

BEHAVIORAL THREAT ASSESSMENT (BTA)

THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY (SBBC), FLORIDA IS COMMITTED TO PROTECTING ITS STUDENTS, EMPLOYEES, AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT DISTRICTWIDE VIOLENCE PREVENTION BE IN PLACE TO FOSTER A LEARNING ENVIRONMENT THAT PROMOTES A CULTURE OF SAFETY, RESPECT, TRUST, AND SOCIAL/EMOTIONAL SUPPORT, WHILE ALSO PROTECTING STUDENTS AND STAFF FROM CONDUCT THAT POSES AN ACTUAL OR PERCEIVED THREAT TO SELF OR OTHERS. THE BEHAVIORAL THREAT ASSESSMENT (BTA) POLICY SHOULD BE INTERPRETED AND APPLIED CONSISTENTLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS, AND THE BOARD'S COLLECTIVE-BARGAINING AGREEMENTS. THE POLICY WAS DEVELOPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE STATE OF FLORIDA (MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS HIGH SCHOOL PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, SB 7026), ESTABLISHED RESEARCH, AND RECOGNIZED STANDARDS OF PRACTICE REGARDING THREAT ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT IN SCHOOL SETTINGS. THE OUTCOME OF A BTA IS NOT USED AS A PRIMARY DETERMINATION OF A DISCIPLINE CONSEQUENCE FOR A STUDENT.

SECTION I: DEFINITIONS

- A. A **threat** is a communication or behavior that indicates that an individual poses a danger to the safety of school staff or students through acts of violence or other behavior that would cause harm to self or others.
 - a. The threat may be expressed/communicated behaviorally, orally, visually, in writing, electronically, or through any other means.
 - b. The communication and/or behavior is considered a threat regardless of whether it is observed by or communicated directly to the target of the threat; observed by or communicated to a third party, and regardless of whether the target of the threat is aware of the threat.
- B. A **behavioral threat assessment** is a systematic process that is designed to identify situations/persons of concern, investigate and gather information, and assess and manage the situation in order to mitigate risk.
- C. An **aberrant behavior** for an individual involves actions, statements, communications or responses that are unusual for the person or situation; or actions which could lead to violence toward self or others; or are reasonably perceived as threatening or causing concern for the well-being of the person. These can include (but are not limited to):
 - a. Unusual social distancing or isolation of subjects from peers and family persons.
 - b. Sullen or depressed behavior from an otherwise friendly and positive

person.

- c. Out of context outbursts of verbal or physical aggression.
- d. Increased levels of agitation, frustration and anger.
- e. Confrontational, accusatory, or blaming behavior.
- f. An unusual interest in or fascination with weapons; and/or
- g. Fixation on violence as means of addressing a grievance.
- D. An **imminent threat** exists when the person's behavior/situation poses a clear and immediate threat of violence toward self or others that requires containment and action to protect identified or identifiable target(s); and may also exhibit behavior that requires intervention.
- E. **Substantive threats** are behaviors or statements that represent a risk of harm to others. They are characterized by qualities that reflect serious intent (such as planning and preparation, recruitment of accomplices, and acquisition of a weapon) or the intent is not clear.
- F. **Transient threats** include all threats that do not reflect a genuine intent to harm. They are often made in the heat of the moment and may be an expression of humor, rhetoric, anger, or frustration that can be easily resolved with an apology, retraction, or explanation by the person who made the threat. Transient threats can be provocative and disruptive, but from a threat assessment perspective, they do not reflect a real intent to harm others.
- G. An **unfounded/no threat** decision exists when, following a detailed account of the threat obtained by interviewing the person who made the threat, the intended victim, and other witnesses, a threat could not be corroborated or substantiated. It may also exist when the determination is made, based on the circumstances and the student's intentions, that there is no evidence of communication or behavior suggesting an intent to harm.
- H. A **behavioral threat assessment team** shall include, pursuant to Florida statute, persons with expertise in counseling, instruction, law enforcement, and school administration (principal when available). Persons with expertise in counseling include school counselors, school psychologists, school social workers, and family counselors. Additional personnel with knowledge of the child or circumstances may also serve as members of the team.

SECTION II: PURPOSE

- A. The primary purpose of the BTA is to determine whether an individual poses a threat, to mitigate risks, and ensure safety. Its purpose is not to determine disciplinary intervention. However, information obtained through the BTA process may be used to inform disciplinary intervention.
- B. Each school principal must identify a school based BTA team with the mandatory core team members and alternate core team members (e.g., additional assistant principals/administrators/social workers/instructional staff/law enforcement/other appropriate staff) before students report to school each year.
- C. All school-based administrators and BTA team members must attend and complete mandatory district threat assessment trainings annually.

- D. All threats of violence or physical harm to self or others must be taken seriously, since the primary goal of threat assessment is the safety of all persons involved.
- E. School-based BTA teams must adhere to the rules and responsibilities within this policy with fidelity.

SECTION III: DISTRICT/SCHOOL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The designated District School Safety Specialist must ensure compliance with this policy.
- B. Each school principal must identify members of a BTA team that includes persons with expertise in counseling, instruction, school administration, and law enforcement. Members will be trained on the roles and responsibilities of each team member.
- C. All school-based administrators and BTA team members must attend and complete mandatory, state-approved threat assessment trainings. The principal will sign a verification form prior to the first day students return to school, verifying that every member of the school-based BTA Core Team has completed the mandatory training requirements.
 - a. Per 6A-1.0018(10), F.A.C., those members appointed during the current school year must complete training within ninety (90) days of appointment. Beginning with the 2022-23 school year, all threat assessment team members must complete CSTAG training before the start of the school year.
 - b. Members appointed to threat assessment teams after the start of the school year must complete CSTAG training within ninety (90) days of appointment.
- D. All school-based administrators and BTA team members must complete an annual refresher course. The BTA team at each school must provide annual training and guidance to students <u>and</u> staff, on recognizing behaviors of concern, their roles, and responsibilities in reporting the behavior, and the various options for submitting a report, including anonymous reporting.
- E. School staff will inform the school community annually on recognizing concerning behaviors and the various options for reporting concerning behaviors, including anonymous reporting (e.g., *FortifyFL*, See Something, Say Something, SaferWatch).
- F. Parents of public-school students have a right to timely notification of threats, unlawful acts, and significant emergencies pursuant to 1006.07, Florida Statues. Such notifications must be made in accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and Section 1002.22, Florida Statutes.
- G. Each school principal must assign school-based staff members who can proactively monitor and respond to all incoming reports where safety is of concern.
- H. All SBBC employees, volunteers, and contractors/vendors are expected to report to school administration any expressed threat(s) or behavior(s) that may represent a threat to the community, school, or self. Threats that are not easily recognized as harmless should be reported to the school administrator or other team member(s).
- I. A BTA must be initiated, within 24 hours when school is in session, to any report of a threat or any patterns of behavior that may pose a threat to self or others. If the BTA

is not initiated within 24 hours documentation must be entered into electronic management system explaining the extenuating circumstances. If school is not in session, and the school principal becomes aware of a threat or a pattern of behavior by a student that may pose a threat to self or others, he/she must immediately refer the matter to law enforcement for evaluation, and the threat assessment team must initiate the threat assessment process no later than the end of the first day school is back in session. All BTAs must be finalized within 72 hours when school is in session. If the BTA is not finalized within 72 hours, documentation must be entered into electronic management system explaining the extenuating circumstances. School teams must complete a monitoring plan if applicable.

- J. Each school-based threat assessment team must meet as often as needed to fulfill its duties of assessing and intervening with persons whose behavior may pose a threat to school staff or students, but no less than monthly. Threat assessment teams must maintain documentation of their meetings, including dates and times, team members in attendance, cases discussed, and actions taken.
- K. Each district must ensure that all threat assessment teams in the District report by October 1 to the Office of Safe Schools on the team's activities during the previous school year. The District School Safety Specialist must ensure all District schools' timely report the information required by this paragraph by October 1 and report using the FSSAT. Beginning in the 2022-23 school year, the information submitted by each school threat assessment team must include the sex, race, and grade level of all students assessed by the threat assessment team.

SECTION IV: BTA TEAM RESPONSES

- A. BTA team members (school-based CSTAG trained) must complete Student Risk Intake Form, conduct Initial Student Interview, Target/Witness Interview(s), and gather Teacher Input Form(s). If at any point during the initial phase of the BTA process, data indicates that the threat may be substantive rather than unfounded/transient, a clinical student interview and clinical parent interview must be conducted by a mental health professional. After the initial triage phase is completed, the four mandatory BTA Core Team Members must meet to review the documentation and work collaboratively to make a risk level determination (unfounded, transient, serious substantive, or very serious substantive). Schools must have signatures from all mandatory participants or documentation explaining why a signature is missing.
- B. Upon a determination by the BTA team members that a student poses a threat, all BTA threat determinations must be reported to the school principal or his/her administrative designee. The principal or his/her administrative designee will serve as the Superintendent's designee.
- C. Upon a determination by the BTA team members that a student poses a threat, the principal, or his/her administrative designee, who is participating in the BTA, shall immediately attempt to notify the student's parent or legal guardian. The principal or his/her administrative designee will serve as the Superintendent's designee.
- D. Upon a determination by the BTA team members that an individual poses a threat, authorized members of the BTA team should request and obtain criminal history record

information, pursuant to s.985.04(1).

- a. Any member of a BTA team must not disclose any criminal history record information or health information obtained or use any record of an individual beyond the purpose for which such disclosure was made to the threat assessment team.
- b. The BTA team will *not* maintain the criminal history record or place it in the student's educational file.
- c. The BTA team must consult with law enforcement when a student exhibits a pattern of behavior, based upon previous acts, or the severity of an act, that would pose a threat to school safety.
- E. The BTA team must coordinate resources to provide intervention to individuals whose behavior may pose a threat to the safety of school staff or students consistent with the model policies developed by the Office of Safe Schools.
 - a. The BTA team must plan for the implementation and monitoring of appropriate interventions in order to manage or mitigate the student's risk for engaging in violence and increasing the likelihood of positive outcomes.
 - b. Interventions should remain in place until the BTA team assesses that the student is no longer in need of supports and does not pose a threat to self or others.

SECTION V: FOLLOW-UP AND INTERVENTIONS

- A. BTA teams will follow established procedures for referrals to school-based, community, and/or health care providers for mental health services, evaluation, or treatment.
- B. The school principal will review the documentation for all threat assessments to ensure completeness and fidelity. The school principal will acknowledge that the BTA documentation is complete. The principal supervisor will acknowledge that the principal has acknowledged the BTA.
- C. If an immediate mental health or substance abuse crisis is suspected, school personnel must follow policies to engage behavioral health crisis resources, including, but not limited to, mobile crisis teams and school resource officers, who have been trained in crisis intervention. These individuals shall provide emergency intervention and assessment, make recommendations, and refer the student for appropriate services.
 - a. Schools must make a reasonable attempt to notify the parents of a minor student before the student is removed from school, school transportation, or a schoolsponsored activity for an involuntary mental health examination. "A reasonable attempt to notify" means the exercise of reasonable diligence and care by the principal or the principal's designee to make contact with the student's parent, guardian, or other known emergency contact whom the student's parent or guardian has authorized to receive notification of an involuntary examination.
 - b. At a minimum, the principal or the principal's designee must take the following actions:
 - i. Use available methods of communication to contact the student's parent, guardian, or other known emergency contact, including but not limited to, telephone calls, text messages, e-mails, and voicemail messages

following the decision to initiate an involuntary examination of the student.

- ii. Document the method and number of attempts made to contact the student's parent, guardian, or other known emergency contact, and the outcome of each attempt.
- iii. A principal or his or her designee who successfully notifies any other known emergency contact may share only the information necessary to alert such contact that the parent or caregiver must be contacted. All such information must be in compliance with federal and state law.
- c. The district will provide annual reporting requested by the Florida Department of Education's Office of Safe Schools to include the number of involuntary examinations, as defined in s. 394.455, which are initiated at a school, on school transportation, or at a school sponsored activity
- D. BTA teams shall contact other agencies involved with the student and any known service providers to share information and coordinate necessarily follow up. Any information from education records disclosed during this process must be done in accordance with The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) (34 CFR §99.31(10), §99.36).
- E. The BTA team shall identify additional members of the school community to whom threatening behavior should be reported and provide guidance to students, faculty, and staff regarding recognition of threatening or aberrant behavior that may represent a threat to the community, school, or self.
- F. BTA records are considered education records and shall be maintained and released in accordance with FERPA and state statute. The BTA process is a substantive decision-making process and therefore is not subject to the amendment process as described in School Board Policy 5100.1(V). The BTA, its determination, along with any interventions provided, will be recorded in the appropriate electronic data systems by the threat assessment team. Additionally, these records will be transferred pursuant to School Board Policy 5100.2.
 - a. Upon the student's transfer to a different school, within the district, the threat assessment team must verify that any intervention services provided to the student remain in place until the threat assessment team of the receiving school independently determines the need for intervention services. The receiving school-based administrator will receive an alert and must follow up with the intervention implementation within 72 hours. F.S. §1003.25 requires the records to be transferred to include verified reports of serious recurrent behavior patterns, including BTA and interventions, psychological evaluations, therapeutic treatment plans and therapy and progress notes created by school.
 - b. Upon notification of the student's transfer to an out-of-district school, the BTA team will confirm that intervention services remain available, as applicable, until the BTA team of the receiving school independently determines the need for intervention services. Transfer of student records will occur upon request from another district or parent/guardian within 3 business days or receipt of the identity of the new school and district of enrollment, whichever occurs first.
 - i. Unfounded/no threat may not be maintained in the student's file unless one of the following conditions are met:
 - The parent of the student who was the subject of an

unfounded/no threat finding requests that the record be retained in the student's file.

- ii. The threat assessment team has made a determination that the unfounded/no threat finding must be retained in order to ensure the continued safety of the school community or to ensure the well-being of the student. Such determination and reasoning for maintaining the record must be document with the unfounded/no threat finding. When such a determination is made, the threat assessment team must re-evaluate the decision on an annual basis to determine if the record is no longer useful.
- G. In addition to the BTA activities, disciplinary action and referral to law enforcement are to occur as required by law and school board policies.
 - a. If a student is facing possible expulsion or suspension as a consequence of certain actions, the school should consider ways in which these can be safely enacted and identify resources that may assist the student during this time. In addition, alternatives to expulsion or referral to law enforcement agencies may be used, unless the use of such alternatives will pose a threat to school safety.
- H. Nothing in this policy will preclude school personnel from acting immediately to address an imminent threat and to report to the school principal, and/or his/her administrative designee, that an individual poses a threat of violence or physical harm to self or others.
 - a. Where an immediate threat to life or physical safety exists, reports must result in an immediate notification to law enforcement.
- I. The Chief Auditor will conduct annual audits, in compliance with this policy, and report findings to the Audit Committee and The School Board.

Policy Custodian: Office of Safety, Security, and Emergency Preparedness, Behavioral Threat Assessment

Policy Status: Active

Authority: 20 U.S.C. §1232g; F.S. §1001.41; F.S.§ 1006.07

Laws Implemented: 34 C.F.R. §99.31(10); 34 C.F.R. §99.36; F.S.§ 394.455; F.S. §491.018; F.S. § 985.04; F.S. §1003.25; F.S. §1006.07(7); F.S. §1006.13; Rule 6A-1.0018, Florida Administrative Code

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