INCREASING PUBLIC SAFETY WITH PRIVATE SECURITY

The 2013 IASIR Conference in Quebec City underscored the International in our name with the European feel of the walled Old City, superb French-Canadian cuisine, and attendees from multiple countries on three continents. Participants were willing to travel great distances for the highly focused program and an impressive roster of speakers, all perfectly planned and orchestrated by our hosts from the Bureau de la Sécurité Privée.

Under the conference theme of Increasing Public Safety with Private Security, international experts and industry leaders came together Nov. 13-15 to consider the growing partnership between law enforcement agencies and the private security sector worldwide. While many groups have been discussing the increasing role of private security, particularly in the context of reduced financing of police forces, IASIR is unique in its examination of this issue from a regulatory standpoint.

The conference kicked off with a keynote address by Jocelyn Latulippe, deputy director general of the Surete du Quebec's Integrity of State Branch, who spoke on The Expanded Vision of Public Safety. Acting IASIR President Karen Forsyth, left, presents a plaque of appreciation to conference host Genevieve Fournier and Denis Levesque of the Bureau de la Sécurité Privée.

New and growing forms of crime have necessitated an evolution in public safety, Latulippe told attendees. The emergence of cybercrime, the growth of organized crime and the rise of threats to the state require a "broader vision."

Latulippe said "trafficking of all kinds" is on the rise along with money laundering by crime organizations that are, in some cases, taking control of certain sectors of the economy. He cited cases of collusion and corruption that allowed organized crime to win public contracts and undermine trust at all levels of government. He also noted growth in extremist and terrorist threats targeting elected officials.

These challenges are already making an impact on how officials approach public safety. But in the face of budgetary constraints, reductions in police services remain an ongoing possibility.

As a result, Latulippe argued that "to maintain a feeling of security, a new approach must be tried." Officials need to "review the scope of our public safety mandate" and create new partnerships with the private sector, such as corporate security and security service providers. This needs to happen as part of a revision to prevention, preparation and protection models that would move public safety toward risk management in real time.

Professionalization of the security industry is required for these changes to succeed, Latulippe added. That means creating security clearance standards, maintaining rigorous confidentiality practices and hiring qualified personnel. Roles and responsibilities must also be defined to manage the new partnerships.

There are many considerations in creating these partnerships and Latulippe noted that "some changes may take years before the improvement is felt."

Nonetheless, he believes such collaboration is not only desirable but necessary. "Police departments alone cannot get the job done," Latulippe said.
PPPS TREND TOWARD ‘EROSION OF BORDERS’

Police and private security traditionally occupy different spheres. But University of Montreal Professor Massimiliano Mulone has begun seeing a number of trends that have led to an “erosion of borders” between the two areas, including the rise of public-private partnerships in security, or PPPS.

For example, there has been an increasing reliance on private security since the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. As a result, Mulone said that “85 percent of the critical infrastructure in the United States” is now “in the hands of private security.”

During his address, The State of the Industry: Current and Future Trends, Mulone identified what’s contributing to this change, particularly in the U.S. and England. He pointed to a growing presence of private security in public spaces. At the same time, Mulone is observing the privatization of duties that have typically belonged within the realm of law enforcement. This is largely being done as a response to economic crises that have reduced budgets of the local and regional governments which maintain police forces.

A “fragmentation of urban and social territory” is part of the explanation for more private security in public spheres, said Mulone. That brings people "more and more in contact with a wide variety of security providers" from both law enforcement and the private security world.

Business Improvement Districts, created to maintain a clean and safe environment that encourages customers to frequent shops or restaurants they otherwise may not, have also led to more private security guards on the beat in these areas. Such districts have been multiplying in the U.S., which went from 400 to 1,000 BIDs between 2002 and 2012. “Some BIDs include a partnership with the police, but it’s not always necessary,” said Mulone. And there may be a correlation with “a huge drop in crime in the ’90s” that has since been maintained.

Mulone said some law enforcement agencies view privatization or contracting out services as an answer to budgetary constraints. Contracting out is distinguished from privatization in that the contracted functions remain police activities and responsibilities.

He referenced cuts of 10 percent over two years to the Toronto Metropolitan Police and a large reduction in federal funding for street gang-related measures. He also mentioned budget cuts affecting police in the United Kingdom and many law enforcement agencies in the U.S.

In the U.S., police departments have contracted out and privatized some services in response to budget reductions, in addition to laying off officers.

Mulone said a number of questions about accountability, legitimacy and the loss of specialization or expertise are raised by public-private partnerships. There is also a “clash of rationalities” between police and security forces.

"Private industry is a business and it’s there to make money. This is not the logic of the police," he noted. Police arrest people "because they did something wrong.”

IASIR WELCOMES INAUGURAL SPONSOR

IASIR would like to extend a special thank you to Mike Lehner and The Mechanic Group for providing the association’s first Silver Sponsorship.

The IASIR Board instituted the sponsor program in 2012 as a way to defray rising conference costs, keep fees affordable for all attendees, and attract the best speakers by contributing toward travel expenses. More information is available on IASIR’s Web site under the Sponsorship tab.

The Mechanic Group, Inc., Pearl River, N.Y., specializes in delivering custom-built private security insurance programs to security guard, PI, intelligence, electronic security, alarm and background screening firms.
DUES INCREASE SLATED FOR FIRST TIME SINCE 1990s

After holding the line for nearly 15 years with no increase in the cost of membership dues, IASIR's Board of Directors in November approved a 20 percent increase in order to ensure the Association's financial health into the future. For a full government membership, this means an increase from $200 to $240 annually, effective Jan. 1, 2014.

Membership dues, which account for approximately 65 percent of IASIR's revenue, have remained steady, but conference revenue has declined in recent years due to the downturn in the economy. Cost-control measures have kept expenditures steady despite inflation; however, further cuts aren't possible in an already bare-bones budget.

Based on a comprehensive review of financial, membership and sponsorship trends, along with comparative data from other industry associations, the Board determined that an increase in the cost of membership is now vital to our continued reinvestment in the Association. Funds from the dues increase will be used to explore and create additional membership benefits, as well as support new initiatives we'll be rolling out in the coming months.

IASIR is unique in its focus and ready to lead the conversation on regulation in the face of rapid change in the security and investigative industries. We're energized following our world-class 2010 Conference on the growing partnership between law enforcement and the private security sector, and brimming with ideas on how to better connect our members and be the best resource possible in a fast-changing regulatory environment.

As always, we encourage and look forward to your feedback.

EUROPEAN PRIVATE SECURITY REGULATORS MEET IN PARIS

The first meeting of the European Security Regulators was held in Paris, France, in October. Countries represented included France (host), Belgium, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Malta, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The Bureau de la sécurité privée in Québec was invited to attend as the province shares a common model with France. Denis Lévesque, BSP Executive Director, will serve as the new organization's liaison to IASIR.

The objective of the meeting was to create a forum to discuss and improve the various regulatory models and increase cooperation between regulators. There is no single regulatory model across Europe. The private security industry could be regulated by a public independent organization (CVAPS, SIA, PSA), a department within a government ministry, or a department within the national police force.

Most European regulators have jurisdiction over an entire country with the exception of Switzerland, which is similar to the U.S. and Canada where private security is a cantonal (or state/provincial) matter.

Countries usually license security guards, private investigators, transport of valuables (cash in transit), and video surveillance.

With increased commercial trade between countries, differing legislation across borders creates problems similar to those found in North America.

Europe also shares an increased focus on private and public partnerships. However, no single model has emerged as each country has different views on public-private partnerships.

THE LADIES OF THE VIEW

Conference luncheons were served at L'Astral, the famous rooftop revolving restaurant that sits atop Loews Hôtel Le Concorde, offering the best panoramic view of Québec and the St. Lawrence River. Pictured, from left, are Karen Maples, Karen Forsyth, Patty Schmitt, Lisa Collet, Angela Evans and Peggy Anderson.
VANCOUVER SECURITY PROVES AN OLYMPIC UNDERTAKING

Bud Mercer remembers the start of the 2010 Vancouver Winter Olympics as a "nasty confrontation" with protestors. The retired assistant commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who served as head of security for the event, said protestors showed up "en masse" for opening ceremonies Feb. 12. They protested that the money spent on the Olympics could have been used instead to help the region's homeless people.

"We could have ended that in about 20 minutes, but then that's what would've been remembered," Mercer told attendees during his address Experience from the Field.

"The last thing you wanted was the security to become the story."

It didn't, and Mercer said private security was an essential partner in the success of the massive effort.

The job was led by an integrated security unit made up of nearly 60 agencies and involving 540 full-time staff. They oversaw thousands of police officers and private security guards.

There were about 140 venues to protect in an area spanning 15,000 square kilometers between Vancouver and Whistler, B.C. Venues were protected from earth, sky and sea. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police were also responsible for a range of other security details like the protection of the Torch Run, Olympic athletes and their families.

"This was without a doubt the largest security operation ever undertaken in Canada by scale, scope and length," said Mercer.

Preparations started well before the Olympic Games did, but that didn't stop elected officials from offering him last-minute advice.

"The politicians 86 days out suddenly had all sorts of 'good ideas.' One of the biggest challenges I had was that the 'good idea fairy' had to die."

But protestors and the public's perception of security forces was also a challenge. Mercer said public opinion began to turn in their favor after protestors threw ball bearings under police horses during the second day of the Torch Run. In the end, 90 percent of the public viewed security at the Olympics as either excellent or good.

Mercer noted that he "can't say enough" about the well-trained private security personnel at the games. Security officials "could not have done it without them," he said. For every one police officer working checkpoints, there were five unarmed private security guards.

Those 5,000 security guards checked "over two million people" that entered Olympic locations without any significant incidents.

"Screening was thorough, staff polite and professional," said Mercer.

Any problems encountered didn't blow up into large incidents.

"We were able to keep things under the radar," said Mercer. "Police actions were complimented by the public and the press. The focus was kept on sport."

Editor's Note

Thank you to everyone who contributed to this edition of the IASIR Regulator newsletter, including reporter Andrew Wind and photographer Bill Hamill, pictured at right with the lovely Marilyn. We appreciate the active participation of all IASIR members, and the great enthusiasm and ideas shared by our 2013 conference attendees.

Major Thanks to Our 2013 Major Sponsor and Host

The Bureau de la Sécurité Privée not only hosted the 2013 IASIR Conference, but provided a substantial financial contribution, as well. The BSP was able to support Denis Lévesque's vision for the program theme by funding travel grants for some of the notable speakers he recruited. Lévesque, Geneviève
FIRE INVESTIGATORS CALL FOR REGULATORY CHANGE

Expertise in specific areas or with certain products can create demand for a private fire investigator's services anywhere in the country.

But the current regulatory environment limits the use of the highest quality investigators in many cases, representatives of three national associations argued during a panel discussion. Insurance companies, government entities and lawyers almost exclusively hire these investigators.

Regulations vary across the country, but in many cases the person has to be licensed or reside in the state where the investigation is happening.

Rick Jones of the International Association of Arson Investigators said people face real penalties if they operate in a jurisdiction without the proper credentials. For example, it's a felony to investigate a fire in Arkansas without being licensed there.

"Not all states have licensing," he added. Texas requires completion of a 40-hour class before investigating there, but it also requires the investigator to live in the state. In Louisiana, a 40-hour class is also required, but it's not actually focused on fire investigation.

"It's kind of important that we have more options of bringing in the right person for a case," said Roger Krupp of the International Association of Arson Investigators.

Stuart Sklar, also of the National Association of Fire Investigators, noted that people in the field sometimes specialize in the failure of particular products — lithium batteries, gas valves, or clothes dryer motors, for example.

"The best people are not always located in our state," he said. The Michigan resident is a certified fire and explosion investigator, but sometimes needs to retain the services of someone else for cases in other states.

The urgency associated with these situations is "one of the unique things about investigating fires," said Sklar. Not being able to have the right person investigate could mean dire consequences, especially if someone was killed in a fire.

"Someone could go to prison for life; someone could get the death penalty," he said.

Panelists, who also included Kenneth Levine of the National Association of Subrogation Professionals, suggested several solutions.

Among those are reciprocity agreements between states to accept their licensed fire investigators. Another is allowing late registration, which would avoid delays before a licensed investigator worked on a case in a state. A third solution would be implementing the Washington state rule, which allows an investigator licensed in any jurisdiction to work there for up to 30 days.

PRIVATE SECURITY KEY IN BOSTON BOMBING AFTERMATH

The bombing of the Boston Marathon set in motion a massive effort by law enforcement and emergency responders.

Tom Shamshak, a private investigator and retired Massachusetts police chief, talked about how the April 15, 2013, incident and investigation unfolded in his address The Role of Private Security in the Aftermath of the Boston Marathon Bombings.

Shamshak, who volunteered to help with the law enforcement effort, has an office a quarter mile from where the bombs exploded, near the finish line on Boylston Street in Boston.

Officials had planned for such an incident with security primarily provided by police and complimented by medical personnel, said Shamshak. However, private security ended up playing a small but pivotal role.

The first and second bombs exploded 200 yards apart around 2:50 p.m. The result was three people died and 264 were wounded, including 10 children and 16 people who had limbs amputated as a result.

"By 4 p.m., most of the patients had moved to hospitals," said Shamshak. "There were protocols in place for a mass casualty incident. So they were able to move quickly and save people's lives."

Continued on Page 6
BOMBING AFTERMATH

Continued from Page 5

Then law enforcement officials needed to sweep the area in case more undetonated explosive devices were present. "Once the scene was secured, forensic examination of the scene began," led by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the federal Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agency.

They found two six-liter pressure cookers that had been packed with explosives extracted from fireworks plus BBs and nails. They were detonated with the remotes from toy cars.

But officials also found clues to the bombers' identities. Images were taken from closed circuit TV surveillance cameras, through which two men were observed carrying backpacks.

Shamshak noted that "these images came from private entities," some of the businesses near the finish line, which had installed the cameras as part of their loss prevention efforts.

With this important contribution from private security sources, the FBI was able to relocate photographs of two perpetrators. Soon, they were identified as brothers Tamerlan and Dzhokhar Tsarnaev.

Police then turned their attention to a manhunt that, for a period of time, shut down the metropolitan area. Eventually, Dzhokhar was captured while Tamerlan was shot and killed by police during the manhunt.

SECURITY TOUR OF PARLIAMENT BUILDING

IASIR Conference attendees enjoyed a guided tour of the historic Parliament Building, home of the National Assembly of Québec. In addition to showcasing the building’s history, architecture and many works of art, the tour included an exclusive behind-the-scenes look at the security facilities, equipment and security staff.

CONDUCT CODE, ASSOCIATION PROVIDE ACCOUNTABILITY FOR SECURITY COMPANIES

When private security providers operate throughout the world, there are a number of challenges in ensuring accountability.

International law is not directly applicable to private security companies even though they may be government contractors. There’s also a lack of consistency in standards across national boundaries. And governments sometimes fail to enforce their own standards.

The gaps that can leave means security providers at times run afoul of local and national laws or commit human rights abuses.

Anne-Marie Buzatu has been facilitating an effort to fill those gaps through a voluntary agreement that has so far been joined by 708 companies headquartered in 71 countries.

The deputy head of public-private partnerships at the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces in Switzerland discussed that effort, the International Code of Conduct Association, during her address. She has been leading development of the association for private security service providers since 2011.

Continued on Page 9
PARTNERING WITH PUBLIC FORCES AROUND THE WORLD

Rio Tinto is one of the world's largest mining companies with worldwide operations across a wide range of commodities such as iron ore, copper, aluminium, diamonds and uranium. Their businesses encompass open pit and underground mines, mills, refineries, smelters and power stations, including a significant hydropower portfolio, as well as a number of research and service facilities. The company also owns and operates railways, ports and ships.

"The challenging environment in which Rio Tinto operates means the group needs high quality and ethical security services," said Mivil Deschênes, Rio Tinto’s Global Head of Security. "Our mission is to protect our people, property and assets."

With 71,000 employees in more than 40 countries, Rio Tinto faces multiple security risks on a daily basis that are vastly different from one operating location to another - ranging from theft and fraud to sabotage and civil unrest. To deal with these threats, Rio Tinto's global security program incorporates six major areas of activity:

- personnel security
- physical security
- cyber security
- intelligence, risks and human rights
- investigations
- business resilience and recovery

"We work more with private than public security," explained Isabelle Brissette, Rio Tinto’s Manager of Security Risk and Human Rights. However, the company does engage regularly with local security partners, including defense ministries, embassies, intelligence services, the military and police, to ensure the best security strategy possible, "especially when it's in response to a security threat exceeding our capacity to manage, like a violent theft or kidnapping."

"We meet with them and establish a relationship before there is a crisis for sharing of intelligence, proactive sharing of emergency plans, sharing human and physical resources, mutual collaboration during investigations, and pure security support where one partner lacks capacity," Brissette said. For example, a local partner in a developing country may express a desire to help Rio Tinto with security, but perhaps they don't have a car, or they have a car with no tires, or they need fuel, or a radio. "So these partnerships help them in the long-run as resources aren't used only for Rio Tinto."

There are cases, though, where engagement with public security forces constitutes a real challenge for the company, especially in developing countries and conflict-prone environments. "Cultural diversity is often our greatest challenge," noted Brissette, giving an example of an African leader who considered human rights a purely western concept. "But Rio Tinto can help encourage standards."

Deschênes described the Marikana Massacre as "exactly what we don't want to happen." When miners in the Marikana area went on strike for higher wages in 2012, a series of violent confrontations with the South African Police Service led to the shooting deaths of 44 mine workers with an additional 78 injured. "Sometimes Rio Tinto is protecting their security force from the public security - police or military."

Deschênes and Brissette went on to provide several case studies of successful collaboration with public forces in both developed and developing countries:

- Crisis management during the 1996 floods in Sagueneay, Quebec;
- Engaging Ronderos, autonomous "peasant patrols," to ensure proactive conflict management, mitigate community unrest and address crime issues in Peru;
- Signing a Memorandum of Understanding with the Colombian military to ensure the protection of Rio Tinto exploration teams, including guidelines that address potential human rights violations;
- Working with the UN to provide training on security, human rights and the use of force to public security forces in Fort Dauphin, Madagascar.

"To achieve our mission, we need the collaboration of private and public security partners wherever we operate," Deschênes said. "Collaboration can benefit all partners. There is a need, however, to know who we are dealing with and proactively engage with our security partners to ensure we all work according to the same procedures and values."

Thank you 2013 sponsors:

LOTO QUÉBEC

DAVIDsTEA
LYNN OLIVER NAMED 2013 MARTIN AWARD WINNER

"Lynn is the best advocate for this industry." – Carmelo Sanjuan, G4S Eurex Solutions (USA) Inc.

A rather brief statement as far as award nominations go, but one that generated an outpouring of support from IASIR's Board of Directors, as well as other members and industry representatives. It was an easy choice to name Lynn Oliver as the 2013 recipient of the Donna Martin Spirit Award, which recognizes an associate member who has demonstrated outstanding and selfless service to the goals and highest ideals of the association.

"I look up to Lynn," said IASIR 2nd Vice President Peggy Anderson, Delaware State Police Professional Licensing. "He was extremely active on the Board and dedicated to the organization and everyone in it."

IASIR Administrator Laurel Rudd noted that most members are unaware of how important Lynn’s contributions have been, particularly in establishing IASIR’s sponsorship program and generating conference session ideas and recruiting speakers. He played a central role in organizing the highly regarded 2011 Conference in Alexandria, Va., including the behind-the-scenes security tour of the National Archives.

Lynn founded American Security Programs in Dulles, Va., 20 years ago. As president and CEO, he continues to administer and oversee the affairs of the company, which provides management consultation services in all facets of security to both corporations and government entities; contract security services to the highest government levels; vulnerability assessments and strategic planning regarding security issues; and security program management and investigative services; plus maintains a certified security-training academy. The company has garnered a number of regional and national awards and recognitions.

In total, Lynn has more than 48 years of professional and executive experience in the fields of security, law enforcement and criminal justice. He began his career as a commissioned officer in the Army, then worked for the FBI Identification Division. He later played integral roles in a number of the nation’s most sensitive security programs, including the Court Security Officer Program of the U.S. Marshals Service and the Cleared American Guard Program of the Department of State. He also worked as a management consultant in the fields of law enforcement and security, accumulating experience with more than 30 federal, state and local law enforcement organizations, as well as advising major corporations.

Having committed his entire professional career to the security profession, Lynn stands out as an outspoken and dedicated proponent of the continuous advancement of the industry's professional standards. He remains actively involved with many local and national security groups, including the Virginia Police and Private Security Alliance (founding member); the National Association of Security Companies (NASCO Board of Directors); the American Society for Industrial Security; the Private Investigation and Security Association of Virginia; INTELLNET; and IASIR.

"In NASCO, even though his company is not as large as others, he is very well-respected and a leader within the organization, particularly on federal government contracts," said Steve Amitay, NASCO's executive director and general counsel. "I have testified before Congress on why public-private partnerships work, and Lynn is who I turned to for examples."

In his acceptance speech, Lynn thanked his many colleagues and friends in attendance, and noted how very honored he feels to be in the company of past winners.

Thank you 2013 sponsor:

Sécurité publique
Québec
PARTNERSHIPS AID POLICE, PRIVATE SECURITY

Private-public partnerships in security have been around a long time. Bob Pence and Glen Mowrey want to make sure they're around for many more years to come.

During their joint address, they spoke about sustaining these partnerships, offering examples of past successes and ongoing efforts to work together.

Pence is a retired FBI special agent in charge and on the Public Private Partnership Committee of the Florida Police Chiefs Association. Mowrey is the retired deputy chief of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg (N.C.) Police Department and the national law enforcement liaison for the Security Industry Alarm Coalition.

During his career in the FBI, Pence said the agency went through an evolution that led to a broader array of positions. "We realized as the era developed we needed specialists from the private sector," he said, such as computer technicians who fulfilled different roles than gun-carrying agents.

But the real "sea change" came after the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, when the agency hired a lot of analysts. "The name of the game is connect the dots and we're doing this with specialists who are employees but aren't agents," said Pence.

Several years after the attacks, the American Society of Industrial Security and the International Association of Chiefs of Police held a summit at their joint conferences. Pence said a recommendation that came out of the summit was that law enforcement officials and security organizations "should make a formal commitment to cooperate."

A memo of understanding between the organizations was signed in 2009. Early on, about 80 partnerships were formed between law enforcement agencies and private security companies. Now that number exceeds 450.

Mowrey spoke about private-public partnerships between law enforcement and alarm companies, the industry he represents. "We've got a problem," he said. "It's false alarms."

He noted that alarm management committees have been established in 14 states. They identify where the problems are occurring and find solutions, such as a two-call verification process that helps determine if police time is needed to respond to an alarm.

"It's working together and helping to solve a problem."

Friends FROM AFAR

ASIR was delighted to have more countries represented at this conference than ever before, with attendees from France, Belgium and Switzerland, in addition to those from Canada and the U.S. But again, the award for the greatest distance traveled goes to our members from the Ministry of Interior, Abu Dhabi Police, and the National Security Institute in the United Arab Emirates (pictured above).
TIN BADGE VS. METAL SHIELD
DO CURRENT REGULATIONS ALLOW FOR OPTIMAL PARTNERSHIPS?

‘We’re not doing more with less. We’re doing less with less because there just isn’t money.’
Glen Mowrey, National Law Enforcement Liaison for the Security Industry Alam Coalition

‘PPPS is a threat to (union police) groups because most of them will admit off the record they are using the system. So when you tell them the rate private security can accomplish the same task, the uniform cop realizes he may be losing $30,000-$40,000 a year in overtime.’
Capt. Paul A. Guindon (Retired), Chairman, National Business Management Committee, Commissionaires, and CEO, Commissionaires Ottawa

The 2013 IASIR Conference wrapped up with a panel discussion addressing whether current regulations allow for optimal partnerships between public and private security.
While it would be impossible to sum up the wide-ranging conversation amongst the 50-plus participants that day, quotes from each of the four panelists are highlighted here.
Regulation is important for managing accountability in any scenario, attendees noted, but ultimate accountability is with the buyer of the service. “The customer needs to stop ‘buying bodies,’ because otherwise that’s all they get,” said moderator Denis Lévesque.
Many agreed that a tiered approach to training and licensure of private security was a practical solution to accommodate the significant roles they are increasingly asked to play.
Other topics included private contracts for municipal police services, sustainability of PPPS efforts, and law enforcement respect for private security.

‘A rising tide raises all the ships. With 2 million private security and 700,000 law enforcement (a 3:1 ratio), better training helps everyone.’
Bob Pence, Special Agent in Charge (retired), FBI, and Public Private Partnership Committee - Florida Police Chiefs Association

‘Administrators are fine with whatever changes need to be made, but government is doing less with less. When legislation needs to change, the push has to come from industry ... Realize it’s a bureaucracy and takes time, but we want to move forward.’
Angela Evans, Assistant Attorney General, Attorney General’s Office in Kentucky

IASIR WELCOMES NEW PRESIDENT, NEW MEMBERS IN 2013
Lisa McGee of the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services has been promoted from 1st Vice President to IASIR President on the occasion of Rudy Buck’s retirement in December.
“I’m excited about the direction the association is heading,” McGee said. “Watch for news on initiatives to foster more ongoing communication and information exchange, as well as plans for the 2014 Conference to be announced soon!”
The IASIR Board also welcomed two new associate memberships in 2013:
• Chris Joseph, Vice President, and Roger Miller, President, Northeastern Investigations Inc., Dartmouth, NS
• Debra Tucker and Heather Murphy, both Licensing Compliance Administrators, ADT LLC, Boca Raton, FL
Recruiting efforts are ongoing.
Talk to your colleagues about the contacts and information you gain through IASIR. To learn more, contact IASIR, 888/354-2747 or contact@asir.org.