller, 307 U.S. 174 (1939).

24. Warren Commission Report, "JFK Assassination Records, Chapter 4: The Assassin," accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.archives.gov/research/jfk/warren-commission-report/chapter-4.html#purchase.

25. UPI, "J. Edgar Hoover: Black Panther Greatest Threat to U.S. Security," United Press International, July 16, 1969, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www. upi.com/Archives/1969/07/16/J-Edgar-Hoover-Black-Panther-Greatest-Threat-to-US-Security/1571551977068/.

26. Thomas Hartman, The Hidden History of Guns and the Second Amendment (Oakland: Berrett-Koehler, 2018), 79.

27. Ibid.

28. Jill LaPore, These Truths: A History of the United States (New York: W. W. Norton, 2018), 678.

29. University of California, Santa Barbara, The American Presidency Project, accessed December 4, 2021, https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/republican-party-platform-1968.

30. Adam Winkler, Gunfight: The Battle over the Right to Bear Arms in America (New York: W. W. Norton, 2011), 253.

31. The American Presidency Project, "National Political Party Platforms," University of California–Santa Barbara, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/presidential-documents-archive-guidebook/party-platforms-and-nominating-conventions-3.

32. Winkler, Gunfight, 63–68.

33. Louis Jacobson, "Counting Up How Much the NRA Spends on Campaigns and Lobbying," PolitiFact, Poynter Institute, October 11, 2017, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.politifact.com/article/2017/oct/11/counting-up-how-much-nra-spends/.

34. Jay Dickey and Mark Rosenberg, "We Won't Know the Cause of Gun Violence until We Look for It," Washington Post, July 27, 2012, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/we-wont-know-the-cause-of-gun-violence-until-we-look-for-it/2012/07/27/gJQAPfenEX_story.html.

35. Arthur L. Kellermann, Frederick P. Rivara, Norman B. Rushforth, Joyce G. Banton, Donald T. Reay, Jerry T. Francisco, Ana B. Locci, Janice Prodzinski, Bela B. Hackman, and Grant Somes, "Gun Ownership as a Risk Factor for Homicide in the Home," New England Journal of Medicine 329 (October 7, 1993), https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJM199310073291506.

36. Dickey and Rosenberg, "We Won't Know."

37. National Police Foundation, "Mass Shootings at Virginia Tech," August 2007, https://www.policefoundation.org/critical-incident-review-library/mass-shootings-at-virginia-tech/, and April 16, 2007, http://www.policefoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Mass-Shootings-at-Virginia-Tech.pdf.

38. District of Columbia v. Heller, 554 U.S. 570 (2008), 53–54; Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, 347 U.S. 483 (1954); and Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113 (1973).

39. District of Columbia v. Heller, 53–54.

40. District of Columbia v. Heller, 53–55. ("We therefore read Miller to say only that the Second Amendment does not protect those weapons not typically possessed by law-abiding citizens for lawful purposes, such as short-barreled shotguns.")

41. We did discuss that Black men are more likely to die by guns in homicides, whereas White men are more likely to die by guns in suicides. See, Corinne A. Riddell, Sam Harper, Magdalena Cerdá, and Jay S. Kaufman, "Comparison of Rates of Firearm and Nonfirearm Homicide and Suicide in Black and White Non-Hispanic Men, by U.S. State," Annuals of Internal Medicine 168, no. 10 (May 15, 2018): 712–720, accessed September 30, 2020, https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=3y2op6AAAAAJ#.

42. APA, "Report on Violence in Youth," 23.

CHAPTER TWELVE

End Notes (Ch 1-12) source notes (Ch 14)

Stop The Killing: How to End the Mass Shooting Crisis; audiobook accompaniment

1. Steve Lewis, "Inside the FBI: An 'Empathetic Pioneer': Architect of Victim Services Division Retires," transcript, Federal Bureau of Investigation, June 30, 2020, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.fbi.gov/news/podcasts/inside-the-fbi-an-empathetic-pioneer-063020.

2. Victim Rights, Compensation, and Assistance, 34 U.S. Code 201.

3. US Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, "Center for Victim Research," accessed September 30, 2020, https://vic timresearch.org/.

4. US Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, "Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Administrators," accessed September 30, 2020, https://ovc.ojp.gov/program/victims-crime-act-voca-administrators/welcome.

5. National Center for Victims of Crime, "Aiding Crime Victims Through eLearning," accessed September 30, 2020, https://education.victimsofcrime.org/.

6. National Center for Victims of Crime, "About the National Center," https://victimsofcrime.org/about/.

7. Penn State University and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "We Regret to Inform You," 2014, accessed September 30, 2020, https://www.deathnotification. psu.edu/.

8. US Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, "Crime Victims Fund," accessed September 30, 2020, https://ovc.ojp.gov/about/crime-victims-fund.

9. Victim Connect, Nation Center for Victims of Crime, "Financial Assistance," accessed September 30, 2020, https://victimconnect.org/resources/financial-assistance/. See also, Donna Engel, "Legal Matters: Each State Has Compensation Fund for Victims of Crime," Carroll County Times, October 20, 2017, https://www.baltimoresun.com/maryland/carroll/opinion/cc-lt-engle-102217-story.html.

10. National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "Crime Victim Compensation: An Overview," accessed September 30, 2020, http://www.nacvcb. org/index.asp?bid=14.

11. National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "Victim Compensation Programs Help Victims Cope with the Costs of Violent Crime," accessed September 30, 2020, http://www.nacvcb.org/index.asp?sid=1.

12. US Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Pro-grams, "Victims of Crime Act: Rebuilding Lives through Assistance and Compensation," accessed September 30, 2020, http://ncdsv.org/images/VOCA_RebuildLives AssistCompChart_2009.pdf.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN SOURCES

Ready.gov site: www.ready.gov/active-shooter.

FBI at fbi.gov and search "active shooter resources" Look here: www.fbi.gov/about/partnerships/office-of-partner-engagement/activeshooter- resources, and, www.fbi.gov/survive. The study posted there, "A Study of Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 and 2013," is so heavily relied upon that the Government Printing Office has it in their annual catalogue, and Amazon sells a Kindle edition if you need it.

US Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs coordinates research and resources as well as information about research that is underway. Its National Institute of Justice funds grants for academic, nonprofit, and faith-based organizations, and even individuals who want to conduct research. Look here: www.ojp.gov.

Bureau of Justice Assistance grants are awarded for innovative, evidence-based strategies and collaborative efforts by state, local, and tribal, private and public entities seeking ways to prevent crime and protect communities. Look here: www.bja.gov/default.aspx.

Office for Victims of Crime. www.ovc.gov/help/index.html.

FBI victim resources. Look here: www.fbi.gov/resources/victim-services.

US Department of Homeland Security. Start here: www.dhs.gov/cisa/active-shooter-preparedness. Training is also available at www.dhs.gov/cisa/private-citizen.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. Look here: training.fema.gov/.

US Secret Service, National Threat Assessment Center. Look here: https://www.secretservice.gov/node/2553.

US Department of Education. Look here: https://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/preventingattacksreport.pdf; https://rems.ed.gov/K12PreparingForActiveShooter.aspx.

US Department of Health and Human Services. Start here: https://asprtracie.hhs.gov/technical-resources/resource/1952/active-shooter-planning-and-response-in-a-healthcare-setting. For guides in the development of emergency operations plans, look here: https://www.phe.gov/Preparedness/planning/Documents/active-shooterplanning-eop2014.pdf.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration at www.store.samhsa.gov.

National Council for Behavioral Health, "Mass Violence in America: Causes, Impacts and Solutions," See, www.thenationalcouncil.org/, and, https://www.thenationalcouncil.org/press-releases/following-tragic-shootings-in-el-paso-and-dayton-new-reportrecommends-wide-range-of-actionable-solutions-to-reduce-mass-violence/.

National Center for School Safety at https://www.nc2s.org/. The National Center (NC2S) is a federally funded clearinghouse for all things having to do with school safety; it crosses over, and is supported by, several other public and private organizations, including some listed below as well as the University of Michigan, Michigan State University, the University of Virginia, the National Council on Behavioral Health, Sandy Hook Promise, Schweit Consulting LLC, and national school superintendent and principal organizations. Created in 2018 and funded by the US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance, NC2S resources bring rigorous academic research together with practical experience and best practices.

Safe2Tell.org at https://safe2tell.org/. Susan Payne and her team created Safe2Tell.org initially to build an anonymous place for parents, students, teachers, school administrators, and law enforcement to share information and leave tips. The impetus was both the Columbine High School massacre and the staggering reality that 80 per-cent or even 90 percent of the time, someone other than the attacker knew violence was going to happen but failed to report it.

Train4Safety.org at http://train4safety.com/. Creators of Train 4 Safety believe even the youngest can be better prepared but know that often disaster preparedness is designed only for adults. Disaster affects everyone, even preschoolers. The mission of Train 4 Safety is to use fun and engaging stories to teach children how to stay safe and be prepared.

Everytown for Gun Safety at https://everytown.org/. Everytown for Gun Safety advocates for issues centered on gun safety an gun access. The heart of the organization centers on a "Moms Demand Action" component advocating within their own community. The organization was created in 2014 when Mayors Against Illegal Guns and Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America came together to address gun violence.

American Red Cross at https://www.redcross.org. The Red Cross has a free active shooter PowerPoint slide deck of training materials you can review on your own and provide to your family, organization, business, or school at https://www.readyrating.org/Resource-Center/Active-Shooter/acat/1/tag/active-shooter-training. You can also find extensive materials and courses in English and Spanish to train yourself, your congregation, or your employees in first aid, AED use, and CPR.

National Safety Council at https://www.nsc.org/. The 100-year-old Council advocates reducing risk at work, in homes, in communities, and on the road. The Council site is filled with tools and resources to share and educate the reader. Look here: www.nsc.org. Free active shooter presentations and other materials are available here: https://www.nsc.org/safety-training/workplace/emergency-preparedness. The site is so thorough they even have the advertisement flyer so you can post it in lunchrooms and on bulletin boards to announce the training.

City of Houston, Mayor's office at http://www.readyhoustontx.gov. the originators of the training film Run. Hide. Fight.®, has resources in six languages, with plenty of materials for kids and adults alike.