SECURITY & ACCESS CONTROL
THEN, NOW AND WHAT WILL TOMORROW BRING

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INTRODUCTION

RESTROOMS

EMERGENCY EXITS

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

DEFIBRILLATOR

ACTIVE SHOOTERS / WORK PLACE VIOLENCE HAVE PLAQUE US FOR YEARS

WHAT BROUGHT IT TO OUR ATTENTION

- **AUGUST 1, 1966**　　　**UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS**
  15 KILLED   31 WOUNDED
- **APRIL 20, 1999**　　　**COLUMBINE, COLORADO**
  13 KILLED   23 WOUNDED
- **APRIL 26, 2007**　　　**VIRGINIA TECH**
  33 KILLED   23 WOUNDED
- **DECEMBER 14, 2012**　　**SANDY HOOK, CT**
  28 KILLED   2 WOUNDED

- **2004**　　　**BESIAN SCHOOL, RUSSIA   385 KILLED   783 WOUNDED**

- **SHELTER IN PLACE / SAFE CORNER / LOCK DOWN :**

GOOD FOR SINGLE OR STAND ALONE BUILDINGS, CLASSROOMS IF NO OTHER OPTION(S)

WEATHER – ANIMALS – MEDICAL CALLS – FUGITIVES - COVID

So, why are more & more people now coming to Access Control personnel for help?

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WHEN SHOULD ACCESS CONTROL BE ASKED FOR INPUT, HELP OR CONSULTED ?

WHO ELSE SHOULD BE IN THE ROOM?

WHAT QUESTIONS SHOULD BE ASKED?

- WHO ARE WE PROTECTING ?

- WHAT ARE WE PROTECTING ?

- WHERE ARE WE PROTECTING THEM ?

- HOW ARE WE PROTECTING THEM ?

- WHEN ARE WE PROTECTING THEM ?

IT'S CALLED

VULNERABILITY, THREAT AND HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

OTHER CHALLENGES ?

TYPE OF SCHOOL

LAS VEGAS ?

OF SCHOOLS

GARDEN STATE PLAZA?

TO MANY HANDS IN THE MIX ?

BUILDING CODES?

FIRE CODES ?

OUTSIDERS USING BUILDING?

NEW CHALLENGES ?

LANDSCAPE, ARCHITECTURE AND THE SITE SECURITY DESIGN PROCESS

- ACCESS – VEHICLE AND PEDESTRIAN

TREES, GATES & FENCES

LIGHTING & CAMERAS

EMERGENCY ACCESS FOR FIRE RESPONDERS

- KNOX BOX
- SWIPE CARDS
- KEY FOBS
- DISPATCH CENTER ACCESS
- FORCIBLE ENTRY

ACCESS CONTROL IS WHAT ALLOWS PREMISES TO CHOOSE WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO ENTER WHEN THEY ARE PERMITTED ENTRY, AND EVEN WHICH ZONES THEY ARE ALLOWED TO VISIT. DEPENDENT ON THE NUMBER OF AUTHORIZED PERSONS, AND THE NUMBER OF ZONES, THERE ARE A WIDE VARIETY OF OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO SUIT ANY SET OF SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.

Manual access control

For manual access control, people are used to securing specific access points, such as doormen, stewards or customer service agents. They identify people who want to enter the premises and decide based on predefined criteria whether or not they can – for example, a person presenting a ticket before entering a concert venue. This is often practiced at highly frequented access points such as cinemas, theatres, zoos and theme parks where it is difficult to get information from people beforehand and identification isn't required.

Mechanical access control

For mechanical access control scenarios, mechanical technology is used to secure an access point. A common example of this would be a cylinder lock with a suitable key – so this would be used typically in homes or garages.

Electronic access systems

For buildings with advanced security requirements, electronic access control can be used to secure access points. For these types of access, a card, chip or other fobs with the correct credentials must be presented to a reader in order for a person to pass through. This will also keep a record of who has passed through the area and when.

There are different types of Electronic access systems:

Standalone systems

Online systems

Mechatronic access control

A combination of electronic and mechanical can also be used to offer further security. In this instance, the electronic system first checks the card/code/other media used, and only after passing this can a key be used on the mechanical lock to open the door. This sort of combination is typically used in offices with high-security requirements, private residential buildings, and server rooms.

Physical access systems
Physical access systems play an important role in access control and security – no matter how high quality a lock or access control system is, if the door or physical access system can be overpassed then it is of little importance. Thus, the physical access system must be viewed holistically and in line with safety requirements. Examples of physical access systems include:

•Sensor barriers   half-height turnstiles, full-height turnstiles
•Revolving doors

Biometric Access Controls

A biometric access control system uses a person's physical
These traits cannot be copied, thus improving the accuracy of
identification and authentication.

While there are many types of biometrics for authentication,
the five most common types of biometric identifiers are:
fingerprints, facial, voice, iris, and palm or finger vein
patterns.

SO WE'VE SEEN THE TIMES OF CHANGE, JUST LOOK BACK 10 YEARS.

THEN LOOK BACK 20 YEARS.

NOW LOOK FORWARD 25 YEARS..
WHAT DO YOU THINK ?

QUESTIONS ?

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