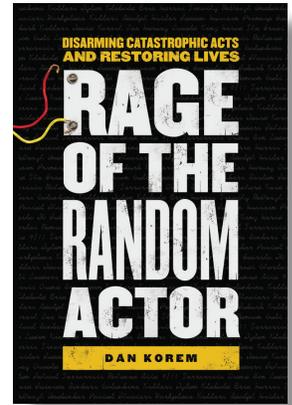




Dan Korem

TRACK RECORD OF RESULTS

RANDOM ACTOR CASES & RESEARCH PREDICTIONS — SAVING LIVES



HOMICIDE-SUICIDE ATTACKERS

Identified that most suicide attackers have the Random Actor (RA) profile (mid-1990s)

- They have same profile as mass school shooters, serial snipers, postal shooters, etc.

Random Actor profile/intervention strategies used in Iraq to capture suicidal-led insurgents (2004)

- Captain Pedro Rosario's cadre made 54 arrests of suicidal-led insurgents over 4 months without firing a shot. Recipient of Bronze Star with Valor; Rosario also stopped first attack on U.S. soil, January 2008, by one of our own

Only region in the U.S. that didn't have school bomb threats after 9-11 applied RA interventions (2001)

- No bombing/shooting threats in a region of a state where educators applied interventions Korem identified.

Predicted first European female suicide attacker would have Random Actor profile and background attributes (2005)

- Provided these details on CNN several days before attacker's background was uncovered.

Obtained only filmed confession of a suicidal, cult-like leader (1983)

- 3 years after Jonestown Massacre, Korem exposed cult-like leader in his documentary *Psychic Confession*; "confessed" on camera how and why he formed cult and his techniques.
- *Los Angeles Times*: "It's an altogether fascinating study that transcends the somewhat exploitive subject matter."

ORGANIZATIONS

Identified where Random Actor incidents will and will not occur and why (mid – 1990s)

- Why shootings at Post Office but not UPS or FedEx, even though in same business
- Why mass company shooters are from accounting or assembly line but not art department
- How to replicate prevention success in any organization

Why "fragging" by US soldier Mark Kools at beginning of Iraq war was a RA incident (2004)

- RA intervention used in Iraq to prevent other incidents

SCHOOLS & YOUTH

Predicted that Denver suburbs high risk target 2 months before Columbine attack (at national educator conference)

Virginia Tech identified as highest risk target 4 months before attack by Virginia educators and law enforcement trained by Korem

Predicted students with RA profile would carry out mass school attacks (mid – 1990s)

- Every mass school shooting/bombing since 1997 perpetrated by RA student (North America, Europe, Japan)
- 2002, contacted 35 of highest risk university campuses: Within weeks, one campus had the first massacre of 2002; four months later on another campus, first student arrested who wanted to be a suicide bomber; two years later first suicide bombing attack did occur on another of the 35 campuses contacted.

Almost 100% predictive accuracy where school bombings/shootings will occur and not occur

- Identified that Alternative schools that have at-risk students won't have students threatening to destroy their schools.
- Identified another school population that also doesn't have threats.
- Identified why Israeli schools similarly don't have RA incidents.

Predicted Suburbs and Small Towns most likely targets for RA Attacks (mid – 1990s)

- Every mass school shooting/bombing since 1997 has occurred in suburb or small town (North America, Europe, Japan)
- Predicted inner-city communities are lowest at risk for these attacks and why

SCHOOLS & YOUTH (CONTD.)

Predicted gangs in suburbs and small towns for first time in world history (mid- 1980s)

- First to identify trend and why here
- Author of critically acclaimed book *Suburban Gangs—The Affluent Rebels* (1994)

Identified Missing Protector Strategy that stops gang recruitment/formation (late 1980s)

- If 100 at-risk youth have a "Protector" only 5% demonstrate any at risk behavior in a year.
- Works in any community (more on www.ifpinc.com)
 - Plano, TX (suburb known for suicide and other high risk behavior – over 1000 youths)
 - Dallas, TX (Inner-city community – over 400 youth over 6 years)

COMMENTS ON APPLICATION OF RANDOM ACTOR VIOLENCE PREVENTION STRATEGIES

We received a grant funded through the NJ Department of Education so we could provide Random Actor Violence Prevention training. Here is the result:

1. In 2006, the school administrator received a weekly average of 5-6 disciplinary notices from teachers where students threatened to hurt or kill another student.
2. Since the training and research were applied, there has not been a single threat for over four months. They've gone from several each week prior to the training to zero after the training. The head administrator is going to go to the state with this information.

— *Alice Guy, member of the Association of Threat Assessment Professionals
Chief Operations Officer, TEAM Dynamics*

"Many districts across Texas have seen their threats stop over the last 10 years. Dan Korem, author of *Rage of the Random Actor*, developed the research and training. He is recognized as the leading authority on this issue, and his research is regularly applied around the world."

— *Dr. Johnny Veselka, Executive Director, Texas Association of School Administrators*

"I would like to express my sincere thanks for the two-day Random Actor Violence Prevention Seminar that you presented to the Omaha Police Department, area law enforcement officials, and the metro schools districts. The strategies that you presented for identifying behavioral traits of youth at risk for carrying out random acts of violence were obviously well researched. The instruction you provided in intervention techniques, using your interactive keypad technology, was very well received by both law enforcement and school officials. I understand that you provide this training to law enforcement [and schools] at a very reduced rate, and that you presented in Omaha at a considerable expense to yourself. I would like to commend you for your commitment to preventing youth violence and your generous contribution to ensure the safety of law enforcement officers working on the front lines. With partners like *Korem & Associates* in the private sector, law enforcement may be able to turn the tide of violence so prevalent in our society."

— *Thomas H. Warren, Sr., Chief of Police, Omaha Police Department*

As a member of the Virginia Fusion Center I've received a large amount of training in the last 18 months, and . . . without a doubt I learned more in your class than in any other." — *R.H. Virginia State Police*

"Thought provoking and relevant." — *R.M., Clinical Psychologist, Virginia Tech University*

"This course would be excellent for all of my principals." — *D.L. Assist. Exe. Dir. Secondary Ed. and Staff Dev., Williamsburg-James City Schools*

"Presentation was great." — *J.G., Security Supervisor, Princeton Theological Seminary*

RANDOM ACTOR VIOLENCE PREVENTION (RAVP) FAQ

For more details on RAVP, please see *Rage of the Random Actor* or *If Only I Had Kown*

- Dan Korem's book, ***Rage of the Random Actor***, provides 500 pages of in-depth detail.
- ***If Only I Had Kown*** by William H. Dodson, Ph.D. is like the Cliffs notes of ***Rage of the Random Actor***. It's a short but excellent read for parents and educators from the perspective of the superintendent who experienced the first massacre that started the global trend. He searched for ten years for a strategy that worked, and when he found Dan's RAVP, he chose the title for his book.

How difficult is it to recognize the two Random Actor traits?

Not difficult because their traits are extreme. It's like asking, "Does Queen Elizabeth II prefer to control or express her emotions when she communicates?" Because her trait is extreme most people can correctly identify that her trait is "control." For this reason almost anyone in a school can successfully identify the Random Actor traits.

How well tested is the RAVP strategy?

Since 1997, K&A has trained over 20,000 educators and law enforcement professionals who consistently deliver measurable results: threats stopped and students lives and academic performance restored. More education and law enforcement professionals have been trained to use this on-the-spot system and intervention than any other in the world.

Why are suburbs and small towns at greatest risk for a Random Actor attack?

Because these communities represent the polar opposite traits of the Random Actor traits. See chapter 5 of ***Rage of the Random Actor*** for details. Just think of the locales where these incidents have occurred.

- Suburbs: Columbine; "Batman movie massacre" Aurora, CO; Conyers, GA; Pearl, MS (suburb of Jackson).
- Small towns: Newton, CT; Virginia Tech, Blackburg, WV; Red Lion, PA; Jonesboro, AR; Ft. Gibson, OK; Paducah, KY.

How frequent are false positives?

Since 1997, Korem & Associates has never received a call from an education or law enforcement professional who misidentified someone as a Random Actor who didn't have the traits.

Is this anything like racial or ethnic profiling?

Ethnic and racial profiling aren't profiling but stereotyping. Identifying the Random Actor traits has nothing to do with race, ethnicity, or culture; rather, it is identifying observable behavioral traits. In fact, those who can't rapid-fire profile will usually stereotype out of ignorance.

Is there any connection between student Random Actor attacker and suicide terrorists?

Yes. Almost all have the Random Actor traits. And as in school attacks, most suicide attackers come from educated, affluent families.

My district is in an urban area. Are you saying that inner-city types of communities are unlikely to have these attacks?

Yes. There has only been one attack in an inner-city, but the school in Cleveland where the incident occurred was a specialized magnet school for the brightest students. If you are in a lower-income district, you typically need to pay attention to the areas that are more middle-class. The Missing Protector Strategy, though, would be invaluable in your community (see www.KoremAssociates.com for details).

RANDOM ACTOR VIOLENCE PREVENTION (RAVP) FAQ

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How many students in the US do you estimate have the Random Actor profile?

Until 2009, the best estimate was 500,000 – 1,000,000 (1–2% of 54 million students.) Mental health practitioners and school counselors believed that estimate was low. They were correct. A Federal study concluded that approximately 6% of all students battle clinical depression. For this reason the estimate is revised to an average of 6% of all students—about 3.5 million in K-12 and about 1 million on higher education campuses. This is a statistically significant number when combined with the ability to cheaply build explosives with materials found in any school. On a campus of 1000 students, an estimated 60 students will have the Random Actor profile. While most are of course not violent, the number of students who may become violent has significantly increased since the Columbine massacre in 1999. The positive is that we know where to look to prevent a Random Actor massacre without false positives or stereotyping.

Hasn't the number of school attacks been declining?

Yes, but the number of students with the Random Actor traits has greatly proliferated, the number of threats severely escalating, and level of lethality has increased, like the “Batman Movie” and Newtown, CT massacres.

Will bomb proofing windows and banning guns prevent attacks?

No. The 1999 Columbine Massacre was supposed to be a **bombing** attack in the school cafeteria, but the bombs never detonated. During the weeks after the Newtown massacre of elementary school children and staff, dozens of students across the US were arrested for having in their possession bomb-making materials with plots. Thousands of North American students are found each year with explosives. In China, there have been dozens of elementary school attacks with knives, maiming and killing hundreds. No one suggests a ban on knives, tableware, razors, and scissors will prevent their future attacks. On November 30, before the Newtown Massacre, two were killed with a knife and a compound bow and arrow at a junior college in Casper, WY. In 2009, a Virginia Tech student was the first **beheaded** in the school cafeteria, and the same week another student in the suburb of Richardson, TX was nearly murdered in a similar manner at the University of Texas at Dallas. With so many options to kill, the heart of the issue is reaching students with the Random Actor profile **before** they hatch a plot or enter into the general population. (It should be noted that the first school attack in Pearl, MS, 1997, was stopped by an assistant principal who had his reservist revolver in his truck. K&A and most law enforcement, though, do not advocate a mass releasing of concealed weapons because during an actual engagement innocent loss of life is more likely to occur from “friendly fire” by those who aren't law enforcement/military trained.)

Who commits more threats and attacks, adults or students?

For fifteen years, it has been students by an almost 10 to 1 ratio. Dan has warned, though, that the potential for young adult attacks (those in their early 20s) is growing steadily as students graduate. For this reason the only responsible long-term solution is to reach students when they are young.

Which is a more effective, armed guards or student resource officers?

Student resource officers (SRO), which are either specially trained officers from a local agency or from the local school district police department (in larger communities). Dan has interviewed and worked with SROs, including those who have stopped attacks, as noted in **Rage of the Random Actor**.

Is this a mental health issue?

Our experience is that most people with the Random Actor traits making threats and launching attacks don't have a DSM IV classification. It's critical to recognize this because many mental health practitioners assume that if there isn't a diagnosable

RANDOM ACTOR VIOLENCE PREVENTION (RAVP) FAQ

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condition, there isn't the risk of committing a massacre. One of the Columbine killers, for example, was tested before the attack and no mental health condition was found, although he clearly had the RANDOM ACTOR profile. Only 4% of all violent acts can be attributed to mental illness, according to a major study in the American Journal of Psychiatry, Vol. 163, No. 8. However, there are drugs, such as the antidepressant, Lexapro, and others that increase risk of "suicidal thinking" in children, adolescents, and young adults. With these varied factors, K&A recommends that an appropriate mental health professional be consulted as required.

How is Korem & Associates able to provide this assistance for virtually no cost?

It's because of the social commitment by Dan Korem and his wife Sandy. Ask a business, private sector executive or professional what he/she thinks it would cost per student in a school district to prevent student massacres, severely reduce threats, stop costly and disruptive building evacuations, and improve academic performance. The typical response is \$500–1000 a student. The Korems have only asked that public institutions take the baton and use the RAVP strategies to help students.

Was Dan Korem involved in any of the major attacks?

- **1999, Columbine Massacre** — In 1996, Dan received regular calls from law enforcement professionals and teen counseling clinics about potential student Random Actor attacks across the state. Eighteen months prior to the attack, he offered to train all DARE officers in the state pro bono. The chiefs across the state wouldn't give them the day off. Even the Jefferson County DA's office called for assistance, but no follow-up. Two months before the attack, the state school safety director agreed to provide training across the state. The attack occurred and she never returned any phone calls.

- **2007, Virginia Tech Massacre** — Dec, 2006, the chief of police at William & Mary requested emergency training because he realized that many students had the Random Actor traits. In January 2007, training was provided to Virginia university police chiefs and school superintendents. They were shown the predictive RAVP grid used to identify the highest to lowest risk locales. When asked, "What is your highest risk Random Actor student massacre target," they replied, "Virginia Tech, of course," (which didn't attend the training). The training was well received, and Dan was asked to provide it again in May. The massacre occurred in April. A long tenured psychologist at Virginia Tech attended and wrote a recommendation to the investigating committee that RAVP strategies be seriously considered. They wouldn't read his report. He later resigned.

- **2012, Shady Hook Elementary Massacre, Newtown, CT** — May, 2006, Dan was asked to keynote at the first stateside conference co-sponsored by the State of CT and Homeland Security on preventing suicide bombing attacks in the US. Dan explained that most school shooters and suicide terrorists have the Random Actor profile. The head of DPS training applied for a Homeland Security grant to train all officers. He was rejected with the explanation: "We will fund hazmet suits but not training that prevents attacks." Dan spoke at two other CT conferences and even trained CT counter-terrorism officers. Further attempts to provide training in schools failed. Because of the high concentration of affluent suburbs and small towns, the state was identified by CT law enforcement as one of the highest risk targets in the US.

RAPID-FIRE BEHAVIORAL PROFILING

Developed first comprehensive on-the-spot profiling system (early 1990s)

- **Korem Profiling System:** make four quick reads and you can identify someone's profile (how they are likely to communicate, perform tasks, make decisions)
- Profile tells you how a person prefers to: Communicate • Perform Tasks • Make Decisions
- In addition to use by educators, law enforcement and military to prevent catastrophic incidents, the system is by professionals in the world's leading organizations for:
 - Sales
 - Negotiations
 - Hiring and Recruiting
 - Leading Teams
 - Sales
 - Cross-cultural interactions without stereotyping
 - Delivering presentations
 - Client consultation
 - Coaching athletes (professional, collegiate, Olympic)

Developed first method for validating on-the-spot behavioral profiling skills

- Average person when tested only demonstrates 25% on-the-spot profiling accuracy when shown video clips of real people in real situations. In a day or two of training, profiling accuracy increases to 75% or higher. **Korem Profiling System** published in *The Art of Profiling—Reading People Right the First Time* (1997)
- Professionals from hundreds of major organizations who have been trained:
 - American Airlines • BBC • British Airways • Cedar-Sinai Medical • Chrysler • Ernst and Young • Exxon • FBI
 - Farmers Insurance • IBM • Lockheed Martin • Marriott • McDonalds • Mercedes Benz • NASA Space Center
 - Nations Bank • University of Chicago • US Air Force • United Space Alliance World Bank

Korem & Associates faculty trained more professionals than any other organization in the world

- Over 40,000 professionals trained—book and training lauded by world's leading experts:

"A rare find. . . The Korem Profiling System will separate you from the masses when it comes to reading people right the first time. . . Dan has lectured on profiling at the FBI Academy to the toughest audience possible, an assembly of the best police psychologists in the country. . . Without exception, its acceptance was immediate and its application proven."

— Dr. James T. Reese, former assistant unit chief, FBI's Behavioral Sciences Unit, From the Foreword in *The Art of Profiling*

"My name is Colonel Peter Devlin, a Canadian Infantry Officer who commands the 2nd Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group and commanded the Kabul Multi-National Brigade in Kabul, Afghanistan from July 2003 to January 2004. . . There were 22 different nations that provided troops to the brigade and I interacted with their national and tactical commanders on a regular basis. I also dealt with Afghan authorities daily, including government officials (federal, provincial, and municipal), military leadership, elders, religious leaders, nomads and more. The Art of Profiling assisted in preparing strategies for the many people I interacted with every day. The job of a leader is to influence people for mission success and Dan Korem's book assisted me in successfully accomplishing my mission."

— [Currently] Lt. Brig. General Peter Devlin

"The training was an excellent educational experience, with ACTUAL, practical applications."

— P.D., Director of Security, NASA Space Center