

LOAN

NATIONAL PRIVATE
SECURITY ADVISORY COUNCIL

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

REPORT ON THE MEETING
OF
JUNE 27-28, 1974

16239
LOAN

NATIONAL PRIVATE SECURITY ADVISORY COUNCIL
TO THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

CO-CHAIRMEN

Leighton C. Wood
IBM Corporation

Arthur J. Bilek
Hilton Hotel Corporation

MEMBERS

Chief Richard C. Clement
Dover Township, N.J. Police Dept.

Howard L. Mai
Denver Research Institute

Chief Don R. Dering
Winnetka, Illinois, Police Dept.

Fritz A. Schumacher
Walter Kidde & Company, Inc.

E. L. Fuss
Honeywell, Inc.

George A. Smith, Jr.
Smith Alarm Systems

Robert D. Gordon
International Conference of
Police Associations

Thomas E. Smith
California Federal Savings
and Loan Association

Harold W. Gray, Jr.
Pacific Fire Extinguisher Co.

C. W. Thompson
Wakenhut Corporation

Sheriff James H. Young
Richmond, Virginia

PREFACE

This report of the June 27-28, 1974 meeting of the National Private Security Advisory Council has been prepared to furnish the public generally, and the private security industry specifically, with information regarding the activities of the National Private Security Council.

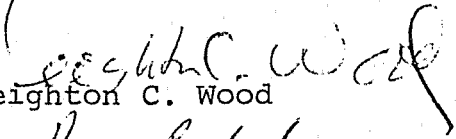
The views and recommendations presented in this report are those of a majority of the Council and do not necessarily represent those of the Department of Justice.

Members of the Private Security Advisory Council have been drawn from elected and appointed law enforcement administrators, the private contract security industry, the corporate (in-house) security industry, and interested professional groups and users. In appointing members of the Council, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) has attempted to obtain participation from the broadest spectrum of practitioners and users as is possible.

The Private Security Advisory Council hopes that, through its work, it will have a major impact on improving and upgrading all segments of the private security industry, and that, in its advisory role to LEAA, it can provide important input to LEAA's National Strategy to reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system.

The Private Security Advisory Council welcomes the assistance and support of all interested parties in carrying out its important work and with such support and assistance, the Council expects to be able to achieve its goals for the coming year. We hope that this report, and those that follow, will encourage that support.

Washington, D.C.
July 31, 1974


Leighton C. Wood

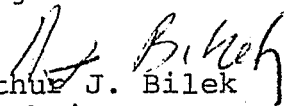

Arthur J. Bilek
Co-Chairmen

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>		<u>Page</u>
	INTRODUCTION	1
1	SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS	4
2	A PROGRAM FOR THE COUNCIL	6
3	SEPTEMBER MEETING	17

INTRODUCTION

A meeting of the National Private Security Advisory Council was convened by Co-Chairman Leighton A. Wood in the Bancroft Room of the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., at 9:00 a.m. on June 27, 1974. The meeting adjourned at 6:25 p.m. on that date and was re-convened at 9:00 a.m. on June 28, 1974. The June 28th session adjourned at 11:25 a.m.

In attendance at the meeting were the following Council members:

Arthur J. Bilek, Co-Chairman
Leighton C. Wood, Co-Chairman
Chief Don R. Darning
E. L. Fuss
Harold W. Gray, Jr.
Howard L. Mai
George A. Smith, Jr.
C. W. Thompson
James H. Young

Present representing the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) was Mr. Irving Slott, Director, Program Development and Evaluation, Office of National Priority Programs. Also present were Dennis M. Crowley, Jr., Acting Executive Secretary for the Private Security Advisory Council, Mr. John L. Schwartz, Abbott Laboratories, and William E. Douglas, Central Station Electrical Protection Association.

Various public guests attended segments of the Council meeting including Mr. John Lucy, LEAA; Mr. Wayne Hopkins, U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Chester Smith, U.S. Senate; and representatives from United Press International and Associated Press.

The primary tasks for this meeting of the Private Security Advisory Council (PSAC) as articulated by Co-Chairmen Bilek and Wood and agreed upon by the Council members were to revitalize the PSAC, which had not met since November 1973, clearly establish the PSAC advisory role to LEAA, develop a set of goals and objectives for the Council for the coming year, broaden membership on the Council and its committees, and move the PSAC into a position of leadership in improving and upgrading the

delivery of services by the private security industry.

To maintain the momentum of this meeting, the PSAC agreed to meet every two months and to establish an Executive Planning Committee which would meet in advance of scheduled Council meetings to prepare agendas, review staff reports, and extend invitations to participate to organizations and individuals who can provide particular input and/or expertise to the PSAC.

During this meeting, the PSAC reviewed a proposed set of goals and objectives and agreed by consensus on those that were feasible for a twelve month period given the size of the Council and its committees and the time which each member could reasonably devote to Council duties.

LEAA presented the PSAC with those issues which were directly related to LEAA's own national strategy and which the Council, in its advisory role, could quite properly be of service to LEAA. These issues were consolidated into the PSAC goals and objectives.

To streamline the PSAC's organizational structure, the Council members agreed that committees which do not have tasks to perform under the new goals and objectives should be eliminated and new committees should be established to carry out tasks now required, but which cannot be responded to by existing committees. Accordingly, the PSAC, by consensus, recommended that LEAA abolish the Armored Car and Manufacturing Committees of PSAC and establish new committees to deal with the problems of Terrorism, Security and Privacy, School Security, Public/Private Police Relationship, and Defensible Space.

The PSAC received reports on the status of model legislation being developed by the Guards and Investigation Committee and the Alarm Committee in relation to the regulation of those two segments of the private security industry. Further discussion and presentations on the model statutes was scheduled for the September meeting.

The PSAC meeting covered a wide range of subjects related to the private security industry and comments and discussion by Council members was extensive. It was not possible to provide full coverage of the meeting in this report. For the convenience of readers, this report digests the discussion, findings and recommendations of the Council at the meeting.

A verbaton transcript of the full meeting was prepared and will be maintained for public review by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.



1. SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a summary of the key issues discussed by the Private Security Advisory Council and findings and recommendations related to those key issues. The sections of the report which follow present greater detail on each issue.

COUNCIL RE-VITALIZATION

The PSAC agreed that if the Council was to attain a position of leadership in upgrading and improving the delivery of private security services and to fulfill its advisory role to LEAA, it was necessary to prioritize its tasks and develop a meaningful work program. This effort was articulated as a set of goals and objectives for the coming twelve months and the assignment of tasks to achieve those goals and objectives.

COUNCIL MEETINGS

Adjunct to revitalization was the need for the Council to meet more regularly. The members agreed that one meeting every two months during the coming year would materially assist in achieving the PSAC goals.

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

The need was expressed to expand the size of the Council to obtain a better balance and bring a broader viewpoint to bear on subjects addressed by the PSAC. The Council will recommend to LEAA that the size of the PSAC be expanded from thirteen members to approximately twenty-two to achieve the desired balance.

COMMITTEES

The problem of balance which faced the PSAC also applies to its committees. Further, the PSAC could become too burdened with committees if new committees were formed but unnecessary tasks were not eliminated. Accordingly, the Council agreed by consensus to recommend LEAA abolish the Armored Car and Manufacturing Committees, balance representation on the Alarm Committee, and establish new committees to perform tasks in the Council's new work program.

MODEL LEGISLATION

The Guards and Investigation Committee has been working on model legislation on the regulation of security guards. That model legislation will be reviewed prior to the September meeting and hopefully, will be ready for presentation to the Council in nearly final format. The development of model legislation for the regulation of the alarm segment of the industry is in process and a status report will be presented to the PSAC in September.

STAFF SUPPORT

LEAA is in the process of providing staff support to the PSAC. The New England Bureau for Criminal Justice Services has been retained on an interim basis to serve as the Executive Secretariat for the Council. The Secretariat will perform research and administrative functions for the Council, prepare requested staff reports, coordinate communications between the PSAC and its committees, and handle all meeting arrangements.

EXECUTIVE PLANNING COMMITTEE

The need was expressed by the co-chairmen for some assistance from other Council members in planning and preparing for the regular PSAC meetings. The Council authorized the creation of an Executive Planning Committee to meet with and assist the co-chairmen in organizing the regular PSAC meetings.

NEXT SCHEDULED MEETING

A meeting of the PSAC was scheduled for September 19 and 20, 1974 at the Washington Hilton. In the expectation that there will be new members appointed to the Council before that meeting, an orientation for the new members was scheduled for September 18 and 19.

2. A PROGRAM FOR THE COUNCIL

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Chairman Wood presented the Council with four broad goals which had been developed by an *ad hoc* committee consisting of the co-chairmen, George Smith, Chief Rick Clement representing Chief Darning and Irving Slott. Those four goals, which are closely linked to the duties of the Council as set forth in its charter, are:

- Goal 1: To act as an advisor to LEAA on issues of national importance and which impact, or are impacted by, the private security industry.
- Goal 2: To raise the standards and increase the efficiency of the private security industry.
- Goal 3: To increase the cooperation and understanding between the private security industry and public law enforcement.
- Goal 4: To become a viable and successful national forum and point of leadership for matters relating to private security.

The four broad goals were adopted by the Council without dissent. The primary discussion concerning the goals was whether the Council, with limited access to funds, had the resources to accomplish this ambitious program. Members agreed, however, that with the strong support of LEAA and with some assistance from other interested government agencies and groups, the goals were realistic.

Chairman Wood, after presenting the goals statement, offered for discussion a series of objectives or programs, which could be carried out by the Council. Each objective was directly related to one of the four goals. The objectives discussed by the PSAC, and the goals to which they relate, were as follows.

- 1.1 To develop an advisory position for LEAA on the role of the private security industry in dealing with terrorism.
- 1.2 To consider the impact on the private security industry of emerging legislation and standards relating to security and privacy to afford greater protection of individual rights.
- 1.3 To advise LEAA on the applications of the "Defensible Space" concept to protection activities of the private security industry.
- 1.4 To review and comment on the adequacy of criminal laws and rules of evidence and procedure and their effect on the private security industry.
- 1.5 To investigate the desirability of establishing a Private Security Institute.
- 1.6 To develop recommendations on the need for a clearing-house for information on the private security industry.
- 1.7 To report on the impact of the energy crisis on the private security industry and provide guidelines for dealing with the problem in the future.
- 1.8 To establish recommendations on the role of the private security industry and LEAA in dealing with the problem of security in the nation's schools.
- 2.1 To develop model standards, statutes, and regulations pertaining to the recruitment, selection, and training of private police and the operation of private security firms.
- 2.2 To develop standards and regulations for alarm systems.
- 3.1 To conduct an in-depth study to determine how cooperation can be improved and increased between public law enforcement agencies and the private security industry.
- 3.2 To stimulate public/citizen action programs in community crime prevention.
- 4.1 To balance the composition of the Council and its Committees to insure that the PSAC achieves its stated goals and objectives.

- 4.2 To develop a public information program on Council activities.
- 4.3 To develop guidelines for State and local advisory councils.
- 4.4 To monitor new state and local legislation related to the private security industry.
- 4.5 To conduct a study of similar groups who have been successful in developing standards and legislation.
- 4.6 To establish liaison with and assist, state and local councils and commissions with missions similar to the PSAC.

Each of the above objectives was discussed by the Council. Priorities for accomplishing the objectives and responsibilities for each task related to the objectives were established by the PSAC during the discussion which followed.

Terrorism

LEAA requested that the PSAC consider the problem of terroristic crimes, a problem which is causing increasing concern to the private security industry, all major corporations, and the Federal government. Corporate executives and their families have been particular targets of terroristic crimes. The Council agreed that terrorism was an important matter to be addressed and that a new committee should be established to determine the scope of the problem, the extent to which terroristic activity has increased the demand for private security services, the extent to which the industry is able to capably meet these demands, and the proper relationship between public law enforcement and the private sector in preventing such crimes. Guidelines could be prepared to assist all concerned parties in the handling of terroristic acts, such as securing and paying ransom, protecting families of kidnapped persons, and generally protecting likely targets of terrorism. This objective, in view of the seriousness and immediate presence of the problem, was given a very high priority for action by the Council.

Security and Privacy

The Council membership expressed concern with the impact of impending security and privacy legislation on the private security industry. Several major pieces of legislation are presently under consideration by Congress and each state has passed or is considering similar legislation which will impact the information exchange relationship between public law enforcement and the private security sector. Individual PSAC members commented on the serious effect of legislation which prevents the private security sector from access to criminal and credit records and limits the industry's capabilities to provide requested service for clients. LEAA's representative suggested that it would be proper for the Council to review the alternative proposals and legislation and determine what position the private security sector should take and how the industry can accommodate these new regulations. The Council members requested that the staff research the legislation and regulations being proposed, and that a new committee be established to develop a position for the PSAC on the effect of the alternatives on private security operations. This objective was given a high priority.

Defensible Space

LEAA requested that the PSAC prepare an advisory position paper on the applications of the "defensible space" concept to protection activities normally furnished by the private security industry. "Defensible space" is a fairly new concept and LEAA has funded a large program to test and evaluate the viability of the idea. The Council members felt that it was important to consider how the principles of "defensible space" could be used by citizens and the private security industry for the protection of residences, multi-level dwellings, small business, hospitals, and recreation centers, but that when considered with the other objectives, it should be assigned a lower priority. By consensus the Council agreed to establish a new committee to work on the position paper on "defensible space" and assigned the objective a medium priority.

Adequacy of Criminal Laws

Chairman Wood suggested that the private security industry is often hampered in its operation by the inadequacies of criminal laws and laws related to evidence, and rules of criminal procedure. Examples cited were the Trade Secrets Acts of several states which place a low intrinsic value on trade secrets and fail to protect the American businessman from loss of his most valuable commodity. Chief Darning and several Council members pointed out that public law enforcement officials were also faced with the same problems in the enforcement of criminal statutes and that the enormity of the problem was such that it could not be properly addressed given the limited PSAC resources and that crimes of violence which affect the public should have priority. The PSAC will consider this objective again at a later date. In the meantime, it was assigned a low priority.

Private Security Industry/Information Clearinghouse

LEAA suggested that, in view of the current size and growth rate of the private security industry, that some type of a center where research on standards, curriculum development, and equipment was ongoing might be established. LEAA has received some proposals for Federal grants to establish such centers and was seeking the advice of the Council on the need for a Private Security Institute. The PSAC did not feel that it was sufficiently prepared to deal with this objective without further information on the types of proposals received by LEAA. The PSAC also suggested that an Institute, if one was established, could also serve as a national clearinghouse for information related to the private security industry. Again the Council questioned the demand and/or need for that service and felt that further thought should be given to the objective before assigning any responsibility for a work program.

By consensus, the PSAC agreed to consolidate the two objectives into one and assign the new objective a low priority. The Council asked that LEAA send members copies of the proposals before the next meeting and that the objective be considered again at that meeting.

Energy Crisis

A number of private security firms have expressed concern over the possible effects of another energy crisis on their capabilities to carry out their protection activities. LEAA asked the PSAC to prepare an advisory on measures which might be taken to limit the effect of, and to permit adoption to future energy problems. The Council members agreed that the problem could certainly arise again in the future and agreed to assign the staff to begin research on an advisory position. However, the Council agreed to place a low priority on the objective.

School Security

LEAA has asked the PSAC to prepare a position paper on the problem of school security. The Council agreed with LEAA that the problem of the security of teachers, students and property on school premises could be properly addressed by the PSAC. Several Council members suggested that the issue is not just violence and physical damage but also the complete loss of education to students in those schools and this is a particularly critical problem in the inner-city school system.

Council members expressed concern about whether PSAC suggestions would be welcomed by individual school districts and felt that national associations might be more receptive to Council recommendations. The problem is that no one really knows what to do and that one starting point would be a survey of what is going on in the field to develop some of the dimensions of the problem. The PSAC agreed to establish a committee to examine and define the problem of school security and to report to the Council which would then establish the next steps to be taken by the PSAC. This objective was given a medium priority.

Model Statute on Guards and Investigators

Chief Darning stressed the need for the PSAC to produce a high quality product as soon as possible in at least one of the several areas described as objectives. The Council's Committee on Guards and Investigations has been working for some time in preparing model legislation for the regulation of that segment of the industry and the PSAC agreed with Chief Darning that a high priority should be placed on completion of that model statute.

Mr. John A. Willis of the Guards and Investigations Committee presented the PSAC with a status report on the model statute. Mr. Willis expressed concern with the lack of interest and support given to the work of his committee and felt that was a major factor for the delay in completing the statute. Mr. Willis described the work put into the statute by committee members and the lack of response, to date, from LEAA on reports submitted. The PSAC commended Mr. Willis and his committee for their work and agreed to put the full resources of the Council behind an effort to complete the model statute. The completion of the statute was given a very high priority and Mr. Willis advised that his committee will endeavor to have the codified version of the model ready for PSAC review in September although some additional work will be required after that date.

Model Statute on Alarms

Chief Derning presented the PSAC with a copy of the model ordinance developed by the IACP for the regulation, licensing and certification of alarm system central stations. Mr. Gray and Mr. Smith presented copies of a model statute prepared by the Alarm Industry Committee to Combat Crime (AICCC). Both documents were welcomed and the IACP and AICCC were commended for their work in developing pertinent model legislation. The PSAC agreed by consensus, that the Alarm Committee should review both pieces of model legislation and report to the PSAC in September on whether the PSAC should support or not support the model legislation. The Alarm Committee will also present the model legislation it has been working on. The Council agreed that if the IACP Model Ordinance and the AICCC Model Statute met the needs of the public in this area, the work should not be duplicated by the PSAC.

Public/Private Police Relationship Study

The PSAC agreed that a very high priority should be assigned to the objective to conduct an in-depth study of the relationship between public law enforcement and the private security industry. Both groups have similar missions and it is vitally important that mutual understanding be achieved. The PSAC will establish a committee to conduct the in-depth study which would include concrete proposals for programs to achieve cooperation and mutual understanding and to reduce conflicts of functions. The problem of cooperation can be attributed to a lack of understanding on the

part of each group about the proper functions of each sector and the trespassing of public police into the functions of the private sector and vice versa.

The Council felt that definitions and publication of authority limits for each sector should be assigned to the PSAC staff rather than to the new committee, although the definitions of conflicts of function would be a responsibility of the study committee.

Public/Citizen Action Programs

The Council discussed the fact that private security firms have taken a low key approach to participation in citizen action programs dealing with crime prevention and that this is unfortunate since many firms have a great deal of expertise to offer. Mr. Slott stated that LEAA hoped that the PSAC would stimulate programs for demonstration purposes, but said that the Council would be free to judge whether this was not appropriate and beyond its advisory role.

Council members felt that the private security industry could support public law enforcement programs in the area of crime prevention but might be accused of fostering their own interests if they initiated such programs. The Council agreed that the staff should obtain documentation on programs in this area sponsored by LEAA and that the Council would consider what action should be taken at a later meeting. Chief Derring and Mr. Thompson recommended against establishment of a new committee for this objective since it might be feasible for the Public/Private Police Relationship Study Committee to include crime prevention programs support in their work. The Council agreed by consensus and no new committee was established.

Balance Council and Committees

Council members discussed the need for better balance on the PSAC and its existing committees if its goals and objectives were to be achieved. Lengthy discussion on the problem of balance followed and each possible category of representation on the Council itself was offered and either accepted or rejected. Following the discussion, the Council, by consensus, agreed to recommend that LEAA expand the size of the PSAC to approximately 22 members. The following society/industry segments were recommended for inclusion on the PSAC: manufacturing; drugs/pharmaceuticals; schools;

home building; major city police; local government; minority businessmen; insurance industry; financial institutions; merchandising; public utilities; hospitals, cargo transport and apartment/condominium management. Each PSAC member was requested to nominate individuals who met any of the above specifications for membership. All nominations would be forwarded to the Administrator of LEAA for his consideration in making appointments to the PSAC.

In reviewing the objectives, the Council felt that if an existing committee did not have tasks assigned, the committee should be eliminated. Any committee so eliminated could be re-activated at a later date if its services were needed. After discussion, the PSAC agreed by consensus, to abolish the Armored Car and Manufacturing Committees. The Council also agreed to recommend that some members of the Manufacturing Committee be asked to serve on the Alarm Committee to balance representation on that committee.

The five new committees recommended by the PSAC and the PSAC liaison to those committees were:

- Terrorism (George Smith and Harold Gray)
- Defensible Space (Howard Mai and Gene Fuss)
- School Security (Howard Mai and Gene Fuss)
- Public/Private Police (Don Dering and C.W. Thompson)
- Security and Privacy (George Smith and Gene Fuss)

The PSAC directed the appointed liaison members to prepare nominations for committee membership and to forward the recommendations to the Acting Executive Secretary for consolidation and submission to the LEAA Administrator.

The Council also discussed the problem of having more than one PSAC or Committee member from an individual firm. This had been avoided in the past but with expansion of the Council and the number of committees, it might be impossible to avoid in the future. The Council agreed that it should seek the best representation possible and to do so, it might be necessary to have more than one individual from a firm serving on the Council or its committees.

Monitor Legislation

Several PSAC members brought up the problem of emerging legislation which will impact on the private security industry and the problems caused by local ordinances which conflict with state statutes. Mr. Smith made a presentation on the problems in Texas caused by a Dallas ordinance regulating contract security firms but excluding in-house security personnel. Several firms in Texas obtained a restraining order against enforcement of the Dallas ordinance and the industry in Texas is now working to pass a state statute which would be a more satisfactory way of accomplishing the objective of improving standards and training statewide.

The staff was directed by the PSAC to monitor emerging legislation and to keep the PSAC informed on new developments.

Successful Similar Organizations

PSAC members pointed out that there are several national associations and organizations which have been successful in pushing for good legislation for segments of the private security industry. The National Fire Protection Association is one such organization.

George Smith presented a report on the Texas Board of Private Investigators and Private Security Agencies which has been established and funded to license private investigators and private security firms.

The Council agreed that it was important to follow the work of such groups and to establish liaison with them. Also, the PSAC agreed that if these groups were doing a job that needed to be done, the PSAC should support and encourage them rather than duplicate their efforts.

Public Information Program

The Council discussed the need for a public information program to make the work of the PSAC more visible. Mr. Crowley was directed to prepare a plan for a public information program, including a newsletter, for the September meeting. The program was given a high priority.

Guidelines for Similar Commissions

There are a number of State and local commissions being formed to deal with the private security industry and some of these groups have requested assistance from the PSAC. Mr. Crowley was assigned to consider what type of assistance could be given and what guidelines are appropriate. Also given a high priority, Mr. Crowley will report on the subject in September.



3.

SEPTEMBER MEETING

The PSAC agreed that the next meeting of the Council will be September 19 and 20, 1974 at the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C. Prior to the meeting, there will be an orientation session for new members. The meeting was scheduled to coincide with meetings of the American Society for Industrial Security and the International Association of Chiefs of Police which will also meet at the Washington Hilton in September. The tentative meeting schedule is as follows:

September 18, 6:30 p.m. - Reception for new members

September 19, 9 a.m.-12:00 p.m. - New member orientation

September 19, 1:30-9:30 p.m. - PSAC meeting

September 20, 9 a.m. - 11:45 a.m. - PSAC meeting

A notice of the September meeting will be published in the Federal Register to afford all interested persons an opportunity to attend.

END