

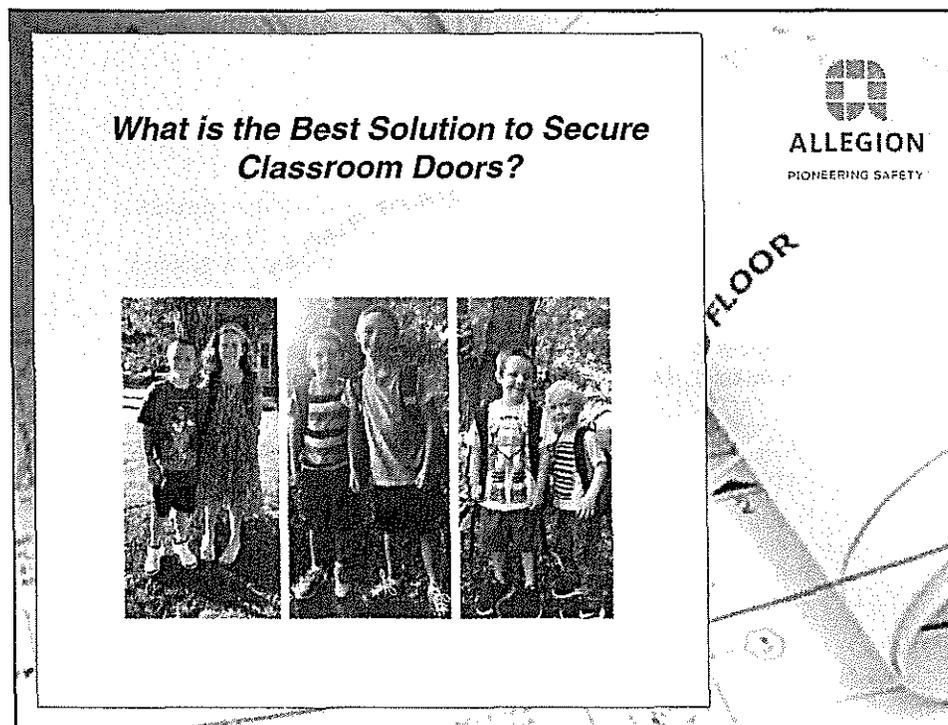
**Strategies and Solutions
for Classroom Doors**
Pre-K to 12 School Security

Kevin Morgan, AHC

September 30, 2015

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*What is the Best Solution to Secure
Classroom Doors?*



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FLOOR

Agenda

Security & Incident Statistics	-----	
Fire and Life Safety Codes	-----	
Viable Options	-----	
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Recent Developments	-----	
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Disclaimer Slide

The materials contained on this presentation are provided for general information purposes only and do not constitute legal or other professional advice on any subject matter. Each participant is advised that only a specialist can provide a comprehensive strategy for school security that meets local codes and other requirements. Allegion encourages you to contact an Allegion Education Specialist for more information on how we can help.

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Security and Incident Statistics

Too Scared to Learn? The Academic Consequences of Feeling Unsafe at School

- Diminished ability to concentrate
- Adversely affected performance on assessments
- Higher mean absences
- Lower scores on math and English language arts standardized tests

Source: Too Scared to Learn? The Academic Consequences of Feeling Unsafe at School, Johanna R. Laco

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2013: Top issues impacting K–12 administrators

<i>Issues</i>	<i>% of Respondents</i>
Security & Safety	79%
Funding	78%
Construction & Repair of Facilities	64%
Maintenance & Operations	60%
Technology	36%
Unfunded Mandates	34%
Visitor Management	32%
Maintaining Academic Standards	31%
Staff Training & Retention	28%

Source: Allegion, K-12 end-user panel survey, 2013
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Top K–12 security concerns in 2013

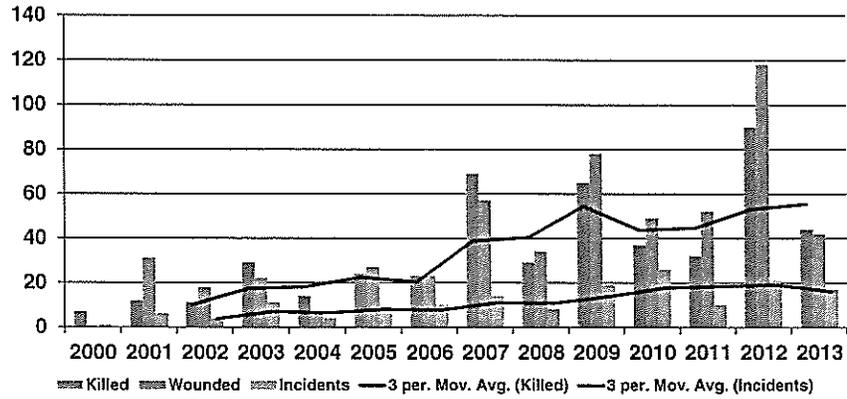
<i>Concerns</i>	<i>% of Respondents</i>
Outside People Coming on Campus	59%
Crisis/Emergency Preparedness	54%
Vandalism/Destruction of Property	52%
Reducing Risks & Liability	39%
Bullying	36%
Integration of New Security Technologies	32%
IT Security Breaches (e.g., malware outbreaks, unauthorized user access)	24%

Source: Allegion, K-12 end-user panel survey, 2013
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Increase in incidents and severity in events in US

All businesses, institutions and open spaces



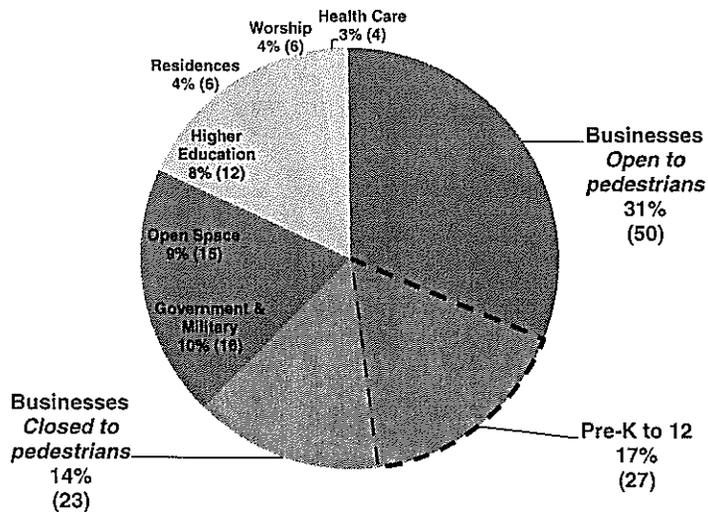
60% of The Shootings Lasted Fewer Than 5 Minutes

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2014

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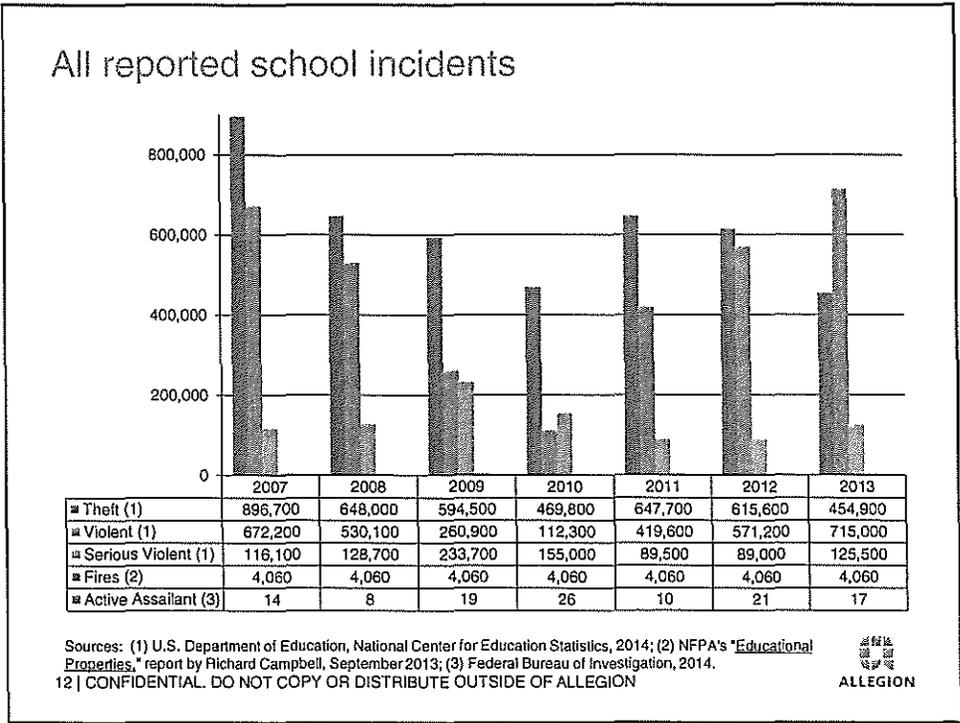
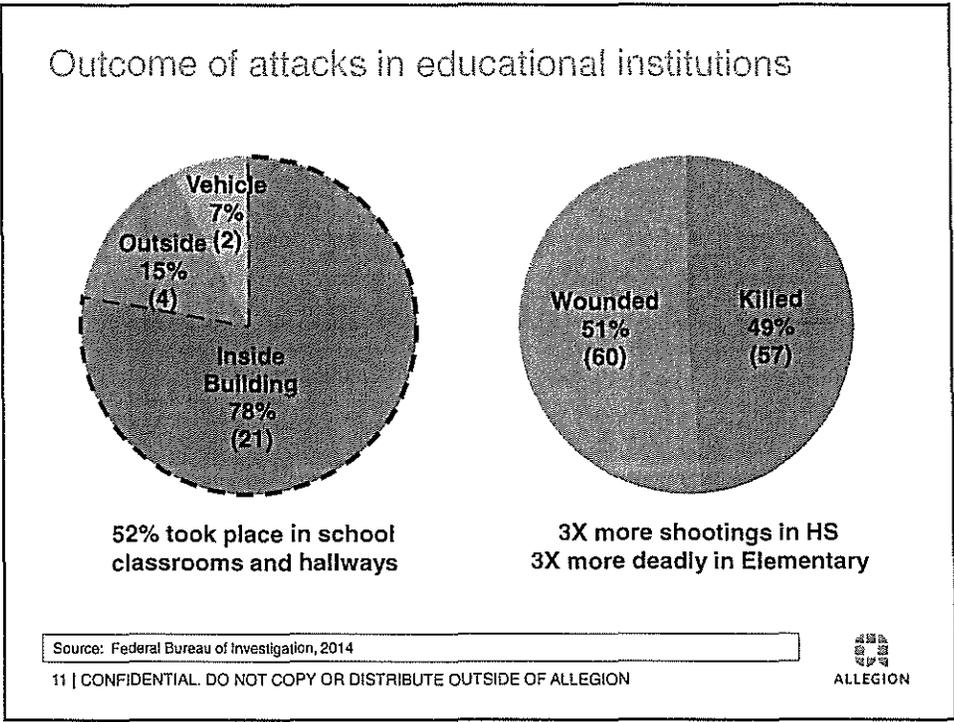


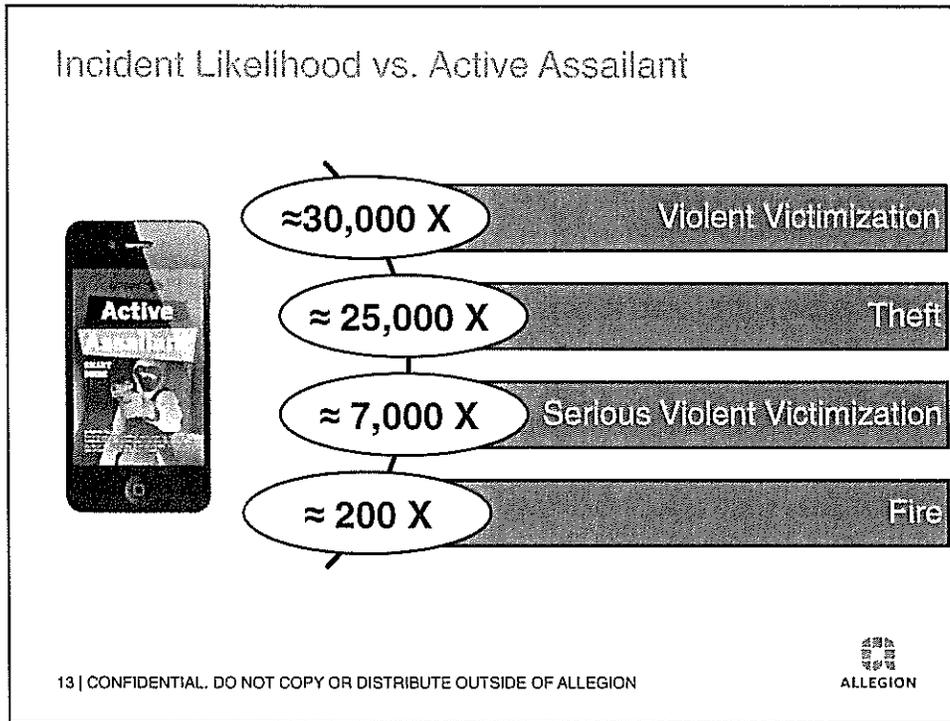
Location of attacks between 2010 – 2013



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2014







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Fire and Life Safety Codes and Solution Options

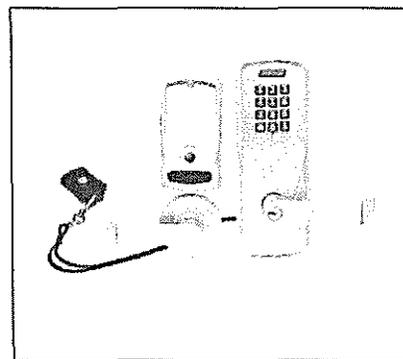
National Code Developments Regarding Classrooms

- 2015 Code change proposals include requirements for classrooms to be lockable from the inside and authorized access from the outside using a key or credential.
- States may adopt the new code language prior to adoption of the 2018 codes.
- International Building Code
- International Fire Code
- NFPA 101 – Life Safety Code



Viable Lockdown and Security Options

- All allow free egress, are listed for use on fire doors, and meet the accessibility standards (with levers)
- Lockable from the Inside
- Unlockable and operable from the outside
- One operation to release the latch
- No key, tool, special knowledge or effort
- No tight grasping, tight pinching, or twisting of the wrist to operate hardware



Barrier Type Devices

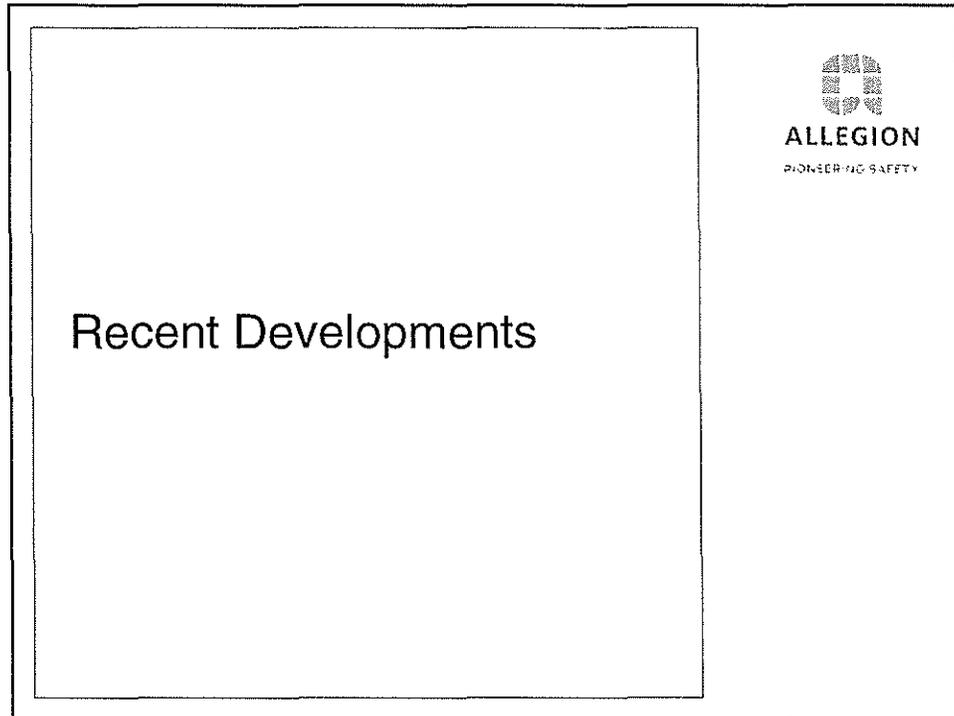
- “Quick Fix”
 - More difficult to access the classroom
 - Relatively inexpensive to procure and install
 - Do not meet requirements of International Building Code
 - Where do you keep when not in use?
- The Barracuda, by BILCO
 - Bearcade Door Control System
 - Portable Affordable Lockdown System (PALS)
 - The Sleeve, Fighting Chance Solutions
 - ULockit Security Lockdown Device (SLD)
 - Anchorman Active Crisis Tool (ACT)
 - Nightlock Lockdown
 - Bolo Stick
 - InSlide Lockdown
 - LOCK BLOK, New Management
 - School Safe, Global Innovations
 - Lockdown Magnets, Master Grinding and Security



Taking Action

James (locksmith for school district) I am a locksmith for a school district in New Mexico and the teachers/principals/etc. are really pushing for these barricade devices. In fact, my three children that attend elementary school all came home with a letter asking for a \$40 donation per child for these devices.





State Code & Legislation Developments

California, 2010: "On and after July 1, 2011, all new construction projects submitted to the Division of the State Architect pursuant to this chapter shall include locks that allow doors to classrooms and any room with an occupancy of five or more persons to be locked from the inside."

Arkansas, 2015: "A person may install and use a temporary door barricade device or security lockdown device for security purposes to protect individuals during active shooter events or other similar situations."

Colorado, 2015: "In classrooms within group E occupancies, hardware shall include a means to manually lock egress doors from inside the classroom. Such means shall not prevent these doors from being readily openable from the egress side without key or special knowledge or effort."

Ohio, Pending: "The board of building standards shall adopt rules...for the use of a device by a staff member of a public or private school or institution of higher education that prevents both ingress and egress through a door in a school building, for a finite period of time, in an emergency situation, and during active shooter drills."

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Ohio Board of Building Standards
Classroom Barricade Forum Report
July 24, 2015

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614-844-2613 Fax 614-844-3147 <http://www.com.ohio.gov/614.833.6200>
800-750-0710 (TTY/TDD)

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Executive Summary

In response to former Director of Commerce Andre Porter's request, the Ohio Board of Building Standards (Board) conducted an examination of Ohio's current building and fire codes and considered whether they needed to be changed to address emerging threats to public safety, including the possibility of an active shooter in schools.

Of particular interest was testimony from former Chardon City Schools Superintendent Joseph Bergant. Mr. Bergant presented a first-hand account of Chardon's experience, lessons learned, and recommendations from the 2012 shooting at Chardon High School. The Board also received timely and valuable information when it obtained a copy of the final report of the Sandy Hook Advisory Commission, commissioned to investigate the 2012 Newtown, Connecticut shooting. The report included a review of policies and practices in place at the time and recommendations to reduce the probability of another such tragedy.

After examination of current Ohio codes and standards, review of Board and staff research, and in consideration of the testimony presented at the hearings, the Board makes the following determination. We do not recommend any change to the current building and fire codes at this time.





**OHIO BOARD OF BUILDING STANDARDS
ADVISORY STATEMENT**

TO: SCHOOL SYSTEM SUPERINTENDENTS & ADMINISTRATORS
BUILDING & FIRE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

FROM: OHIO BOARD OF BUILDING STANDARDS

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2, 2015

RE: ADVISORY STATEMENT - BARRICADE DEVICES & EGRESS IN EDUCATIONAL OCCUPANCIES

House Bill 64 adopted by the Ohio General Assembly on June 30, 2015 included new Revised Code § 3781.10b which requires the Ohio Board of Building Standards (the "Board") to adopt rules for the use of devices that prevent both ingress and egress through school doors in an emergency situation or during active shooter drills. These rules must be in place by March 2016. The Board has begun the rule development process and will have a stakeholder meeting later this year on proposed rules to receive comment from interested persons. These rules will establish guidelines for what devices may be used in schools. Schools are cautioned against purchasing and deploying devices before the rules take effect as some devices may not comply with the new rules.

Until these rules are adopted, please continue to work with both your local building and fire departments for any proposed alteration to your school building, including the use of any device that restricts egress. In general, the Ohio Building Code (OBC) requires and will continue to require the following for door operation:

- (1) Egress doors should be readily openable from the egress side without the use of a key or special knowledge;
- (2) Door handles, pulls, latches, locks and other operating devices on doors shall not require tight grasping, tight pinching or twisting of the wrist to operate; and
- (3) The unlatching of any door shall not require more than one operation. Doors in the means of egress must be readily openable from the egress side without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort;




NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FIRE MARSHALS

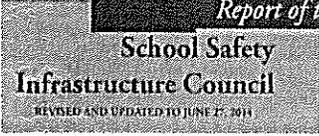
Resolution on Classroom Door Security & Locking Hardware

WHEREAS, when selecting hardware which allows classroom doors to be lockable from inside the classroom, consideration should be given to the risks and potential consequences of utilizing a device which blocks the classroom door from the inside. For example, devices which prevent classroom doors from being unlocked and openable from outside the classroom may place the inhabitants of the room in peril. In addition to the requirement that classroom doors must be unlatchable in a single motion from inside the classroom, these doors should always be unlockable and openable from outside the classroom by authorized persons.

RESOLVED, by the National Association of State Fire Marshals this 22th day of July 2015, that the attached NASFM Position Statement on Classroom Door Security & Locking Hardware - which includes a School Security - Suggested Classroom Door Checklist - is hereby adopted and approved;

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Report of the
School Safety
Infrastructure Council
REVISED AND UPDATED TO JUNE 27, 2015

Recognizing the need for an all-hazards emergency preparedness and response capability, and driven by the threat of school violence in Connecticut schools and particularly by the December 14, 2012 Newtown shootings, Connecticut state government has re-evaluated its role as a partner in ensuring the safety and security of the state's local educational facilities.

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The following minimum standards shall be met:

- 6.11. All classrooms shall be equipped with a communications system to alert administrators in case of emergency. Such communication systems may consist of a push-to-talk button system, an identifiable telephone system, or other means.
- 6.12. Door hardware, handles, locks and thresholds shall be ANSB/IFMA Grade 1.
- 6.13. All classroom doors shall be lockable and door locks shall be tamper resistant.
- 6.14. Door hardware shall allow staff to quickly lock rooms from the inside without stepping into the hallway.
- 6.15. Classroom door locks shall be easy to lock and allow for quick release in the event of an emergency.
- 6.16. Classroom doors with interior locks shall have the capability of being unlocked/ released from the interior with one motion.
- 6.17. All door locking systems must comply with life safety and State of Connecticut building and fire codes to allow emergency evacuation.

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January 8, 2015

ALICE DOES NOT ENDORSE ANY BRAND OF BARRICADING DEVICES

The ALICE Training Institute (ALICE) has received numerous requests from manufacturers, distributors and garage innovators asking that we support their door barricading devices. While many of these devices appear to be quite capable of a few scenarios, a means to quickly and effectively barricade or fortify a door, ALICE does not endorse any barricading device brand for the following reasons:

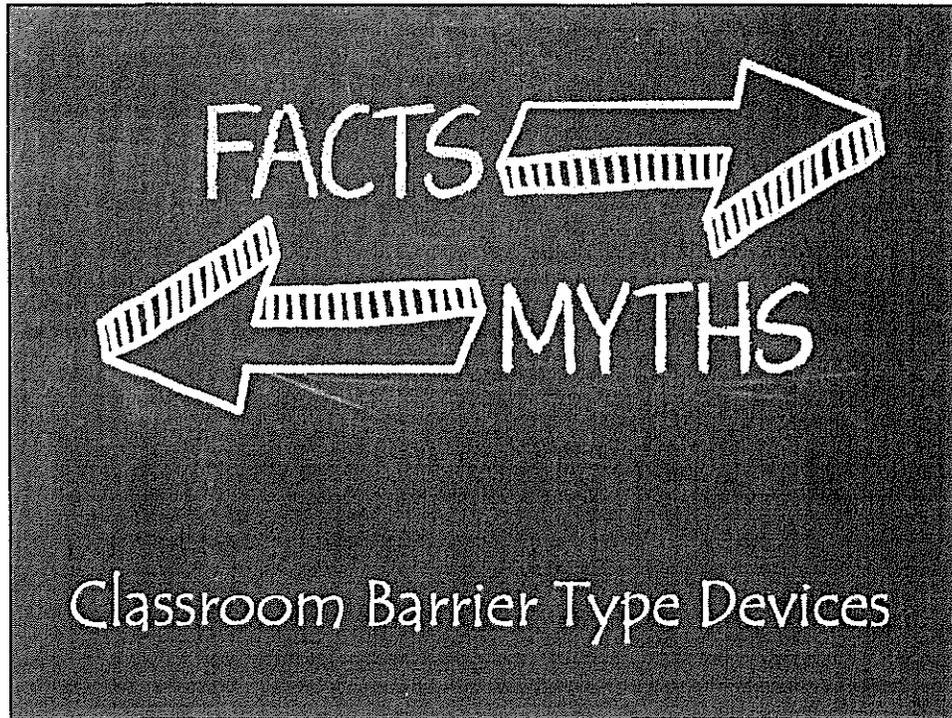
1. **Fire Codes:** The application of secondary locking or barricading devices can be a violation of local or state fire code. A device accepted by one fire Marshall may be rejected by another jurisdiction. Some Fire Marshalls have exercised discretion by issuing permits, licenses or, but rarely, do these permits include governmentally mounted devices. ALICE does not manufacture barricading devices but rather teaches the state of emergency and personal items during an active shooter event.
2. **Not a Complete Solution:** We frequently see instances where organizations have spent large sums of money to purchase barricading devices and conclude that they are now prepared for an active shooter event or even called themselves ALICE trained. This is analogous to buying fire extinguishers for your building but not training the building occupants how to respond during a fire. Door barricading devices are just one of the many options building occupants have during an active shooter event. These devices should never be considered a substitute for proper training.
3. **Innovation:** In a very competitive and extremely important market, the marketplace for barricading devices is rapidly changing. What may seem like the best technology results may be yesterday's best solution. As more people are trying to meet the challenge of better protection, better products are constantly being developed. It is very difficult to ensure we have found the best product. Additionally, it is a very expensive to purchase a device for every door that could possibly see a large number of people from good people. Most institutions, especially schools, do not have the amount of extra funds needed to outfit every door.

Summary:
ALICE teaches that if building occupants expect to lock down during an active shooter event, it is imperative that teaching and training is not based on merely locking a door. Barricading and fortifying is never an, as well as being prepared for further action should the required area be entered. Once people enter and/or are based on barricading and fortifying, they can easily approach the training readily available items.

ALICE does not force an organization's choice to purchase items that may believe will allow their personnel to survive the crisis or quicker. However, for the reasons stated above, we cannot and do not endorse any specific brand of barricading device currently marketed.

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Myth or Fact: The benefits of barrier type devices outweigh the risks.

Final Report of the Sandy Hook Advisory Commission:

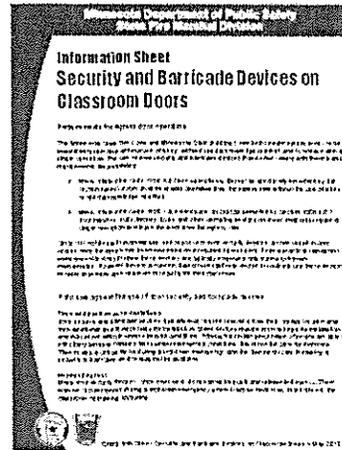
"The testimony and other evidence presented to the Commission reveals that there has never been an event in which an active shooter breached a locked classroom door."



Myth or Fact: Lots of other states are allowing classroom barrier type devices

Minnesota Rationale:

“Classroom security concerns during a lockdown emergency are well understood, and fortunately this problem is easily addressed via the use of code-compliant egress/security hardware. Proper door hardware eliminates the need for security and barricade devices while maintaining free egress.”



What is the Right Solution for Classroom Doors?

- Requires holistic approach
 - Product
 - Locks
 - Doors
 - Glass
 - Process
 - Plan
 - Training
 - Drills
- Critical point of security
- Other doors must also be addressed



Classroom Doors in Indiana

- Must also meet code requirements for egress and accessibility
- Some classroom doors are also fire door assemblies



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Key Takeaways

1. *Security and safety must account for many scenarios such as theft, violence, fires, and active assailants.*
2. *Choose solutions that meet the applicable state and local codes and laws.*
3. *All Schools need a total facility and complete classroom opening security approach.*

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Questions?

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The National Association of STATE FIRE MARSHALS

Classroom Door Security & Locking Hardware

The ability to protect students and teachers while in the classroom is a high priority in all educational institutions. Many schools and school districts have taken measures to address this pressing concern of safety of occupants in classrooms in the event of a threatening situation. Some of the proposed or implemented solutions specifically affecting classroom doors, while well intended, may compromise aspects of life safety while attempting to address security.

In addition to the demand to protect students and teachers from outside-the-classroom threats, building codes or fire codes may require classroom doors to function as fire-rated doors or smoke and draft control doors. Fire-rated doors and smoke and draft control doors are required to be self-latching when closed to ensure the doors perform their intended protective function in the event of a fire.

Building codes, fire codes, and life safety requirements include the ability to readily unlatch the door from inside the classroom with one motion without the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge, or effort to facilitate immediate egress from the classroom.

Classroom doors are required to meet Federal accessibility laws and building and fire code requirements which include the ability to operate door hardware with no tight grasping, tight pinching, or twisting of the wrist; door operating hardware must be located between 34" and 48" above the floor. Federal accessibility laws and building codes require the bottom 10" of the push side of the door to be a smooth surface.

When considering the selection of hardware which allows classroom doors to be lockable from inside the classroom, consideration should be given to the risks and potential consequences of utilizing a device which blocks the classroom door from the inside. For example, devices which prevent classroom doors from being unlocked and openable from outside the classroom may place the inhabitants of the room in peril. In addition to the requirement that classroom doors must be unlatchable in a single motion from inside the classroom (discussed above), these doors should always be unlockable and openable from outside the classroom by authorized persons.

The "School Security – Suggested Classroom Door Checklist" identifies many parameters which should be satisfied when selecting and installing hardware on classroom doors intended to increase security in the classroom.



The National Association of STATE FIRE MARSHALS

School Security – Suggested Classroom Door Checklist

- The door should be lockable from inside the classroom without requiring the door to be opened¹
- Egress from the classroom through the classroom door should be without the use of a key, a tool, special knowledge, or effort²
- For egress, unlatching the classroom door from inside the classroom should be accomplished with one operation³
- The classroom door should be lockable and unlockable from outside the classroom⁴
- Door operating hardware shall be operable without tight grasping, tight pinching, or twisting of the wrist⁵
- Door hardware operable parts should be located between 34 and 48 inches above the floor⁶
- The bottom 10 inches of the “push” side of the door surface should be smooth⁷
- If the school building does not have an automatic fire sprinkler system, the classroom door and door hardware may be required to be fire-rated and the door should be self-closing and self-latching⁸
- If the door is required to be fire-rated, the door should not be modified in any way that invalidates the required fire-rating of the door and / or door hardware⁹

In the Suggested Classroom Door Checklist, “should” is used throughout. However, based upon building codes, life safety codes, fire codes, and federal, state, and / or local laws and regulations that are applicable to a particular school, these requirements may be MANDATORY.

Always check, and comply with, all applicable building and fire codes, life safety codes, and laws, regulations and other requirements.

¹ To help protect teachers and students in the classroom, the classroom door should be lockable from in the classroom without requiring the door to be opened.

² Building codes, life safety codes, and fire codes require doors in the means of egress to be operable without the use of a key, a tool, special knowledge, or effort to ensure all occupants have the ability to evacuate the building quickly and easily in an emergency situation

³ Building codes and fire codes require doors in the means of egress to be unlatched with only one operation. Door hardware which requires more than one operation to unlock / unlatch the door is not allowed.

⁴ To allow securing the classroom during times the classroom is not occupied; and to allow access to the classroom at all times by authorized personnel.

⁵ Building codes, fire codes, and Federal accessibility laws require door hardware to be operable without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of wrist to ensure all occupants have the ability to operate and open the door.

⁶ Building codes, fire codes, and Federal accessibility laws require the operable components of door hardware, such as lockset lever handles, to be located within a relatively small range of height (34” to 48” above the floor). Door hardware which requires reaching above 48” to operate or requires reaching below 34” to operate is not allowed.

⁷ Building codes and Federal accessibility laws require the bottom 10” of the push side of the door to be a smooth surface.

⁸ If the school building is not protected by a fire sprinkler system installed and maintained in accordance with building and fire code requirements, most building codes and fire codes require classroom doors which open to an interior corridor to be fire-rated. Doors required to be fire-rated are also required to be self-closing and self-latching to ensure the fire-rated door is closed and latched in the event of a fire. Classroom doors that open directly to the outside are usually not be required to be fire-rated. Classroom doors in a school building protected by a code-compliant fire sprinkler system may not be required to be fire-rated, and may not be required to be self-closing and self-latching.

⁹ To ensure the fire rating of a door is maintained, modifications or alterations to doors required to be fire-rated are required to be done under the supervision of the door manufacturer or by a company specifically authorized by the door manufacturer.

References for Suggested Classroom Door Checklist

1st Item in Checklist

- Assumes increasing the security of classroom doors by adding hardware that is lockable from the inside is under consideration; and assumes if this is not the situation, then this document is irrelevant.
- Is consistent with Recommendation No. 1 of the "Final Report of the Sandy Hook Advisory Commission", March 6, 2015, available here: http://www.shac.ct.gov/SHAC_Final_Report_3-6-2015.pdf and copied below.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1: The SSIC Report includes a standard requiring classroom and other safe-haven areas to have doors that can be locked from the inside. The Commission cannot emphasize enough the importance of this recommendation. *The testimony and other evidence presented to the Commission reveals that there has never been an event in which an active shooter breached a locked classroom door.*

Accordingly, the Commission reiterates its recommendation that all classrooms in K-12 schools should be equipped with locked doors that can be locked from the inside by the classroom teacher or substitute.

- The "SSIC report" (School Safety Infrastructure Council report) is available here: <http://das.ct.gov/images/5510/Security%20Report%20June27.pdf>

2nd Item in Checklist

- The requirements of these International Building Code (IBC) and International Fire Code (IFC) codes are pasted below.
 - 2006 IBC Section 1008.1.8
 - 2006 IFC Section 1008.1.8
 - 2009 IBC Section 1008.1.9
 - 2009 IFC Section 1008.1.9
 - 2012 IBC Section 1008.1.9
 - 2012 IFC Section 1008.1.9
 - 2015 IBC Section 1010.1.9
 - 2015 IFC Section 1010.1.9

Door operations. Except as specifically permitted by this section egress doors shall be readily openable from the egress side without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort.

- Requirements of Section 7.2.1.5.3 of 2012 NFPA 101 Life Safety Code, and Section 7.2.1.5.3 of 2015 NFPA 101 Life Safety Code:

7.2.1.5.3 Locks, if provided, shall not require the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort for operation from the egress side.

3rd Item in Checklist

- The requirements of these International Building Code (IBC) and International Fire Code (IFC) codes are pasted below.
 - 2006 IBC Section 1008.1.8.5
 - 2006 IFC Section 1008.1.8.5
 - 2009 IBC Section 1008.1.9.5
 - 2009 IFC Section 1008.1.9.5
 - 2012 IBC Section 1008.1.9.5
 - 2012 IFC Section 1008.1.9.5
 - 2015 IBC Section 1010.1.9.5
 - 2015 IFC Section 1010.1.9.5

Unlatching. The unlatching of any door or leaf shall not require more than one operation.

- Requirements of Section 7.2.1.5.10 of 2012 NFPA 101 Life Safety Code, and Section 7.2.1.5.10 of 2015 NFPA 101 Life Safety Code:

7.2.1.5.10* A latch or other fastening device on a door leaf shall be provided with a releasing device that has an obvious method of operation and that is readily operated under all lighting conditions.

7.2.1.5.10.2 The releasing mechanism shall open the door leaf with not more than one releasing operation

4th Item in Checklist

- Criteria 6.15 of the SSIC standards provided in the draft “Final Report of the Sandy Hook Advisory Commission” require classroom doors to “allow for quick release in the event of an emergency”:

6.15. Classroom door locks shall be easy to lock and allow for quick release in the event of an emergency.

5th Item in Checklist

- The requirements of these International Building Code (IBC) and International Fire Code (IFC) codes are pasted below.
 - 2006 IBC Section 1008.1.8.1
 - 2009 IBC Section 1008.1.9.1
 - 2012 IBC Section 1008.1.9.1
 - 2015 IBC Section 1010.1.9.1

Hardware. Door handles, pulls, latches, locks and other operating devices on doors required to be accessible by Chapter 11 shall not require tight grasping, tight pinching or twisting of the wrist to operate.

- 2006 IFC Section 1008.1.8.1
- 2009 IFC Section 1008.1.9.1
- 2012 IFC Section 1008.1.9.1
- 2015 IFC Section 1010.1.9.1

Hardware. Door handles, pulls, latches, locks and other operating devices on doors required to be accessible by Chapter 11 of the *International Building Code* shall not require tight grasping, tight pinching or twisting of the wrist to operate.

- The U.S. Department of Justice 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design are applicable to classroom doors.

404.2.7 Door and Gate Hardware. Handles, pulls, latches, locks, and other *operable parts* on doors and gates shall comply with 309.4.

309.4 Operation. *Operable parts* shall be operable with one hand and shall not require tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist.

6th Item in Checklist

- The requirements of these International Building Code (IBC) and International Fire Code (IFC) codes are pasted below.
 - 2006 IBC Section 1008.1.8.2
 - 2006 IFC Section 1008.1.8.2
 - 2009 IBC Section 1008.1.9.2
 - 2009 IFC Section 1008.1.9.2
 - 2012 IBC Section 1008.1.9.2
 - 2012 IFC Section 1008.1.9.2
 - 2015 IBC Section 1010.1.9.2
 - 2015 IFC Section 1010.1.9.2

Hardware height. Door handles, pulls, latches, locks and other operating devices shall be installed 34 inches (864 mm) minimum and 48 inches (1219 mm) maximum above the finished floor.

- Requirements of Section 7.2.1.5.10.1 of 2012 NFPA 101 Life Safety Code, and Section 7.2.1.5.10.1 of 2015 NFPA 101 Life Safety Code:

7.2.1.5.10.1 The releasing mechanism for any latch shall be located as follows:

- (1) Not less than 34 in. (865 mm) above the finished floor for other than existing installations
- (2) Not more than 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor.

- The U.S. Department of Justice 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design are applicable to classroom doors.

404.2.7 Door and Gate Hardware. Handles, pulls, latches, locks, and other *operable parts* on doors and gates shall comply with 309.4. *Operable parts* of such hardware shall be 34 inches (865 mm) minimum and 48 inches (1220 mm) maximum above the finish floor or ground.

7th Item in Checklist

- The requirements of these International Building Code (IBC) codes are pasted below.
 - 2006 IBC Section 1008.1.8.5
 - 2009 IBC Section 1008.1.9.5
 - 2012 IBC Section 1008.1.9.5
 - 2015 IBC Section 1010.1.9.5

1101.2 Design. Buildings and facilities shall be designed and constructed to be accessible in accordance with this code and ICC A117.1.

The 2006 and 2009 editions of the IBC reference the 2003 ICC A117.1; the 2012 and 2015 editions of the IBC reference the 2009 ICC A117.1. Both these editions of ICC A117.1 require:

404.2.9 Door Surface. Door surfaces within 10 inches (255 mm) of the floor, measured vertically, shall be a smooth surface on the push side extending the full width of the door.

- The U.S. Department of Justice 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design are applicable to classroom doors.

404.2.10 Door and Gate Surfaces. Swinging door and gate surfaces within 10 inches (255 mm) of the finish floor or ground measured vertically shall have a smooth surface on the push side extending the full width of the door or gate.

8th and 9th Items in Checklist

- The 2006 IBC in Chapter 10 requires corridors in Occupancy Group E to have a fire resistance rating of 1 hour (if the occupant load served by the corridor is greater than 30) if the building does not have an approved fire sprinkler system. This section of the 2006 IBC requires these corridor walls to comply with the requirements for fire partitions of Section 708.
 - 2006 IBC Section 708 requires openings in corridors to be protected by opening protectives complying with IBC Section 715.
 - 2006 IBC Section 715 requires fire doors to be self-closing, and to have an active latch which will secure the door when closed.
 - 2006 IBC Section 715 requires minimum 20 minute rated fire doors in corridor walls serving as fire partitions. Section 715 requires these fire rated doors to comply with NFPA 252 or UL 10C, and requires fire door assemblies to be labeled by an approved agency. The labels are required to comply with NFPA 80.
 - Summarizing: If the classroom doors to the corridor are required to be fire rated, then the classroom doors – assembled of only labeled components such as frame, door panel, and door hardware with minimum 20 minute fire rating – are required to be self-closing and self-latching, and are to be modified only when following the procedures and requirements of the door manufacturer and / or hardware manufacturer to ensure the required fire rating is maintained.
- The 2006 IFC in Section 703 requires the required fire-resistance rating to be maintained.
- Subsequent editions of the IBC and IFC retain these requirements but the specific sections are revised.



Ohio Board of Building Standards

Classroom Barricade Forum Report

July 24, 2015

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Executive Summary

In response to former Director of Commerce Andre Porter's request, the Ohio Board of Building Standards (Board) conducted an examination of Ohio's current building and fire codes and considered whether they needed to be changed to address emerging threats to public safety, including the possibility of an active shooter in schools.

The Board is a fifteen-member body composed of one attorney, two architects, two engineers (mechanical and structural), a fire service representative, a public member, a construction materials specialist, a general contractor, two energy experts (conservation and renewable), two residential contractors, an industrialized unit manufacturer, and a mayor of a municipality enforcing the building code. The Board is charged by the legislature with promulgating Ohio's construction codes to provide standards and requirements for construction materials, to make residential and non-residential buildings safe and sanitary, and to do so in terms of performance objectives that establish minimum requirements for the health, safety, and welfare of building occupants without preferential treatment for types of materials, products, or methods of construction.

The Board held two hearings to receive documentation and heard testimony from state education and public safety agency representatives, industry experts, building code officials, fire service, the public, and product manufacturers and had barricade device representatives describe or demonstrate their secondary locking/barricade devices. Hearings were held on April 17, 2015 and June 5, 2015.

Of particular interest was testimony from former Chardon City Schools Superintendent Joseph Bergant. Mr. Bergant presented a first-hand account of Chardon's experience, lessons learned, and recommendations from the 2012 shooting at Chardon High School. The Board also received timely and valuable information when it obtained a copy of the final report of the Sandy Hook Advisory Commission, commissioned to investigate the 2012 Newtown, Connecticut shooting. The report included a review of policies and practices in place at the time and recommendations to reduce the probability of another such tragedy.

After examination of current Ohio codes and standards, review of Board and staff research, and in consideration of the testimony presented at the hearings, the Board makes the following determination: We do not recommend any change to the current building and fire codes at this time.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FIRE MARSHALS

Resolution on Classroom Door Security & Locking Hardware

WHEREAS, the ability to protect students and teachers while in the classroom is a high priority in all educational institutions. Many schools and school districts have taken measures to address this pressing concern of safety of occupants in classrooms in the event of a threatening situation. Some of the proposed or implemented solutions specifically affecting classroom doors, while well intended, may compromise aspects of life safety while attempting to address security.

WHEREAS, in addition to the demand to protect students and teachers from outside-the-classroom threats, building codes or fire codes may require classroom doors to function as fire-rated doors or smoke and draft control doors. Fire-rated doors and smoke and draft control doors are required to be self-latching when closed to ensure the doors perform their intended protective function in the event of a fire.

WHEREAS, building codes, fire codes, and life safety requirements include the ability to readily unlatch the door from inside the classroom with one motion without the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge, or effort to facilitate immediate egress from the classroom.

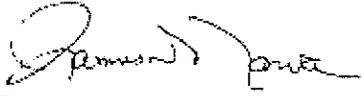
Classroom doors are required to meet Federal accessibility laws and building and fire code requirements which include the ability to operate door hardware with no tight grasping, tight pinching, or twisting of the wrist; door operating hardware must be located between 34" and 48" above the floor. Federal accessibility laws and building codes require the bottom 10" of the push side of the door to be a smooth surface.

WHEREAS, when selecting hardware which allows classroom doors to be lockable from inside the classroom, consideration should be given to the risks and potential consequences of utilizing a device which blocks the classroom door from the inside. For example, devices which prevent classroom doors from being unlocked and openable from outside the classroom may place the inhabitants of the room in peril. In addition to the requirement that classroom doors must be unlatchable in a single motion from inside the classroom, these doors should always be unlockable and openable from outside the classroom by authorized persons.

RESOLVED, by the National Association of State Fire Marshals this 27th day of July 2015, that the attached NASFM Position Statement on Classroom Door Security & Locking Hardware – which includes a School Security – Suggested Classroom Door Checklist – is hereby adopted and approved;

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Position Statement be distributed broadly to all interested parties with the goal of achieving awareness of the fire safety issues involved in classroom door security, and the mandatory legal requirements in federal, state local laws and regulations applicable to classroom door security and locking hardware.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FIRE MARSHALS

By: 
James Narva, Executive Director

APPROVED-July 27, 2015

