



LAW ENFORCEMENT LIAISON COUNCIL

January 2010



HAPPY NEW YEAR!

LEADERSHIP
2010

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CONSULT:
“ASIS Dynamics”
for LELC
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LELC: OPENING REMARKS

From the Desk of Oksana Farber, Chair LELC

Happy New Year!

We welcome you to our first LELC Newsletter of 2010. In 2009, LELC Members inspired and supported each other to accomplish a great deal. Together with professional courtesy, harmony and friendship, they honorably lived up to our Mission Statement, which we enthusiastically recommit ourselves to once again:

“Working Together for a Safer Tomorrow”

The Law Enforcement Liaison Council works to foster vital Private/Public Security Partnerships while advancing critical infrastructure protection, business recovery and asset protection efforts; to foster and facilitate strategic alliances with essential stakeholders within the Law Enforcement – Public Sector (LE-PS) community in the exchange of ideas and information; and to lend active support to external partnership initiatives having broad application and high value to the security industry.

Of the 31 Councils that serve ASIS International, the LELC was recognized as one of the four best managed and productive Councils in 2009. At the January Leadership Meetings, LELC leadership was requested to submit a presentation on “joint initiatives” as a best practice. Additionally, Council Vice Presidents suggested that our LELC Newsletter be distributed in hard copy to all other Council leaders.

The LELC has earned an outstanding reputation within the internal ASIS Society and with external stakeholders for maximizing the valuable potential of our knowledgeable volunteer members to achieve partnerships that benefit our communities. The LELC responsibly manages and galvanizes our resources to help structure the shape of creative strategy in a world of constant disruption. Through the LELC’s partnering efforts, we are able to influence and strengthen security strategies and help to reduce exposure to risk.

September 11, 2001 taught us that disruption must be followed by stabilization. Initial stages of stabilization, without question, rely on trust relationships and effective, consistent information-sharing communications and techniques. We also learned that stabilization must be supported by the disciplined execution of resilience adaptation. Through diligent exercises of resilience techniques, we are able to diminish risks, reduce fear and magnify hope.

The LELC continues to be one of the instruments that provide that kind of hope. Through our efforts, we serve as a vanguard that brings people and organizations together like never before. Yet, there is still much to be done as the growing local, national and global demands for security and information-sharing prevail.

Our 2010 LELC agenda includes: a detailed outline of multiple partnering deliverables through the ASIS/IACP MOU; multi-Council initiatives for the Safe City program, NCMEC, and recognition of ASIS Members killed while serving in the military; reliance on our distinguished LELC subject-matter expert members who continue to inform, inspire and motivate us to always learn more about significant security concerns such as cyber crime, abducted and missing children, developing LE-PS information-sharing and CIP programs and partnerships across the nation and globally; INTERPOL and EUROPOL interactions with private sector partners; transitional training seminars for public sector individuals who seek second careers in the private sector; a commitment to be better informed about ASIS guidelines and standards; and a security survey that will be conducted by both ASIS and the IACP. We are confident that individual LELC members and LELC team groups will conscientiously keep up their commitments to this agenda and exemplify how to make measurable impacts on the progress of the LELC goals.

For more information about the LELC and its members, please visit our LELC website at <http://www.asisonline.org/councils/LELC.xml> and the new ASIS Law Enforcement Professionals website at www.asisonline.org/law .

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincerest gratitude to all LELC Members for their remarkable hard work ethic, support of and belief in our LELC Mission Statement and for their outstanding dedication and valuable contributions to the Council.

Wishing you the very best in 2010, *Okana*

*"If you've got a job, there's a way to do it.
As a farm kid I didn't have anyone to ask;
I just had to figure it out.
So when I went to Boeing, that's just what I did."*

Charles Briscoe, "The Greatest Generation" by Tom Brokaw

Unknowning Accomplice

By: *Brian H. Reich, CPP*

As a corporate security executive or manager, have you considered the risk facing your corporation of being utilized as an accomplice to commit a crime against a child? Have you thought about the various ways your corporate resources could be used as an instrument to harm a child?

At the 2009 ASIS International Exhibit and Seminar held in Anaheim, California, Peter Bellmio, Senior Policy Advisor to the President of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) and I discussed these issues with ASIS members and corporate leaders. Currently, the ASIS International, Law Enforcement Liaison Council (LELC) is spearheading a program with NCMEC and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) to formulate best practices for collaboration between the private and public sectors to mitigate and respond to incidents of child exploitation and abduction.

Some of you might feel child exploitation and associated policies have nothing to do with your company since you do not have a day care facility or may not be responsible for the protection of retail space, theme parks, hotel property or other locations commonly frequented by families and children. However, I want you to think about how an employee might "exploit" your corporate resources to harm a child or fail to act properly if presented with a situation where a child was in distress.

I am going to take a giant leap of faith and say that 100% of you work in corporate environments that provide internet service and computers to your employees. To date, there are approximately 100,000 websites that offer illegal child pornography, one in five children ages 10-17 has received a sexual solicitation over the internet and approximately 20% of men admit to accessing pornography at work and approximately 13% of women admit to accessing pornography at work. Furthermore, approximately 10% of adults admit to having an internet sexual addiction (Internet Pornography Statistics: 2003 / source The Associated Press). The advent of social networking sites, Yahoo, AOL and other "chat" and "instant message" applications have enabled employees to

offend children from the comforts of their homes and yes, from their desk or office at your company. In my experience as a computer crimes investigator, we see people every day committing criminal acts from their work space by arranging “dates” with children they believe are 10, 12 or 14-years of age. We see employees exchanging images of child pornography from the comfort of their work space. Additionally, company vehicles are frequently used to lure children into them for the purpose of committing a sexual act upon the child. These offenders are generally fearful of their family discovering their “affliction” of being attracted to children, so they retreat to their work space to express their true desires in an attempt to hide their behavior from their family.

With these staggering statistics, the risk of negative corporate branding, hefty legal fees and litigation costs are the all too often result of a failed policy, lack of training and countermeasures to prevent and respond to such acts. It is important that corporate leaders in all sectors realize the costly impact one rouge employee could cause.

Brian H. Reich, CPP is a member of the ASIS LELC and the Chairman of the LELC Executive Committee. He was instrumental in the formation of New Jersey's first Statewide Child Abduction Response Team and is a regular guest on CNN, Fox News and other cable news channels during child abductions and other violent crimes against children.

REAL ID / PASS ID; What Is It All About?

By Jim Brown, CPP

Per the REAL ID Act of 2005¹, as of January 1, 2010 only driver's licenses that are certified by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) may be used as identification to enter national security installations and atomic power plants, or board a commercial aircraft.

The problem is that in the preceding four years, no driver's license has been DHS certified! The only reasonable option was the December 2009 deadline waiver by DHS Secretary Janet Napolitano.

Compliance with the REAL ID law ran into significant problems when a number of states said they would not comply. The states had legitimate issues which the proposed Providing for Additional Security in States Act (PASS ID) seeks to correct. The new law re-sets the time limit and provides states with an additional six years to come into basic compliance.

Problem issues with REAL revolved around the areas of privacy, technology, costs, administrative confusion, and a general push back against big brother Fed.

To address these concerns, there are significantly more privacy protections in PASS than under the old REAL law. The federal government will provide grants of \$150 million dollars to states to purchase the technology and equipment necessary to comply with the law.

The cost of compliance was a concern to the states. Specifically, each person who applied or renewed a driver's license or other official identification had to be checked through one or both of two federal databases (immigration and social security) at a cost of \$10 to \$15 per check. The states' position was that the federal government should not charge them for making identification authorizations for federal purposes. The fees are removed in the proposed PASS legislation.

REAL ID was developed without consulting immigration experts. Administratively, it may be relatively easy to issue a license to a holder of a United States passport or a valid birth certificate with supporting documents. The reality is there are millions of people in the United States who are legal or illegal immigrants, exchange students, diplomats, have work permits, or are in some state of the immigration morass, i.e. asylum seeker, lawful non immigrant, etc. The PASS Act makes provisions for these situations by having the Immigration Department establish a database containing the status of persons lawfully in the country. All the states have to do is check the database.

¹ The “REAL” of the REAL Act of 2005 is not an acronym. The act is part of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for the Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief Act of 2005. The second part of the Act is titled “Division B --REAL Act of 2005.” The area the article is concerned with is Title II – Improved Security for Drivers' Licenses and Personal Identification Cards which modified sections 201-207 of 49 USC 30301.

Both laws required verification of documents presented for a driver's license, but the new law also requires training in fraudulent document detection. Fraudulent document detection appears to be the weak point of the system. Even with training, how effective is the general DMV clerk going to be in checking sophisticated forgeries that may be presented by a terrorist/criminal?

Evan Cash, Senior Legislative Aid for Senator Daniel Kahikina Akaka, (HI) co-sponsor of PASS (S.1261), acknowledges there are weaknesses in the proposed legislation and it will take years to become fully implemented. He feels the driver's licenses issued under PASS will have stronger protections against fraud than a U. S. passport.

Mr. Cash also said that there is general agreement on the bill between the U. S. House of Representatives and Senate and significant opposition is not expected. Other pressing issues such as the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, medical insurance debate, the budget, the recession, and Wall Street reform have pushed PASS legislation temporally on to the sideline. The legislation also has the endorsement of the National Governors Association and support of law enforcement. The Christmas underwear bomber incident is another likely boost for this legislation.

As mentioned earlier, it will take six years for technical and operational components to be on line with the states and U. S. territories. There will be up to an additional eight years before all renewal licenses are converted. Renewals will have to meet the same identification requirements as a new license i.e. presenting authenticating identification i.e. passport, or birth certificate.

For the first time a database, EVVE (Electronic Verification of Vital Events), is being compiled that links all birth certificates and death certificates. This database will be checked when applying for a license to verify presented documents.

Both pieces of federal legislation were designed to enhance the security of high risk federal operations. There will also be significant benefits for local law enforcement, private security, and business as the driver's license is the general base of nearly all identification.

FYI – “Operation Partnership”

The document “Operation Partnership” has been entered in the ASIS security database. It can be retrieved by searching the subjects ‘Public/Private Cooperation’ or ‘Law Enforcement’.

<http://www.asisonline.org/search/fastweb/irccatalog/search>

Editors Note:

Jim Fetzer, CPP is the founding editor of this Newsletter having served since its inaugural edition in October 2006, when I was chair of the council. His vision and guidance have carried it to an audience who care about Safety, Security and partnerships. As he retires as editor, the LELC wishes him Godspeed and we thank him for his hard work in maintaining the vision and kicking us in the rear to stay on course. I will do my best to sustain the vision and invite your feedback on our efforts. *Bob Lee*

All articles are the opinion of the author(s) and not necessarily that of ASIS Int. or the LELC.



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