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## Military Liaison Council (MLC) July 2009

Welcome to the inaugural edition of the quarterly newsletter of the Military Liaison Council.

This edition features the following articles:

- **ASIS to host Law Enforcement/Military Appreciation Day at 2009 Annual Seminar and Exhibits. (Page 1)**
- **Review of Military Liaison Council sponsored sessions at the 2009 Annual Seminar (Page 2)**
- **Military Security and Law Enforcement Leadership Changes (see page 3)**
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## ASIS 2009 to Host Law Enforcement/Military Appreciation Day

ASIS International's 55th Annual Seminar and Exhibits will hold Law Enforcement/Military Appreciation Day on Sept. 23. This special day will take place during ASIS 2009, at the Anaheim Convention Center in Anaheim, Calif., Sept. 21-24.

Active law enforcement or military professionals will be granted free admission on Sept. 23. Attendees must register onsite, in Hall E of the convention center. Law enforcement or military identification with photo is required. The complimentary pass includes admission to educational programs, the exhibit floor and the keynote address by Condoleezza Rice.

## **MLC Sponsored Educational Sessions during the Annual Seminar**

The MLC will sponsor three educational sessions during the Annual Seminar. Two sessions are featured in a two-part program on “Military Security Operations in Iraq/Afghanistan.” Part 1 will feature presentations by the U.S. Army, U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. Navy and U.S. Coast Guard. Part 2 will feature presentations by the U.S. Air Force, the National Guard Bureau, and the Canadian Forces. This session will wrap up with a question and answer period with representatives from all services present. The third MLC sponsored session is entitled “ASIS Certification 101: Advantages for the Military Security Professional.” This session presented by MLC members Brent Belcoff and Joe Rector, will provide insights into the benefits of board certification for active duty, reserve and transitional military practitioners.

### **MLC Sponsored Sessions at a glance:**

- Tuesday/22 September/1330-1500/Military Security Operations in Iraq/Afghanistan (Part 1 – US Army, US Navy, USMC, USCG)
- Wednesday/23 September/1100-1200/ASIS Certifications 101 for the Military (to be presented by Joe Rector and Brent Belcoff).
- Wednesday/23 September/1330-1500/Military Security Operations in Iraq/Afghanistan (Part 2 – USAF, NGB, CF, Q&A).

## **Military Security and Law Enforcement Leadership Changes**

Mary Kay Hertog, the current Director of Air Force Security Forces, has been promoted to the rank of Major General. Along with her promotion, General Hertog has been selected for reassignment as Commander of Second Air Force, headquartered at Keesler Air Force Base in Mississippi.

Jimmy E. McMillian, currently the Commander of the 10<sup>th</sup> Air Base Wing at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and selected for reassignment as the Director of Security Forces, Headquarters United States Air Force.

Timothy J. Carruth, currently the Deputy Assistant Director, Combating Terrorism Department, Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), has been selected for reassignment as the Director of the Naval Criminal Investigative Service Academy at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynco, Georgia. Mr. Carruth is a member of the Military Liaison Council.

## **Safeguarding Our Assets**

Excerpted from the Winter 2009 edition of the *Defender*, USCG Security Newsletter

One of the U.S. Government's most valuable assets is national security information. It must be protected; in the wrong hands, it could be used to damage, even devastate, our national security. The U.S. spends 10 times more on basic research than any other nation on the globe. And today real life spies are gaining access to these cutting-edge technologies with alarming ease.

### **WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO YOU?**

As a person who has access to desired information (either sensitive national defense information or Sensitive But Unclassified (SBU)), you are a potential target for intelligence-gathering agents.

### **WHAT IS RECRUITMENT?**

It's the entrapping or persuading of an individual into divulging information which he/she has access to. Because of the insidious nature of recruitment, the individual being pursued often fails to realize what's happening until it is too late. Recruitment generally includes the following steps:

- Identifying
- Targeting
- Initial assessing and investigation
- Approach and social cultivation
- Recruiting (requesting an illegal act)
- Development (educating/training to the task of espionage)
- Management (controlling, maintaining security, and rewarding)

### **HOW IS THE RECRUITMENT PROCESS PLAYED OUT?**

During the identifying stage, the intelligence-gathering agents determine what information is needed to advance their interests. During the targeting phase, they determine which individuals have access to this information. The agents then conduct an investigation and assessment, to learn the activities and habits of each targeted individual, who shows a hint of vulnerability.

Having identified the desired information and targeted the individuals who assist in obtaining it, the agents formulate plans for the approach, the critical initial contact. Sometimes the

agents have someone on the “inside” working for them or sometimes the opportunity simply presents itself, such as, a person with a desirable background may just sit down at the adjacent table in a restaurant. To the targeted individual, however, the first meeting with the agent will usually appear to be a casual, spur-of-the-moment encounter.

Then there is social cultivation, the primary method for developing the relationship with the targeted individual, who has no idea what is really transpiring. This action may be particularly easy for intelligence-gathering agents who have specific U.S. citizens marked out for recruitment; because, as Americans, we are generally eager to meet people from different nations, interested in learning about other cultures, and trustful of people we like.

The actual recruiting (requesting an illegal act), development (educating to the task of espionage), and management (controlling, maintaining security, and rewarding) of the enlisted individual occurs when the intelligence-gathering agent removes the cloak of clever deception and makes his pitch.

### **HOW IS DATA COLLECTED?**

The best source is a person inside a targeted company or organization who can provide needed information. (This is why countries are willing to underwrite the expensive and time consuming recruitment process – it provides a best-source access!) Within the business, anyone can be vulnerable. Recruitment activity is not based on pay scale or ranking.

If no person within a company or organization is amenable to recruitment, the espionage may involve simply breaking into an office to obtain the desired information. If this happens where you work, you should report any evidence that someone may have accessed your PC/laptop or removed/handled your disks, paper files, etc. Because they are so easily accessed and intercepted, telecommunications (Internet, email, facsimiles) provides a highly vulnerable information source.

### **WHAT EQUIPMENT MIGHT BE USED TO FACILITATE DATA COLLECTION SCAMS?**

In addition to traditional collection equipment, the cellular telephone is the latest eavesdropping device being used. The agent disables the ringer in the telephone, sets it to “auto answer,” and carries it in his coat pocket or briefcase to a meeting. During the meeting, he excuses himself, leaving the other attendees to talk in private. From another room, the collector dials the cellular, which still in his coat or briefcase in the meeting room. In this way, he is able to listen to whatever private conversations are taking place in his absence.

Computers or laptops are also being used to collect data. The intelligence-gathering agent equips the items with an internal microphone, capable of recording voices. Then a sensitive meeting or conversation is conducted in close proximity to the equipment, with or without the presence of the agent. And – presto! – all information is recorded for future analysis and action.

## **WHAT CAN YOU DO?**

In general, do not ever forget that you have specific knowledge which is valuable to intelligence-gathering agents.

When dealing with non-authorized individuals, keep the conversation in the “public domain.” Also, be careful to avoid all INADVERTENT DISCLOSURES when sending personal or business e-mail.

Keep abreast of regulations regarding transmission of information via un-secure telephones or facsimile machines.

Immediately report any attempt by an unauthorized person to solicit information from you. Also, report any contact by known or suspected intelligence officers from another country or any contact which suggests of an attempted exploitation by the intelligence services of another country.

### **U. S. Air Force Security Forces Undergo Transformation By Chief Master Sergeant Brent Belcoff, CPP**

The United States (US) Air Force Security Forces (SF) is currently going through a career-field transformation. Security Forces is over 30,000 members strong and are an absolute commodity in the Department of Defense. Currently, 8,000 SF members annually deploy in support of Operations IRAQI FREEDOM and ENDURING FREEDOM. Half of these missions are with the US Army and the US Marines and are considered to be in lieu of normal day-to-day SF duties. Not to mention, these same missions are being executed "outside the wire" while the remainder of SF members provide world-class aircraft and nuclear security at 175 bases around the world.

In an effort to combat today's war on terror and meet ever-changing operational and security needs, the SF career-field is transforming from the bottom up. By leaving the "Cold War" mentality; SF will focus on a capabilities based security continuum. SF is looking at civilian processes and capitalizing of their successes. There is a distinct advantage by adopting civilian processes to mitigate operational costs, improve force training while maintaining the highest of standards. Corporate and military security operations are not your typical "Barney Fife" operation, but rather a smart business necessity.

As security professionals know, each and every security site is unique in its own. By integrating aspects of transition to a threat-based and mission focused security operation, it will optimize resources and labor costs and provide better security. USAF Security Forces are doing their part in continually providing leading-edge security to our country's critical resources.

## **Recertification for Military Certificants**

### **By Joseph Rector, CPP, PSP, PCI**

I continually meet military certificants who express concern about not being able to earn enough credits in order to recertify every three years. The reasons range from not being able to get their units to pay for ASIS education programs to being deployed. While military service presents some unique challenges, careful planning and foresight will ensure you are not caught short come recertification time.

First, understand the recertification requirements. CPPs must earn 60 continuing professional education (CPE) credits within a three year period. PSPs and PCI must earn 45 CPE credits during the three year period. Submit your credits at least annually...I do so in late December. That way you see your credits build up, and if you roll into the third year short of a few credits, you have time to focus on some activities to earn the credits you need.

A minimum of 50 percent of recertification activities in any term must be acquired through forms of educational activities - up to 100%. Volunteer activities may account for UP TO 50% of total recertification credits. This means certificants can earn their credits by using a combination of both education and volunteer activities, ensuring that the latter accounts for no more than 50% percent of their total credit submission. Some examples include:

There are several ways you can earn recertification credits. The ASIS Recertification Guide breaks them out into Membership in Organizations; Seminar/Conference Attendance; Accredited College Courses; Chapter Meetings and Web-Based Training; Correspondence and Self-Study Courses; Exhibits Participation; Instructor Credit; Author Credit; Volunteer Service; Certification Program Service; Public Service and Other Accomplishments.

#### **MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS**

*CPP*: Four (4) CPE credits per year, limited to twelve (12) CPE credits per term for membership in a nonprofit professional security or security-related organization or association.

#### **SEMINAR/CONFERENCE**

CPE credit for attending security and management single and multiple-day seminars and conferences may be claimed based on the number of available 50-minute classroom sessions the certificant could reasonably attend in their entirety.

**Safety-related Programs:** Up to 21 CPE credits per term for attending or speaking/teaching in the areas of safety, environmental safety fire prevention and personal protection single and multiple-day seminars and conferences may be claimed based on the number of available 50 minute classroom sessions the certificant could reasonably attend in their entirety.

#### **ACCREDITED COLLEGE COURSES**

Security/management-related accredited college courses may be claimed and computed at the rate of seven (7) CPE credits for each semester hour completed. This includes internet/distance learning and CD ROM or other self study program that results in accredited college or university credit.

## **CHAPTER MEETING AND WEB BASED TRAINING**

CPE credit for attending educational meetings of any length and web-based training, **including Podcast courses\*** may be claimed with no maximum limit. Meetings must have a formal speaker or facilitator and relate directly to the competence (domains) of the applicable certifications. Meetings must be at least 50 minutes in length for each CPE credit hour claimed. Time for lunches, breaks, social gatherings, planning sessions, business meetings, and similar activities will not be included. A question and answer period may be included. A chapter officer must submit a list of verified attendees to the Certification staff in order for participants to receive CPE credit.

**\*Please note that proof of registration is required for participation in Podcast courses.**

## **CORRESPONDENCE AND SELF STUDY**

Correspondence and self-study courses require a final examination and an issued certificate of completion. The issuing authority will determine the number of credit hours each course is worth and the Certification staff shall translate them into CPE credits.

## **EXHIBITS ONLY PARTICIPATION**

Three (3) CPE credits may be awarded for participation and/or attendance at each security-related exhibit.

## **INSTRUCTOR CREDIT**

The topics of the courses must be relevant to the practice of security or, for CPPs, management i.e., the domains for each certification examination as defined by the PCB.

20	Per topic, initial preparation or major modifications of course work for serving as principal instructor or speaker for a security or business management-related (CPP only) course at an accredited college or university.
12	Chapter Certification Study Courses: Planning the entire Study Course including multiple meetings.
9	Chapter Certification Study Courses: Mentoring a student thru the entire Study Course or fulfilling a specific role in conduct of the course.
3	Per participant hour, as an instructor, speaker or panelist at a security or business-related (CPP only) education program .

## **AUTHOR CREDIT**

The topics must be relevant to the practice of security or (CPP only) management, i.e., the domains for each certification examination as defined by the PCB.

45	Per security related and or business management (CPP only) book.
9	Per security-related and/or business management (CPP only) article in recognized periodical.
9	Per monograph, booklet or contribution of chapter to book on security-related and/or business management (CPP only) topics.
3	Acceptance by the ASIS Council of Business Practices for each case study submission.
3	Each book review published in recognized periodical.

## **VOLUNTEER SERVICE, CREDITS PER TERM (CPP Certification Only)**

A maximum of 50% of total credits may accrue from volunteer service. Credits are per year:

30	Member of an Executive Committee of a chartered security organization or association.
25	Member of a national or international Board of Directors of a chartered security organization and President of the ASIS International PCB.
21	Member of a Certification Board, on a national level, of a chartered security organization or association.
18	Service as a Senior Regional Vice President or Council Vice President of a chartered security organization or association.
15	Service as a Regional Vice President or Council Chairman of a chartered security organization or association.
12	Service as Council member, Annual Seminar & Exhibits Host Committee Chairman, or Assistant Regional Vice President of a chartered security organization or association. Served as a duly elected or appointed Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer, on the local level, of a chartered security organization or association.
9	Service as Annual Seminar & Exhibits Host Committee member for an annual or other major conference of a chartered security organization or association. Served as a Committee Chairman, on the local level, of a chartered security organization or association. (Including CPP Representative)
4	Service as a Committee member, on the local level, of a chartered security organization or association.

## **CERTIFICATION PROGRAM SERVICE**

Credits per year. Participation in:

15	Per occurrence, Item Development Group, Guidelines Commission, or role delineation (job analysis) preparation.
12	Per occurrence, Pass Point study.
12	For PCI & PSP per year, active participation in a chartered security organization's domain-related Committees/Councils.
5	Per occurrence, evaluation of ASIS International Annual Seminar Calls for Presentations or completion of a role delineation questionnaire. (job analysis)

## **PUBLIC SERVICE**

At the discretion of the Professional Certification Board (PCB), activities related to security or (CPP only) business management fields as described in the domains of each examination may be eligible for credits. Eligible activities may include those for a charitable, religious, government or community entity that is performed pro-bono. Examples are security audits of public school buildings; security plan for fundraising event or other large activity; or evaluation of emergency management for a public agency. The PCB will determine points to be awarded based on scope of activity, value to recipient, accomplishments vis-à-vis objectives and time spent.

## **OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

At the discretion of the Professional Certification Board (PCB), special activities related to security or (CPP only) business management fields as described in the domains of each examination may be eligible for credits. The PCB will determine points to be awarded based on scope of activity and other relevant factors.

## **AN EXAMPLE**

In order to illustrate how with some quick planning, it is easy to maintain your certification, consider this fictitious example. Pretend you are Major John Snuffy, CPP. You are an Air Force Security Forces Officer currently deployed to Joint Base Balad, Iraq for the next six months. It is August and you are well into your third year of your CPP recertification cycle. You must earn 60 CPEs by 31 December. To date you really haven't done anything toward recertification.

All is not lost. You quickly review the recertification guide and realize that as a member of ASIS International, you have already earned 12 CPEs (4 CPEs X 3 Years). Now you just need to earn 48 more CPEs, 30 of which must be education related. Since there is really nothing to do off-duty at Balad, you've decided to start working on your Masters Degree in Security Management through an online university. For the fall semester you are taking a 3 semester hour credit course in Homeland Defense. That will give you 21 CPEs (7 CPEs X 3 semester hours). Now you have earned a total of 33 CPEs and only need 27 more, 9 of which must be education related.

You also take IS-230, Principles of Emergency Management through the FEMA Independent Study Program. The course is worth 1.0 CEUs. That's equivalent to 10 study/contact hours, which should translate to 10 CPEs.\* Now you have 43 CPEs, 31 of which are educational, meeting your minimum 30 CPE requirement in education. Now you only need 17 CPEs for recertification.

You have been doing some really high speed stuff securing the air base at Balad, so you decide to write an article about your activities, which submit for publication in Tiger Flight, the Professional Journal of the Air Force Security Forces Association. That earns you 9 CPEs and you only need 8 more. You recently read an interesting book on suicide terrorism, so you write a review of it and submit it to ASIS for publication in Security Management magazine. That earns you 3 CPEs...you are almost there, only 5 more to go!

You receive an email from the Education Staff at ASIS asking you to serve as an online reviewer of presentation proposals for the upcoming "Emerging Trends" seminar in the spring. You gladly do this as it is worth 5 CPEs. Viola! You have earned your 60 CPEs all while deployed.

This a fictional example, but a couple of key points stand out. First, do not wait till the last minute to start earning recertification credits. Begin early in the recertification cycle. Plan out how you will earn the credits. Since education is over half of the recertification program, ensure you have education activities as part of your continuing professional development. Finally, be engage in the broad range of volunteer leader activities offered by ASIS. Do these things and you will never have any concerns over recertification.

\* This is a notional example. Check with the ASIS recertification on actual credits for any CPEs for correspondence or self-study courses.