



**JOINT LEGISLATIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OVERSIGHT  
COMMITTEE  
March 15, 2018  
Room 544, Legislative Office Building**

The Joint Legislative Emergency Management Oversight Committee met on Thursday, March 15, 2018, at 9:00AM. The meeting was held in Room 544 of the Legislative Office Building. Members present were: Representatives Faircloth, Clappitt, Martin, Pierce, Pittman, Speciale, and Senators Rabin, Alexander, Sanderson, Tarte, and Van Duyn.

Representative Faircloth presided.

Chairman Faircloth called the meeting to order at 9:10AM. He introduced the Sergeant at Arms.

Chairman Rabin thanked the attendees for their interest in the problems that we are facing and working to solve. He asked them to be aware that this is the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, and in every meeting we have addressed problems, including school safety, and all of the things involved in community safety. There is good information to go on that we have been studying for a long time. We will do our best to get legislation out that looks at the total system. Also, how we can fix some of the problems we have with the man-made disaster portion of Emergency Management. It is time we take a hard look at it, and that is why we are here.

Chairman Faircloth made note of a grammar correction in the February 15, 2018 minutes. Representative Pittman advised there would be more corrections to the minutes before they could be approved. Chairman Faircloth thanked Representative Pittman for the corrections. He advised the approval would be delayed until later in the meeting.

Presentations:

United Way of North Carolina – 211 Program. Laura Zink Marx, President & Chief Executive Officer, United Way of North Carolina. Mike Sprayberry, Director, North Carolina Emergency Management. (See Presentation)

Q: Representative Martin- We as Legislators often get request to help our constituents. I wondered if you have advice on how 211 will help us better serve our constituents.

A: President Marx- I do. I have a card for you that I will pass out. We are available 24-7 for your constituents. If they have something that is really pressing we are always available. In a daily routine, anyone can call 211. That is why we are there.



Q: Senator Alexander- When people call in, are they speaking to a North Carolina English speaking person?

A: President Marx- There are 30 North Carolina residents answering the phone. Our Call Specialist speak English, we have some that speak Spanish, and we use the same 911 service for language translation.

Q: Chairman Rabin- I have a question for Director Sprayberry. How is the information that comes in during a disaster on 211 fused to all the information coming in by other ways? Does it come through the ISAAC?

A: Director Sprayberry- No sir. They are actually located in the State EOC with us. If there is something that they think we need to know about they tell us. They have freedom to walk right into the command room and share that information. If there is other information, and they are noticing trends, they can share that with our planning section.

Chairman Faircloth thanked President Marx and Director Sprayberry for their presentation.

Connected Device Security, Uri Alter, Chief Executive Officer, VDOO Connected Trust Ltd.  
(See Presentation)

Q: Representative Pierce- Since your company started operating, has there been any incidents where you have averted a situation?

A: Mr. Alter- The challenge with security is once you get things right you don't know that you have prevented something.

Q: Senator Tarte- Can you speak about the implications or the ability to protect against using identity management as a foundation and looking at whether having some type of secure ID's for students, employees, or whatever from a digital certificate perspective role. You talk about not being able to tell, but I would that is critical. Where does block chain from an audit perspective give us the ability to start doing that?

A: Mr. Alter- The main challenge is to do the basics. I mean make sure that something that shouldn't be connected to the net without credentials not be connected. The example we saw in the presentation, Shepherds Daycare can have their cameras connected to the net, just not allow it for everyone. If you put the basics to work, which is make sure there are credentials needed for that, then you are where you should be. We offer the basics to start with, and then can move to the threat advance. Regarding your second question, we create an environment, only for us, for the attacker to get some information on what he was looking for and maybe that can help capture him.

Q: Senator Tarte- Are their simple things we need to be looking at from a state perspective? Malware is typically coming in from attachments. Look at what happened at Target a few years ago. They hacked in and took all the customer data. They came in through the HVAC system. What exposures do we have, and what is being done other than physically separating them from the data bases?



A: Mr. Alter- I think one putting different systems to create security is a very good measure. However it creates a lot of complexity as it adds a lot of overhead for the day to day operation when we are talking about IT. There are good solutions today to allow connectivity and a level of security. The way to do that is to implement systems that allow connectivity, but security in making sure that only the ones that are relevant can get in. There is no single bullet when it comes to security. If you have an attack on a school, you want the capability to connect from some place outside of the school. There is an option of allowing connectivity while reducing the possibility of an attack.

Q: Senator Tarte- Please discuss separating from the databases in terms of physical firewalls. How are we taking our main frame systems?

A: Mr. Alter- Firewalls are great when it comes to striking because you know that this computer should not connect with the outer world.

Q: Senator Tarte- Does block chain have a role in IoT?

A: Mr. Alter- It does. You can use block chain for IoT in both devices and security.

Q: Chairman Rabin- Looking at the larger picture, for example this building, if we don't protect our own network, the floor plan is not going to be there when we want it. True?

A: Mr. Alter- 100 percent.

Q: Chairman Rabin- If you don't have some kind of protection like you are talking about in our Fusion Center, there is not going to be a Fusion Center, correct?

A: Mr. Alter- Agree.

Q: Chairman Faircloth thanked Mr. Alter for his presentation. He stated that we are all concerned. We read so much about single incidents, but the reality is that the capability is much broader than that. That is what is so frightening. A one perpetrator school attack could easily turn into an entire university being attacked if I am hearing you correctly.

A: Mr. Alter- That's right, or all of the universities. If someone is attacking from thousands of miles away, he does not care if it's one location or 5000 locations.

Q: Senator Alexander- It sounds like we would be better off to have individual networks to cover things? If there are separate systems they probably would not speak to one another? If you do one system and get hacked they get all of it, but if you do separate systems they have to hack 5 different ones. What are the pros and cons of that?

A: Mr. Alter- Yes sir. That is the tradeoff between having different systems. Each one is more protective if you hack into one. I think that today's technology allows us to enjoy the benefits of one system. However one must understand that it has downsides. Technology allows you to enjoy the benefits of connectivity as long as you are doing the basics to keep it safe.



Firearms Training, Steven Combs, Director, Criminal Justice Standards Division, North Carolina Department of Justice. (See Presentation)

Q: Representative Pierce- You made a point about each department may have a different standard for deadly force. That sounds kind of strange.

A: Director Combs- If I said deadly force I apologize. Use of force standard. Some may have batons, some may not. Some may use pepper spray, other departments may use tasers. For those uses of force they would have to have training.

Q: Representative Pierce- I was looking at the standards and qualifications. You talked about the criminal backgrounds. Where are we on that? The commission requires that officers should not have committed or been convicted of. Is this true to be an officer?

A: Director Combs- Yes, to be a law enforcement officer in North Carolina.

Q: Representative Pierce- That has nothing to do with him carrying the handgun. Is it really the same thing?

A: Director Combs- Yes sir it would be in this case.

Q: Chairman Rabin- While we are the subject of the military, let's look at your qualifications to enter into the program. Do you have additional looks that you take at someone coming out of the military in order to go into law enforcement?

A: Director Combs- In this program as long as they qualify for BLET we do not. We have another program for military police officers. We feel that someone that is in the military, a young man or woman, is a great fit for law enforcement. Whatever we can do to make it easier for them to transition into a law enforcement job in North Carolina is what we are trying to do.

Q: Chairman Rabin- I would suggest that you check and make sure they have an honorable discharge.

A: Director Combs- Absolutely. We do that. They have to have an honorable discharge.

Q: Chairman Rabin- No conditions less than honorable. No BCD, no general, no dishonorable.

A: Director Combs- Yes sir. They still have to meet all the standards that any other law enforcement officer has to have, plus an honorable discharge.

Q: Representative Martin- I appreciate you working hard to implement the provisions of the statute that makes it easier for sworn military spouses to engage in the occupation of law enforcement in North Carolina. In the initial BLET, you run them through a combat course day and night. Would you explain a little about that?

A: Director Combs- That combat course is typically left up to the individual department or academies that are running it. Typically that consists of ways of adding stress to the officer at that time they are shooting. They are learning how to use barricades, cover and concealment, those type of things. Sometimes this is done with alternative weapons such as paintballs. It is anything that will add stress to the officer when they are involved in firing their weapon.



Q: Representative Martin- In the in-service training after they have been out in the field and come back, it looks like every year they need to requalify on their weapons. Would you describe what that qualification process looks like?

A: Director Combs- For 2018 they must shoot a combat course. There is a minimum standard of a target that they have to shoot at a minimal standard of 30 rounds. Most departments well exceed that. The minimum standard is they have to qualify with that handgun day and night and any other weapons that are issued to them. The combat course is now part of that training.

Q: Representative Martin- During the in-service training, you said you run through a decision making course. Would you explain what that involves?

A: Director Combs- That can be shoot don't shoot type courses. Every department differs based on what they may have. For example the Justice Academy has a training simulator that runs you through scenarios on whether you shoot or don't shoot. You may have them doing a building search and lady jumps out with a bag of groceries. How will that officer react to that? It could be something as simple as being on a range and going through what they call a shoot house with pictures of bad guys and good guys and how they react as they are doing building searches. It really is whatever you can come up with, and putting out different scenarios to the officers to make them think while they are conducting this training.

Q: Representative Martin- Do you have statistics or a sense about the adequacy of the In-service training towards preserving the perishable skill of marksmanship and decision making? When they come out of BLET, presumably they are at fairly high level of proficiency with their weapon. Do you have sense on how adequate the in-service training is at preserving that skill?

A: Director Combs- I think our in-service program is adequate, but it is a minimum standard. I believe that you should always build on that minimum standard. I believe that the vast majorities of the departments across the state do that.

Q: Representative Pierce- On page 13 you had the Juvenile Minority Sensitivity Training listed. Can you tell me what that is about? Why is there a need to have this type training?

A: Director Combs- I have not done my training yet this year. It is an annual training. The Juvenile Minority Sensitivity Training is working on the culture of juveniles and how to interact with them. Traffic stops have become a big issue recently. There have been books written by law enforcement officers on how to act when stopped. It involves talking about different cultures and how juveniles react differently within their culture.

Q: Representative Pierce- What does that course look like?

A: Director Combs- It changes every year. The North Carolina Justice Academy develops this training every year, and they try and keep it fresh. I don't have it in front of me, but I could get that to you today.

Q: Representative Pierce- I am definitely in support of law enforcement and all that they do. I wonder if when officers stop minority juveniles they already have a perception. We are all human, we all have ideas, and we look at things differently. Do you teach them not to come to



that car with a notion that there is going to be something wrong? You did use the word minorities so it is obvious that the commission has an interest in preparing officers to approach juveniles.

A: Director Combs- Absolutely. Yes sir.

Q: Chairman Rabin- I would like to discuss the combat course with the identification friend or foe stuff. I think you said it was up to the local entity if they are going to have that kind of training.

A: Director Combs- No, it's required. It is what they come up with to meet this standard because some ranges are much nicer than other ranges across the state. They may not have a shoot room, but instead they have turning targets. The turning targets test an officer on how they will react. It's mandatory training for everyone across the state. The training can be developed into all kinds of different scenarios.

Q: Chairman Rabin- Wouldn't it make sense to have some sort of a standardized course? In situations of chaos the ability to identify and not have collateral damage is critical to the situation.

A: Director Combs- Yes sir. The Justice Academy has courses that are standardized that they use. In my experience as a law enforcement officer for over 20 years, every situation is different. You want them to experience as many different scenarios as they possibly could.

Q: Chairman Rabin- Would it be okay if we decided in consult with you all to come up with a standardized minimum essential identification kind of a combat course? It could make sure that everybody receives the training they need before placing them with a gun into a classroom or into a building like this one to protect it.

A: Director Combs- We have that training. Again, these are just minimums that we are talking about here in service and BLET. We have the North Carolina Justice Academy develop a great deal of rapid response training. It includes how to react to these type of situations that departments across the state send their men and women to.

Q: Chairman Rabin- Didn't you just say that it was voluntary?

A: Director Combs- No sir. It's mandatory to conduct the combat training during in-service. The scenarios that they come up with for training can be different for departments. A lot of that is based on the facilities they have. There are some that are developed by the Justice Academy that everybody can use across the state.

Q: Chairman Rabin- There is the word. Can use, but I am saying shall. Is that not a better word?

A: Director Combs- Yes sir.

Q: Representative Speciale- I went through the BLE Training a while back. I thought it was excellent. The shooting style is totally different than what we learned in the military. It's a very good program. I see you have made some updates since I went through, so I think everything is right on track. I did have one concern at that time, and I want to see if it has changed. When I went through there were a couple of sheriff's deputies going through with me. They had been on



the sheriff's department in different counties for 6 or 8 months and now they were in BLET. I asked the deputies what kind of training they received when they first started. They answered that they rode around with a guy for a week. My response was, are you telling me that you applied, got the job as a sheriff deputy, you were deputized, given a badge and a gun, you rode around with someone for a couple of days, and that is the only training you got before getting your own vehicle and put on the road. They both answered yes. At that time the sheriff's department had a year to train them. My question to you is, is that still the case?

A: Director Combs- I believe that is the case, but that is a whole separate commission. I do not have oversight over sheriffs and their deputies in North Carolina. I also believe there are very few Sheriff's across the state that do that. The vast majority of their deputies do go through their basic law enforcement training before being put on the road. On my side they must have this training before they are on the road.

Q: Senator Tarte- Does combat training require or include force on force classes?

A: Director Combs- Absolutely. A lot of that is used during this combat training. They will use items like paint balls. It's not a specialty of mine, but I know that it is used.

Q: Senator Tarte- Do we know how many hours the course work is that is force on force?

A: Director Combs- That is part of the in-service training of four hours annually. The vast majority of the departments well exceed this, certainly going to the Justice Academy and using their simulator. Again, it's a minimum standard we have, most exceed that.

Q: Senator Tarte- Charlotte Mecklenburg schools have their own police department. Do you know if they inherited these same standards or not?

A: Director Combs- If they are sworn, yes sir they have. Even when you hear the term accompany or campus police officer they all fall under CJ standards and must meet these standards.

Q: Senator Van Duyn- I had the opportunity to do four hours of de-escalation training with my local police. I represent a community that is suffering right now because of lack of de-escalation training. I was gratified that I saw that in the list. I am a little concerned that in four hours I felt like I barely scratched the surface. It seems to be that this is such a paradigm shift that considerable exercise time in practicing these techniques would be vitally important. I appreciate the need to be combat trained and to be firearms trained, but I also think we need to really focus on how to prevent those kinds of situations. Can you speak about how much focus is put on de-escalation and racial sensitivity training?

A: Director Combs- I agree with you. It was mentioned that the training has changed and it has indeed. The basic law enforcement training was 616 hours and now it is 632. Those additional hours are what you are talking about, the de-escalation type of training that they have added to the program because of that need. It is spread out throughout all of BLET, especially when we are doing practicals within our basic law enforcement training. A lot of work has gone towards that in our BLET program.



Q: Representative Clampitt- In 1976 when I was first certified as a Deputy Sheriff it was 140 hours. Please enlighten us on conceal carry requirements of age, and compare that to 20 years of age on law enforcement officer minimum standard, and raising the age for purchasing certain weapons.

A: Director Combs- That is a little out of my league. We really don't involve ourselves, the CJ standards, as much with that. In my presentation you saw that we train the CCH instructors and then they teach CCH course. Once they complete that CCH course they are given a certificate from us, which allows them to go the sheriff's office to receive their CCH permit. Outside of that, I am not very familiar with the CCH laws.

Q: Representative Clampitt- For those instructors conducting conceal carry classes, do you know what the age requirement would be for the students to participate?

A: Director Combs- I do not know. There are requirements for the classes. I have five field representatives across the state that will audit these classes. They will attend them to make sure they are following the guidelines from the booklet they teach from. I apologize, but I do not know the minimum age. I can get that information to you.

Firearms Training, Michael J. Macario, Regional Proving Grounds, LLC. (See Presentation)

Q: Senator Alexander- I am happy to see the EMS people getting trained. Is there anything on the truck like a baton or something like that to help them out?

A: Mr. Macario- Initially we proposed an impact weapon as something they could use. They have a good amount of gear that can be used as an improvised weapon. They have had a forced application against a combative subject where they used a piece of equipment to stop the assault upon their person. It was lawful, it was justified, very reasonable, and very professionally articulated after the fact.

Q: Senator Alexander- Is there any prohibition about the EMS people having a conceal carry permit?

A: Mr. Macario- Not having a permit, but the policy of Wake County does not allow them to carry any weapons systems with them.

Q: Representative Speciale- Is this group training or can someone like Representative Pittman go through the training, and does he sign up by himself?

A: Mr. Macario- You tell us what you need and we will design it.

Q: Representative Pittman- I appreciate your efforts and the discussion we had with Representative Speciale in my office. How will we implement this if we were going to arm teachers and school personnel? How would it be implemented to reach to them?

A: Mr. Macario- I thought about this a lot because when you look at the scope of the problem, obviously we would be looking at North Carolina, we would have to start with a piece at a time. We have to identify some people and I've done some informal interviews even with teachers in my daughter's school. People who I believe that have the mindset to be willing. As we have seen in active shooter situations, teachers, principals, and coaches will place themselves between





the threat and their children. That is part of their responsibility for being there. I have already been able to identify some folks locally that said they would do that. Some already have a concealed hand gun permit. Some of them do recreational shooting. They do not understand at this point what that moment would look like, but I believe through the proper training we can create that mindset for them and put them in what would appear that critical decision making. Give them a back drop that they have to analyze, target discrimination, of all the things that we would expect to happen in that and see if they can pass those tests. We can start it on a smaller scale, and much like the Federal Flight Deck Officer Program, it just expanded out to where more and more people decided to volunteer. I don't know the percentages' because it's the US Marshal Service and they are very secretive about it, but I have heard that there is a much better probability today that you will be on the plane that has a US Marshal on it. Bad people know that is a possibility. Given that same situation knowing that hypothetically there would be schools in North Carolina that would have an armed, but concealed anonymous teacher that was ready to engage in threat, it might make a difference in a person's decision to attack that school.

Q: Representative Pittman- We have seen different polls. I have seen a couple of different ones indicating that anywhere from 20 to 30 percent of our teachers would be willing to take part in this. That would be a big number even with the low percentage. I am wondering are there others across the state like you that might want to get involved.

A: Mr. Macario- Yes sir. We travel with our training. We routinely interact with other law enforcement trainers and first response trainers throughout not only our state, but adjacent states. We can form a network and make this happen.

Q: Chairman Faircloth- We are dealing with a policy question obviously with the teacher situation. I think we need to take a wider perspective. If we are going to deal with this kind of policy situation, we need to look at all the possibilities. I know of one in particular. There are colleges that have security officers that are not sworn officers and cannot carry a gun. There are officials at some of colleges that would like to have that for their officers. That again would require a change in law because they are not presently allowed to go on campus with a gun unless they are a sworn officer. I am sure there are other situations, such a churches. Right now I think we are looking at a broad possibility of training other than for sworn law enforcement officers that would be adequate to protect the public. Do you feel confident that what you have given us here today fits into that mold?

A: Mr. Macario- Yes it does. To ride on the prior presentation from the Justice Academy and that's where all my official certifications come from. There is the mandated training, but it really prepares today's officer for the most minimal ability to function as an active law enforcement officer. Thankfully because of the professionalism that so many of today's young officers want to achieve, they seek out further training. When we look at a situation like what happened in Florida, and we still are not exactly sure what occurred with the officer that refused to go in there, my time in police and civilian training has taught be that not all police officers are made or trained the same and they don't all have the same mindset. One of the most frustrating things about being a police officer is how many times we come in after the event has already happened. Not at that moment. Very few times in our career are we actually there in the moment that we



can stop what is happening. We need more people to assist us with that. That's the foundation of this idea.

Q: Senator Tarte- Do you know approximately how many hours this training would be?

A: Mr. Macario- Florida has made a proposal for a guardian program in their schools. They are suggesting 160 hours of training. I looked at the preliminary agenda and it appeared that half of that was in psychological evaluations. We would need a minimum of 80 hours. We would make some presentations, evaluate your ability to draw from cover and how to conceal. All the things that are not really taught when people get a conceal handgun permit in North Carolina. We have to train tactics, mindset, and physical abilities. They must be in a certain physical condition to be able to handle this. Then we have to test all of those skills. The second 40 hours would be a series of progressive tests that would verify if that person was prepared for that moment.

Q: Senator Tarte- Are you familiar with the contents of the advanced carry classes in the state?

A: Mr. Macario- No I am not.

Q: Senator Tarte- Do you have a ballpark feel on a general cost per person to train?

A: Mr. Macario- I do not, but I can start looking into that.

Q: Senator Tarte- In a scenario where you have an armed teacher, one of the big concerns during an active shooter situation, is you have a trained teacher, they are engaging and the police show up. How do they know the good guys from the bad guys?

A: Mr. Macario- We have worked similarly in scenario training because of a blue on blue situation that happened several years ago. An undercover officer became engaged in gun fire by uniform officers, not in our jurisdiction. We specifically designed a training on what that undercover officer would need to do to identify himself when the threat was under control. We were successfully able to not have the good guys shot at any point.

Q: Representative Martin- Did you say the Federal Flight Deck Officer program had 80 hours?

A: Mr. Macario- Their initial training is a two week program and then they have to report within six months every year. They are put in a cockpit simulator, even their gear is set up for firing from a seated position. They identify shoot, no shoot targets. They put them through a series of simulations. As long as they pass and only hit the shoot targets, and do their threat assessment properly, they keep their certification.

Q: Representative Martin- To be clear, that training is focused solely on defending the cockpit.

A: Mr. Macario- That is correct.

Q: Senator Van Duyn- Obviously an active shooter is the nightmare scenario that we are trying to protect against. There are a lot of scenarios that happen every day in all of our schools where I can imagine putting a gun in the equation might not be the best solution. Does your training take into consideration all of the various kinds of difficult situations that happen in our schools?



A: Mr. Macario- Since we would be training for a threat specific situation I would create a scenario that might attempt to draw them into something where a gun had no business being. Perhaps an altercation between two students and then a teacher that knew they were trained for this specific threat would be brought to that situation. If they were to bring that weapon in a simulation out to deal with that situation that would disqualify them from being able to carry.

Senator Van Duyn- I have no doubt that these are well intentioned people, however what happens in training and what happens in real life are very different. This whole presentation scares me.

Mr. Macario- I am a living example. I survived an edge weapon attack from a validated male gang member that had reached a mental health crisis. He wanted to kill himself and decided to have an officer do it for him. I was a young patrolman that had never been in a critical incident, and he was not successful in his attempt. We both survived and I secured the weapon. When it was over I realized that it was the solid foundation in my belief in training and my repetitive assessment of myself.

Chairman Faircloth- This is an information gathering situation. We are not committing to any kind of policy change in this meeting. That has been made very clear. I appreciate what you are saying. There is a lot of work to be done. The House has a committee that will start next week looking very deeply into this matter. I am sure the Senate in some way is also working on this. Our purpose today was to show that it is not easy to qualify somebody to carry a gun in public. It's a very serious situation. That is our intent here. I do not want anyone to misinterpret that we are ready to pass a policy of any kind at this point because we are not.

Q: Representative Clampitt- I retired from the largest fire department in North Carolina as Captain and was assaulted three times there. You were talking about how the number of assaults for law enforcement, EMT's and firefighters are increasing. There is pending legislation to raise that penalty in North Carolina from a misdemeanor which it is currently, to a felony. I am hoping that we can get some traction with that. You can pass that information along to your folks that we take the safety of our public safety personnel very seriously.

Chairman Faircloth asked for a motion to approve the minutes after the grammatical errors were corrected. A motion was made and the minutes were approved.

Chairman Faircloth stated that this is the last meeting of the committee for gathering information needed to make some decisions moving forward. He stated that he is going over the past minutes and plans to come back with some suggestions. He hopes the members will also make suggestions to be included in the completion of the committee's business.

Susan Sitze, Committee Counsel, advised that if the committee chooses they can do a written report that will compile the written recommendations and any draft legislation that the committee would like to recommend. If there is something that is specifically legislative that they would like to be eligible for short session that would not otherwise be eligible without the committee's recommendation, it's advisable that we have that in bill draft form.



Chairman Rabin discussed his observations and conclusions from 2017-2018 Joint Legislative Emergency Management Oversight Committee. (See Memorandum from Chairman Rabin)

Chairman Rabin thanked everyone for all the work they had done and also the work by the presenters.

Representative Pittman suggested that there be an opportunity for public comment.

Lieutenant Colonel, Ret. James K. Womack, Lee County citizen- It seems to me in all the discussion about what we do to protect schools and children, one of the things we don't talk about is how to do the proper baseline threat assessment. That is taught from day one in the military. School officials are not taught that. In my review of the statutory requirements for constructing new schools and for maintaining schools in the current era, I don't see anything that requires a regular threat assessment. It seems that is the fundamental requirement just to meet the minimum security needs of any school. Do the threat assessment first, even before you construct the school. In Lee County, we are building a school in the middle of the highest crime district in the city. We have a hard enough time protecting against the unknown threats so why would you put a school in the middle of a known threat. I would like to see legislation not requiring the spending of more money, but spending time on a basic threat assessment.

William MacRae, Member of the North Carolina Private Protective Services Board, and Chairman for the Training and Education Committee – I appreciate the comments about security officers in schools and the board stands ready to work with the legislature on any additional training. We regulate roughly 28,000 security officers in North Carolina. We regulate basically anybody that is not sworn. We would be very happy to work with the legislature in any way that we can help in this matter.

Chairman Rabin stated that everything that we have talked about virtually in these sessions is what do you do about something that has happened. The thing that we continually leave out is what is the motive, and why did they do that. We have to recognize that we live in a very dysfunctional society in a lot of ways. What about the communities do something with de-escalation training. We have to work on all, not one. We live in a sick society that the causal agent that is causing the problem. If we don't address that at the same time in some way at the community level, all we are doing is chasing our tail around all the time.

Representative Pittman- There has been some irresponsible reporting claiming that I am saying that we should require teachers to be armed. I guess they do not know the difference between the words require and allow. If some 70 percent of our teachers do not want to be armed, I am not going to ask them to do it. I am certainly not going to make them do it. I think those who are willing should be allowed to have the training and be able to do that. That is all I have said. The one's that try to say I don't care about the safety of the children that precisely why I want this done. It is for the safety of the children and the school personnel.



There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 11:22AM.

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Presiding

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, Committee Clerk