Chart 1 provides an overview of all workshop participants.

Who Attended our Statewide Workshops?

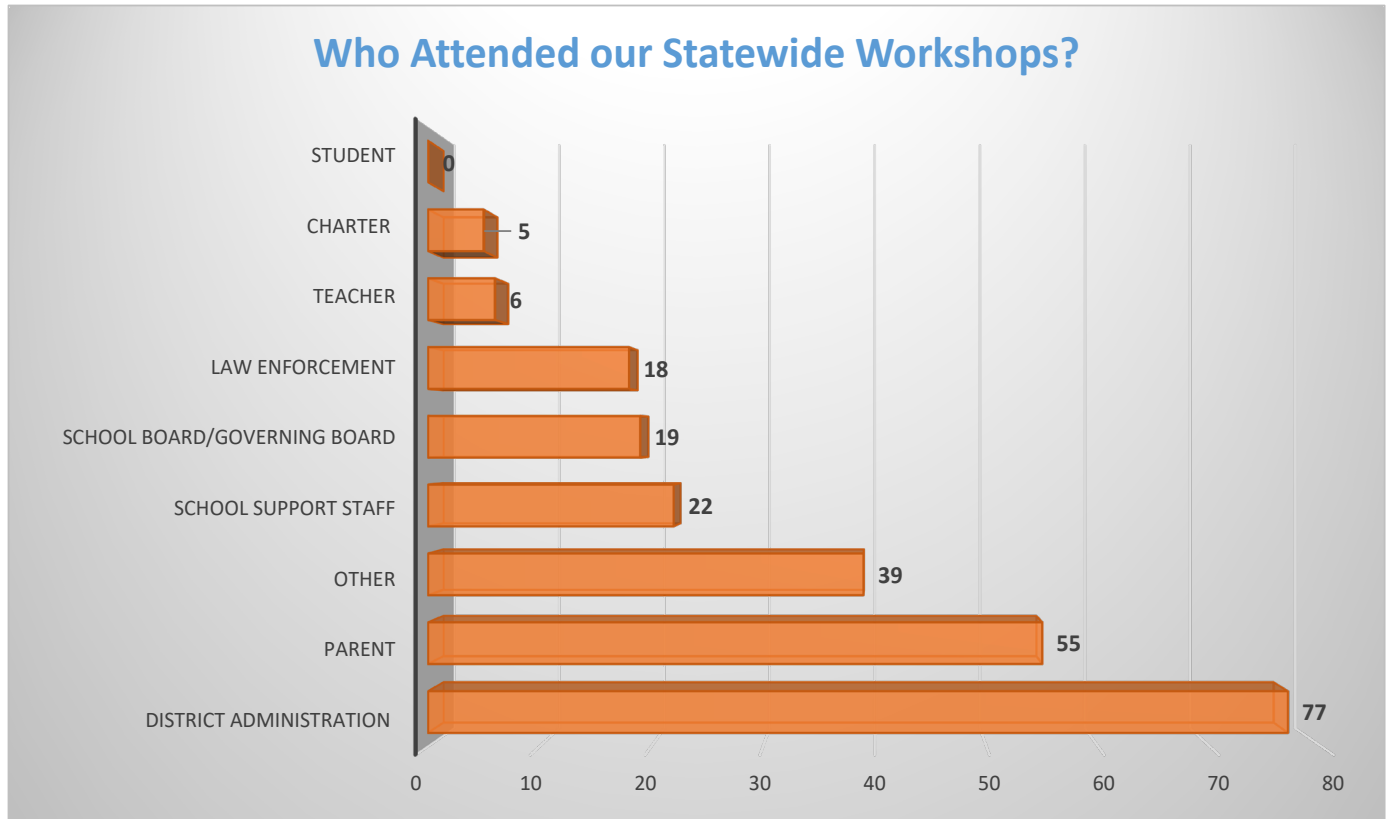| Role	Count
STUDENT	0
CHARTER	5
TEACHER	6
LAW ENFORCEMENT	18
SCHOOL BOARD/GOVERNING BOARD	19
SCHOOL SUPPORT STAFF	22
OTHER	39
PARENT	55
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	77

Chart 1: Security Workshop Attendance by Role

As the results indicate, district administration comprised the greatest number of survey respondents with 76 district leaders in attendance. Another way school district leadership participated in the workshops was through school board member attendance, of which 16 attended. Between the district administrators and school board members, statewide district leadership was well represented.

Parents constituted a large group of participants, the majority of which attended the NMPTA Convention. The workshops only constituted 14 parents, but 41 respondents at the Convention identified themselves as parents for a total of 55 parents. Some respondents who identified themselves as a "parent" sometimes identified themselves as serving another role as well such as law enforcement or district administration.

Another large group of respondents identified themselves as "other" with some writing in their specific role. The Albuquerque meeting had the largest number of "other" categorized respondents, which represented the 2nd largest attending group after administrators. Many of these who classified themselves as "other" represented the design professional/architectural community although some identified themselves simply as community members or non-police first responders (EMT, health professionals).

According to the results, 18 members of law enforcement attended and represented local,

state, and tribal police departments. School support staff, comprised of maintenance, student health, and other school administration represented a group of 22 respondents. Only five respondents represented charter schools and only six identified themselves as teachers, which is understandable given that workshops took place during the day. No students attended the workshops.

Question 2 – When thinking about your district and/or school, rank the following threats from 1-5 with 5 being most concerning - Ratings Scale Question

This question identified various threats, which could or have impacted schools in New Mexico and ranged from active shooter to student mental health to threats from wildlife. For the purpose of this survey, answers in the 4-5 range constituted most concerning events and PSFA survey analysts totaled the number of responses for each threat to obtain the top five most concerning. Given recent events in Parkland, Florida and closer to home in Aztec, New Mexico, active shooter came out as the top threat garnering 140 4 & 5 responses. Two other closely linked threats of student mental health issues and bullying received the 2nd and 3rd highest number of responses. Unauthorized access by persons off the street posed the 4th most concerning threat and refers to people walking onto campuses for various reasons. The 5th most concerning threat is domestic dispute/custody issues, which impacts staff and students alike. This threat sometimes takes the form of a teacher being stalked or a parent without custody rights of a student showing up to the school and trying to take the child from the school.

Chart 2 below illustrates the top five most concerning threats along with the number of 4 and 5 scores they received.

TOP FIVE CONCERNING THREATS FROM SECURITY WORKSHOP SURVEYS (STATEWIDE & BASED ON # OF RESPONSES

- Domestic Dispute/Custody Issues , 117
- Active Shooter, 140
- Bullying, 132
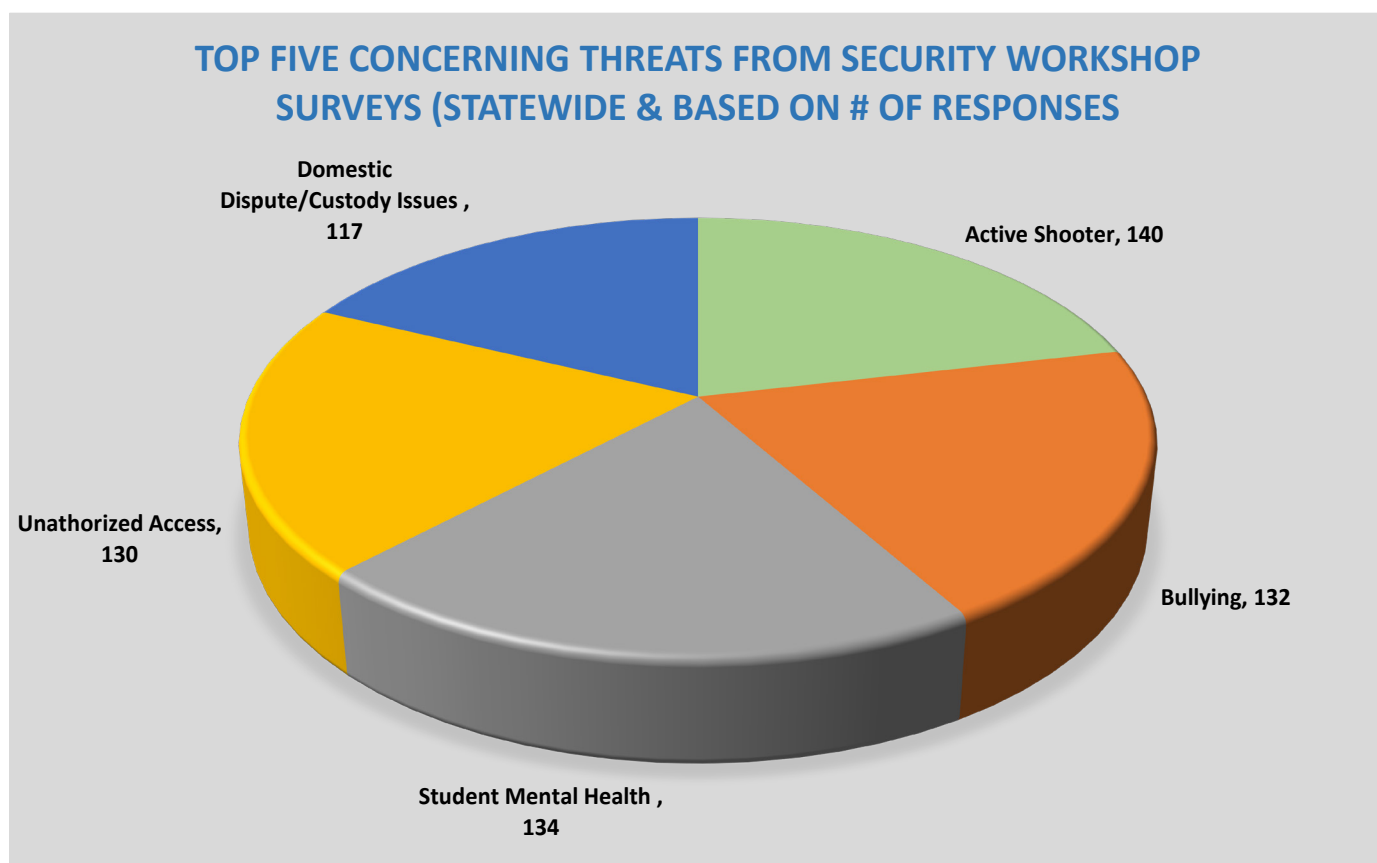- Student Mental Health , 134
- Unathorized Access, 130

Chart 2: Top Five Most Concerning Threats

The comments for this question identified additional threats such as drug/alcohol abuse but reinforced the rationale behind the responses for most concerning threats. Many comments reflected a concern about student's mental health or bullying, which could lead to suicides or active shooter incidents. These comments expressed a need for greater mental health services in the schools and the acknowledgement that a troubled kid is already in the school and is entitled to be there but needs services and care.

Question 2 Comments:

- The concepts of all threats/all risks as the strategy for planning/resourcing should be emphasized. A systems approach is required including P25 Interoperable radios. This must be funded/supported by PSCOC
- Social media is a huge problem
- Thank you for holding the conference
- Counselors (Common Sense – deals with Bullying and Student Mental Health)
- Staff mental health too
- Social media hoax
- Overall emergency management policies and plans
- Active shooter is high on the priority list but it's not just what communities should worry about. There are many other concerns. We obtain security needs to be maintained to last its useful lifespan as we'll will be replacing sooner than later.
- Threats start with mental health and bullying – more resources into identification of these issues before they become threats.
- The everyday instances/incidents we think all small will snowball into a bigger issue that the person may want to project to others. Being bullied, depressed, broken home, vagabond, coming on campus
- All of these issues is their own right but each community must prioritize. The 4-5 categories are no longer "it won't happen here" issues must be front burner
- I'm glad bullying and mental health are recognized. Addressing these issues are the first line of defense.
- The concepts of conducting site assessments and the complimentary threats/risk assessment should be clarified more. These collectively need to be prioritize investments and focus on the threats. Blanket approval of 6 foot chain link fences and gates may prevent or deter theft, vandalism or trespassing but this does not seem to be the priority issue which is armed school violence.
- Threats made to school
- Difference police agencies have different ways of handling issues that arise with students. They need to work closely with schools to see how to handle students
- Need more psychologists, social workers, corresponding mental health experts to support troubled students
- Chemical threat
- Social media is a powerful weapon that is hard to control

- The troubled kid is already in the school and you cannot design him out. You need greater emphasis on mental health to identify him and proactively address the situation before he acts out.
- As a design professional the rank above is based on what we are asked to address
- Terrorist attack on Los Alamos National Laboratory
- People are afraid to report their fears because in the past it was never acted upon by administration/HR

Question 3 – What are the Most Significant Barriers to Improving School Security at your District or School? Please rank your top three (3) barriers with 1 being the most significant barrier – Ratings Scale Question

Question 3 allowed respondents to rank their top three barriers from among a list of various issues a district may encounter in addressing security needs. The barriers the survey listed included:

- Funding;

- Lack of training (on equipment and procedures);
- Building design;
- Lack of equipment/systems;
- Communications within the school and with outside agencies;
- School layout/location;
- Maintenance (ability to maintain systems in place); and
- Other – respondents could identify other barriers not listed.

PSFA staff tabulated the results based on the number of total responses each barrier received along with its distribution in the top three rankings, which is represented in Table 2 below.

Barriers	1st	2nd	3rd	TOTAL
Funding	116	20	34	170
Lack of Training	20	33	29	82
Building Design	17	34	26	77
Lack of Equipment/Systems	14	33	39	86
Communications	15	25	21	61
School Layout/Location	23	31	28	82
Maintenance	1	6	6	13
Other	5	4	4	13

Top three barriers per rank highlighted in the colored cells above while the total column shows the number of responses each item received

Table 2: Significant Barriers to Improving School Security

According to the ranking, respondents placed funding as the top barrier toward addressing district and school security needs. Lack of equipment and lack of training also ranked highly among the list of barriers. In addition, the comments also revealed additional barriers and/or provided the basis for some of the respondents ranking. For example, a law enforcement respondent wrote that the relative isolation of some of the state's campuses coupled with lack of manpower created a situation where first responders might take time addressing a situation. Other comments focused on old or outdated equipment, lack of skilled personnel with knowledge to fully utilize equipment, and campus design or sites making it hard to secure buildings.

Question 3 Comments

- 2 – A lack of urgency when safety is not a hot topic. The knee-jerk reactions and a lack of awareness at other times;
- 3 – Mental health awareness, training, and treatment;
- 3 – Fire coders, adequacy standards, regulation, building codes;
- Our sprinkler systems are old and need replacement;
- Age of systems needs to be a category;
- Other – personnel;
- Opposition from school board (political);
- Public/government training, assessment;
- Being acknowledged by local law enforcement;
- Charters need to know about lock downs and threats and need to be part of the system;
- Community values;
- High school open campus – students can leave to go to lunch;
- Lack of qualified applicants for school police positions;
- Lack of vision/leadership;
- Old buildings;
- 2 and 3 and lack of manpower; and
- In the NMSP we have very few people and the schools we have to respond to are very isolated. It would take our office a long time to respond to some schools and I fear we might not get there in time.
- A known plan for lockdown, shelter in place, and evacuation;
- Special needs students at school. 3 in wheel chairs, 2 walk slowly with oxygen, 1 autistic nonverbal but loud. Connecting class with singular special needs restroom in between;
- We need solid lock down and emergency evacuation procedures for our special needs students who are in chairs or have equipment. Some won't know what is happening and may panic. Help us address this item.

Question 4 – If you had the resources to implement new security measures at your school, how important would the following be with 1 being the least important and 5 being the most (please check the box for level of importance – Ratings Scale Question

Question 4 represented another ranked choice question where respondents identified the

importance of line itemed security measures ranging from secured vestibules, exterior doors, staff training, radios, school resource officers (SROs), and access features. Section 6 addresses best practices for many of the line item measures in Question 4. Like Question 2, the survey considered scores of 4 and 5 to be most important. The survey selections also contained a box indicating if a school or district already employs some of these measures. As chart 3 below illustrates, the top five measures receiving the most responses included:

1. Increased crisis training for staff
2. Better access control to campus
3. Renovated vestibules
4. Interior doors with improved locking mechanisms
5. Improved and/or updated security systems

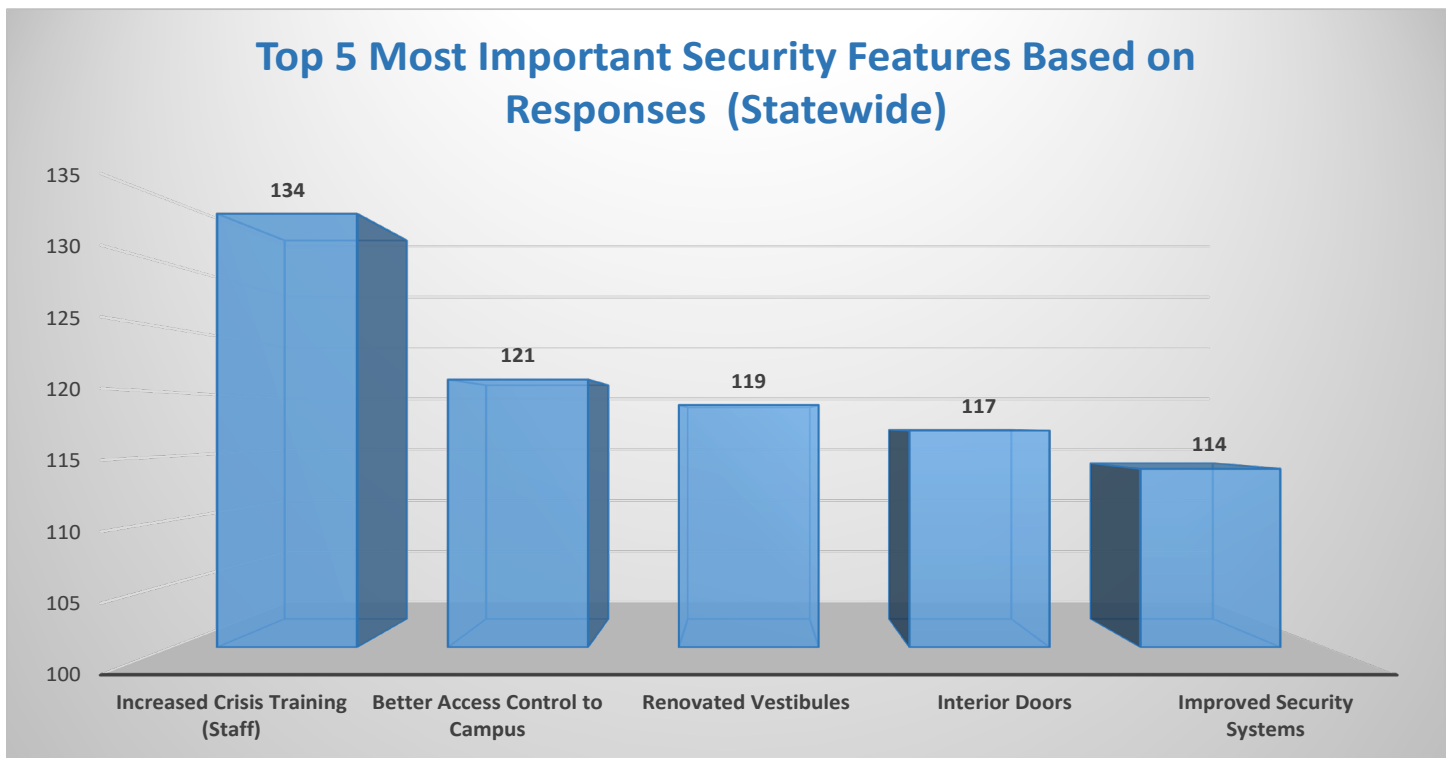**Top 5 Most Important Security Features Based on Responses (Statewide)**

Chart 3: Top 5 Most Important Security Features Based on Responses

As with the other questions, the comments expanded upon the basis for the responses and/or identified additional measures the question did not identify. For example, a member of law enforcement answered that gunshot detection systems proved unreliable and bulletproof glass is a double edged sword since it is expensive and does not allow easy escape from a room. Many respondents commented that hand held radios played a key role in addressing the shooter situation in Aztec but districts needed more for all staff members. One respondent addressed the challenge in the technology since it changes so rapidly making it difficult to stay updated on operations and training. While SROs scored high, this response did not make it into the top five of important security measures but some respondents commented that district's need to have clear policies on SROs procedures and operations.

This question also sought to identify security measures already in place in districts and/or schools. Chart 4 below identifies the results.

Security Measures Already in Use by School Districts

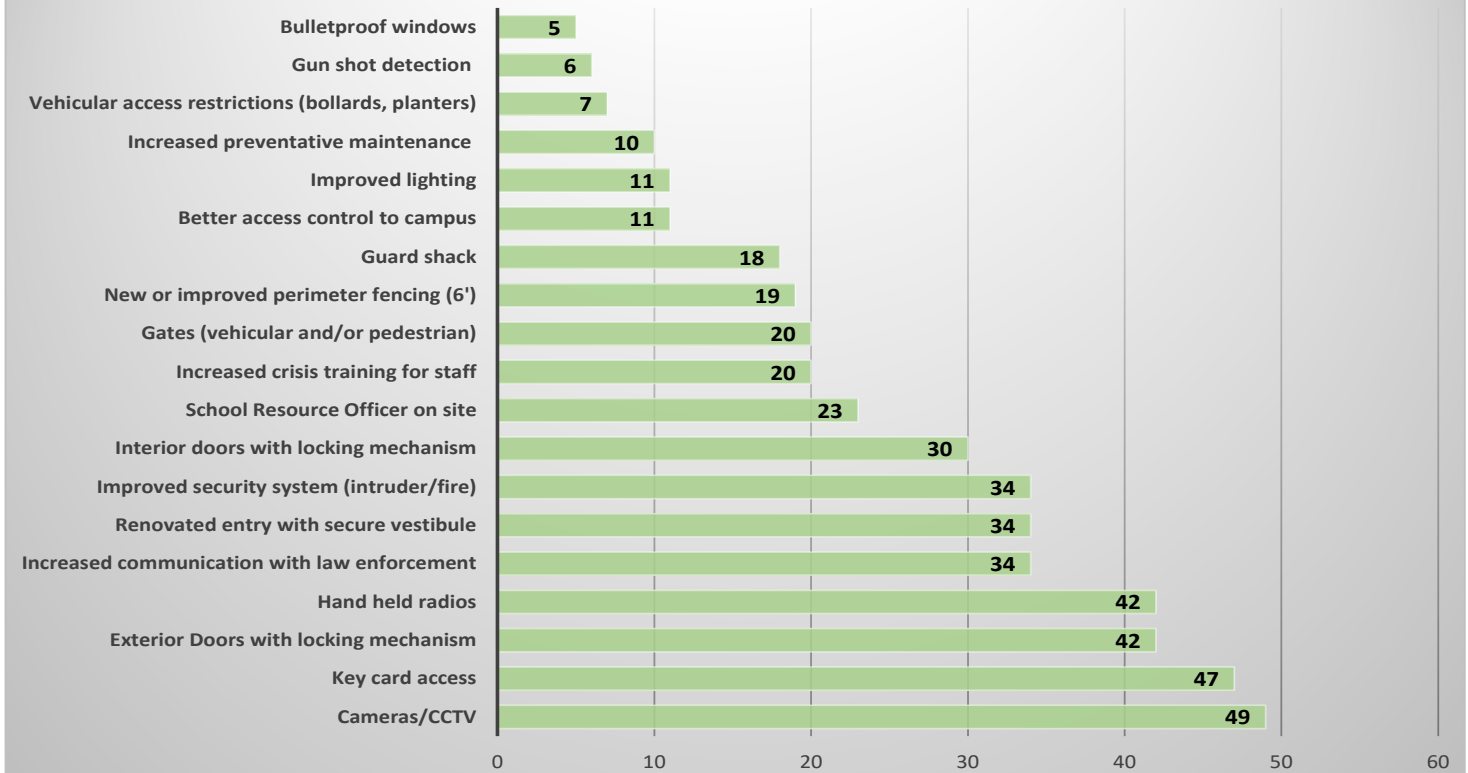| Measure	Count
Bulletproof windows	5
Gun shot detection	6
Vehicular access restrictions (bollards, planters)	7
Increased preventative maintenance	10
Improved lighting	11
Better access control to campus	11
Guard shack	18
New or improved perimeter fencing (6')	19
Gates (vehicular and/or pedestrian)	20
Increased crisis training for staff	20
School Resource Officer on site	23
Interior doors with locking mechanism	30
Improved security system (intruder/fire)	34
Renovated entry with secure vestibule	34
Increased communication with law enforcement	34
Hand held radios	42
Exterior Doors with locking mechanism	42
Key card access	47
Cameras/CCTV	49

Chart 4: Security Measures Already in Use by School Districts

Cameras/CCTV represented the majority of the security measures schools and school districts utilize, while key card accessed doors, cameras, law enforcement coordination, secured exterior/interior doors, and radios also scored high. Other measures such as fencing, gates, lighting, and guard shacks represented some use. Bulletproof windows, gunshot detection, and use of planters/bollards as vehicle restriction measures are not highly utilized among survey respondents.

Question 4 Comments:

- Prior experience with gunshot detection has proven unreliable;
- Bullet proof windows are a double edged sword – people can't get out easily with bullet proof windows;
- Need to consider reimbursement for pro-active schools that are already implementing covered programs/purchases;
- Good start;
- We need funding for counselors (pro-active);
- Appreciate PSFA stepping up and taking the lead on this;
- Bureaucracy needs to find ways to get out of the way for security measures;
- Like someone mentioned – consider fire alarms vs security claims color coded and sound for ability to differentiate emergencies;
- Key cards or some sort of improved system;
- The problem is with most of the technology related items is that the

technology changes so rapidly. You install it, train on it, use it but within a short amount of time the new versions are available that do more but you cannot afford it because you just installed the previous version;

- We have key cards access but need it for more doors;
- The funding must allow for immediate procurement of low cost high impact options such as two way radios – Aztec NM is proof of concept. Reimbursement should be considered perhaps 10% to encourage investment with a lower than normal match. If pressure/politics require immediate investment than a low reimbursement should be in place;
- Need more cameras for our campus;
- Need updated school policies and procedures for SROs;
- Community education and training;
- Recently a local district school was put on lock down and we are on the same block. Our school was not informed of the threat by any agency. A parent saw it on social media (charter) and informed our office. How APS are authorized charters meant to be informed. Please call me – Amy Chase 341-1424 extension 203;
- How can we avoid turning schools into prisons in order to protect student;
- Funding;
- Funding of short and long term plans. What is the state doing to require new buildings designs, have door access systems with auto lockdown?
- School safety security plans (systematic strategy);
- Without a systematic strategy and layers of barriers to address threats and protection of assets it is difficult to rank the importance of all the above items;
- Community push back against fencing. Concerned about community aesthetics.
- Campus is spread out and hard to secure ;
- We have cameras and hand helds but always need more;
- Could use a part time school nurse;
- All of the above are important;
- Key card access – doing this in all new schools;
- All schools have exterior doors with locking mechanisms;
- Guard shack at high school only;
- We have a variety of issues depending on the individual campus;
- Only high school has a wide open campus;
- Access control to campus can mean different things to different people;
- Not a building issue but more mental health professionals to evaluate our kids. Early detection vital. If you want to make it a building issue make sure our schools have enough office space for counselors;
- By locking mechanism do you mean electronic? We do not have electronic locks;
- Funding for hand held radios and first aid kits;
- Parental involvement to provide parental training (gatekeeper, bullying);
- Interiors need to be assessed for clarity;
- The campus intercoms can be helpful for thwarting a threat;
- Hand held radios are very high priority;

- Code yellow and code red needs to be practiced with staff only to evaluate and improve schools – should be able to lock down in 1-2 minutes;
- Key card access on external doors only;
- Want more SROs;
- Want more CCTV and cameras;
- Police coverage at my site is sparse. Calls for service typically take 30-40 minutes;
- We have some of these deterrents however we need to update our systems, gates, doors, etc... We need help funding our upgrades;
- Key card access requires further study;
- Cyber crime;
- We have a brand new building which provides many of these resources already with the exception of radios and cameras;
- SFMO – Security door locks could prohibit a handicapped person from exiting; we need to assure that they can exit a room that has security door locks; and
- Not enough hand held radios.
- Our school needs to be rebuilt in order for any of the above measures to be implemented as to retrofit SY Jackson would be nearly impossible;
- We are improving security at our school (Collet Park) and we have an open building/campus. How is this situation best handled?;
- Follow through with the plans already in process;
- School resource officer on site is coming;
- Classroom doors need to be locked from the inside;

Question 5 – Are there any topics or factors related to school security this survey or our workshop discussions did not address?

Question 5 represented an opportunity for respondents to comment on the workshops and security discussion, the survey, or security in general. The comments reinforced the basis for respondents' answers for questions 2-4 while identifying additional points of discussion or themes. The following section provides a brief discussion on some of the themes emerging from Question 5 as well as comments under some of the other questions. PSFA staff considered a topic a theme if respondents commented on an issues several times across workshops, although topics not receiving a great deal of discussion still have merit.

Dealing with Mental Health Issues/Bullying in our Schools
The issue of student mental health and some of the associated conditions was a common theme among all workshops. One of the respondents acknowledged that most of the discussion taking place in the workshops and survey address keeping people out of buildings, but a troubled student is already inside requiring mental health services to address his or her issues before the student acts out, through bullying, suicide, or as an active shooter. Respondents cited social media as being a threat since these platforms transcend the school boundaries and school day, yet students bring the issues social media can cause with them to school daily,

which can cause bullying. Some respondents acknowledged that caring for students impacted by mental health concerns constitutes a team effort involving parents, teachers, coaches, and student leaders who must not be afraid to go to school and district administration if they see issues simmering in the halls or on social media. One respondent tied mental health back to the building by suggesting schools provide social workers and counselors the space they need to perform their jobs.

Access to Funding and Reimbursements for Measures Already in Place
Some respondents expressed concern that they may not have access to funding if they are already being proactive in addressing security needs. Others suggested the state should reimburse districts for measures already in place. Other respondents questioned how the funding applications will work and hope the state will develop an equitable, easy, and transparent process for distributing funds, particularly for districts and schools with greatest need. A respondent indicated that security funding is paramount and needs prioritization over other activities.

Better Access Control to Increase Security

One of the line items in the Question 4 table was titled "Better Access Control to Campus". As one survey respondent astutely noted, this line item was written poorly since virtually all the items in the question represented better access control measures. Taken together, they all worked for improved campus security if the goal is to keep someone out or respond to someone already inside perpetrating a situation. Some of the more important line items in Question 4 that respondents identified include renovated secure vestibules (as opposed to unsecure entrances) at the school entrance, improved or updated security systems coordinated with a monitoring service/local law enforcement with bells and lights, and better exterior/interior doors.

Clear Leadership by One Agency

Some of the comments focused on the need for predictable leadership on school security by a single agency who coordinates with other stakeholders and communicates to the districts and schools. Respondents further elaborated by stating they desire a single message from one agency whether it's State Police, New Mexico Public Education Department, or PSFA. Based on some comments, there is concern among some respondents that agencies will provide conflicting guidance or requirements if there is no unified voice directing efforts. Another aspect of this theme involves increasing and improving coordination between law enforcement agencies. For example, some respondents discussed a need for coordinated efforts between State Police, local police, and tribal police agencies. According to some respondents, this coordination needs improvement particularly for schools on tribal lands.

Building Design and Site Location

Respondents expressed a need to address building design and site location. A respondent wrote his/her school district built its schools in the days where it was difficult to conceptualize school shootings being an issue. As a result, administrative areas are located in the center of the schools rather than up front and school sites consist of several acres. Others expressed concern about rural or isolated sites where first responder response times are long. Some respondents suggested the need to examine a middle ground in maintaining the school as an extension of a welcoming home environment versus turning the facility into a locked fortress.

More Equipment

Citing their effective use in the Aztec event, several respondents emphasized the importance of hand held radios but argued they needed more sets to provide to staff members. Some respondents expressed similar sentiments about cameras indicating that school districts maintained limited use of CCTV and campuses needed more coverage in areas like parking lots and other exterior doors.

School Resource Officers (SRO)

While respondents indicated SROs are important and some school districts use them, there is a need for more written policies regarding their role and responsibility, particularly around leadership issues in a crisis situation and coordination with local law enforcement agencies. Another discussed the role of the SROs in student discipline and pointed out where it supersedes that of the teacher or district administration.

Question 5 comments

- How to share threat information including mental illness, family concerns, social media;
- It is apparent that there is a lot of confusion regarding active threat/shooter protocols in schools. Students, teachers, and staff need to be empowered to take action to protect students and themselves. Lockdown is not intended for active threat. It is designed for drive by shootings in California. Need to evaluate our protocols – Get them out!;
- Our district has made safety improvements to our campuses at great expense to our district. We still are not at a point where we have all schools at the level of security needed. We are requesting the opportunity for more reimbursement for our prior investments for safety in order to continue to improve our school's safety. To place priority for funding based upon greatest need and places districts who have made investments to safety at a deficit;
- First aid/wound training for staff and students will enable those to save lives in an event as it is evident that the people in the building are the first responders for the first few moments to the first few hours;
- I think that most of us understand most of the needs and things we can do better. This is all added to the multitude of facility and system needs at the school. We already don't have enough funding to take care of everything. Now security moves to the top of those funding needs and now funds are stretched even more;
- If a district implements updated systems than reimburse their efforts;
- Help schools employ SROs;
- PSCOC needs to consider reimbursements for measures that are already in place. We value the lives we are protecting and would like to continue that at greater levels;
- Safe Schools Bureau has not a single public school seat on advisory council;

- PED doesn't recognize importance of school safety. They have a single staff member who is funded by a grant;
- Monitors for cameras;
- Include mental health expert to your panel;
- Continued Conflict between regulatory agencies that seek compliance with rules/regulations that are the direct opposite in direction between safety procedures one to the other. Examples – Fire safety vs security;
- Lack of resource/funding is a major issue;
- Not here to hear others argue about what each believes should be done – waste of my time!;
- How exactly will funding get to the schools. Schools need funding to address these issues now, not after a lengthy application and approval process;
- CID building code issues;
- State fire code issues;
- Consistent messaging;
- Is a security plan included in PED guidelines?;
- When will the application widow be open for security monies? What criteria will be used? Does it have to be identified in the FMP as a priority (Board approved)?;
- There is a fine line between the school being an extension of home and a fort. Common ground must be found. ;
- School districts are being pressed to take action now and many are. Are reimbursements being considered?;
- Regarding the local match funding, do offsets apply?;
- Tell us how PSCOC makes decisions;
- If you take care of your facilities you are penalized and don't rise in the rankings to be able to apply for HVAC and now security systems – its not fair;
- Emergency Management is more than active shooter;
- What is the difference between the 10 million and the 6 million;
- It was very comprehensive. Thank you for bringing the panel as well. Great perspective. The new director of PSFA seems thoughtful, flexible, and open-minded;
- SROs need assistance in all areas;
- Most school shootings are the result of a student on campus not a stranger off the street. This really needs to be addressed;
- More resources toward addressing mental health and bullying because that is where the threats start;
- New director is a breath of fresh air compared to previous director. Seems to be fair;
- Would like more information about funding sources especially federal;
- What security systems cause danger for exiting screens over windows;
- Metal detectors;
- Students themselves help tremendously in alerting schools about threats;
- The stigma of tattling needs to be removed;

- Multiple building access points/safety open campus;
- Most of our schools and buildings were designed in the days before shooters and they are now hard to secure. Offices at the center of the buildings rather than at the front or multiple buildings on sprawling campuses. Very difficult to secure existing campuses and buildings because we had no concept this would be an issue in the 50s, 60s and 70;
- Bullying wasn't really addressed. Bullying is probably 90% or more of the crimes at school;
- Create mandates that are funded through excess taxes that can be rolled into schools;
- Every school should have the capability to implement security systems. Cost must be controlled and systems and processes planned to provide deliverables;
- Most schools and districts do not have the capabilities to make big decisions to security and systems implementations;
- State level knows what is needed but is reactionary and not proactive – not good;
- Include architects AIA/A4LE even secure vestibules, CPTED, prevention and mitigation are not showing up in master planning or schematic designs by A/E;
- The FMP needs to require greater emphasis on security;
- Teachers feel such responsibility (are stressed) for kids security and the burden of this responsibility;
- Need training and confidence in safety and facilities;
- Social media (snap chat, facebook, twitter) is doing incredible damage that can not be undone for many of our kids;
- District/schools systematic strategy for identification of threats and assets; strategy for providing layers of security/safety protection barriers. This is what is needed for each district, city, and state;
- One key issue is the availability of SROs for the district. If districts were able to form official police departments the SRO funding could be provided through federal money and the SROs could specifically be trained to support students and school campus sites. Leadership in crisis situations would be led by SROs with assistance by local law enforcement. Such SROs are very familiar with schools. Legislation needed to allow district to establish police departments;
- Busses! We need more access to affordable tech (GPS/cameras especially) and training to mitigate issues for bus security;
- None – thoroughly covered all imaginable topics;
- Funding is paramount. Assess our school for safety should be happening immediately - that resource is needed for each school;
- Thank you for hosting this discussion and training;
- Security personnel/policies;
- Staffing and funding source for SROs plus school security;
- Funding source for cameras, data storage, and check in software;
- Closer observation, identification, and detection of student who have mental/emotional issues and providing appropriate services measure and collaborations

with parents (not relative to facility issues);

- Parents need to submit a doctor's note when children are sick but they are not submitting doctor's notes for suicidal classification or treatment was received. Students are referred but counseling does not follow or does not notify;
- No treatment/counseling is received but students come back to school;
- Pulling in tribal leaders to start the discussion with school districts around tribal lands;
- With "See something say something" a glow chart would be helpful to detail best case maybe worst case scenario from point of threat. To the point of successful prevention;
- Jurisdiction issues of police and Navajo Nation – creates some gaps in serving needs;
- Rather than increasing guns in schools please fund radios for every person or staff;
- Very informative – one concern is jurisdiction with tribal police;
- Joint school and first responders exercises;
- Lessons learned – Example Aztec school what worked and what didn't;
- Need to purchase of radios for all staff to avoid lack of communication for school staff who called a code yellow or red during training with school staff. Radio communication was limited and not all rooms, areas, outdoors can hear intercom/phone communications;
- Security at events ie. Sports;
- You addressed issues we have;
- We are looking at the things we need – vestibules, perimeter fencing, SRO, communication systems;
- Whether it is PSFA or PED doing this, we need one agency taking the lead so there is one message and not conflicting points of view. Too often we work with one agency only to have the other override what we came to expect. There has to be predictability in the process, direction, and implementation. Not saying we can't all work together. Let's work together under one leader and direction;
- Please advise of any trainings to our staff;
- You're talking about keeping people out which is good but more attention to the elephant in the room. Bullying which happens in and out of the school by kids already attending school. Bullying gives way to other threats – suicide and violence. Needs a comprehensive approach involving parents, sports coaches, faculty, student leaders, and mental health professionals. Kids have too many outlets to bully like social media and bring this inside the school. It simmers and comes to boil. Kids need to know they can talk but Hispanic culture does not encourage it;
- Would like youth mental health training, first aid training, and first aid triage training;
- In Northeast New Mexico it is hard to get contractors to come up to bid on our projects;

- So many groups with skin in the game school districts, PED, local police, NMSP, Poms, and now PSFA. The question is are you all coordinating and on the same page? This is important and we need to know is anyone taking the lead;
- Some district's maintenance staff does not have the skill set to operate and maintain new technologies. Need more training for them;
- Counselors – more (with training), school action teams, watch dogs and background checks, patrolling, interacting with children, friend of students, Build "adult" positive relationships especially with so many single family units. Young boys need support;
- I would like to see that schools are truly held accountable in following procedures;
- How do we secure our buildings but keep them feeling open, welcoming instead of prison like;
- I would like to have a code system to announce on the intercom during lockdown so students and staff know the severity of the lockdown;
- A plan used throughout the district that everyone understands;
- Provide flyers on programs like POMS and mental health training;
- Pass out a list of supplies schools should consider having in the bucket;
- Rio Rancho School so far has immediately responded with the best situation to lock all access out of elementary and middle school and you cannot enter schools at all without ID at front office. You cannot get into the school from exterior without going to office first. They are very strict. It's a pain but totally worth it;
- As a school photographer I'm astounded by the ease of access to the schools in New Mexico. I can literally drive onto a school campus and no one questions me at all. I've parked next to basketball courts where kids are playing for up to 30 minutes with no fence and not one teacher asks why I am there or even who I am. Very disturbing;
- Why are schools open when voting takes place? Anyone can walk into a school when voting is held;

f. Existing Conditions and Observed Conditions in New Mexico Public Schools

PSFA's analysis of project documents submitted for security specific projects, with or without state funding participation, found that the majority of projects consisted of site fencing and redesign of the entry to allow controlled access into the building. The projects to redesign the building entrance created secure vestibules with locking double doors, improved line-of-sight from the administration offices to the entry doors, remote access control from the administration offices, and reconfiguration of pedestrian circulation in and around the main entry. This design methodology addresses security by regulating visitor access into the school. Visitors to the school are required to interact with office staff and complete a check-in process before the doors are unlocked. The design intent is to delay access and create a greater awareness though visual connections at entry points.

As PSFA has surveyed and visited school locations around the state, we identified a list of common project types that districts have installed or are interested in installing. Our initial statewide survey focused on the most common security project types, based on project data and conversations with districts:

- Site fencing (Figure 4)

Figure 4: Site Fencing

- Secure entry vestibules (Figure 5)

Figure 5: Secure Entry Vestibule

- Exterior door locks (Figure 6)

Figure 6: Exterior Door Locks

- Cameras (Figure 7)

Figure 7: Camera

- Space for SROs

Other common security projects and components include:

- Interior door modifications
    o Reducing or reinforcing existing glazing;
    o Changing the door swing direction; and
    o Installing new locking hardware and hold open devices.
- Window treatments (Figure 8)
    o Reinforcing existing windows; and
    o Window shades, tinting, and other methods to obscure the view into occupied spaces.

Figure 8: Window Decals

- Technology systems to support detection, reaction and response
    o   Handheld radio communication devices;
    o   Gunshot detection systems; and
    o   Integrated alarm/door lock systems for lockdowns.