

ANCHORMAN

EMERGENCY DOOR BARRICADE

Lockdown Emergency Action Plan Exemplar

RUN - HIDE - FIGHT!

- **Getting to a safe location away from the attacker is the first priority**
- CALL 9-1-1 if possible and then administration (**Initiation & Lockdown Notification**).
- If safe, hold the door open and direct as many students, staff, and positively identified visitors in as possible.
- Lock door if you have the key. Note whether the door opens IN or OUT. This is crucial in building a barricade.
- Build a defensible space within the classroom. Barricade the door if unable to lock. This will be a more extensive protocol during a “hard lock-down.” The room will need to be better barricaded if there is evidence a lethal attack is imminent.
- **lethal attack imminent:** Barricade the door by inserting the ACT (Active Crisis Tool) into the plate on the door. Hand push, or with your foot, stomp the compression loaded rod into the floor hole. If it becomes necessary to evacuate the room, or if directed by police to open the door, kick the red button on the plate to disengage the barricade. The ACT can also be manually pulled straight up and out of the plate with minimal effort.
- If safe, direct students in the classroom to:
 - **Cover the windows**
 - **Turn off the lights**
 - **Turn off all cellular phones, except one.** Leave one cell phone on and in silent mode for communication with law enforcement and administration (**Communication & Coordination**)
 - **Move away from windows**
- Find items that can be used to defend yourself and others. Develop a plan to defend yourself if the perpetrator enters the room.
- Take the names of all individuals in the room.
- Monitor email and/or the college website for updated information.
- When requested or if the situation warrants, report via classroom intercom, telephone, internet or cellular phone to law enforcement or administration: (**Accountability / Communication & Coordination**)
 - **Room number**
 - **Your name**
 - **Any injured individuals**
 - Type of injury**
 - Severity**
 - **Names of individuals you have in your care**
- Do not open the door until “all clear” is given by a Police Officer (**Recall**).
 - If you are in doubt as to whether the person requesting the door open is a police officer, you can ask for their name/badge number and get on the phone with dispatch to confirm their identity.
- Law Enforcement may come in with their guns drawn. Tell all students and staff, if law enforcement enters to have arms raised above the head, and to not make any sudden movements.
- Specifically, lockdown and defend-in-place drills will be conducted annually (**Training Frequency**).
- All door barricading devices will be inspected by facility maintenance, and documented, for proper function twice annually.
- You may need to revise these protocols depending evolving threats and strategies. This protocol shall be reviewed and updated as needed annually (**Maintenance**).

IF YOU ARE OUTSIDE

- Run away from the event in a zigzag/unpredictable pattern (if a shooting is occurring).
- Call 9-1-1 AFTER you are out of the danger zone.
- If necessary, take shelter in a safe and secure nearby building; or move as far away from the incident as possible.
- Lead any students/staff away from the event as possible.

LOCKDOWN CODE REQUIREMENTS

404.2.3 Lockdown plans.

Where facilities develop a lockdown plan, it shall be in accordance with Sections 404.2.3.1 through 404.2.3.3.

404.2.3.1 Lockdown plan contents.

Lockdown plans shall be *approved* by the *fire code official* and shall include the following:

1. Initiation. The plan shall include instructions for reporting an emergency that requires a lockdown.
2. Accountability. The plan shall include accountability procedures for staff to report the presence or absence of occupants.
3. Recall. The plan shall include a prearranged signal for returning to normal activity.
4. Communication and coordination. The plan shall include an *approved* means of two-way communication between a central location and each secured area.

404.2.3.2 Training frequency.

The training frequency shall be included in the lockdown plan. The lockdown drills shall not substitute for any of the fire and evacuation drills required in Section 405.2.

404.2.3.3 Lockdown notification.

The method of notifying building occupants of a lockdown shall be included in the plan. The method of notification shall be separate and distinct from the fire alarm signal.

404.3 Maintenance.

Fire safety and evacuation plans shall be reviewed or updated annually or as necessitated by changes in staff assignments, occupancy or the physical arrangement of the building.

404.4 Availability.

Fire safety and evacuation plans shall be available in the workplace for reference and review by employees, and copies shall be furnished to the *fire code official* for review upon request.

404.4.1 Distribution.

The fire safety and evacuation plans shall be distributed to the tenants and building service employees by the *owner* or *owner's agent*. Tenants shall distribute to their employees applicable parts of the fire safety plan affecting the employees' actions in the event of a fire or other emergency.

EXIGENT AND TEMPORARY BARRICADING

In every law, code, and standard enacted, there is a common sense (self-preservation) doctrine referred to as the **Necessity Defense** (Google for required elements). This concept/doctrine takes into consideration people in certain circumstances will have no choice but to act intuitively under duress situations. It says in part, when danger is looming, serious, and imminent, laws, codes, and standards under which a person would ordinarily operate are suspended. In fact, in a true emergency survival situation there is only really one operable rule: Do what is reasonably necessary to protect yourself. This is why the FEMA, DHS, FBI, DOJ, and the DOE insist, although not allowed under normal circumstances, temporarily barricading/blocking a door during a violent attack is not only exempted from normal everyday standards and requirements, but is recommended as a lifesaving action.

Codes variances can and are made all the time:

International Fire Code 104.8 Modifications, goes on to state, "Whenever there are practical difficulties involved in carrying out the provisions of this code, the fire code official shall have the authority to grant modifications for individual cases, provided **the fire code official shall first find that special individual reason makes the strict letter of this code impractical and the modification is in compliance with the intent and purpose of this code and that such modification does not lessen health, life, and fire safety requirements.**

CBC 308.1 Institutional Group I. Institutional Group I occupancy includes, among others, the **use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, in which care or supervision is provided to persons who are or are not capable of self-preservation without physical assistance** or in which persons are detained for penal or correctional purposes or in which the liberty of the occupants is restricted. Institutional occupancies shall be classified as Group I-1, I-2, I-3 or I-4.

CBC 308.5 Institutional Group I-3. This occupancy shall include buildings and structures that are inhabited by one or more persons who are under restraint or security. An I-3 facility is occupied by persons who are generally incapable of self-preservation due to security measures not under the occupants' control, which includes persons restrained. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following: Correctional centers, Courthouse holding facility, Detention centers, Detention treatment room, Jail Pre-release centers, Prisons, Reformatories, Secure interview rooms and Temporary holding facilities.

Q: Does the applied occupancy rating and structure standards (Institutional, Residential, Commercial) “temporarily” change during an active assailant attack?

A: If your life is in immediate danger from an armed attacker, categorically yes!

Q: Is a locked down room a place of detention during an active assailant incident?

A: Categorically yes! Unless arguing a hypothetical (should of, could of, would have).

Q: Are there exemptions to the one motion and no special knowledge code requirements for egress?

A: Yes. FEMA, DHS, the Fire Marshall, and safety experts recommend and “approve plans” for temporarily barricading doors, if you are not able to escape, during an active assailant attack.

Q: Will the authority having jurisdiction approve using a pre-fabricated, TEMPORARY, environmental object to barricade the door?

A: Contrary to some personal opinions which are lectured as “engraved in stone,” there are hundreds of differing local and state standards, codes and protocols being used throughout the United States. Some officials who are rigid and incapable of understanding current threat trends continue to quote out of context and archaic codes.

When a real life violent incident moves from hypothetical into an actual violent active assailant attack (Life Safety Vs Fire Safety), i.e. San Bernardino, Ohio State, and the Bronx Hospital attack, there will be a stipulation there is a “necessity exception” in such events.

No cite has ever been filed, prosecuted, or fined by the judiciary for barricading a door during an active assailant attack. Citing cases of doors that were chained and locked during a fire, and prevented exiting, is clearly a negligent criminal act, and not in context with the use of temporarily door barricades during an active and violent attack.

KEEP IT SIMPLE UNDER STRESS (KIS-US) CONCEPTS

Soft lockdown: A lockdown where instruction/business can still take place. Doors are locked and possibly barricaded. Example: An individual is seen on campus with a gun under a jacket.

Hard lockdown: A lockdown where a perpetrator is actively shooting/using deadly physical force or there is imminent danger of a shooting or deadly physical force. The difference between a **Hard Lockdown** and a **Soft Lockdown** is important as it dictates to what extent you would: 1.) Barricade the room you are in. 2.) Detail a plan to defend yourself should the perpetrator enter your room. 3.) The speed at which you would carry out Lockdown protocols.

The Active Crisis Tool (ACT) is a temporary, pre-fabricated, pre-staged door barricade (in lieu of using desks, filing cabinets, belts, and other pre-staged environmental objects), to only be used during a violent active assailant attack. Credible safety experts all agree and insist there must be written protocols and a practical skills test for staff and faculty. It is HIGHLY recommended annual active assailant training drills using temporary barricades be conducted. A complete function check by maintenance personnel must be conducted on regularly scheduled dates and times.

During violent encounters, victims will be “hit” psychologically, and physiologically. This natural process is inherent in all humans and will in some degree, cause an “Acute Stress Response,” thereby diminishing fine motor skills, and cognitive thought processes. It is natural, in the majority of humans, to want to create distance and to shield themselves from physical violence. They will and always have, barricaded doors! A review of almost every active assailant incident, from the most recent to as far back as the first successful school lockdown that we are familiar with which took place in a one-room school house in Danbury, Connecticut in 1900, will provide empirical evidence of this fact.

Environmental objects (furniture) used to erect a 'barricade' is not governed by a code. Classroom or workspace contents (e.g., desks, cabinets, chairs, or ad hoc wedging devices) are not governed by the fire code since their primary purpose is unrelated to normal ingress and egress of the room. This is analogous to a fire marshal's recommendation to place a wet towel at the base of a door during a fire. Even though the towel serves a critical role in keeping smoke out of a room (like a barricade to an active shooter), the fire code does not attempt to govern the use of a towel. A wet towel, if not properly removed during a hasty and highly stressful evacuation, could wedge under the door and impede the ingress and egress of the occupants.

Therefore, the purpose of the ACT, and lockdown protocols, after taking all these factors into consideration, is to provide a barricade that will allow the person(s) using it to either quickly barricade, or quickly un-barricade if necessary, for immediate lockdown OR evacuation. The ACT was also "purposely" designed so that it can be disengaged from outside the room by first responders (police & fire). The method and patented keying system are only shared with vetted first responders and authorized school personnel.

FIRE SAFETY VS LIFE SAFETY

The National Fire Protection Agency writes fire codes and standards. The NFPA is not a legislative body, so they can't pass or write laws. A fire code can be adopted into a law, but it has to be done through the legislature. It would then be assigned a P.C. number in CA, or whatever legal system the states use. In NV, it's the NV Revised Statutes (NRS), in AZ it's the ARS, etc. The fire codes frequently cited on the door lock issue are not signed into law in any state to our knowledge, and in the opinion of many subject and substance matter experts are cited out of context.

NFPA definitions of codes and standards:

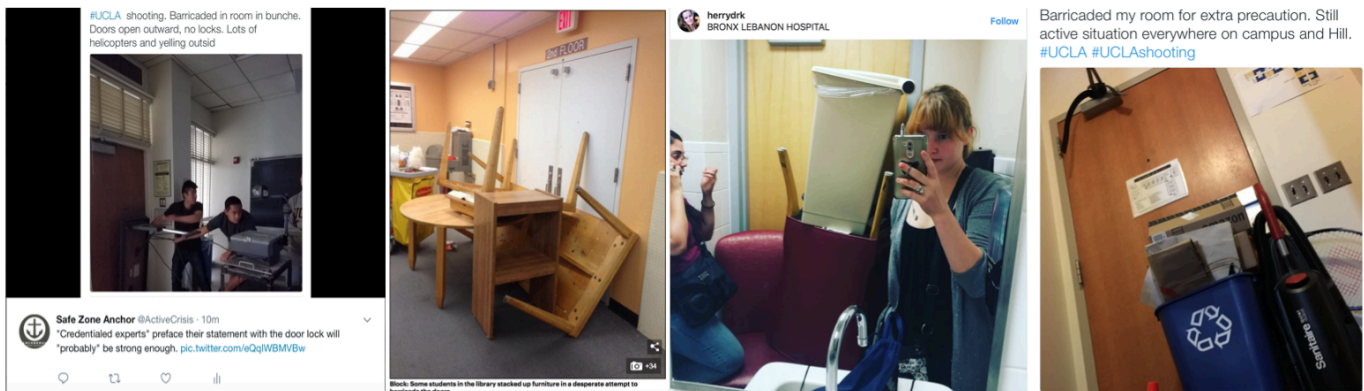
Code: A set of rules that knowledgeable people recommend others to follow. It is not a law but can be adopted into law.

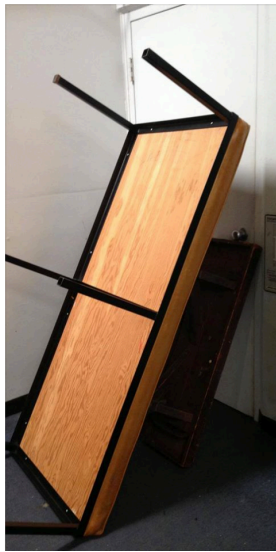
Standards: The explanation of what to do in order to comply with the codes.

A Fire Marshall can cite you for a code violation after issuing a warning, but this is only a citation into court. It is up to a judge in civil court to determine if there's been a violation and if there should be fine. The judge can determine there may have been criminal neglect involved if the violation results in death or injury and move the violation into criminal court. That's what we've seen with Oakland nightclub fires. The only way a fire marshal can issue a citation with a fine attached to it is if the city has already passed a statute and attaches a fine to it, like violating the false alarm code.

Laws are passed by legislation based on senate and assembly bills, and that's what law enforcement deals with. This is where the difference comes in between P.C. and fire codes. I'm hoping these discussions will cause code officials to take a look at updating the codes. Any level of professional competence regarding the urgent need would dictate there be updates based on new information and changing threat levels. We should not be continuously told by code officials (and the Builders Hardware Manufacturer's Association, who submit code changes that benefit them) they need three to five more years to get "code language" updated. There isn't for all practical purposes, nor should there be, anything stopping us right now today from using pragmatic options to mitigate and respond to active threats.

Blocked Ingress and Egress. No one motion compliance, no special knowledge compliance. No ADA Compliance. NO VIOLATIONS CITED! Why?






Anchorman, Inc
3 mins · 📍

Hero! We agree! Teachers are innate protectors of children. Let's start paying teachers what professional athletes make and pay the athletes....

"Potter told all the kids to get into the classroom's office. They got inside, pushed the sofa against the door, and laid on the floor. Then they waited."

"The shooter found the students in the room with Potter. He tried to get in but couldn't because of the sofa barricading the door. Then he shot through the walls but miraculously never hit anyone."

#AnchormanINC #TheANCHOR #SelfDefense #DefendYourself #Defense #FoxNews



Hero teacher saved 17 lives during New Mexico school shooting

Katie Potter, a substitute teacher at Actec High School, is credited with saving 17 lives during a fatal shooting Thursday.

FOXNEWS.COM

As a gunman charged through the grounds of a Northern California school, authorities credit the quick lockdown and actions of school officials for saving "countless lives and children."

The gunman, identified as Kevin Neal, killed four people Tuesday and injured 10 others including children in the rampage, where he tried to enter the elementary school.

READ MORE: [Police knew California shooter had guns despite court order barring him from owning them](#)



Safe Zone Anchor
@ActiveCrisis

If you stay ready, you don't have to get ready. No decision cycle OODA Loop: Observe, Orient, Decide, Act. Just ACT! #ActiveCrisisTool

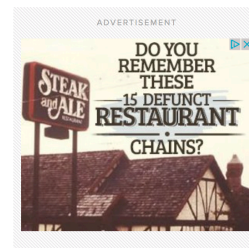


8:35 AM - 23 Jun 2017



Reports say teachers rushed to block doors with computers and children were hiding under their desks while the commotion continued outside. Teacher Jennifer Bauman threw herself against a classroom door that wouldn't lock right.

"I braced myself against the door. I didn't even think twice. I don't feel like a hero. I did what I was supposed to do," Bauman said. "The kids are the heroes."



The shooter bypassed her door and went on to attack a kindergarten class in another portable building.



CSUSB News @CSUSBNews · 4m

Do your best to stay calm, stay quiet to avoid attracting shooter(s) if infact there is one, block your doors and windows with desks/tables. Stay close to your classmates. We are actively searching to provide more updates.

lonso @Alonsitooo__

Replying to @CSUSBNews

If we're in a class room what should be do ?



FEMA, DHS, DOJ, FBI, and the Department of Education recommend barricading the door should an active assailant incident occur in your work place, place of worship, or school. However, some Authorities Having Jurisdiction claim you are not allowed to barricade the door during an imminent violent attack. Seek approval regarding what items, if any, they will allow you to use in an imminent life and death active assailant lockdown.