



ASIS INTERNATIONAL NORTH TEXAS CHAPTER April 2007

Celebrating 50 Years 1957-2007

April Speaker

Donald R. Macpherson

Special Agent
FBI Dallas

Topic:

“The Threat of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)”

SA Donald Macpherson is currently assigned to the Dallas Division of the FBI - North Texas Joint Terrorism Task Force (NTJTTF), as the Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Coordinator. SA Macpherson has served as the FBI Dallas Assistant WMD Coordinator or WMD Coordinator since November, 2000. As WMD Coordinator, SA Macpherson provides a single FBI point of contact for WMD matters to all law enforcement, fire service, public health, medical, government and private sector agencies throughout the North Texas area. SA Macpherson's activities as WMD Coordinator include working with local, state and federal agencies to ensure adequate WMD planning, preparation, training, prevention and response in support of the FBI's lead role in managing any WMD response. SA



Donald R. Macpherson

Macpherson is also active in WMD related criminal investigations to include response to suspected WMD threats and review of current WMD intelligence. As WMD Coordinator, SA Macpherson conducts frequent presentations in the area of WMD terrorism. SA Macpherson participates as the FBI representative in frequent WMD related crisis management exercises throughout the United States. SA Macpherson's WMD related training includes courses covering radiological assistance, the biology of hazardous materials, and forensic epidemiology as well as joint

training for law enforcement and public health responders sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control. SA Macpherson is a member of the Dallas/Ft. Worth Metroplex Biowatch Threat Assessment Group and coordinates the North Texas Joint Terrorism Task Force (NTJTTF) Weapons of Mass Destruction Working Group (WMDWG).

Chairman's Corner

By George Quin, CPP, ISP

Thinking about the Unthinkable

Do you recall the Boy Scout motto: “Be prepared”? I'm willing to bet that many of you also remember the ‘duck and cover’ days of America's civil defense era. A distinctive warbling alarm sounded over your school's PA system and you crouched under your desk or in a hallway with a textbook held over your head. All your classmates did the same thing. You grinned at the thought of getting out of class work, while your teachers sought to impress upon you the importance of such drills. It was fun despite the intense looks on some of your teachers' faces. You saw it as one more school drill alongside those done for fires and tornadoes. As a child, you didn't comprehend how serious the Cold War threat was regarded by the adults. Certainly anyone who has studied the dramatic events surrounding the ‘Missiles of October’ knows we skated to the very edge of the unthinkable. Yet following the collapse of the USSR and Warsaw Pact, adult concerns about the risk of horrific losses from nuclear attack under the apt acronym of MAD (Mutual Assured Destruction) soon faded from memory. In its absence, a period of relative global peace soothed the public's collective psyche.

That is until the events of 9/11 introduced a new threat lexicon of acronyms and images to lodge in the American subconscious: CBRNE (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High Explosives), WMD (Weapons of Mass Destruction), dirty bombs, and destruction of critical infrastructure. Terrorism (i.e., deliberate acts intended

“Chairman” Continued on page 2.

“Chairman” continued from page 1.

to create a climate of fear within a population) has in its many guises been present for countless generations around the world. But it was usually considered an ‘over there’ issue by the public. That is until the stunning destruction of the World Trade Center pushed terrorism to the forefront of America’s political agenda which led to the creation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The events of 9/11 also motivated many Fortune 500 CEOs to urgently task their corporate security directors to develop comprehensive plans to effectively and efficiently counter the looming specter of a terrorist act impacting their business operations. Security planning was forced to move beyond the realm of gates, guns and guards. A new strategic approach was developed which brought security managers, financial managers, facility managers, data technology managers and safety directors (among others) into group settings to determine how to best ‘morph’ their organizational Emergency Plans (EP) into Business Continuity Plans (BCP) capable of dealing with 21st Century threats involving terrorists and WMDs in downtown USA.

What are the risks of a WMD detonation? The guest speaker for our April luncheon will be providing us with the FBI’s perspective on such threats occurring in the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex. Remember that there are three parts inherent in any risk analysis: first, evaluating what can go wrong (the hazard); second, determining who and what will be effected (the consequences); and finally, considering the likelihood it will happen (the assessment). While the DHS commands an impressively vast array of assets, it is far from being omnipotent and must continually weigh (as does any business) their best use. This is also the basis for EPs. In my own opinion, it is the consideration of the classic EP goals of protecting people, protecting property, and restoring operations, against a timeline reflecting the major EP phases of mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery, which lays the foundation for developing a BCP.

A BCP itself is derived from taking a risk management approach to identifying and prioritizing those components of an organization which absolutely must be kept functioning during and/or restored immediately after a disaster, in order for the organization itself to survive. Risk management provides an organization’s leadership with a range of options to choose from: avoid the risk, reduce the risk, spread the risk out, transfer the risk (i.e., via insurance), or accept the risk. Which then leads to the key part of a BCP: deciding to commit the necessary organizational resources ahead of time to fulfill its implementation requirements. The critical importance of this can be measured in the number of 9/11-era businesses located at the World Trade Center that lacked supported BCPs

and perished, against those with supported BCPs that basically survived.

If you are a security director in a corporate environment, you had better be able to authoritatively state what is going to add the most value at the least cost when it comes to a BCP. The financial resources that you must compete for are generally quite limited. The concept of risk management is becoming increasingly associated by CEOs with ‘mitigating’ potential losses. Therefore ‘mitigation’ tends to have a much more receptive boardroom audience. But reducing the risk costs by being proactive vs. reactive will make sense only to those CEOs and CFOs able to take a long view on corporate expenditures. Shareholder concerns tend to limit the scope of the view.

If you are tasked to put together a team to create a BCP, selecting members who are subject matter experts embracing a cross-spectrum of key organizational skill sets is essential. Equally important is their ability to be able to get along with each other and respect a diversity of opinion. They must be innovative thinkers capable of both independent and guided analysis. The team’s leadership is yet another consideration. There are times when empathic leadership and democratic consensus-building are highly desirable. There are also planning situations where the lead person must clearly state “*This is where we are going*” and “*Make it happen.*” If your organization believes it is facing a major disaster just over the horizon, it will likely necessitate the later approach. Finally, a wise leader knows when s/he shouldn’t directly run a planning team and another individual must be brought in. That’s why there are both CEOs and COOs in many corporations, as well as both mayors and city managers in most communities.

Realize that if DHS isn’t omnipotent, then it is even more unlikely that your organization is. The chief function of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) is to help bridge the gap when a projected disaster exceeds an organization’s ability to effectively and efficiently respond with its internal resources. Successfully surviving a major disaster generally mandates prior MOUs between public and private organizations. In assessing a post-WMD environment, you owe your executive leadership a reality check about the likelihood of maintaining itself as an island of stability in a sea of chaos. Finally, seek to adapt the USMC’s philosophical approach to an unknown battlefield in preparing your organization for a WMD-type disaster. “*There are no perfect plans. No plan survives first contact with the enemy. A 70% solution is better than no solution. Train as you would fight.*” Good rules to survive by.

Semper Fi. George



ISTORY'S MYSTERIES

By Harold G. (Tex) Midkiff, CPP, CFE

If you were looking to meet **John Walker** at the 1985 *ASIS Annual Seminar and Exhibits* held in Dallas, Texas in September and hosted by the North Texas Chapter, you just missed him. ASIS member, **John Anthony Walker**, who owned a Private Detective Business in the Norfolk, Virginia area, had been arrested by the FBI in May.

Walker's arrest and the discovery of his spy ring stunned the seminar. Even though Christopher John Boyce and Daulton Lee, two spoiled California youths (whose lives were depicted in the book and movie *The Falcon and Snowman*), had caused a stir when they were caught selling classified information in the 1970s from a defense contractor to the KGB, the last major spy case that had involved Americans had been the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg scandal in the 1950s.

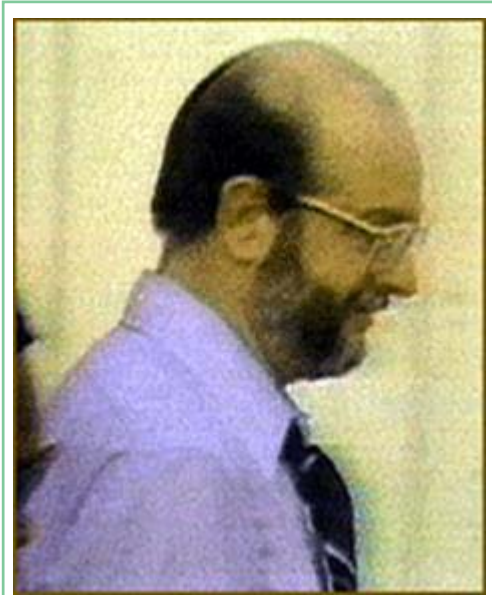
While no one was surprised when foreigners betrayed their countries, there was a strong belief that U.S. citizens simply were immune to espionage. **Walker's** arrest shattered that illusion and sparked what the media quickly dubbed "The Year of The Spy." Following **Walker's** arrest, seven other U.S. citizens would be accused of spying before the yearend.

In Moscow, meanwhile, **Walker** was celebrated as the KGB's most successful Cold War spy. From 1967 until 1985, he had provided the KGB with vital U.S. cryptographic secrets that had enabled Russian agents to decipher coded military messages. Soviet KGB General Boris Aleksandrovich Solomatin, who oversaw **Walker**, later called him the "most important" spy ever recruited by Russia. **John Walker** gave away the "keys to your most secret code machines," Solomatin bragged, "giving us the equivalent of a seat inside your Pentagon where we could read your most vital secrets." KGB officer Vitaly Yurchenko was more blunt: "**Walker** was the greatest case in KGB history. We deciphered millions of your messages. If there had been a war, we would have won it."

U.S. Navy Chief Petty Officer **John Walker** had sold his services to the KGB in 1968 for \$1000 per week. Over the next 17 years, he turned over key information on the Navy's cipher machines and nuclear submarines. When retirement loomed, he began recruiting other members of his family to take his place: his brother Arthur, son Michael, and friend Jerry Whitworth then began providing

Walker and his Soviet handlers with more classified information.

Walker's activities went completely unsuspected by US authorities, despite his living quite extravagantly with his only source of visible income being his Navy pension. Living in Norfolk, Virginia after his Navy retirement he became a licensed private investigator and a private airplane pilot, both of which he conveniently used to explain his lavish lifestyle and frequent journeys all over North America and to Western Europe (mainly to meet his Soviet handler for instructions and to receive payment.) As additional cover, he also joined far right-wing political organizations such as the John Birch Society and the Ku Klux Klan. It is estimated that **Walker** earned more than \$1 million USD from nearly two straight decades of spying.



John Walker

North Texas Chapter Members Passed CPP Exam February/March

Dale Lockwood, CPP

Executive Vice President
LAW Safety & Security Specialists, LLC

Steve Pickett, CPP, PSP

Security Manager
Presbyterian Hospital of Plano

Marieta Oglesby, CPP, CSM, CPM

Security/Property Management Consultant
Defenbaugh & Associates, Inc.

Alan J. Cross CPP Scholarship

By Stewart Hardy, Scholarship Chairman

Are you interested in attending an ASIS Certification Review Course? The ASIS Foundation funds 30 Allan J. Cross recipients to attend a review course at the Annual ASIS Seminar. The deadline to apply is May 10. There are a few changes to the Cross Scholarship and are listed below:

- The number of awardees increased from 25-30
- The program has now been expanded to ALL certification review courses
- In 2008, recipients may attend any review course, not just at Annual ASIS Seminar.

The qualifications to be eligible for this scholarship are:

- Candidate must currently be ASIS International member in good standing
- Candidate must currently† be a member in good standing with the ASIS North Texas Chapter and have participated in chapter activities for at least one year
- Candidate must be currently studying for their CPP exam and planning to attend the annual ASIS International Seminar and Exhibit
- Candidate must not have received a previous Cross CPP scholarship or be CPP designated.

For more information, please refer to the following link:
<http://www.ntx-asis10.org/>

Student Scholarship

During December of each year, the North Texas Chapter of ASIS International, in conjunction with the ASIS International Foundation, awards a \$1000 scholarship for academic excellence to a student enrolled in a security-related field of study at an accredited college or university in northern Texas. (The most recent scholarship recipient's essay is posted on the web page). The recipient's essay is published in the January issue of the chapter's electronic newsletter, "The Spur". The recipient of this scholarship is also nominated by the Chapter to compete for an additional \$500 Region VI Presidential Scholarship.

In order to be eligible for the scholarship candidates must be full-time students or part-time students working in the security field. The student must have already completed a minimum of one year at an accredited North Texas college or university. A candidate's major must be in Criminal Justice, Security Management, or a related

discipline. The candidate must have achieved a minimum grade point of 3.0 (on a 4.0 scale).

For complete details on the scholarship navigate to <http://www.ntx-asis10.org/> and click on the "Scholarship" button on the left side of the page.

Executive Board Meeting Notes

By Martin Cramer, CPP

1. Current account balances

Starting Balance in Feb:	\$10,232.29
Deposits	\$ 4,363.99
Total Withdrawals/Debits	\$ 3,615.76
Ending Balance for Feb:	\$11,071.52

2. Chapter CPP Certification Program

Congratulations to Marieta Oglesby, CPP
passed CPP Exam!

PSP study group to be formed this summer

3. Future Chapter Meetings

May 10th LEAN

June 15th Golf Tournament

staffing - security electronics - fire & life safety - training

Contact

Martin Cramer, CPP
3102 Oak Lawn Avenue
Suite 700
Dallas, Texas 75219

P 214.922.0270
www.sgi-us.com



your single source security solutions provider

ASIS Certification Update

Continuing Professional Education (CPE) System to be implemented in 2008. The CPE system is based a standard of measure used worldwide to calculate continuing professional development. One credit equals one instructional hour (at least 50 minutes of instruction). Beginning in 2008, the new ASIS recertification program will use this for all eligible activities.

Your current credits will be converted for you. The ASIS confidential database system already stores all recertification credit information and is set up to handle the transition process from start to finish. For credits earned in 2005, 2006 and 2007 you only need to submit your recertification activities as you normally do and the rest will be taken care of by certification staff.

The CPE method is clear and more precise than the current unit of measure and credits will not vary from year to year. This should ease the process of recertification overall. Another plus is the CPE unit of measure is used widely by a variety of credentialing bodies, including ISC2, Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, National Association of State Boards of Accountancy and Information Systems Audit & Control Association, to name a few. This enhances our certificants' ability to easily record activities for use in multiple systems.

Each designation will require the following CPE credits: 60 for CPP, 45 for PSP and PCI. The new credit schedule translates approximately one ASIS educational credit to approximately four CPE credits. This may not be readily apparent because there were several parity issues in the former guide that have been corrected in this new system. Use of the new credit guides will begin on January 1, 2008. The guides are under the ASIS certification section of the website in two locations: the Recertification page and the Announcements page.

The standard unit of measurement for participant credit is the Continuing Professional Education (CPE) credit, in which one hour of credit is equal to at least 50 minutes of classroom time. Time for lunches, breaks, social gatherings, planning sessions, business meetings, and similar activities will not be included. Certificate/letter of completion and agenda that includes the hours of classroom time are required. CPEs may be awarded for non-instructional credits based on the following guidelines. Participant credit is defined as instruction in a formal class setting and includes an instructor, a written course outline, record of attendance and issuance of a certificate of completion.

MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

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

PSP: Four (4) CPE credits per year, limited to twelve (12) CPE credits per term for membership in a nonprofit

"Certification" Continued on page 6.

43rd Annual Law Enforcement Appreciation Nite May 10, 2007 - 5:30 P.M.

Eddie Deen's Ranch

Tickets \$25.00. Free to any member of Law Enforcement.

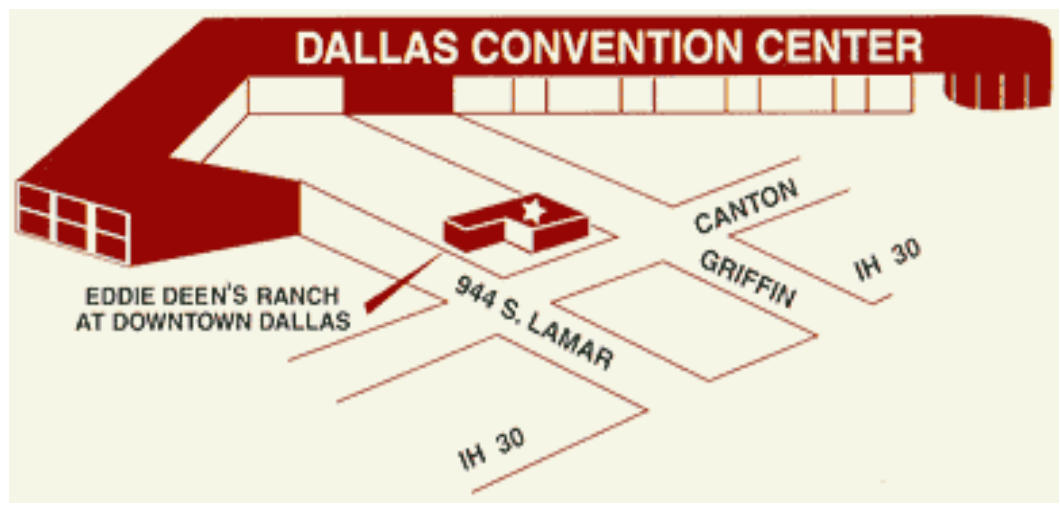
Tickets will not be sold at the door.

Dress Code: Boots and Blue Jeans

Door Prizes

BBQ and Beer/Wine is Served

For more information contact Bob Smoot: bobsmoot@peoplescom.net or 903-765-4356.



"Certification" Continued from page 5.

professional physical security or security-related organization or association.

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

SEMINAR/CONFERENCE

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

ACCREDITED COLLEGE COURSES

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

CHAPTER MEETING AND WEB BASED

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

CORRESPONDENCE AND SELF STUDY

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

EXHIBITS ONLY PARTICIPATION

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

INSTRUCTOR CREDIT

The topics of the courses must be relevant to the practice of security or, for CPPs, management i.e., the domains for each certification examination as defined by the PCB. 20 Per topic, initial preparation or major modifications of course work for serving as principal instructor or speaker for a security or business management-related (CPP only) course at an accredited college or university. 12 Chapter Certification Study Courses: Planning the entire Study Course including multiple meetings. 9 Chapter Certification Study Courses: Mentoring a student thru the entire Study Course or fulfilling a specific role in conduct of the course. 3 Per participant hour, as an instructor, speaker or panelist at a security or business related (CPP only) education program.

AUTHOR CREDIT

The topics must be relevant to the practice of security or (CPP only) management, i.e., the domains for each certification examination as defined by the PCB. Per security related and or business management (CPP only) book. Per security-related and/or business management (CPP only) article in recognized periodical. 9 Per monograph, booklet or contribution of chapter to book on security-related and/or business management (CPP only) topics. 3 Acceptance by the ASIS Council of Business Practices for each case study submission. 3 Each book review published in recognized periodical.

**Your Business Card Advertisement
could be placed here!**

**The North Texas Chapter website
www.ntx-asis10.org is now
accepting banner advertising!**

See Page 8 for advertising fees.

SPUR



ASIS North Texas Chapter Newsletter

If you have any suggestions or articles to submit contact:

Editor: Steve Castor, CPP
steve.castor@cbre.com

43rd Annual Law Enforcement Appreciation Nite (LEAN)

By Bob Smoot, LEAN Committee Chairman

Well folks, it's on top of us again. The second Thursday in May will be our Annual LEAN. This will be our 43rd year. Usually the North Texas Chapter has the largest LEAN within the Society. I'm looking forward to another good year.

The first order of business is to say a large thank you to James Delamore and Corporate Security Staff at Frito-Lay. At the last minute James stepped forward and provided the Ticket printing at no cost to the Chapter. This will enable us to apply more money toward door prizes. Thanks James.

Jim Dollar is busy collecting money from Corporate Sponsors. If he has not contacted you, give him a call at 214-638-4961. You will be listed on Corporate Sponsors Boards the nite of the event and listed in the May newsletter. Plus, you will be invited to a special reception the nite before the event. The reception is to honor Corporate Sponsors, Our Executive Committee, National Board Members and LEAN workers. It will take place at the home of Lee Roy Armstrong. 4101 Post Oak Road, Flower Mound Texas 75028 at 7:00 PM. You must RSVP with Jim Dollar or myself. Two National Board Members and one former National President has RSVP.

Don't forget that I get numerous calls from various Law Enforcement folks wanting tickets. If you don't have

anyone to invite, give me a call/email and I'll hook you up with them. This is a very popular nite for North Texas Law Enforcement.

The cost of the tickets is the same as the monthly meeting cost, \$25.00 each. Tickets will not be sold at the door. We have to plan on the amount of food we will require. Please purchase your tickets as early as you can.

The location is the same as last year, Eddie Deen's Ranch. It is located on the northeast corner of Lamar and I30, just south of the Dallas Convention Center.

There will be a pickup load of door prizes, including a dozen firearms. Dress is Boots and Jeans. Hat is optional.

If you can come by 5:00 p.m. I will need extra workers to help with the event. You will not miss any of the action. Doors open at 5:30 pm.

Lets make this year our best year ever.

Listed below are folks you can get tickets from. We can mail, or meet you, to get your tickets to you.

Jim Dollar	214-638-4961
George Quin	817-763-3406
Steve Castor	214-863-4175
Martin Cramer	214-922-0270
Michael Finnegan	972-995-8885
Michael Adams	817-915-5521
LaCora McSwain	972-406-9300
Bob Smoot	903-765-4356

2007 Annual Golf Tournament for Charity Hyatt Bear Creek Country Club June 15, 2007

Cost:

\$90.00 per player

\$360.00 per team

The fee includes cart, green fee, range balls, and lunch.

\$25 per non-golfer, includes lunch

\$250 for each hole sponsor

GOLF TOURNAMENT PACKAGES

TOURNAMENT UNDERWRITER - \$7500.00

PLATINUM Package - \$2000

GOLD Package - \$1,500

SILVER Package - \$1,000

Beer and Soft Drink Sponsorship - \$800.00

Go to our website at www.ntx-asis10.org for more information and to sign up.

Government Affairs & Public Policy

ASIS headquarters staff followed legislation introduced in both the Senate and House of Representatives in the opening days of the Democratically-controlled 110th Congress. Democrats had seven initiatives on which they placed high priority for early passage. Their objective was to pass these initiatives in the first 100 hours of the new Congress. The initiative to which ASIS paid particular attention was HR1, a bill "to provide for the implementation of the recommendations of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States." The intent of the legislation is to put the force of law behind all the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission. HR1 was introduced on January 5, rapidly accumulated 205 co-sponsors, and passed in the House on January 9, then being referred to the Senate. A Senate companion measure is expected to be introduced in February. Of greatest concern to ASIS are provisions in HR1 which call for DHS to develop "voluntary consensus standards" for protection of critical infrastructures. ASIS hopes to move Congress and the Executive Branch away from the concept of hard and fast standards and toward the development of more flexible "best practices," such as the ASIS Guidelines, which are more advisory and which reflect the realities of security across widely different industry sectors. Major business organizations are known to share this goal.

It was necessary to postpone the first trip to Israel of the ASIS-JINSA Security Exchange Program (SEP). The program would have taken US security managers to Israel to meet and exchange ideas with counterparts in critical

infrastructures there from February 24-March 3, 2007. Packets regarding the trip had been sent out to the CSOs of about 150 major corporations. The trip is being rescheduled for the same time period next year (2008).

Headquarters staff attended a meeting at the Dallas FBI Office regarding final development of the USP3 Program.

ASIS staff attended a meeting with Phil Perry, General Counsel of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and Al Martinez-Fonts, Assistant Secretary of DHS for the Private Sector, to discuss DHS's need to meet new Congressional requirements regarding infrastructure protection "voluntary consensus standards." Also attending the meeting were ASIS volunteer leaders Don W. Walker, CPP; Regis W. Becker, CPP; and Chad Callaghan, CPP; and US Chamber of Commerce Vice President for Homeland Security Andrew Howell. The meeting was very productive and Mr. Perry indicated interesting in moving forward with examining the ASIS Guidelines as a means of meeting the Congressional requirements. Unfortunately, Mr. Perry announced his departure from DHS within a few days of the meeting. We will continue to work to get DHS to use the ASIS Guidelines as the foundation for their national infrastructure protection voluntary consensus standards.

As part of the ASIS Global Organization and Business Assessment (AGOBA) strategic study, GAPP continued to play a role in coordinating activities between ASIS staff, volunteers and outside consultants. Activities included a full-day AGOBA team session held in conjunction with the ASIS January Leadership Meeting to examine and discuss the results of the external scan conducted by DSI International and the progress of the internal scan being conducted by the Center for Applied Research.

Newsletter and Website Advertisements

Companies interested in supporting the Chapter by advertising on the ASIS Chapter website (<http://www.ntx-asis10.org/>) or in the Monthly Newsletter should contact Martin Cramer, CPP martin.cramer@sgi-us.com for add placement agreement.

Artwork colors used should blend with the Chapter's color theme but without giving the appearance of actually being a component of the Chapter web site. Web Site Banner Add Fee is based on advertiser providing web ready art graphics and hyperlink to company information.

Newsletter Fees:

- 1/4 Page - \$400.00 per year
- 1/2 Page - \$800.00 per year
- Business Card Size - \$250.00 per year

Custom sizes are available at additional cost.

Web Site Banner Fees:

\$600.00 per year

2007 Calendar of Events

Chapter Meeting –

2nd Thursday of the month

Thursday, April 12, 2007, 11:30 – 1:30

Texas Instrument HQ

12500 TI Boulevard,

Dallas 75243

Emerging Trends in Security

ASIS International

May 7-9, 2007, San Antonio, Texas

LEAN

Law Enforcement Appreciation Night

May 10th

Texas Regional Infrastructure Security Conference (TRISC)

May 15-17, 2007

Austin, Texas

Criscuoli Volunteer Leader of the Year Award

May 20th

Certification Award

Organizational Award of Merit

June 1st

Alan J. Cross CPP Award

June 1st

Chapter Golf Tournament

Bear Creek

June 15th

Certification Award

Regional

July 1st

Timothy Walsh APC Award

Deadline varies (check website)

Chapter Scholarship Award

September 1st

Region 6 Scholarship Award

September 15th

53rd Annual Seminar and Exhibits

September 24-27, 2007

Las Vegas, Nevada

Noggle Endowment Award

November 1st

IB Hale Chapter of the Year Nominations

November 15th

Chapter Meeting Schedule

May 10	LEAN (no meeting planned)
June 15	Golf Tournament (no meeting planned)
July 12	Chapter Meeting
August 9	Chapter Meeting
September 13	ASIS Annual Seminar (no meeting planned)
December 13	Chapter Christmas Party

2007 Chapter Officers

Chairman	George Quin, CPP
Vice Chairman	Steve Castor, CPP
Secretary	Martin Cramer, CPP
Treasurer	Michael Finnegan, CHS-III
Asst. Treasurer	Michael Adams, CPP

How to Order a Name Badge

Have you noticed the great looking name badges worn by several members and wanted one for yourself? Thanks to the generosity of LaCora McSwain and Metroplex Control Systems (972-406-9300) you can now have your own name badge. Look for the *Name Badges* sheet at the sign in table at our next chapter meeting, or email steve.castor@cbre.com