Power of Prevention CE Exam, Bundle 9, Module 15

1. An effective K-12 behavioral assessment/intervention team recognizes:
	1. That expulsion is an effective threat management strategy
	2. **Their role in helping students develop and become well-adjusted**
	3. Their responsibility in enforcing Zero-tolerance policies
	4. All of the above
2. Which of the following is true regarding “Zero tolerance” policies:
	1. They are an effective tool in combating school violence
	2. They take context and seriousness into account
	3. **They are largely ineffective in supporting student safety and academic success**
	4. They are generally only applied on a case-by-case basis
3. The US Secret Service National Threat Assessment Center provided eight steps in establishing school-based threat assessment and management procedures, including:
	1. **Establishing a multidisciplinary team with a designated leader**
	2. Setting meetings only when necessary
	3. Creating a high threshold for identification of students who may be in distress
	4. Deeply embedding the expectation of students “snitching” on other students
4. Which of the following is true of the Comprehensive School Threat Assessment Guidelines (CSTAG)?
	1. District-level teams are preferred to school-based teams
	2. There isn’t a whole lot of research to support it
	3. Recommends handling all threats as serious, substantive threats
	4. **Guidelines distinguish between transient and substantive threats**
5. Dr. Meloy reports never having seen a case of a juvenile school shooter who
	1. Wasn’t being bullied by those he or she eventually targeted
	2. **Had a secure, stable and loving attachment to an adult**
	3. Had persecutorial delusions
	4. Had been prescribed medication for ADHD