



# COMMON GROUND

Summer 2014

## MCSA

235 N Pine St  
Lansing, MI 48933  
(517) 482-0729

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## NEW

Website  
coming  
Fall  
2014!

Dear Member,

I hope that your summer has been safe and successful for each of your companies.

I am addressing three issues in this message and ask you to take action. The time for Security Guard Agencies and members of Michigan Contract Security Association is NOW.

First, Senate Bills SB 983 through SB 986 had their first testimony in the Senate Regulatory Reform Committee on September 18, 2014. These bills are the result of MCSA legislative committee working with Senator Booher for the past four years to establish minimum training standards for guards and agencies. This legislation will modernize the statute to current day standards and protections for agencies. This was the first committee hearing held and additional testimony will be heard prior to committee action. Once voted out of committee the bills move to the full Senate. If you have not taken the time, please review the bills. To review bills, please go to:

[http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(kzjm4hyswqmmsz45dwy1qu55\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=2014-SB-0983](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(kzjm4hyswqmmsz45dwy1qu55))/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=2014-SB-0983)

Second, MEMBERSHIP IN MCSA-----There is not a more critical time than now to have numbers in our membership. Not only do we need and request all the help we can muster to get our long awaited legislation passed into statute, but there is great member benefits with insurance coverage and protection for our companies.

Third, The ELECTION is upon us. Make certain that you meet with your legislative candidates for federal, state and local offices. Your US Senator, US Congressman, State Senator and State Representative are all up for election. Take the time to meet with them and let them know of your interests and ask them for their support.

Consider making a contribution to the MCSA Political Action Committee so that we have the funding necessary to support candidates that support our issues. The PAC contribution form is included in this newsletter for your response and contribution.

We must continue to work together to maintain and improve our industry.

Sincerely,

Dale White  
MCSA President



**Michigan Contract Security**  
*Political Action Committee*  
**MCS-PAC**

*Count on me to support my*

**Michigan Contract Security Political Action Committee - MCS-PAC**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Employer \_\_\_\_\_

Work Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_

Email address \_\_\_\_\_

Note: MCS-PAC Contribution Personal Check enclosed:

\$25  \$50  \$75  \$100  \$1 a day/\$365  Other \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Note: MCS-PAC can accept personal checks  
**NO** corporate contributions accepted.

**Please make your personal check payable to MCS-PAC**  
Remit to: Michigan Contract Security Political Action Committee  
235 N. Pine Street • Lansing, MI 48933  
Voice: 800-710-2371 • Fax: 517-372-1501

**Thank you to first time participants and  
to those who continue to support MCS-PAC**

## Member Highlight

### Carl Berry NAIAS Security Services

You name it and Carl Berry has done it. From serving in the military, Chief of Police to selling motorcycles to his most recent endeavor of NAIAS Security Services.

NAIAS Security Services was born as a result of the unique and necessary security elements surrounding the North American International Auto Show, the largest of its kind in North America, where more than 800,000 attendees flow through the over 1.2 million sq. ft. of Cobo Hall in Detroit over two week time period. Based nearby in Troy, Michigan, NAIAS Security Services offers comprehensive security services for companies, organizations and individuals in any setting, private or public.

#### Why NAIAS Security Services?

Simply put - security is about protection, safety and relationships. Each of our clients' specific needs are different and our approach to their protection and safety is a result of personally getting to know them on a case-by-case basis. We have no 'cookie cutter' approach to security, whether it is for an individual, company or large-scale event. Our success and lengthy history in the security sector is based on the relationships we have with local and national agencies, first responders and most importantly, those that we are providing the service for - our clients.

#### Services offered include:

- Armed Security (entry, if needed for secure areas and vehicle control, theft barriers)
- Patrol Services (lots, dealerships, businesses, corporate and retail)
- Armed Escorts (executive protection, drivers, money escorts)
- Event within event security (conferences, exhibits, speaking engagements)
- First Aid Trained Employees

#### NAIAS Security has close connections and experience working with:

- Secret Service
- FBI
- Federal and Military agencies
- State, Country Sheriffs and Local police agencies
- Medical first responders locally, state and nationwide
- Homeland Security

NAIAS Security Services is a Michigan licensed and insured security service. We are able to offer complete and comprehensive services and staff in the state of Michigan, and can also offer consultation and evaluation outside of the state as well as facilitate contracted services with known and trusted agents and companies.

Nothing is more important than safety and security, both of which are best protected with a thorough understanding of all factors involved in each unique event, client and location. NAIAS Security Services client relationships are just that - relationships. Based on the simple premise that our job is to protect and serve our clients completely, which can only be accomplished with the relationships we

form that enable us to confidently know and understand who and what we are protecting so we can ensure success every time.

Carl Berry can be reached at [cberry@dada.org](mailto:cberry@dada.org), Office: 248-283-5116, Cell: 810-691-4071 or via the website at [www.naias.com/security](http://www.naias.com/security)

**President Dale White and Legislative Chair Don Grant testifying with Senator Booher on Senate Bills 983-986.**



## MCSA Member Insurance Program



### Member Insurance Program

**10 YEARS OF DIVIDENDS PAID TO MEMBERS!**

### How Does your Insurer Compare?

	Your Carrier	MCSA Program
• "A" rating by A.M. Best Company	?	Yes
• Same low rate applies to both armed as well as unarmed work?	?	Yes
• Are you protected by Michigan Guaranteed fund in case of insurer insolvency?	?	Yes
• Substantial discount available based on your own claim history?	?	Yes
• One insurance company for your professional and general liability, Workers' Compensation, Property and Crime, Auto and Umbrella coverages?	?	Yes
• Are claim settlements handled by personnel seasoned in your industry?	?	Yes
• Non-interest bearing and flexible payment plans?	?	Yes
• Support MCSA membership agendas?	?	Yes

If you answered "NO" to any of the above questions, contact us now for a proposal specifically built for your industry!



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MCSA Program  
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Phone: 1.800.748.0351  
Fax: 1.800.847.3129

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Applications available on our home page at [www.mcsa-online.org](http://www.mcsa-online.org)

## Legislative Update

Julian Vail, LLC

This entire article is dedicated to the continuation of the re-write of the Security Guard legislation, formerly known as Public Act 330. Our first committee meeting was held in the Senate Regulatory Reform committee. Further committee hearings to be scheduled.

The new bills being considered in committee in the Senate are: SB 983, SB 984, SB 985, and SB 986.

SB 983 is attached below in PDF. This bill places the licensing and training requirements into the Michigan Occupational Code.

SB 984 is attached below in PDF. This bill is amendments to the Private Security business and Security Alarm statute. This removes Security Guard Agencies from this statute as we now will be in the occupational code in stand-alone statute.

SB 985 is attached below in website to review on line. This bill is amendment to the Security Alarm Systems Act and is there to prescribe what Security Guards can do by statute in relation to alarm systems.

<http://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/2013-2014/billintroduced/Senate/pdf/2014-SIB-0985.pdf>

SB 986 is attached below in website to review on line. This bill is for the State License Fee Statute and sets new fees for Security Guard Agencies.

<http://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/2013-2014/billintroduced/Senate/pdf/2014-SIB-0986.pdf>

SEC. 33. (1) FEES FOR A PERSON LICENSED OR SEEKING LICENSURE  
2 AS A SECURITY GUARD AGENCY OR BRANCH OFFICE UNDER ARTICLE 14A OF  
3 THE OCCUPATIONAL CODE, MCL 339.1421 TO 339.1443, ARE AS FOLLOWS:  
4 (A) APPLICATION PROCESSING FEES:  
5 (i) SECURITY GUARD AGENCIES..... 250.00.  
6 (ii) BRANCH OFFICE..... 150.00.  
7 (B) LICENSE FEES, PER YEAR:  
8 (i) SECURITY GUARD AGENCIES..... 500.00.  
9 (ii) BRANCH OFFICE..... 150.00.

We encourage anyone interested in the content of each of the bills and their impact on your particular company to review and get suggestions, comments or problems to President White or to the MCSA office, attention Larry Julian.

All suggestions and comments will be considered and discussed.

## 2014 General Election Candidates

OFFICE	REPUBLICAN	DEMOCRAT
Governor	Rick Snyder	Mark Schauer
Lt. Governor	Brian Calley	Lisa Brown

Attorney General	Bill Schuette	Mark Totten
Secretary of State	Ruth Johnson	Godfrey Dillard
US Senate	Teri Lynn Land	Gary Peters
US House #1	Dan Benishek	Jerry Cannon
US House #2	Bill Huizenga	Dave Vanderstelt
US House #3	Justin Amash	Bob Goodrich
US House #4	John Moolenaar	Jeff Holmes
US House #5	Allen Hardwick	Dan Kildea
US House #6	Fred Upton	Paul Clements
US House #7	Tim Walberg	Pam Byrnes
US House #8	Mike Bishop	Susan Grettenberger
US House #9	George Brikho	Sander Levin
US House #10	Candice Miller	Chuck Stadler
US House #11	Dave Trott	Bobby McKenzie
US House #12	Raymond Mullins	Debbie Dingell
US House #13	Jeff Gorman	John Conyers Jr
US House #14	Burgess Foster	Brenda Lawrence
<b>State Senator</b>	<b>REPUBLICAN</b>	<b>DEMOCRAT</b>
District #1	Barry Berk	Coleman Young
District #2	Mark Price	Bert Johnson
District #3	Matthew Keller	Morris Hood
District #4	Keith Franklin	Virgil Smith
District #5	Jennifer Rynicki	David Knezek

District #6	Darrell McNeill	Hoon-Yung Hoopgood
District #7	Patrick Colbeck	Diane Slavens
District #8	Jack Brandenburg	Christine Bell
District #9	Hawke Fracassa	Steve Bieda
District #10	Tory Rocca	Kenneth Jenkins
District #11	Boris Tuman	Vincent Gregory
District #12	Jim Marleau	Kevin VanNorwick
District #13	Marty Knollenberg	Cyndi Peltonen
District #14	Dave Robertson	Tim Terpening
District #15	Mike Kowall	Michael Smith
District #16	Mike Shirkey	Kevin Commet
District #17	Dale Zorn	Doug Spade
District #18	Terry Linden	Rebekah Warren
District #19	Mike Nofs	Greg Grieves
District #20	Margaret O'Brien	Sean McCann
District #21	John Proos	Bette Pierman
District #22	Joe Hune	Sheri Pollesch
District #23	Craig Whitehead	Curtis Hertel Jr
District #24	Rick Jones	Dawn Levey
District #25	Phillip Pavlov	Terry Brown
District #26	Tonya Schuitmaker	Jim Walters
District #27	Brendt Jerics	Jim Ananich
District #28	Peter MacGregor	Deb Havens

District #29	Dave Hildenbrand	Lance Penny
District #30	Arlan Meekhof	Sarah Howard
District #31	Mike Green	Ron Mindykowski
District #32	Ken Horn	Stacy Erwin Oakes
District #33	Judy Emmons	Fred Sprague
District #34	Goeff Hansen	Cathy Forbes
District #35	Darwin Booher	Glenn Lotte
District #36	Jim Stamas	Joe Lukasiewicz
District #37	Wayne Schmidt	Phil Belfy
District #38	Tom Casperson	Christopher Germain

**STATE  
HOUSE**

**REPUBLICAN**

**DEMOCRAT**

**STATE  
HOUSE**

**REPUBLICAN**

**DEMOCRAT**

District #1	Jake Hauler	Brian Banks	District #59	Aaron Miller	Mike Moroz
District #2	Daniel Lamar	Alberta Tinsley Talabi	District #60	Mike Perrin	Jon Hoadley
District #3	Delores Broderson	Wendell Byrd	District #61	Brandt Iden	John Fisher
District #4	Edith Floyd	Rose Mary Robinson	District #62	John Bizon	Andy Helmboldt
District #5	Dorothy Patterson	Fred Durhal	District #63	David Maturen	Bill Farmer
District #6	Tairia Bridges	Stephanie Chang	District #64	Earl Poleski	Brenda Pilgrim
District #7	David Bradley	LaTonya Garrett	District #65	Brett Roberts	Bonnie Johnson
District #8	Christohper Ewald	Sherry Gay- Dagnogo	District #66	Aric Nesbitt	Annie Brown
District #9	James Stephens	Harvey Santana	District #67	John Hayhoe	Tom Cochran
District #10	Matthew Hauser	Leslie Love	District #68	Rob Secaur	Andy Schor
District #11	David Malhalab	Julie Plawecki	District #69	Frank Lambert	Sam Singh
District #12	Kelly Thomopson	Erika Geiss	District #70	Rick Outman	James Hoisington
District #13	Harry Sawicki	Frank Liberati	District #71	Tom Barrett	Theresa Abed
District #14	Nathan Inks	Paul Clemente	District #72	Ken Yonker	Kemal Hamulic
District #15	Johnnie Salemassi	George Darany	District #73	Chris Afendoulis	Mary Polonowski
District #16	Steve Boron	Robert Kosowski	District #74	Rob VerHeulen	Richard Erdman
District #17	Charles Londo	Bill LaVoy	District #75	John Lohrstorfer	Brandon Dillon
District #18	Roland Fraschetti	Sarah Roberts	District #76	Donigo DeJonge	Winnie Brinks
District #19	Laura Cox	Staci Dogonski	District #77	Tom Hooker	Janice Hanselman



District #20	Kurt Heise	Nate Smith-Tyge	District #78	Dave Pagel	Cartier Shields
District #21	Cariol Fausone	Kristy Pagan	District #79	Al Pscholka	Eric Lester
District #22	Jeff Bonnell	John Chirkun	District #80	Cindy Gamrat	Geoff Parker
District #23	Pat Somerville	David Haener	District #81	Dan Lauwers	Bernardo Licata
District #24	Anthony Forlini	Philip Kurczewski	District #82	Todd Courser	Margaret Guerrero DeLuca
District #25	Nick Hawatmeh	Henry Yanez	District #83	Paul Muxlow	Marcus Middleton
District #26	Greg Dildilian	Jim Townsend	District #84	Edward Canfield	David Jaroch
District #27	Michael Ryan	Robert Wittenberg	District #85	Ben Glardon	Annie Braidwood
District #28	Beth Foster	Derek Miller	District #86	Lisa Lyons	Lynn Mason
District #29	David Lonier	Tim Greimel	District #87	Mike Callton	Jordan Brehm
District #30	Jeff Farrington	Bo Karpinsky	District #88	Roger Victory	Janice Gwasdacus
District #31	Phil Rode	Marilyn Lane	District #89	Amanda Price	Don Bergman
District #32	Andrea LaFontaine	Pamela Kraft	District #90	Daniela Garcia	James Haspas
District #33	Ken Goike	Joe Ruffin	District #91	Holly Hughes	Colleen Lamonte
District #34	Bruce Rogers	Sheldon Neeley	District #92	Ken Berman	Marcia Hovey-Wright
District #35	Robert Brim	Jeremy Moss	District #93	Tom Leonard	Josh Derke
District #36	Stan Grot	Robert Murphy	District #94	Tim Kelly	Vince Moska
District #37	Richard Lerner	Christine Greig	District #95	Norman Braddock	Vanessa Guerra
District #38	Kathy Crawford	Jasper Catanzaro	District #96	Carlos Jaime	Charles Brunner
District #39	Klint Kesto	Sandy Colvin	District #97	Joel Johnson	Mark Lightfoot
District #40	Michael McCready	Mary Belden	District #98	Gary Glenn	Joan Brausch
District #41	Martin Howrylak	Mary Kerwin	District #99	Kevin Cotter	Bryan Mielke
District #42	Lana Theis	Timothy Johnson	District #100	Jon Bumstead	Marc Balcom
District #43	Andrea Schroeder	Dinnis Ritter	District #101	Ray Franz	Tom Stobie
District #44	Jim Runestad	Mark Venie	District #102	Phil Potvin	John Ruggles
District #45	Michael Webber	Joanna VanRaaphorst	District #103	Bruce Rendon	James Cromwell
District #46	Bradford Jacobsen	David Lillis	District #104	Larry Inman	Betsy Coffia
District #47	Hank Vaupel	Jordon Denso	District #105	Triston Cole	Jay Calo
District #48	Stephanie Stikovich	Pam Faris	District #106	Peter Pettalia	Robert Kennedy
District #49	Lu Penton	Phil Phelps	District #107	Lee Chatfield	Jim Page
District #50	Craig Withers	Charles Smiley	District #108	Ed McBroom	Grant Carlson
District #51	Joe Graves	Ken Thomas	District #109	Pete Mackin	John Kivela
District #52	John Hochstetler	Gretchen Driskell	District #110	Bob Michaels	Scott Dianda
District #53	John Spisak	Jeff Irwin			
District #54	Ed Moore	David Rutledge			

District #55	Leonard Burk	Adam Zemke
District #56	Jason Sheppard	Tom Redmond
District #57	Nancy Jenkins	Sharon Wimple
District #58	Eric Leutheuser	Amaryllis Thomas

## Evaluating Residence Hall Security

Residence hall security is an important element in the college decision process. The modern student arrives for the first day of his/her college career burdened with personal property of considerable value. A sophisticated computer system is the main tool of the student's trade. Many other items of value accompany the student. These valuable items, of course, appeal to the thief and burglar. Not only does a stolen or vandalized computer have an expensive replacement cost but also the information stored in the computer is invaluable. Just imagine: a whole semester's worth of information and effort lost!

Sexual assaults are also a potential problem. The possibility of theft and sexual assaults make residence hall and individual room security a basic prevention strategy.

To identify the most commonly used security devices and systems in residence halls, Blake and Associates sent questionnaires to 190 colleges and universities across the United States with on-campus residence halls. The Fall 2000 total undergraduate enrollment of these institutions ranged from 22 to more than 38,000 students. Thirty-six colleges, a 19% return, provided insight into the security measures utilized in the residence halls. Significant findings: Facilities

- Female students comprised approximately 52% of the residence hall population.
- Coed residence halls were available at 89% of the responding institutions. Sixty-one percent had only coed facilities.
- Eleven institutions reported having coed residence halls and one or more residence halls exclusively for male or female students.
- Three institutions did not have coed residence halls.

### Locking of exterior doors

- The residence hall exterior doors are locked at 92% of the responding colleges at some time. Thirty-six percent reported the residence halls doors were locked at all times—a growing trend under consideration by other colleges for future implementation.
- Three colleges reported that the doors were never locked. Others reported that the doors were locked at specific times, ranging from 7:00 PM to midnight. Two colleges reported the doors were locked at a later time on the weekend.
- The residence hall staff and campus security personnel were identified as the primary parties responsible for locking the doors at the specified time. Only two colleges reported that the doors were automatically locked by a computerized system.
- One institution in the Great Lakes region with less than 5,000 students reported the "residents were responsible for locking their own doors." They did not report any institutional supervision of residence hall security.

- A West Coast institution with a 20,000-40,000 student population reported the residence halls were not locked at any time.

#### Residence hall access

- Fifty-eight percent reported utilizing an access card control system for entry when the exterior doors were locked. The "swipe card" with a unique student identifier was the primary system used. Two colleges reported using a key system.
- Of the institutions utilizing the access card control system, 49% allowed access to more than one residence hall for at least part of the day.

#### Room access security

- Fifty-three percent of the residence halls were equipped with a device that automatically closes and latches the room door on at least some of the rooms.
- The majority of the States have, as a part of their Fire Prevention and Building Code, adopted all or a portion of NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, the nation's most authoritative and comprehensive document on safety to life in buildings. Section 16-3.6.3 states "Each guest room door that opens onto an interior corridor shall be self-closing and shall meet the requirements of 16-3.6.2. Because 16-3.6.2 requires guest room corridor doors to have a 20-minute fire protection rating, NFPA 80, Standards for Fire Doors and Windows, requires the door to be self-closing."
- Sixty-four percent of the residence halls were equipped with a viewing device in the door of at least some of the interior rooms. The viewing devices allow the resident to identify visitors without opening the door.

#### Security equipment maintenance

- Three colleges reported that they did not conduct inspections to ensure security devices were operating properly.
- At those colleges where routine maintenance inspections were conducted, the residence hall staff had primary inspection responsibility, closely followed by the college maintenance staff.

#### Major residence hall security problems

- The major, and almost unanimously, reported security problems were student apathy toward their own security and the lack of awareness of potential threats in the surrounding environment.
- Thirty colleges reported problems with students and staff members propping open interior and exterior doors, allowing nonresident and persons not known to them to enter without proper authority, and providing access codes and keys to other students.
- Alcohol use, extreme youth and naivety, theft of property, a "it can't happen to me" attitude, assault, and domestic violence were other problems affecting the residence halls.

A Rocky Mountains state institution reported "I don't know which is worse from a legal standpoint-keeping doors locked 24/7 and having students breach security by letting nonresidents in, or leaving doors unlocked during the day to avoid that legal situation, which, by doing so, sets up the potential for even greater security risks."

This creates an interesting legal question for all institutions. Under the premises liability statutes of the various states, the institution may have a special relationship with the students requiring them to exert extra efforts for residence hall security. When students routinely compromise existing security devices and procedures, the liability risks and potential for litigation increase. One of the solutions is enhanced enforcement of security protocols. This situation requires competent legal advice and aggressive supervisory intervention.

#### Security enhancement strategies

- One college reported that they had "a \$50.00 fine for each (security) offense," which had a great impact on improving compliance with security regulations.

- One small New England college reported, "lecturing the students about the academic reasons for strong security plays an important role. Our students, in general, especially the upperclassman, care about the purpose of the institution and about each other=s welfare." This, they believed, was the critical element in their residence hall crime prevention strategy.

What else can be done?

Central to the success of any program, security or otherwise, is that the persons affected adhere to the tenets of the program. Student "buy in" can be achieved by making them active partners in the program: from decision making to enforcement. Consideration can be given to appointing a Student Security Committee to establish rules consistent with administration guidelines. A financial penalty system could be enacted whereby there is a specified penalty for security violations. The collected funds could be given to charity or used for other authorized purposes. Peer enforcement patrols could be used to ensure building security standards are met.

Inherent in a successful security program is strict supervision and dedicated college administration involvement. One successful program has been the assignment of security or public safety personnel as liaison with specific residence halls. This has an ancillary benefit of the security officer becoming more of a friend and less as the "enemy".

Some colleges have reported domestic violence as a problem. College administrators should develop a coordinated crisis plan for handling this problem. Domestic violence prevention information should be provided to all students.

A safe and secure residence environment leads to better academic grades, reduction in crime, and peace of mind.

[Reprint from Blake & Associates](#)



### Michigan's Minimum Wage Increased

Beginning September 1, employers in Michigan are required to pay increased minimum wages. Public Act 138 increased the state's minimum wages from \$7.40 per hour to \$8.15 per hour on September 1, 2014; \$8.50 per hour on January 1, 2016, \$8.90 per hour on January 1, 2017 and \$9.25 per hour on January 1, 2018. Employers are also required to increase the minimum wage for employees earning tips from \$2.65 per hour to \$3.10 per hour. If the employee's tips and the tipped minimum wage do not equal or exceed \$8.15 per hour, the employer must pay the shortfall to the employee.