

THE 2026 MICHIGAN

GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC SAFETY SECURITY REPORT

— PRESENTED BY MICHIGAN SECURITY SYSTEMS



WHAT EVERY MANAGER, CHIEF & DEPARTMENT HEAD SHOULD KNOW

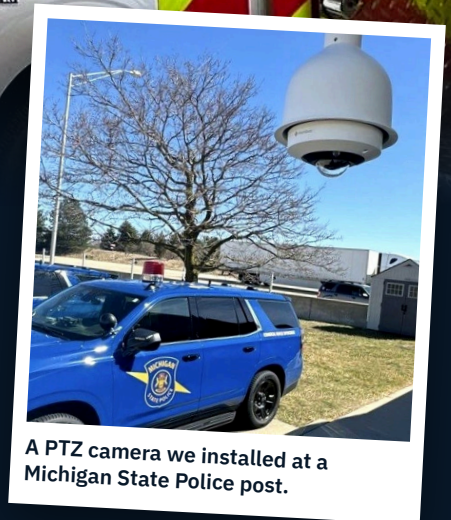
Real Michigan cases: threats, ransomware & theft

NDAA, CJIS, FOIA & drop box rules in plain English

Facility by facility, from city hall to the DPW yard

Budgets, RFPs & grants, plus a 20-point scorecard

Inside: a free facility security assessment



A PTZ camera we installed at a
Michigan State Police post.



586-466-4490

michigancamerasystems.com

WELCOME

WHY WE WROTE THIS REPORT

Public buildings have a job no other building has: they have to stay open to everyone while protecting the people who work there, the records they keep and the equipment taxpayers paid for. A city hall lobby, a township clerk's counter, a police front desk, a fire station bay and a DPW yard all face different risks, and all of them answer to the public when something goes wrong.

The rules are different too. Federal NDAA restrictions on camera brands, FBI CJIS requirements in police facilities, FOIA requests for video, drop box monitoring for clerks, prevailing wage and the bid process all shape what a good system looks like. An integrator who has not done public work will learn those rules on your project.

This report gives managers, chiefs, clerks, supervisors and department heads a practical picture of:

- ✓ What is happening to Michigan public facilities, with sources
- ✓ The rules that apply to government security systems
- ✓ What to protect first, facility by facility
- ✓ How to budget, phase and write a strong RFP
- ✓ A scorecard to grade your facility in ten minutes

Michigan Security Systems is a commercial-only security integrator that has served Michigan since 2000, including the Michigan State Police, the State of Michigan, the City of River Rouge, the City of New Baltimore, Ira Township and Bruce Township. Every job is done by our own licensed technicians, never subcontractors.

The team at Michigan Security Systems

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Since 2000

Protecting Michigan facilities

15

State of Michigan buildings in one project

4

Integrators River Rouge chose us over

0

Subcontractors, ever

Your report bonus: a free facility security assessment and written scope you can use for budgeting or an RFP. Details on page 15.

SECTION 1

PUBLIC FACILITIES BY THE NUMBERS

The rules and risks behind the decisions. Every figure on this page comes from a published source, listed on page 16.

5

Chinese companies are named in NDAA Section 889: Huawei, ZTE, Hytera, Hikvision and Dahua, plus their subsidiaries and affiliates.

NDAA FY2019, SECTION 889

Aug 2020

Since then, federal grant and loan money cannot be used to buy covered video surveillance or telecom equipment.

2 CFR 200.216; SECURITY INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

75 days

Michigan clerks must use video monitoring of every absent voter drop box for the 75 days before each election and on election day.

MCL 168.761D

5 days

is the normal deadline, in business days, to respond to a Michigan FOIA request, including requests for video. It can be extended once by 10 business days.

MICHIGAN FOIA, MCL 15.235

Always

Visitors in police areas with criminal justice information must check in, show photo ID and be escorted at all times. Cameras do not count as an escort.

FBI CJIS PHYSICAL PROTECTION POLICY

Oct 2024

A ransomware attack took Wayne County's websites and online tax payments offline and slowed inmate processing at the Sheriff's Office.

THE RECORD, OCT 2024

60%

of convicted burglars said they would look for a different target if they saw an alarm system. 83% said they check for one first.

UNC CHARLOTTE SURVEY OF 422 BURGLARS

85%

of AT&T wire centers can no longer sell new copper landline service. Alarm and fire panels on phone lines will stop reporting when lines are cut.

FCC ORDER, MARCH 2026; AT&T

What it means for you: public facilities face the same theft and cyber risks as businesses, plus federal, state and records rules that private buildings never deal with. A good system has to meet all of them and stand up to public review.

SECTION 2

MICHIGAN CASES & WHAT THEY TEACH

Recent incidents at public facilities in Michigan and nearby, and what each one shows.

OCT 5, 2026
DETROIT

A threat inside the municipal center

Police say a man walked into the Coleman A. Young Municipal Center and tried to get into the mayor's office. While officers escorted him out, he allegedly threatened to shoot up the building, then went to Detroit Public Safety Headquarters and threatened the mayor. He was charged with making a terrorism threat.

Lesson: Controlled lobbies work: staff and officers stopped him before he reached the office. Every public building needs a controlled path past the counter, panic buttons for staff, and clear video for investigators.

OCT 2024
WAYNE COUNTY

Ransomware shuts down county services

A ransomware attack took county websites offline, stopped online property tax payments and records, closed the Register of Deeds early and made it harder for the Sheriff's Office to process inmates. The FBI and Michigan State Police investigated.

Lesson: Every camera, recorder and door controller is a computer on the network. Keep security systems on their own segmented network, change default passwords and keep firmware current.

RECENT
MACOMB
COUNTY

An assault in a camera blind spot

A Macomb County public library called us after an employee was assaulted in an area its existing cameras did not cover. We added eight 8MP wide-angle day/night cameras to close the blind spots a previous installer had left, and replaced the aging alarm.

Lesson: Coverage gaps are invisible until something happens in one. A walk-through that maps every blind spot is the cheapest insurance a public building can buy.

OCT 2026
I-69, INDIANA

Copper stolen from public work zones

Investigators charged a family accused of stealing more than \$367,000 in copper wire from state highway work-zone lighting. Surveillance video, license plate reader data and cell phone records built the case.

Lesson: Public infrastructure is a copper target. Cameras with plate capture on yards, lift stations and remote sites are what turn a loss into an arrest.

SECTION 3

THE TOP RISKS FOR MICHIGAN PUBLIC FACILITIES

What we see most often walking city halls, township offices, police and fire stations, and public works sites.

01 Lobby threats & confrontations

Angry or dangerous visitors at counters, council meetings and police front desks.

03 DPW, water & fuel theft

Fuel, copper, tools and vehicles at yards, lift stations and treatment plants.

05 Records & CJIS areas

Dispatch, records rooms and servers that must be locked, logged and escorted.

07 Too many keys

Staff turnover, elected officials, contractors and volunteers with keys nobody tracks.

02 After-hours break-ins & vandalism

City halls, parks, libraries and community centers that sit empty at night.

04 Ransomware & network attacks

Old cameras and recorders with default passwords on the municipal network.

06 Election security

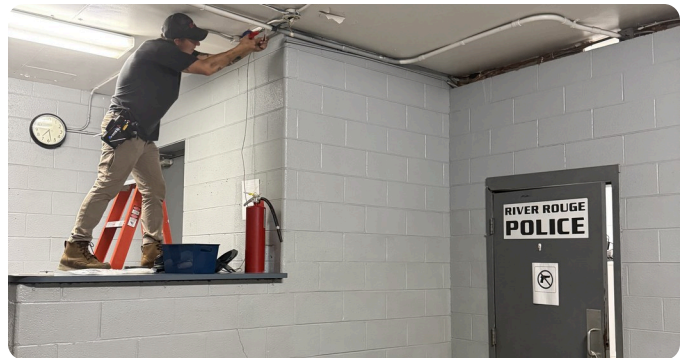
Clerk's offices, ballot storage and drop boxes that must be monitored.

08 Claims & public records

Liability claims and FOIA requests that depend on clear video you can find and export.

Warning signs your facility is exposed

- ✓ Anyone can walk past the front counter into offices
- ✓ There are no panic buttons at counters or the clerk's desk
- ✓ Cameras are analog, blurry, or Hikvision and Dahua on grant-funded sites
- ✓ Nobody can quickly find and export video for a FOIA request
- ✓ The alarm still dials out on a copper phone line
- ✓ Former staff and contractors still have keys or codes



Our technician at the River Rouge Police Department entrance.

SECTION 4

THE 5-LAYER PROTECTION PLAN

No single product protects a public building. Layers work together, so if one fails the others still do their job.

1

Deter Make the facility a hard target.

Visible cameras and signage, good lighting on lots and yards, controlled public entrances, bollards where vehicles could reach doors or crowds.

2

Detect Know early when something is wrong.

Door and motion sensors, AI cameras that alert on people or vehicles in yards after hours, alarms on gates, fuel islands and remote sites.

3

Control Decide who gets past the counter.

Card or phone access by zone, a locked path behind public counters, video intercoms at staff and after-hours doors, visitor sign-in for restricted areas.

4

Respond Get help and get the word out fast.

Duress buttons at counters and desks, 24/7 UL-listed monitoring over cellular, lockdown buttons and paging to every room.

5

Record Have the evidence and the public record.

High-resolution video of every entrance, counter and lot, 30 to 60+ days of storage, access logs tied to video, and fast export for police, courts and FOIA.

Where to start: a controlled path past every public counter, duress buttons where staff meet the public, and NDAA-compliant cameras on every entrance and lot.



PDK access at the New Baltimore Department of Public Service.

SECTION 5

FACILITY BY FACILITY

Every public building has a different job. Here is what we recommend first for each one.

City hall lobby & counters

- A locked path behind every counter, with a door staff control
- Cameras on every entrance and counter that capture faces
- Duress buttons at counters, the clerk and the manager's office

Clerk's office & elections

- Access control and logs on ballot storage and the vault
- Video monitoring of every drop box, as state law requires
- Cameras covering ballot processing areas

Police: lobby, sally port & holding

- Secured lobby with intercom and a locked door to the station
- Sally port, holding cell and evidence room coverage
- CJIS areas locked, logged and limited to authorized staff

Fire stations

- Apparatus bay doors and gear areas on camera
- Fob or code access you can change when crews change
- Cameras on the apron and lot, day and night

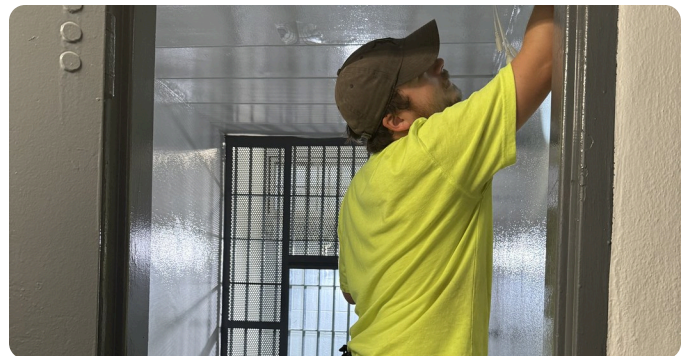
DPW, water & sewer sites

- Gate access with plate capture on every vehicle
- Cameras and alarms on fuel islands, copper and equipment
- Remote sites monitored over cellular or wireless links

Parks, libraries & community centers

- Cameras on entrances, play areas and parking lots
- Blind-spot reviews where staff work alone
- Door schedules that lock buildings automatically after hours

Design principle: the public should see a welcoming counter, not a fortress. Good security keeps the front open and the back controlled, and gives staff a way to call for help without picking up a phone.



Installing a holding-cell camera at River Rouge Police Department.

SECTION 6

THE TECHNOLOGY, EXPLAINED

What each system does for a public facility. Every one is designed, installed and serviced by Michigan Security Systems.

NDAA-Compliant Cameras

High-resolution, 360°, multi-sensor, PTZ and AI cameras from compliant manufacturers, with clear faces and plates day and night.

michigancamerasystems.com/security-cameras/

License Plate Recognition

Logs every vehicle at DPW gates, police lots and city facilities, with searchable plate records.

michigancamerasystems.com/gate-perimeter-access/

Cloud Access Control

Card, fob or phone access across every building from one platform, with schedules, audit logs and instant badge shut-off.

michigancamerasystems.com/access-control/

Video Intercom

See and talk to visitors at staff doors, police lobbies and after-hours entrances before you unlock.

michigancamerasystems.com/video-intercom/

Duress & Panic Buttons

Fixed and wireless buttons for counters, clerks, courts and front desks, monitored around the clock.

michigancamerasystems.com/alarm-systems/

24/7 Monitoring

UL-listed central station monitoring over cellular and dual-path communicators, ready for the landline shutdown.

michigancamerasystems.com/alarm-monitoring/

Paging & Lockdown

Bogen paging and one-button lockdown so an emergency message reaches every room at once.

michigancamerasystems.com/bogen-paging/

Networks & Remote Sites

Segmented security networks, fiber, wireless bridges and cellular links for remote water and DPW sites.

michigancamerasystems.com/network-cabling/

It works best as one system across every building: a door forced at the DPW yard pops up on camera, the alarm is verified on video before police are dispatched, and the access log shows exactly who was inside.



Sixteen live cameras on one monitoring screen.

SECTION 7

NDAA & FEDERAL FUNDS

If any part of a project touches federal money, or your agency does federal work, the brand of your cameras matters. Here is what the rules say.

What Section 889 is

Section 889 of the 2019 National Defense Authorization Act names five Chinese companies, **Huawei, ZTE, Hytera, Hikvision and Dahua**, plus their subsidiaries and affiliates. Their video surveillance and telecom equipment is treated as a national security risk.

Federal contracts

Federal agencies cannot contract with an organization that uses covered equipment as a substantial or essential part of any system, so agencies and authorities that hold federal contracts need to know what is on their walls.

Watch for relabeled cameras

Some cameras and recorders sold under other brand names are built by covered manufacturers. Check who actually made the equipment, not just the name on the label.

Federal grants and loans

Under federal grant rules (2 CFR 200.216), grant and loan money cannot be used to buy covered equipment. Costs for it are unallowable and may have to be paid back, which can put a whole project at risk in an audit.

The FCC Covered List

In November 2022 the FCC voted to stop authorizing new equipment from these companies for public safety, government and critical infrastructure security, which affects future models, parts and support.

NDAA is not the same as TAA

Some federal purchases also require Trade Agreements Act (TAA) compliant products, based on where they are made. Ask which rule applies to your funding.

How we help you get compliant

- ✓ An inventory of every camera and recorder, with the real manufacturer
- ✓ A phased replacement plan that reuses existing cabling where possible
- ✓ NDAA-compliant designs from brands such as Axis, Hanwha Vision, Avigilon and Digital Watchdog's compliant lines
- ✓ Written documentation of every device for your grant or audit file

Not using federal money today? Grants, public-safety funding and future federal work can all bring these rules into play. Buying NDAA-compliant now avoids paying to rip out a system later.

Summary of Section 889 of the FY2019 NDAA, 2 CFR 200.216 and FCC actions. General information, not legal advice; confirm requirements with your grant administrator or counsel.

SECTION 8

CJIS, FOIA, ELECTIONS & MORE

The state and federal rules that shape how Michigan public bodies buy and run security systems.

CJIS in police facilities

The FBI CJIS Security Policy requires a defined, locked perimeter around areas with criminal justice information, a current list of authorized staff, and visitors who check in with photo ID, are logged and are escorted at all times. Access control and logs make this auditable.

FOIA requests for video

Michigan public bodies generally must respond to FOIA requests within 5 business days, with one 10-day extension. A system that can quickly find, export and redact clips saves staff hours and mistakes.

Video retention

Follow your agency's approved records retention schedule, and preserve footage tied to an incident, claim or litigation hold. Size storage so video is kept long enough to meet those rules.

Ballot drop boxes

Michigan law requires city and township clerks to use video monitoring of every absent voter drop box during the 75 days before each election and on election day. Since January 1, 2026, that applies to every box.

Prevailing wage & certified payroll

Michigan's Prevailing Wage Act applies again to state projects bid on or after February 13, 2024, and many local and federally funded jobs have their own wage rules. Michigan Security Systems pays prevailing wage and provides certified payroll.

Recording audio can break the law

Michigan's eavesdropping law makes it a crime to record private conversations without consent. Video-only recording in public areas is generally fine; talk to your attorney before turning on microphones outside of interview rooms.

General information, not legal advice. Requirements depend on your agency and funding; confirm with your attorney, clerk, records officer or CJIS Systems Officer.

SECTION 9

BUDGETS, RFPS & COSTS

Public projects run on budgets, boards and bids. Here is how to get a good system approved and built.

Getting it approved

- ✓ Start with a written security assessment your board can read
- ✓ Phase the work across fiscal years from one master design
- ✓ Protect people first: counters, duress buttons and entrances
- ✓ Look for public-safety and homeland security grant funding, and keep it NDAA-compliant
- ✓ Ask your insurer or risk pool what upgrades they reward

Writing a strong RFP

- ✓ Require NDAA-compliant equipment, in writing, device by device
- ✓ Ask for an open platform you own, with no lock-in
- ✓ Require prevailing wage and certified payroll where applicable
- ✓ Ask for public-sector references, insurance and licensing
- ✓ Require in-house technicians, training and a service plan

Typical costs

\$2,500+

Starting point for a 4-camera commercial system, installed

\$2,500 - \$18,000

Typical range for a single building camera system

\$15,000 - \$30,000+

Multi-building campuses and public-safety facilities

\$400 - \$1,500

Per camera, all-in, depending on camera type and install

\$1,200 - \$2,000

Per door for installed access control

Buying made easier: Michigan Security Systems is registered on public bid and procurement sites and works with formal bids, quotes and cooperative purchasing. Ask us which purchasing options fit your project and thresholds.

Ranges are typical Michigan Security Systems projects and are not a quote. Public projects with prevailing wage, bonding or special requirements are priced to those terms. A free on-site assessment gives you an exact number.

SECTION 10

YOUR 20-POINT SECURITY SCORECARD

Check every statement that is true for your facility today. Give yourself one point for each.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ 1. Every public entrance and counter is covered by a working camera | ☐ 2. Visitors cannot walk past the counter without staff letting them in |
| ☐ 3. Counters, the clerk and front desks have duress buttons | ☐ 4. Cameras can identify a face, not just a shape |
| ☐ 5. Every camera and recorder is NDAA-compliant | ☐ 6. Video is kept as long as your retention schedule requires |
| ☐ 7. Staff can find and export video for FOIA in minutes | ☐ 8. Security systems are on their own segmented network |
| ☐ 9. Camera and recorder passwords are not the defaults | ☐ 10. Access is controlled by zone, with logs of who entered |
| ☐ 11. A badge can be shut off the day someone leaves | ☐ 12. CJIS and records areas are locked, logged and escorted |
| ☐ 13. Every drop box has video monitoring during election periods | ☐ 14. DPW yards, fuel and copper are on camera with plate capture |
| ☐ 15. Remote water and sewer sites report alarms and video | ☐ 16. Your alarm is monitored 24/7 by a UL-listed central station |
| ☐ 17. Your alarm does not depend on a copper phone line | ☐ 18. A lockdown or emergency message reaches every room at once |
| ☐ 19. You have a written plan for threats at the counter | ☐ 20. One accountable company installs and services every building |

17-20

Strong. Keep it maintained.

12-16

Good start, real gaps to close.

0-11

High risk. Let's talk soon.

10 QUESTIONS TO ASK ANY SECURITY INSTALLER

Whoever you hire, these questions separate a public-sector integrator from a box installer.

1. Have you done public-sector work?

Ask for government and public-safety references you can call.

3. Is every device NDAA-compliant, in writing?

You need it documented device by device for grants and audits.

5. Who owns the equipment and the video?

Your agency should. Avoid lock-in to a single vendor's cloud.

7. How will the system be secured from hackers?

Segmented network, changed passwords and updated firmware should be standard.

9. How does the alarm communicate?

Cellular or dual-path, not a copper phone line that is being retired.

Red flags: no NDAA documentation, no public-sector references, subcontracted labor, proprietary systems you can never leave, and nobody who can tell you who services the system.

2. Do you use subcontractors?

Ask who will be in your building around staff, records and evidence. With us, always our own technicians.

4. Do you pay prevailing wage?

And can you provide certified payroll when the project requires it?

6. How fast can we export video for FOIA and police?

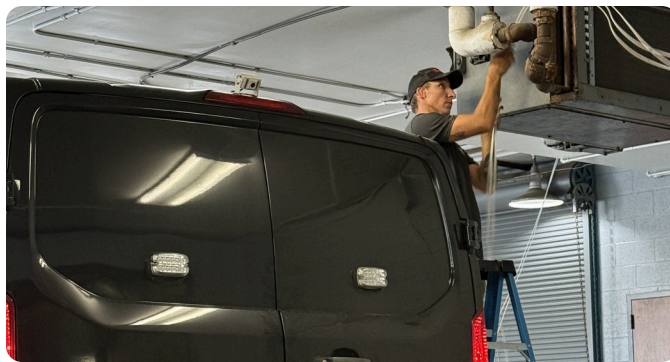
Ask to see it done.

8. Can you manage multiple buildings in one system?

City hall, police, fire and DPW should not each need their own app.

10. Can you work around public hours and meetings?

Installation should not disrupt services, council meetings or elections.



Working inside the River Rouge police garage.

SECTION 12

OUR GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC SAFETY WORK

Michigan agencies and communities that trust Michigan Security Systems. Full project stories at michigancamerasystems.com/projects/.

City of River Rouge · Police & City Hall

Selected over four competing integrators to replace an outdated analog system: 32 Digital Watchdog HD, 360°, AI and multipoint cameras, a 60TB recorder with 60+ days of retention and all-new cabling covering grounds, offices and holding cells.

City of New Baltimore · City Hall, Fire & Public Service

Cameras, PDK cloud access control and alarm coverage across City Hall, the Fire Department and the Department of Public Service.

Michigan State Police · Posts statewide

PTZ and fixed camera installations at State Police posts, built for round-the-clock reliability and law-enforcement-grade retention.

Ira Township · Township Hall & Fire Department

Awarded the bid after a full security review: 16 Digital Watchdog day/night cameras inside and out, a recorder with remote viewing and alerts, and PDK cloud access control. The Township then brought us back for the Fire Department. Referred by New Baltimore officials.

Bruce Township · Township Hall

Commercial cameras and PDK cloud access control, part of a broader public-safety rollout serving the Romeo area.

State of Michigan · 15 buildings

Cameras, access control, wireless access points and cellular gateways across fifteen state buildings, delivered with Hudson Forensic Group.



“A large-scale, multi-faceted security and network integration for the State of Michigan and the Michigan State Police that spanned fifteen separate buildings across the entire state... Their detailed planning and meticulous execution kept a project of this magnitude on track without disruptions.”

Joseph Landers

Hudson Forensic Group · State of Michigan / MSP project

TRUSTED BY



EXCLUSIVE REPORT OFFER

FREE

FACILITY SECURITY ASSESSMENT

Thank you for reading the 2026 Michigan Government & Public Safety Security Report. We will walk your facility, map blind spots and risks, review NDAA compliance of your current equipment, and give you a **written assessment and scope** you can use for budgeting, board approval or an RFP.

MENTION CODE

MSSGOV26

1

Call 586-466-4490 or request an assessment at michigancamerasystems.com

2

Mention code MSSGOV26 when you book

3

Receive a written assessment, NDAA review and budget scope

Assessment provided at no cost and with no obligation. On direct-purchase projects, code MSSGOV26 also saves 10% on a new system. Formal bids are priced to the bid documents.



586-466-4490

Toll-free 24-hr emergency: 1-800-941-6797
Info@michigancamerasystems.com

SOURCES

SOURCES & NOTES

1. ClickOnDetroit, “Man charged with threatening Detroit Mayor Mary Sheffield, threatening to shoot up city building” (Oct 9, 2026).
2. The Record, “Detroit, Wayne County services impacted by cyberattack” (Oct 3, 2024).
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4. Michigan Compiled Laws 168.761d (absent voter ballot drop boxes, video monitoring).
5. Michigan Freedom of Information Act, MCL 15.231 et seq. (response deadlines, MCL 15.235).
6. FBI CJIS Division, Physical Protection Policy (CJIS Security Policy physical protection requirements).
7. National Defense Authorization Act for FY2019, Section 889; 2 CFR 200.216; Security Industry Association, “Here’s What NDAA Section 889 Really Means for Federal Grants” (2020).
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9. Clark Hill, “Reenactment of Michigan’s Prevailing Wage Act takes effect Feb. 13” (2024).
10. Kuhns, J., UNC Charlotte, survey of 422 incarcerated burglars, reported by Security Magazine (2013).
11. Broadband Breakfast, “FCC Adopts Copper Retirement” (March 26, 2026); Michigan Compiled Laws, eavesdropping statute (MCL 750.539 et seq.).
12. Project details: Michigan Security Systems client projects. Cost ranges: typical Michigan Security Systems commercial projects.

About Michigan Security Systems

Michigan Security Systems is a commercial-only security integrator serving Michigan since 2000. We design, install and service NDAA-compliant cameras, access control, alarms and 24/7 monitoring, video intercoms, paging, structured cabling and wireless networks for cities, townships, police and fire departments, public works and state agencies. Every installation is performed by our own licensed technicians, never subcontractors. Prevailing wage and certified payroll available.

Areas we serve: Macomb, Oakland, Wayne, St. Clair, Livingston, Washtenaw and Genesee counties and communities across Michigan, plus Ohio and Indiana.

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This report is general information to help Michigan public bodies plan. It is not legal, procurement or compliance advice.



PROTECTING MICHIGAN COMMUNITIES AND THOSE WHO PROTECT THEM. SINCE 2000.

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Scan to book your free facility assessment — mention MSSGOV26.