

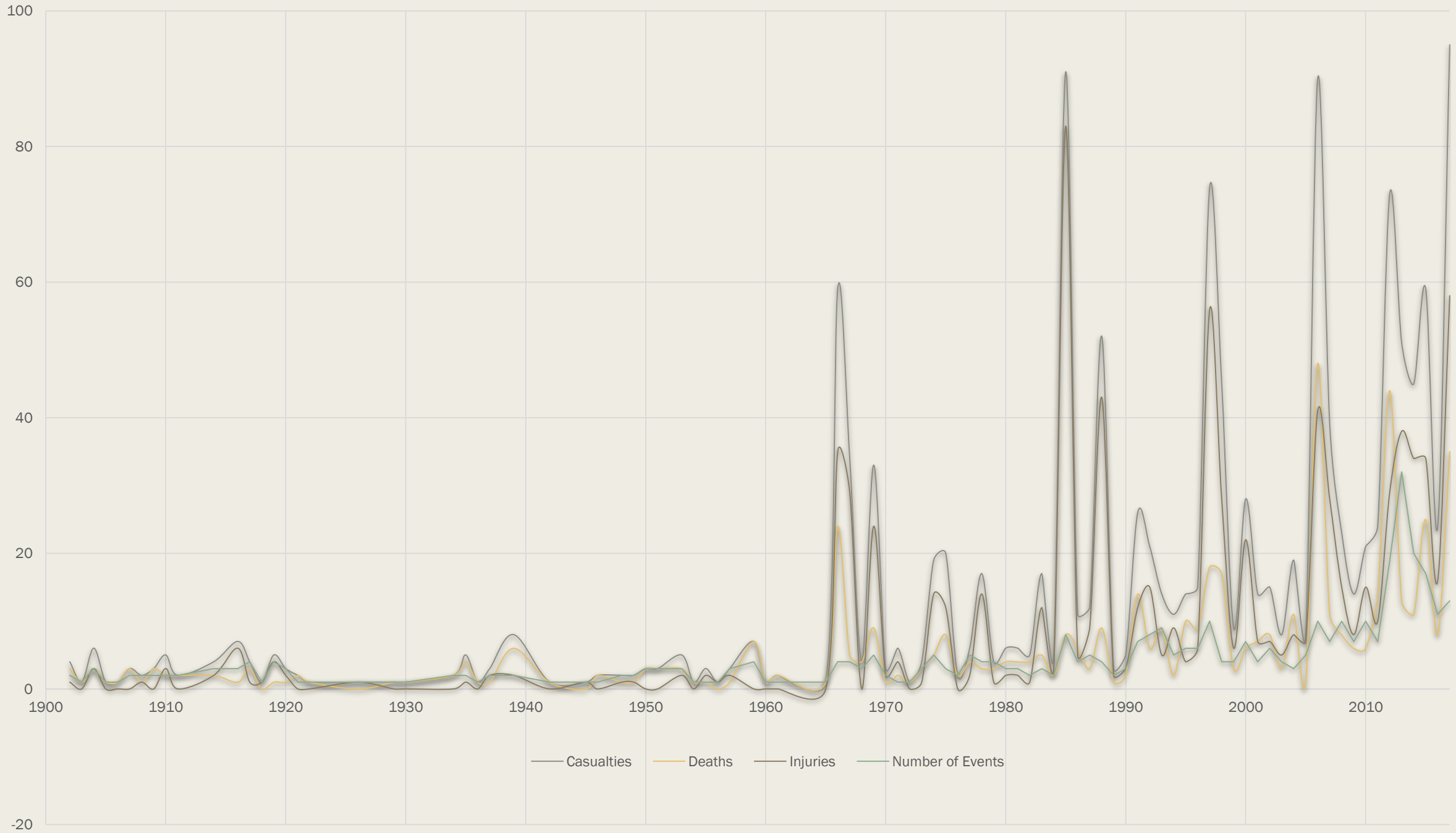


SCHOOL VIOLENCE IN THE USA

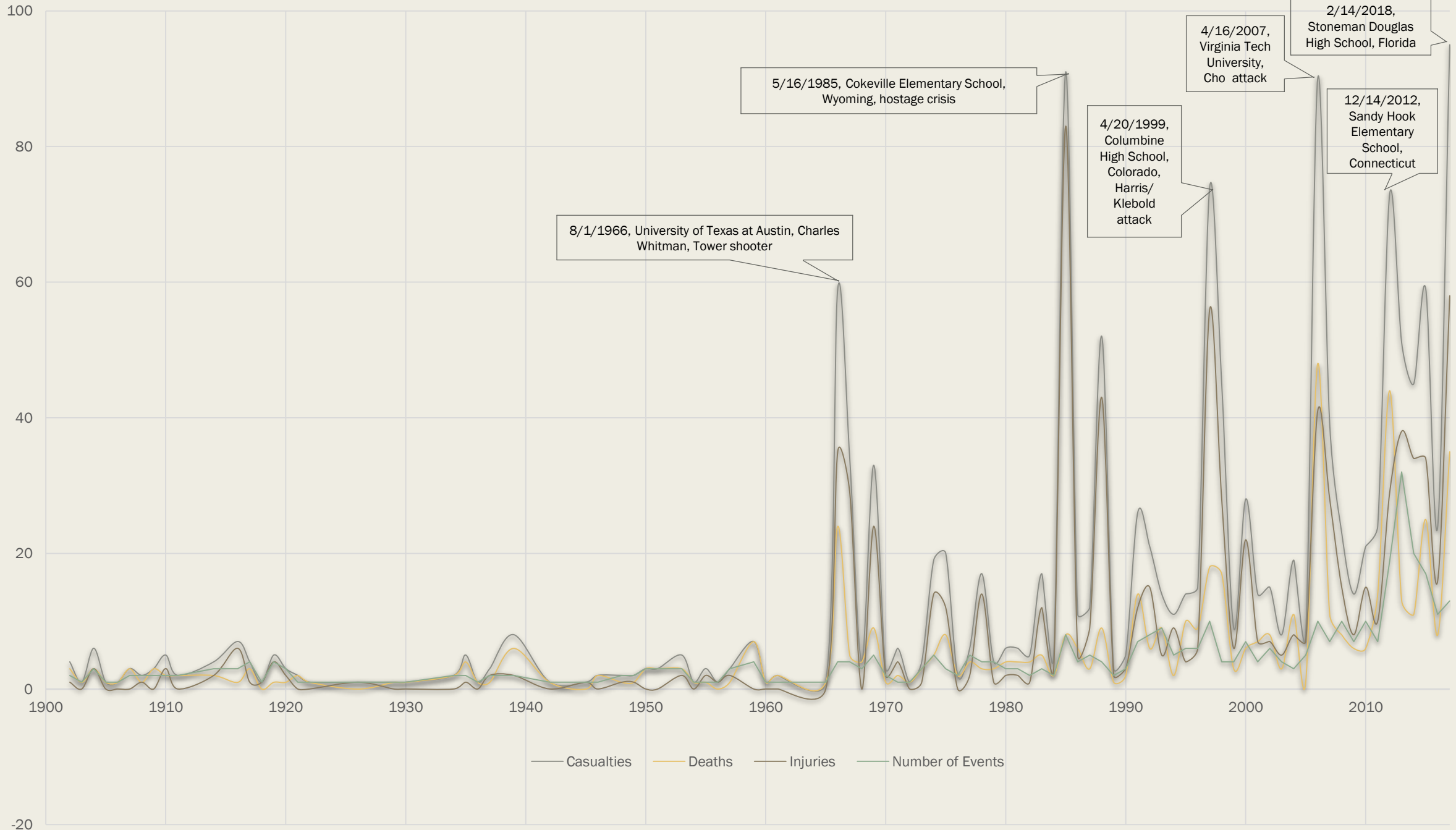
Data from 1900 to Present



Statistics Associated with School Shootings in the U.S.: 1900 to Present

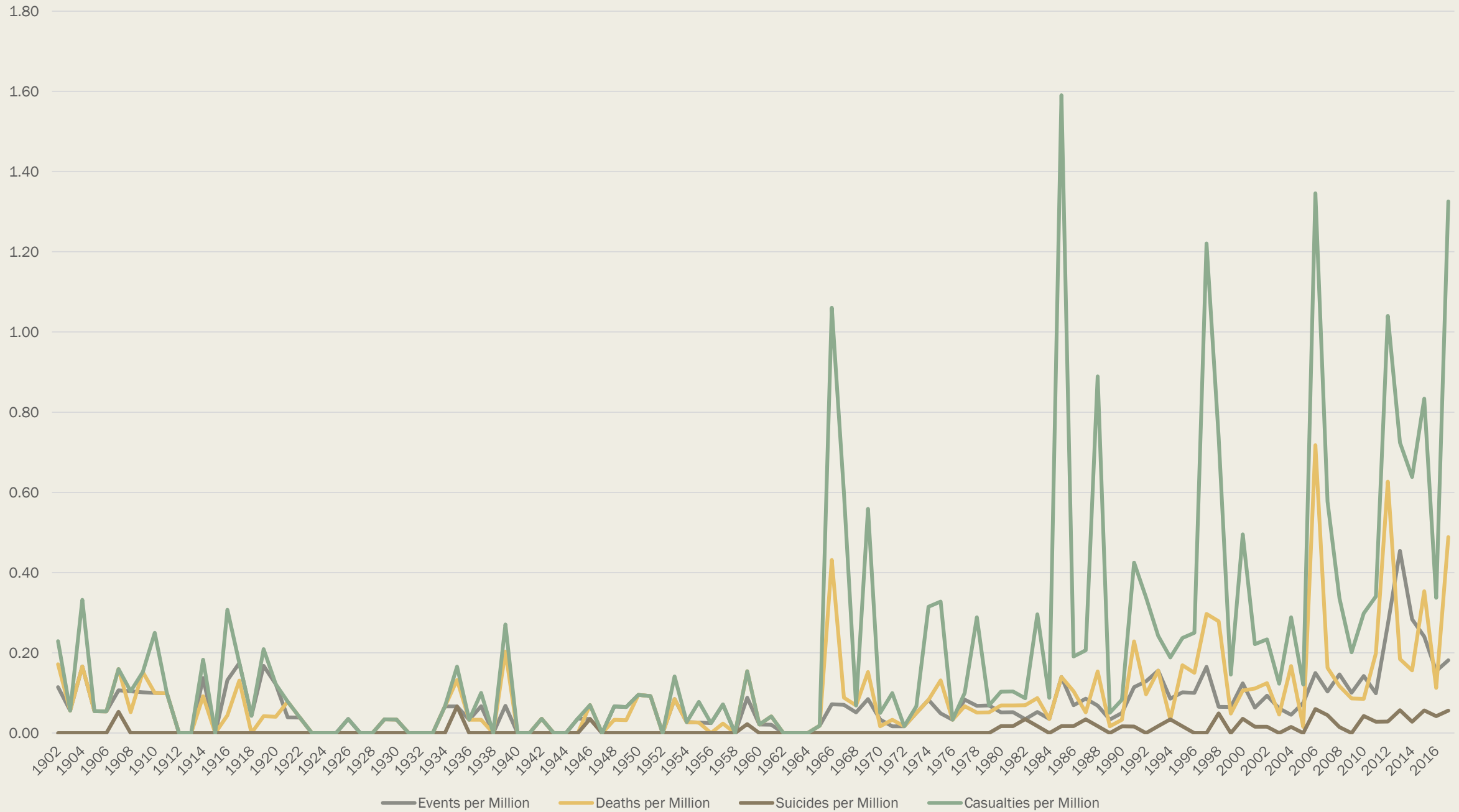


Statistics Associated with School Shootings in the U.S.: 1900 to Present

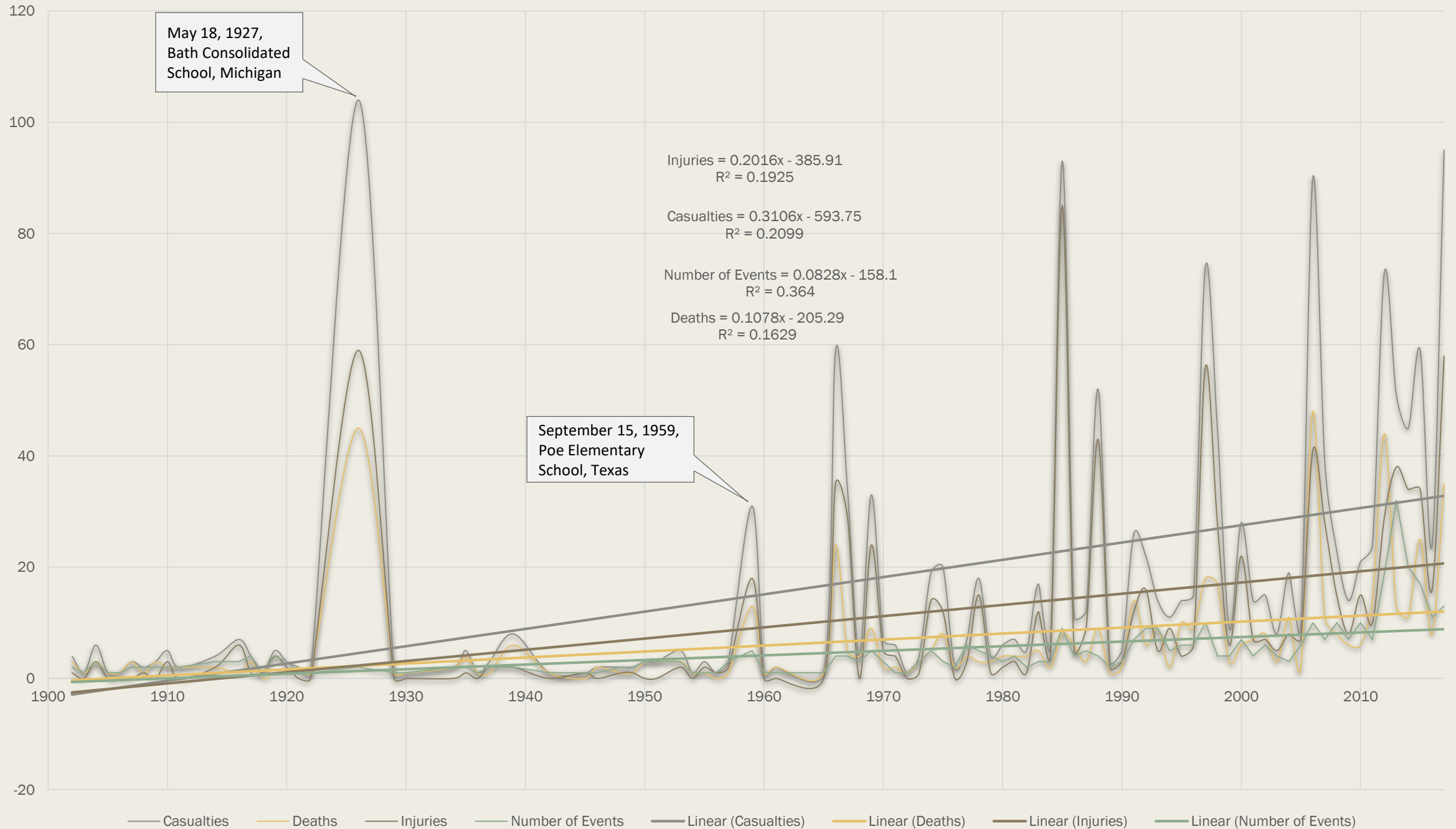


School Violence in the United States: 1900 to Present

Statistics Related to Shootings per Million Enrollees

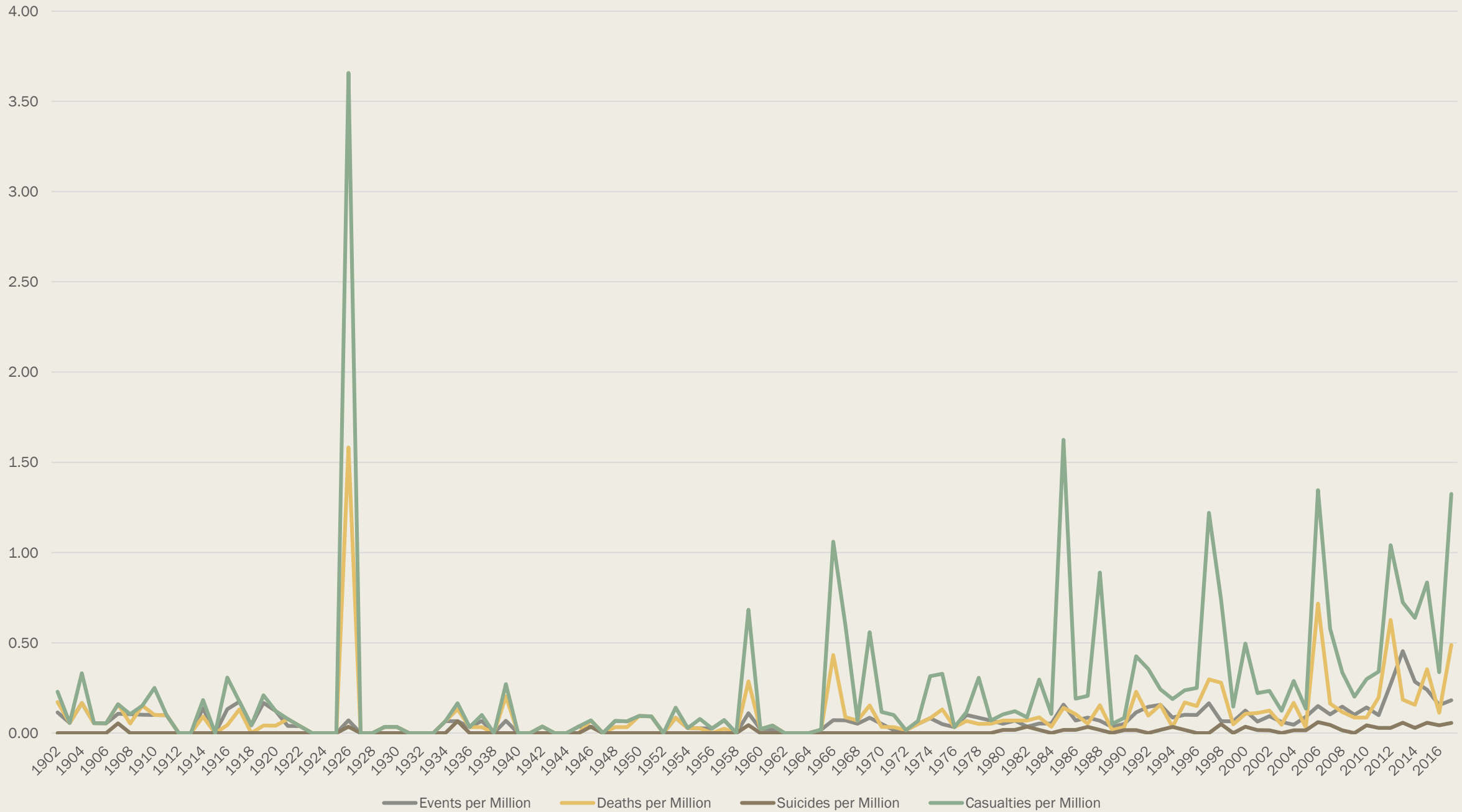


Statistics Associated with School Violence in the U.S.: 1900 to Present



School Violence in the United States: 1900 to Present

Statistics Related to Bombings and Shootings per Million Enrollees



TIMELINE OF RELEVANT U.S. GUN-RELATED LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

1934 - National Firearms Act (NFA) established a \$200 per weapon tax on short-barreled shotguns and rifles, machine guns, mufflers, and silencers.

1968 - Gun Control Act of 1968 (GCA) added Title II to the NFA which restricted "destructive devices" (bombs, mines, and grenades) and machine guns. Also, the GCA repealed the Federal Firearms Act (FFA) of 1938 (which concerned registration) but retained many registration rules. It banned importing guns that have "no sporting purpose," imposed age restrictions for the purchase of handguns (21), prohibited felons, the mentally ill, and others from purchasing guns, and required that all manufactured or imported guns have a serial number.

1993 - The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993 Clinton amends the GCA, requires that background checks be completed before a gun is purchased from a licensed dealer, manufacturer, or importer and establishes the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), which is maintained by the FBI.

1996 - Dickey amendment to the 1996 Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1997. It inserted a rider into the 1996 federal government omnibus spending bill which mandated that "none of the funds made available for injury prevention and control at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) may be used to advocate or promote gun control.

2004 - PS & RFUPA expires

2008 - *District of Columbia v. Heller* overturns *Miller*. The *Miller* ruling focused on the militia portion of the 2nd Amendment (known "collective rights theory"), *Heller* focuses on the "individual right to possess a firearm unconnected with a militia." *Heller* challenged the handgun ban in D.C., and found, "The handgun ban and the trigger-lock requirement violate the Second Amendment."

1939 - *U.S. v Miller* banned sawed-off shotguns. It ruled that through the NFA, Congress could regulate the interstate selling of a short barrel shotgun.

1986 - The Firearm Owners Protection Act (FOPA) enacted. The law protects gun owners - prohibits a national registry of dealer records, limits ATF inspections to once per year (unless there are multiple infractions), softens what is defined as "engaging in the business" of selling firearms, allows licensed dealers to sell firearms at "gun shows" in their state, and loosened regulations on the sale and transfer of ammunition.

1994 - Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (VCC & LEA) enacted. It includes the subsection titled Public Safety and Recreational Firearms Use Protection Act (PS & RFUPA). This is known as the assault weapons ban - a temporary prohibition in effect from September 1994 to September 2004.

2003 - Tiah amendment enacted. It prohibits the ATF from publicly releasing data showing where criminals purchased their firearms and stipulates that only law enforcement officers or prosecutors can access such information.

2005 - Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act enacted. It prevent gun manufacturers from being named in federal or state civil suits by those who were victims of crimes involving guns made by that company. Effectively, arms manufacturers have no product liability.

SCHOOL VIOLENCE REDUCTION POLICY OPTIONS

Potentially effective || Differing monetary & Political costs, Differing Implementation Complexities

01 Arms Control

Reinstitute the Public Safety and Recreational Firearms Use Protection Act.

Repeal the Tiaht amendment.

Repeal the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act.

Enact laws concerning control of arms which focus on the militia portion of the 2nd Amendment.

04 Security

Require visitor management systems .

Increase security staff/SROs.

Incorporate CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) in all construction (use perimeter fencing, self-locking, self-closing doors, metal detectors).

02 Behavioral Mods

Mandate anonymous tip lines so that anyone can report behaviors of concern.

Create active shooter response plans in cooperation with local first responders.

Create mass notification systems
Promote & fund mental health counseling.

Promote & fund anti-bullying initiatives.

03 Data & Research

Increase use of National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) by making it mandatory with penalties for noncompliance.

Repeal the Dickey amendment to the 1996 Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1997.

Repeal the Tiaht amendment.

Promote and fund research into school violence reduction.

