To direct the National Center for Education Statistics to produce an annual report on indicators of school crime and safety, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Bеннет introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on ______________________

A BILL

To direct the National Center for Education Statistics to produce an annual report on indicators of school crime and safety, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “School Shooting Safety and Preparedness Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) TITLE 18 DEFINITIONS.—The terms “fire-
arm” and “ammunition” have the meanings given such terms in section 921 of title 18, United States
Code. The term “large capacity ammunition feeding device” has the meaning given such term in section 921 of title 18, United States Code, as in effect on September 1, 2004.

(2) MASS SHOOTING.—The term “mass shooting” means a shooting during which 3 or more individuals, not including the shooter, were injured or killed in one location or in multiple locations in close proximity.

(3) SCHOOL.—The term “school” means—

(A) an early childhood education program (as defined in section 103 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1003));

(B) an elementary school (as defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801));

(C) a secondary school (as defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801)); and

(D) an institution of higher education (as defined in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)).

(4) SCHOOL SHOOTING.—The term “school shooting” means an event or occurrence—
(A) during which one or more individuals were injured or killed by a firearm; and
(B) that occurred—
   (i) in, or on the grounds of, a school, even if before or after school hours;
   (ii) while the victim was traveling to or from a regular session at school; or
   (iii) while the victim was attending or traveling to or from an official school-sponsored event.

SEC. 3. ANNUAL REPORT ON INDICATORS OF SCHOOL CRIME AND SAFETY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Education, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall publish not less frequently than on an annual basis a report on indicators of school crime and safety. Such report shall be produced by the National Center for Education Statistics of the Department of Education in consultation with the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the Department of Justice. Such report shall include, at a minimum, an updated version of the information provided in the National Center for Education Statistics report NCES 2022–092 issued in July 2022, and the data described in subsections (b) and (d).
(b) Statistics on School Shootings.—In collecting data on school shootings to be compiled in the annual report described in subsection (a), the National Center for Education Statistics shall collect at a minimum the following data annually:

1. The number of school shootings that have taken place nationwide.

2. Of the school shootings described in paragraph (1), the number that were mass shootings.

3. Of the school shootings described in paragraph (1), the number that were suicides.

4. Of the school shootings described in paragraph (1), the number that were accidents.

5. The number of people killed in each school shooting, including—

   (A) the number of people whose cause of death was attributable to wound by firearm; and

   (B) the number of people having some other cause of death.

6. The number of people injured in each school shooting, including—

   (A) the number of people wounded by firearm; and
(B) the number of people injured in some other manner.

(7) The time of the shooting and whether it occurred during school hours.

(8) The demographics of each school, including—

(A) the locale code of the school, as determined by the Secretary of Education; and

(B) student demographic data disaggregated by—

(i) economically disadvantaged students as compared to students who are not economically disadvantaged;

(ii) each major racial and ethnic group;

(iii) children with disabilities as compared to children without disabilities; and

(iv) English proficiency status.

(9) The personal characteristics of each victim in the shooting, including, at a minimum, the victim’s—

(A) age;

(B) gender;

(C) race;

(D) ethnicity; and
(E) nationality.

(10) The personal characteristics of the shooter, including, at a minimum, the shooter’s—

(A) age;
(B) gender;
(C) race;
(D) ethnicity;
(E) nationality; and
(F) relationship to the school.

(11) Whether the shooting was determined to be an accident, and if not, the motivation of the shooter, including any real or perceived bias based on race, religion, ethnicity, nationality, or sex (including sexual orientation or gender identity).

(12) How the shooting was stopped, including—

(A) whether the shooter was injured or killed, and if so, by whom; and

(B) if not, what was the other outcome of the incident (such as escape, arrest, or suicide).

(13) The number and type of firearms and ammunition that were used in each shooting, including—

(A) the make and model of the firearm;

(B) the manufacturer of the firearm;
(C) the make and model of the ammunition;

(D) the manufacturer of the ammunition;

(E) whether a large capacity ammunition feeding device was present at the scene or used during the shooting; and

(F) the number of rounds of ammunition fired by the shooter over the course of the shooting.

(14) Where each of the firearms used in each shooting was obtained and how, including—

(A) whether the firearm was registered if required;

(B) whether the firearm was purchased from a licensed gun dealer or an unlicensed sale; and

(C) the geographic location from where the shooter obtained the firearm.

(15) If the original purchaser was not the shooter, the original purchaser’s relationship, if any, to the shooter.

(16) If the original purchaser was not the shooter and the firearm was obtained from the shooter’s home, the gun storage practices being used in the home, and whether the gun owner was
charged with failing to properly secure his or her firearm.

(17) Whether the school had one or more teachers, as that term is defined in section 8553 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7943), who were armed, and if so, whether such armed teacher or teachers stopped the incident by shooting the shooter.

(18) The length of time that the shooting lasted (the approximate elapsed time between the first and last shots fired).

(19) The response time of law enforcement.

(e) HISTORIC STATISTICS ON SCHOOL SHOOTINGS.—The Secretary of Education shall direct the National Center for Education Statistics—

(1) to collect, to the extent practicable, the data required in subsection (b) for shootings that occurred before the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) to publish such data as revisions to the most applicable annual reports on indicators of school crime and safety issued by the National Center for Education Statistics before the date of the enactment of this Act.
(d) SAFETY AND PREVENTION.—In collecting data on school shootings to be compiled in the annual report described in subsection (a), the National Center for Education Statistics shall collect, at a minimum, information on the existence or absence of the following measures at the time of the shooting at schools where a school shooting occurred in the previous year:

1. Physical security measures, including—
   (A) building envelopes and interiors designed to protect occupants from human threats; and
   (B) other physical security measures designed to avert and restrict violence.

2. Other types of security measures, including measures designed to preserve open learning environments that positively influence student behavior.

3. A communication plan with local law enforcement.

4. A response plan that includes coordination with local agencies (such as law enforcement, fire department, and hospitals).

5. An active shooter response plan (including the use of an alert system to notify students, faculty, and parents or guardians).
(6) A trauma response plan to address trauma resulting from the shooting, including coordination with school-based counselors, other school mental health professionals, and appropriate community partners and organizations, such as community action programs or agencies.

(7) Any other similar type of safety or prevention measure in place at the time of the school shooting.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—In collecting data on school shootings to be compiled in the annual report described in subsection (a), any data disaggregation required by subsection (b) shall not be required in the case where such disaggregation would reveal personally identifiable information about any individual.