



Securing Our Schools in the Event of an Active Killer

Legislative Education Study Committee
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Securing Our Schools in the Event of an Active Killer

- Security Philosophy
- What we are currently doing
- What we plan to do
- How you can help
- Questions



My Background and Experiences

- BA in Sociology with an emphasis in Criminology—University of New Mexico
- MA in Public Administration—University of New Mexico
- Graduate of the New Mexico State Police Academy
- Graduate of the FBINA (Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy)
- 23 years of law enforcement experience
- Former Chief of Police for the City of Rio Rancho
- Mentor for the New Mexico Youth Diagnostic Development Center (7 years)
- Executive Director of Safety and Security for Rio Rancho Public Schools
- Current Chief Operations Officer for Rio Rancho Public Schools



Security Philosophy



- If students don't feel safe, learning will not occur
- Provide a systematic, layered approach



WHAT WE ARE CURRENTLY DOING



What we are currently doing

- Professional Security Force
 - **Objective** - Develop a force of highly professional individuals:
 - Retired law enforcement officers
 - Retired military and other public employees
 - SRO Program
 - Resident Program
- Safety Planning and Training
 - **Objective** – Develop a planning document to guide all employees in order to Prevent, Protect, Mitigate, Respond and Recover from emergency incidents.
 - PED Safety Plan
 - Crisis Manager
 - Training
- Threats
 - Threat Assessments
 - Vulnerability Assessments



What we are currently doing

Strengthen Security Measures at Facilities

- Forced Entry
- Access Control
- Video Surveillance
 - Monitor Student Movement
 - Monitor School Site Perimeter
 - Monitor Front Entrance
 - Monitor Parking Lots
- ID Badges
- Raptor System
- Fencing
 - Physical Fence
 - Personnel/Eyes Securing the Perimeter
- Guard Shack
- Bollards



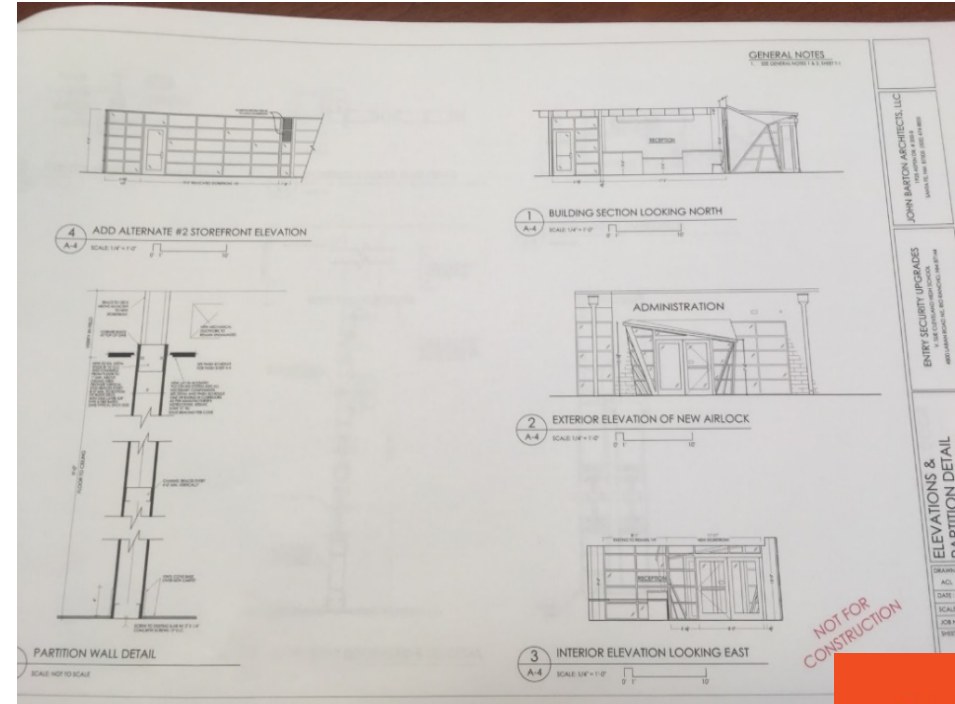
Bollards



Security Department – Forced Entry

Forced Entry

- Provide a physical barrier so that visitors to school sites cannot simply walk into a school without being noticed or checked into the administrative office.
- All school sites have forced entry except RRHS, CHS and IHS. These school sites are scheduled for construction this summer.



Security Department – Forced Entry

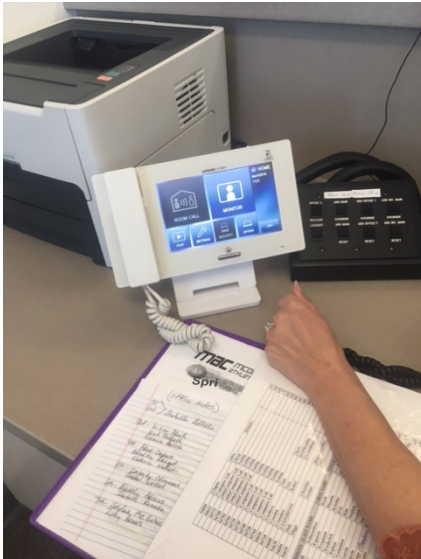
Frosted Glass for Concealment



Front Entry Video with Intercom



Intercom/Video System



Security Department – Access Control

- Objective – Provide Access Control on all exterior doors at all school sites.
- Future – Provide for access control on all interior classroom doors.



Security Department – Video Surveillance

- Objective – Provide for sufficient video coverage, internal and external, at all school buildings.
- RRHS – Added approximately 90 cameras and completely renovated the control center by adding 8 LED monitors.
- CHS – Added cameras and 10 LED monitors in the control center
- Middle Schools – Adding cameras



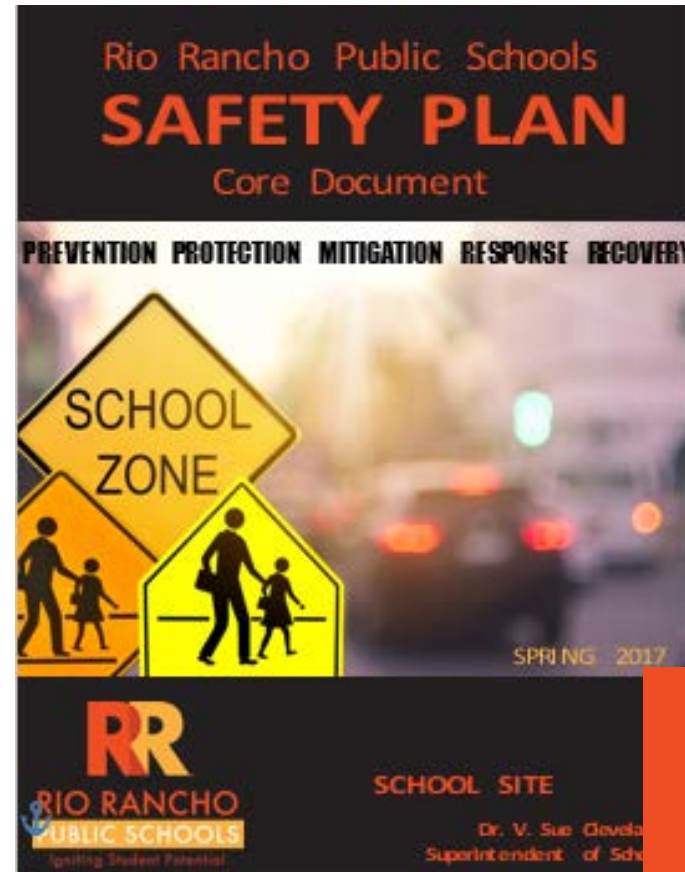
Security Department – Professional Security Force

- Current Security Force
 - RRHS & CHS – Eight Security Officers with three SRO's and one at IHS
 - Middle Schools – Two Security Officers each with one at MVMS
 - Elementary Schools/Cyber – Three roving security officers
- Provide all school sites with security which requires an expansion of eight officers
- Research the concept of an armed security force at all school sites



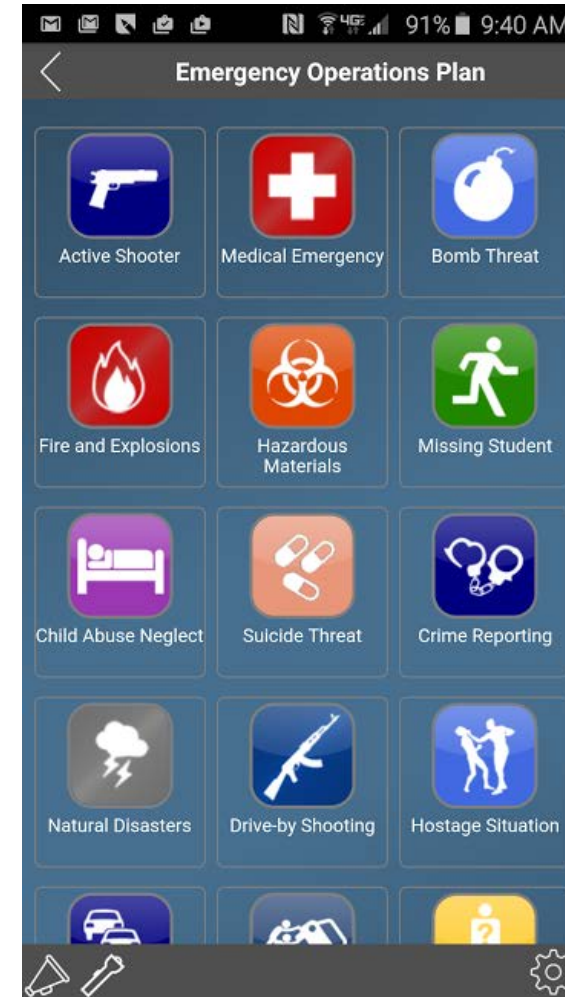
Security Department - School Site Safety Plan

- RRPS School Safety Plan
 - All school sites completed at the same time instead of 1/3 of the school sites.
 - Core Document – Uniformity & Consistency
 - To include over 111 essential Procedures & Processes with hundreds of sub action items.
 - Following FEMA & State Guidelines
 - Prevention
 - Protection
 - Mitigation
 - Response
 - Recovery
- Training – Provide for additional training, especially Active Shooter Training. Currently, Training includes Run, Hide and Fight. We will be moving to the ALICE model.



Security Department – Crisis Manager

- Provide uniform, easy to read written protocols to guide staff while responding to an emergency
- Training – Provide staff with additional ongoing training
- Installation and training with RRPD and RRFD



Security Department - Threats

- **Threat Assessment**

- We take ALL threats seriously
- Prevention
 - Bullying App
 - Mentor Program
 - No Kid Eats Alone

- **Vulnerability Assessment**

- Conduct assessments once a year



WHAT WE PLAN TO DO



What we plan to do

- Armed Security Personnel in all Schools
 - Training
 - Security personnel vs. Teachers
- Volunteer Programs
- Training
 - Run, Hide and Fight
 - ALICE
- School Security Infrastructure



HOW YOU CAN HELP



How you can help

Legislative Changes Needed/Proposals

- Personnel
 - PERA
 - HB-75 (Unintended Consequences)
- Emergency Drills
- Crimes Against Public Peace
- Search & Seizure
 - Metal Detections
 - Special Events – Bag Searches
- Funding
 - Flexible
 - Personnel vs. Infrastructure
- Creating a Law Enforcement Unit
 - Local School Districts



PERA

Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection B of Section 10-11-118 NMSA 1978, on and after July 1, 2013, if a retired member becomes employed with an employer pursuant to the Educational Retirement Act:

(1) the retired member's cost-of-living pension adjustment shall be suspended upon commencement of the employment;



HB 75– Unintended Consequences

- A. A school may permit the use of restraint or seclusion techniques on any student only if both of the following apply:
- (1) the student's behavior presents an imminent danger of serious physical harm to the student or others; and

Concerns:

- Imminent danger not defined in state statute

Unintended Consequences = Police Response and Intervention

- Add “school security personnel” to G. The provisions of this section shall not be interpreted as addressing the conduct of law enforcement or first responders.



Emergency Drills – State Statute

22-13-14. Emergency drills; requirement. (2005)

A. An emergency drill shall be conducted in each public and private school of the state at least once each week during the first four weeks of the school year and at least once each month thereafter until the end of the school year. Two drills during the year shall be shelter-in-place drills and one shall be an evacuation drill, as directed by the department. The remainder of the drills shall be fire drills. It shall be the responsibility of the person in charge of a school to carry out the provisions of this section.

B. In locations where a fire department is maintained, a member of the fire department shall be requested to be in attendance during the emergency drills for the purpose of giving instruction and constructive criticism.

C. The department shall determine penalties for any person failing to meet the provisions of this section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 77-11-9, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 16, § 188; 1979, ch. 81, § 1; 20



Emergency Drills – NMPED Administrative Code

6.30.2.10 PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

M. Emergency drills and practiced evacuations.

(1) Emergency drills shall be conducted in each public school and private school in the state, including in each charter school, as follows:

- (a) at least once per week during the first four weeks of the school year and at least once per month during the remainder of the school year;
- (b) two of these drills shall be shelter-in-place drills;
- (c) one of these drills shall be an evacuation drill;
- (d) nine of these drills shall be fire drills, with one fire drill required each week during the first four weeks of school;
- (e) in locations where a fire department is maintained, a member of the fire department shall be requested to be in attendance during the emergency drills for the purpose of giving instruction and constructive criticism;
- (f) it shall be the responsibility of the person in charge of a school to carry out the provisions related to emergency drills.

(2) Requirements to comply and penalties for non-compliance:

- (a) It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent of a school district or their charter school or private school counterpart(s) to ensure that each school under their authority follows the requirements set forth in Subsection M of 6.30.2.10 NMAC.
- (b) In the event that the person or persons responsible for complying with Subsection M of 6.30.2.10 NMAC fail or refuse to comply with this subsection, the department may in the case of a public school take any action designed to ensure prompt corrective action or future compliance, including reporting the non-compliance to either the state fire marshal or to a local fire department. In the case of a private school, the department will report the non-compliance to either the state fire marshal or to a local fire department and may consider adverse licensure action.
- (c) Failure or refusal to comply with the requirements in Subsection M of 6.30.2.10 NMAC of holding emergency drills shall constitute grounds to suspend or revoke the license of the person(s) responsible for compliance. The due process procedures under the Uniform Licensing Act [Sections 61-1-1 through 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] shall apply.

[10-31-96, 12-31-98; 6.30.2.10 NMAC - Rn, 6 NMAC 3.2.9 & A, 11-14-00; A, 08-15-03; A, 10-30-03; A, 08-31-04; A, 12-30-04; A, 03-15-05; A, 07-29-05; A, xxx]



2011 New Mexico Statutes

Chapter 30: Criminal Offenses

Article 20: Crimes Against Public Peace, 30-20-1 through 30-20-18

Section 30-20-16: Bomb scares unlawful

Universal Citation: [NM Stat § 30-20-16 \(1996 through 1st Sess 50th Legis\)](#)

30-20-16. Bomb scares unlawful.

A. Making a bomb scare consists of falsely and maliciously stating to another person that a bomb or other explosive has been placed in such a position that property or persons are likely to be injured or destroyed.

B. Whoever commits making a bomb scare is guilty of a fourth degree felony.

C. A court may order a person convicted for the offense of making a bomb scare to reimburse the victim of the offense for economic harm caused by that offense.

D. As used in this section, "economic harm" means all direct, incidental and consequential financial harm suffered by a victim of the offense of making a bomb scare. "Economic harm" includes:

- (1) wages, salaries or other compensation lost as a result of the commission of the offense of making a bomb scare;
- (2) the cost of all wages, salaries or other compensation paid to employees for time that those employees are prevented from working as a result of the commission of the offense of making a bomb scare; and
- (3) overhead costs incurred for the period of time that a business is shut down as a result of the commission of the offense of making a bomb scare.

E. This section shall not be construed to limit a court's authority to order restitution to a victim of the offense of making a bomb scare pursuant to other provisions of law.



Search & Seizure

- Allow for the use of Magnetometers or wands in schools
- Allow for the ability to search in backpacks and bags in schools or at special events



DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS?

