

THE GOAL

A solid door, locked, with the attacker on the other side. Everyone inside is safe.

Across every major U.S. school attack since Columbine, no classroom lock was ever defeated. Every death behind a locked or closed classroom door came through glass, never through the lock. ClassLock makes the locked door true of every classroom, every period, without relying on anyone to remember.

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classroom locks defeated across 62 K-12 attacks since Columbine. Every breach of a locked door went through glass.

62%

of the doors attackers encountered were unlocked or propped open (ALERRT, 54 events, 2000–2025).

83%

of targeted K-12 attacks were over within five minutes; none was ended by police from off campus (Secret Service, 41 attacks).

What ClassLock is

Classroom doors stay locked from the hallway side all day. A student or teacher taps the school ID badge; the door opens only if the bell schedule, synced nightly from the student information system, puts that person in that room for that period. Inside, the lever always opens the door: free egress, no barricade, no second operation. One button from the office, a phone or the panic-alert system holds every door and shows which rooms are actually closed.

- Retrofit: reader, fail-secure electric strike, door sensor and UL 294 listed controller. Existing door, frame and lever stay.
- No cameras, no AI, no biometrics. Credential and schedule data only.
- Installed by your local door or access-control contractor, certified by ClassLock.

What the investigations found

Uvalde, 2022	Room 111's lock known faulty, doors propped and magneted. All 21 killed were in rooms 111/112.
Sandy Hook, 2012	Doors locked only from the hallway with a key; the substitute had none. 20 children died in two rooms.
Oxford, 2021; Covenant, 2023	Classroom doors locked; neither attacker entered an occupied classroom.
Apalachee, 2024	Shooter locked out of his own classroom; fired into the next room instead.

Sources: Texas House committee; Connecticut State's Attorney; Guidepost; MNPd; ALERRT 2026. Full incident table at getclasslock.com/evidence.html.

What it costs, against what districts are buying now

One 1,500-student high school, 60 classroom doors, four screening lanes. Planning figures; every district differs.

OPTION	DAY ONE	PER YEAR	FIVE YEARS	STAFF AT THE DOOR
AI weapons scanners, 4 leased, screeners all day	\$0	\$327,000	\$1.64M	8 screeners
Metal detectors run by 2 school resource officers	\$60,000	\$220,000	\$1.16M	2 officers
AI weapons scanners, screeners at arrival only	\$0	\$172,000	\$859,000	8 screeners, 2 h
One added school resource officer	\$0	\$110,000	\$550,000	1 officer
AI gun-detection cameras, 150 cameras	\$0	\$52,500	\$263,000	None (alerts only)
ClassLock, 60 doors at once	\$149,000	\$18,000	\$239,000	None
ClassLock, 10-door pilot then 25 a year	\$25,000	varies	\$217,000	None

Screeners \$18 per hour, 180 days; scanner lease \$2,500 per unit per month; officers \$110,000 per year; ClassLock \$2,220 per door installed plus 12% contingency, then \$300 per door per year. Year-by-year chart, full assumptions and sources: getclasslock.com/compare.html.

What the alternatives have delivered

AI scanners	Missed large knives in 42% of test walkthroughs. Rockford, IL (\$2.5M+): five knives, 85,000+ false alerts in a year. FTC action over accuracy claims, Nov 2024.
Metal detectors	Reliable at a staffed lane; nothing elsewhere or after hours. Research finds insufficient evidence they reduce violence.
AI cameras	No published accuracy rate. Did not alert at Antioch HS (2025); shooter outside the cameras' effective view.
Officers	Reduce fights; a national study found they do not prevent shootings. Two-thirds of attacked schools already had one.

Codes and the fire marshal

- Fail-secure strike with free egress from inside: one motion to exit, no fire-alarm release required.
- Controller is UL 294 listed; approval is per door by the local AHJ. We supply the package.
- Meets "locked when occupied" rules in Florida (F.S. 1006.07) and Utah (R698-13-6) without a teacher at the door; complements Texas exterior-door rules and Georgia safety plans.
- First responders enter by credential or key switch.

How districts pay for it

- **Federal:** COPS School Violence Prevention Program and the School Safety Enhancement Program name locks and access control as eligible.
- **State:** Texas School Safety Allotment (\$21.10 per ADA plus \$33,540 per campus); Georgia School Security Grant (\$47,267 per school, FY27); Florida Safe Schools Allocation and hardening grants; Utah School Safety and Support Grant; Virginia, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, North Carolina and others name door locks or access control.
- **Risk pools:** Ohio BWC (up to \$40,000, 3:1 match), Texas TPS JSIF (up to \$15,000), GSBA RMS (up to \$5,000) fund security hardware.
- **Grant writing at no upfront cost:** fee paid from the grant only if funded.

The 10-door pilot

About \$28,000 in year one for ten existing doors: roughly \$24,900 hardware and installation at the midpoint, plus \$3,250 license. Installed in two to four days by a local crew. One hour of staff training, a fire marshal package, a scripted lockdown drill and a door-by-door report within seven days.

The report shows, per door: locked when the drill began, seconds to confirmed secure, door closed at the sensor, propped-door events and denied entries over the prior 30 days. Expand by wing, or stop; the hardware is yours either way.

Honest limits

- Does not detect weapons; does not cover hallways, cafeterias or fields.
- A lock is not a bullet barrier: vision-lite film and a hard corner belong in the same spec.
- New product; no incident record. Pilot drill data will be published as districts allow.

Next step. Send a door count and building type to info@getclasslock.com or book a 25-minute call at getclasslock.com/contact.html. We return a scoped pilot proposal, a certified local installer and a grant brief for your state.