



NEIA CONNECTIONS

Volume 1, 2013



CHANGES AROUND QUANTICO, VA

Change is somewhat of a constant at Quantico, such as was posted in the past several newsletters. Skip Robb retired from the Bureau last December. Russ Kleber at this point is acting in Skip's role.

We recently received a notice from Steve Tidwell, a NEI graduate, and until January of this year was the Executive director, FBI National Academy Associates. We want to express our appreciation for the work and cooperation Steve extended to the FBI NEIA during his leadership with that organization.

The NAA Executive Board has selected Greg Cappetta, the National Academy Unit Chief in the Training Division/FBI Academy. Following his retirement, he began his new duty with the FBI NAA on January 14, 2013. Greg, we congratulate you on your service to the Bureau and wish you the best in your new position.

It wasn't too long ago we said farewell to Mary Rook who in 2010 was assigned Chief of the Law Enforcement Programs Section, at Quantico VA. In December of 2010 she was off to the wilds of Alaska, having been promoted to SAC of the Anchorage Division. Recently, Director Muller announced that Ms Rook was now in charge of the Salt Lake City, Utah office which covers three states. At least for now Mary, a native of Montana and a 29 year FBI veteran will be closer to home.

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FBI NATIONAL EXECUTIVE INSTITUTE ASSOCIATES MAJOR CITIES CHIEFS CONFERENCE



Save the Date – May 28-31, 2013 as we are “back in the Saddle Again” in our joint conference with our traditional partners, the Major Cities Chiefs Association. A scheduling contract agreement with Sun Valley interrupted a traditional 20 plus years of co conferencing. Ironically, we are meeting in Grapevine, Texas an apt spot to be back in the saddle. Last year’s conference theme was “Confronting the Unthinkable,” undoubtedly a subject that may not put us in the Twilight Zone but definitely out of our comfort zone. The speaker’s presentations highlighted threats we may want to avoid

but history suggests that such is not always the case. In line with our interest in pursuing issues that often reveal few solutions, our mission is to focus some light on horrors that are possible if not currently present. This year’s theme is “Expecting the Unexpected”. Our traditional emergency response perspective, I suspect, has a beginning, middle and an end. The beginning is awareness of the incident; the middle is the havoc and the destruction that follows and finally the end, some form of closure, relief and response. While there are never any real happy endings, some have a satisfactory result. Futuristic planning can pursue “Big Ideas” but initially we must surface some “Big Problems”. In crisis, we act with traditional partners, primarily government led. Still are there other partners private and non-governmental that we should consider. Can we collaborate and cooperate more effectively in crisis? If there is a gap between what law enforcement can or cannot contribute in controlling disorder and chaos, how should emergency response systems educate those whom we have a sworn duty to protect?

Is it their responsibility to provide such public education? In my opinion, we need to look further into what we do and what we can’t do in our response to public need. Politicians are comfortable making promises but we are held accountable for our deliverables. The speakers we seek are those whose experience speaks for itself and whose knowledge can spark creativity and add critical thinking to tomorrow’s problems. Last year, we had great presenters covering issues on Global threats: The Threat of Cyber-Attack and the Impact of Emerging Technology on Law enforcement, Breslan School Hostage Crisis (Russia), The Mumbai Terrorism Attacks (India), Utoya Island Massacre (Norway). This year will be no exception. Invitations have been extended to the following “thought” leaders to participate in presentations and the NEIA Roundtable Discussion:

- ***Raymond Kelly** – New York City Police Commissioner
- ***Charles “Chuck” Ramsey** – Philadelphia Police Commissioner
- ***Garry McCarthy** – Superintendent, Chicago Police Department
- ***William Bratton** – former Commissioner, Boston, New York and Chief of Los Angeles PD, CA
- **Charles Beck** – Chief of Los Angeles Police Department,
- ***William Blair** – Chief of Police, Toronto, Canada
- ***Edward Flynn** – Chief of Police, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- ***Joseph Dunne** – Chief Security Officer, Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, former First Deputy Commissioner, NYPD
- ***Colonel Randall Larsen** – (ret) Director – The Institute for Homeland Security, author, radio host and a nineteen year old Cobra pilot in the 101st airborne Division, with whom he flew 400 combat missions in Viet Nam.
- ***John Miller** – CBS Journalist and the holder of various law enforcement positions in local and federal government.

* Have accepted their invitation

FBI NEIA PENRITH AWARD AND DINNER

Each year we are proud to award the FBI NEIA Penrith Award to a NEI graduate who has made a significant contribution to law enforcement (see the Penrith Award nomination procedure located elsewhere in this newsletter). The Dinner will be held on Thursday evening, May 30, 2013. An invitation has been extended to Governor Chris Christie to speak at the banquet.

While we are on the subject of awards and scholarships, we encourage our active dues members to participate in the Larry Monroe Scholarship and the FBI Youth Leadership program. One provides a student with an excellent stipend towards his or her studies, the other a teenager the opportunity to participate in a leadership program given by the FBI at the National Academy in Quantico, VA. The process is described further in this newsletter.

Monroe Scholarship Nominees are eligible for awards up to ten thousand dollars. Given the cost of college educations, such an award is not "chump change". Candidates for this award include all eligible NEI Members' children and grandchildren enrolled in an accredited two or four year undergraduate program or who are pursuing a Masters or higher level degree. Proof of registration or current attendance must accompany the application. Selection will be based on monetary need, demonstrated work ethic, scholarship record, and service orientation. Further information can be found on our website at www.neiassociates.org. You can also find information on both the Larry Monroe Scholarship and the Penrith Award.

The Annual Penrith Award is awarded to a law enforcement executive that has had an important impact on law enforcement. To be nominated the candidate must be a graduate of the FBI National Executive Institute who continues to contribute to law enforcement. The individual making the nomination must be a graduate of the FBI NEI Program. National leadership, personal courage in the face of adversity, or substantial or innovative contributions to the administration of a law enforcement agency are among the traits that are considered by the committee. Nomination submissions are to be forwarded to the Executive Director, Dick Ayres. We encourage you to use the website as it serves a variety of interests.

The FBI-NEIA is also offering to a qualified student (ages 14-16) who has demonstrated above average academic standards (3.0 or higher on a 4.0 scale), as well as good citizenship, the opportunity to participate in an eight day program of leadership development at the FBI Academy facility in Quantico, Virginia.

This exciting program is offered through the cooperation of the FBI and the generosity of the FBI National Academy Associates. The candidate selected will be sponsored (transportation and student sponsorship fees) by FBI-NEIA.

Although the program is not limited to young persons interested in a future career in law enforcement, interested candidates should possess a desire to gain knowledge of the American system of criminal justice, police organization and function, criminal law, the structure and operation of our criminal courts, as well as leadership skills and personal development. Upon successful completion of the program and final exam, graduates of the program may be eligible to apply for three college credits.

This year's session of the Youth Leadership Program begins June 19, 2013 with arrival at Reagan Airport in Washington, DC and will conclude on June 27, 2013 with departure from Reagan Airport in Washington, DC. Applicants must be the son, daughter, grandson, or granddaughter of an FBI-NEIA member. Applicants must be physically capable of participating in all of the program activities. Qualified young people are encouraged to complete the application, including the necessary signatures, and to submit the forms to Bud McKinney by March 15, 2013. The FBI-NEIA selection committee will make the selection and submit all the required material to the FBI NAA executive office by April 15, 2013.

Inquiries and application forms are available by emailing to bud@strategicleader.net or calling 678-787-5359 for questions.

INTERNATIONAL SCENE

The Associated Press (10/30/12) reported “London police bosses say they may move from New Scotland Yard to save money”. Though the famous building is not in Scotland and it doesn’t fit the description of a “yard”, you don’t have to read Sherlock Holmes to know that Scotland Yard is the London Police. Deputy Commissioner Craig Mackey told the Mayor’s office that it plans to save 6.5 million pounds (\$10.5 million) per year by moving to a smaller building. Apparently planned staffing cuts will make the massive central London building an expensive luxury. Though the final decision is London’s Mayor Boris Johnson, agreement on the issue between the city’s policing board and the Metropolitan Police makes the move more likely. A number of things are being considered though hopefully not likely such as co-locating police with fire service and local authorities. The reporter mentioned the possibility that police sites could end up being based at supermarkets or post offices. The latter selections seem silly but politicians have been known to act somewhat silly. The article quoted police “we won’t keep older buildings any longer than we need to...our plans relate to all areas of the estate, including all HQ buildings and potentially moving Scotland Yard from its current location”. The police have moved it before, several times, from Whitehall Place to Great Scotland Yard in 1875 to the Norman Shaw building in 1890, and to its present location in 1967. For those in opposition to such a move, there is no “For sale” sign up yet.

I suspect there are a number of activities on going in the UK that can be described as somewhat disturbing to its police members. The police are investigating a Hacking Internet group that calls themselves “Anonymous”. It appears the group has compromised a web forum and obtained the private email addresses of officers. Having obtained their email addresses they are emailing officers at home imploring “members of the U.K. police and armed forces to stand with us” in some upcoming campaign. The message had been sent to officers who had registered with a police-related Internet Forum. I doubt if Anonymous gained much support in their plea to “call upon on you to do the right thing for once and stand with us, not against us, as we are doing this for YOUR benefit too...Under your uniform you are one of us and we are you. United we stand and can make this world a better place for all... We are not against you, only against the evil system that you defend, and we appeal to your conscience to stop protecting the traitors and banksters, and protect us from them instead”. Unfortunately, they didn’t leave a forwarding

email address in which to respond.

The U.K.’s Office for National Statistics indicates that crime has fallen by 6 per cent in 2012. Accordingly, levels have now dropped by a third in just a decade with rates of violence half what they were in the 1990’s. The main categories have seen reductions, with homicide down 14%, robbery 7%, vehicle theft 8%, household crime such as burglary 7%, and some types of theft down 2% after a rise the previous year. The only areas that saw a rise were theft from person which increased by 3%. The Independent Office for National Statistics reported that police recorded 3.9 million offenses in the 12 month period May 2011 – June 2012, the lowest number since 1986. The decreases are positive given that the figures cover the period of the summer riots in 2011 and despite the loss of police strength due to budget cuts of 20 percent. There were concerns that high jobless numbers and public service cuts following the worst recession in decades would spark a crime wave. Some experts attribute a decrease in violence due to improved security in homes and cars. Jeremy Browne the new Crime Prevention Minister announced that “you have the lowest chance of being a crime victim since the survey began in 1981”. He added “Police Reform is working. We have swept away central targets and reduced policed bureaucracy. This shows how the police are deployed... it is key to cutting crime”. Deputy Chief Constable Douglas Paxton of the Association of Chief Police Officers “what is important to note is that these overall crime reductions have been achieved at a time when forces are facing significant cash savings”.

From a personal perspective, it appears that police management and leadership is undergoing a serious cultural management change. If you read some of the FBI NEIA’s previous newsletters the role of the Chief Constabulary has, in my opinion, radically altered traditional leadership policing in the UK. I believe, in all of the UK police agencies with the exception of Metro London, there is now an elected commissioner. This elected individual is not required to have any police experience. The commissioner has power over the budget and can discharge the Chief Constable. Based on my experience, that individual is in charge. The position of the Chief Inspectorate of the Constabulary no longer requires the individual to have had prior agency management. The present holder is a former railroad engineer. And only recently did the Home Secretary reverse a previous position where the head of the Metropolitan police and the other police departments

had to be a British citizen. Based on news articles, the door was opened for candidates from the U.S., Canada and Australia. The Home Secretary reportedly wants direct entry at the superintendent level for “exceptional” people not only from the police service but security, industry, and academic professions. Reportedly, 80 of the “brightest” will be recruited at the Inspectional level and groomed for future Chief Constable assignments. I wonder what Sir Robert Peel, the founder of its policing system would say about that.

Speaking of opening new doors, the Major Cities Chiefs Association has extended an invitation to the larger police agencies in the UK to join its association. Sir Peter Fahy, the head of Greater Manchester Police has accepted MCC’s invitation to become its first European member. Recently, Fahy, publicly stated that constabularies should “be able to hire in favour of black and ethnic minority officers as budget cuts and reduction in middle management will make the diversity problem only worse”. He wants it to be a legal requirement to create a more diverse police service. “This is not about targets or political correctness,” he told the Guardian. “It is about operational need.” Chief Fahy should be comfortable at MCC meetings.

In Australia, Facebook is denying a request by the Victoria police to shut down a page which displays photographs and locations of unmarked police cars. Their site, set up in September and already has 25,000 followers, includes number plates and the whereabouts of such vehicles across the state of Victoria. Such information is being used by drug gangs and underworld figures. Police cite that such adversely affect operations and could endanger officers lives. Presently, Facebook says it is unable to prevent people from displaying photos taken in public. Some police representatives suggest that Facebook should be held criminally liable for its content.

ON THE DOMESTIC SIDE

According to published reports, the Edgar Hoover FBI Building may go on sale. President Obama has directed the General Services Administration (GSA) to sell or more effectively use properties that are vacant or underutilized. Apparently the FBI also believes the building no longer meets its needs. Built in 1974, even its admirers feel it now falls short of current requirements. Associate director T.J. Harrington was quoted “The FBI cannot afford to continue the status quo, from an operational effectiveness or a fiscal perspective”. In 1974 it required room for fingerprint records, investigative reports and files, a requirement that computers have rendered largely unnecessary. Its proposed replacement is being described as a new FBI campus, not necessarily in Washington DC. Obviously, there are calls for leaving it in Washington DC. But the GSA search has kick started competition among local jurisdictions, Fairfax, Loudoun and Prince George Counties among them.

In another part of the country, the proverbial image of a Phoenix rising from the ashes can be seen in the building of a New York Police Academy on a former 37 acre wasteland in Queens County. It is expected to be completed in December 2013. This state-of-the-art facility is expected to ultimately transform the methods used in training police cadets. It is the culmination of a 30 years effort to develop a new police academy. The 37 acres site will be constructed in two phases at a cost of one billion dollars. Estimates indicate that as many as 2,000 recruits will be trained in six month intervals. That number will exceed that of the 1,200 being trained during the 1980’s, having 600 trained in day and evening classes. Completion will consist of two phases: Phase One includes several buildings; a 7 and 8 floor Academy and administrative facilities, a two story Physical Training building with dining hall facilities and a central utility plant budgeted at \$656 million. It will provide much more accessible hands on training, featuring increased interaction between recruits and their training officers. Physically, the academy building classroom will contain such tactical areas, e.g. an office, subway train, even several vehicles on several of the floors. Phase Two will incorporate many of those department facilities currently located throughout the city, essentially putting them under one roof. Such will include an indoor shooting range, a tactical village, the police museum and dormitories for visiting police officers while in training. When the site is fully completed, there will be 1,200 parking spaces. Going down memory lane, I remember the current academy on 20th street in Manhattan, where on occasion they trained 1,200 recruits, having 600 trained in day and evening classes. Unfortunately, I remember my academy training held in what was a decrepit former elementary. In 1957, the city declared it unfit for school children but apparently OK for 600 recruits. If you were taller than 5’ 9” you had to lower your head going up the stairways. Times are changing.

The National Network for First Responders got tested during Hurricane Sandy. New York police could talk by radio with its supervisors across the city, to officials battling power failures in nearby counties and with authorities shutting down airports in New York and New Jersey. As routine as it appears, it represented great strides in emergency communications. Something that didn't happen on 9/11 when police and fire officials could not reach each other by radio. Unfortunately, this fourth generation cell phone technology on which the system is based does not allow, for the foreseeable future, emergency workers in one location to immediately contact each other directly. Rather, they have to dial a phone number, like any other user and worry about dropped calls. Hurricane Sandy also exposed a significant flaw in the initial design of the emergency system. It would rely greatly on commercial cellphone networks, the same network that failed during the storm when cell towers blew down, power equipment failed and backup batteries or generators were flooded. The Hurricane made clear that relying on the networks of companies like Verizon, AT&T, T Mobile and Sprint had limits. "These networks failed when we would have needed them most" said Deputy Chief Charles Dowd, who oversees the NYPD's communications division adding "the idea of using commercial networks is a real concern for public safety. Chief Dowd, a frequent attendee at our annual conferences, serves on the board of First Responders Network or FirstNet, the new independent federal agency set up this year by Congress to design and build a new emergency system. FirstNet believes it will reach its ultimate goal of building a network that could be used by any public official in the United States, using a standard device that operates on the same frequencies as those of all other departments. According to F. Craig Farrill, another member of FirstNet, "We have the spectrum resources and the financial resources available to achieve that". Given the reality that police agencies alone number some 17,500, it is an epic challenge and will obviously be some years in the future.

If the above is food for thought let's worry about something else. According to a National Academy of Sciences Reports, a report prepared in 2007 and just declassified by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) should concern us. The released version was redacted to avoid handing terrorist a cookbook on how to disrupt the grid. Most of us are no strangers to power grid failures. But maybe we should be reminded that by blowing up substations or transmission lines with explosives or by firing projectiles at them from

a distance, the report says, terrorists could cause cascading failures and damage that would take months to repair or replace. In the meantime, the report warns people could die from the cold or excessive heat and the economy could suffer hundreds of billions of dollars in damages. We don't often stress such disturbing facts. Because its vulnerability has been obvious to independent engineers and the electric industry, a series of "rehearse" responses have been coordinated with the DHS. Changes in the electric industry have made the grid more vulnerable as these sites were built to serve the needs of individual utilities. Regulations have cut generation companies from those that transport and distribute power in an effort to create competition. The result is more electricity being shipped greater distances and a lack of consensus to build new lines. According to one expert, "we don't pay enough attention to the technology fixes that would allow us to make the power system more resilient". For example, we need more giant custom built transformers. Very few are manufactured in the United States and replacing them takes many months. The report suggests that the necessary follow-up estimating how many of these transformers need to be stockpiled, as well as developing storage depots, financing its purchases and planning how to allocate such in an emergency have yet to be undertaken. I am not sure that such planning includes ways to put power lines underground and calls for changes in infrastructure that would reduce the kind of mutual dependencies that result in wider blackouts. They described ways that traffic lights could be run on more efficient systems. It's circumstances such as these, whether manmade or mother nature that encourages the FBI NEIA to initiate presentations on responding to the unexpected and unthinkable. We will be doing similar presentations at this year's conference.

It's been said that "crime doesn't pay". I don't know about that, but it sure generates a lot of statistics. According to the Justice Department's National Crime Victimization Survey, violent crime went up 17% in 2011, ending a decline in violence that began nearly 20 years ago. Property crime, including household burglaries and car theft increased 11%. Robbery declined by 2%. While noting a substantial increase in crime, no one seems ready to signal a turnaround from the last two decades. It even was suggested that methodological difference between Justice and FBI reports, which reported a 4% decline the first six months of that year, may have some bearing on Justice's findings. Carnegie Mellon University criminologist, Alfred Blumstein noted that

the Justice survey doesn't track crimes of homicide and arson, while the FBI report does not track simple assault (i.e. those not involving weapons or serious injury).

An independent study based on the Bureau of Justice Statistics National Crime Victimization Survey might be interesting to some readers. Their study collects information on non-fatal crimes reported and not reported to the police, against persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. These survey findings comparing changes involving violent victimization committed by strangers across three 6 year periods from 1993 through 2010 suggested:

*In 2010, strangers committed about 38% of non-fatal violent crimes including rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

*In 2005-10 about 10% of violent victimizations committed by strangers involved a firearm, compared to 5% committed by offenders known to the victims.

Using data from the FBI's supplementary Homicide Reports for 1993 through 2008, it suggests that between 21% and 27% of homicides were committed by strangers and between 73% and 75% were committed by offenders known to the victims.

Obviously, one can't pick his family; maybe we need a program that teaches folks to pick better friends and acquaintances.

There is an old saying, "A policeman's lot is not a happy one." Neither is it a safe one in 2011, according to the figures release by the FBI (11/19/12). Last year, 72 law enforcement officers were feloniously killed in the line of duty. Another 53 officers died in accidents while performing their duties and 54,774 were assaulted in the line of duty. The 72 felonious deaths occurred in 30 states and Puerto Rico. These figures represent an increase of 16 over the previous year (2010). The average age of the officers was 38, averaging 12 years of service. Sixty nine were male, three female. Sixty eight officers were white, three were black and one American Indian/Alaskan Native. Of the 72 officers killed, 23 were killed in arrest situations, 15 were ambushed, 11 involved in performing traffic pursuit/stops, 9 involved in tactical situations, and seven were answering disturbance calls. Firearms were used to kill 63 of the 72 victim officers, 50 slain by handguns, 7 with rifles, 6 by shotguns. Six others were killed by vehicle used as weapons. Two officers with personal weapons

(hands, fists, feet, etc.) and one by knife. Twenty nine of those deaths occurred in the South, 21 in the Midwest, 10 in the West and 10 in the Northeast and 2 took place in Puerto Rico. Seventy seven alleged assailants were identified in connection with the officers' deaths. Sixty four had prior criminal arrests and 17 were under judicial supervision at the time the deaths occurred. The only statistical "good news", I could find is a mid-year 2011 statement which predicted the felonious death rate of officer at 100. While one can't make a definitive cause and effect, it appears that studies have shown that officers are wearing their vests in greater numbers. A Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) survey of more than 1,000 officers chosen to reflect a nationally representative sample reported that 78% of their agencies had body armor policies. This was up from 45% in a similar study in 2009. More important, 92% of the PERF study indicated that they are required to wear body armor, either "at all times when on duty (57%) or "at most times when on duty" (35%). This was a major increase over a similar survey conducted for the Bureau of Justice Assistance in 2009 when only 59% of police agencies required their officers to wear body armor at least some of the time when on duty.

In terms of accidental death during the performance of duty, fifty-three officers were involved, the majority, 30 officers, were killed in auto deaths. We can take some measure of comfort in that accidental deaths were down by 19.

Of the 54,774 law enforcement officer assaulted, 26% suffered injuries. The largest percentage of assaults took place while responding to disturbance calls (33%). The assailants in 73% of the incidents used personal weapons, only firearms in 4%. Other dangerous weapons were used in 16% of the attacks.



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LET'S LOOK AT WHAT OUR MEMBERS ARE DOING



One of our more recent NEI graduates was named a new assistant director of the New York Office. George Venizelos, an agent since 1991 headed the Philadelphia office before overseeing the largest of its 56 field office directing

the activities of 1,100 agents covering the city's five boroughs and eight surrounding counties. He is neither a stranger to the area, having been born in Edgewater, New Jersey, educated at Fordham University. Prior to his Philadelphia post, George served in New York for seven years and was the acting head of the office in 2010 where he oversaw the investigation in the attempted car bombing in Times Square. During his previous stint in New York, George was the special agent in charge of the Counter terrorism Division and managed the Bureau's drug program. Prior to his FBI appointment, he was a special agent with the Drug Enforcement Administration.

The New York – New Jersey Port Authority recently underwent a major renovation of its police and security program. Breaking with tradition, that agency appointed former New York City Police Department First Deputy Police Commissioner, Joseph Dunne to be responsible not only for its 1,500 police department but also developing, implementing and auditing security programs across the agency. Joe's responsibility include the Port Authority police, bridges, tunnels, airports (3), bus terminals, PATH Trains and Ports. The creation of such a department was the recommendation by a consultant group headed by former U.S. Homeland Security head Michael Chertoff. Dunne is a highly respected member of the law enforcement community having come through the ranks of NYPD, headed police services in Brooklyn, was its chief of Department and prior to his retirement the First Deputy Police Commissioner, the number two position in that department. Former Mayor Giuliani future might have been brighter had he appointed Joe police commissioner rather than an individual who had never achieved civil service rank above police officer. In his book, the former Mayor in explaining why he picked a member who is presently serving time in prison over Dunne reported that he knew Dunne could run the department if his first choice proved to be unable.

It's truly remarkable that talented individuals continue to accept position in difficult law enforcement

leadership positions. Garry McCarthy is one of those who apparently is not afraid to take on the challenges of policing one of the nation's largest cities. He has put more cops on the street by disbanding specialized units. He is holding commanders accountable at monthly meetings. His officers are shutting down open-air drug markets. McCarthy is working with other city agencies to saturate the most violent neighborhoods with city and social services. The department is conducting gang audits to pinpoint where shooting might occur next and revamping the city's community policing programs running it through the district commanders. Most law enforcement personnel recognize that success rarely comes overnight. Statistically Chicago's 2012 homicide rate for the first ten months is comparatively the same as prior years. However, McCarthy is quick to point out that 2012's numbers is the result of a spike in the first three months of that year. Since that period, the homicide rates have trended down slightly and overall crime is down 9%. Garry, a product of NYPD, Newark NJ police and now Chicago is not afraid to share his concerns and defend his department. In December of last year, after the CBS Sixty Minutes televised that Chicago was the "false confession Capital", the superintendent set the record straight reminding those that such may have occurred a number of years ago. He then listed a series of changes that have occurred since that period to address the substance of those complaints. Like so many other police chiefs, he is actively engaged in gun control. According to McCarthy, Chicago police have confiscated nine times as many guns per capita as New York and three times as many as Los Angeles.

McCarthy is not the only one speaking out, though on a somewhat different issue. Clark County Sheriff Doug Gillespie, after several years of staffing cuts amid ever shrinking revenues, the head of the Metropolitan police department said that he can cut no more, even with a 46 million shortfall looming next year. Sheriff Gillespie has slashed 238 police and about the same number of civilian positions from his budget since 2009, and he is planning to cut about 115 more cops from the force of 2,700 for the next year. Such saving still leaves the projected budget in the red for 46 million more than projected revenues.

Another old cliché "Go west young man" may not be working for California. Sacramento, CA is a good example. According to the New York Times, first came reduced overtime, vacant positions unfilled. Each year brought more bad news for that city. In 2011

faced with the biggest budget cuts yet, Chief Rick Braziel was forced to take drastic action: he laid off sworn officers and civilian employees eliminated the vice, narcotics, financial crimes and undercover gang squads, sending detectives back to patrol, thinned the auto theft, forensics and canine units. Police officers no longer responded to burglaries, misdemeanors or minor traffic offenses. In 2012, the traffic enforcement unit was disbanded. According to a recent article, the shrinking of that city's police force has been extreme; the department has lost more than 300 sworn officers and civilian members and more than 30 percent of its budget since 2008. It quoted Chuck Wexler, the executive director of the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), "Sacramento may be a good city to watch in terms of what we can predict for the future". Noting that crime rates have plummeted across the country in the last two decades, Wexler said "You could argue that the police have been doing something right" But with budgets being cut, he continued "police chiefs are caught between saying, 'Look what we have done,' and having to rethink the strategies that have been successful". Chief Braziel, in 2011 said the cuts in his opinion went past the tipping point. While homicides have remained steady, shootings – a more reliable indicator of gun violence are up 48 % this year. Rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries and vehicles thefts have also increased, though in smaller increments. Chief Braziel, after 33 year career with the department and 5 as its chief, announced that his retirement effective December 29, 2012.

The Federal Deportation Program appears to be losing Los Angeles County's support. Los Angeles County Sheriff, Lee Baca reversed support for a controversial deportation program announcing he will not comply with federal requests to detain suspected illegal immigrants arrested in low level crimes. While some political considerations may have been suggested according to L.A. Times, the Sheriff insisted that his reversal was due to the legal directive ruling that the California Attorney General Kamala Harris issued announcing that compliance with the request is discretionary, not mandatory. Sheriff Baca joins L.A. Chief Charlie Beck who a few months earlier announced a decline to honor some ICE holds. The change will not take effect until sometime early this year. The ICE policy, Secure Communities program calls for forwarding all arrestee' fingerprints to the immigration officials, who then flag suspected illegal immigrants and request that they be held for up to 48 hours pending transfer to federal custody. While directed at dangerous criminals and repeat violators, it was reported that fewer than half of

Los Angeles county deportees had committed felonies. Chief Beck's position was based on the agency's reaching out to illegal immigrants as a core strategy. Further, that such a strategy was not just grounded in a sense of fairness, but in the practical realities of crime fighting in heavily Latino L.A. According to the L.A. Times article Beck was quoted as saying that over a decade ago he observed Bill Bratton begin rebuilding a department deeply tarnished by the Rodney King beating, riots and corruption scandals. Bratton made many changes as chief, according to Beck, but he was particularly taken by his aggressive effort to rebuild the LAPD's broken relationship with the African American community which over time the former chief said was a corner stone to his success. Beck believes that his success or failure as chief rests heavily on whether he could replicate Bratton's success but this time with Latinos. Unfortunately, his actions have made him a lightning rod for criticism. The result, however, have established Beck as a forceful national voice for a more restrained approach to illegal immigration. The Chief was quoted "It's not so much that I am a dove on immigration. It's that I am a realist. I recognize that this is a population that I police. If I can take steps – legal steps – to make them a better population to police then I will...I do have sympathy for their plight, but my actions are not based mainly on that...It makes absolute law enforcement sense. Any of these things I've done is directly tied to public safety". Given the presidential election and what may be a trending shift in public opinion, Beck's position appears to be gaining traction.

While we are on Los Angeles, the city is gaining some positive notoriety regarding their LAPD' Gang Prevention and Youth Development Program. In October of last year the City of Los Angeles signed a partnership with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), a federal agency dedicated primarily to administering foreign aid, providing a 1.5 million grant to continue to develop and fund that city's gang program, as well as share best practices and technical knowledge that will be applied primarily to Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. The USAID administrator Rajiv Shah stated "we have a lot to learn from Los Angeles. The overall success of efforts here has become a shining example". The feds see domestic and foreign gangs as a national security threat. Business leaders and investors agree that the rise in violence is a critical issue affecting growth and limiting U.S. trade and exports to that region. USAID surveyed cities nationally before inviting L.A. to be the first of its kind partnership. The Federal Agency was drawn

to the data – driven by the evidence based approach LA has taken. Researchers found those youths who participated in the Gang Prevention Program made significant gains, crime dropped at a faster rate than the overall city. According to Chief Beck, the success has been “absolutely irrefutable”.

Staying on the west coast, Seattle’s Police Chief is undergoing some interesting times. A number of you are aware that November’s election resulted in the state of Washington to vote overwhelmingly to legalize the recreational use of marijuana. As a result, Seattle police recognize the need to prepare for a wealth of questions about its implementation. While many details need to be further defined, the department didn’t shy away from answering what questions it could about initiative 502, the legislation that was passed. The department posted what was described as a funny, question and answer blog that has become a big web hit. By mid-December, the blog had been viewed more than 120,000 and shared more than 15,000 times on Facebook.

While Seattle’s referendum on legal pot may be dealt with in a puff of smoke, the same can’t be said for the recent settlement with the department of Justice calling for changes to curtail excessive force and address biased policing. The agreement called for the appointment of Merrick Bobb, president of Police Assessment Resource Center (PARC) to serve as an independent monitor to oversee police reform. His appointment represented a watershed moment in that city’s decade long struggle to deal with police accountability issues which came to a head in an unjustified fatal shooting of an individual in August of 2010. Bobb’s history of consulting on police accountability dates back to the Rodney King incident in 1991 and his role as deputy general counsel on the Christopher Commission which investigated and reported on the King beating. Seattle Mayor Mike McGinn and Chief Diaz opposed Bobb’s appointment on the grounds that a board member of his nonprofit helped write the Justice Department report that led to the settlement agreement in July of 2012. However, Seattle’s ethics chief found no conflict of interest and the city council voted 8 to 1 to join the Justice Department at which time the mayor reluctantly agreed. The independent monitor team will consist of a former LAPD deputy chief, a prominent Seattle attorney, a former director of the Justice Department’s office of Community Oriented Policing services (COPS). According to the Seattle Times’ article LAPD Chief

Charlie Beck had spoken with Chief Diaz and reported that he knows many of the players and believe that “Bobb and Seattle should be a good fit”. In some quarters, there is concern as to how Bobb will utilize this team’s individual experience and knowledge. The article closes with a statement attributed to Bobb, whose appointment could last five years indicating that “the settlement will be fulfilled only when there is “mutual trust” between Seattle’s communities and the police department”. Given that some special interest groups use the past to gain a selective interest in the future defining “mutual trust” should prove interesting.

A Milwaukee police panel in late October 2012 was considering expanding its use of force policies requiring their police officers to intervene if they see one of their colleagues using excessive force. The issue of an expanded policy was raised several years ago after an individual was beaten by a group of off duty police officers while other officers stood by and did nothing. In 2011, there was two incidents, one resulting in death that reignited the issue. The proposed policy also broadens the department definition of force to include situations in which police take a suspect to the ground in an attempt to handcuff or otherwise subdue him or her. Further it will require officers to report their reasons for striking, punching or kicking a suspect – uses of force they did not have to specifically document in the past as long as the suspect was not injured. The department implemented an early intervention system in 2007 tracking vehicle accidents, vehicle pursuits, uses of force, internal investigations including citizens’ complaints and sick leave. A department spokesperson indicated that the intervention policy will also be reviewed to provide improvements that may be necessary.

The Houston citizenry may have to mind their manners as their next encounter with the police might be recorded by a miniaturized camera attached to the officer’s body, or even one’s eye glasses. This summer Chief Charles McClellan will initiate a sizable test to determine if cameras will help reduce citizens’ complaints and assist police in supporting officers’ testimony in criminal cases. McClelland indicated that the camera technology is in use in 75 Texas law enforcement agencies. The initial startup costs include camera storage and transfer technology should be four hundred thousand dollars. Some 90 officers have been using various types of cameras as part of the initial field evaluation. The department is seeking bids to outfit digital recorders that can be attached to

a uniform pocket, a shoulder strap, glasses or even a head strap. They estimate the pricing will range from \$700 to \$1,100 per fitting.

Texas is not the only state that is using body cameras. Chief Chris Burbank, of Salt Lake City, was recently quoted that he hopes to eventually replace the department's dashboard camera with new light-weight ones that officers will wear at eye level. Recognizing that dash board cameras are primarily beneficial for traffic stops, Burbank indicated that the body camera is the wave of the future in terms of enhancing police professionalism and personal accountability in documenting what actually happened. At a city presentation last November, according to Rick Smith, Taser Founder and CEO indicated Salt Lake City will be the first to use their Taser AXON Flex on - officer system, a small lightweight camera in the state of Utah.

Moving over to the south, Charlotte, North Carolina Police Chief Rodney Monroe is talking to his city council about what to do with all the security camera and equipment left over from the Democratic National Convention. In September 500 cameras, some capable of reading car license plate numbers, popped up all over uptown Charlotte, as did a system called Shot-Spotter that can detect gunfire and even conversations. Apparently the article reported that business communities want the camera and equipment to remain as part of the safety program. As usual, the North Carolina American Civil Liberties Union expressed concerns about police-collected data that can track the movements of all citizens whether they break the law or not and they don't want them to target struggling neighborhoods. According to the ACLU the cameras should be evenly distributed throughout the city. "If you're just going to use them in high crime areas that can very easily lead to profiling" said Chris Brook, legal director of that organization. Chief Monroe acknowledged such a concern adding the "CMPD is there to support them not to take on a big brother role". Speaking for myself, I don't understand this compunction to spread sparse technical resources throughout the city rather than provide such to areas of the greatest need. We seem to worry more about the "struggling" criminal in his quest to avoid identification for his crimes than the struggling "victim" whose trying to keep his family safe in difficult circumstances.

Philadelphia may have similar fiscal and crime problems but they are moving ahead in keeping the public aware of what's happening in their city. Philadelphia is among

a growing number of cities, including Baltimore and Chicago that have made this type of crime information public. Commissioner Chuck Ramsey and Mayor Nutter in December 2012 launched a new crime map. Now anyone with a browser can look at these maps showing crime over the previous 30 days. For privacy reasons, victim information is not provided. The data provides details for the seven most serious crimes as defined by the FBI: 4 violent crimes –murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault and 3 property crimes – burglary, theft, and auto theft. Commissioner Ramsey noted that the data reflects the initial response by the police and not subsequent investigations by detectives. But some information is better than no information.

Philadelphia recently received a visitor from Memphis, Tenn. to view their most recent initiative GunStat. This past December the Mayor of Memphis, A.C. Wharton in an effort to reduce their city's youth gun violence came to the city of "Brotherly Love". The mayor said he plans to implement an initiative similar to GunStat which Philadelphia officials report has reduced gun crime in target areas by more than 20 percent.

San Jose, CA public officials are inviting residents to offer suggestions for what the city should look for in its next police chief. Police Chief Chris Moore, after 26 years in the department, appointed Chief in February 2011, surprised city hall in September announcing he'll retire at the end of January. Civil rights leaders had praised Moore's efforts to ease concerns about the department tactics through community engagement. The article indicated that the department had been "racked by budget cuts, layoffs and low morale amid rising crime and a bitter fight over trimming generous but costly officer pensions". Moore, in announcing his retirement, indicated that he was disappointed that the city couldn't resolve its pension problem through negotiations with the officers and that his departure was prompted by the City Council's refusal to put a sales tax before voters to raise revenues. His departure at the age of 51 leaves Moore with a number of other career opportunities.

Another January retirement was announced when Chief Jon Zumalt announced his retiring from the North Charleston police department after eleven years with that department. The chief was quoted "It's time for me to retire and let someone else have a shot at it". At his press conference, he stated that he had worked for eleven years without a day off and had a responsibility to take care of his mother who lives out of state. The

chief did not rule out pursuing other opportunities once he put his family responsibilities in order. In addition to cutting crime in half, chief Zumalt expressed his biggest accomplishment was that no officers were killed in the line of duty. North Charleston Mayor Summey said Zumalt was an inspiration to the community, they had worked closely together and the chief's efforts have resulted in the lowest crime statistics in the city. In my dealings with the chief, I have always found him to be a conscientious and thoughtful member of our profession. Good luck Jon.

In November of last year, Minneapolis Police Chief Tim Dolan retired after six years as chief. Dolan indicated that he is going to spend some of his new found spare time doing volunteer work for "reasonable" gun control groups. This volunteer assignment has always been a passion of his, according to the article the Chief plans to work with the Brady Campaign to Prevent Violence, a Washington DC Based organization. His passion for reasonable gun control also extends to the Joyce Foundation in Chicago and a local group, Protect Minnesota: Working to End Gun Violence. At the Minneapolis City Council Meeting, Mayor R.T. Rybak who appointed the 30 year veteran praised him for reducing crime in the city by building community partnerships stating he "owed Dolan a huge, huge debt". His legacy will be one of lower crime (e.g. 2006 – 6,480 violent crime compared with 3,811 in 2011) and a more high tech police department. In addition, he will stay busy as a member of the board of trustees at De LaSalle High School where he was a 1973 graduate, and continue to work for the Police Executive Research Forum, a Washington DC organization that advises law enforcement on policing issues. Tim also plans to keep playing ice hockey with his fellow police officers. Tim will be succeeded by Assistant Chief Janee Harteau.

Edmund Hartnett, a former chief in NYPD for 27 years and five years as Police Commissioner, Yonkers, New York on 1/21/13 was named president of Brosnan Risk Consultants, a New York City based consulting firm. It's somewhat timely that one of the skills set that Hartnett's agency provides is programs that provide reasonable and innovative security solutions for educational institutions. Ed is particularly excited about his role in providing cutting edge training and technology systems that enhances security and minimizes the threat in Active Shooter situations in schools. Ed Hartnett's experience, education and skills set will be an asset to his new firm. Starting out as president isn't bad either. Last but obviously never least; Bill Bratton is making

news on two continents. On January 7, 2013, the Oakland Tribune reported that Bratton was hired by the city of Oakland as a consultant to help the city get "control of the violence that claimed 131 lives in 2012". According to the news article, the hiring was "a kind of stunning play that few people expected" This so called "stunning play" was attributed to the fact that Bratton only a year ago told the World Street Journal that things were terrible in Oakland. "It's a perfect storm of bad"...too much oversight, not enough support from city leaders, too few officers" according to the paper none of those conditions have changed, and crime has gotten worse. Bratton's input could stir the pot some. The city can benefit from his experience and leadership. Yet, his position is to simply advise leaving him with little authority to make change as he has in cities such as Boston, New York, and Los Angeles. Chief Howard Jordon has that challenge. There is a police consultant already on the scene and there will soon be a compliance director appointed by a Judge Thelton Henderson to oversee that department's progress. Will Oakland officials listen to him? The former chief, Anthony Batts, reportedly a Bratton protégé, and current police commissioner of Baltimore, pushed an agenda that was blocked by officials.

On January 23, 2013, the London papers are advising that city's top management might change, radically I might add. You may remember about 18 months ago, Bratton was being mentioned for the top job at Scotland Yard. David Cameron appeared to be interested in Bill Bratton for the London Job. Unfortunately at the time, the UK Minister of Home Security, Theresa May stated that the position must be held by a British citizen. The papers now state that the Home Security has changed her mind. Downing Street is changing the rule that blocks foreigners running UK forces. She is reported to have stated that she intends to open the solicitation to members of the US, Canada and Australia, all former colonies of England. Bratton has also been described as interested in the position. Bill has done exceptionally well everywhere he plants his flag. Regardless of whether any non-British citizen gets these positions, many of UK's Finest will question importing such positions.

A number of FBI NEI graduates will remember Sheriff Jim Kralik from Rockland County, New York. Jim is now spending much of his time at his Gettysburg, PA ranch. For the past 15 years, Jim has graciously offered his time, talent and knowledge and horses to NEI classes present in the area to understand and

identify leadership issues arising out of the civil war during the Gettysburg conflict. Many of the NEI graduates talk fondly about riding over the various battlefields while Sheriff Jim provided some personal nuance to what took place on what has become a historical landmark. Jim is an expert on what took place on those fields so long ago. Jim speaks to a number of police groups about his love for the law enforcement profession and his country. Recently he put together a specific pledge of Allegiance that I thought I would share with you. Jim is not rewriting our national pledge but making one a little more selective.

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America

And to the Law Enforcement community that protects the homeland of that Republic for which it stands.
One Police Service under God with faith in the right to cooperate, coordinate and stand side by side as a shield to protect and insure Liberty and Justice for All. - Sheriff James F. Kralik.

“Oh Canada”, When you ask Bob Lunney to perform a task, you get a full throttle response. Bob was kind enough to take on the chore of researching and contacting our Canadian colleagues as to what they are doing. By the way, those retired are doing a lot! However, he provided so much information that I decided to put Bob’s findings in our next newsletter.

REST IN PEACE



It is with personal regret that I announced the passing of my dear friend and classmate (Session Six), former Chief Inspector of the Constabulary, Sir John Woodcock. Sir John was the first of modern chief inspectors of constabulary to give a public face to the office of national police watchdog. He laid the foundations for many of the reforms which have changed the police service and made it more accountable. The Inspectorate of Constabulary traditionally shunned the media. John Woodcock courted the media to get his message and aims across. Woodcock never hesitated to speak his mind. He was quick to tell Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that her cherished plans to inject military officers into the police ranks would not work. Yet, his ability to speak his mind did not detract from his personal charm and warmth, the basis of a lifetime of

personal relationships and friendship. He joined the Lancashire Police as a cadet in 1947, served in the military and proceeded to rise in rank commanding many of his country’s largest police agencies. His sacrifices for his profession required Sir John and his devoted wife of 59 years, Lady Kath to take up seventeen residencies. I am sure his North American colleagues have fond memories of John Woodcock, the man who conveyed his intelligence, humor and style, everything you would want in a friendship – someone to laugh with, debate and when appropriate share a pint if the occasion called for it. I still remember John in his home leading us in song. Again in Sun Valley, Sir John with Trevor Morris entertaining the crowd with cowboy songs while wearing the appropriate apparel. The past number of years, I did not have the pleasure of his company, but such never stopped me from thinking about my unusual friend – “Truly a Man for all Seasons”.

Colleagues of retired FBI official, Bill Doran will be saddened to hear that his wife of 47 years, Cathy Doran died on December 30, 2012 after several years of declining health. Those who knew her would all agree she was a wonderful daughter, sister, wife, mother and grandmother. Many of us will remember this charming, pleasant, easygoing woman present at many of the NEIA’s Sun Valley conferences. After graduation with a BA in Microbiology from the University of New Hampshire she went to work in Boston for the “Jimmy Fund” until her marriage to Bill. With the children raised Cathy went back to work as a computer programmer for Social and Scientific Systems in Bethesda, MD. and later Merck Pharmaceuticals in Woodbridge, NJ. In addition to her husband, Cathy is survived by her three children and four grandsons. Memorial donations can be made in Catherine’s name to Leukemia and Lymphoma Society of No. Carolina, P.O. Box 2135, Wilmington, NC 28402.

BITS AND PIECES

This section is for items that I am not sure where to put. Yet, they may be of interest to our FBI NEIA readers. I have been asking active chiefs for some agency information to prepare a little informative story on technology or lessons learned that are improving the agency's mission. Given that our active and to some extent, inactive members are not only Executive leaders but "Thought" and under some circumstances "Emergency" leaders as well. They have or should have something to say whether it is opinion, best practices or innovative technology. Today's item may not fit the previous description but is an excellent example of "bits and pieces". The lead item is about a fellow we know and universally respect. John Miller is comfortable on both sides of the aisle, creating news or simply reporting it. Well he should, having spent a lifetime of journalism and a decade and a half making news. He has been a frequent contributor at our conferences providing meaningful insights on how to deal with the media and a slightly different perspective on law enforcement and the media.

TV VOICE RANG TRUE IN CLAMOR OF SHOOTING

By DAVID CARR- New York Times

On the day of the school shooting in Newtown, Conn., reporters were struggling and failing to get their arms around a story too horrible to fathom. At our house, we stared at the incremental television coverage and came to realize that no one really knew anything.

Then, late in the evening, a reporter came on CBS in New York. He knew the number of casualties, the type of weapon used, and that the mother of the shooter was dead inside her home.

"Who is this guy?" I asked my wife.

John Miller isn't a psychic or a genius. He's a senior correspondent for CBS News who had spent the afternoon working his sources while helping anchor the network's special coverage. Mr. Miller, hired a little over a year ago by CBS, became a constant figure in the coverage in the days that followed, bringing a rare level of seriousness to a story that seemed to bring out the worst in television news.

Low rated and often an also-ran, CBS News benefited greatly from Mr. Miller's work, which helped it become the first network to break into programming with news of the shooting and the first to report the level of carnage.

Like many of his colleagues, he made some mistakes — "I was first with the wrong name" he pointed out ruefully — but everything he said on the air was based on actual reporting, not meaningless stand-ups at the scene that are full of drama but no information.

If Mr. Miller, 54, seemed to know what happened inside Sandy Hook Elementary School as soon as the police

officials did, that's because not that long ago, he was one of them.

A police reporter in New York for 20 years for various television stations, he was hired by William Bratton, New York's police commissioner, in 1994 as a deputy commissioner. He went back to reporting at ABC in 1995 and became co-anchor of "20/20," where he interviewed Osama bin Laden. He wrote a book on the Sept. 11 attacks and then went back to work for Mr. Bratton in 2003, this time in Los Angeles as head of the counterterrorism and criminal intelligence bureau, along with the major crimes division.

Mr. Miller went on to the F.B.I. and the office of the director of national intelligence, where he worked as deputy director of the analysis division. But he found himself thinking about a return to reporting after Bin Laden was killed.

"My wife said to me, 'Let me get this straight, you are going to leave a good, safe job in government and wander around New York in the worst economy in years looking for a job as a reporter? That's your plan?'" He said it was. He talked to Jeff Fager, chairman of CBS News and executive producer of "60 Minutes."

"He is the definition of a pure reporter," Mr. Fager said, "a really great fit with what we are trying to do here. On the big stories, we don't want packages, we don't do graphics, we want information. I could listen to John Miller report a story all day."

Journalists are taught to be suspect of those who have gone through the revolving door, but Mr. Miller's trip through that door left him uniquely suited for the Newtown story. He had run major investigations, supervised big crime scenes and handled the information flow for others.

"The information is coming in raw and in real time," he explained in a phone call. "Forgive my grammar, but you have to filter into three questions: 'What do we know, what do we don't know, and when do we expect to know more?' Everything is preliminary, everything can change, but you can't just wait. You have to think through what you know and explain that."

Mr. Miller said that when he was called to the anchor desk on Friday morning he protested, saying he should just report at his desk. But he ended up on the set with a laptop and a phone, working both when he wasn't on the air.

"When I first heard a number for victims, I thought it was wrong because it was so high," said Mr. Miller, who worked on the 1999 Columbine shooting while at ABC. "And then word came from people I knew that we should prepare ourselves for the worst."

"These people aren't my sources, they are my friends," he said. "If they couldn't tell me, they told me who could."

Mr. Miller said he benefited enormously because he understood law enforcement hierarchy and was aware of the kinds of pressure brought to bear on the officials at the scene.

"There is no one in law enforcement who won't take John's call," Mr. Bratton said. "He's careful and he knows his way around all aspects of law enforcement, which makes it easy to trust him and talk to him."

There is another factor that explains Mr. Miller's success. He is a newsie by birth. His father, John J. Miller, was a syndicated gossip columnist for a variety of New York newspapers, and he often brought his son along on stories.

"I've been going to crime scenes since I was 9 years old," Mr. Miller said. "It would not be unusual for me to see Sammy Davis Jr. at the Copacabana on Friday night and then be at the scene of a murder in Washington Square on Saturday night."

Mr. Miller's credentials are further burnished by the fact that the Mafia boss Frank Costello was his godfather.

By the time he was 14 he was getting his own assignments at Channel 5 News. He would skip gym at Montclair High in New Jersey and hop a bus to the station's headquarters in New York. While reporters were busy finishing editing, he would be sent out on late-breaking stories to do interviews. He covered collapsed buildings, murders and perp walks, and had his own N.Y.P.D. press pass saying "John Miller is entitled to cross police and fire lines wherever formed."

"It was like a golden ticket to the night," he said.

Since he got back in the racket, Mr. Miller has been a frequent face on "CBS This Morning," often talking about crime, national security and terrorism with Charlie Rose.

"He is wired in a way that few reporters are and has a manner that puts people at ease," Mr. Rose said. "John knows where the story is and how to go to it."

Mr. Miller says that it's not always whispered backgrounders from police pals that offer insight.

"Sometimes I just go quiet and watch the live feed," he said. "Because I have been in the command post, I know what I am looking at."

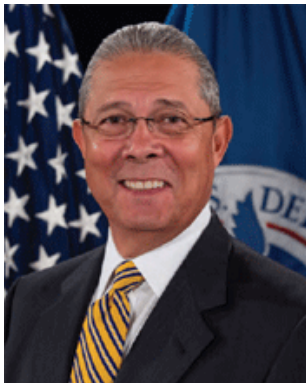
Still, when a major crime occurs, it creates a bit of conflict.

"When something big is going on and I am covering it," he said, "I always really wish I was on the other side of the yellow tape, right in the middle of it."



The following is from the Assistant Secretary for State and Local Law Enforcement – Department of Homeland Security and a NEI Graduate Louis Quijas

MESSAGE FROM THE DHS OFFICE FOR STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT



As we begin a new year, the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement (OSLLE) would like to thank our state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners for your efforts in keeping our communities safe, secure, and resilient. The support of the 800,000 law enforcement officers, deputies, and officials is vital to DHS' efforts to protect our homeland. As the Assistant Secretary for State and Local Law Enforcement, I am especially grateful to my fellow National Executive Institute graduates. You are truly the backbone and the leaders of the law enforcement profession.

The OSLLE serves as your primary liaison to the Department and ensures that DHS decision-makers are aware of and consider your issues, concerns, and requirements during budget, grant, and policy development.

In 2012, OSLLE made it a goal to increase the accessibility of DHS to state, local, and tribal law enforcement. Early in the year, we took a big step towards that goal by adding four new divisions to the office to increase outreach to our state and local partners. Throughout the year, we also increased our efforts to address the issues and needs of the law enforcement community, including educating our state and local partners on available DHS training and resources.

This year, we plan to continue to build upon these accomplishments by broadening the scope of our outreach efforts and making information on DHS programs, initiatives, and resources easier to access. As part of this effort, we are in the process of redesigning the OSLLE homepage to make it easier for our partners to access the information they need. In addition, we have also assembled a DHS State and Local Law Enforcement Resource Catalog, a comprehensive online document that provides the most up-to-date information and links to the Department-wide training, publications, programs, newsletters, and services available to nonfederal law enforcement.

Law enforcement has a vital role in keeping our homeland safe and secure. Thank you for your continued support and partnership with DHS. I look forward to enhancing old relationships and forming new ones as we work together to keep our nation safe, secure, and resilient.

Thank you,
Louis Quijas

IT IS TIME FOR A LITTLE HUMOR

Lawyers should never ask a Mississippi grandma a question if they aren't prepared for the answer.

In a trial, a Southern small-town prosecuting attorney called his first witness, a grandmotherly, elderly woman to the stand. He approached her and asked, 'Mrs. Jones, do you know me?' She responded, 'Why, yes, I do know you, Mr. Williams. I've known you since you were a boy, and frankly, you've been a big disappointment to me. You lie, you cheat on your wife, and you manipulate people and talk about them behind their backs. You think you're a big shot when you haven't the brains to realize you'll never amount to anything more than a two-bit paper pusher. Yes, I know you.'

The lawyer was stunned. Not knowing what else to do, he pointed across the room and asked, 'Mrs. Jones, do you know the defense attorney?'

She again replied, 'Why yes, I do. I've known Mr. Bradley since he was a youngster, too. He's lazy, bigoted, and he has a drinking problem. He can't build a normal relationship with anyone, and his law practice is one of the worst in the entire state. Not to mention he cheated on his wife with three different women. One of them was your wife. Yes, I know him.'

The defense attorney nearly died.

The judge asked both counselors to approach the bench and, in a very quiet voice, said, 'If either of you idiots asks her if she knows me, I'll send you both to the electric chair.'

It was entertainment night at the Senior Center.

Claude the hypnotist exclaimed, "I'm here to put you into a trance. I intend to hypnotize each and every member of the audience."

The excitement was almost electric as Claude withdrew a beautiful, antique pocket watch from his coat. "I want you each to keep your eye on this antique watch. It's a very special watch. It's been in my family for six generations." He began to swing the watch gently back and forth while quietly chanting, "Watch the watch, watch the watch, watch the watch...."

The crowd became mesmerized as the watch swayed back and forth, light gleaming off of its polished surface. Hundreds of eyes followed the swaying watch until, suddenly, it slipped from the hypnotist's fingers and fell to the floor, breaking into pieces.

"SHIT!" said the hypnotist.

It took three days to clean up the Senior Center!!

Claude was never invited back.

Only a golfer would understand this story.

A man and his wife walked into a dentist's office. The man said to the dentist, "Doc, I'm in one heck of a hurry. I have two buddies sitting out in my car waiting for us to go play golf, so forget about the anesthesia, I don't have time for the gums to get numb. I just want you to pull the tooth, and be done with it! We have a 10:00 AM tee time at the best golf course in town and it's 9:30 already... I don't have time to wait for the anesthesia to work!"

The dentist thought to himself, "My goodness, this is surely a very brave man asking to have his tooth pulled without using anything to kill the pain." So the dentist asks him, "Which tooth is it sir?"

The man turned to his wife and said, "Open your mouth Honey, and show him your tooth."

The above reminds me of what the noted entertainer, Jack Benny once said "Give me golf, fresh air and a beautiful partner and you can keep the clubs and fresh air"

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MCC - FBI NEIA Conference Dates

- **FBI NEIA Training/Research Conference**
May 28 – May 31, 2013
 Hilton Dallas Fort Worth Lakes
 Grapevine, Texas



VISIT THE FBI NEI ASSOCIATES WEBSITE.
www.neiassociates.org

The FBI NEIA website has the latest information about the NEIA, as well as important member information. You can now register for upcoming events, pay your dues, and more online.

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