



THE SECURITY BEACON

JUNE 2018

BOSTON CHAPTER OF ASIS INTERNATIONAL



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Security professionals from across the region came to Boxboro in April to attend ASIS Boston's 2018 Security Expo.

2018 SECURITY EXPO WAS A SMASHING SUCCESS

Four hundred security specialists from throughout New England gathered at the Boxboro Regency Hotel and Convention Center for the Boston Chapter's 2018 Security Expo. The exhibition floor was jam-packed with vendor booths displaying the latest hardware, software and technologies available in the marketplace. Attendees filled the seminar rooms to hear three fantastic speakers: FBI Supervisory Special Agent Scott Thorlin did an in-depth presentation on the Pulse Nightclub Tragedy; Maura Barclay provided insight into dealing with sexual harassment issues in the workplace in the

#metoo world; and Oran Segal from the National Headquarters of the Anti-Defamation League gave a tremendous presentation on Violent Extremism: On Line. [CONTINUED ON PAGE 3](#)

PUBLIC SAFETY APPRECIATION LUNCHEON DRAWS WIDESPREAD INTEREST

The annual Boston Chapter Public Safety Appreciation Luncheon was held at Lantana's in Randolph on June 7, with over 120 attendees. After the cocktail reception and the wonderful luncheon, the guests heard a powerful presentation by Phil Santore, managing principal of DVS, on the involvement of him and his team in building the new Sandy Hook School. He shared the philosophical, technological and interpersonal aspects necessary to bring consensus among the Sandy Hook families, public officials and architects. It was a presentation that made you think and provided audience members with several takeaways that could be implemented immediately in their neighborhood school system. [CONTINUED ON PAGE 6](#)



CHAIRPERSON'S MESSAGE**LOOKING FORWARD TO THE FALL****ASIS Boston 60th Anniversary**

I want to give you an update on a few things. The first is that the planning for the Boston

Chapter's 60th Anniversary Celebration and Casino Night is going full speed ahead. Please join us on Saturday, November 3, at the Crowne Plaza in Newton for a night of music, dancing and gambling in the casino. Proceeds for the night are going to the Manning Scholarship Fund.

John P. Manning Fund

As you all know, the Manning Fund is the way we provide scholarships for members and their families to pursue a career in the security field. ASIS International headquarters is working with all chapters in the organization to standardize the process for collecting, distributing and reporting of scholarship funds. Headquarters needs to make sure all ASIS chapters are following Internal Revenue Service guidelines as they relate to scholarship programs for non-profit organizations. They hope to have the work completed on a schedule that would allow us to provide scholarships in 2018. If the work is not completed in time, the money collected in 2018 will be dispersed as Manning Fund Scholarships in 2019.

We have decided to have two Manning Fund raffle prizes at each meeting for the remainder of the year. First prize will remain as 50 percent of the raffle ticket sales for that meeting. The second prize will be a \$25 Amazon gift card. We will be announcing this at the meeting registration tables when you arrive for Chapter meetings. First Manning Fund raffle prize awarded at the June 7th Public Safety Luncheon was **\$200**. Thank you to **Lisa Eldridge and Howard Murphy** for selling \$400 worth of Manning Scholarship Fund raffle tickets at the Public Safety Appreciation luncheon.

Thinking ahead

I want to plant a couple of seeds with the hope of generating a harvest in the fall. The first is about the **Sheldon E. Goodman Award**. The Sheldon E. Goodman Award is presented each November at the Boston Chapter's monthly meeting. We send out the request for nominations in early October. I want to ask you to start thinking about nominating someone for this prestigious honor. The nominee should be an active member and a person who faithfully supports the goals of the organization and who many times works behind the scenes to promote its ideals.

The other issue I would like you to think about is running for office. We will start to accept nominations for the **2019 Chapter Officers** on Tuesday, October 2. Please consider if you want to throw your hat in the ring. We encourage all Boston Chapter members to take an active role in running the organization. If you don't want to run for office but want to volunteer, please reach out to Marty, Paul, Bob, or me. We would love to have your help.

Upcoming events

In addition to the 60th Anniversary Celebration in November, the Chapter Board is working hard on the fall schedule. There will be Chapter meetings on September 13 and November 15. We are also planning a fall CPP Review Class and a Woman in Security event for October. Details to follow.

Have a good summer!!

Joe Crowley, CPP, Chairperson
ASIS Boston Chapter

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GOVERNOR CHARLIE BAKER SIGNS LANDMARK CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM LAW

By Brian Deschenes

On April 13, 2018, Massachusetts Governor Charlie Baker signed into law an overhaul of the criminal justice system here in Massachusetts (Chapter 69 of the Acts of 2018; House Bill 4012, Senate Bill 2371). The bill addresses issues within the criminal justice system, makes numerous policy changes, and makes it easier for offenders to get back on their feet. There is more emphasis put on diversion programs and decriminalization for minor offenses.

The bill also creates a permanent forensic board that oversees and audits all state labs and facilities where forensics are performed on criminal investigations. The executive office of public safety and security shall establish and maintain a statewide sexual assault evidence kit tracking system.

The bill also moves to improve data collection and tracking of ethnic and racial statistics.

This bill decriminalizes several current crimes in an effort to keep people free of criminal convictions for some minor offenses. For instance, minor offenses for juveniles (civil infractions and first offense misdemeanors, where the penalty is less than six months) cannot be subjected to delinquency findings in juvenile courts. The crime of being present where heroin is kept has been repealed. The law specifies that the use of prescribed medication and medical marijuana cannot be deemed a probation violation. The law limits the applicability of the school zone law to cases involving guns or minors.

Many drugs possession cases involving mandatory minimum jail sentences were eliminated. For instance, for second offense class B, first offense for cocaine/PCP/meth, second offense for cocaine/PCP/meth, second offense for class C, second offense for class D, and for sales of drug paraphernalia. Fentanyl was reclassified to a class A drug.

The bill raised the threshold that legally defines some laws as well. For the crimes of larceny, malicious destruction of property, and receiving stolen property, the threshold that legally defines a misdemeanor and a felony is now \$1,200, up from \$250. This will bring more of these instances misdemeanors, and more easily resolved. Police officers may still arrest for these crimes where the value is above \$250.

Crimes such as tagging and vandalism will no longer be linked to driver's license suspensions; nor will court defaults.

Juvenile law was heavily addressed in the reform. The bill raises the juvenile court jurisdiction to the age of 12. It assures that parental notification is done quickly upon a juvenile's arrest, and prohibits juveniles from being housed in contact with adults. Room confinement will be limited as a use for disciplinary action against juveniles. The bill also creates a Juvenile Justice Policy and Data Board that will look to improve the quality treatment of juveniles in the criminal justice system. It also authorizes the creation of a young adult unit (ages 18-24) within a House of Correction, and limits the use of shackles within a courtroom setting.

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Pictured above l – r are: Bob Michalski, CPP; 2017 Ewers Award winner David Spector, CPP; 2018 Ewers Award winner Craig McQuate, CPP; Security Expo Chair Bonnie Michelman, CPP; Mary Ellen McQuate; and ASIS Boston Vice Chair Marty Patnaude, CPP.

2018 EXPO, CONT'D PG 1

We want to thank our sponsors for supporting the 2018 Security Expo.

Gold Sponsors: Axis Communications, Pasek, Securitas, State Street, and United Security Inc.

Silver sponsors: All Com Technology, Amano McGann, Convirgent Technology, Identocard Systems, RSIG Security, and VPNE Parking Solutions.

In addition to the great speakers, attendees had chances to win ten great gifts donated for the Manning Fund. There were also ten, \$25 Amazon Gift Card lighting giveaways conducted on the exhibition floor. After lunch we awarded the Boston Chapter's Joseph E. Ewers Distinguished Service Award. The recipient this year was Craig McQuate. Craig received this award in recognition of the volunteer leadership he has provided to the Chapter over the past 20 years.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

JULY

11

Webinar: Critical Systems Protection: Lesson Learned from Cyber-Physical Security Assessments

\$49 member: \$79 non-member

Visit www.asisonline.org to register.

SEPTEMBER

13

Chapter Meeting



NOVEMBER

3

ASIS Boston 60th Anniversary Celebration & Casino Night
Newton Crowne Plaza Hotel
Newton, MA

15

ASIS Boston Chapter Meeting

Ongoing

To register for ASIS International webinars and classroom programs, visit www.asisonline.org

ARE WIRELESS LOCKS RIGHT FOR YOUR FACILITY?

By Dan Ryan, IDenticard



The "lock and key" combination has been an essential part of facility security for centuries.

From medieval dungeons to today's homes, using a physical key and metal lock to gain entry to a place is something the majority of people have done at some point.

The lock and key is classic. It's reliable. It's trustworthy.

However, technology marches on, and with the advance of computers and electronic components, **card-based access control systems became common.**

Particularly at office buildings, out went physical keys and in came access cards paired with **card readers**, controllers and other technology.

These card reader systems often have a few different components, including a wired card reader, a lock that takes orders from the reader and access control software that sets the rules and manages cardholders.

As these became more popular and the technology improved, a new alternative emerged as a complement to wired locks: **wireless door locks.**

Wireless door locks offer the same convenient functionality as wired locks, but with easier installation, lower costs and a wealth of management options.

Wireless door locks can seamlessly fit into your system

You may be thinking "wait, aren't all locks technically wireless?"

Yes, it's true that a traditional lock-and-key system doesn't have any wires. However, when we say "wired" locks, we're referring to **wired electronic access control systems.**

These locks are usually hardwired directly into a door frame, requiring what can be an expensive installation process. Hardwired locks often require a reader and a controller/interface module in order to communicate with an access control system.

The result is a secure and effective security system, but one that can be complex.

Wireless door locks, on the other hand, offer the same security as hardwired door locks with easier installation. As an added bonus, **wireless locks can be implemented in a wired lock system** as well. This allows the user to have a combined wired/wireless system, depending on the type of door.

Simply put, wireless locks, whether combined with wired locks or used as a stand-alone solution, are a secure, effective and convenient access control solution.

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READ ANY GOOD BOOKS LATELY?

Write a review of a book you've read about security or a related subject and submit it to *The Security Beacon* for an upcoming issue. Book reviews should be 250-350 words in length. Questions? Email richard_zupan@identocard.com

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REGIONAL LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEADS IN FUNDING FOR SCHOOL SECURITY



The state of New Hampshire is known for a number of different things.

The first Presidential primary of the American election season takes place every four years in the Granite State. New Hampshire's White Mountains are home to some of the most popular ski resorts in the north-

east. In New England, New Hampshire is known as the state with no sales tax, making it a popular shopping destination.

These days, New Hampshire is becoming known for something else: being a state that is fully committed to funding the security needs of all of its schools.

Last year, the Granite State set aside nearly \$19 million in funding for security and quality of education improvements at its schools. According to the *New Hampshire Union Leader*, that money was used to **fund nearly 200 different projects** across the state.

And while that budget figure was impressive, New Hampshire wasn't done.

A commitment to secure as many schools as possible

New Hampshire's increased commitment to funding school safety enhancements began more than a year ago, when Governor Chris Sununu included money for those enhancements in his budget plan.

The enhancements kicked into high gear in New Hampshire's **198:15-y**, which created the Public School Infrastructure Fund. This fund made a certain amount of money available for a variety of different school safety-related purposes, all of which had to be approved by the Governor and the School Infrastructure Commission.

What can school security grant funds be used for?

From the bill itself, here's what is covered:

- *A school building or infrastructure proposal in which the condition of such school building or portion thereof constitutes a clear and imminent danger to the life or safety of occupants or other persons and requires remediation as soon as practicable.*
- *A school building or infrastructure proposal in which a structural deficiency in the function or operation of a school building or portion thereof presents a substantial risk to the life or safety of the occupants or other persons and is more than a technical violation of the fire code, and requires remediation as soon as practicable.*

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM LAW, CONT'D PG 3

The bill also creates a task force to examine and study how young adults (18-24) are treated and impacted in the courts and correctional system in this state.

Please see the attached "cheat sheet" provided by Attorney John Sofis Scheft from Law Enforcement Dimensions, LLC. He has graciously provided us permission to reprint the update.

Massachusetts Criminal Justice Reform: ESSENTIAL POLICE IMPACT John Sofis Scheft, Esq. & Law Enforcement Dimensions, LLC Chapter 69 of the Acts of 2018 signed April 13, 2018. All changes go into effect immediately unless otherwise noted.	
Drugs	Fentanyl and Carfentanil added to Class A under 94C, § 31. Also, any synthetic opioid defined in Schedule I and II by federal law. No mandatory minimum for manufacture, distribution or possession with intent Class B, 94C, § 32A, Class C, § 32B, or Class D, § 32C. Trafficking fentanyl & carfentanil. Fentanyl – 10 grams or more – mandatory 3½ years. 94C, § 32E(c%). Carfentanil – in any amount – mandatory 3½ years. However, if it is a mixture, must prove offender knew it contained carfentanil. 94C, § 32E(c%). School and park zone change. G.L. c. 94C, § 32J. Violation must occur within 100' of a public park or playground, or within 300' of a public or private accredited pre-school, Headstart, elementary, secondary or vocational school, between 5:00 a.m. and midnight, & only if offender: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used violence or threat or possessed a firearm, rifle, shotgun, machine gun or dangerous weapon defined by 269, § 10(b), or induced another participant to do so; or Directed another person who committed any felony in violation of 94C; or Committed or attempted 94C, § 32F (distribution to minor of Class A, B or C) or § 32K (inducing a minor to help distribute or carry cash). Crime of "being present with heroin" repealed 94C, § 35. No probation violation for possessing or using a lawfully prescribed drug or medical marijuana. 276, § 87A. Public police log may not mention any juvenile's arrest. 41, § 98F (effective 12/31/18).
Juveniles & Schools	Delinquent child between 12 and 18 years old. 119, § 52 (effective 7/13/18); delinquency no longer includes a civil infraction; violation of any ordinance or bylaw; or 1st offense misdemeanor punishable by a fine and/or HC NMT 6 months). Detaining delinquent child. 119, § 67. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whenever child 12 to 18 arrested, and court not in session, OIC must immediately notify a legal custodian (parent, guardian, resident caretaker, DCF). Child must be released upon custodian's written promise. Note: child may no longer be released to "a reputable person." At the same time, may detain in DYS-approved lockup if (1) arresting officer requests in writing for child 14 to 18; or (2) arrest warrant directs it. However, child held only until bail hearing. Bail commissioner makes final decision. Parent/child privilege. 233, § 20. Parent may not testify against minor child, or minor against parent, in any criminal proceeding in which victim not a family member and not reside in household. Parent = biological or adoptive, stepparent, legal guardian or other person in loco parentis. School Resource Officers (SROs). School superintendents and police chiefs shall create a detailed memorandum of understanding (MOU) regarding SRO program. 71, § 37P (effective 7/13/18). MOU must state that SROs shall not serve as school disciplinarians or in place of counselors, and shall not use police powers to address non-violent disruptive behavior. Elementary or secondary students may not be charged with Disorderly Conduct or Disturbing the Peace (272, § 53) or Interrupting Assembly (272, § 40) for conduct within school buildings, on school grounds, or at a school-related event. OUI by inhalants. OUI may now involve under the influence of "the fumes of any substance . . . releasing toxic vapors as defined in 270, § 18."
MV	MV homicide by reckless operation is now 5 year felony. 90, § 24G(c). License revoked 10 yrs.

Police Protection	New crime: A&B on Police Officer Causing Serious Bodily Injury (SBI). 265, § 13D. Mandatory minimum 1 year. SBI = permanent disfigurement, protracted loss or impairment of a bodily function, limb or organ or substantial risk of death (same standard as felony under 265, § 13A).
Justice System Integrity	Witness intimidation. 268, § 13B now protects victim witness advocates, correction officers, court reporters, and family members of all potential victims. Harassment may be directed at a group. All § 13B offenses may be charged in district court (218, § 76). Furnishing false name/social security number post-arrest. 268, § 34A now covers false date of birth, home or mailing address, phone number, or other information requested to establish person's identity. DNA. Convicted felons must submit DNA sample on probation or within 10 days of incarceration. 22E, § 3. Probation officers now collect DNA. Offender who willfully fails to provide DNA: HC NMT 6 months and/or Fine \$2,000. 22E, § 11 (full implementation by 4/13/19). Seal/expunge records. Sealed record no longer used to screen an applicant for employment, housing or professional license. May seal misdemeanor NLT 3 yrs after conviction; felony NLT 7 yrs. Separate process to expunge (i.e., permanently erase) record. 276, §§ 100A-100U. No bail bonds. No one may be compensated for acting as a surety for someone on bail. 276, § 61B.
Theft & Economic Crime	Larceny & Receiving Stolen Property over \$1,200 felony. 266, §§ 30, 60. Warrantless arrest still on PC if value of property stolen over \$250. Jailable misdemeanor shoplifting must be \$250 or over. 266, § 30A. Warrantless arrest still on PC for shoplifting of any retail value. Credit card crimes apply to debit cards or using the applicable code number. 266, § 37A. Felony credit card misuse must be over \$1,200. Identity fraud's new violation. 266, § 37E(c%): (1) possess a tool or instrument; (2) designed or used for accessing a person's number or code for financial services, savings, checking, brokerage, credit or debit card, ATM, computer password, electronic signature, or biometric data (e.g., fingerprint, voice, retinal image); (3) with intent to commit larceny. Penalty: HC NMT 2½ years and/or Fine NMT \$5,000. Arrest on PC always.
Sexual Assault Kits	Sexual Assault Evidence Kits. EOPSS will establish a statewide evidence tracking system. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hospitals must notify local police within 24 hours of processing a kit. 41, § 97B½. Police must take possession of kit within 3 business days of notification and submit kit to crime lab within 7 business days. [Note: Non-investigatory kits associated with victims who have not yet filed a report with police not subject to 7 day requirement, but the kits must be preserved by police for entire statute of limitations period for applicable charges.] Crime lab must test kit within 30 days of receipt. [Note: Current backlog must be tested by 10/13/18 and entered into EOPSS system.]
Other Criminal Laws	Solicitation of crime. No longer a common law offense. 274, § 8 punishes offender who solicits, counsels, or advises another to commit a felony. [Note: Penalty depends. If intended crime punishable by life imprisonment: SP NMT 20 years or HC NMT 2½ years; and/or Fine NMT \$10,000; if SP 10 years or more: SP NMT 10 years or HC NMT 2½ years; and/or Fine NMT \$10,000; if SP 5 years or more: HC NMT 2½ years; and/or Fine NMT \$5,000; or if SP for less than 5 years: HC NMT 2½ years; and/or Fine NMT \$2,000.] "Good Samaritan" for alcohol incapacitation. 138, § 34D. Person under 21 who, in good faith, seeks medical assistance for someone experiencing alcohol-related incapacitation, or seeks assistance for himself, or is the subject of a request for assistance, shall not be charged under §§ 34 (furnishing, "social host"), 34A (procurement) or 34C (minor in possession). [Note: Does not protect adult hosts or participants.] Manslaughter may be committed by corporation or other legal entity. 265, § 13.

SAFETY LUNCHEON, CONT'D PG 1

This year we opened the Public Safety Luncheon in a different manner: by recognizing our fallen brothers, sisters, and K9s. A video was created for us showcasing the members of public Law Enforcement, Fire, Emergency Medical Services, and private security services who died in the line of duty in the past 12 months. It was a heartfelt tribute to their memory and sacrifice.

We want to thank the following individuals and organizations that supported the chapter by purchasing tables for the Public Safety Appreciation Luncheon. They were: Harold Murphy; Allied-Universal; Axis Communications; Boston University Medical Center; Flying Locksmiths; Galaxy Integrated Technologies; Securitas; and State Street.

We want to recognize the Chiefs of the following Police Departments who attended the Public Safety Appreciation Luncheon: Kelly Nee, Boston University; Kenneth Berkowitz, Canton; Peter McGowan, Dover; Peter DiMatteo, Dennis; Dwayne Farley, Mass College of Art; Bonnie Michelman, Mass General Hospital; Richard Smith, Wakefield; Richard Grimes, Weymouth; and Frank Fredrickson, Yarmouth.

We also want to thank the members of the Cambridge, Natick and Randolph Police Departments, as well as representatives from the Milton, and Randolph school systems, who were in attendance on June 7.

WIRELESS LOCKS, CONT'D PG 4

What are wireless door locks?

Wireless door locks are locks that communicate with an access control system **without the need for wiring or a separate card reader.**

Some wireless locks are an "all-in-one" solution: everything the lock needs to communicate with a system is right there in the lock itself.

While these locks require some kind of access control system to manage cardholder access rights, there are **no separate readers to install in the wall** next to the door, as the lock itself is what communicates with the system.

Other wireless locks, specifically online locks that use IP or RSI communication, use a Gateway that communicates from the locks to the access control system.

As far as the user experience goes, wireless locks work the same way as hardwired locks:

1. A credential of some kind, be it an access control card or a key fob, is waved in front of the lock. The lock sends that card's information back to the access control system.
2. The lock itself (offline locks) or access control system (online locks) then verifies whether or not that credential is authorized to access that lock. (Note: This all happens instantly; there's no delay.)
3. If the credential is authorized, the lock is unlocked and access is granted.

All communication between the wireless door locks and the access control system is done... well, wirelessly, either through WiFi or a gateway with low-energy Bluetooth.

Why are wireless door locks a great solution?

- **Cost:** A wireless door lock system doesn't require as many components as traditional hardwired systems, nor does it come with the same installation costs. In fact, a wireless door lock access control system can **cost as little as a third of the price** of a traditional access control system.
- **Versatility:** As mentioned above, wireless door locks can communicate with an access control system in a number of different ways, allowing a facility to set up the system as it sees fit. Communicate with wireless door locks through WiFi, Bluetooth, gateway devices and more.
- **Convenience:** Unlike hardwired locks, which can require special doors and tricky installation, many wireless door locks, including Schlage® Control locks, can be installed in standard cylindrical door holes in just minutes.

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SCHOOL SECURITY, CONT'D PG 5

• *Support of fiber optic connections for schools to enhance and improve reliance on Internet technology tools, provided matching funds are available.*

• *Funding for the department of safety, division of homeland security and emergency management's school emergency readiness program to improve security in public schools, after the completion of a security assessment, and in consultation with municipal officials.*

• *Other school building or infrastructure needs the governor, in consultation with the public school infrastructure commission, may identify, except for school building aid projects that are otherwise prohibited by law.*

The criteria above was boiled down into three different categories: Improve Security, Life Safety and E-Rate (which covers the fiber-optic Internet bullet above).

Since last fall, the Public School Infrastructure Commission received requests for more than 700 individual projects from dozens of different schools or school districts. As of May, the Commission and Governor had approved funding for 170 proposals, according to the *Union Leader*, accounting for nearly all of the available funding.

As a result, the application process is currently closed. However...

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WIRELESS LOCKS, CONT'D PG 7

How are wireless door locks used?

When it comes to access control, it's ideal to use a "best of both worlds" approach. Because wireless and wired locks can complement each other in the same system, we recommend using **wireless locks for internal doors** and **wired locks for external doors**. Examples include using wireless locks as:

- **Locks for apartment buildings/multifamily buildings:** Using wireless dead bolt locks eliminates the need to manage physical keys at busy complexes, cutting down on overhead while offering more control over who has access to what areas.
- **Locks for college dorms:** Managing all cardholder rights in a single system makes it easy to keep track of who is accessing what areas of a dormitory, which is especially useful for managing lounges, computer centers and laundry facilities.
- **Locks for nursing homes or rehab facilities:** Eliminate the need for patients to carry keys while also offering convenient cardholder management.

Dan Ryan is a Web Content Specialist at Brady Corp. and a frequent contributor to The Security Beacon.

SCHOOL SECURITY, CONT'D PG 7

How can you find school security grants in New Hampshire?

Given the success of the program, it's no surprise that New Hampshire wants to keep it going. To that end, Sununu will be **approving an additional \$10 million in funding for school security grants** in the coming months.

From the [Union Leader](#) article:

"Once completed, this would mean grants for as many as 90 percent of school buildings in the state, according to Perry Plummer, director of New Hampshire's Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

"I would challenge anyone to find another state that is going to deliver improvements to 90 percent of schools," Plummer said last week. "We take our mandate to assure the safety of school children very seriously."

In the first grants approved, more than 80 percent were spent on critical security improvements like reinforced windows and doors, state-of-the-art exterior door-locking systems and early detection systems.

The Public School Infrastructure Commission will be meeting again at the end of this week, where they're expected to review projects on the waitlist and get word on the availability of that additional round of funding.

After that, the Commission plans to re-open the grant application process on June 11th. Once the link to the application becomes available, we will update this post.

Update (June 11): The application process has been re-opened for "Improve Security" projects only.

You can find the application, including the eligibility requirements, [on the state's Homeland Security and Emergency Management website](#).