



Authorized Security Personnel
Model Policy for Class I and II School Districts and
Private, Denominational, or Parochial Schools

I. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines and requirements for an individual to be authorized by the school board of _____ School District or governing body of the _____ school to carry a firearm as Authorized Security Personnel (ASP). Such authorization will allow the individual to carry firearms in a school, on the school grounds of such school, in a school-owned vehicle, or at a school-sponsored activity or athletic event as designated in the authorization and in accordance with this policy. This policy aims to ensure the safety and security of students, staff, and visitors while maintaining a secure learning environment.

II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES/STANDARDS:

1. **Personal Qualifications:** Individuals authorized to carry firearms as an ASP must meet the following qualifications:
 - a. **Background Check:** Must pass a comprehensive background check, including a criminal history check.
 - b. **Permit:** Must have a valid Nebraska Concealed Carry Permit and submit a letter of interest to the Superintendent and the President of the school board or Administrator of the Private, Denominational, or Parochial School.
 - c. **Personnel:** Pursuant to subdivision (2)(d) of Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-1204, the individual must be employed or contracted to provide school security or school event control services.
 - d. **Three Letters of Recommendation:** The Superintendent or his/her designee or Administrator of the Private,



Denominational, or Parochial School is responsible for verifying letters of recommendation.

2. **Firearms Storage:** An ASP may store their firearm on school grounds only by utilizing the following guidelines:
 - a. The firearm must be stored in a biometric safe.
 - b. The biometric safe must be under cover from direct line of sight.
 - c. Only the ASP will have access to the biometric locking/unlocking mechanism or key.
 - d. The ASP must be physically present on the school grounds when their firearm is stored in the biometric safe.
3. **Concealment and Exposure of Firearm:**
 - a. ASP, when carrying the firearm, the ASP must do so in a holstered and concealed manner and may not display the firearm except during an active threat.
 - b. A firearm must never be visibly unholstered except during an active threat. A firearm must never be placed down or left unattended in a school except when placed in the biometric safe while the ASP is physically present on school grounds. If the firearm needs to be unholstered and placed down the firearm must be placed in the biometric safe. (*Example: Use of the restroom: place firearm in the biometric safe before going to the restroom if conceal carry holster is needing removed and placed down*).
4. **Appropriate Firearm & Ammunitions:**
 - a. The ASP must only use a handgun which is approved by the local governing body or school board.
 - b. Any ammunition recommended and approved by the firearm manufacturer.



III. **USE OF FORCE:**

The ASP must know and understand the appropriate use of force. The ASP is not a law enforcement officer and does not have the authority to act in that capacity. However, the ASP can take actions necessary to prevent or abate an active threat and temporarily detain an individual when the ASP has reasonable cause to believe the individual has committed or is about to commit a forcible act of violence that could cause serious bodily injury or death. The individual must understand deadly use of force as well as the potential of criminal & civil liability.

IV. **REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION, TRAININGS, & EVALUATIONS:**

The school board or Administrator of the Private, Denominational, or Parochial School must approve a signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with each ASP that includes all initial and annual required trainings and evaluations the ASP must complete.

- a. The school board or Administrator of the Private, Denominational, or Parochial School must have discretion to seek and approve a training provider to administer required trainings and evaluations. Each ASP will be required to attend a minimum of twenty hours (20) of training for this position. (see Table I) The training provider may include, but is not limited to, local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies, private security companies, or contractors.
- b. The ASP candidate must complete and pass a mental health screening and consultation with a psychologist.

V. **NOTIFICATION:**

The ASP must notify local law enforcement agencies of their position at _____ school(s). It is a best practice to notify and build a rapport with all first responders to include the local fire & rescue, local & state law enforcement agencies, and the regional emergency manager.



DEFINITIONS:

Civil Liability: refers to the "legal obligation that requires a party to pay for damages or to follow other court- enforcements in a [civil action] lawsuit." Simply put, if a person or party is found liable for a non-criminal act that caused harm to the plaintiff, they are legally required to pay the monetary damages.

Concealed Firearm: Concealed carry, or carrying a concealed weapon, is the practice of carrying a weapon, on one's person or in public places in a manner that hides or conceals the weapon's presence from surrounding observers.

Criminal Liability: is a legal concept that holds individuals responsible for their actions or omissions if they are found to have committed a criminal act. Criminal liability differs from civil liability, which is based on the breach of a contract or tort.

Deadly Force: shall mean force which the actor uses with the purpose of causing or which he knows to create a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily harm. Purposely firing a firearm in the direction of another person or at a vehicle in which another person is believed to be constitutes deadly force.

Detain: To force someone officially to stay in a place; to delay a person for a brief period of time until the proper authorities (law enforcement officers) are on scene.

Firearm: means any weapon which is designed to or may readily be converted to expel any projectile by the action of an explosive or frame or receiver of any such weapon

Physical Restraint: Is any method of a physical or mechanical hold or device, or equipment attached or adjacent to the participant's body that restricts freedom of movement and he or she cannot easily remove themselves.

**Table I. TRAININGS & EVALUATIONS**

Required ASP Training 20 hours & Psychological Screening	Annual Training Requirements After ASP Initial Trainings (minimum of 4 hours)
Coursework focused on school law	Proficiency in a State or Federal Firearms Course Qualification
Student rights	Safe Firearms handling
Understanding special needs students and students with disabilities	State Statute Law updates &/or use of force review.
Conflict de-escalation techniques – physical restraint techniques	Basic Medical First Aid/CPR renewal
Ethics for security personnel.	
Teenage brain development	
Adolescent behavior	
Implicit bias training	
Diversity and cultural awareness	
Trauma-informed responses	
Preventing violence in schools	
Completed Conceal Carry Permit Requirements. Including but not limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the State or Federal Firearms Course • Several rounds course at varied yard markers • Proficient rating 	
Safe Firearms handling	
State Statute Laws regarding use of force	
Criminal & Civil Liability Courses	
Basic Medical First Aid/CPR	