

Operational Services

Targeted School Violence Prevention Program¹

Threats and acts of targeted school violence harm the District's environment and school community, diminishing students' ability to learn and a school's ability to educate. Providing students and staff with access to a safe and secure District environment is an important Board goal. While it is not possible for the District to completely eliminate threats in its environment, a Targeted School Violence Prevention Program (Program) using the collective efforts of local school officials, staff, students, families, and the community helps the District reduce these risks to its environment.

The Superintendent or designee shall develop and implement the Program.² The Program oversees the maintenance of a District environment that is conducive to learning and working by identifying, assessing, classifying, responding to, and managing threats and acts of targeted school violence. The

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¹ While this sample policy is optional, 105 ILCS 128/45, amended by P.A.s ~~102-791~~, 103-175, ~~and~~ 103-780, ~~and~~ 104-407, requires school districts to have implemented a threat assessment procedure by 12-21-19 that may be part of a school board targeted school violence prevention policy. Thus, regardless of whether the board adopts a policy, an administrative procedure must exist to comply with the law. See the first sentence in f/n 2 below. It contains items from *Threat Assessment in Virginia Public Schools: Model Policies, Procedures, and Guidelines*, Fifth Edition (July 2023), Virginia Center for School and Campus Safety, Virginia Dept. of Criminal Justice Services, at: https://www.dcls.virginia.gov/sites/dcls.virginia.gov/files/k-12_threat_assessment_management_mppg-dec2022_mpd.pdf. *Threat Assessment in Virginia Public Schools* is based upon a synthesis of established research and recognized standards of practice regarding threat assessment and management in school and workplace settings, including *Threat Assessment in Schools: A Guide to Managing Threatening Situations and to Creating Safe School Climates*, a 2004 publication of the U.S. Secret Service and the U.S. Dept. of Education, at: <https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/threat-assessment-schools-guide-managing-threatening-situations-0>. The July 2018 update of this document was renamed *Enhancing School Safety Using a Threat Assessment Model: An Operational Guide for Preventing Targeted School Violence*, published by the U.S. Secret Service, at: www.secretservice.gov/sites/default/files/reports/2020-10/USSS_NTAC_Enhancing_School_Safety_Guide.pdf. See also *Averting Targeted School Violence*, a 2021 publication of the U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security and the U.S. Secret Service, at: www.secretservice.gov/sites/default/files/reports/2021-03/USSS%20Averting%20Targeted%20School%20Violence.2021.03.pdf.

Adopting a policy that addresses targeted school violence prevention provides (a) a way for boards to monitor that it is being done, and (b) an opportunity for each board and the superintendent to examine all current policies, collective bargaining agreements, and administrative procedures on this subject. Before adoption of this policy, each board may want to have a conversation with the superintendent to determine how local conditions and resources and current practices will support the full implementation of the requirements of 105 ILCS 128/45, amended by P.A.s ~~102-791~~, 103-175, and 103-780. Its goals and program will be most effective when they reflect local conditions and circumstances.

² To balance the requirement to implement a threat assessment procedure (105 ILCS 128/45, amended by P.A.s ~~102-791~~, 103-175, ~~and~~ 103-780, ~~and~~ 104-407) with the practicalities of managing a district and to align with the best practices outlined in IASB's *Foundational Principles of Effective Governance* (www.iasb.com/conference-training-and-events/training/training-resources/foundational-principles-of-effective-governance/), this sentence delegates the duty to implement a procedure to the superintendent. See sample administrative procedure 4:190-API, *Targeted School Violence Prevention Program*, for a sample implementation procedure. Ensuring school safety begins with establishing a comprehensive targeted school violence prevention program, which "includes forming a multidisciplinary threat assessment team, establishing central reporting mechanisms, identifying behaviors of concern, defining the threshold for law enforcement intervention, identifying risk management strategies, promoting safe school climates, and providing training to stakeholders." *Enhancing School Safety Using a Threat Assessment Model: An Operational Guide for Preventing Targeted School Violence*, published by the U.S. Secret Service, at: www.secretservice.gov/sites/default/files/reports/2020-10/USSS_NTAC_Enhancing_School_Safety_Guide.pdf.

Program shall be part of the District's Comprehensive Safety and Security Plan, required by Board policy 4:170, *Safety*, and shall:

1. Establish a District-level School Violence Prevention Team to: (a) develop a District-level Targeted School Violence Prevention Plan, and (b) oversee the District's Building-level Threat Assessment Team(s).³
2. Establish Building-level Threat Assessment Team(s)⁴ to assess and intervene with individuals whose behavior may pose a threat to safety. This team may serve one or more schools.
3. Require all District staff, volunteers, and contractors to report any expressed threats or behaviors that may represent a threat to the community, school, or self.⁵
4. Encourage parents/guardians and students to report any expressed threats or behaviors that may represent a threat to the community, school, or self.⁶
5. Comply with State and federal law and align with Board policies.

The Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act protects the District from liability. The Program does not: (1) replace the care of a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches or a licensed medical practitioner or professional trained in violence prevention, assessments and counseling services, (2) extend beyond available resources within the District, (3) extend beyond the school day and/or school-sponsored events, or (4) guarantee or ensure the safety of students, District staff, or visitors.⁷

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³ The establishment of threat assessment teams in K-12 public schools is Recommendation #1 of the *Recommendations of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force School Safety Working Group*, presented to the Office of the Governor on 4-5-18, at: www.iasb.com/policy-services-and-school-law/guidance-and-resources/school-safety-and-security/. Illinois higher education institutions have required threat assessment teams since the passage of the Campus Security Enhancement Act of 2008 (110 ILCS 12/20(b)(2), eff. 1-1-09) in response to the shootings that took place at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University on 4-16-07 and Northern Illinois University on 2-14-08. See f/n 4, below.

⁴ 105 ILCS 128/45, amended by P.A.s ~~102-791~~, 103-175, and 103-780, and 104-407, requires school districts to have established a threat assessment team by 2-19-20. If a school district is unable to establish a threat assessment team with school district staff and resources, it may use a regional behavioral threat assessment and intervention team. Id. The district's threat assessment procedure and a list identifying the members of all district threat assessment teams must be filed with a local law enforcement agency and the regional office of education or appropriate intermediate service center before the start of each school year. 105 ILCS 128/45(b), amended by P.A.s ~~102-791~~ and 103-175. See sample administrative procedure 4:190-AP2, *Threat Assessment Team (TAT)*, and its accompanying exhibits for further information on threat assessment teams and how to connect with a regional behavioral threat assessment team. Records concerning the work of the TAT, including but not limited to any threat assessment procedure, are exempt from disclosure under the Ill. Freedom of Information Act. 5 ILCS 140/7(1l); added by P.A. 102-791.

⁵ In alignment with this policy, sample administrative procedure 4:190-AP2, *Threat Assessment Team (TAT)*, requires the TAT to train staff and other members of the school community to recognize and report possible threats, and sample exhibit 4:190-AP2, E6, *Targeted School Violence Prevention and Threat Assessment Education*, requires all district staff, volunteers, and contractors to report any expressed threats or behaviors that may represent a threat to the community, school, or self.

⁶ In alignment with this policy, sample administrative procedure 4:190-AP2, *Threat Assessment Team (TAT)*, requires the TAT to train parents/guardians and other members of the school community to recognize and report possible threats, and sample exhibit 4:190-AP2, E6, *Targeted School Violence Prevention and Threat Assessment Education*, encourages parents/guardians and students to report any expressed threats or behaviors that may represent a threat to the community, school, or self.

⁷ **Consult the board attorney for guidance concerning liability in this area.** Except for cases of willful and wanton conduct, the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act (TIA) likely protects districts from liability for failure to properly identify and/or respond to a student's behavior that results in injury or suicide. See 745 ILCS 10/3-108 and Grant v. Board of Trustees of Valley View School Dist. No. 365-U, 286 Ill.App.3d 642 (3rd Dist. 1997). Every situation is fact-specific, and the issues require careful evaluation. A disclaimer, such as the one presented here, may not be sufficient. A district may take several actions, after discussion with its board attorney, to minimize liability, such as adding limiting phrases and ensuring other policies are followed.

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14, 5/10-21.7, 5/10-27.1A, 5/10-27.1B, 5/24-24, and 5/2~~2-1107-23.7~~.
105 ILCS 128/, School Safety Drill Act.
745 ILCS 10/, Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act.
29 Ill.Admin.Code Part 1500.

CROSS REF.: 2:240 (Board Policy Development), 4:170 (Safety), 5:90 (Abused and Neglected Child Reporting), 5:100 (Staff Development Program), 5:230 (Maintaining Student Discipline), 6:65 (Student Social and Emotional Development), 6:270 (Guidance and Counseling Program), 7:140 (Search and Seizure), 7:150 (Agency and [Law Enforcement Requests](#)~~Police Interviews~~), 7:180 (Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment), 7:185 (Teen Dating Violence Prohibited), 7:190 (Student Behavior), 7:250 (Student Support Services), 7:290 (Suicide and Depression Awareness and Prevention), 7:340 (Student Records), 8:30 (Visitors to and Conduct on School Property), 8:100 (Relations with Other Organizations and Agencies)

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In addition to the TIA, school officials and districts may also be entitled to qualified immunity in civil rights lawsuits that seek to hold them liable for a suicide. For further discussion, see f/n 14 in sample policy 7:290, *Suicide and Depression Awareness and Prevention*.