

show587.mp3 Town Hall Ohio School Shootings

Joe: Just saying these names brings sorrow, anger, confusion. Columbine, Sandy Hook, Parklet High School. These are just three of the more infamous episodes where somebody walked into an American school and started killing kids and teachers. What's going on? Why is this happening? What can be done to prevent the violence or at least mitigate the damage? There is no single or simple solution but today we'll ask and answer whatever we can. The scourge of school shootings today on Town hall Ohio.

Intro: This is town hall Ohio, home to interesting people, engaging issues and enlightening stories. Town hall Ohio is a production of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation working to forge a partnership between farmers and consumers and is supported by Nationwide. Nationwide is on your side. Now here's town hall Ohio host, Joe Cornely.

Joe: The first record I could find of a school shooting incident was in 1764 in Greencastle, Pennsylvania. School master, Enoch Brown and nine students died in their one room schoolhouse. More than 250 years later the war continues. In the past couple of years right here in Ohio, West Liberty Salem High School, Lyndon McKinley Stem Academy and Madison Junior Senior High were the sites of school shootings. And today we're going to talk about a broad range of topics centered on this disturbing trend. Our guests in the studio today, Kimberly Nagel, she is with Safer Schools Ohio. Sergeant Dean Worthington with the Columbus Division of Police and Dr. Brad Bushman who is in psychology and communications at the Ohio State University. Folks, thanks for coming in.

Joe: I was telling Brad before we turned on the mics, this is a show that I don't want to do. We wish we didn't have to do it but I think it bears some attention. Before we get into the meat of things let's tell folks a little bit about who you are what you do. Kimberly, Safer Schools Ohio, tell us about that group please.

Kimberly: Sure, Safer Schools Ohio is the statewide School Safety Center. We refer to it also as the Center for P-twenty safety and security. I'm housed at Ohio Homeland Security and work collaboratively with the Ohio departments of education and higher education as well.

Joe: Brad you said communications and psychology, tell us a little bit more about where your studies are emphasized.

Brad: Yeah, for over twenty five years I've studied aggressive and violent behavior in the aftermath of the Newtown shooting. I was on a National Science Foundation committee that wrote a report to Congress about youth violence and testified before Congress about that topic. And I was also a member of President Obama's gun violence committee. My research focuses on many risk factors for aggression and violence including violent media.

Joe: Sergeant I think most of us have a general idea of what police departments do, but as relates to school violence and CPD and your work in schools maybe a little bit about that please.

Dean: There we have resource officers in nearly every high school in the city. We have an Active Strategic Response Bureau that's responsible for that and generally we just investigate any threats that come our way from the schools. We do have good partnership with Columbus City Schools as with their safety and security. Any threat that they get they pass along to us and we look into it.

Joe: So as a police officer I would imagine that there's anytime that there's something like this that happens you folks are first on the scene and probably stay attached to the story as long as anybody. Have you ever personally had to respond to a school shooting or heard the stories of your fellow officers?

Dean: Me personally, no. We did recently have after the Parkland shooting. We did recently have some threats against our local schools and one in particular we responded to and actually stayed at the school with several police officers surrounding it until we verified that the threat was not something that would be carried out easily so. So personally no, I never have but I've dealt with the media and on it.

Joe: I hope you never have to. I hope none of us ever have to again. But that would be wishful thinking. Kimberly, as you said this is kind of your specialty area. I'm sure you've talked to other people and heard stories. I know if you talk to survivors or as you talk to some of these people who have directly touched, what kind of takeaways do you have?

Kimberly: So the first takeaway is really to help them understand what they've been through and how their plan worked or didn't work. My job is to go into a school after an event happens and conduct what's called an after action review where they document what went right and what could go better in the future so that our schools are always progressing and improving on their safety skills.

Joe: That's got to be probably not a very fun part of the job.

Kimberly: You know it actually is a fun part of the job because I know that by the time I leave that school they will have specific steps to take to make their school safer. So we're progressing as opposed to just being static with our safety protocols.

Joe: Brad, how about some of your anecdotal stories. Have you been around people touched by these episodes, what have you learned from them?

Brad: Well, school shootings are extremely rare. You know they seem common because whenever they occur the media covers them. But violence on the streets is much more common than violence in our schools. Every day millions and millions of children in the U.S. go to school and come home safely. So that's the norm. Safety in schools rather than the exception.

Joe: How much has this elevated Kimberly, in your world? We've always worried about safety in schools but its natural disasters and a variety of other things the potential for more intentional violence by school shooters. How much is that elevated on the on the workload?

Kimberly: So since Parkland, our workload has increased dramatically. We offer to every school in Ohio the safer OH tip line. It is a free service to any school where basically anybody can report any safety concern about a school to Columbus at a state fusion center and then that information will go to a school. The use of that tip line since Parkland has been up more than 600 percent in those weeks following. So there's a lot more awareness about safety concerns and people are talking about it in a different way since Parkland than before.

Joe: Why might that be? I mean certainly this horrific what 19 people I think were killed so just by the number aspect of it was it was horrifying, but unfortunately it's one of just a lot that have happened in the last 5 10 20 years. What makes this one more of a motivating factor for people?

Kimberly: I don't know that we know that answer yet. I think the research on why Parkland has changed the conversation around school safety is yet to come. I think the important thing is the conversation has changed. We are talking about it in a much more open manner than we did before. Our legislatures talking about it in a different way, our parents are talking about it in a different way. And those are all really good things to help kids keep our kids safe in school.

Joe: Sergeant how about within CPD? I'm guessing police officers have to train for a variety of very specific threats and such. Have you had to step up training, have you had to step up awareness of the proper ways to respond to when school violence was the main subject?

Dean: Yeah we've actually evolved since Columbine. Law enforcement kind of took a look at ourselves and said how can we do this better. Because our initial response was set up a perimeter wait for the special tactics people to come in and do the entry. It's evolved now where if there's an ongoing shooter situation, we're going to go right into the school right away. And we've even gone further and that we're bringing in CFD with us Columbus fire medics and so they're working behind us taking care casualties as we clear rooms as we get closer and closer to the shooter.

Joe: So clearly the preparation and responses is evolving and we're going to talk in more detail about a few of those aspects. But I want to spend a little time here with Dr. Bushman because one of the things he just recently completed his work for the International Society for Research

on aggression. Brad, you folks did a pretty significant report that was submitted to the Trump administration recently. What was the gist of the report, what was the assignment?

Brad: Well after a mass shooting it seems like everybody all of a sudden becomes an expert on mass shootings. They know the causes and there's a lot of misinformation that is spread, like arming teachers is a terrible idea. Blaming people with mental illness for violent behavior is a terrible idea. You know, people who have mental illness are much more likely to be the victims of violence than the perpetrators of violence. They're already stigmatized and to stigmatize them further is the wrong approach. So we wanted to put together a list of risk factors for youth violence. Keep it short and sweet. Our report is only four pages. There's a lot of references associated with it. You can get it on my Web page if you just google Brad Bushman. And it discusses the scientific evidence behind those factors that truly put people at risk for violent behavior and those that do not. It tries to clear up some misconceptions about youth violence.

Joe: It's the rare scientific paper that I could read and understand. So you get an A-plus for that but you are a communicator too.

Brad: Thanks.

Joe: Get into some characteristics of mass shootings. You said earlier that they are extremely rare but because they are so horrifying they stick in our memory. Talk a little bit about the locations where these are more likely to happen.

Brad: Right. Some important differences between street shootings and mass shootings are you mentioned one, how rare they are. Street shootings are most often in urban areas whereas mass shootings are more often in rural areas or suburbs. Street shooters, the offenders are mainly non-white. Mass shootings offenders are mainly white. Street shooters, the guns are usually obtained illegally, whereas mass shootings their guns are obtained legally. For street shootings, the preferred weapon is a handgun, for mass shootings often multiple guns are used including guns with high capacity magazines. Street shooters are often repeat offenders whereas mass shootings the person hasn't been offended before. For Street shooters, they have a history of discipline problems and that's usually uncommon among mass shooters. Usually straight shooters commit violent crimes with other people. Most mass shooters do it alone. Street shooters have a prior record of criminal behavior. Most mass shooters do not. One very important difference is, street shooters hardly ever commit suicide after, whereas mass shooters often commit suicide after. The victims are usually people that the street shooters know. Sometimes that's true of mass shooters, but one thing that makes them particularly tragic is the victims seem random. Why were they targeted victimization of family members?

Brad: It's very rare for straight shooters, for mass shooters it's much more common. Most straight shooters come from lower class families. Mass shooters come from middle class families. Substance use is more common in street shootings than in mass shootings. Mental illness is uncommon in both cases. Academic achievement is pretty low for straight shooters and

higher for mass shooters. So those are some important differences between the mass shooters and street shooters. One thing I'd like to say of somebody is, one more point real quick, yeah street shooters don't want media attention for their acts. They don't want anybody to know what they do. Whereas mass shooters often seek media attention for their behavior.

Joe: We're going to spend the next couple of moments on the show talking about being prepared and actually preventing some of these school shooting type incidences. We'll be back with more on Town Hall Ohio after this.

Joe: Welcome back to Town Hall Ohio, our subject is school shooters, who they are why they do perhaps what they do and most importantly how can we prevent or at least mitigate the damage. Our guests in the studio Dr. Brad Bushman from Ohio State University. Kimberly Nagel who is in charge of the Safer Schools Ohio program at Homeland Security and Sergeant Dean Worthington Columbus Division of Police. Brad's study that they submitted to the federal government was very comprehensive in kind of mapping out the characteristics of shooters, street shooters versus school shooters. Did he get it right? I mean you see it in the real world does that sound familiar to you?

Dean: It was spot on. Absolutely. Of course in Columbus we deal with street shooters more often than not but the characteristics he listed I actually learned something about school shooters versus street shooters I never really considered making the difference or separating them out with the different characteristics. But yeah he was spot on especially with the the street shooters that we run into.

Joe: So knowing these kind of things does it help because we're going to start talking into the prevention. But from a from a law enforcement professionals perspective when you understand these things does it does it help?

Dean: Absolutely. The more information the better the and the more likely it is that we may be able to prevent something from happening.

Joe: Which is the ultimate goal I think for all of us is prevention. Kimberly, that's the kind of things that you get into and working with schools in the state of Ohio, so if the goal is to prevent this from happening in the first place where do you start? What are some of the big steps that have to be taken?

Kimberly: So the really big steps honestly don't have anything to do with emergencies themselves. They have to do with creating a safe school climate where kids and adults in the building feel safe to share what they see what might be of concern to them. So it can be addressed before it becomes a problem.

Joe: How do you go about that? Is it just knowing that they're safe from a potential school shooter or knowing that they're safe from bullying and they're safe from a lot of different things. Just this the whole environment of school is that what we're talking about?

Kimberly: It really is the whole environment within the school. It's you know, many of our kids come from troubled homes where they might not have both parents in the home or their parent might be addicted to drugs. When they go to school. They should feel safe from those struggles and they should be able to focus on their academics. That's part of what school climate is. One of the things that we use, it's called positive behavior intervention supports or PBIS. And that's really a system to bring resources to children who are struggling socially, emotionally and even academically so they can succeed in school towards graduation.

Joe: Brad, You're nodding yes throughout all of that.

Brad: Yes school climate is critical. I think there are two aspects of school climate that are important. One is children have to be feel safe enough that if they hear something to say something. The second aspect is the school climate can't be punitive where children are getting expelled from school for trivial offenses that just creates a pipeline straight to the prison system. So we need to have schools be more nurturing. So I think those two aspects are really important based on the research evidence.

Kimberly: Certainly, and that's where the safer OH tip line really comes into this where because it is an anonymous reporting tool situations can be addressed and maintain that students or that parent or staff members anonymity and that can really make a difference in solving some of the concerns within our schools.

Joe: Sergeant, do you see that where there are some schools that have this more nurturing atmosphere versus ones that may not be as well-prepared in that area? Then translating into the the amount and severity of violence in the school?

Dean: Well I can I can say to Kim that it must be working because we are getting more and more students coming forward with information. Johnny has got a gun in his backpack, reports it at the school resource officer. We get the gun out of the backpack so I think they are starting to feel more comfortable coming forward and provide that that could mean scary information that they're coming forward. When you think about it. Absolutely. And the people that they're dealing with.

Joe: So we have talked about the need to have a nurturing atmosphere environment in the schools but we don't always have that. So I would imagine Kimberly that one of the other pieces of what you do is to prepare for the worst. Where does that process start?

Kimberly: So the process starts here in Ohio with the state legislature and in 2014 the state legislature passed a law called the School Emergency Management Plan law. And that's where schools are now required to draft a school emergency management plan to address all hazards. So this goes from weather emergencies to an active shooter situation to a fire within the building. Any hazard that could occur within the building is to be included in this plan. Right now, those plans are required to meet forty seven different criteria to be compliant and those plans are evaluated at Ohio Homeland Security once every three years. There are several other pieces of the law that we can go into where the plan needs to be reviewed every year by the school administrator to make sure its current and accurate. Schools are also required to do a number of exercises or drills every year somewhere between 13 and 16 drills depending on the fire safety system in the building. So our schools do a lot of different activities to make sure that they're ready to handle whatever faces them.

Joe: We will be back in just a few moments with more on Town Hall Ohio. We're talking about right now hopefully preventing school shootings being prepared if the circumstances arise. In the studio with us today, Brad Bushman from Ohio State University. He is a psychologist and communicator. Sergeant Dean Worthington is with the Columbus Division of Police. You just heard from Kimberly Nagel with safer schools Ohio. We'll be back right after this.

Joe: School shootings, not all that common according to one of our experts today but still very troublesome. That's our subject today on Town Hall Ohio. Kimberly Nagel is with safer schools Ohio. Dean Worthington is with the Columbus Division of Police and Brad Bushman is from the Ohio State University. Kimberly explained for us the overall school safety plan. But talk a little bit about all of the pieces of it. Specific to an active shooter in a school. What are some things that your training schools up to do to be prepared for that specific incident? So there's two aspects that we're looking for when we look at their plan. The first is we want them to have an approach to an active shooter situation within the building. The other thing that we want them to have is a procedure to respond to that hazard. So that's called a functional content area. That's really what they're going to exercise when they do those drills throughout the year and that lock-down procedure can be what the school and local law enforcement deem appropriate. So we're not going to tell them you need to use a certain philosophy or approach, use what's right for your building in your community and then train it, test it and make sure it works the way you think it's going to work.

Joe: I have heard the phrase Run, Hide, Fight. Talk a little bit about that. What's the philosophy there?

Kimberly: Sure. That philosophy is really a very simple three word approach to remind you quickly of options that you have during an active shooter or an active aggressor situation maybe somebody comes in with a knife or somebody is just being very violent. That philosophy can work in any of those situations. So while the state of Ohio uses Run Hide Fight as our approach for state employees, we give the open opportunity for schools to choose what works. Keeping in mind that sometimes we're working with three and four year olds in the preschool and that terminology might not be appropriate for them.

Joe: Dean, Kimberly made the point that you need local input as you visit with schools and advise them from a law enforcement perspective on coping with an active shooter what are some of the things that you try to drive home to school administrators?

Dean: On the prevention and what we're urging them to do is listen to the students. Those students know who the troubled kids are. You go into any cafeteria during lunch and survey that room and ask them to name two or three kids that you think might be trouble in the future they'll name two or three kids and they'll be consistent naming those same kids. So I think listening to the students. We'll also monitor social media. The kids love social media, they love telling what they're going to do and when they're going to do it. So that's a big part of it too. So as far as advising the schools active shooter, we partner with them they know their facilities. So we rely on them to come up with their game plan for these kind of events.

Joe: I said at the top that there's no simple or single solution. I want to ask a police officer a very specific question though, earlier Brad said the idea of arming teachers is a really bad idea. I got to tell you as my friends and I sit around chatting about these things we kind of don't see it that way. And certainly you've studied it more than I have. Having a good guy with a gun doesn't seem like a bad idea. I don't know if there's universal agreement between all members of the law enforcement community. But your thoughts on that Dean?

Dean: Were just a cross-section of society. We do have discussions about this at headquarters also and there's not an agreement on it. The division obviously doesn't have a position on what the schools are going to do with their teachers. My guess is if they ever went down that road it wouldn't be a forced on policy it would just be something that if a teacher feels that they can do then they'll go ahead and do it if the school allows for it.

Joe: So response when there is an active shooter in the building you mentioned briefly go into that again, Dean. It used to be the policy to wait till you're fully prepared and now it's just rushed right?

Dean: You're going to hear the shots when you go into that building. You're going to know know where to go, but getting there to where the shooter is is paramount doing it quickly. Studies have shown that as soon as police officers arrive and enter the building the shooting ends within minutes. So it's important too. It's important for the first responding officer to get inside that school and to find out where the shooter is because it usually ends in either the officer terminating the shooting or the shooter killing themselves.

Joe: We're talking about school violence specifically school shooting with Dean Worthington from the Columbus Division of Police. Kimberly Nagle Safer Schools Ohio. Brad Bushman from Ohio State. Brad we've got just a minute. I told you my personal views on arming teachers. You say it's a bad idea. What's your research say that makes you say that it's not a good idea.

Brad: Well OK, the presence of guns in classrooms is always a bad idea and especially in crowded situations even highly trained police officers have difficulty hitting targets especially in crowded environments. So to have teachers with guns in crowded classrooms is not a safe situation.

Joe: We will be back in just a couple of moments to talk more about the subject of school shooting and Brad has done some research that helps us understand a little bit more of some of the known factors for youth who are prone to be violent. We're going to get into that and more with Brad Bushman of Ohio State University, Dean Worthington from the Columbus Division of Police and Kimberly Nagel from safer schools Ohio. We'll be back in just one moment.

Joe: So our topic this week on Town Hall Ohio is school shootings and preventing them. Dean Worthington from the Columbus Division of Police. Kimberly Nagel from safer schools Ohio with the Homeland Security Office are our guests. Brad Bushman a psychologist and communicator at Ohio State University. Brad, back to some of the research that you've done. Again I understood it so, it was written for common folks like me. But you talked about some of the unknown factors for youth violence including some individual traits. Just real quick what would some of those be that might be what the sergeant said the kids all know who they are. What can us as adults be maybe looking for?

Brad: Well almost all of them are male. For one thing very few female school shooters. If they've had a history of aggression in their childhood. Some people are more likely to become angry than others. That's a risk factor and they have more difficulty controlling their anger. Researchers talk about a dark Tetrad of personality. This is narcissism, Machiavellianism, psychopathy and sadism. Session with weapons and death is an individual risk factor when it comes to environmental risk factors. Easy access to guns is an important one. Although mass shootings in America are far rarer than street shootings, mass shootings in America are far more common than any other developed country.

Brad: And one reason is easy access to guns. Research shows that almost 60 percent of gun owners in America don't secure their guns. So if you have a gun please lock it up and keep it out of the hands of children. Social exclusion in isolation is a risk factor. Family and neighborhood characteristics such as violence in the family and neighborhood or risk factors. Exposure to violence in the media is a risk factor. We've talked about school characteristics that are critical. We want schools to be nurturing a substance use as uncommon as a risk factor and stressful events you know is important risk factor.

Joe: You mentioned something to off mike that it's worth noting and you talked about narcissism being one of the characteristics common among youth prone to violence. You'd like to see us keep their names off the television off and of Facebook.

Brad: Yeah one really important difference between school shooters and mass shooters is school shooters want everybody to know what they're doing. They talk about it the media before and I would encourage police officers and the mass media not to mention their names. Don't give them the recognition they want and crave. It's fine to talk about the victims and we should definitely do that. But let's not glorify the perpetrators of mass shootings.

Joe: Kimberly I know one of the other pieces of all this that you deal with is, OK when the worst happens, tomorrow is going to come. In terms of helping kids, teachers, the school as a whole the community, what's the right way to get started on that road to recovery if there is one.

Kimberly: So the road to recovery is going to be different for every school that experiences a shooting. The specifics in particular are different so I can't prescribe the best way to go. I can tell you that anybody that works in a school who has one of these incidences are going to rely very heavily on their first responders, fire department EMS. They're going to rely upon their county emergency manager to help with some of these things and they're absolutely going to be relying on mental health experts to bring them into the building. One of the things we learned out of the Chardon shooting in northeast Ohio about five years ago and we saw in Sandy Hook too, everybody is going to come volunteer to help. And the schools and the counties need to work together to find a process to deal with that sudden influx of support. They should know too that the state of Ohio is going to be here to support them as they need that support. We're not going to rush down on them but we do want to be that voice and that sounding board as they need it.

Joe: Well it's human nature when something bad like this happens for everybody to go, Why? What caused this? Is that a big job for law enforcement? You've helped stop the incident but now you've got to do the investigation of maybe what the motivation was. Talk a little bit about how you handle that.

Dean: Yeah so that's what our homicide section will get into. Obviously if there's going to be a trial you do want to know why I know the motivation you want to know what's behind that person's thought process to get to the motive. That's one of the things that the detectives would look at. They do that by going through the individual social media going through the search warrant of his bedroom or her or his personal belongings, his backpacks inside the school you can piece together where this kid is coming from by just gathering as much information as you can and maybe you can point to a motive. But I'm sure that I could probably speak better wise.

Joe: We will be back to wrap up this conversation that I think I said earlier I wish we didn't have to have. More on school shooting when we continue on Town Hall Ohio.

Joe: We are back in town hall Ohio, our subject to school shootings in the studio with me today Dean Worthington from the Columbus Division of Police. Kimberly Nagel from safer schools Ohio. Dr. Brad Bushman from Ohio State University where he is in psychology and communications. So as we kind of wrap things up but thank you all for helping us tell a difficult story and hitting a lot of important pieces of that story. Brad we'll start with you. Everything that

folks have heard today what are the top 1 or 2 take homes that you want the listeners to to walk away with.

Brad: Well in the wake of a mass shooting people want to know the cause but there is no single cause. And the rarer the behavior the more complex it is and the more difficult it is to predict so there's usually a number of causes that interact in complex ways to increase the risk of violent media. Some we can do something about, like exposure to guns, exposure to violence in the mass media, school climate. Some we can't do much about. The world would be better if if there were more females than males. But there's not much we can do about such factors.

Joe: Couldn't agree with you more on that and it has nothing to do with violence. Dean, from a police officer's perspective, couple of key points folks should know about this whole subject area.

Dean: I think the big thing that we should take away from this is if the kids see something they need to say something. They are at ground zero. They know the deal on what's going on in their school and they like Kim said, they just need to feel comfortable going forward with that information because it's scary for them. But if there's an environment where it's like you said nurturing and they feel comfortable doing it I think that's very important.

Joe: Kimberly what are some of the main points you'd like folks to make sure they absorb.

Kimberly: So just piggybacking off what Dean said, everybody should know about the safer OH tip line and what that number is. You can call it or you can text it to 8-4-4 safer OH or 844-723-3764. It's also really important for parents to know that Ohio has one of the best school safety laws in the nation. We hold our teachers, we hold our principals and our superintendents personally accountable for compliance with our school safety law. They can lose their license and may never teach again in the state if they don't comply. The legislature put a really hefty penalty on this so they do take it very seriously. The other thing is if you're questioning what your school safety plan is or you're just looking for more information go to our Web-site. It's saferohiosaferschools.ohio.gov.

Joe: Are all those school safety plans where you can look at a template?

Kimberly: You can look at our sample plan, the school safety plans themselves are actually secure records not available for public release.

Joe: That makes sense.

Kimberly: They can see what those criteria are and how we're grading those schools.

Joe: Brad I want to come back to you. You didn't say this is one of the main points but it was to me as the sergeant said the kids inherently know where trouble might be coming from. There's data now that helps all of us. I don't want to say there's the stereotypical school shooter but there are common factors that you should be aware of and watching out for, right?

Brad: Yes.

Joe: So as we as we wrap up the show Brad maybe tell us you know is there some preferred reading out there where they do find that research paper that you recently submitted to the Trump administration where were good sources of information?

Brad: Just google Brad Bushman and they're all on my Web page.

Joe: All right. Kimberly how about you. You mentioned the Web site here just a little bit ago.

Kimberly: So that Web-site again is saferohiosaferschools.Ohio.gov.

And that's going to be the place that will take you wherever you need to go. If you're looking for school climate or anti-harassment intimidation and bullying or the school emergency management plans.

Joe: Anything special from CPD on your Web site, Sargent?

Dean: I would direct into Columbus.gov. Click on our police Web site and find the links to school safety. They're also direct to the Columbus City Schools Web site for that.

Joe: So I've got to get to asking if you don't want to answer this tell me but when you and your fellow officers are sitting around having a cold beverage or a cup of coffee you sometimes sit and shake your head that we've got to worry about this kind of stuff.

Dean: Oh absolutely. I mean you know when I graduate high school in 1985 and it just seems like it has exponentially just sped away from us something in society. A switch flipped somewhere. I mean you said that it went back to the 17th hundreds but it just seems like it's out of control.

Joe: Well I couldn't agree more and I'm sorry I have to agree. But I want to thank all of you for helping us talk about a very important topic today. Kimberly Nagel from safer schools Ohio. Sergeant Dean Worthington from the Columbus Division of Police. Brad Bushman, he is a psychologist and communicator at the Ohio State University. Thanks to all of you for being here and thanks to everyone for tuning in this week on Town Hall Ohio.

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