



Public Schools of North Carolina

*For Preview Purposes ONLY*

# CRITICAL INCIDENT



*Center for*  
**SAFER SCHOOLS**

NC Department of Public Instruction

Consistency - Integrity - Professionalism - Respect - Transparency

**Jay Jackson**

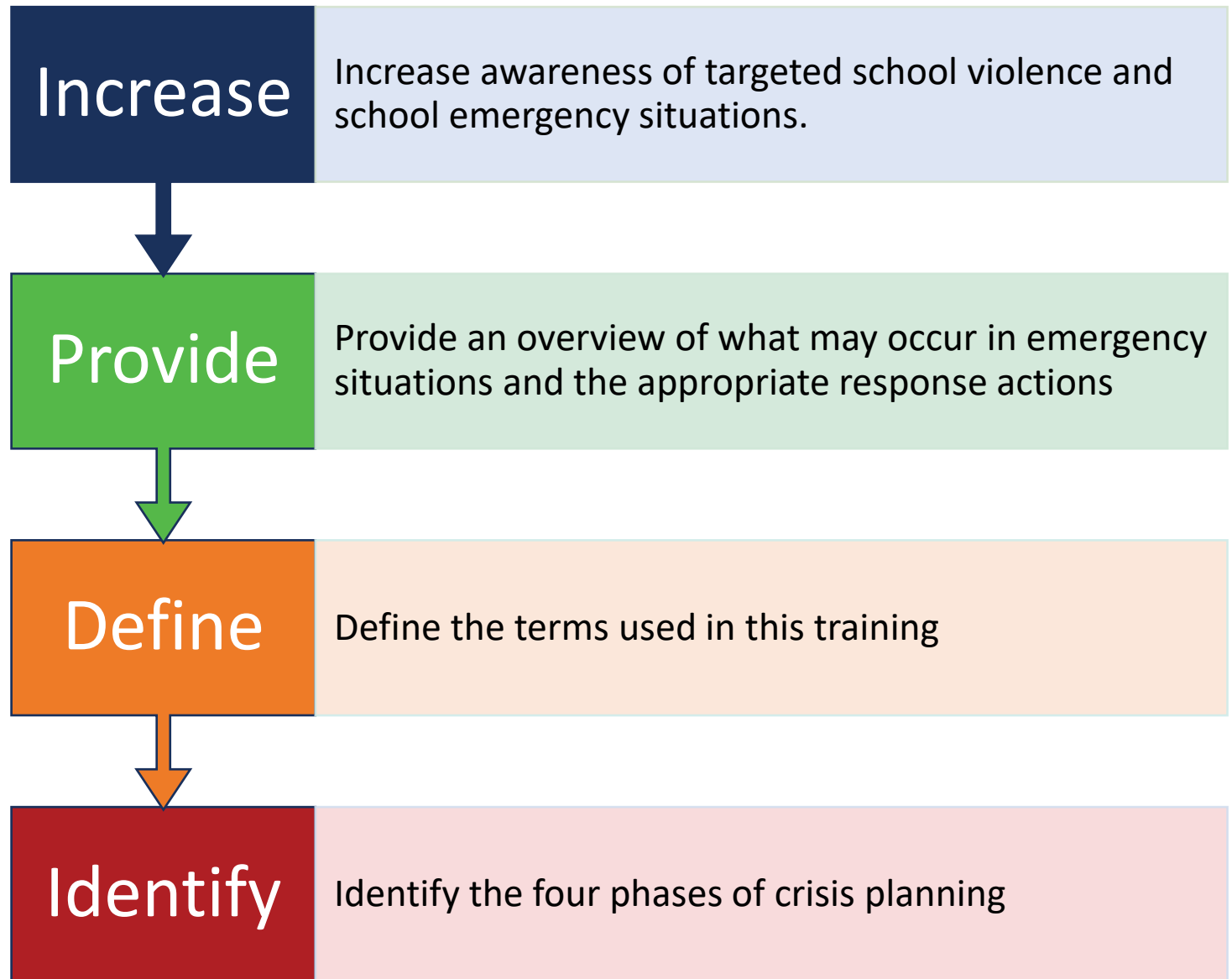
State School Safety Coordinator – Western  
NC Center for Safer Schools

**Donna Dougherty**

State School Safety Coordinator – Eastern  
NC Center for Safer Schools

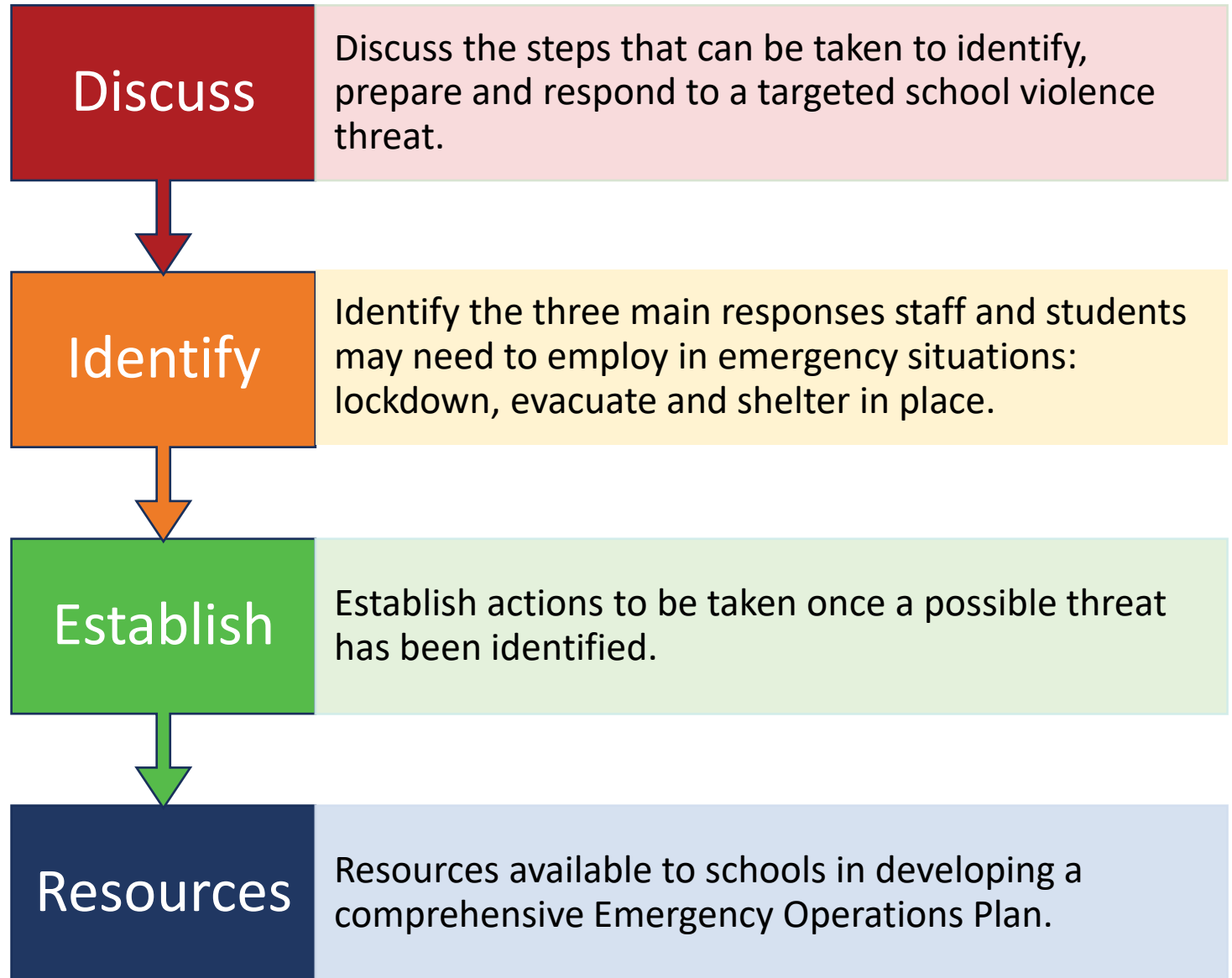
[WWW.DPI.NC.GOV/CFSS](http://WWW.DPI.NC.GOV/CFSS)

# Objectives



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# Why Should We All Attend CI Training?

- Incidents of violence are impacting our youth at schools.
- Increase awareness and response to school emergency situations.
- Foster an environment with school, community members and public safety personnel where we work together to address issues.
- Augment materials and resources already available to school personnel in developing plans, conducting drills: practicing evacuations, lockdown, shelter-in-place drills, and responding to school emergencies.
- Importantly establishes a statewide unified response to critical incident situations.



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# Who should attend Critical Incident training?

- School Administrators
- School staff members
- Crisis Team members
- School Treat Assessment Teams and employees involved in student safety
- Additional Support Staff: Bus drivers, cafeteria workers, custodial staff, grounds crews and coaches
- Public Safety Personnel



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# Definitions

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Critical Incident</b> | An event out of the range of normal experience – one which is sudden and unexpected, involves the perception of a threat to life and can include elements of physical and emotional loss.   |
| <b>Targeted Violence</b> | Any incident of violence where an attacker selects a particular target prior to an attack as coined by the US Secret Service  |
| <b>Active Shooter</b>    | “An individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area; in most cases, active shooters use firearms and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims” - <i>The United States Department of Homeland Security</i> - |

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# 2019 Targeted School Violence Report

- There is no profile of a student attacker, nor is there a profile for the type of school that has been targeted.
- Attackers usually had multiple motives, most common involving a grievance with classmates.
- Most attackers used firearms, which was most often acquired from the home.
- Most attackers had experienced psychological, behavioral or developmental symptoms.
- Half of the attackers had interest in violent topics.
- All attackers experienced social stressor involving relationships with peers and/or romantic partners.

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# 2019 Targeted School Violence Report

- Nearly every attacker experienced negative home life factors.
- Most attackers were victims of bullying, which was often observed by others.
- Most attackers had a history of school disciplinary actions, and many had prior contact with law enforcement.
- All attackers exhibited concerning behaviors. Most elicited concern from others and most communicated their intent to attack.

***A multidisciplinary threat assessment team, in conjunction with the appropriate policies, tools and training is the best practice for preventing future tragedies. Tangible steps can be taken to reduce the likelihood any student would cause harm, or be harmed, at school.***

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# 2021 U.S. Secret Service – Averting Targeted School Violence

- **Threat assessment is the best practice for preventing targeted school violence.**
- The report confirmed the NTAC’s research on school attacks that students display a variety of observable behaviors as they escalate toward violence.
- The primary objective of a student threat assessment should be providing a student with help while insuring positive outcomes for the student and community.
- To identify, assess and intervene with students who may pose a risk of harm to themselves or others, schools should develop a multidisciplinary threat assessment program outlined in the NTAC’s Enhancing School Safety Using a Threat Assessment Model: An Operational Guide for Preventing Targeted School Violence.



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# Four Phases of Crisis Planning

1. Mitigate
2. Prepare
3. Respond
4. Recover



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# Mitigation

- Threat Assessment/Threat Assessment Team
- SRO/Local Public Safety Personnel
- Say Something Anonymous Reporting System – Sandy Hook Promise
- NCISAAC
- BeTA
- Mental Health First Aid
- Vulnerability Assessment



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# Preparedness

- Critical incident planning address more than an than active shooter or intruder incidents
- Types of CI incidents: Fire, severe weather, natural disasters and site-specific vulnerabilities.
- Legislatively mandated to establish a crisis planning procedure.
- SRMP (School Risk Management Plan) Application
- SERA (School Emergency Response Application)
- Safety Exercise

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# Respond

- An effective and immediate response will minimize injuries and property damage.
- Three main responses to emergency situations:
  1. Lockdown,
  2. Evacuate, and
  3. Shelter-in-place
- RUN, FIGHT or HIDE
- Reunification



**LOCKDOWN**



**EVACUATE**



**SHELTER**

# Reunification - Recovery

- Safe, orderly and documented reunion of students and families in the event of an emergency evaluation or school closing.
- Is an integral part of a district and school safety plans.
- Training gives schools and school districts the knowledge and insight to develop a functional Reunification Plan.
- The training focuses on equipping the school community to carry out an orderly reunification under potentially high-stress conditions.
- Reunification will be discussed in greater detail in the reunification presentation.

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# References & Resources

- North Carolina Center for Safer Schools, “A Resources Guide on School Safety”
- 2019 US Department of Homeland Security, US Secret Service, National Threat Assessment Center, “Protecting Americas Schools” and “A US Secret Service Analysis of Targeted School Violence.”
- 2018 US Department of Homeland Security, US Secret Service, National Threat Assessment Center, “An Operational Guide for Preventing Targeted School Violence”
- US Department of Education, “A Guide to School Vulnerability Assessments” “Key Principles for Safe Schools”

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# References

- 2021 Adverting Targeted School Violence, US Secret Service Analysis of Plots Against Schools – US Department of Homeland Security of US Secret Service - National Threat Assessment Center
- 2018 US Secret Service and National Threat Assessment Center, “Enhancing School Safety Using Threat Assessment Model, An Operational Guide in Preventing Targeted School Violence.”
- COPS (Community Oriented Policing Services), US Department of Justice, <https://cops.usdoj.gov/supportingsafeschools>
- 2021 School Safety & Responding to School Incidents, NC Justice Academy, NC Department of Justice.

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## QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION

For additional information on the NC Center for Safer Schools, please visit:

[WWW.DPI.NC.GOV/CFSS](http://WWW.DPI.NC.GOV/CFSS)

*Or contact:*

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