

EXHIBIT 3

MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS HIGH SCHOOL PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSION



Initial Report
Submitted to the Governor,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
and Senate President

January 2, 2019

COMMISSION BACKGROUND AND SCOPE

Incident Summary

On February 14, 2018, 14 students and three staff members at the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida were fatally shot and 17 others were wounded in one of the deadliest school massacres in the United States' history.

The gunman Nikolas Cruz, age 19 at the time of the incident, was a former student of Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School. Cruz was a troubled child and young adult who displayed aggressive and violent tendencies as early as 3 years old. Cruz struggled in academics and attended several schools. There are reports of behavioral issues at all of the schools he attended. He was under the care of mental health professionals from age 11 until he turned age 18 and refused further services.

At 2:19 p.m. on February 14, 2018, Cruz exited an Uber ride-sharing service at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School armed with a rifle and several hundred rounds of ammunition concealed in a rifle bag. He entered the school through an unstaffed gate that had been opened for school dismissal and made his way toward Building 12 on the north side of campus. He entered the east side of Building 12 through an unlocked and unstaffed door. He made his way through all three floors, firing into classrooms and hallways and killing or wounding 34 individuals. He exited Building 12 and ran across campus, blending in with students evacuating. Cruz was apprehended approximately 1 hour and 16 minutes after the first shots and charged with 17 counts of premeditated murder and 17 counts of attempted murder.

Marjory Stoneman Douglas Public Safety Commission

Following the shooting, a group of Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School students and parents campaigned for gun control and school safety during the 2018 Florida legislative session. On March 9, 2018, Governor Rick Scott signed the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Act (MSDHSPSA) into law. This comprehensive legislation focuses on identifying and addressing issues surrounding the tragedy that occurred at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School.

A key component of the legislation was the establishment of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission (Commission), composed of 16 voting members and

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4 non-voting members appointed by the Governor, Speaker of the House, Senate President or specified in legislation. The Commission was formed to specifically analyze information from the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School shooting and other mass violence incidents and provide recommendations and system improvements to help mitigate the impacts from and prevent future school shootings.

The Commission was established through 2023. For the initial year, the Commission held monthly public meetings in South Florida between April and November 2018 (October's meeting was cancelled due to Hurricane Michael), and the Commission's December meeting was held in Tallahassee. The Commission heard presentations and testimony on the shooting, school safety issues and many other related topics.

Commission Responsibilities and Scope of Report

The MSDHSPSA specified a number of specific considerations and topics that the Commission should address in its initial report to the Governor, Speaker of the House and Senate President. The following is a summary of the tasks as assigned by law.

- Produce a timeline of the incident, incident response and all relevant events preceding the incident.
- Review interactions between the perpetrator and governmental entities such as schools, law enforcement agencies, courts and social service agencies.
- Identify failures to adequately communicate or coordinate regarding indicators of risk or possible threats and whether failures contributed to an inability to prevent deaths and injuries.
- Analyze incident response by local law enforcement agencies and school resource officers, including a review of existing policies and procedures for active assailant incidents at Marjory Stoneman Douglas.
- Evaluate whether the incident response complied with the existing policies and procedures and how those existing policies and procedures compare to national best practices.

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- Evaluate whether failures in the policies and procedures, or in the execution of them, contributed to an inability to prevent deaths and/or injuries.
- Provide recommendations for improvements for law enforcement and school resource officer response.
- Provide recommendation for a ratio of school resource officers per school by school type along with a methodology for determining ratio, which must include school location, student population and school design.
- Provide recommendations for improving communication and coordination of agencies that have knowledge of indicators of risk or possible threats of mass violence.
- Provide recommendations for effectively using available state/local tools and resources for enhancing communication and coordination related to indicators of risk or possible threats.

During the Commission's first meeting on April 24, 2018, the requirements of the law were discussed and grouped into specific topic areas. The Commission voted on a list of topic areas to be included in the initial report. They are as follows:

- History of K-12 active assailant events.
- Nikolas Cruz background and timeline.
- Marjory Stoneman Douglas physical structure and security.
- Active assailant response—Broward schools and school board.
- Active assailant response—Broward Sheriff's Office on-campus response.
- Active assailant response—law enforcement officer response by Broward Sheriff's Office, Coral Springs Police Department and incident command response.
- Other topics: social media, Florida mental health system, Baker Act, privacy laws and threat assessment and management.

During the course of the Commission's investigation and subsequent Commission meetings, other topics were addressed, and these topic areas were slightly modified and reorganized as presented in this report.

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Because of the urgency of this issue, the Commission's initial report was completed within a relatively short timeframe in relation to the shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas. In many other similar incidents, such as Columbine High School and Sandy Hook Elementary shootings, post-incident reports and evaluations were completed several years following the events. As a result, several ancillary investigations into the Marjory Stoneman Douglas massacre or parts of the incident were also in the process of being conducted at the same time the Commission was conducting its investigation. This Commission attempted to coordinate with the entities conducting the other investigations so as not to duplicate or interfere with the other investigations, but some of the final reports were not available to the Commission for the purposes of compiling this report. There were also several active legal cases regarding the incident, which impeded obtaining some relevant testimony, documents and other investigative materials. During the Commission's subsequent years, portions of this report may be amended to take into account new information not available at the time this report was prepared.

Methodology and Information Sources

Following the Commission's establishment, teams of investigators and analysts from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office were created to assist the Commission in conducting its research, analysis and investigation. These teams were assigned to the topic areas approved by the Commission to collect relevant details and facts through a variety of techniques and resources. Investigators conducted numerous interviews and collected and reviewed thousands of pages of documents, videos, 911 calls and related evidence in order to provide a comprehensive summary of the issues surrounding the Marjory Stoneman Douglas massacre to the Commission. The Commission used all available information resources to compile the findings and recommendations presented in this report.

Members of the Commission were appointed to provide a broad and diverse range of expertise and knowledge. Commission members represent state and local law enforcement, mental health professionals, state and local elected officials, educators, school officials and

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parents of victims. For that reason, a number of early meetings were focused on presenting background on relevant topics and issues in order for all Commission members to have an adequate base of information to make informed decisions. Presentations from subject matter experts from around the state and nation focused on a variety of topics regarding past active assailant events, current laws, practices, policies, programs and structural issues that could potentially be relevant to Commission recommendations. Agendas for the meetings are provided in Appendix E.

CHAPTER 8. SUMMARY OF CRUZ'S LIFE AND CONTACTS PRIOR TO FEBRUARY 14, 2018

2:16:54 –
3:45:52 pm

Cell phone activity during this timeframe was serviced by a tower immediately southeast of MSDHS.

During this timeframe, at 2:19 pm, Cruz arrived at MSDHS. Cruz's phone had 23 text messages and 10 missed calls when it was recovered, but most of this activity occurred after Cruz left his phone behind at the scene and was the result of inbound calls/texts.

Cruz sent two texts to his ex-girlfriend saying "I love you". The last outgoing texts were to JT Snead; the meaning of these texts is not understood. At 2:18:46 Cruz sent "Yo", and at 2:18:57 he sent "Tell".

8.7 Cruz's Gun Purchases

On September 30, 2016, Nikolas Cruz was issued a Florida identification card that he needed to purchase firearms. Cruz used a single firearm during the shooting, and it was the only firearm he had in his possession on February 14, 2018. The firearm was a Smith and Wesson, model MP-15 semi-automatic firearm. A sling and bi-pod were attached to the rifle. The firearm was lawfully purchased on February 11, 2017, at Sunrise Tactical Supply in Coral Springs, Florida. Eight 30- and 40-round capacity magazines were recovered from the scene.