

Outsiders on campus

- Posted signs regarding penalties for trespassing.
- Enclosed campus (fencing).
- Guard at main entry gate to campus.
- Greeters in strategic locations.
- Student I.D.s or badges.
- Vehicle parking stickers.
- Uniforms or dress codes.
- Exterior doors locked from the outside.
- A challenge procedure for anyone out of class.
- Cameras in remote locations.
- School laid out so all visitors must pass through front office.
- Temporary “fading” badges issued to all visitors.

Fights on campus

- Cameras.
- Duress alarms.
- Whistles.

Vandalism

- Graffiti-resistant sealers.
- Glass-break sensors.
- Aesthetically pleasing wall murals (these usually are not hit by graffiti).
- Law enforcement officers living on campus.
- 8-foot fencing.
- Well-lit campus at night.

Theft

- Interior intrusion detection sensors.
- Property marking (including microdots) to deter theft.
- Bars on windows.
- Reinforced doors.
- Elimination of access points up to rooftops (exhibit 1.5).
- Cameras.

- Doors with hinge pins on secure side.
- Bolting down computers and TVs.
- Locating high-value assets in interior rooms.
- Key control.
- Biometric entry into rooms with high-value assets.
- Law enforcement officer living on campus.

Drugs

- Drug detection swipes.
- Hair analysis kits for drug use detection (intended for parental application).
- Drug dogs.
- Removal of lockers.
- Random searches.
- Vapor detection of drugs.

Alcohol

- No open campus at lunch.
- Breathalyzer[®] test equipment.
- No access to vehicles.
- No lockers.
- Clear or open mesh backpacks.
- Saliva test kits.

Weapons

- Walk-through metal detectors.
- Hand-held metal detectors.
- Vapor detection of gun powder.
- Crimestopper hotline with rewards for information.
- Gunpowder detection swipes.
- Random locker, backpack, and vehicle searches.
- X-ray inspection of bookbags and purses.

Malicious acts

- Setback of all school buildings from vehicle areas (exhibit 1.6).
- Inaccessibility of air intake and water source.



Exhibit 1.5. Be aware that exposed utility conduits or drain pipes can allow easy access to a school's roof, creating an opportunity for theft, as well as a liability concern.



Exhibit 1.6. A school building's lack of setback from roads or parking areas can create vulnerability to an out-of-control vehicle.

- All adults on campus required to have a badge.
- Vehicle barriers near main entries and student gathering areas.

Parking lot problems

- Cameras.
- Parking decals.
- Fencing.
- Card I.D. systems for parking lot entry.
- Parking lots sectioned off for different student schedules.
- Sensors in parking areas that should have no access during schoolday.
- Roving guards.
- Bike patrol.

False fire alarms

- Sophisticated alarm systems that allow assessment of alarms (and cancellation if false) before they become audible.
- Boxes installed over alarm pulls that alarm locally (screamer boxes).

Bomb threats

- Caller I.D. on phone system.
- Crimestopper program with big rewards for information.
- Recording all phone calls, with a message regarding this at the beginning of each incoming call.
- All incoming calls routed through a district office.
- Phone company support.
- No pay phones on campus.
- Policy to extend the school year when plagued with bomb threats and subsequent evacuations.

Bus problems

- Video cameras and recorders within enclosures on buses.

- I.D.s required to get on school buses.
- Security aides on buses.
- Smaller buses.
- Duress alarm system or radios for bus drivers.

Teacher safety

- Duress alarms.
- Roving patrols.
- Classroom doors left open during class.
- Cameras in black boxes in classrooms.
- Controlled access to classroom areas.

Legal issues

Within each section of this manual, some legal issues have been noted regarding the use of various technologies. A reasonable approach to using any new security device would include checking with your legal organization, talking to schools in the area that have already implemented the measure, and inviting local law enforcement to come in to discuss the device's possible use. Although every possible ramification cannot be foreseen, it does help to be aware of issues that might be raised and to be aware of current thinking about ways to address each of these.

Evaluating a school's security system design

The staff assigned to handle security concerns should plan to meet on a regular basis for collaboration on new problems, needed changes to existing approaches, and the exchange of information and intelligence. New problems and proposed solutions may sometimes be presented (where appropriate) to school employees, the student council, the parent advisory group, the local police, or other schools in the area. Although including more people may lengthen the decisionmaking process,

making representatives of these groups a part of the security upgrade team for issues that would involve them will ensure buy-in. A side benefit will be that word will spread throughout the community that the school is taking active security measures, which will act as a deterrent.

New school design

Many school buildings in the United States have been constructed to achieve an inviting and open-to-the-community feeling, with multiple buildings, big windows, multiple entrances and exits, and many opportunities for privacy. Needless to say, these layouts are not conducive to many current requirements to address security needs. To combat broken windows and nighttime thefts, the country also went through a brief period of designing schools with almost no windows; the cavalike results these designs produced were soon found to be objectionable to many people.

Incorporating the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) in the design or remodeling of a school can contribute greatly to the control and security of the campus. There are several good sources of CPTED literature available through the Web; CPTED as applied specifically to schools will be covered in a subsequent volume.

If a district has the luxury of looking forward to a new school in the future, it is imperative that trained security personnel, who are familiar with the area and the community, and who will be responsible for day-to-day security operations in the new facility, are involved in every step of the new design. This is critical to ensuring that the design of the new school minimizes vulnerabili-

ties. There are architectural firms specializing in schools that incorporate good security principles; a security-conscious design can actually help compensate in the long term for tight security budgets, fewer security personnel, and less sophisticated security gadgets. The following are some suggestions to keep in mind for a new facility; the funding, location, geography, streets, and neighborhood will usually drive which ideas are feasible for each new school. Although this list includes only a few basic security technologies (such as cameras, sensors, and so forth), the facility design should not preclude their straightforward installation in the future.

- Limit the number of buildings—one building is best—to limit outsiders on the campus.
- Minimize the entrances to the school building—having one or two main entrances/exits will support efforts to keep outsiders off campus. Allow enough room at the main entry in the event that a screening area (i.e., for weapon or drug detection) needs to be incorporated later on. Alarm other exits for emergency use only.
- Minimize the line of sight from secluded off-campus sites onto student gathering areas, the main entry doors, playgrounds, patios, and so forth (exhibit 1.7). (This suggestion must be tempered against the benefits gained from the natural, desirable surveillance by neighbors, passers-by, officers on patrol, and so forth)
- Allow for a security person to be posted at a single entrance onto campus to challenge each vehicle for identification of all occupants. Buses and school employees should have a separate (and controlled) entrance.
- Provide a dropoff/pickup lane for buses only.
- Minimize the number of driveways or parking lots that students will have to walk across to get to the school building.



Exhibit 1.7. The administrators of this rural western school were concerned about their susceptibility to firearms due to the geography of their campus. A nontechnical but workable solution for this school was to allow local police officers to relocate their personal house trailers to strategic locations on campus to deter would-be snipers.