



December 30, 2020

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.
SUITE 1203
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD
CASTAIC, CA 91384-4520

FOIPA Request No.: 1354191-002
Subject: The Investigator

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

Section 552		Section 552a
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(1)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(A)	<input type="checkbox"/> (d)(5)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(2)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(B)	<input type="checkbox"/> (j)(2)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(3)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(C)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(1)
<u>50 U.S.C., 3024(i)(1)</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(D)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(2)
_____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(E)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(3)
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(F)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(4)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(4)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(8)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(5)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(5)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(9)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(6)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(6)		<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(7)

350 pages were reviewed and 343 pages are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

- Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning, other Government Agency (ies) [OGA].
- This information has been referred to the OGA(s) for review and direct response to you.
- We are consulting with another agency. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is completed.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **“Part 1”** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **“Part 2”** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **“Part 3”** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

See additional information which follows.

The enclosed documents represent the final release of information responsive to your negotiated FOIA request.

The material is being provided to you at no charge.

Sincerely,



Michael G. Seidel
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosure(s)

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Records for Incarcerated Individuals.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any incarcerated individual pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. A standard search normally consists of a search for main files in the Central Records System (CRS), an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include references, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files. For additional information about our record searches, visit www.fbi.gov/services/information-management/foipa/requesting-fbi-records.
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.
- (iv) **National Name Check Program (NNCP).** The mission of NNCP is to analyze and report information in response to name check requests received from federal agencies, for the purpose of protecting the United States from foreign and domestic threats to national security. Please be advised that this is a service provided to other federal agencies. Private Citizens cannot request a name check.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552


- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

This document is made available through the declassification efforts
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

The Black Vault



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages released by the U.S. Government & Military.

Discover the Truth at: <http://www.theblackvault.com>

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1354191-2

Total Deleted Page(s) = 7

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THE INVESTIGATOR

FALL 2016

15 Years Later

The arrest of the most well-known spy in Bureau history.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

15 Minutes with
 Laboratory Senior
Scientist

"One Set of Tactics,
One Set of Language"
for SWAT Agents

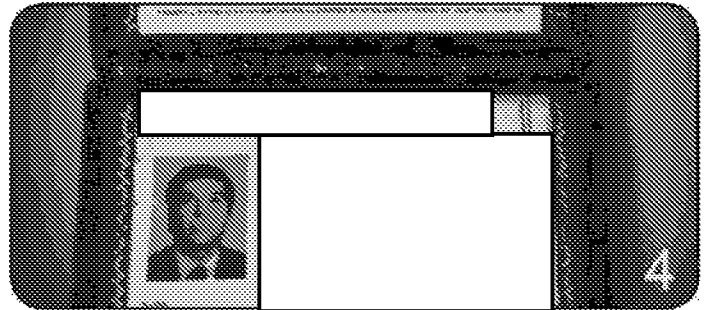
The FBI's Investigation
of Flight 93

IN THE SPOTLIGHT

cover story

4 15 Years Later

One of the most damaging spies in U.S. history was one of our own, Robert Hanssen. At the investigation's height, nearly 300 people in the Bureau worked to bring him to justice.



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features

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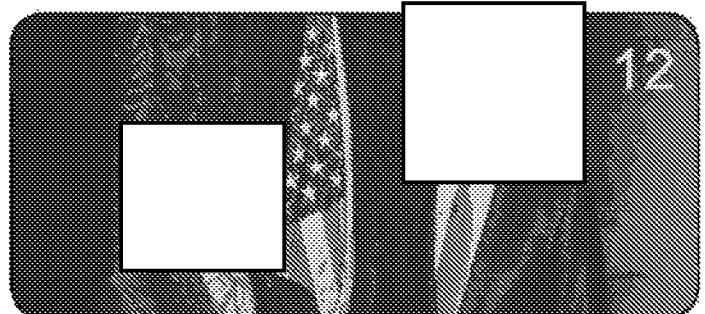
The FBI's resident bomb expert, [Redacted] explains how examiners follow evidence after an attack and why he "looks for the unusual."



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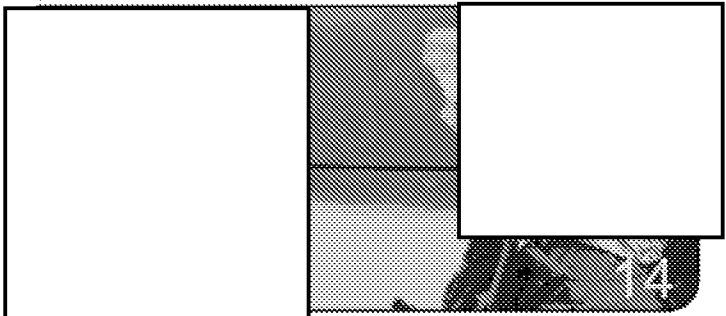
12 Protecting Critical Infrastructure: InfraGard Coordinators of the Year

Members of private industry are among our key partners, and the InfraGard program helps establish and maintain these relationships. Three employees were recently honored for their contributions.



14 "One Set of Tactics, One Set of Language" for SWAT Agents

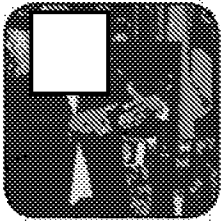
Changes have been made to how we train operators to fight, shoot, clear rooms and make critical decisions.



26 The FBI's Investigation of Flight 93

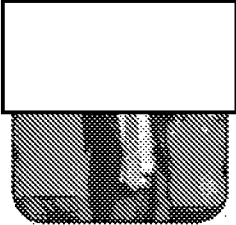
Several Pittsburgh Division employees recall how they responded to the crash of United Flight 93 in Shanksville, Pa.





IN THE SPOTLIGHT

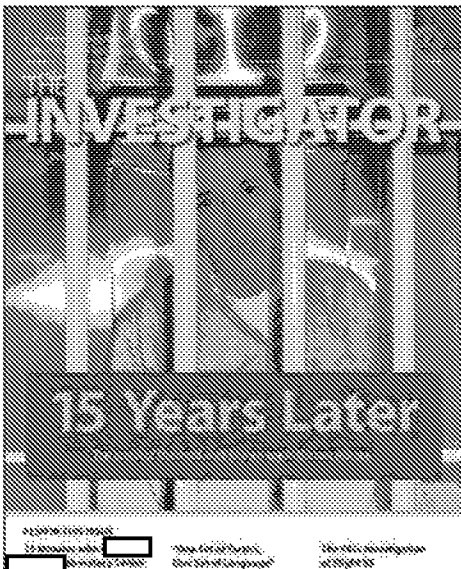
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Robert Hanssen pleaded guilty to 15 counts of espionage at the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.

EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR



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ASSOCIATE EDITORS



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Assistant Director

EMPLOYEE COMMUNICATIONS UNIT



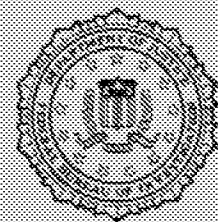
Unit Chief

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SUBMISSIONS

All Bureau employees are invited to submit new information or related information about any previously published story to *The Investigator's* Editor; see Submission Instructions.



U.S. Department Of Justice
Federal Bureau Of Investigation

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15 Years Later

By [REDACTED]
Staff Writer

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In the years since the FBI arrested one of the most damaging spies in U.S. history — one of our own, Robert Hanssen — the case has spawned countless articles, books, documentaries and at least two movies. Most obsess about one thing: Why did he betray us to the Russians?

All look to his life for answers. His dad was a Chicago cop who bullied him. He was fixated on spies as a boy. Though he was a devoted father of six and very religious at home, at work he was dour and tactless. "When he walked down the hall," said one former co-worker, "he literally couldn't be bothered to look at you."

But none of that reads as *betrayal*.

The day Hanssen was arrested he was about to retire from the Bureau. It was Feb. 18, 2001, and he had just dropped off top secret

documents for the Russians in Foxstone Park near his house in Vienna, Va. He left a letter for them saying he was calling it quits for a year. Something was up, he wrote; his car radio was making a suspicious sound.

Retired Washington Field SAC Debra Smith, who co-led the investigation, said, "We didn't know it then, but that day was our absolute last opportunity to catch him red-handed, because there was no way we could let that investigation go on for another year."

At the approach of agents in the surveillance video, Hanssen doesn't look surprised at being arrested but weary, almost resigned. Later, agents said he asked them, "What took you so long?"

It was a good question. Hanssen started spying in 1979 for the USSR's military

intelligence agency, the GRU, just three years after entering the Bureau. His first foray into espionage was short-lived though [redacted] told investigators she caught him in 1981 and made him tell their priest.

The Hanssens were young and expecting their fourth child. Their priest said he'd keep quiet if Hanssen gave the proceeds, about \$30,000, to charity and quit. Hanssen did — until four years later when he decided to work for the KGB. Investigators never determined whether Hanssen gave the money to charity.

Excerpts of the letters between Hanssen and his handlers in the 100-page affidavit show Hanssen insisted on controlling the situation. He says he won't give them his name and he won't meet them, ever.

But he did give one thing away: what he seemed to need from them. In a postscript he thanks them for thanking him. After that, the Soviets praise his promotions, his sense of humor, his "sharp-as-a-razor mind" and call him a good friend.

"Between the exchanges of pleasantries in these letters, Hanssen was giving away incredible amounts of top secret information vital to U.S. national security," Smith said. This included the identities of sources who had worked for decades for the United States and countless top secret military and intelligence programs.

In 1990, when the USSR was falling apart, Hanssen cut off from the KGB. After trying to reconnect with the GRU in 1993 — he attempted to press classified information on a frightened officer in a parking garage — he quit spying entirely.

"I think I recognize that voice: I think it's Bob Hanssen."

For the next six years what he lacked in espionage to excite him, he made up with in vice. He went out with an exotic dancer at a strip club he frequented, and only broke it off after she wrecked the Mercedes he gave her and was arrested on drug charges, she told CNN's Larry King in 2001.

He also wired his house so [redacted] could view Hanssen and [redacted] in bed, and then wrote very explicit, pornographic stories about her on the web.

When he resumed contact with the Russians in 1999, Russia had had two brutal wars with

First Contact with Soviets

1976

Robert Hanssen Timeline

January: Enters on duty and works white collar crime in Gary Resident Agency in Indiana.

1978

August: Transfers to NYO and helps build a database of U.S.-based foreign intelligence officers.

1979

November: Offers services to Soviet military intelligence agency.

1981

Spring: Cuts ties after [redacted] catches him with a letter from the agency.

Chechnya and the SVR had replaced the KGB.

In their letters, they tell him how he'll communicate and when, shoot down his long-treasured Swiss bank account fantasy and keep him off-balance with the silent treatment.

His responses range from querulous, "you waste me," to whining, "it's been a long and lonely time." He also starts talking about getting caught. And rightfully so. By that time, the FBI was on to him. It was November 2000.

Hanssen was hard to pinpoint because he often was part of the hunt for himself. Also, he had top cover in Aldrich Ames, Earl Pitts and other spies working at the same time.

But the activities of those spies couldn't account for several blown operations, so when an ex-KGB officer came to town peddling information, investigators made a deal.

"What we got was a package," said Smith, "and we opened it in a controlled environment at the Lab and laid out everything carefully, side by side."

Among the items was a cassette tape of two men on a phone call — one Russian, one American — trying awkwardly to pretend they're talking about a car for sale.

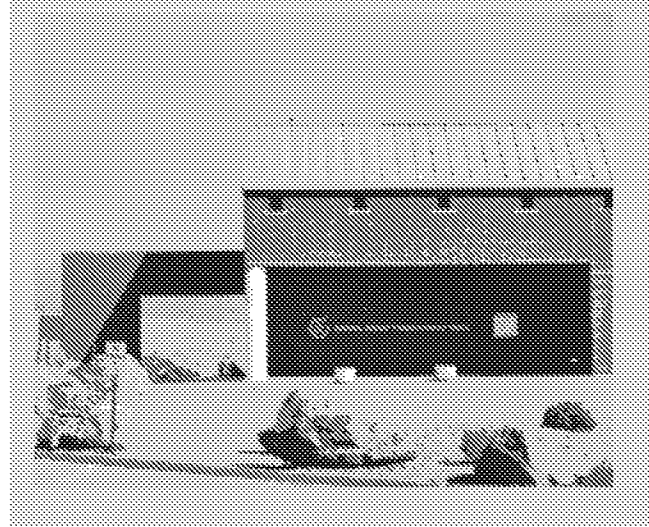
"The tape wasn't great quality," said Smith. "But one of the agents leaned in and said, 'I think I recognize that voice: I think it's Bob Hanssen.'"

When the Lab returned a positive match on a fingerprint on a plastic bag, they knew

Where is Hanssen now?

Today, Hanssen is incarcerated at the U.S. Penitentiary, Administrative Maximum Facility (ADX), in Florence, Colo., commonly referred to as the Supermax. He is subject to Special Administrative Measures imposed by the Attorney General which limit his ability to communicate with persons outside the prison.

Other residents include Eric Rudolph, the Atlanta Olympics bomber; Ted Kaczynski, the Unabomber; Zacarias Moussaoui, the 9/11 conspirator; Ramzi Yousef, the mastermind of the 1993 World Trade Center bombing; Terry Nichols, the Oklahoma City bomber; and Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, the underwear bomber.



Second Contact with Soviets

Continued...

1985

1986

1987

1990

September:

Returns to NYO from FBIHQ to supervise counterintelligence squad. Offers to work for KGB officer at Soviet Embassy in D.C.

Summer:

KGB records his voice on tape.

Summer:

Returns to FBIHQ.

June:

Begins a one-year duty with Inspection staff.

Fall:

Cash is found in his home; [redacted] a fellow agent, alerts a supervisor. The report is not pursued.

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they had their spy." But we couldn't close the investigation yet," said Smith. "We still had to catch him red-handed, so he'd talk. We needed to know exactly how much damage he had done to this country."

In January 2001, Hanssen was heading up a multiagency counterintelligence group at the State Department. He got the call of a lifetime from Headquarters. He had a brand new SES job in the Information Resources Division, a new office, computer access to everything and a new assistant, [REDACTED]

Like so much in Hanssen's life, nothing was what it seemed. The office, room 9930, was outfitted with cameras and microphones, and [REDACTED] was a surveillance specialist with one target.

Because Hanssen asked the Russians in his letters to get a Palm Pilot so he could transfer data more easily to them, agents knew they had to get his. But he never let it out of his sight.

If you've seen the film "Breach," [REDACTED] consulted on it and when he describes in interviews how he got the Palm Pilot, it's just like watching the movie. Hanssen was unexpectedly called to the gun range to shoot and he headed out steaming, forgetting his Palm Pilot.

[REDACTED] grabbed it from his briefcase and sprinted to the computer techs. They were still downloading material from the device when Hanssen decided to head back up to the office.



"I think he liked to think he was outsmarting us," said Debra Smith, who co-led the Hanssen investigation.

[REDACTED] — who has said in interviews he thought at the time Hanssen would have shot him if he had caught him — barely beat Hanssen back, jammed the Palm Pilot into Hanssen's briefcase and sat at his own desk, fearing the worst.

Hanssen forgot his annoyance, so [REDACTED] settled down. Meanwhile computer techs and investigators hit it big. They discovered files Hanssen had stolen, letters he'd written and the most valuable thing of all: the time and place of Hanssen's next dead drop.

Breaks with Soviets

1991

July: Serves in Soviet Operations Section at FBIHQ. As USSR destabilizes, his handlers say his security is their first priority.

December: Hanssen breaks with Soviets.

1999

July: Re-establishes contact with the SVR, successors to the KGB.

2000

November: Agents identify his voice on KGB tape; his fingerprint is identified on a bag.

2001

January: He to FBIHQ's Information Resources Division monitored.

In the arrest video everything looks seamless, but Smith says they almost missed Hanssen.

"His pattern was to go to sites late, like around 8 o'clock at night. At 3 p.m., we were still deciding what time to go," Smith said. "When the surveillance team called, we had just enough time to get there."

But they made it and, in the minute-and-a-half it took to arrest him, Hanssen's 22 years of betraying his country came to an end. He was put into a Bucar and driven away from his life and his family forever.

And yet nothing answers why he did it. It wasn't the money: The \$600,000 he got only comes to about \$27,000 a year, and he complained about cash to the Russians. He wasn't a disgruntled employee; he did well for himself over the years.

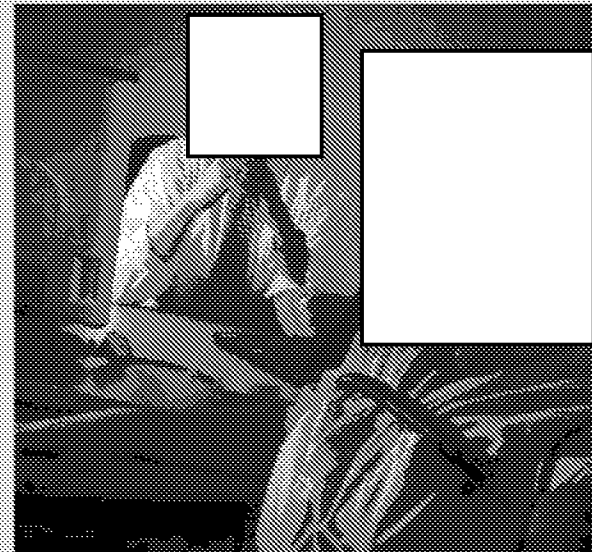
Smith said she wonders sometimes, too, why he did it. "I've had 15 years to think about it," she said, "and I've come to understand that I'm never really going to understand."

She said what she *does* understand is this: At the height of the investigation, 300 agents, analysts, and surveillance people were working the case. It was so well-known that Hanssen himself just missed seeing his pictures on a SCIF wall when he knocked on the door one day.

"So when I think about the case, I also think about those 300 people who worked so hard

FBI security since Hanssen

The case spurred many changes in the way the FBI detects insider threats. Today employees have comprehensive background investigations, disclose their finances, take polygraphs and participate in five-year re-investigations.



and were able to keep the investigation from becoming known. The Hanssen case teaches us we always have to be on our guard against something like this happening, but it's also an incredible testimony to all of those who had a part in this investigation and their desire to do the right thing to protect our country." ■

Third Period of Spying

2016

is assigned
formation
vision to be

February: Something "has aroused the sleeping tiger," he writes in his last letter to the KGB.

February: Hanssen is arrested after making a dead drop at a park near his home.

July: Pleads guilty to 15 counts of espionage and cooperates to avoid death penalty.

Today: Serving 15 life sentences at the supermax prison in Colorado.


15 Minutes with



Laboratory

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Interview by 
Staff writer

Recognized as our resident bomb expert,  discussed the FBI's critical role in response to terrorist bombings and his search "for the unusual" in the aftermath of a domestic or international attack.

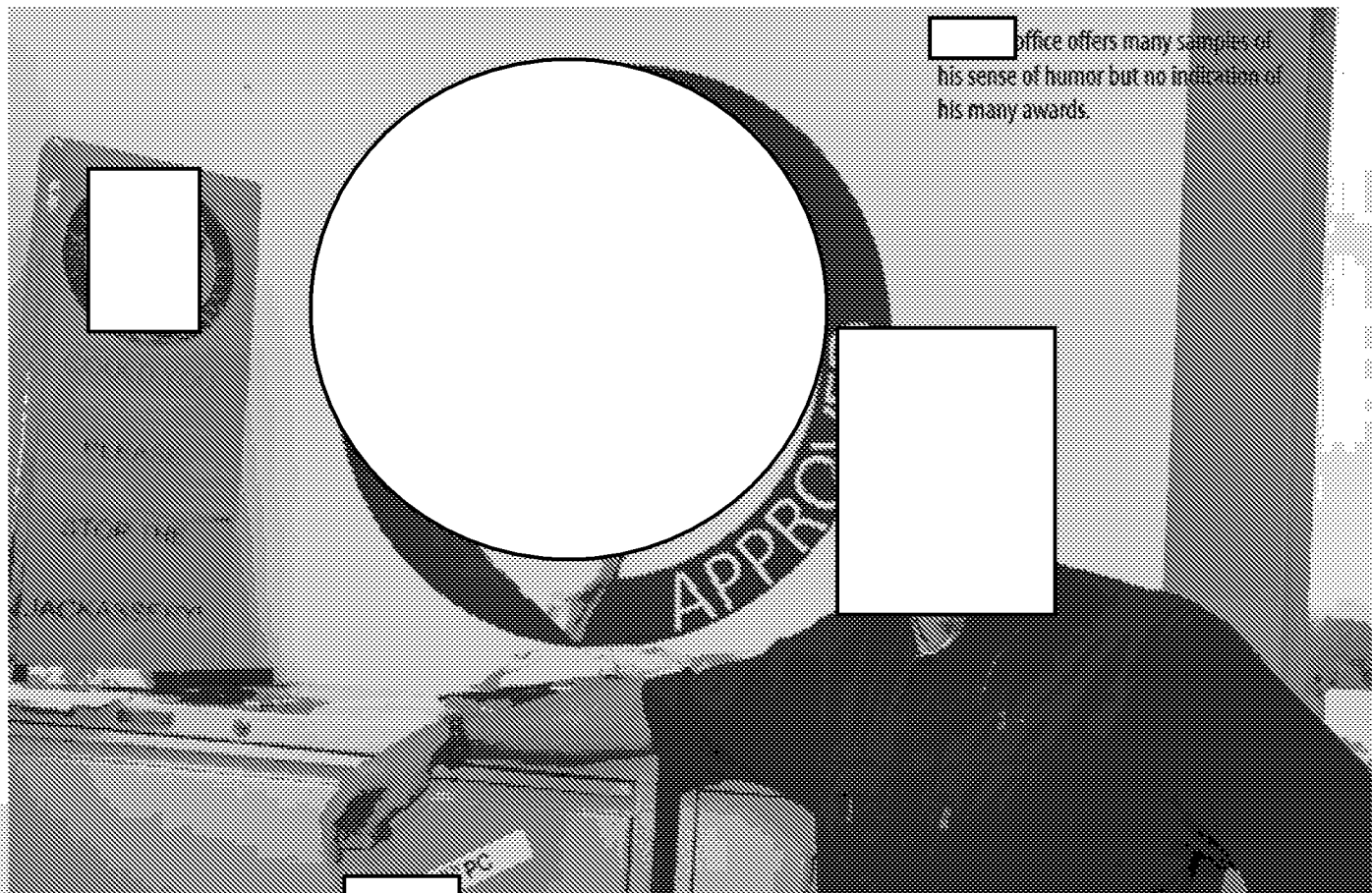
Following a criminal bombing event what does the FBI do first?


Within the Laboratory, the Explosives Unit (EU) engages first to conduct the forensics and analyze the chemistry and construction of the bomb itself. The lead examiner organizes evidence flow and ensures everything is documented, then finally makes an assessment of what the bomb is and how it was put together.

After the recent New York/New Jersey bombings, EU took the lead in forensic exploitation and processed all the evidence. In that case, the suspect was identified fairly quickly.

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After the Boston Marathon bombing, the FBI went four days before capturing the suspect. It was a tense time and a frantic pace—we had an attack, we had it covered, but evidence just kept coming. During a time like that, you don't know if the bad guys have more bombs or what they are going to do. We were trying to learn as much as we could because anything can be a lead. You don't know which evidence is crucial. Is it fingerprints, DNA or something in the phone?



 office offers many samples of his sense of humor but no indication of his many awards.

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ntory Senior Scientist

How does the work differ between high-profile and lesser visibility cases?

We know the higher the profile and media interest, the greater the need for scrutiny. We have more responsibility to dig into little facets that may not be the most important to the case but could be to the community. In the New York bombing, the issue was how they mixed something together and how it performed. In the Boston case, we wanted to know where they got the pyrotechnics and what was in that mixture. We may never know all the different pyrotechnics they used; it's possible to get varying levels of power from different mixtures.

Are we seeing more bombings?

They used to be in cycles — every three years there would be a major event. However, we've had a lot of high-profile disrupted plots in the last few years. So there is a steady stream. They're not breaking our backs but they keep us very engaged. A sustained bombing campaign is everyone's nightmare.

How has your job evolved over the years?

I spent the first 10 years of my career within the EU. In the old days, I did the forensic investigation and analysis of the evidence. I wrote the report and testified in court. Now, I don't testify as much anymore—we have that covered by great people. I do testify in Congress. After the Boston Marathon bombings, I was the technical representative and it was my role to explain technical issues about the device. So I went to Capitol Hill several times with the Director and Deputy Director to testify.

And today?

I sit in a catbird seat, overseeing all explosives issues in terms of science and technology across the Bureau. I see how something affects policy and our relationships with other agencies. I try to make certain that everyone understands the myriad points of view. I look for the unusual. In every case there are issues about which we don't know quite enough. If there is something—whether chemical or technical—that is just different enough we can draw upon our relationship with the TEDAC Improvised Explosives Detection and Synthesis Center in Huntsville to develop quick research and see if there is something that scientifically indicates how the device functions.

You have also developed training materials on terrorist explosives.

I developed the National Improvised Explosives Familiarization (NIEF) program, a partnership among CIRG, WMDD and the Lab. NIEF educates everyone who has access or exposure to chemicals. If someone tries to buy a shopping cart full of chemicals, the hardware store or beauty supply clerk will know to report that interaction. The training makes everyone more alert to their environment.

From where will the next [redacted] come?

I look at my career in decades. For 10 years I was a researcher and professor. For a decade I was a forensic scientist. Now I'm a senior scientist and mentor, systematically passing along the knowledge so a constant skill set will be in the Bureau's possession. I want to walk away and not be missed. ■

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IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Protecting Critical Infrastructure InfraGard Coordinator

By [redacted]
TDY to OPA

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For 20 years InfraGard has established partnerships between the FBI and private sector, sharing information and intelligence to prevent hostile acts against the United States.

At the inaugural conference in September, Special Agents [redacted] of Houston, [redacted] of Chicago and [redacted] of San Diego received InfraGard Coordinator of the Year awards.

InfraGard, which is part of the Office of Private Sector, builds relationships to educate and communicate intelligence and security concerns regarding critical infrastructure—assets that are so vital to U.S. health and security that their destruction would be debilitating.

Critical infrastructure includes communications, food and agriculture,

SA [redacted]
Getting out the door and meeting people is key to the InfraGard program.

energy and healthcare, along with other physical and virtual assets.

"Eighty-five percent of critical infrastructure in the nation is owned privately," [redacted] explained. "If we don't have a relationship with them, then we are already behind. It is important to have those relationships in place before things happen."

These relationships are managed by InfraGard coordinators in each field office and developed through chapter meetings, exercises, presentations and summits. In San Diego, [redacted]

holds an annual cyber summit to look at "10 years down the road on the digital frontier." With 400 attendees, it is [redacted] biggest event.

In Chicago, [redacted] recently helped approve the release of an intelligence note to the banking and financial sector. Nothing like that had been done

SA [redacted]
Helped approve the release of an intelligence note to the banking and financial sector.

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Infrastructure: Winners of the Year

before in Chicago, but [redacted] said, "information sharing is paramount to protecting U.S. critical infrastructure and people."

As [redacted] explained, the InfraGard program is a great way to work with the private sector, noting "the wide range of people involved."

[redacted] concurs. "The FBI needs to have goodwill amongst the stakeholders in their area of responsibility." By obtaining the trust and confidence of U.S. citizens in the private sector, they are more likely to report any important information to us, she said.

Developing the relationship is also important. [redacted] hosts range days or border tours as rewards for those in the chapter who contribute and step up. [redacted] seeks to inspire, motivate and empower key personnel to "create robust chapter and special interest groups that are managed and coordinated by the members themselves."

Through the

SA [redacted]
Holds an annual cyber summit in San Diego.

program, the private sector gains valuable information to aid businesses, including how not to become victims of fraud schemes. Topics cover all disciplines, including counterintelligence, counterterrorism, cyber and criminal matters.

The benefit is mutual, as partners in turn help us with intelligence gathering and investigative needs. Members of InfraGard also provide information that can lead to cases we might not otherwise have known about, added Haun.

Recipients of the award are nominated by local chapter members and selected by national InfraGard members. The three agents echoed the same sentiment — receiving the award was wonderful and an honor.

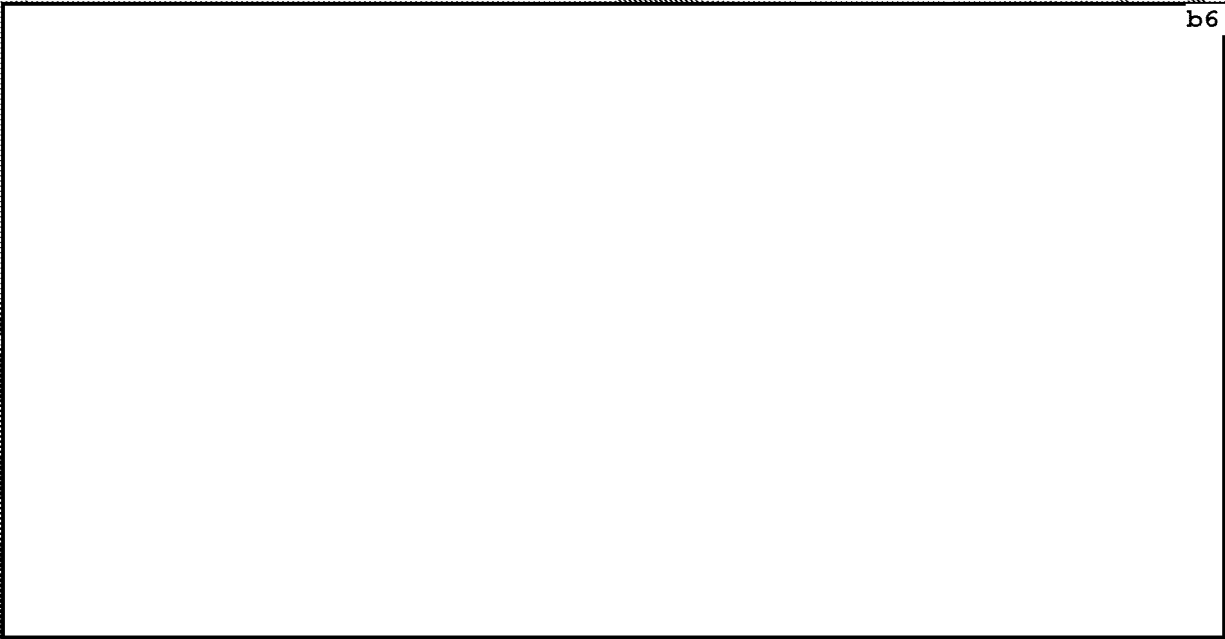
For [redacted] it was a "nice feeling" to be recognized by those she works with everyday. [redacted] acknowledged that her program's success is based on the help of her colleagues, calling the award a "testament to their abilities." "People are doing good stuff — to be one of them is nice," [redacted] affirmed.

For anyone interested in their office's InfraGard program, being able to work closely with others is the main part of the job. You need to be enthusiastic, flexible and engaged, [redacted] emphasized, while [redacted] said getting out the door and meeting people is key. Because of its nature, "you can make the job whatever you want it to be," [redacted] said. ■



A SWAT team readies to breach a door in a shoothouse exercise.

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**“One Set of Tactics
One Set of Language
for SWAT Agents**



By [redacted]
Staff Writer

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IN THE SPOTLIGHT!
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All right guys, there's your door," instructs SWAT Team Leader SA [redacted] of the Los Angeles Field Office to agents inside a Quantico shoothouse. "Make sure you have your ammo and (practice flash) bangs."

Under [redacted] supervision, SWAT agents in groups of five are honing critical skills including forced entry, room navigation and clearing and judgmental shoot/don't shoot engagements.

Outfitted in full tactical gear—"all jocked up" in SWAT lingo—the first team readies to breach a door and secure a possible crisis site as part of a close quarter battle exercise.

"You have to block, and then wait for the signal," cautions [redacted]. Overhead, an observer monitors the exercise from a second level catwalk.

"When we go through the door, make sure we have a bang ready," an agent reminds a teammate, referring to the loud flash bangs used to surprise or distract suspects.

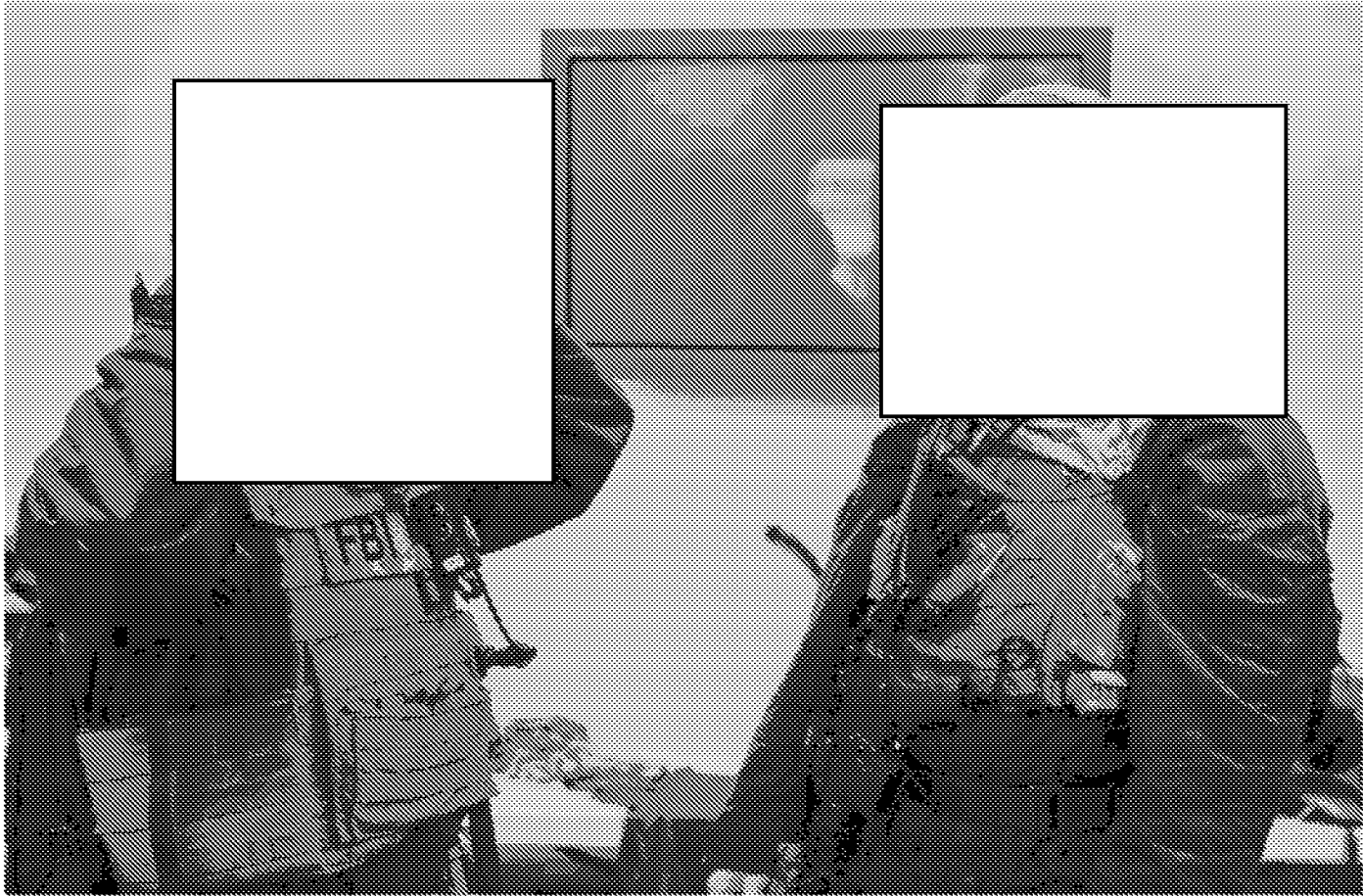
From the shoothouse, agents hustle to the next exercise in SWAT basic training, an intense three-week program that recently has consolidated training in three key areas: firearms, combatives and close quarter battle.

One change has been combining basic training and the SWAT weapons of mass destruction course so that agents scattered across the Bureau do not have to travel twice to Quantico.

Over at the SWAT decontamination site, agents conduct "donning and doffing" drills to safeguard against possible exposure to hazardous materials.

"Any rips or tears you know about?" asks instructor and former Navy Seal [redacted] as an agent inspects and aids a teammate in the methodical removal of his gas mask, pistol belt and full body kit—approximately 30 pounds of gear.

"Go ahead and turn off his radio. Remove his headset and voice amplifier."



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"All jocked up" in full gear for the next exercise.

As one group doffs its gear, another group is donning its. Suiting up for a lab environment of anthrax, agents tape their ankles and wrists to prevent contamination leaks. They slip into regular shoes with chemically protective socks because FBI-issued boots hamper their movement.

Agents also strap on protective armor plates, weapons and ammunition. Why the heavy artillery? "We are there to counter the terrorist threat, back out and turn it over to the Laboratory to examine the anthrax," explains instructor [redacted] a retired SWAT operator employed by the FBI as a contractor.

After a review by field SWAT senior team leaders, changes in core training have been implemented to standardize the SWAT program.

"These programs are getting one set of tactics, one set of language so that everyone can plug

and play together better than we have been able to in the past," said SSA [redacted] of the SWAT Operations Unit (SOU).

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One change in tactics [redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted] said [redacted] a former Marine who has been an FBI agent 14 years. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] It is a big change from the Defensive Tactics program."

Changes have also been implemented in firearms training and marksmanship standards,



Instructor [redacted] demonstrates proper rinsing methods in the decontamination pool.

as well as training personnel with military and civilian experts joining SWAT leaders from the field to serve as instructors. For example, U.S. Army veterans now help run close quarter battle training, a combination of combatives and firearms.

Class size for SWAT Basic training is generally [redacted] students. SWAT agents are selected in their field offices and, within 18 months, complete the basic course to be fully certified as SWAT operators.

"It has been high-speed training," said SA [redacted] Jacksonville Division. "It is completely different than special agent training. There have been a lot more tactics, a lot of teamwork."

Teamwork, camaraderie and a chance to contribute beyond casework is a big appeal to [redacted] and other participants.

"From getting to know the guys here, we have contacts everywhere," said SA [redacted]

"We've got guys who had never met before and within a day or two everyone is working together," added SA [redacted] a former NFL player now serving in Los Angeles. "It just comes from the character and the quality of the people here."

Due to the standardization of core skills in the field, instructors are seeing a higher caliber of performance in basic training and other programs available to [redacted] agents or [redacted] SWAT teams in the field.

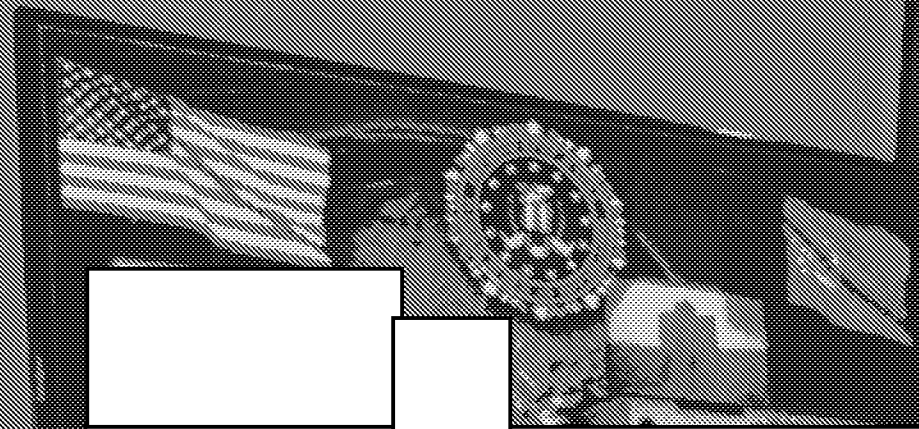
"SWAT teams are called on to do the most dangerous things that happen out there," said [redacted]

"We don't look at it as [redacted] different SWAT teams; we look at it as one [redacted] person SWAT force." ■

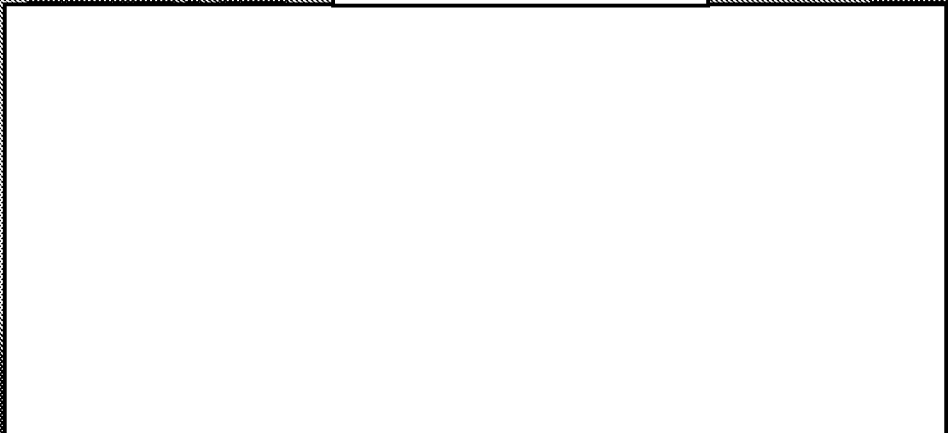
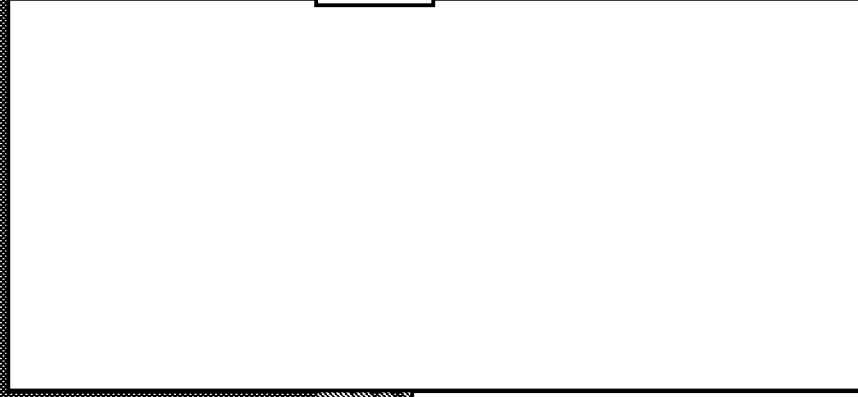
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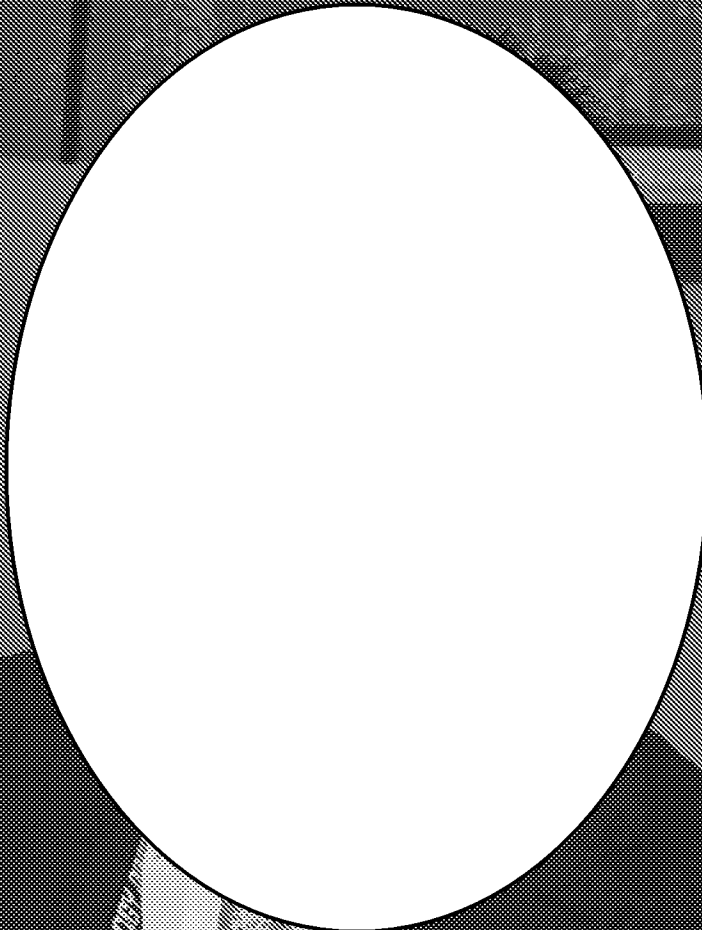
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IN THE SPOTLIGHT



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Expo Serves "Snapshot" of STB's Work

By [Redacted]
Staff writers

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The Science and Technology Branch recently hosted an expo at FBIHQ showcasing its capabilities and services. Here, visitors to the display of the CJIS Division's Global Initiatives Unit learned from MAPA [Redacted] about the

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[Redacted]

THE SPOTLIGHT



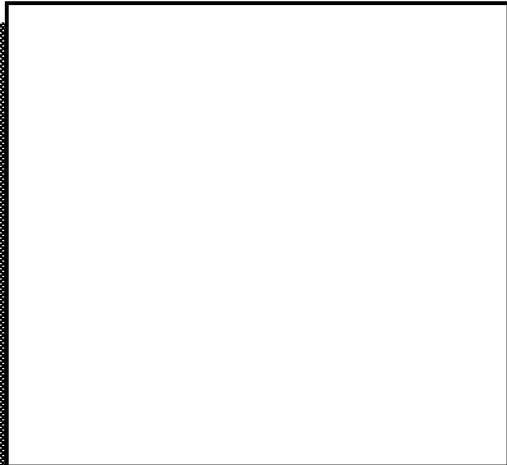
FBI Crisis Response K-9s Glo (left) and Wally made the rounds. The dogs are members of OVA's Victim Assistance Rapid Deployment Team.



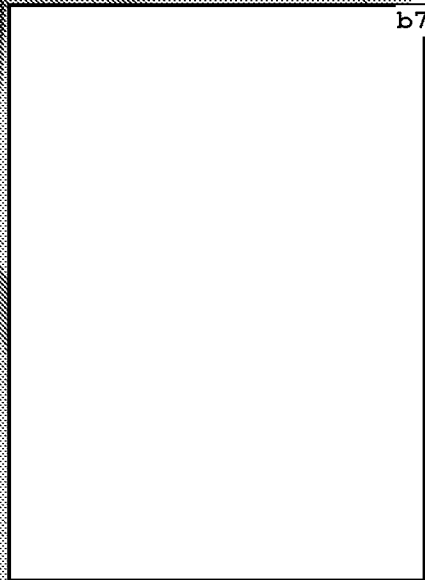
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The expo featured exhibits from the Operational Technology Division, Laboratory Division and CJIS [redacted] (left) and [redacted] of the Laboratory's Forensic Imaging Unit provided overviews of unit services such as high-speed video captures.

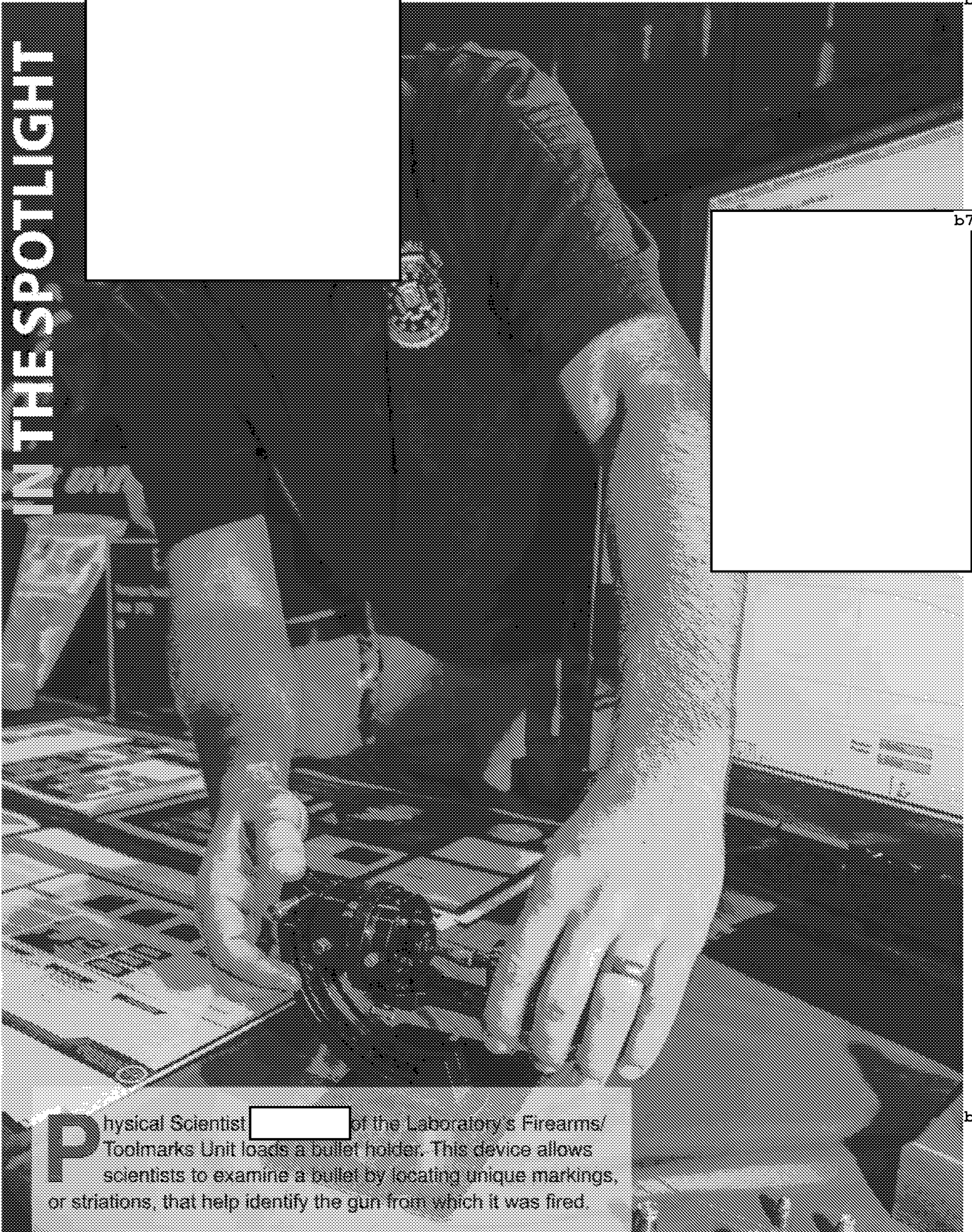
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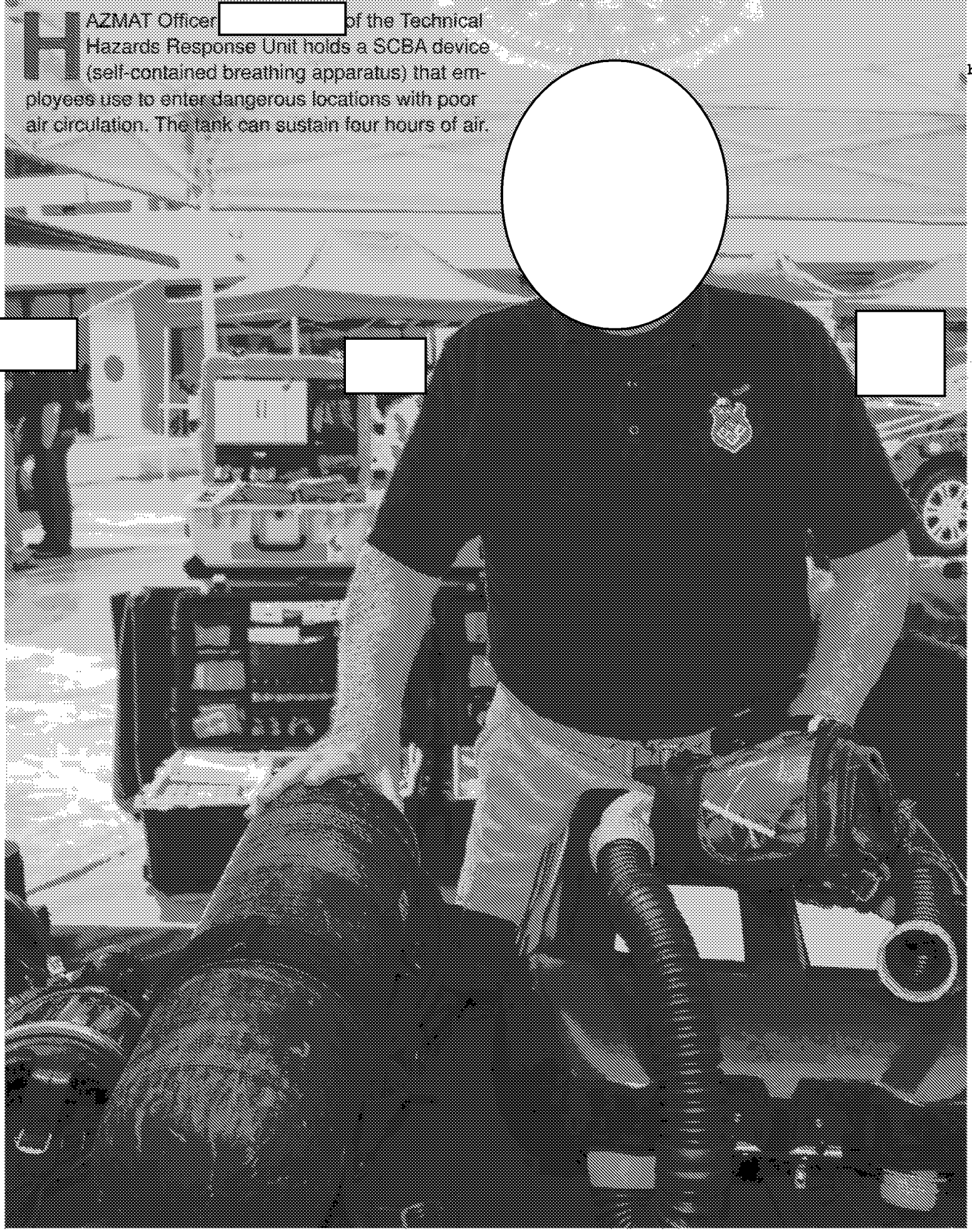


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Physical Scientist [redacted] of the Laboratory's Firearms/ Toolmarks Unit loads a bullet holder. This device allows scientists to examine a bullet by locating unique markings, or striations, that help identify the gun from which it was fired.

HAZMAT Officer [redacted] of the Technical Hazards Response Unit holds a SCBA device (self-contained breathing apparatus) that employees use to enter dangerous locations with poor air circulation. The tank can sustain four hours of air.

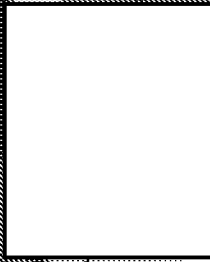
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IN THE SPOTLIGHT



Director Comey joined Amy Hess and her successor as EAD of the Science and Technology Branch, Chris Piehota, for a tour. The annual expo is "just a snapshot of the types of work we do," said Hess, now SAC of Louisville.



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Remembering 9/11:

The FBI's Investig



Staff Writer

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On Sept. 11, 2001, employees assigned to the Pittsburgh Division responded to the crash of United Flight 93 in Shanksville, Penn. Several employees recently shared their recollections with the Employee Communications Unit. Responses have been edited for length and clarity. Please view our [full coverage of the 15-year anniversary](#) and a [documentary](#) featuring these employees as well.

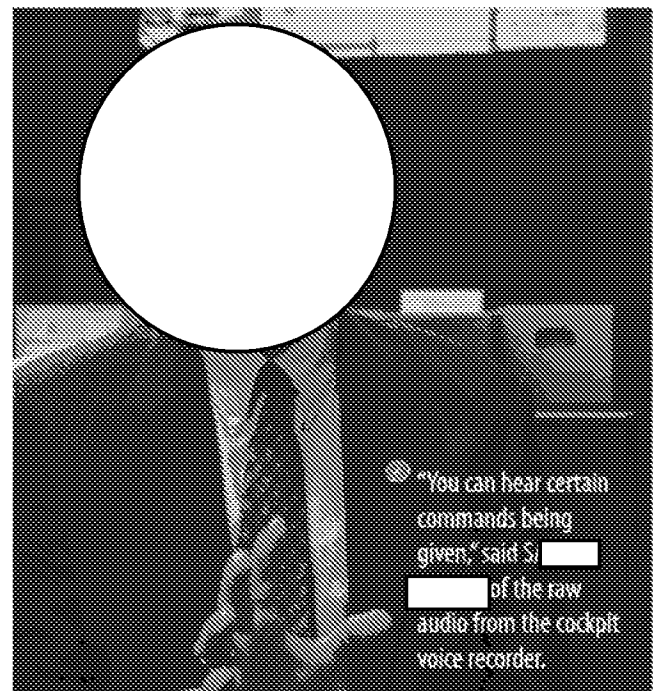
Special Agent  was among the first Bureau responders to Shanksville; he was working in nearby Johnstown and was preparing to go to the courthouse when he learned a second plane had crashed into the World Trade Center.

Then we got a call about another plane potentially coming our way that was in distress and got the call to move. What happened was they believed [Flight 93] was coming from Cleveland and it may need to crash land at our airport in Johnstown. We just started to go.

 and two other agents went to Shanksville and assisted emergency personnel. The terrain and topography of our counties out here, it's pretty much rural, wooded. Where the plane went down was a reclaimed strip mine, and what that means is when they came in to do the coal, they did it from the surface. Instead of deep mining, they clear cut everything, millions of tons of earth, extract the coal, put the soil back and replant with vegetation. But

it's just grass at this point. When I got out there, I expected to see fuselage, remnants of a plane, which I didn't see. [I saw] smoke and some fires and emergency management fire trucks and ambulances.

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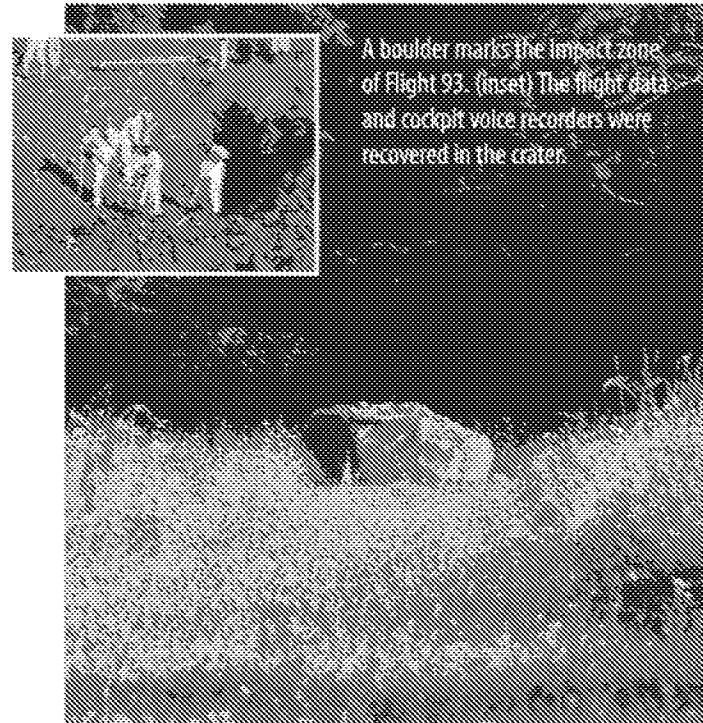
ation of Flight 93

What I saw was the trees—some of them were on fire. In the crater, I do recall seeing landing gear, like a tire, but then the debris field went out from there in a cone shape. Probably some of the biggest remnants I saw were maybe car sized. Other than that, it was small pieces scattered throughout the wood line. We assisted in extinguishing some of the fires. Then Pennsylvania State Police, we work closely with those troopers and investigators, they arrived on scene. We put the call in to our supervisor, [redacted] at the time, and then the Mon Valley RA and of course to the Pittsburgh Division, and waited for manpower to come.

SA [redacted] Pittsburgh ERT, oversaw the efforts of ERT members who spent about two weeks at the crash site.

You didn't know that a plane had crashed there. You had a crater, and the initial crater was probably 15 feet deep, but we didn't have big plane parts laying everywhere.

I was in charge of the Flight 93 site. Setting up the plan, working with others, but setting up the plan on how we were going to process it, getting in touch with Headquarters. The Evidence Response Team Unit at the time sent SSA [redacted] out to assist at the Flight 93 site. We ended up bringing in Evidence Response Teams from Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville and Knoxville to assist. Anyone east of Pittsburgh went to either the Pentagon or



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the World Trade Center. All the teams that we brought in were west of Pittsburgh, and within driving distance because all the flights had been grounded by that point.

Her initial duties included walking around the site to figure out where to set up components. Where we were going to set up our command post for the processing? Where we would need our decontamination site? What we would use as our temporary morgue? I remember driving around with Pennsylvania Emergency Management Personnel looking at various sites, and we settled on the National Guard Armory as our temporary morgue.

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The armory really was set up well for us. It had communications. It had water and an open bay for us to work in. Across the street was the Somerset County Airport, and we used a hangar there for laying out personal effects so they could dry and air out from all the plane fuel and the water that was put on the site.

Those first few days, we were just laying the groundwork for how we were going to end up processing the scene. Once we did start processing, there was a big push to find the black boxes so that we could find out maybe what had happened on board the plane. We were working long days then.

The flight data and cockpit voice recorders were recovered in the crater but damaged. The devices were flown to the manufacturer for assistance. SA [REDACTED] traveled with the Flight 93 cockpit voice recorder.

I've only ever listened to the raw audio. There's a certain high-pitch frequency; you might call it white noise, but on the airplane it's this high-pitch tone. Then you can hear certain commands being given. There are only a few [in] English. It appeared to be a sentry outside the cockpit doors, so you have someone who's piloting the plane, you've got a sentry. There's a little bit of dialogue between them that's not in English. Then you do hear the occasional English commands by the sentry, but they were very short, curt. 'Sit down. Stop. No.' I heard disturbances, like based on the actions that are going on in the plane. There's breaking glass. I don't know if I can say that it's a fight going on, but clearly there's some aggressive action. You hear alarms going off.

Then a winded individual gives a command, something to the effect, 'Have a bomb on board, going back to the airport for our demands, stay in your seats, or stay seated.' Maybe 5 minutes later, that same sort of speech is given, although this time he says, 'We



have a bomb on board, heading back to the airport for our demands, stay in your seats.'

I think both of them are actually broadcast because the Cleveland air traffic control tower responded to Flight 93, but there was never a response made back to the air traffic controllers or the other planes that were in the vicinity.

SSA [REDACTED] oversaw site security in Shanksville.

My job was more or less to ensure that only people who were authorized to be at the impact zone, the crash site itself.

A typical day began with me arriving very early, along with my state police security team, and we had set up a checkpoint with a table and chairs and a tent, so that when folks came



Working at a post
at the War in Afghanistan at the
Flight 93 National Memorial

down to the crash site itself to check in, we would check their credentials.

Very early on I attained the moniker as “the Mayor.” The reasons for that are varied, but basically I wasn’t prepared for some of the things that were going to occur, and some of the questions I would be asked, and some of the things I would be asked to accommodate. I became sort of a go-to guy for every Bureau employee.

At one point, somebody had mentioned that it was very difficult to have meals because of the dust and the wind and the grit. I had made a comment to [redacted] who was working up at the main command post. I said, ‘Boy, the conditions down here are tough. The dust is everywhere, and the smell of the jet fuel is in the air, and it seems a little toxic down here

for people to be eating in these conditions.’ He said, ‘Well, let me see what I can do about it.’ I began to joke with some of the folks coming out of the crash site that I was going to get the road paved, and things would be much better.

Well, unbeknownst to me [redacted] had actually made some calls, and overnight the road was paved. When the workers came in the next morning at 6, there was a brand new asphalt road leading right up the crash site, and I got full credit for it. I had to laugh because I had nothing to do with it—[redacted] was the guy who got that accomplished.

[redacted] on processing evidence

Because of the nature of our site, we had a lot more evidence that we were able to recover. We didn’t have a lot of fire. We didn’t have a building collapse. We recovered great documents to help explain the hijackers and what they were doing beforehand. Some of these documents they had found copies of in cars parked at the airport, or various apartments that were searched later on, but the fact that we were able to find these actually with the hijackers on the plane I think was very significant.

For the most part, the documents we were finding were intact. We found credit cards, the passports ... some of them looked almost pristine, but many of them were maybe a little crumpled, maybe a little burnt, but for the most part, the documents were intact. We found purses that were intact. It was really amazing what will survive a crash in those circumstances.

We have to show that these 40 people were on board this plane that crashed to help hold those involved accountable for this. It still is in the prosecution phase down at Guantanamo Bay. Five individuals are charged in the 9/11 conspiracy. We’re still working to this day to bring justice to the families of this event. ■

An Olympic Dre

By [REDACTED]

TDY to OPA

Many of us watch the Olympics every four years, dreaming about what it must feel like to win a gold medal. For Special Agent [REDACTED] that dream is a reality.

Competing at the 2004 Athens and the 2008 Beijing Olympics, [REDACTED] did what every athlete strives for — he won a gold medal.

[REDACTED] grew up around water, going to the beach and swimming competitively. When his two older brothers learned to row at camp, [REDACTED] was drawn to the sport. "Rowing had a natural allure to me because it is a quintessential team sport; you're only as good as your weakest link."

His interest in the Olympics started even younger. When he was a [REDACTED] year old watching the 1984 Los Angeles Games, his father bought the family's first VCR and his mother recorded all of the events. "When you're that young and you see the parade of nations...it was something that burned a lasting image into my mind."

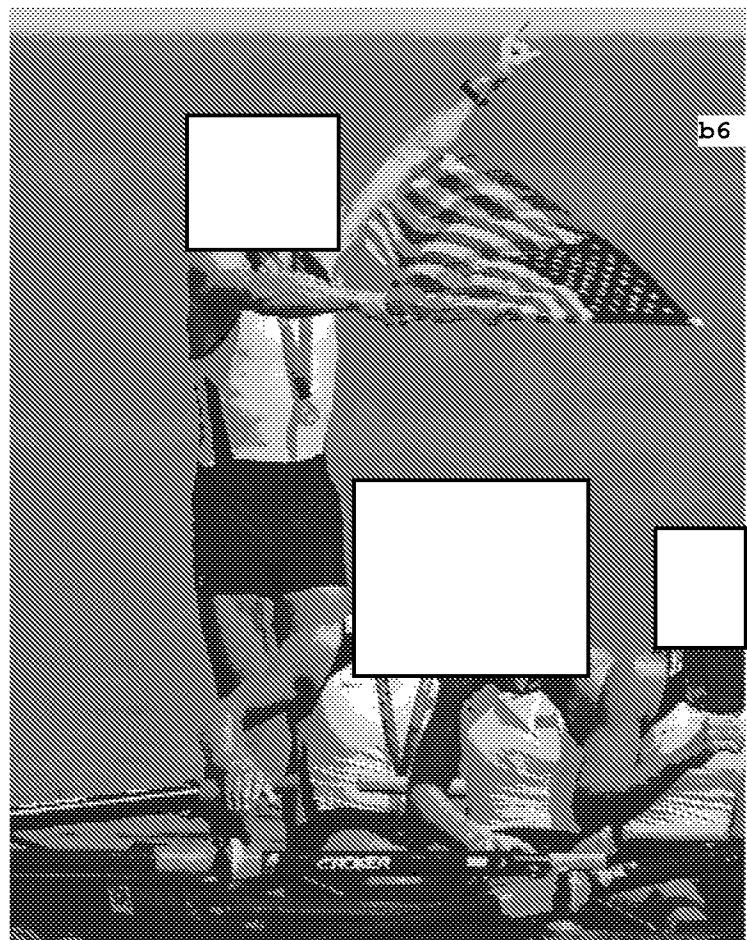
In high school, and small compared to the average rower, [REDACTED] found himself on the junior national team, working out at the Olympic Training Center for Rowing at Princeton University. He was surrounded by rowers he had watched on TV. "All of a sudden I was around them — I thought how incredible it would be to row in the same boat as men that I looked up to for so many years," [REDACTED] remembers.

That's when [REDACTED] began trying to make the senior national team and compete in the Olympics. "You have to keep validating your contribution to the team every day for years; otherwise you could be cut on the spot."

The effort included a thousand "grueling" training sessions between the world championships in 2003 and the Athens Games. [REDACTED] was grateful when he was named to the 2004 Olympic team. He notes that most elite rowers have a strong sense of where they are based on training. But still, [REDACTED] was "ecstatic and extremely relieved."

Even more exciting was getting to compete where the Olympics originated. However, the men's eight rowing team was not favored to take gold ahead of world champion Canada.

But when [REDACTED] began his journey in 1995,



Team Come True

he knew he was going to the top of the podium. "I said in my head 2,000 times from 1995-2004, 'I am going to the Olympics to win a gold medal.'"

When race day finally arrived, [redacted] says, "We were better prepared and had the perfect race — we crushed them."

Not only did they win gold, they broke the Olympic record, which stands to this day.

Praising his teammates, [redacted] calls them the "best the sport has ever seen."

[redacted] began working in emergency services at [redacted] around the same time he started rowing

competitively. Rowing and service mirrored each other. "Competing as a rower and also being a rescue chief, I learned about the value and primacy of team work and preparation."

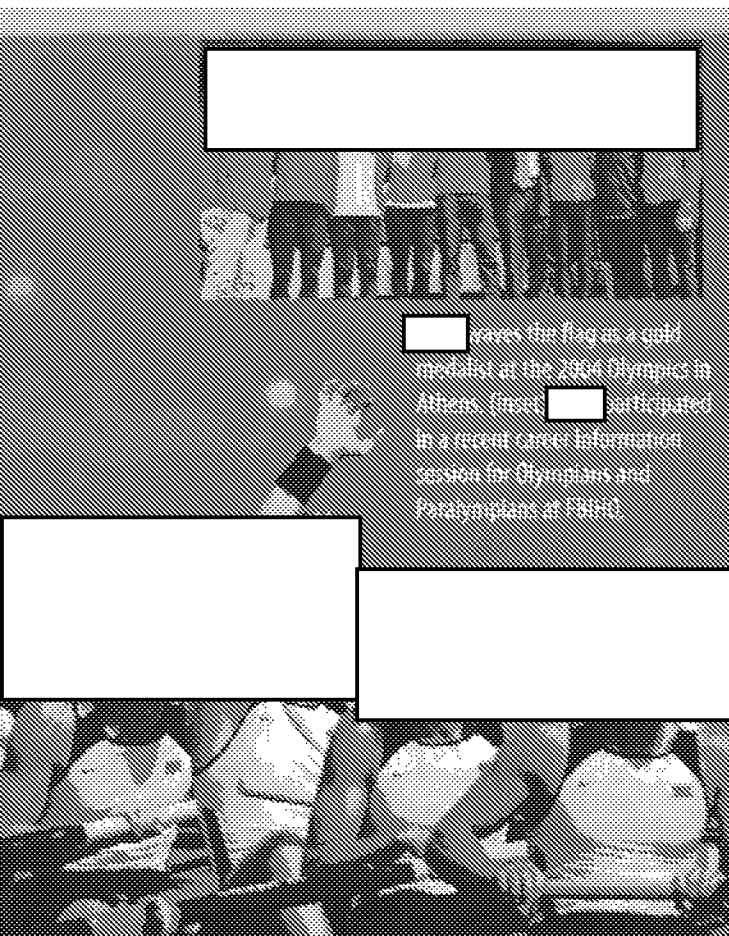
After the 9/11 attacks on the World Trade Center, he found himself working at ground zero as a rescue chief, and, in that moment, he realized he "would love to work in the nation's service to prevent something like this from happening again." While training for the 2012 London Olympics, [redacted] injured his back. It was then that he entered Quantico.

For [redacted] rowing also impacts his work as an agent. "The hyper focus, tenacity, excellence and the drive to be the best is directly transferable to our team atmosphere in New York. I try to apply the passion that I have for sport and for service every day as a JTTF agent."

On Oct. 1, [redacted] was at FBIHQ with 75 Olympians and Paralympians from the 2016 Rio de Janeiro Games. [redacted] had introduced Deputy Director Andrew McCabe to several Olympians while in Rio, which spurred a new initiative to hire Olympians at the FBI. "These people work relentlessly in the pursuit of excellence under very difficult conditions to be the absolute very best in the world at what they do. The values to be successful in the Olympics and the FBI are shared values," [redacted] said.

His most memorable moment from the 2004 Olympics? "Hearing the national anthem and seeing the flag raised — that was an image I had dreamt about as a little boy."

Looking ahead, [redacted] is hopeful to experience that feeling again as he attempts to make the U.S. team for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics. ■



[redacted] waves the flag as a gold medalist at the 2004 Olympics in Athens. (Inset) [redacted] participated in a recent career information session for Olympians and Paralympians at FBIHQ.

(AP Photo/David Guttenfelder)





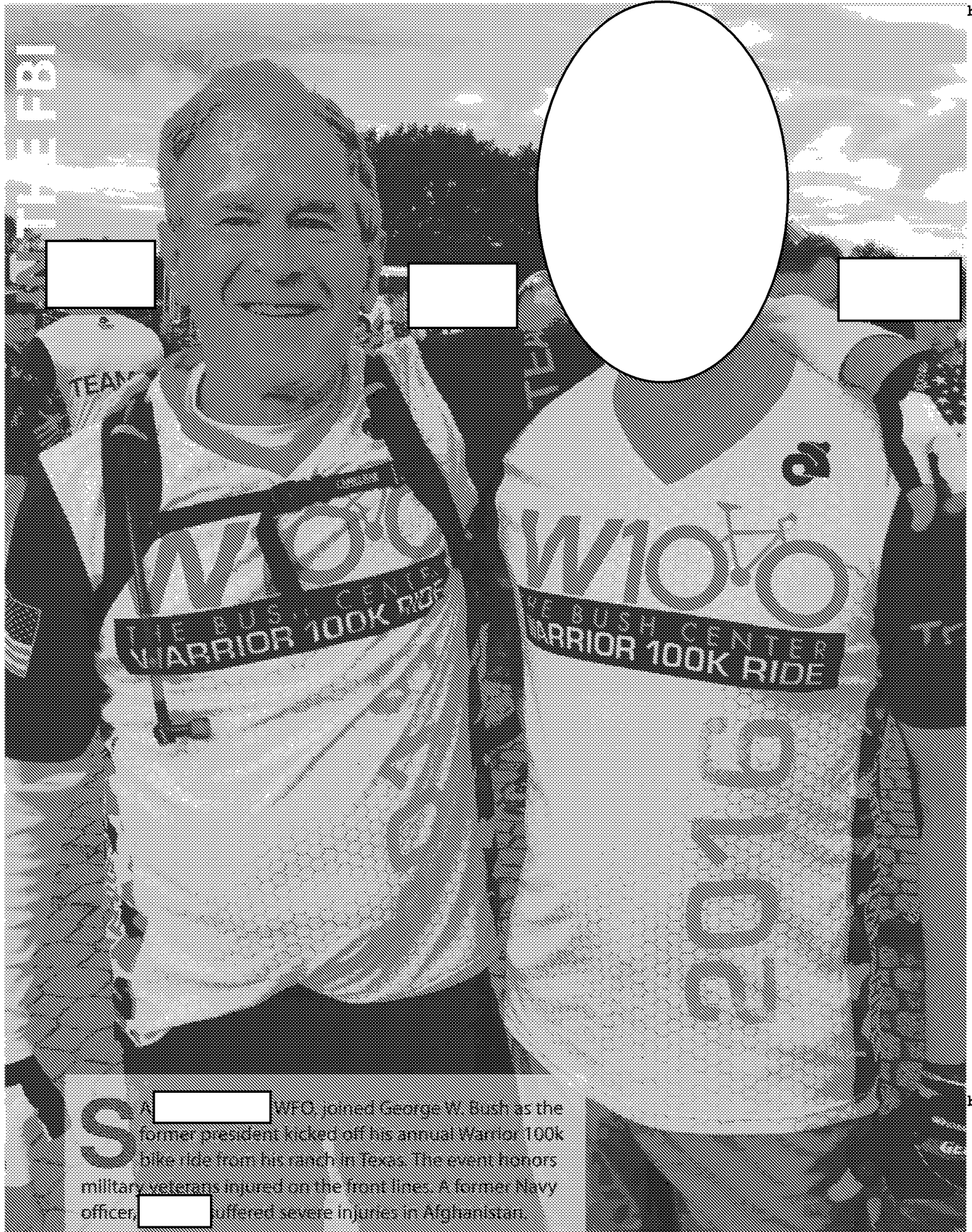
The FBI in September formally accepted from the U.S. Army primary responsibility for the Hazardous Devices School (HDS) at Redstone Arsenal in Alabama, the facility that trains and certifies the nation's public safety bomb technicians. Deputy Director Andrew McCabe (left) delivered remarks at the transition ceremony and joined HDS Director Jeff Warren at the Bomb Technician Memorial.



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The ITS Staff of the **Portland Division** created the bridge of "Star Trek's" USS Enterprise for the children of employees on Halloween.



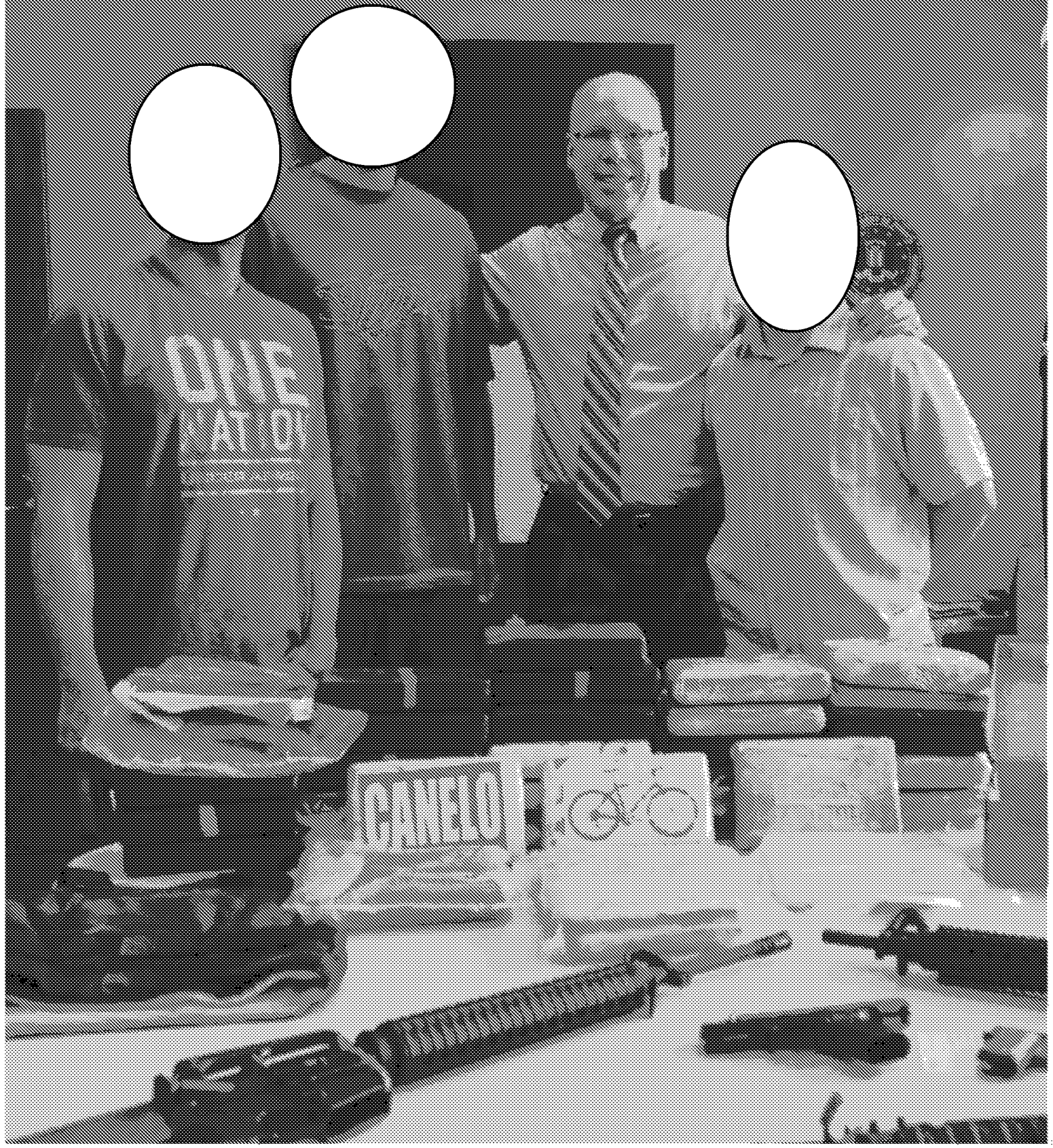


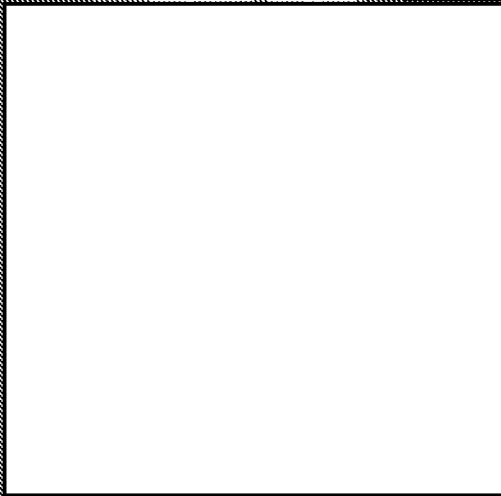
AT THE FBI

S A [redacted] WFO, joined George W. Bush as the former president kicked off his annual Warrior 100k bike ride from his ranch in Texas. The event honors military veterans injured on the front lines. A former Navy officer, [redacted] suffered severe injuries in Afghanistan.

You're looking at 35 kilos worth of cocaine, nearly \$140,000 in cash and five weapons including three assault rifles. It's all evidence in the Charlotte Division's "Operation Pulling Strings." After a yearlong investigation, six people were arrested on federal charges in August. The FBI, along with ATF and state and local partners, targeted this Mexican drug trafficking organization associated with the Sinaloa cartel. Pictured, left to right: TFO [redacted] ATF SA [redacted] SAC John Strong and SA [redacted]

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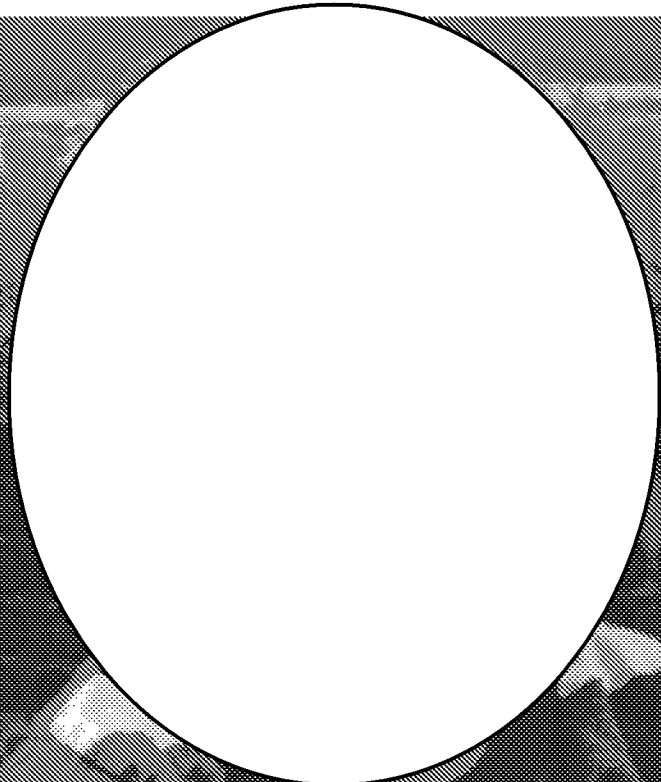






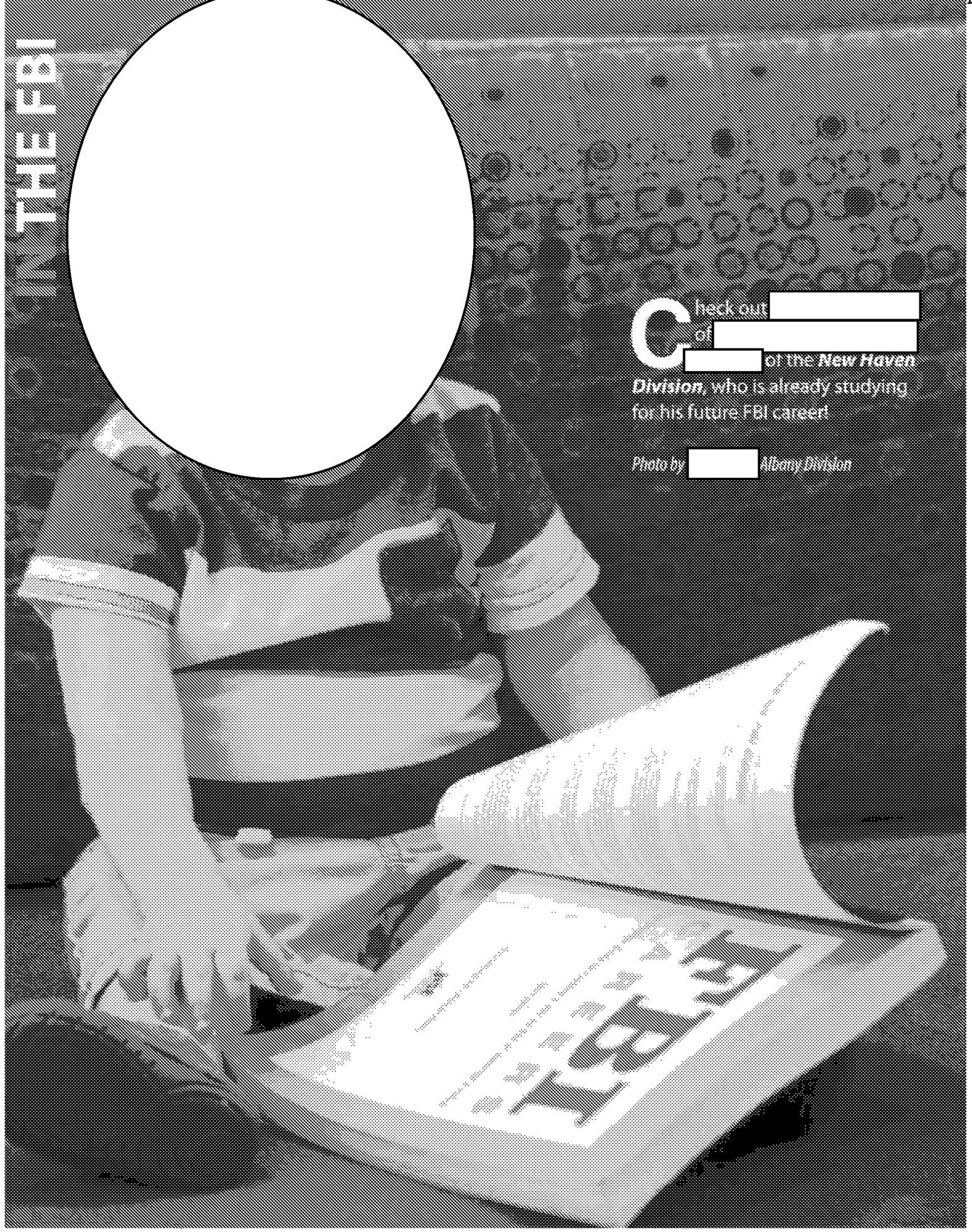
FBI Crisis Response Canines Wally and Gio (black Lab) are pictured during a Boston Marathon bombing evidence return. The dogs are joined by Operational Support Technicians [redacted] (left) and [redacted]

IN THE FBI



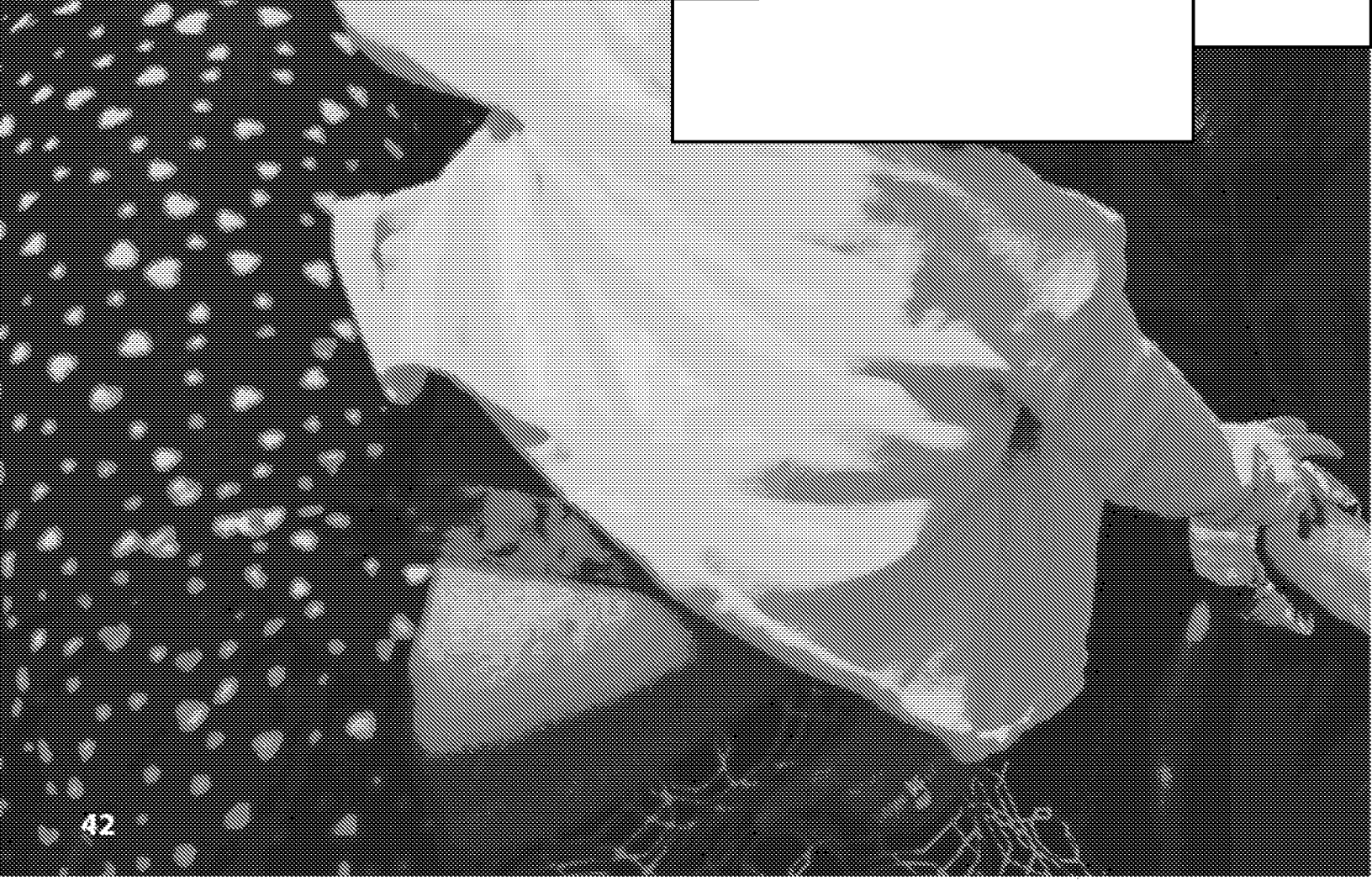
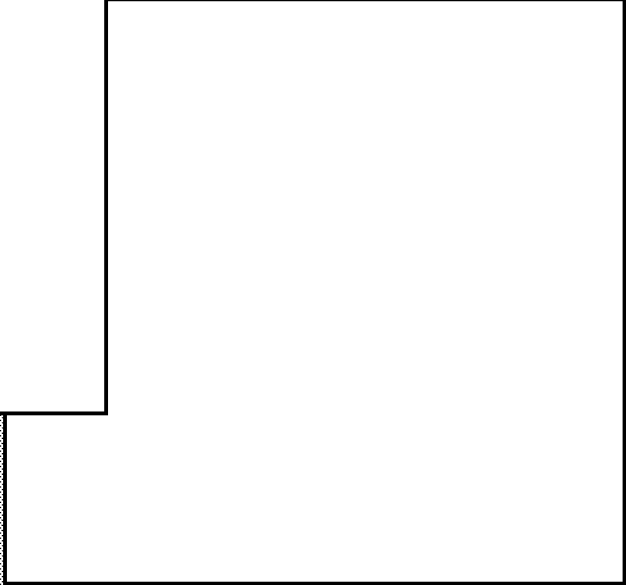
Check out [redacted] of [redacted] of the *New Haven Division*, who is already studying for his future FBI career!

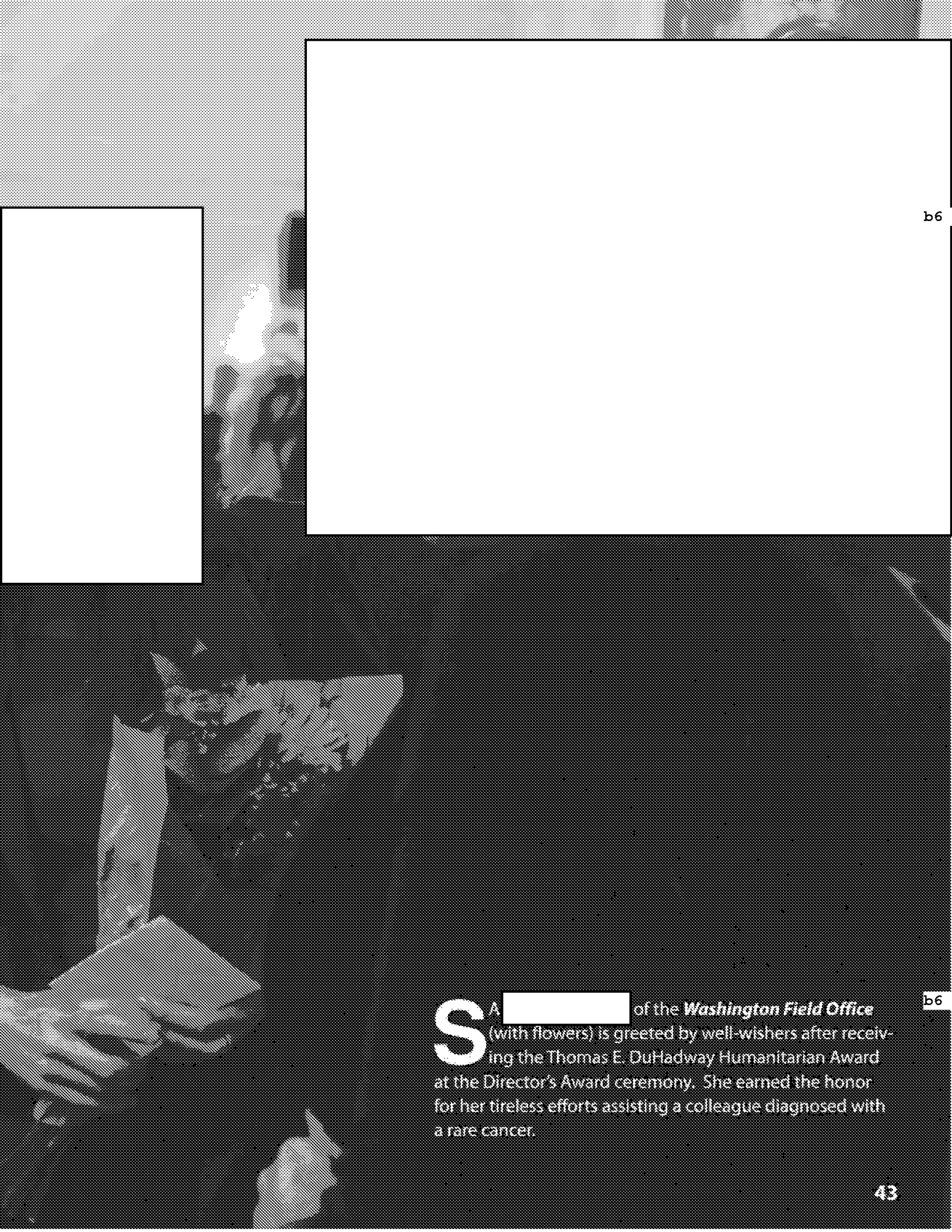
Photo by [redacted] Albany Division



A [redacted] (rear) of the *San Francisco Division* "throws" SSA [redacted] [redacted] (front) out of an airplane over California. "Everyone at some point in their careers has secretly wanted to throw their boss's boss out of a plane," joked [redacted] a longtime skydiver who has accrued almost 3,000 jumps as an instructor. IA [redacted] SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] also made the plunge over Skydive California.



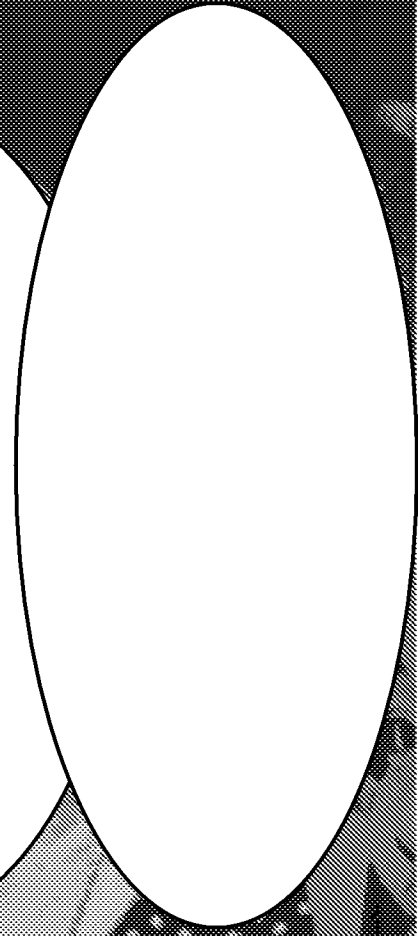


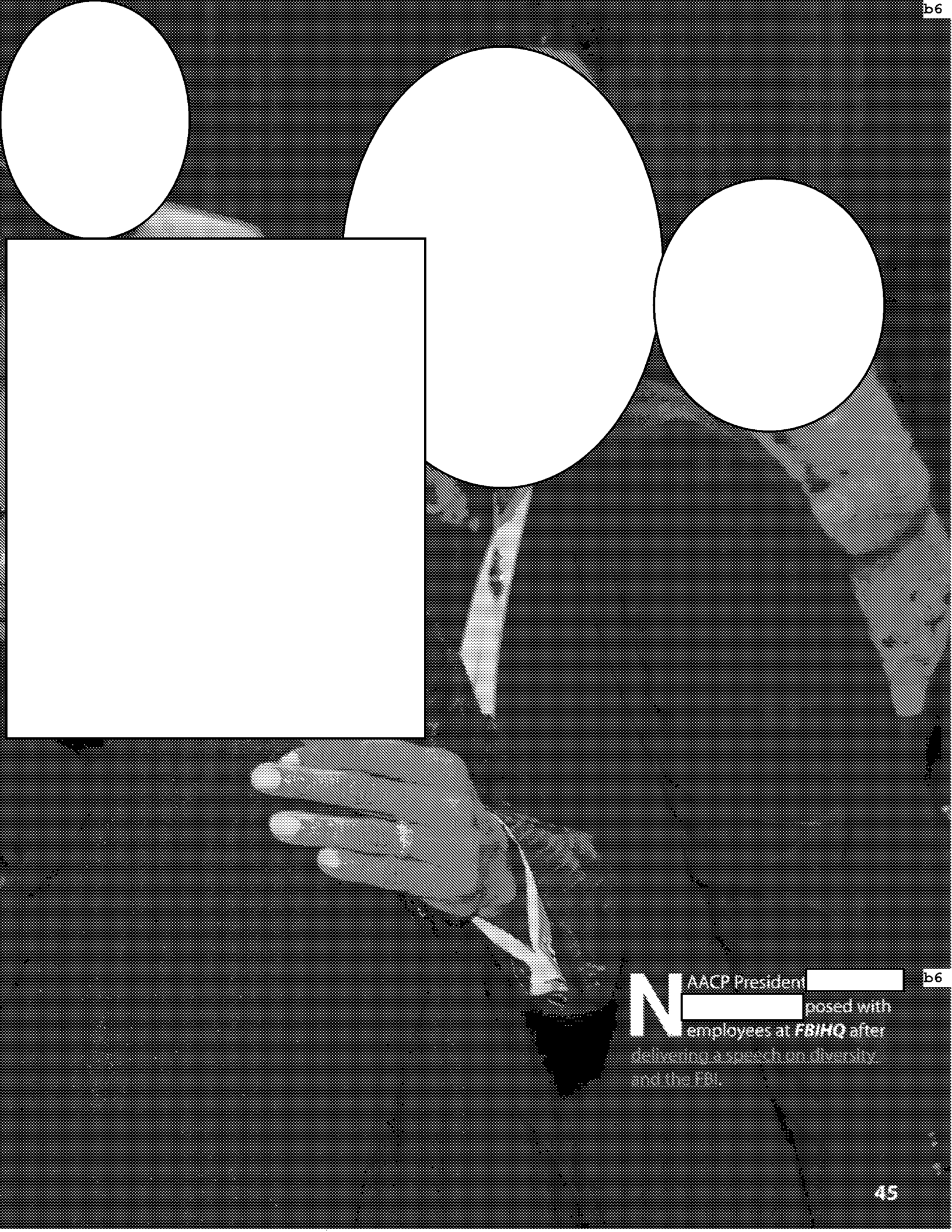


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SA [redacted] of the *Washington Field Office* (with flowers) is greeted by well-wishers after receiving the Thomas E. DuHadway Humanitarian Award at the Director's Award ceremony. She earned the honor for her tireless efforts assisting a colleague diagnosed with a rare cancer.

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N AACP President [redacted] posed with employees at **FBIHQ** after delivering a speech on diversity and the FBI.

Legat Tunis (left to right [redacted] MAPA [redacted] and SA [redacted])
[redacted] recently visited the ruins of the El Jem amphitheatre in Tunisia. Built
by the ancient Romans in the third century A.D., El Jem is a UNESCO (United
Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) world heritage site and
one of the largest coliseums in the world.

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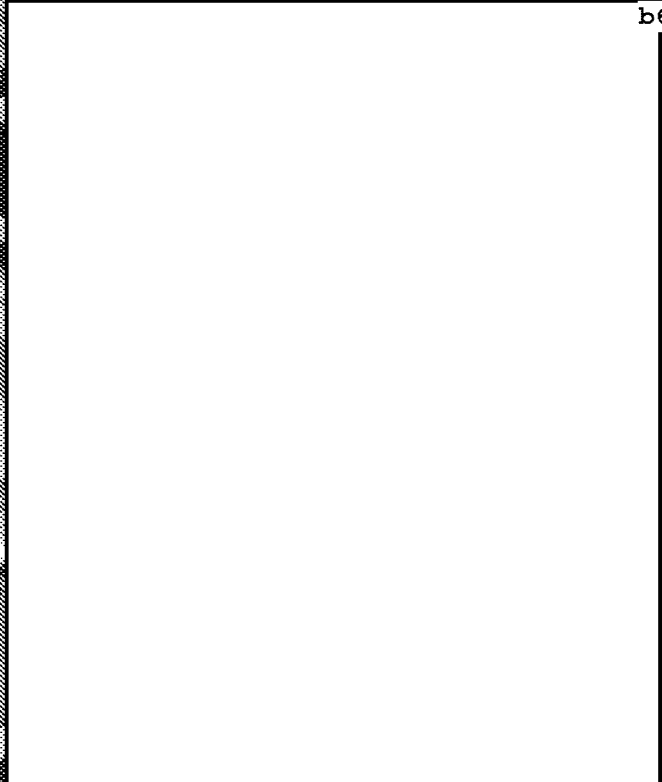


THE INVESTIGATOR

Spring 2016

TEDAC Heralds Partnership "Under One Roof"

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Operation Copperworks Nabs
Subject in Ricin Case

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FBI Police Officer Shreds
in the Golden State

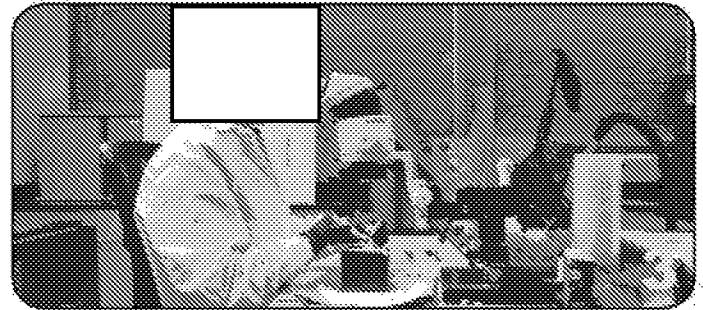
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cover story

3 TEDAC Heralds Partnership "Under One Roof"

With a state-of-the-art centralized laboratory, TEDAC employees will "no longer be spread out over many, many satellite offices," said Director Comey.

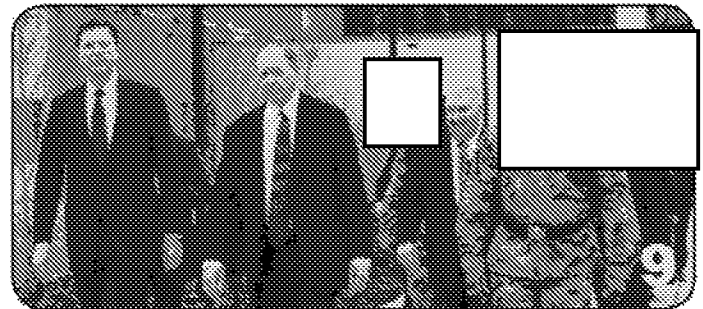


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IEDs "will stay here until someone finds a cheaper way to terrorize a community," says Carl.



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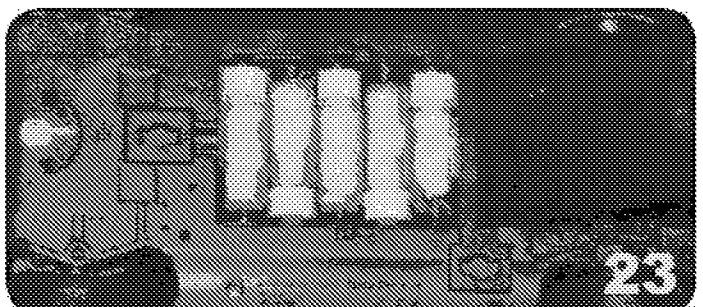
Explosives experts at TEDAC exploit intelligence from nearly all recovered IEDs.



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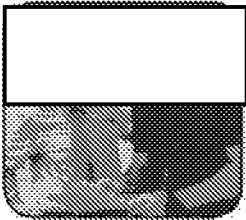
23 [Redacted] Nabs Subject in Ricin Case

Investigators arrested a man who attempted to purchase 500 milligrams of ricin powder—enough to kill 1,400 people.

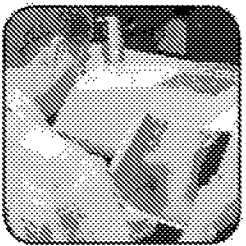


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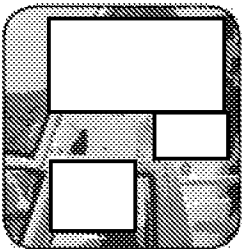
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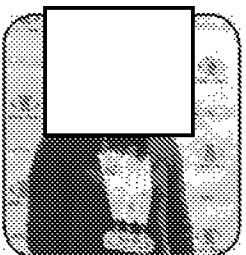
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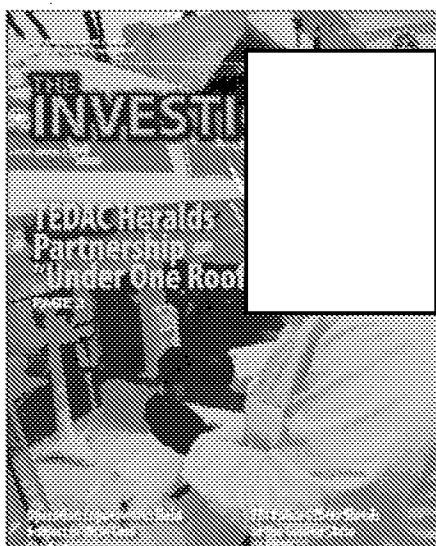


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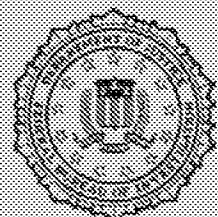


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TEDAC Heralds Partnership "Under One Roof"

By [REDACTED]
STAFF WRITER

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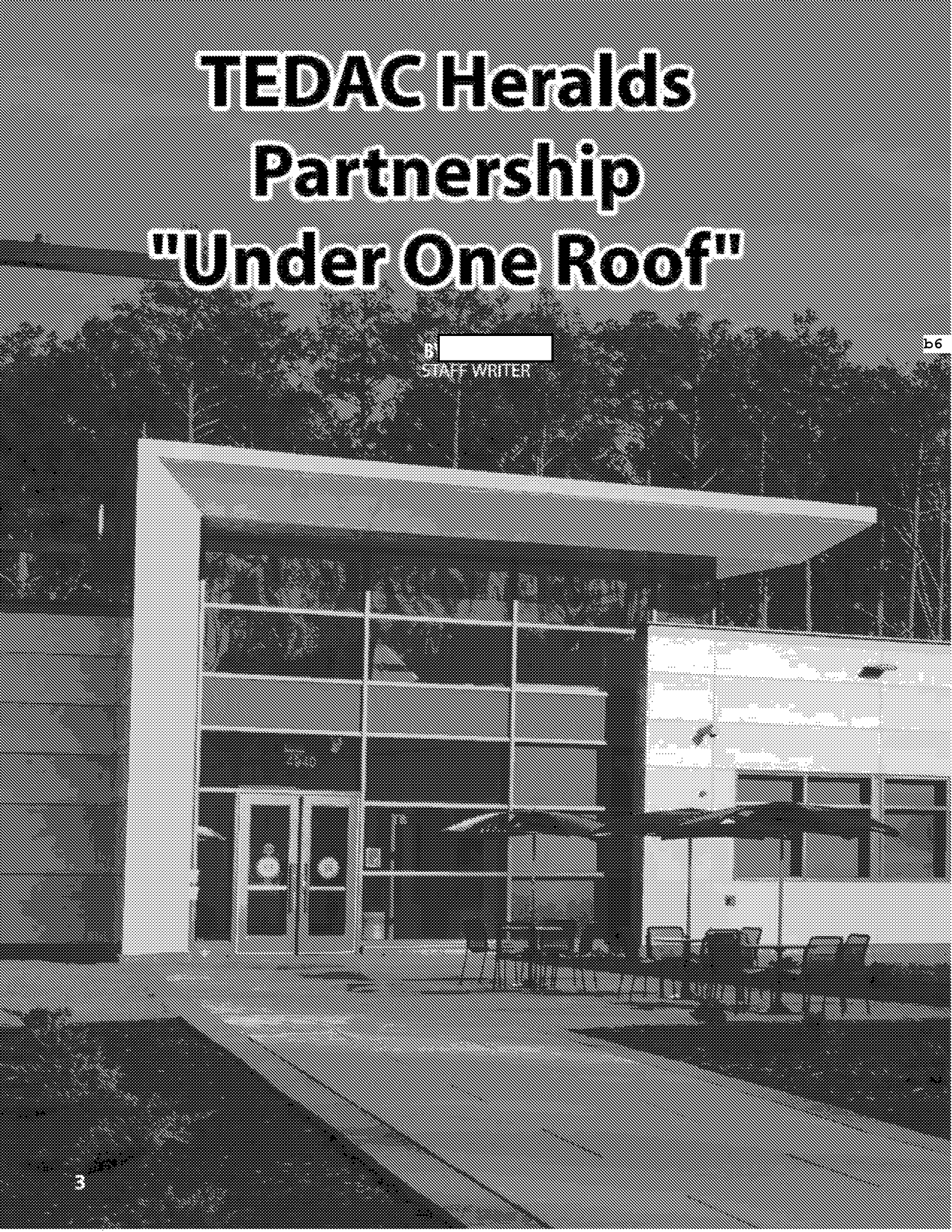




Photo left to right: TEDAC's Gregory Cook, Lt. Gen. Larry Wyrde,
Alabama Sen. Richard Shelby, and Maxine Crumey

From gleaning fingerprints recovered from shards of explosives to developing DNA profiles of bombers, TEDAC—the Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center—collects and analyzes improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in the fight against violent extremists.

Since its creation in 2003, TEDAC has examined more than 105,000 packages of evidence from around the world, focusing early on IEDs that targeted U.S. service members during the conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Today, explosives experts at TEDAC exploit intelligence from nearly all recovered IEDs, linking bombs to their manufacturers and identifying their unique—and destructive—assembly signatures.

In February, Director Comey presided over a ribbon-cutting ceremony that marked the completion of the first of four planned phases for TEDAC's new home on the grounds of the U.S. Army post Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Ala.

With a state-of-the-art centralized laboratory, TEDAC employees will “no longer be spread out over many, many satellite offices,” said the Director. Previously, TEDAC shared facilities with the FBI Laboratory at Quantico and will continue to do so on a smaller scale until the transition to Redstone is completed.

Working side by side and “under one roof,” as Director Comey put it, allows TEDAC employees and the FBI's domestic and international partners at Redstone to instantly collaborate to counter the threat of future attacks.

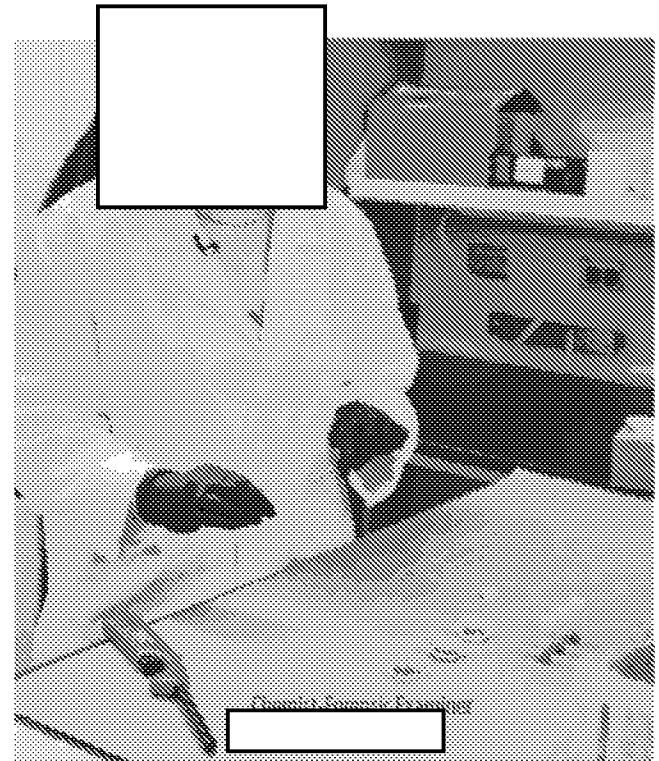
Located in the northernmost part of Alabama—near the Tennessee border—Redstone Arsenal is also home, for instance, to the FBI's Hazardous Devices School and the ATF's National Center for Explosives Training and Research, valuable partners in counter-IED matters.

The whole of government approach at Redstone is also exemplified by the TEDAC Improvised Explosives Detection and Synthesis Center, or TIEDS. This collaborative project

between the FBI and Department of Homeland Security is designed, in part, to develop ways to synthesize and test improvised explosives in experimental and threat-based scenarios.

“We will be able here to take explosives component materials that are not normally explosive individually, but become explosive when they are combined,” explained TIEDS Unit Chief [REDACTED] “We can formulate

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them here, scale them up to desired quantities, add them to potential IEDs and then walk the materials over to the building next door to evaluate for explosive detection.”

The “building next door” in this instance houses detection equipment belonging to the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and is staffed by DHS scientists.

“When we see emerging threats from overseas, we are able to quickly make improvised materials, conceal them and bring the

materials to TSA's suite of detection equipment to catch the new threat," said TEDAC Section Chief Gregory Carl. "If the threat cannot be detected in tests, TSA can modify the equipment before the threat arrives."

The TIEDS Center is located on the south campus of TEDAC, along with explosive storage magazines and a dedicated range for on-site explosives testing capabilities. The main TEDAC laboratory and the adjacent shipping and receiving building for evidence are operational on the north campus.

The second phase of TEDAC includes the Detection Technology Center, scheduled to be built in December 2016. With the fit-out for security and IT, Phase II is expected to be ready by August 2017.

Phase III—featuring a collaboration center for the FBI's partners and a repository for IED materials collected around the world—also has a promised delivery date in 2017 while the final phase is in the design process and probably will not be delivered until 2020.

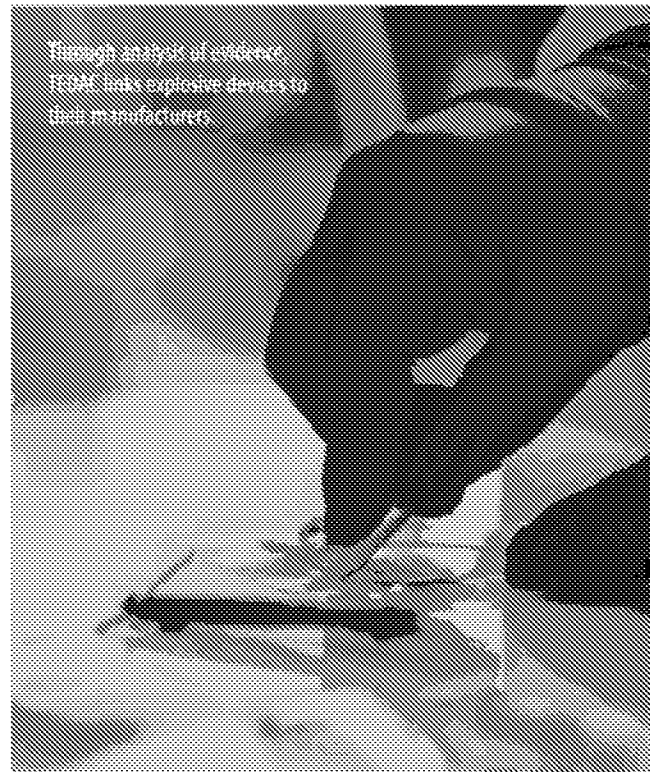
Comprised of [redacted] units, TEDAC is the only organization in the U.S. that links the Intelligence Community, law enforcement, military and international partners to battle the IED threat and other explosive devices.

Under the TEDAC seal, FBI employees ranging from technicians and examiners to scientists and intelligence analysts are also benefitting from a close, effective collaboration.

"If I see a new Iraq case coming in, it is my responsibility to make sure it is coming in at the right priority for our Department of Defense elements as they are our biggest customers," said IA [redacted] of

TEDAC's Intelligence Unit. "A lot of these IEDs are coming back from a product of war."

Added fellow IA [redacted] "Who touched these IEDs? Are they coming to the United States? If so, how can we prevent them from coming here? We don't want another Boston. We don't want another Paris-type attack here."



To prevent such an attack, TEDAC is looking down the road in anticipation of changes in terrorist IEDs tactics.

"IEDs have been here for 100 years and they will stay here until someone finds a cheaper way to terrorize a community," said SC Carl. "Having our intelligence analysts working with the scientists is unlike anywhere else in the U.S. They can walk right next door and talk to the explosives chemists, electrical engineers and fingerprint examiners. It's a partnership that crosses all the different branches of the FBI." ■



Scientific analysis in TEDAC crosses multiple disciplines including trace evidence, explosives chemistry and ballistics.



TECHLITES

15 Minutes with Section Chief Greg Carl, TEDAC

INTERVIEW BY [REDACTED]
STAFF WRITER

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One of the original architects of TEDAC, Section Chief Gregory Carl heads a team of scientists, examiners and other subject matter experts whose work has helped prevent future attacks and saved countless lives. In an interview with OPA, Carl discussed TEDAC's new state-of-the-art facilities and the team's transition from Northern Virginia to a centralized laboratory on the grounds of Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Ala.

Tell us about the operational advantages of TEDAC's new home.

Carl: Redstone Arsenal is a hidden gem. We have the Hazardous Devices School, the FBI's training facility where state, local and federal bomb techs train. If we can provide details of emerging threats, bomb techs can train before the threats actually show up in their community. ATF also has a training facility here. But we didn't realize there were going to be other organizations here with the kind of ability we can leverage. For instance, NASA, which has some of the world's leading scientists utilizing 3-D printing, an emerging technology that can design and render three-dimensional objects prior to scale production. The (DIA's) Missile and Space Intelligence Center is another example. It does almost the same thing as TEDAC—we do it for IEDs, they do it for missiles and rockets.

How many IEDs does TEDAC receive per month?

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Nearly all IEDs are examined by TEDAC experts for forensic and technical analysis, right?

Carl: One way we are working to prevent attacks is [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

We have about 75,000 unidentified latent fingerprints. We have several thousand individuals with known identities that we have tied to terrorism.

Please describe the mindset of a special agent bomb technician entering a target area.

b7E

IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Carl: For a bomb tech to go on a call, it's that lonely walk, if you will. You are alone with a device that you know could kill you if it detonates. I can still vividly see in my mind images from the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing, like the devastated daycare center and toys scattered in the street. You don't take that position as a career advancing tool. It is a calling.

2016 marks the 15th anniversary of Richard Reid's attempt to bring down an airliner with an IED concealed in his shoes.

Carl: There was actually going to be a second attack in that plot. There was another individual in the U.K. and the plan was to conduct two simultaneous attacks on planes across the Atlantic. The other individual changed his mind and decided he did not want to be a martyr. He hid his explosive materials under his bed in his apartment in London. As for Reid, he actually concealed the device in the sole of his shoes, which is why we have to take off our shoes at the airport.

Reid concealed IEDs in both shoes?

Carl:

After he was subdued, the flight attendant—not knowing what to do—took the shoes to the cockpit. The co-pilot saw a black piece of rope sticking out of the shoe bottom and assumed it would lead to a hidden compartment. He pulled on the rope, which turned out to be the time fuse. At that point, I think they realized the shoe could be a bomb and they immediately got the devices out of the cockpit.

3 things you didn't know about SC Greg Carl

1. Carl joined the FBI in 1987.
2. He has been an SABT since 1993.
3. He served as team leader in the OKBOMB and TRADEBOM investigations

Many FBI employees are transitioning from Northern Virginia to Alabama.

Carl: To anyone reluctant to come to Huntsville, I had those same concerns. I grew up in the mid-Atlantic. I can assure you the folks who transferred to Huntsville absolutely love it. Here, you get your quality of life back. Living in a more metropolitan area like Northern Virginia, just commuting from Quantico to FBIHQ could take several hours—time you could have for family. So, pretty much all the same types of activities available in the mid-Atlantic region are available here on a smaller scale. You are going to have three Targets instead of seven, for instance.

b7E

And now they are working together instead of spread out in separate facilities.

Carl: There are a lot of classy people at TEDAC. They are dedicated to the job and making a difference. It is not a glamorous work. It is sitting behind a bench and looking through microscopes and sorting through bloody debris with the smell of death on the materials. But it takes a special person to do that and makes me proud to say I am a co-worker. ■



SC Carl (third from right) joins Director Comey, Sen. Richard Shelby of Alabama and other guests at TEDAC's ribbon-cutting ceremony in February.

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New TEDAC Facilities "Offer the Type of Collaboration We Need"

BY [REDACTED]
STAFF WRITER

With a new permanent base of operations, TEDAC employees are working side by side in world-class facilities with interagency and international partners nearby at the Redstone Arsenal Army post in Huntsville. How are they enjoying their new home?

"We were actually embedded in a lab suite within the Trace Evidence Unit at the Quantico Laboratory as well as having space on a different floor. We constantly had to go up and down the elevator to meet with each other as we were processing evidence. Here, we are right next to the other disciplines we are working with. They are just footsteps away now instead of across the Quantico Laboratory or even at one of the off-sites." — [REDACTED] *supervisory forensic examiner, Scientific Analysis Unit (SAU)*

"I like the ability to just walk down the hall and meet with a chemist to ask questions or a latent print examiner who is right there to respond to concerns I may have about a particular piece of evidence." — *Intelligence Analyst* [REDACTED] *Intelligence Unit (IU)*

"The facility is absolutely incredible. It allows us to have state-of-the-art equipment, down to our microscopes to different imaging systems we would use in Quantico. We even have instruments here that Quantico does not have." — [REDACTED] *physical scientist-forensic examiner, SAU*

"When I first started, TEDAC was a very small group. Pretty much all of the units were in the Quantico parking garage and then we started to grow. Management then moved over into the Laboratory and they gained space for other units, but the Intelligence shop has always

stayed in the parking lot. Moving down here has definitely been better for bringing us together." — [REDACTED] *intelligence analyst, IU*

"Sometimes it is a little disconcerting especially when the 2011 earthquake hit (in Virginia's Piedmont region, 80 miles southwest of D.C.) and there are three or four levels of parking garage on top of you. You can't really hide underneath a desk at that point. Now, with our examiners next to us, that's the type of collaboration we need." — [REDACTED] *intelligence analyst, IU*

"Workplace conditions are better here than they were at Quantico, and I believe we function better when we have an open and inviting environment in which to work. This is a world-class facility. The technology that we have here is not even available to some extent at the Laboratory." — [REDACTED] *IU*

"At Quantico we shared space with different units. We had some new space developed, but now that we have an entire lab dedicated for our purposes, we can get a lot more done." — [REDACTED] *chemist-forensic examiner, SAU*

"It's not like the Laboratory did not provide us with everything that it could, but we outgrew that space. It was an older facility meant for the criminal side of things. We needed our own space and they gave it to us." — [REDACTED] *IU*

"There's no place like this in the country. It's beautiful. I've traveled around quite a bit and you won't find this kind of facility with the type of dedicated people and support we get from the FBI and the DHS. You won't find that anywhere." — [redacted] *unit chief, TIEDS*

"The FBI Laboratory has always just been in one location and so we are now like a satellite office that goes along with the FBI Lab. I do think it is important to keep contact with the FBI main Laboratory even though they are doing the criminal side and TEDAC focuses more on the intelligence piece. We do have cases that overlap." — [redacted] *physical scientist, Biometrics Analysis Unit*

"Everything is not in place yet, so we still have to go to Quantico now and then to complete some of the case work. We are still going through some of the growing pains of the new facility and getting things set up. But in the near future, we should be close to being able to perform analyses here." — [redacted] *SAU*

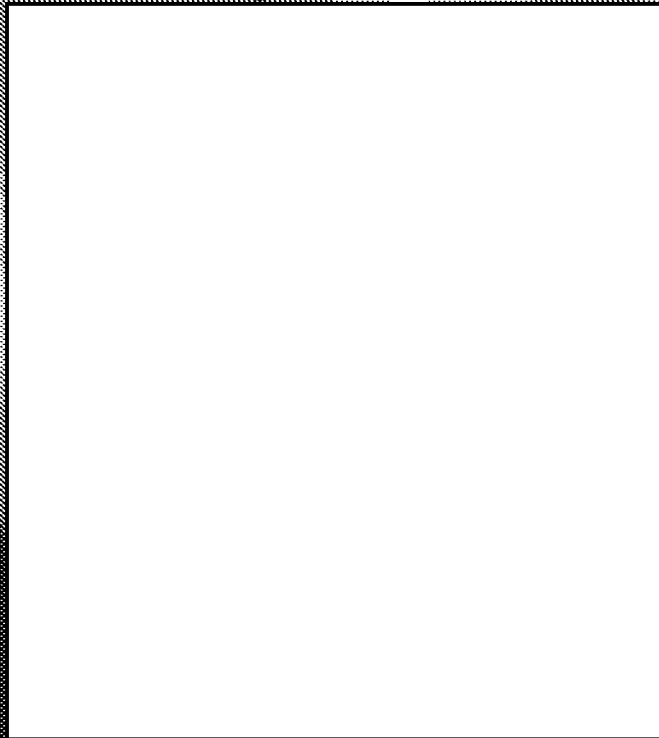
"Being on the Redstone Arsenal, we train all of our special agent bomb technicians here as well as bomb technicians around the country. It is one centralized location to fight IEDs and explosives." — [redacted] *SAU*

"The new building is really nice. Some of the critiques we had from Quantico have been incorporated here. For instance, during the winter at the Quantico Lab, the windows are such that the sun beams directly into them and it is very hard to do microscope work. The new building is oriented so that we do not have that problem. Additionally, we have almost entirely movable cabinets under the desktops so that we can sit wherever we need to. I am very happy with the space." — [redacted] *SAU* ■



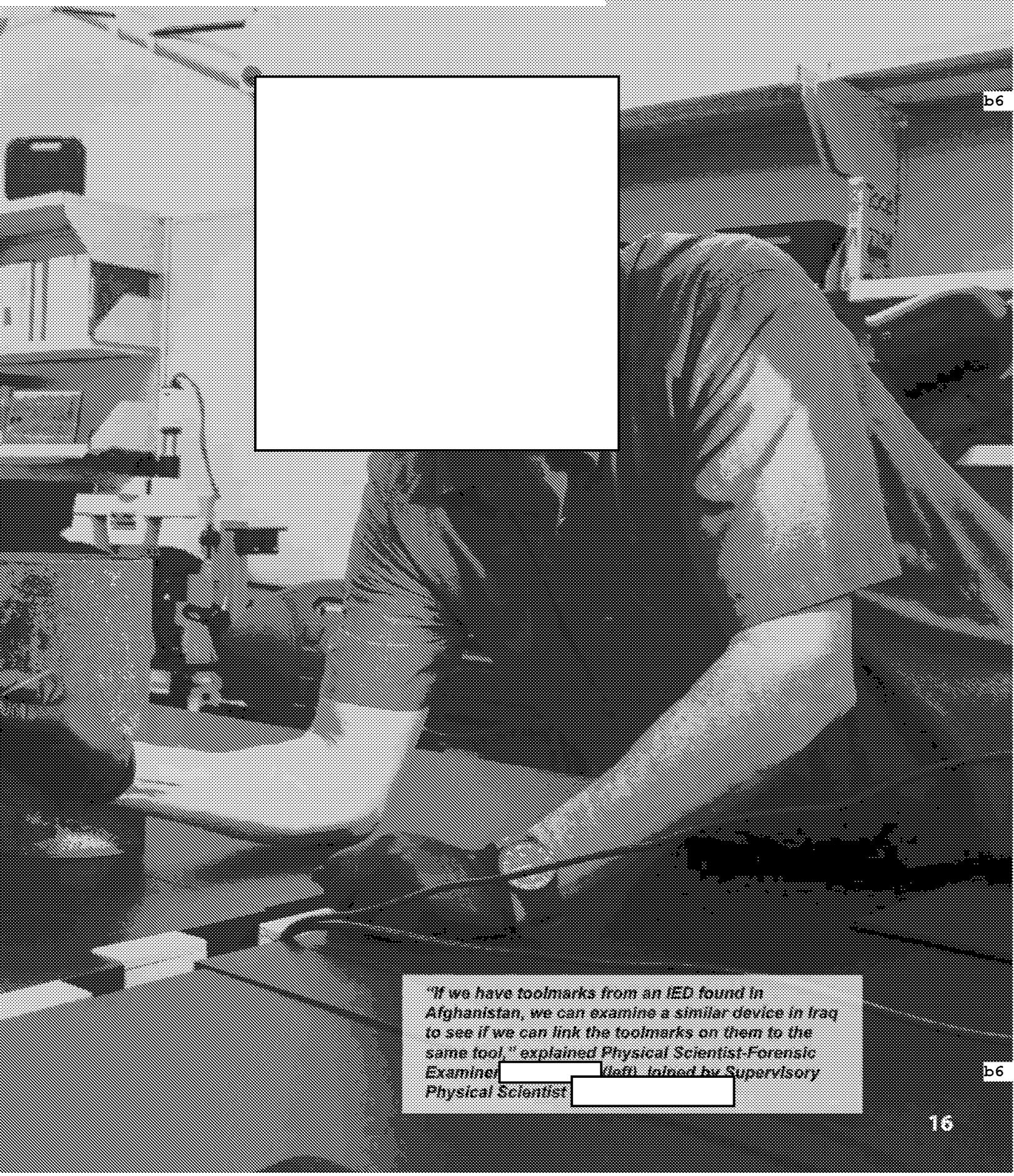
The final phase of TEDAC is in the design process and probably will not be delivered until 2020.

Behind the Scenes . . .



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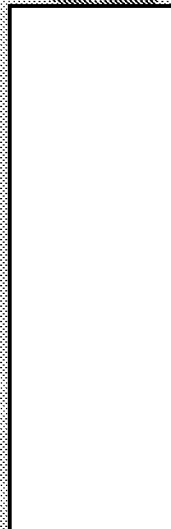
. . . The Faces of TEDAC



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"If we have toolmarks from an IED found in Afghanistan, we can examine a similar device in Iraq to see if we can link the toolmarks on them to the same tool," explained Physical Scientist-Forensic Examiner [redacted] (left) joined by Supervisory Physical Scientist [redacted]

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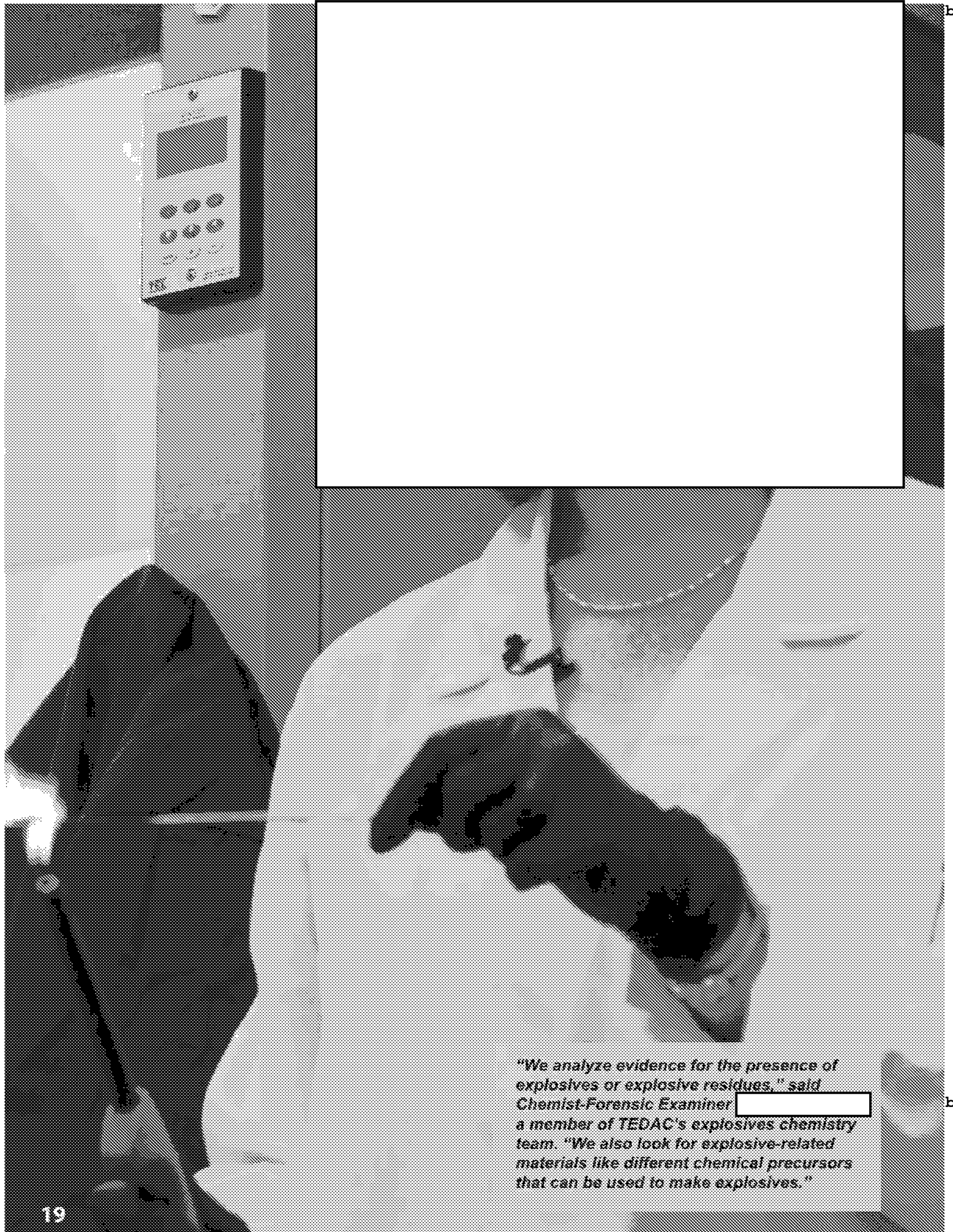


"If we have an IED to simulate and characterize—possibly a large one—we might require a mechanical engineer to help us build test materials, an electrical engineer to help us design electrical components and, of course, chemists and physicists for explosive fabrication. We have a wide variety of scientists available to us and we can also bring in people from other areas for specialty help we do not have here," explained [redacted]

[redacted] TIEDS Center unit chief (left). [redacted] is pictured with Research Chemist [redacted]



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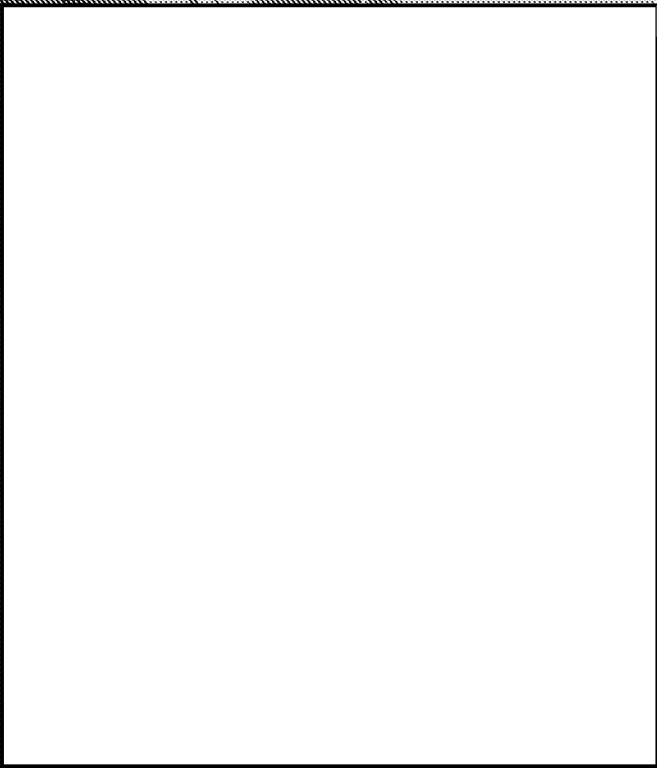
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"We analyze evidence for the presence of explosives or explosive residues," said Chemist-Forensic Examiner [redacted] a member of TEDAC's explosives chemistry team. "We also look for explosive-related materials like different chemical precursors that can be used to make explosives."

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Fingerprint examiners and biologists work together to exploit information from items of evidence, such as layers of tape used to wrap explosive devices. "We're hoping



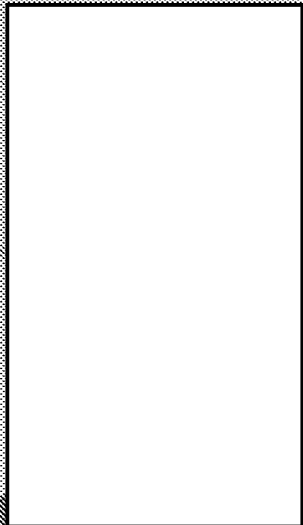
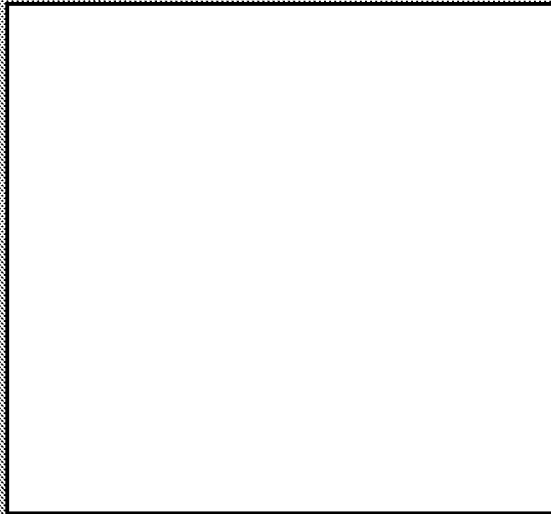
_____ said Biologist _____ of TEDAC's Biometrics Analysis Unit.

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"I am looking for intelligence on the bomb-maker and how they are developing and manufacturing that bomb [redacted] are looking at how can we find the bomb-maker and prosecute him," said intelligence Analyst [redacted] of TEDAC's Intelligence Unit, pictured with colleagues [redacted]

[redacted] (left) and [redacted]





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Operation Copperworks M

By [redacted]
STAFF WRITER

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Hiding behind the user name [redacted] sent a private message utilizing the Dark Web to [redacted] "Hi, would you be able to make me some ricin and send it to the U.K?"

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[redacted] continued with a series of encrypted chats from Liverpool, England, to discuss the price of a lethal dose, discounts for bulk orders, repeat purchases and ricin's shelf life.

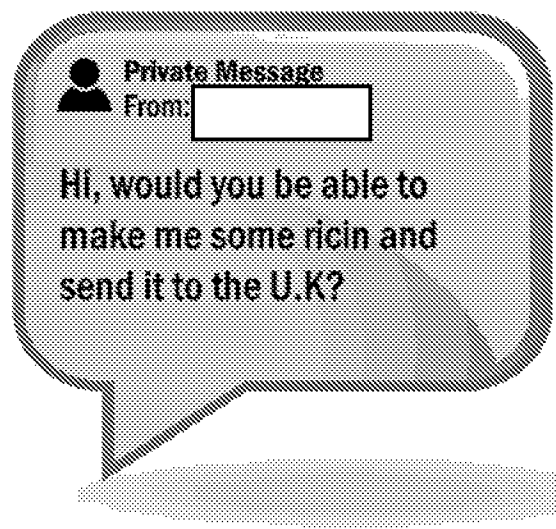
"How do I test this ricin?" asked [redacted]

"You must test it on a rodent," the response instructed.

In January 2015, [redacted] agreed to pay \$500 to buy 500 milligrams of ricin powder—enough to kill 1,400 people, according to investigators.

The supplier, however, was a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) covert employee working out of the [redacted]

[redacted] as a part of [redacted]
[redacted] is an FBI Group
I undercover operation [redacted]
[redacted]



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Labs Subject in Ricin Case

[redacted] subjects, like [redacted] employ sophisticated encryption and anonymization technology designed to cloak their locations and identities as they seek to obtain or sell WMD materials," explained SSA [redacted] WMDD Operations Investigative Unit.

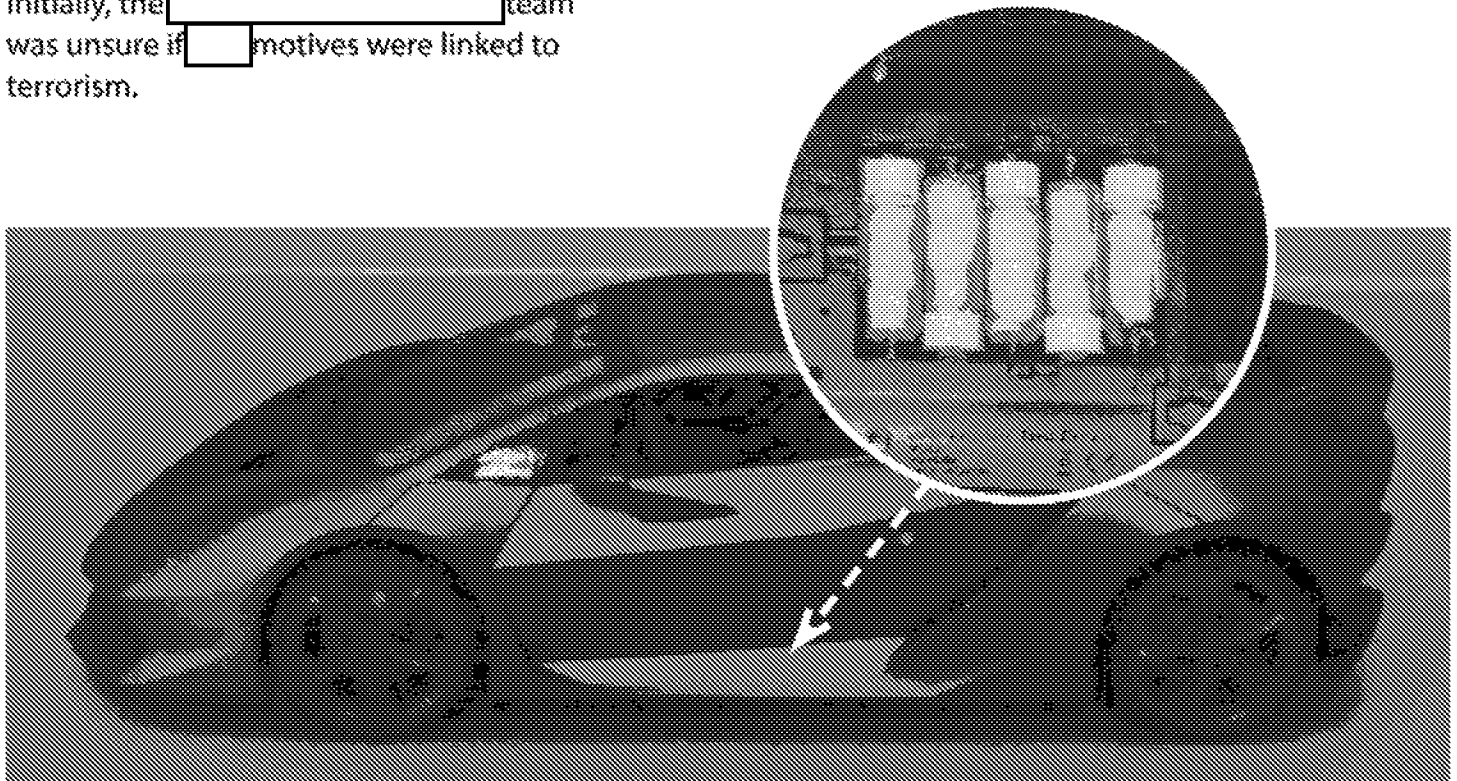
Special agents from Spokane opened an investigation and worked closely with WMDD, Legat London and [redacted]

Initially, the [redacted] team was unsure if [redacted] motives were linked to terrorism.

"Operating on the Dark Web, we are engaging with the subject and we don't know who or where they are," said [redacted]

Days before the scheduled delivery, [redacted] made a payment using bitcoins, the online currency, and provided his home address to the undercover FBI agent. There was no evidence he was part of any terrorist activities or linked to any other subjects of interests.

Continued on page 27



[redacted] placed vials of an inert ricin simulant stimulant [redacted] and a forensic marker in the toy car sent to [redacted] home.

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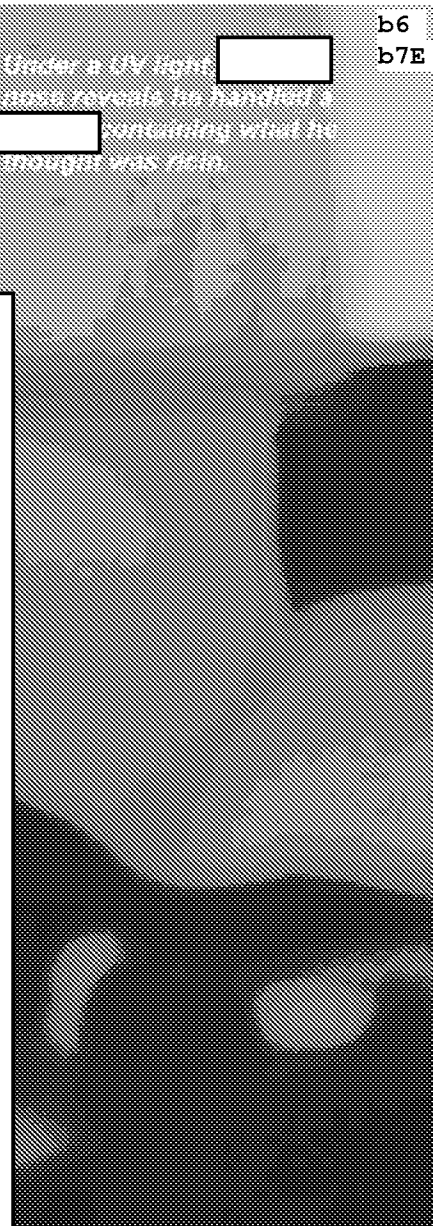
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From left to right: SSA
SA
SSRA
Detective Inspector
Detective
and IA

Under a UV light, [redacted] nose reveals he handled a [redacted] containing what he thought was ricin.

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"We needed to get control of this individual quickly," said NWCTU Detective Inspector [redacted] during a case presentation at FBIHQ. "What risk did he pose to the public and was he planning other attacks? Was he trying to acquire other weapons? Soon as we identified him, we got surveillance quickly, around the clock."

In February 2015, [redacted] received a private message: "your package has been shipped. It is in a toy car and it comes with special batteries. ☺"

Sent via FedEx from Spokane to the United Kingdom, local investigators had a trusted contact in place to intercept the package.

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"The goal was to catch him red-handed," said [redacted] a detective with [redacted] "We were concerned about the package being

delivered at the front door and him quickly exiting the back door. We wanted to prepare for every contingency."

█████ said █████ was so confident in his encryption that █████

An undercover police officer in a FedEx truck delivered the package. Investigators then waited for █████ to return from work and listened for the package to be opened.

That trigger point did not occur, so a search warrant under a terrorism act was obtained allowing U.K. investigators to displace everyone at the residence. █████ was arrested for commission, preparation and instigation of acts of terrorism under the same act, which legally permits a 14-day detention.

Investigators entered his home office and found the toy car in the box, upside down.

"There were two young boys in the house under the age of 5," █████ said. "This was very disturbing for us because he thinks he acquired ricin and he just left it in an unlocked room where his boys could have found and played with the car."

But investigators caught a break; █████ was still logged in to his Dark Web account, according to █████ "Everything was fully open on his computer and our digital investigators were able to access all his evidence freely."

After his arrest, █████ face lit up under an ultraviolet light, showing he had handled the package that had been treated with a forensic marker substance.

Six months later, a U.K. court sentenced █████ to eight years in prison for attempting to possess a chemical weapon in violation of the Chemical Weapons Act of 1996.

█████ immediately called his counterparts in Spokane to deliver the news, laughing, "This is your 3 a.m. wake-up call."

"We were concerned about the package being delivered at the front door and him quickly exiting the back door. We wanted to prepare for every contingency."

█████ Detective

"The significant time differences certainly posed challenges, but regular communication via conference calls, emails and even face-to-face case coordination meetings ensured the successful outcome of this joint venture," █████ said. "The level of trust that was established was a true measure of the success."

While the ultimate purpose of █████ acquisition of deadly biological toxins was never learned, it is likely his arrest disrupted a plot to commit at least one murder based on his efforts to gain multiple lethal doses of ricin.

"The investigation showcased what can be achieved through international cooperation," █████ said. "We are going to see more and more of these cases as people continue to communicate online with distance becoming irrelevant and people from all over the world discussing various nefarious activities. It is very important to work together." ■

Inland Northwest Joint Terrorism Task Force Juggles Major Cases

BY [REDACTED]
SEATTLE DIVISION

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Liberty Lake, Wash., is a scenic, rural town only 10 minutes from the Idaho border. A small suburb of Spokane, one would not readily suspect that it was home to a task force with an unusually large jurisdiction. Despite being a small office, the Inland Northwest Joint Terrorism Task Force (INJTTF) covers counterterrorism cases in 30 counties, spanning over 70 percent of Washington state and the northern Idaho panhandle.

At the INJTTF, meaningful partnerships are crucial to success in a fast-paced environment. In the past year and a half alone, the caseload for the office has nearly quadrupled. Covering both international and domestic terrorism cases, the INJTTF is one of the few task forces within the FBI that houses two FBI Division assets and is responsible for two territories.

"Domestic terrorism and IT subjects differ in ideology," said the INJTTF's SSA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] "Their vehicle to achieving their desired end state relies heavily on violence. Our mandate, quite simply, is to be one step ahead of them and prevent it."

[REDACTED] describes his job as "having to put on two different hats" to successfully work both cases. He believes that a rise in social media use and an increasingly large refugee population in the area are contributing factors in the rapidly growing amount of casework.

"The threat is continuing to grow. I don't see it slowing down anytime soon," [REDACTED] said.

The office is juggling several major cases. Active investigations include a Tier 1 international terrorism subject that has caused the task force to open the first FISA in the office's history, and multiple potentially violent domestic terrorism cases related to militia members.

Militia-related cases are not uncommon for the INJTTF, [REDACTED] said. These cases often involve extremists who advocate for violent resistance of the United States government. With these cases, the task force looks for a triad of federal violation, ideologies and the use of threat or violence.

The INJTTF has only [REDACTED] employees, who work tirelessly on the ever-growing caseload. They include members of Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Marshals, Spokane County Sheriff's Office, Spokane Police, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, USDA and Homeland Security Investigations. FBI employees in the office come from both the Seattle and Salt Lake City Divisions. To handle the large amount of casework, the FBI employees rely heavily on their invaluable liaison contacts, partnerships and tripwires.

"We have a great and dynamic team, from our intelligence cadre to our investigators," said

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[redacted] He describes the task force members as passionate employees who show a great amount of pride in their work.

When deciding to enter the FBI after several years of service in the Marine Corps, he said, "It was the people in the FBI that really sold me on it."

[redacted] positive impression still holds strong after working CT for 12 years in Chicago and transferring to Liberty Lake nearly two years ago.

Just as his employees at the INJTTF show pride in their work, [redacted] has a lot of pride in his team as a whole.

"The thing I like most about my position is having the awesome responsibility of leading these men and women in the CT fight, and being able to create opportunities for them to fulfill their passion of working the FBI's number one priority. When you are surrounded by consummate professionals like I am, it makes the job so much more enjoyable." ■

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A Victim's Story

BY [REDACTED] ALBUQUERQUE DIVISION

With photos by [REDACTED]

Newly minted FBI special agents are expected to learn a lot of different things, from ethics and investigative techniques to deadly force and operations plans.

Some of the most important lessons, though, have a human face, like [REDACTED]

About a dozen new agents at the *Albuquerque Division* heard [REDACTED] a soft-spoken young woman from the Laguna Pueblo (the federally recognized Native American tribe of the Pueblo people in west-central New Mexico), share her experience as a domestic violence victim and how the FBI helped her get through it.

"I lay in the hospital by myself, wondering what I did to deserve this," [REDACTED] said.

Her nightmare began on May 12, 2014, when she tried to leave [REDACTED]

When [REDACTED] went into a bedroom to dress her [REDACTED]-month-old child so they could leave, [REDACTED] shoved the woman into a wall, grabbed her by her ponytail and swung her from side to side into the walls of the room.

After [REDACTED] crumpled to the floor, [REDACTED] got on top of her and put his hand over her mouth and nose. He pressed his shin across her neck and she blacked out.

When [REDACTED] father came into the room and threatened to call police, [REDACTED] grabbed the baby and [REDACTED]-year-old child and fled into the desert 45 miles west of Albuquerque.

Laguna police officers located [REDACTED] and the kids unharmed several hours later. But because [REDACTED] had threatened her, [REDACTED] told officers the redness in her eyes and on her face was from a steam burn at work.

She went to the University of New Mexico hospital in Albuquerque but was released the next day.

A few hours later, while taking a shower, she collapsed. She had suffered a stroke and there was swelling and bleeding in her brain. She had to be airlifted back to the hospital, where doctors performed emergency brain surgery.

Because of the brain damage, [REDACTED] had to relearn how to walk, talk and eat. The former volleyball player spent her [REDACTED] birthday in rehab.

Despite the harm done to her, she blamed herself for what happened and defended her boyfriend.

The FBI's case against [REDACTED] stalled.

"At the time, he made me believe it was all my fault," [REDACTED] told the new agents at the Albuquerque Division.

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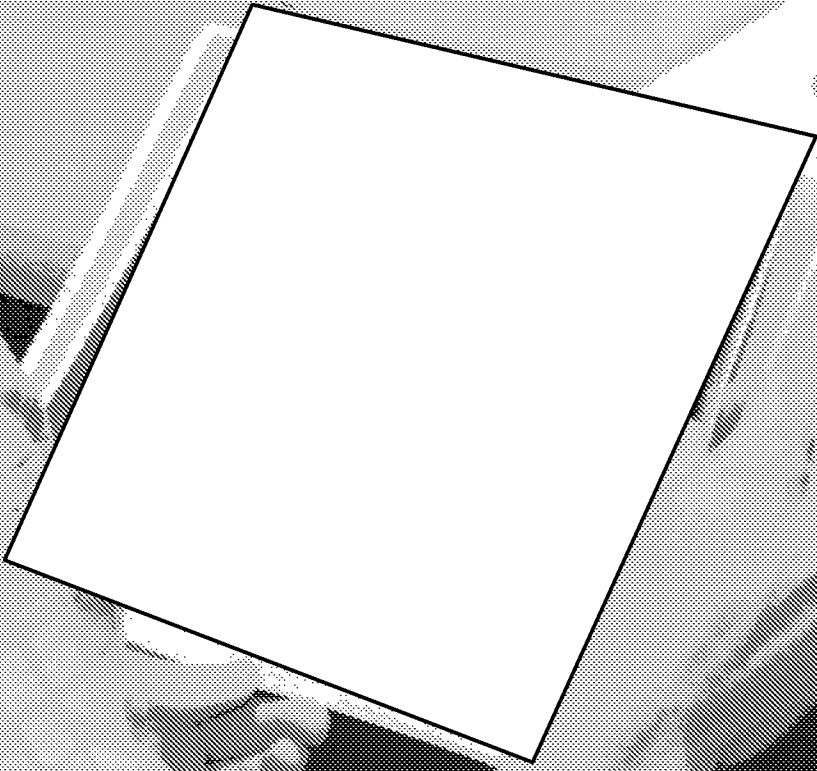
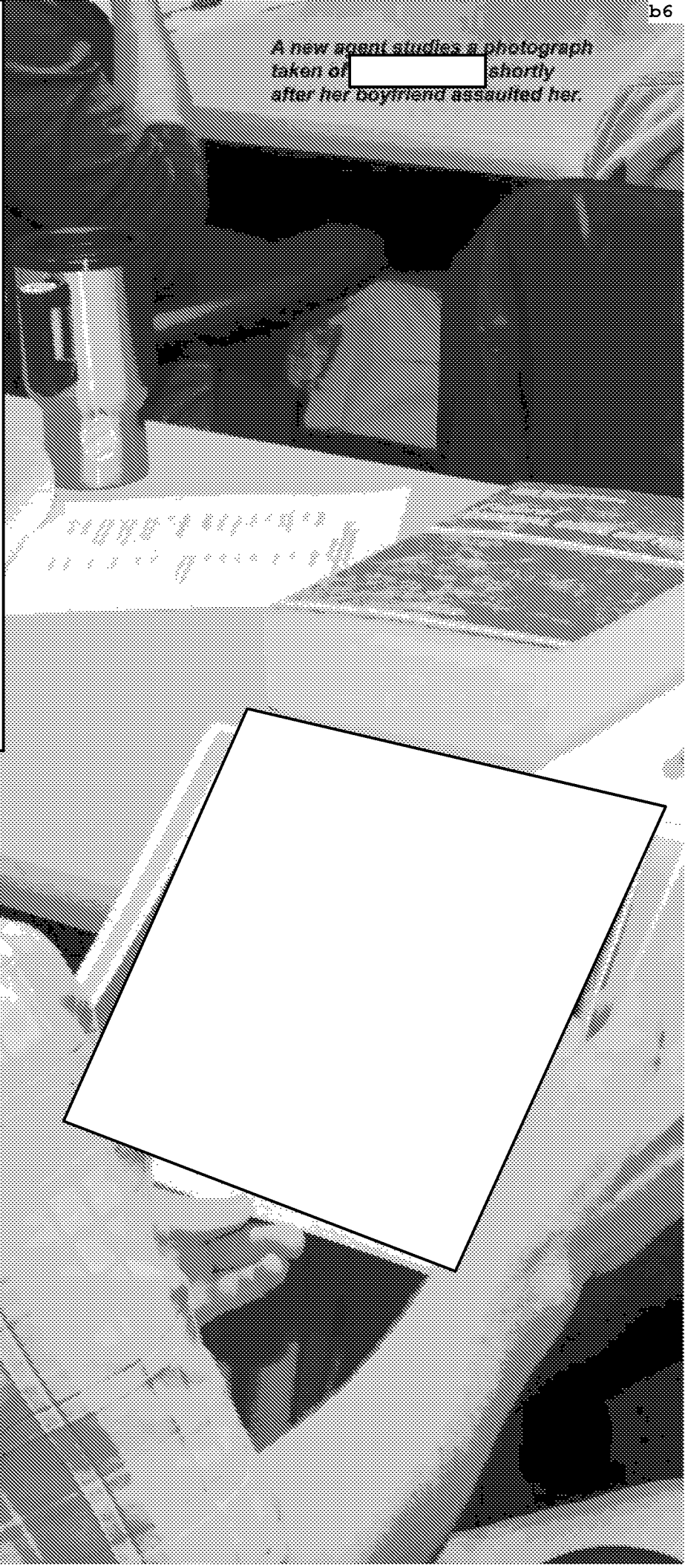
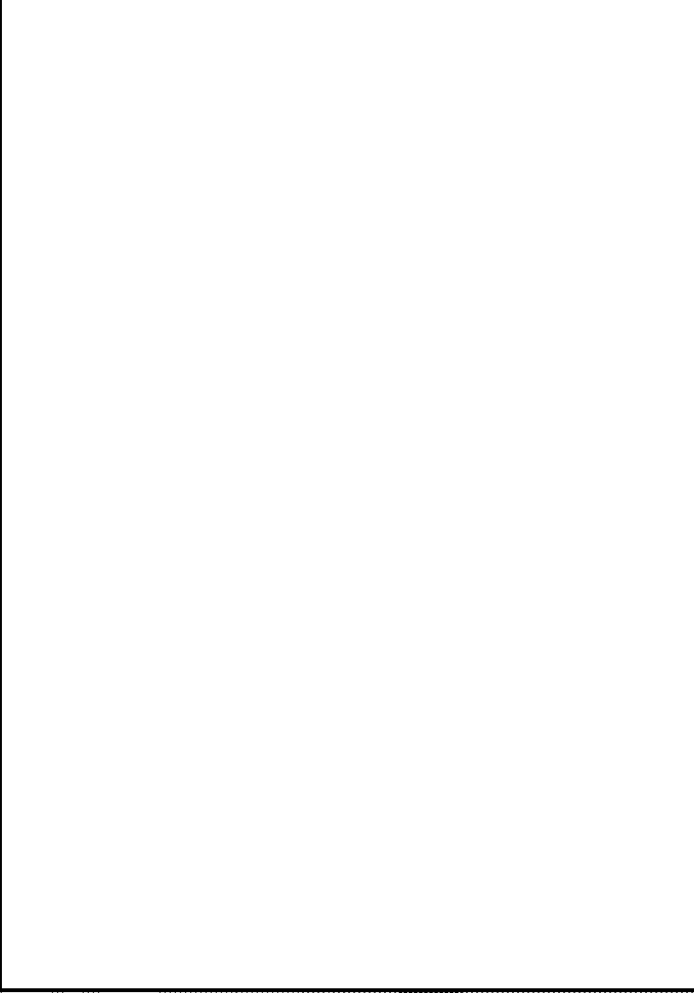
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A new agent studies a photograph taken of [redacted] shortly after her boyfriend assaulted her.



But Special Agent [redacted] didn't give up. She, together with FBI victim specialists, the Laguna victim advocate and the assistant U.S. attorney assigned to the case met regularly with [redacted] even though she wasn't changing her story.

"They just made me feel real secure," [redacted] recalled, flashing a shy smile. "All they did was just made me feel safe. They could've given up on me easily after I didn't talk to them for so long."

SA [redacted] said she always believed [redacted] would come around. She would meet with her at least monthly, often just to sit and talk to her about anything that came up.

The constant contact bore fruit: In December [redacted] realized that what [redacted] did to her was wrong. The next month, she came to the field office and provided her first detailed statement.

"With her cooperation, we were able to obtain key pieces of evidence for the case, such as recordings from calls that [redacted] was making to [redacted] under another inmate's account, and a four-page handwritten confession that [redacted] had mailed to her," [redacted] said.

[redacted] told the new agents: "It's important for you just to be patient."

"I don't think I would've come this far and helped my case if not for the agents," she said.

This evidence was enough for [redacted] to be charged with attempted manslaughter and assault by strangulation.

Just one week before trial, [redacted] pleaded guilty and was sentenced on [redacted] months in prison followed by three years of supervised release. [redacted] was there to tell the judge how [redacted] stole a year from her life.

"In this case, the victim advocates helped the victim find her own voice so that she no longer views herself as a victim," New Mexico U.S. Attorney Damon Martinez said in a news release announcing the sentence. "Today she is a survivor who is using her voice to help other women who are victims of domestic violence."

At one point during the hour [redacted] spent with the new agents, photos taken soon after she was attacked were passed around. Some of the agents found the images hard to take.

"This is something that no person should have to go through," [redacted] said. "And what you guys can do is don't give up easily on your victims."

Another lesson for the new agents: Don't forget your victim specialists.

"Victims won't respond to a new face if you don't get your victim specialist involved early," said SA [redacted] an Indian Country agent who assisted on the case.

Victim Specialist [redacted] was on call the night Justina was assaulted. Her assistance was crucial; she helped to identify family members and obtain a power of attorney while [redacted] was unconscious in the hospital.

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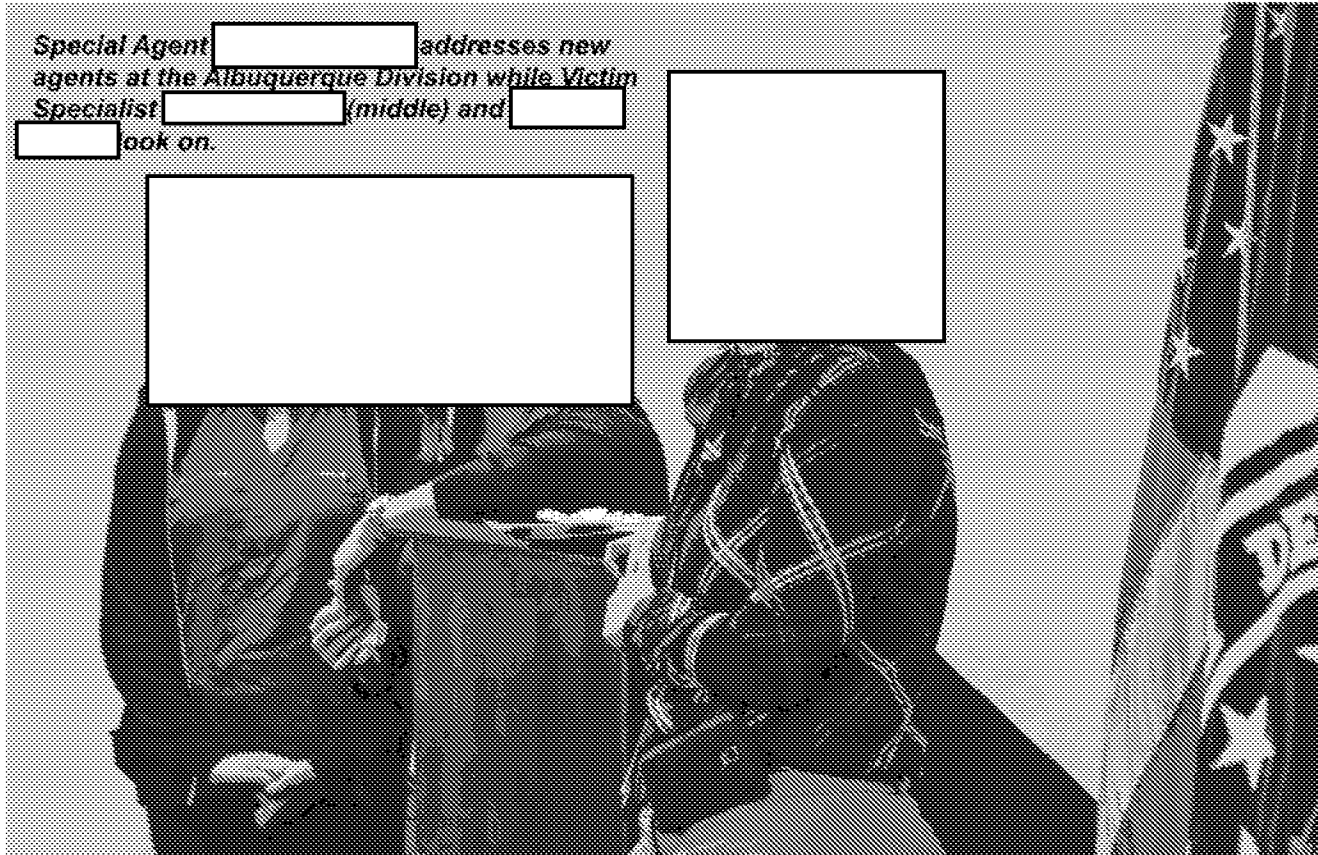
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[redacted] still has medical issues to overcome. She suffers from memory loss, seizures and mini-strokes. Social Services took her two children away because her medical issues made it difficult to care for them.

But [redacted] physical rehabilitation continues, and she's now able to walk again. She gets her children three days a week and is working toward having them full time.

She has used her story to inspire other domestic violence victims.

[redacted] during his remarks at the 23rd Annual Four Corners Indian Country Conference in Ignacio, Colo.,

acknowledged [redacted] courage, and she was asked to tell her story to the other prosecutors and victim advocates who were present.

[redacted] has been invited to speak at several workshops for law enforcement, prosecutors and tribal leaders and recently received a college scholarship. She plans to study social work so she can help other domestic violence victims.

"She's got a great life ahead of her," [redacted] said. "She's overcome so many hurdles."

At the end of [redacted] presentation, after hugs from [redacted] she looked at the new agents and beamed: "Now I know it wasn't my fault at all." ■

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Virtual Command Centers Track and Monitor Threats

BY CJIS

New York, Philadelphia and Washington shared one distinct attribute in September of 2015: they were all chosen as host locations for the visit of Pope Francis to the United States. The papal visit marked one of the largest national special security events and involved significant assets and resources.

To accommodate the feat, law enforcement executives in the three cities utilized the FBI's Virtual Command Center (VCC) as the primary incident management system.

Developed by the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division, the VCC minimizes the "confusion and chaos" associated with incident and crisis management and creates a central, real-

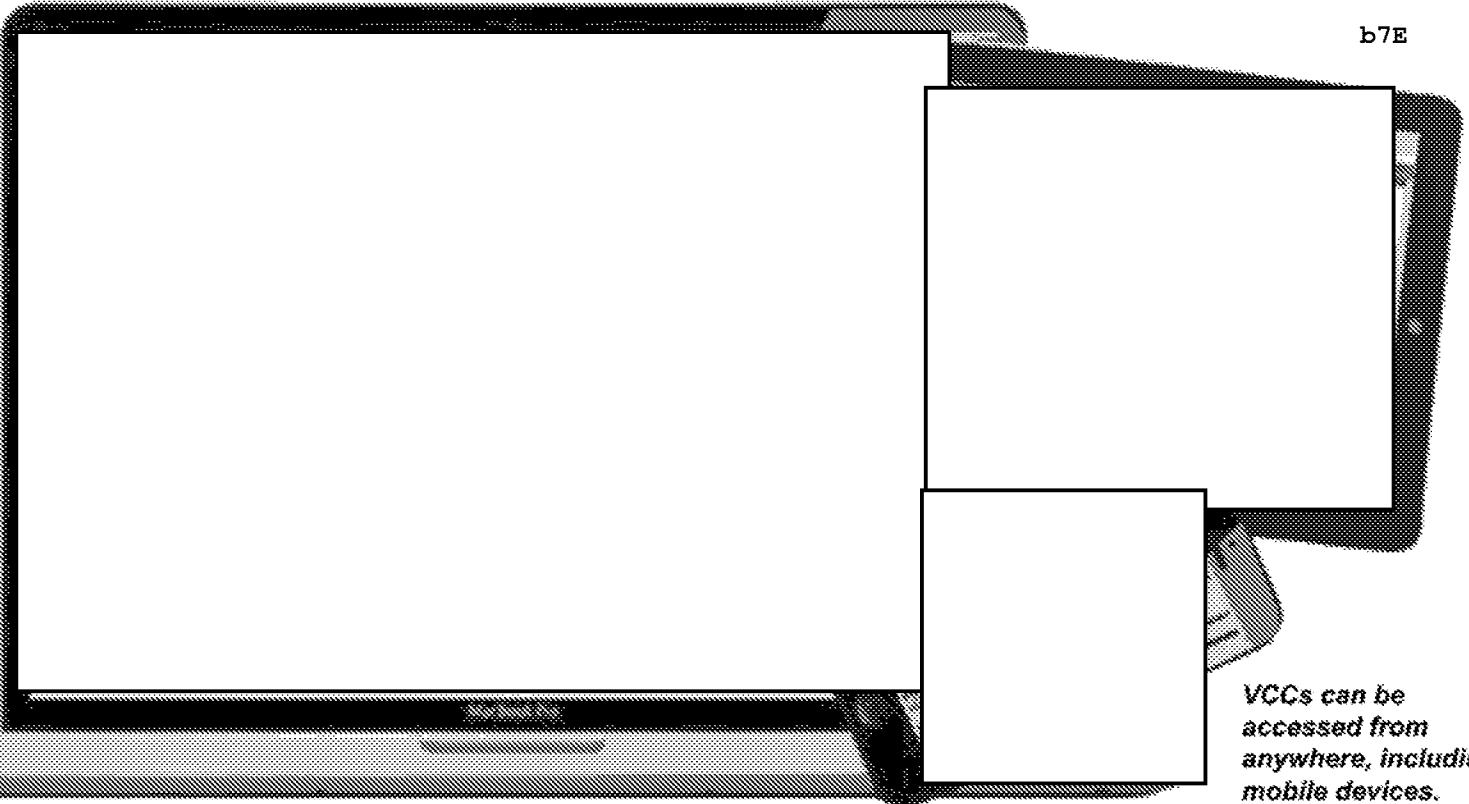
time common operational platform for executive management, field personnel and command center staff. Additionally, the VCC can be accessed from anywhere, including mobile devices.

Six VCCs were activated to track and monitor threats and incidents during Pope Francis' first visit to the United States. The VCCs provided access to continuously shared information to more than 190 law enforcement organizations to ensure the security of the historical event.

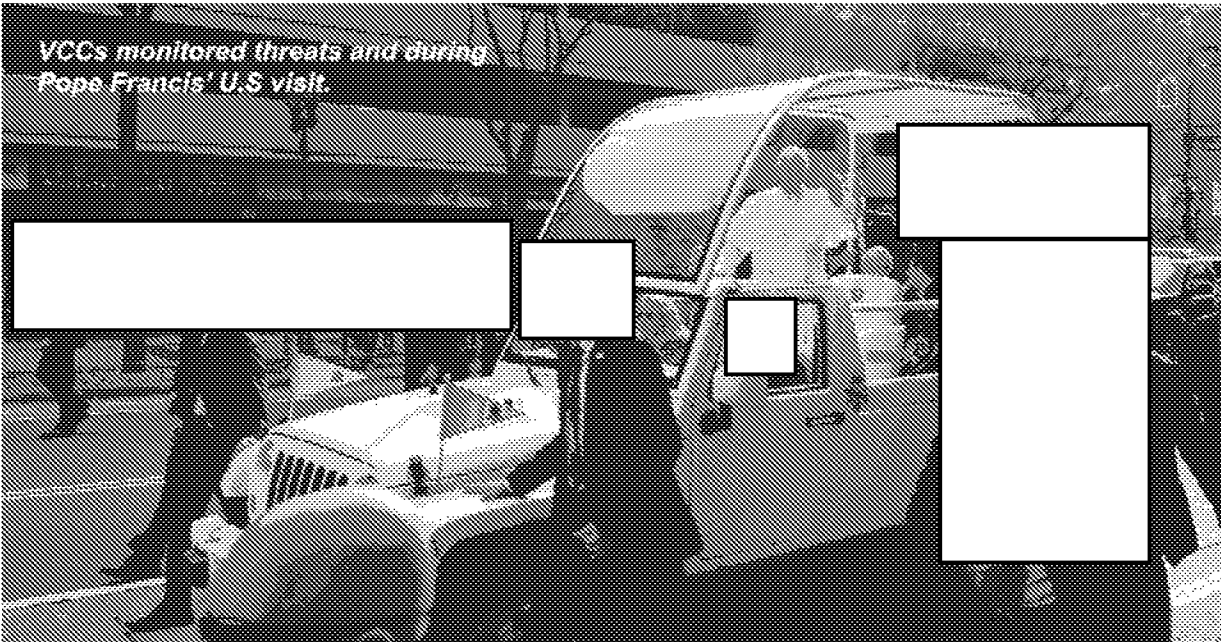
As of April 1st 2016, the VCC's 12-year service to law enforcement has assisted in over 6,500 operations worldwide, ranging from sporting events, critical incidents and active shooters to warrant operations, kidnappings/missing persons and dignitary protection details.

IN THE TOOLBOX

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VCCs can be accessed from anywhere, including mobile devices.



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Image by Carl Matthews

For the last two years, the CJIS VCC Support Team has strived to enhance the VCC by closely working with dozens of agencies. The next generation of the VCC was created by utilizing critical feedback and hands-on testing from

law enforcement. Such collaboration ensures that the recently deployed VCC 2.0 continues to provide a world-class platform by boosting design, functionality and capability while simultaneously keeping it simple, effective and secure.

Police Officer [redacted] was awestruck at seeing the Sierra Nevada mountains for the first time.



She won three gold medals in snowboarding events.

The Ohio native started snowboarding in eighth grade but had never done it on the "real, real mountains" found in the West, she said.

Mammoth Mountain has a base elevation of nearly 8,000 feet and reaches just more than

11,000 feet at its summit, quite a change for [redacted] who has snowboarded at resorts mainly in Ohio, Michigan and Maine.

Her competition goals were modest: Make clean runs and not come in last. Living in Northern Virginia, the closest places to practice snowboarding are about two hours away, and [redacted] did not have time to do much training.

In fact, the trip to [redacted] was the first time she had been on a mountain all season. And "it's a big mountain," she said.

"Once the week got going and I started realizing I could place, I was like, 'I gotta sweep,' so then I got a little stressed at the end."

Police Officer in the Golden


[redacted]
STAFF WRITER

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She was the first woman to place and the 11th person overall in the seeding race, a slalom, to determine positions for the other events.

also earned gold medals in the women's slalom and giant slalom. She placed fourth in the women's Super-G race.

In slalom races, participants ski or snowboard around gates that are fairly close together. These are technical events compared with the speed-focused Super-G.

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Shreds State



Click here to watch snowboard



A lifelong athlete, [redacted] played college soccer at [redacted] a small Division II school outside [redacted]. She played goalie most of her life. She also competed on the school's ski team against students from Ohio State and Kent State.

"Snowboarding is something I can do that allows me to truly feel free," she said. "I am able to take my mind off of things and really relax and have fun. I guess it goes back to my years filled with playing competitive soccer. I took soccer and training for soccer very seriously, so when I was able to get out on the slopes, it was and still is a chance for me to just relax and enjoy the ride."

[redacted] rides black diamond or double black diamond runs, trails that are typically steeper and more challenging, on her Rome snowboard.

Jumps, however, are not her thing. "I wish. I tried....If I didn't have a job or other things in my life that I had to be accountable for, then I would, for sure, go for it."

She learned about the winter competition by volunteering at the 2015 Summer World Police and Fire Games held in Northern Virginia. The winter games are an offshoot of the California Police and Fire Games.

[redacted] next year's competition and hopes more Bureau skiers and boarders join her.

At this year's event, most competitors were from the Golden State. [redacted] traveled to

the games on her own, not knowing anyone. Unbeknownst to her, the race director asked other competitors to keep an eye out for her and they took her in "as their own," she said.

"When I was in Mammoth, it was one of the best times of my life," she said, because of the camaraderie among athletes. She felt part of a community.

[redacted] has wanted to work for the FBI since she was a little kid. She's interested in criminal investigations, particularly missing persons cases.

As a police officer, she's assigned to Headquarters, and when she's not staffing one of the building entry posts, she's working in the Special Operations Center on the first floor at JEH.

She's pursuing a second master's degree and also volunteers at the Arlington County Police Department one day a week.

Outside of work, she enjoys photography, rock climbing and wants to give surfing a try. She went skydiving for the first time last fall.

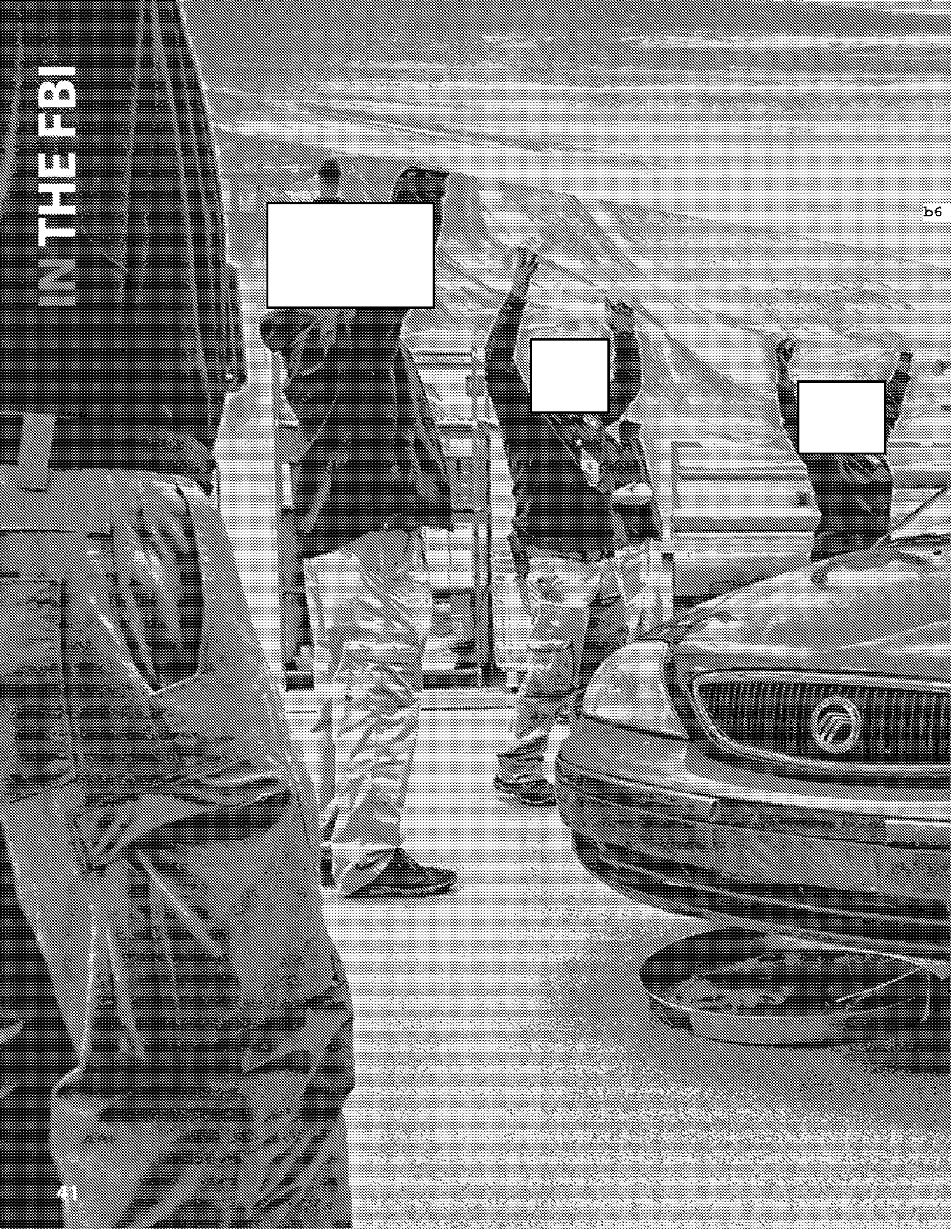
"The people that are adamant about it, after they have done it one time, they are addicted. I was expecting to be like that. But I am in no rush to go skydiving again. I will go again because it is enjoyable...like I want to go in Arizona because I think it would be cool to do it out there. But overall, I was just like, 'I'm in the sky right now! I didn't get a rush or anything. I was relaxed and floating around. I wasn't scared or anything.'" ■

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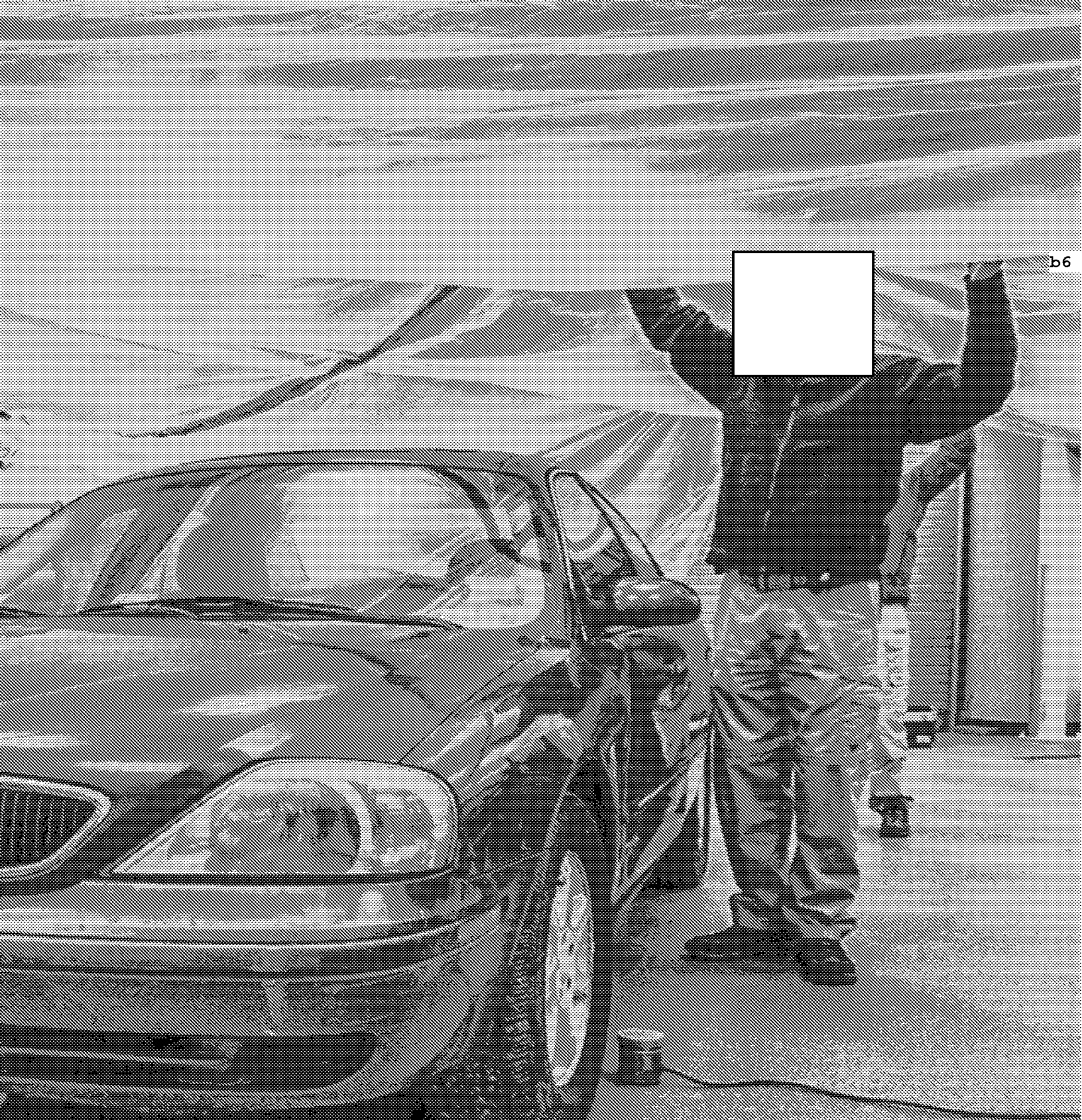
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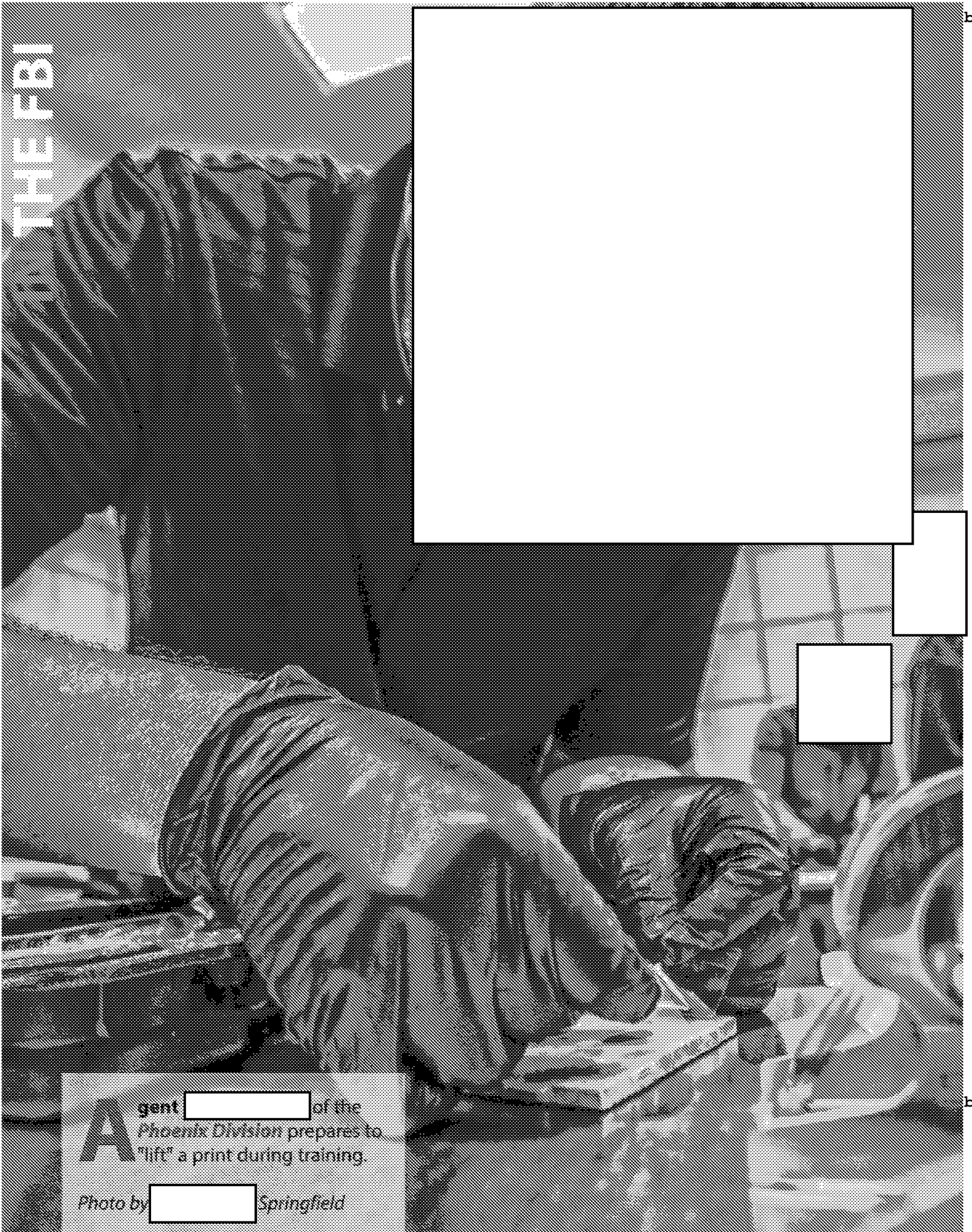


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Evidence response specialists "superglue fume" a car at the Evidence Response Team Unit training facility in Fredericksburg, Va. The fuming preserves fingerprints.

Photo by [redacted] Springfield

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Agent [redacted] of the Phoenix Division prepares to "lift" a print during training.

Photo by [redacted] Springfield

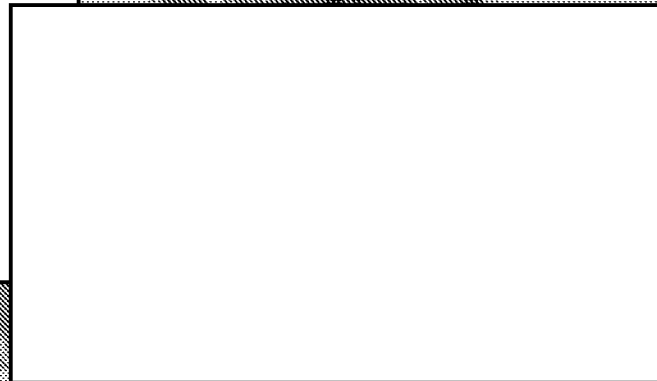
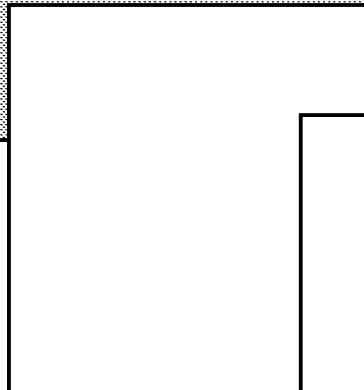
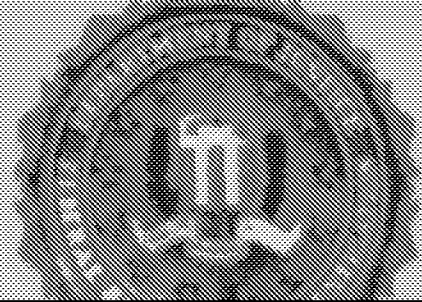
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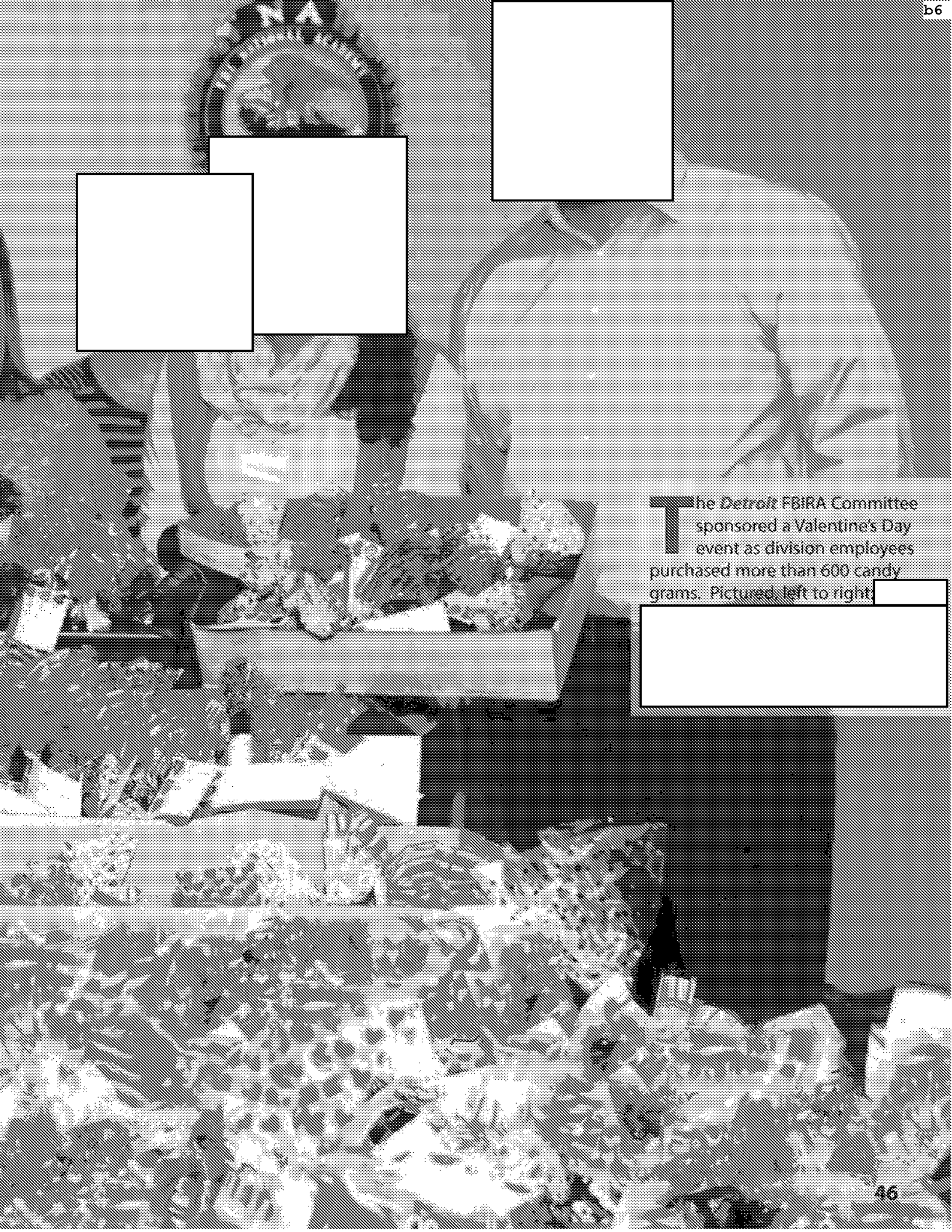
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fter five years of rigorous training, *Tampa Division* Special Agent [redacted]

[redacted] achieved the rank of black belt in taekwon do.

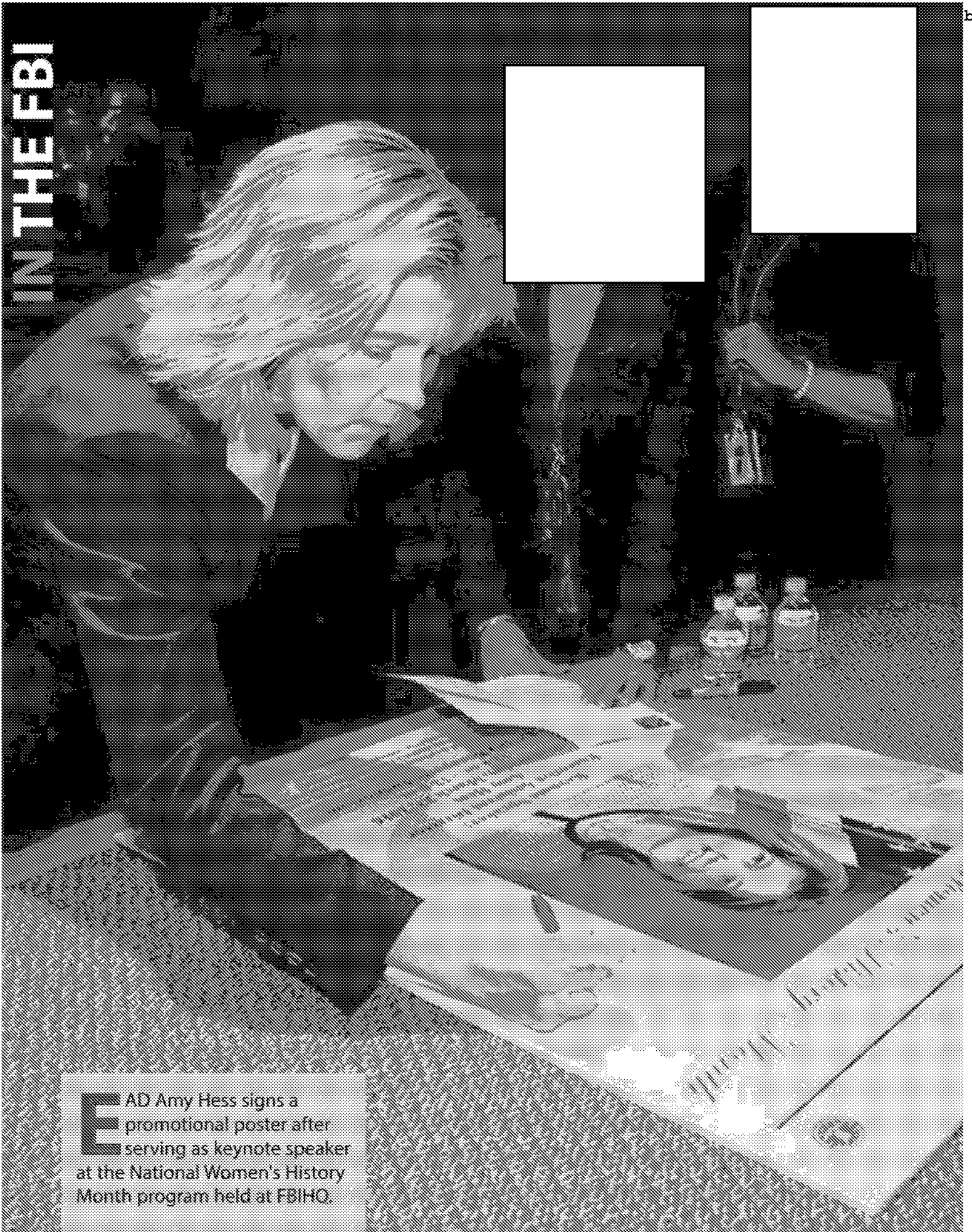




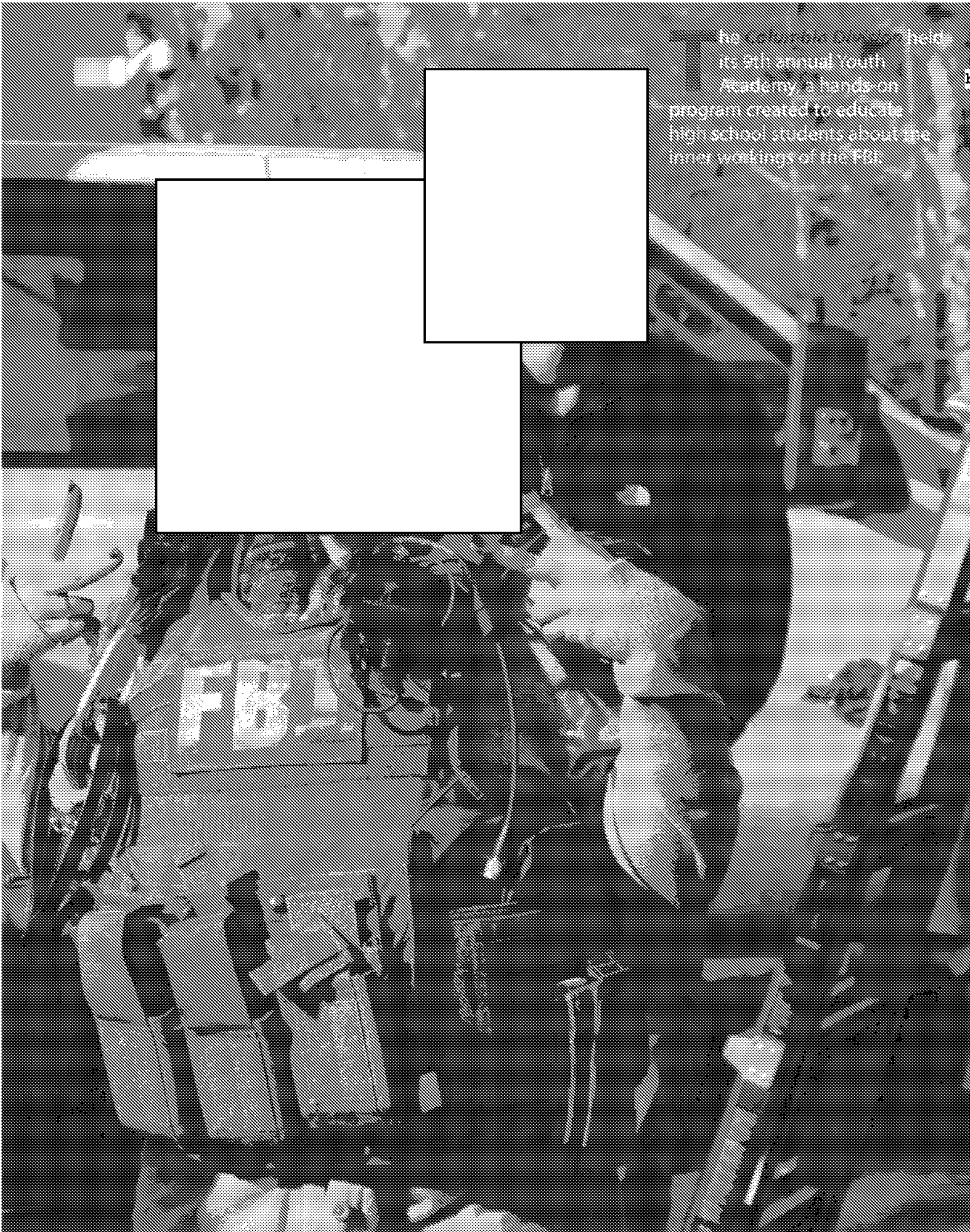


The Detroit FBIRA Committee sponsored a Valentine's Day event as division employees purchased more than 600 candy grams. Pictured, left to right:

[Redacted]



EAD Amy Hess signs a promotional poster after serving as keynote speaker at the National Women's History Month program held at FBIHQ.



The Columbia District held its 9th annual Youth Academy, a hands-on program created to educate high school students about the inner workings of the FBI.

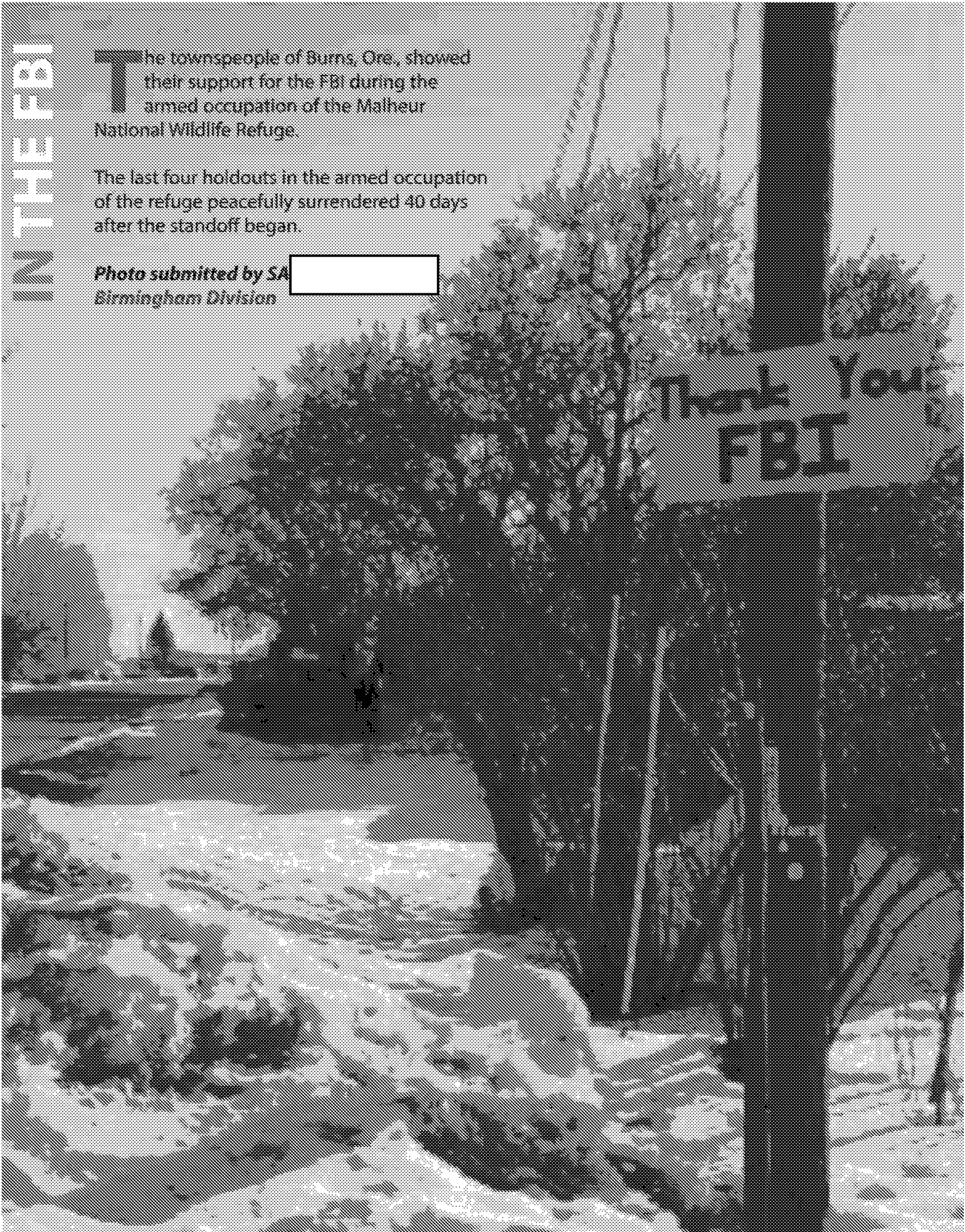
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The townspeople of Burns, Ore., showed their support for the FBI during the armed occupation of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge.

The last four holdouts in the armed occupation of the refuge peacefully surrendered 40 days after the standoff began.

Photo submitted by SA [redacted] Birmingham Division

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With a camera and a set of night vision goggles, SA [redacted] of the **Minneapolis Division's Mankato RA** snapped a photo of SWAT teammate SA [redacted] during a deployment to Burns, Ore.

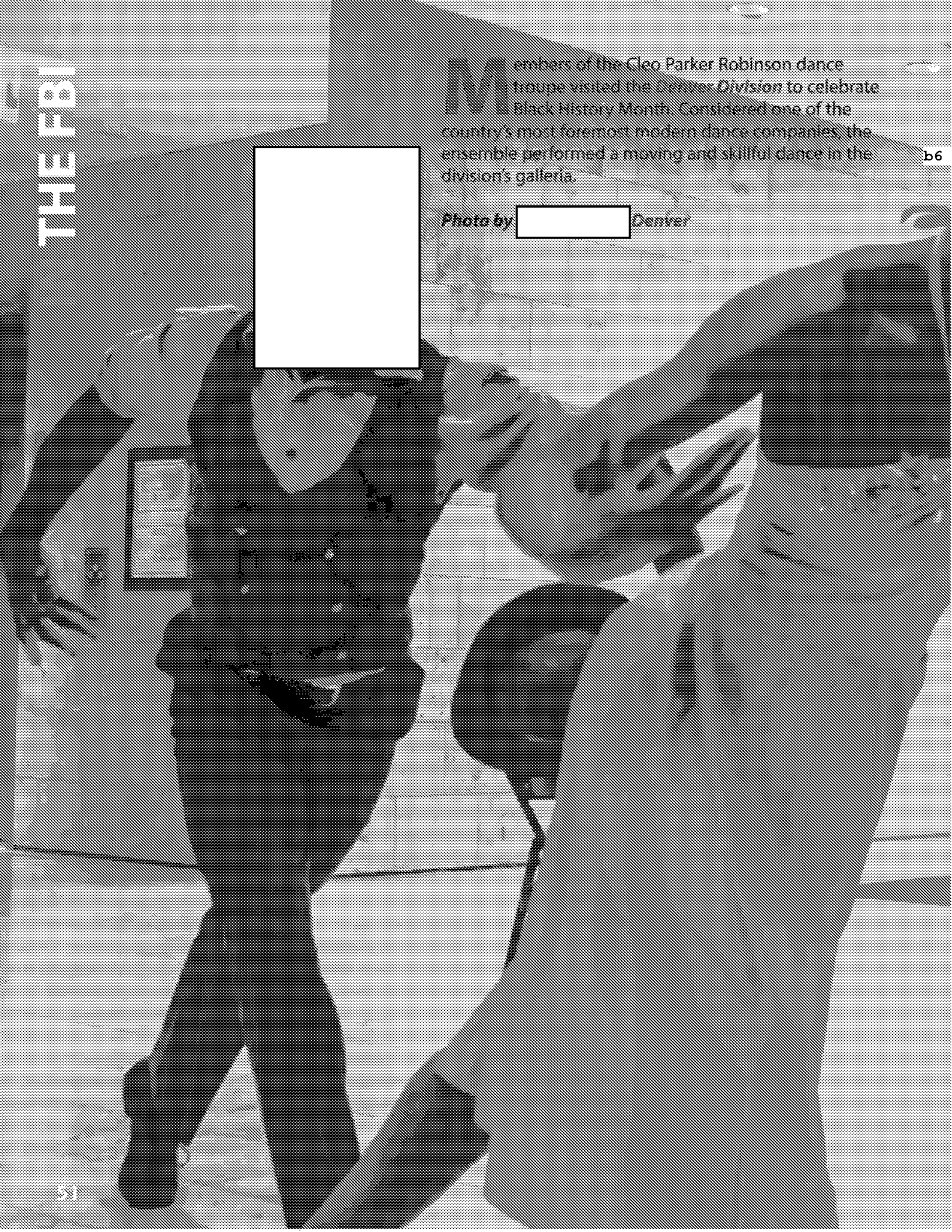
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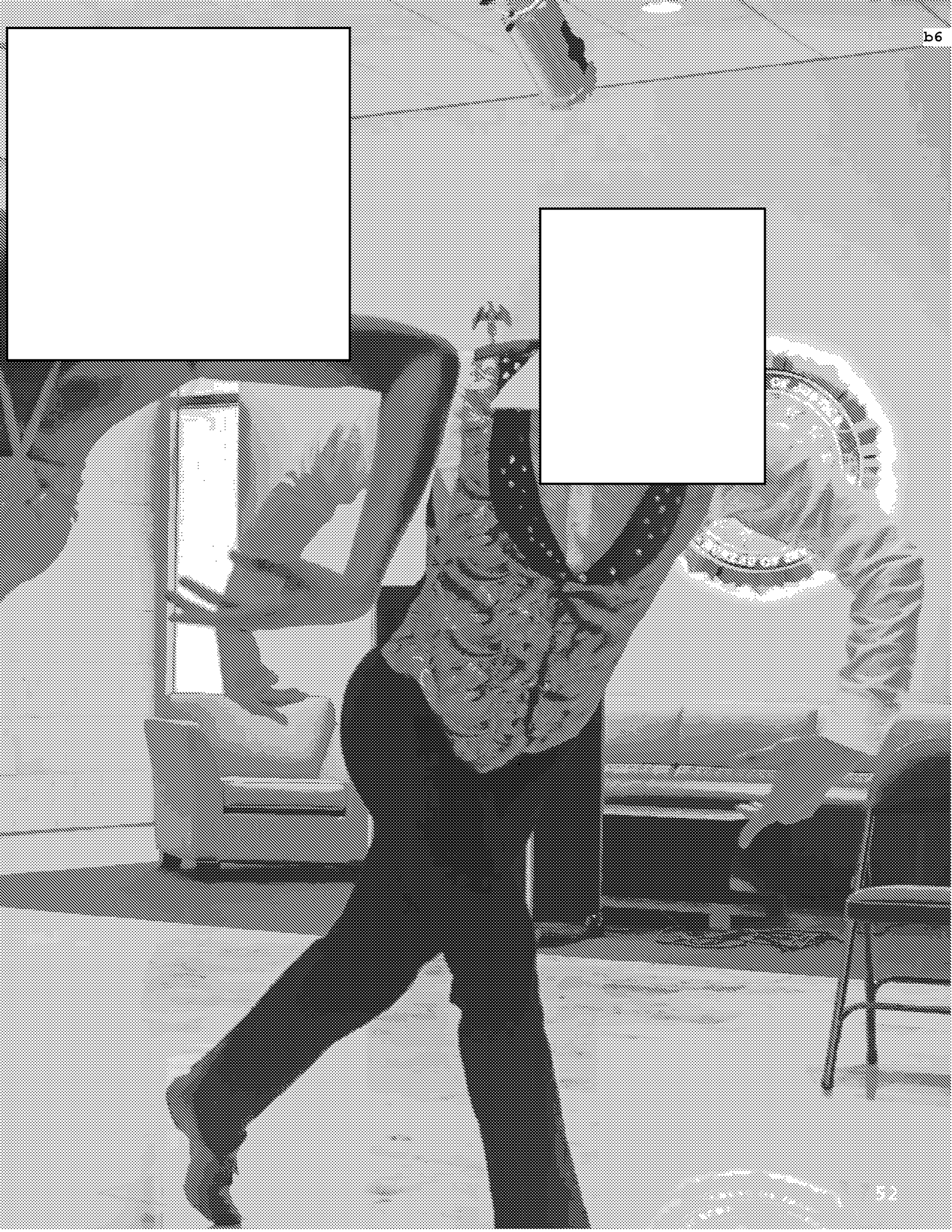


Members of the Cleo Parker Robinson dance troupe visited the *Denver Division* to celebrate Black History Month. Considered one of the country's most foremost modern dance companies, the ensemble performed a moving and skillful dance in the division's gallery.

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Photo by [redacted] Denver

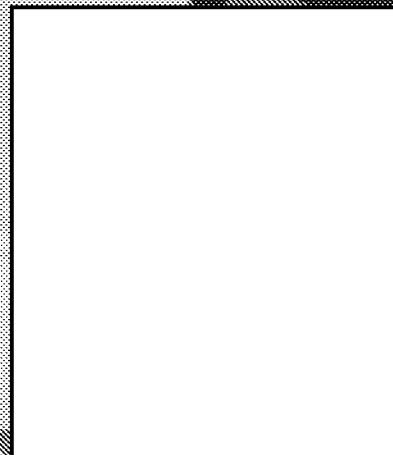
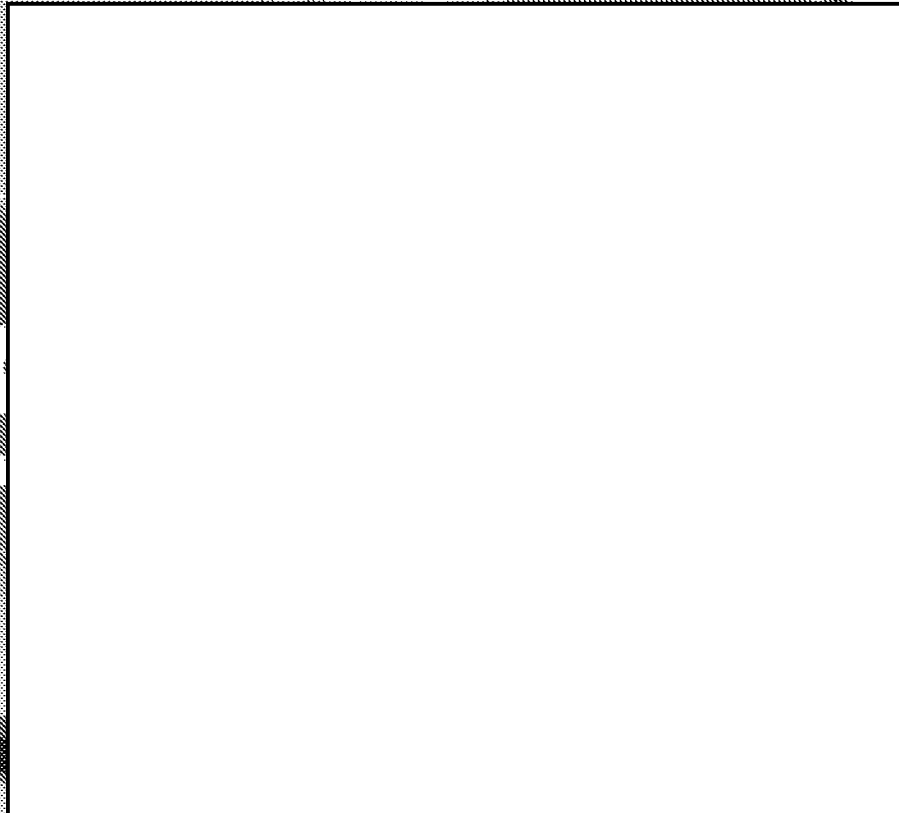




U. S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

THE INVESTIGATOR

SUMMER 2016



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IN THE SPOTLIGHT

cover story

3 Digital Forensic Labs in "High Demand"

With nearly every criminal investigation involving digital evidence, the FBI's RCFL program is more important than ever.



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11 Heart of America RCFL Helps Uncover a "Treasure Trove of Extremist Materials"

An examination of digital evidence at the HARCFL led to the conviction of a subject who had planned to attack an airport.



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15 Digital Forensics M-LAB is a Game-Changer

M-LABs bring many capabilities of a digital forensics laboratory to the field.



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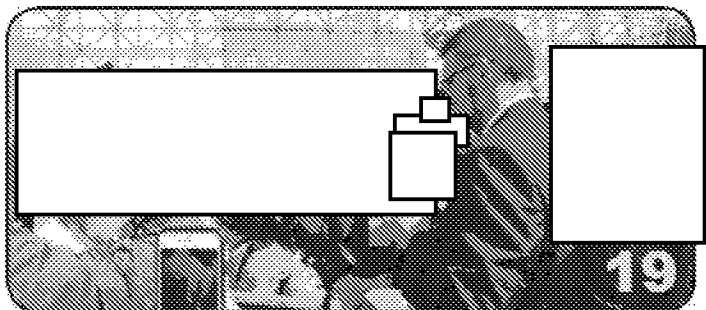
17 15 Minutes with SAC Eric Jackson, Kansas City Division

Jackson discusses Kansas City's participation in the RCFL program and offers advice to aspiring leaders.



19 FBI Recovers Famous Stolen Stamp Missing for 60 Years

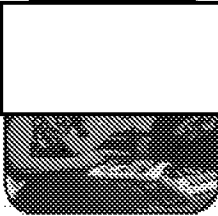
The Inverted Jenny is the most famous error stamp in philatelic history.



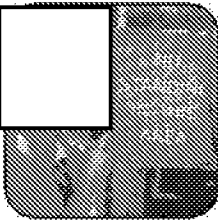
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SWAT Rolls Out Changes in Core Training

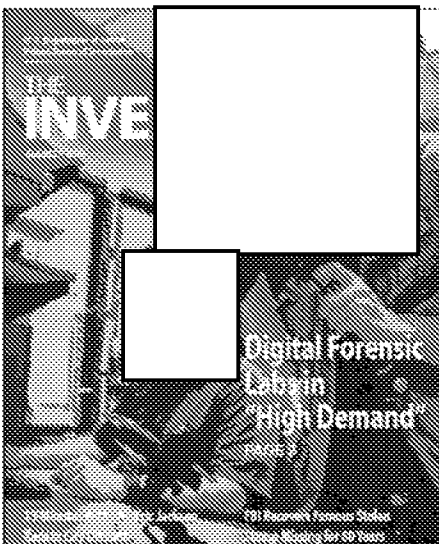


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IFAK and Decisiveness Saved Agent's Life



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Examiners use software, operating systems and other technologies to retrieve potential digital evidence.

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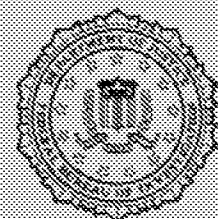
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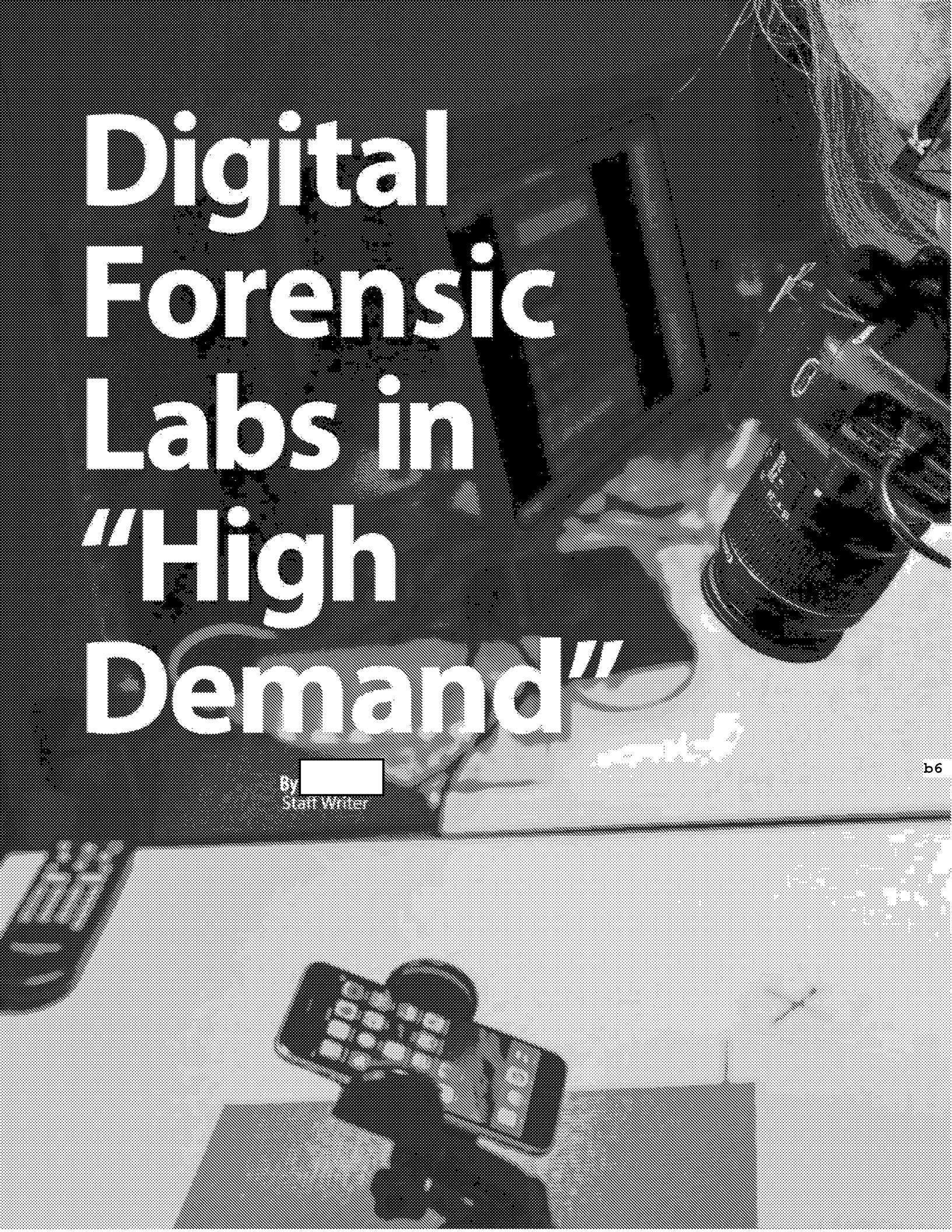


U.S. Department Of Justice
Federal Bureau Of Investigation

Digital Forensic Labs in "High Demand"

By [REDACTED]
Staff Writer

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Los Angeles Field Office (LAFO) authorities recovered a cellphone with evidence that its owner had been in contact with a person known to be associated with a terrorist organization.

Records extracted from the cellphone also revealed that the subject facilitated the travel of another individual for the purpose of joining the same terrorist group.


"That evidence was extracted directly with the help of the Orange County Regional Computer Forensics Laboratory (RCFL) and we were able to present that information as evidence to further the case," said SA [redacted] of LAFO's Orange County RA.

In an age when nearly every criminal investigation involves some form of digital evidence, the FBI-sponsored RCFL program is becoming more important than ever.

The RCFL in Orange County (OCRCFL) and in 14 other locations across the United States are seeing expanding caseloads and training more law enforcement officers how to analyze evidence extracted from cellphones, computers and other forms of digital media.

Funded and administered by the FBI, each RCFL is devoted entirely to the forensic examination of digital evidence in support of criminal and national security cases ranging from terrorism and violent crime to child pornography and trade secret theft.

In the aftermath of the Dec. 2 San Bernardino shootings that killed 14 people and wounded 21 at a holiday party, the OCRCFL provided digital evidence support to the investigation.



"About 40 percent of our cases are child porn investigations," said MARC J. Foreman, Examiner [redacted] (pictured above).

IN THE SPOTLIGHT

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"We ran a 24/7 operation for the roughly two-and-a-half weeks of the critical phase of the investigation," explained SSA [redacted] director of the OCRCFL.

"That allowed us to quickly process evidence and turn those results over to case agents and detectives so they could fold that information back into the investigation and generate new leads as necessary."

[redacted] said his team worked closely during the investigation with the Operational Technology Division and Counterterrorism Division.

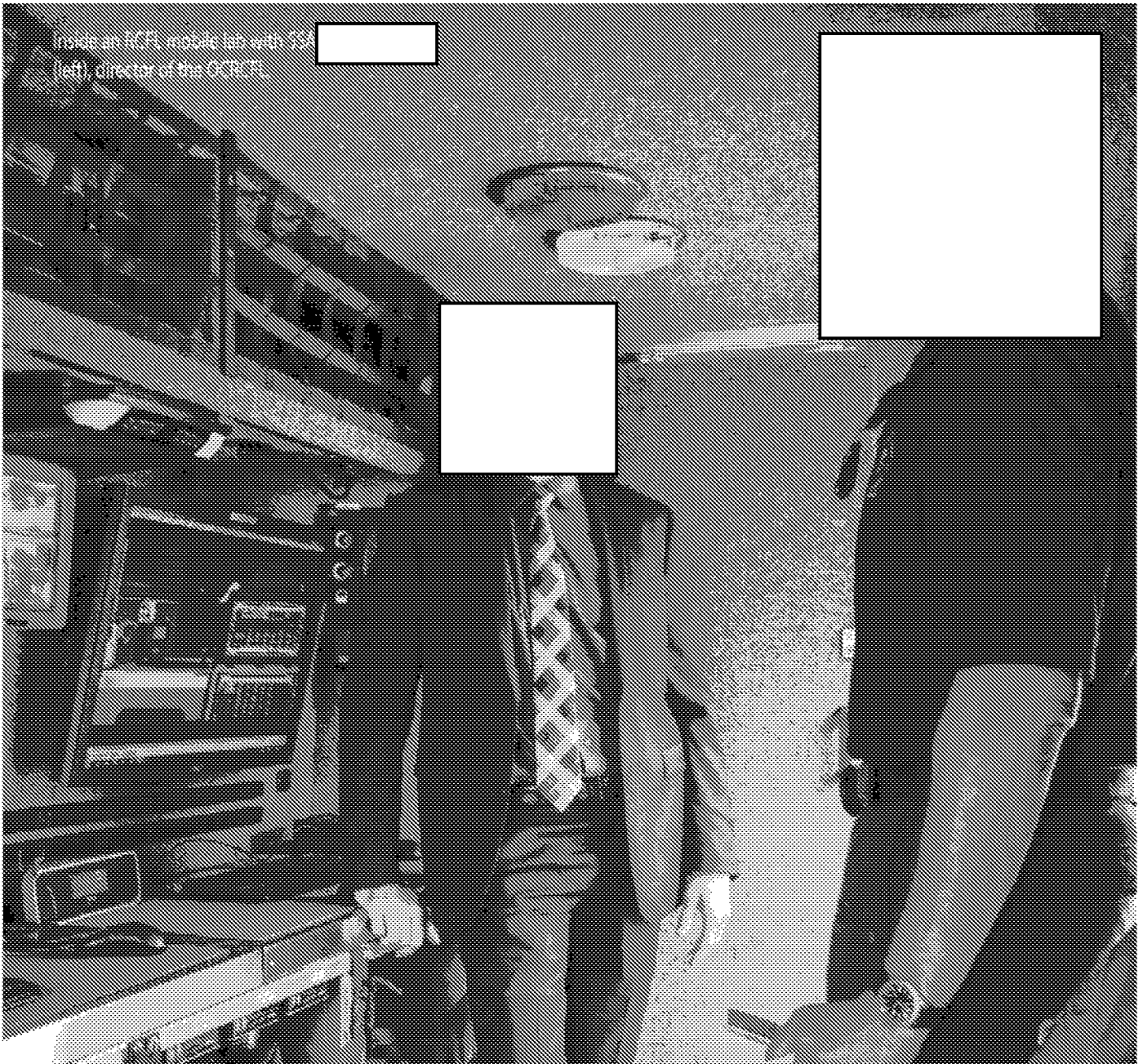
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Once evidence arrives at an RCFL, highly trained examiners [redacted]

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Inside an RCFL mobile lab with SSA [redacted] (left), director of the OCRCFL.



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Strong partnerships are essential as local, state and federal employees work together at the RCFLs. At the OCRFCFL, [redacted] of 32 personnel are FBI employees. The next two largest groups are the Orange County DA's Office and LAPD.

With 16 participating agencies, the Orange County lab is one of the nation's largest RCFLs.

"We very typically have state and local examiners working FBI cases," said [redacted] and we have our FBI examiners working state and local cases. There is a lot of flexibility."

Digital forensic services are constantly evolving to counter the sophisticated capabilities of criminals.

Whether it is a phone record proving a subject was at a crime scene or a laptop with a browsing history that adds evidence to a case, examiners engage in a meticulous, sometimes painstaking process to find and extract potential evidence.

"We have come from the days of a single computer with one fairly small hard drive to this day and age where there are a multitude of removable media and different devices that can store data," said [redacted]. "The mobile devices, added on top of that, have significantly raised the levels of our technical challenges."

These challenges include security mechanisms such as devices increasingly protected by strong—and often unbreakable—encryption.

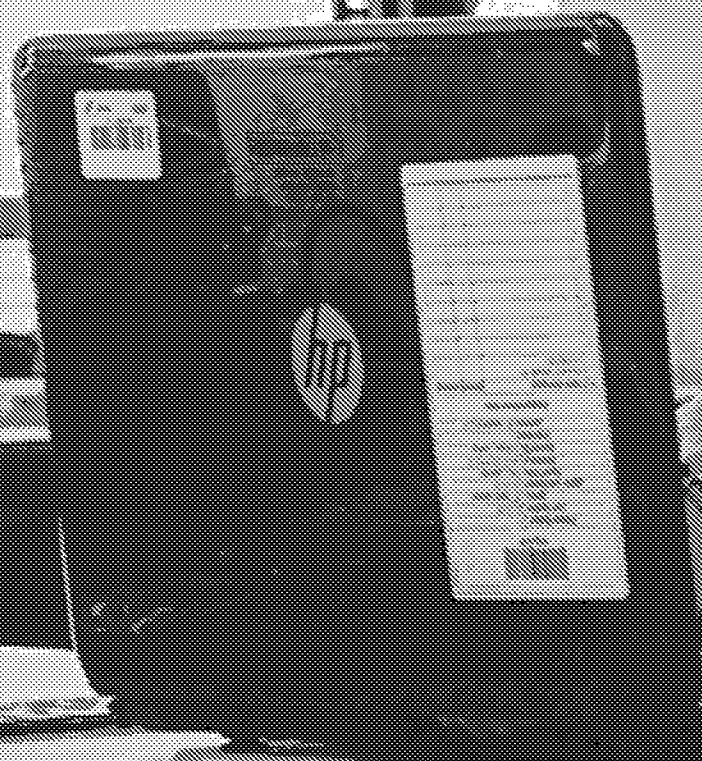
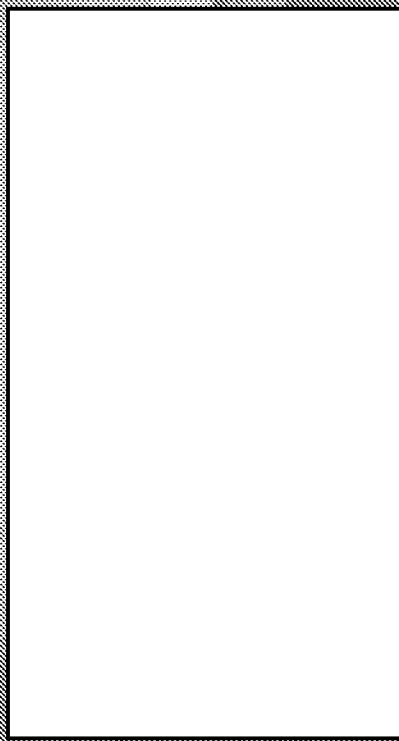
The San Diego Division is home to the first RCFL. OPA caught up with SSA [redacted] [redacted] director of the San Diego lab since December 2012.

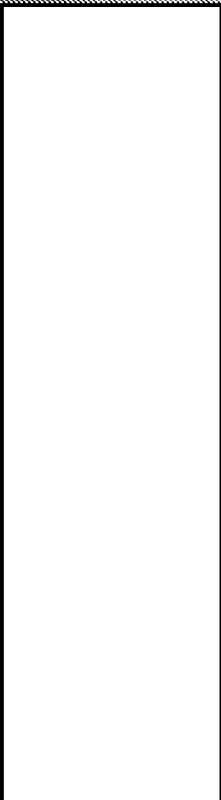
When did the FBI stand up San Diego's RCFL? Interestingly, you can get different answers as to when the San Diego FBI and state and local law enforcement agencies started it and when the SDRFCFL became "official" with approval from FBIHQ. I found evidence logs with task force officer names of some of the founding members working on state and local forensic exams as far back as 1999, so I will go with 1999 for the founding.

What does it mean to the SD Division to boast the first FBI-run RCFL? While I think it is a point of pride for San Diego FBI and for the SDRFCFL Local Executive Board, I also think it means that all the San Diego agencies expect a lot from the San Diego RCFL in terms of quality of work and responsiveness to law enforcement's needs.

What makes the SDRFCFL unique? There have been a lot of firsts at the San Diego RCFL, and that is great, but one of best things is working with the other RCFLs as they take on "firsts" and work together in the national program. San Diego RCFL is the beneficiary of outstanding support of all the participating law enforcement agencies, and while many RCFLs also have that kind of support, I think San Diego does particularly well.

How do you envision the growth of the RCFL program? I think the national RCFL program will grow with new RCFLs in various cities across the country as digital devices become more pervasive, including the Internet, vehicle telematics (auto-based data systems) and so forth. The FBI has been impacted by the Going Dark encryption issues and so have state and local agencies. RCFLs are going to be working that issue with our state and local partners as well as with the FBI going forward.





A forensic examiner analyzes a seized laptop's interior.

The OCRCFL has seen its caseload climb since it opened in 2011—an increase also seen elsewhere. The Heart of America RCFL (HARCFL) in Kansas City, for example, has averaged 500 service requests and completed exams the last few years.

Meeting this challenge head-on is a team of about 30 personnel—including approximately 25 examiners—in Kansas City and a satellite lab in Topeka, Kan. Of the 30, [redacted] employees are with the FBI.

“We have a high demand for our services,” said SSA [redacted] the director of the HARCFL. “Our jurisdiction is the entire state of Kansas and the western two-thirds of Missouri, so it is the same jurisdiction as our FBI field office.”

After obtaining a search warrant, examiners use various software, operating systems and other technologies to retrieve potential evidence. They search for deleted, encrypted or damaged file information subjects may have tried to destroy.

From the perspective of an agent, what is the role of the RCFL? “They perform the examinations for us,” explained SSRA [redacted] [redacted] Wichita RA. “If we conduct a search warrant, we gather the evidence and send it to the examiners. The training the examiners go through is very rigorous and they know it better than anyone else.”

One examiner [redacted] has worked closely with is [redacted]. “A lot of the work we do is child exploitation type cases,” said [redacted]. “We’ll get a computer or a laptop and we will be asked to find videos or photos. It is so satisfying to help on a case and to help find the evidence that prosecutors need.” ■



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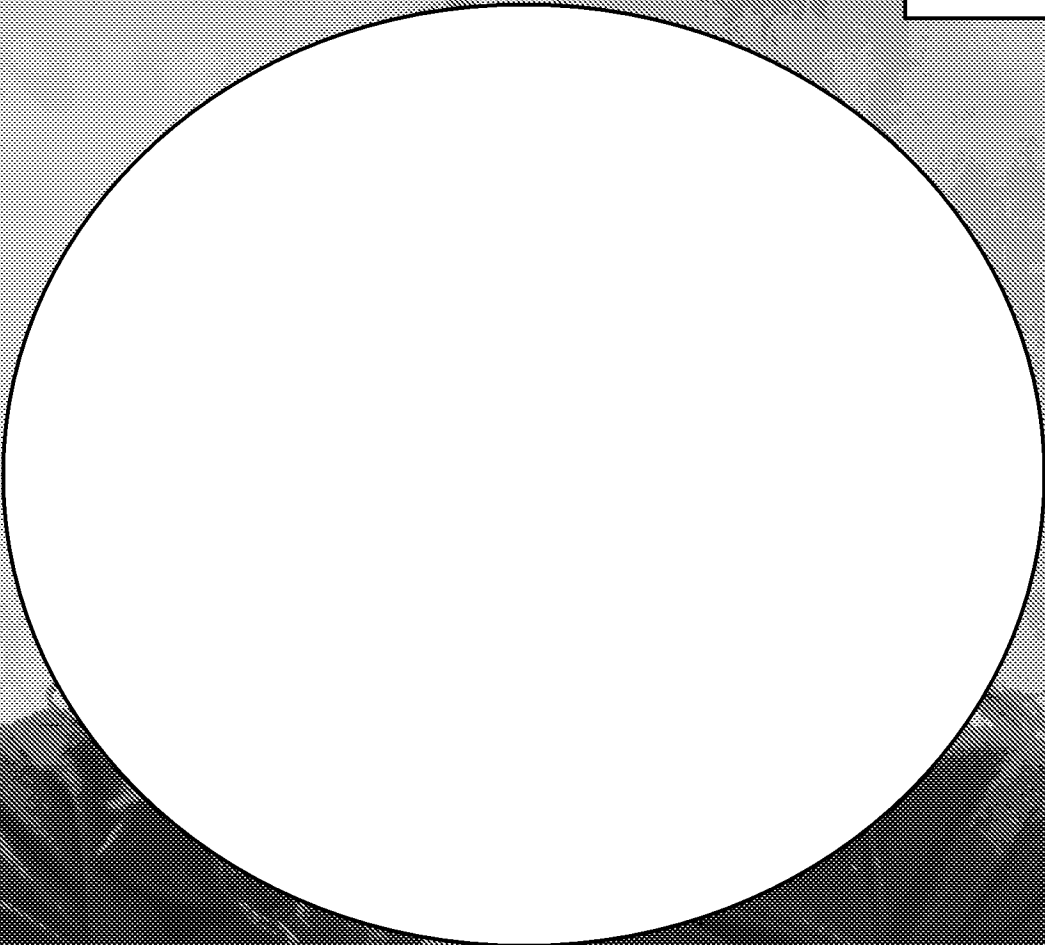
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"We work about 500-600 a year" text






Subject [redacted] created a document, "Why I chose to commit jihad." [redacted] examined the subject's electronic items at the HARCFL.




Heart of America RCFL Helps Uncover a “Treasure Trove of Extremist Materials”


Staff Writer

In August 2015, authorities in Kansas sentenced an avionics technician for an aeronautics company to 20 years in federal prison for attempting to drive a van loaded with explosives through a security gate at an airport in Wichita (At the time of the attempted bomb attack in 2013, the target was known as the Wichita Mid-Continent Airport. It has been renamed as Wichita Dwight D. Eisenhower National Airport.).

An FBI undercover operation supported by the examination of digital evidence at the Heart of America Regional Computer Forensics Laboratory, HARCFL, led to the conviction of



 an airport worker who had planned to use his security clearance to commit a terrorist attack.


FBI undercover agents started monitoring  in 2013 after he befriended someone on Facebook who routinely posted in support of violent jihad. An undercover agent then contacted  online. After  expressed his desire to engage in jihad, the

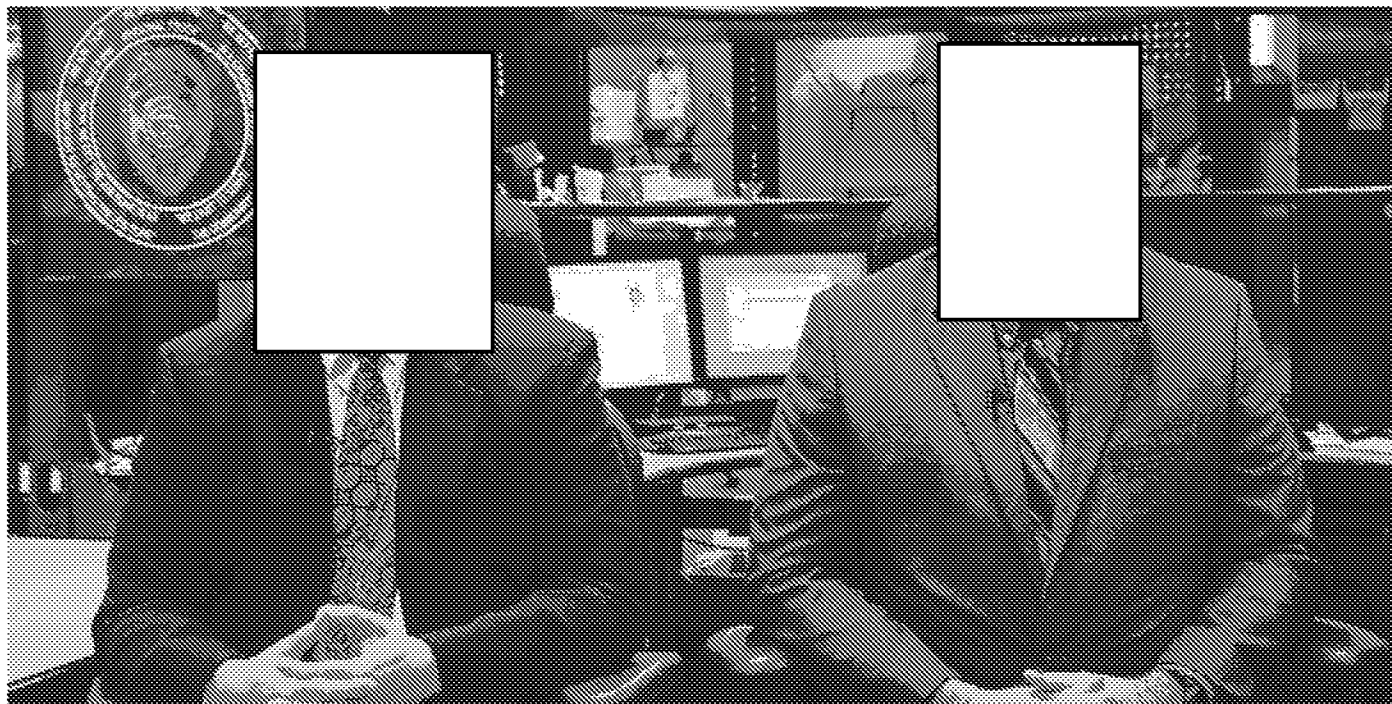
agent offered to introduce him to someone who could help him carry out his attack: a second undercover employee.

 **FBI Task Force Officer:**

He told the covert online employee that he had become radicalized and shared his intent to drive a van with explosives onto the tarmac. Loewen downloaded thousands of pages on jihad and said he had been inspired by the teachings of Osama bin Laden and Anwar al-Awlaki. It was a treasure trove of extremist material.

 When his plan came to light, we introduced him to an FBI undercover employee and they had their first face-to-face meeting in October 2013. That's when  told the undercover about his airport access.

Believing he now had an accomplice,  said he intended to detonate a car bomb at Wichita's airport just before Christmas. He had studied flight schedules and provided the undercover a map of



The inert explosives smelled real, felt real and looked real," said [redacted] seated to [redacted] left.

the airport. The flights schedules and map were given to the undercover employee at a meet that occurred in December 2013.

[redacted] The airport was shaped like a horseshoe and fuel trucks usually were stationed in the middle. He drew a red "x" in the map where to park the car bomb for maximum damage. He told the undercovers it would cause a chain reaction of planes exploding. He said the busiest time there was around 6 a.m. and an attack then would maximize the amount of people killed.

[redacted] **FBI Task Force Officer:** I examined his electronic items at the HARCFL and he had created a document, "Why I chose to commit jihad." It was basically his suicide/homicide letter about the thought process he had gone through to get to this point.

SSA [redacted] Director, HARCFL: The beauty of the RCFLs is our partnerships. At the HARCFL, I have close to 30 people working here, but only [redacted] are FBI employees. I know it is

a huge undertaking for a lot of the task force officers assigned here.

During a series of meetings [redacted] assisted the second undercover employee in the assembly of what the airport worker thought was an improvised explosive device. He did not know the explosive materials were inert.

[redacted] He was given inert explosives. We contacted Quantico and the Laboratory shipped out the explosives, boosters and detonation cord to us. The Lab supplied us with 400 pounds of inert explosives.

The target

Once known as Mid-Continent Airport, Wichita Dwight D. Eisenhower National Airport is the largest and busiest airport in Kansas. Cessna and Learjet located plants adjacent to the airfield, boosting Wichita's claim as "Air Capital of the World" by producing more than half of the world's

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[redacted] brought tools from work and wire stolen from his employer to make this device. On Dec. 13, 2013, the undercover picked up Loewen in the van at a hotel and they drove to the airport. Loewen then tried to use his security badge to access the gate. We had the gate shut off so he could not open it. After his second attempt, FBI SWAT moved in and took him into custody.

[redacted] From his Skype communications with the undercover agent, [redacted] believed he would join God in heaven if he committed jihad.

[redacted] The inert explosives smelled real, felt real and looked real. Even to the trained eye, they are difficult to distinguish from active explosives. If he parked the van where he wanted, active explosives would have destroyed numerous aircraft. About 1,000 people would have been there.

[redacted] Once in custody, [redacted] was taken to the Wichita RA to be interviewed by agents. I interviewed his wife. We did not reveal that it was an undercover operation. He did not find out until he was in court. His wife says she did not know about his plans. But I believed she had suspicions he had become radicalized.

[redacted] The big concern, initially, was that the defense would argue he had been radicalized by the FBI and that he was not operational

general aviation aircraft. The City of Wichita and its Airport Authority began the process of considering the development of the third new airline terminal for Wichita back in the early 2000s. Thus, the project to develop the newest terminal is called "Air Capital Terminal 3" or "ACT 3" to reflect the fact that this will be the third airline terminal for Wichita.

before then. We were able to find evidence that he was interested in jihad and martyrdom before he met the undercover employee.

[redacted]

The evidence proved he was predisposed to committing violent jihad on his own.

[redacted] We work about 500 FBI and state/local cases a year. If we just examined FBI cases, I don't think we could keep up with all of our cases without our state and local partners. I'd say about 95 percent of FBI cases involves some form of digital media.

[redacted] Through my experience and training, I knew the RCFL could [redacted]

[redacted] He showed no remorse at the sentencing. He had previously told the undercover employees that killing innocent women and children was a possibility, but he was OK with that. ■



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THE SPOTLIGHT

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Digital Forensics M-LAB

By [redacted]
Staff Writer

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Dispatchers received the first call at 4:57 p.m. local time reporting an active shooter firing at random vehicles and then at co-workers at Excel Industries of Hesston, a lawn care company in Kansas.

The gunman, an Excel employee, killed three people and injured 14 in February, randomly spraying bullets in the company parking lot and then inside the building before he was shot.

In the aftermath of the shooting, the Heart of America Regional Computer Forensics Laboratory in Kansas City deployed its FBI mobile digital forensics lab—or M-LAB—to assist in the investigation.

[redacted] M-LABs in the FBI, the custom-outfitted cargo van brings many of the capabilities of a digital forensics laboratory to the field.

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Examiners can process, in real time, all types of digital media during a breaking investigation. In this case, the Hesston shootings.


“The Kansas Bureau of Investigation agents who responded to the scene had minimal equipment with them and they were not thoroughly trained in obtaining info from more sophisticated phones,” explained [redacted] HARCFL forensic examiner.

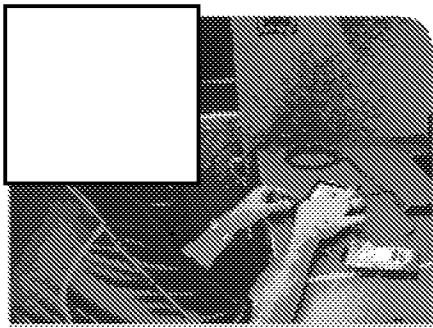
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“In Hesston, the mobile lab helped us to download phones of employees who had possibly taken videos of what happened at the crime scene,” said SSRA [redacted] of the

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 Canopy keeps out the rain during investigations. AC and heating are available while working.



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The 35-foot van has room for computer workstations, servers and an area for mobile device processing.

 Generator, batteries and the ability to connect to power supplies numerous computers.

is a Game-Changer

Wichita RA. Examiners also processed security surveillance video in the M-LAB before taking it back to the RCFL for further examination. The FBI team successfully extracted data from all of the phones collected that day.

Simple to maneuver, the 35-foot van is similar in design to a FedEx truck. Equipped with a generator, an M-LAB can run on electrical power for 24 hours, or even more if necessary. It can also run on battery power for shorter periods of time. Other on-board features include computer workstations, servers, an area for mobile device processing and the capability to keep victim companies in business even during forensic examinations.

"We don't have to take their computers and affect their commerce," said A/SSA [redacted] [redacted] agent/examiner at HARCFL.

"With the M-LAB, we can just plug into their systems, do our imaging processes, store it on our servers and then drive away. Before we had the van, it would require taking companies out of the game for a couple of days while we imaged their servers in our lab."

The ability to bring the M-LAB to a crime scene is a "game-changer," according to KC Division SAC Eric Jackson. He said being able to examine digital evidence on-site in Hesston "expedited the investigation beyond belief."

It is also a game-changer in its efficiency; setting up equipment is quick, easy and stored in a controlled environment to process evidence.

"We don't have to be sitting in someone's kitchen processing evidence," said [redacted] a member of the KC Division since 2007. "We can do it here in the van with all of our equipment. We don't have to transport things in several cars as this holds a lot of our equipment. Everything is in one spot."

[redacted] Typically deployed for on-site search warrants, the M-LAB supports partner agency investigations as well.

How can the M-LAB be improved? Since it is not equipped with the entire forensic suite, the availability of specific tools would boost the ability to conduct more on-site exams, especially with mobile devices.

"People don't like to cough up their phone and not see it again or be without it for a lengthy period," said [redacted] "If we have the tools here, we can do the imaging on-site very quickly and then hand them back their mobile device."

Serving as a mobile go-to unit, the M-LAB provides a clean workspace, clean power and access to more sophisticated tools for extracting data from digital media.

"We are really happy to have the van," said [redacted] "We're happy the FBI considered us a large enough office with a heavy enough and important caseload to give us this van. We want to make everyone proud and do a good job with it." ■

With nearly every criminal case now involving some form of digital evidence, FBI-sponsored RCFLs play a critical role in providing forensic examinations of digital media, such as computers and cellphones, in support of investigations. SAC Eric Jackson discussed Kansas City's participation in the RCFL program, his leadership role in Bureau diversity efforts and his devotion to the Dallas Cowboys even after his second assignment to the home of the NFL's Chiefs.

How is the Heart of America RCFL in Kansas City supporting criminal and national security investigations?

In every one of our cases, the first thing we determine is if the subject has access to a computer, a smartphone or to any other type of technological device. We are teaching law enforcement officers the proven techniques that they can use in their departments. The greatest tool they are going to learn is how to collect digital evidence, how to preserve it and how not to destroy the master copy of evidence for future use.

So officers return to their agencies with the latest in forensic training?

Our area of responsibility is the entire state of Kansas and two-thirds of Missouri. The training we provide at the RCFL brings these

capabilities to smaller departments. Now, if we don't have the capability of getting to a scene quickly enough, our partners who are trained in the use of forensic tools and techniques can help expedite a case.

It seems not too long ago that digital forensics played just a small role in FBI investigations.

When I entered the FBI in 1997, we never talked about computers or smartphones. As agents, we would often have to participate in investigations just to get a cellphone. Criminals now understand encryption and the use of technology to hide their crimes. RCFLs can address these concerns in a quick and efficient manner. They have taken us to a new way of addressing crime.

The Heart of America RCFL features a mobile laboratory, [REDACTED] in the FBI.

The mobile lab is a game-changer. In past investigations, we brought back the computers, phones and other digital evidence. It took a long time to process that evidence. Then, to look at evidence through the normal process, you miss an opportunity to ask the subject additional questions or to learn more that can aid an investigation. In one recent investigation, the Hesston shooting (in which a gunman killed three people at a lawn care company), the ability to bring the lab to the scene and examine digital evidence there expedited the investigation beyond belief.

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Besides Hesston, you had a terrorism arrest in Missouri and an agent shot in the elbow in Topeka. Can you give us a sense of how hectic it has been recently for Kansas City?

The mass shooting in Hesston, the arrest in Buffalo, Mo., our agent being injured during an arrest scenario with the Marshals Service to just other things that have not made the news have been a tremendous drain on the field office from a personnel standpoint. But the one thing that makes me proud as the SAC is that I probably have the finest staff of employees in the FBI. Everybody has stepped up to weather this period and I think we have done a fantastic job.

Director Comey's Priority Initiative includes developing leadership. Any advice to aspiring leaders?

If you are not focused on making sure employees understand exactly where they fit in with what we are trying to accomplish, I think you will struggle as a leader. I promote teamwork from every job series to every pay grade level. I feel it is my responsibility to create an environment in which teamwork will flourish and that everyone is a valued member of the team, regardless of their duties. I believe in direct engagement and working with employees to ensure they have everything necessary to accomplish their mission.

You are the first minority SAC in the history of the Kansas City Division.

The Director has been at the forefront of delivering a message that we have to become a more diverse organization. We need to reflect the community we serve. I feel very proud to have been selected to be SAC, but I feel even prouder to be the first minority to ever lead this great office. I am a member of the Director's Diversity Executive Council, which is looking at how we can improve diversity here.

What measures are under consideration?

We are looking at how we are hiring and making the Bureau attractive to diverse groups that in the past may not have thought about careers with us. How do we recruit them? How do we retain them? We are also looking at ways to deliver the message that someone from a diverse background can work—and flourish—at the FBI.

This is your second tour with the KC Division. Are the KC Chiefs growing on you?

I gave the Chiefs' general manager a statement when he told me I had to become a fan. I said I will always be a fan of the Chiefs unless they are playing the Dallas Cowboys. I hope one day I will be able to enjoy both in a Super Bowl between the Chiefs and Cowboys. That would be the best of both worlds. ■

15 Minutes with SAC Eric Jackson, Kansas City Division

Interview by
Staff Writer

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FBI Recovers Famous Stamp Missing for 60 Years

by [REDACTED] OPA

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In 1918, as the very first air mail delivery planes prepared to take flight, the United States Postal Service issued a new 24-cent stamp to commemorate their debut. Featuring a Curtiss JN-4 "Jenny" biplane, the stamp was among the first to be printed in two colors.

On May 14 of that year, avid philatelist (aka stamp collector) William Robey showed up at a Washington, D.C. post office to buy a sheet of the new air mail stamps. The clerk handed him a full sheet, and as he scanned them Robey quickly realized his good fortune. Due to an operator error, the image of the biplane appeared upside-down (the clerk would later comment that he didn't notice the error because, never having seen an airplane, he simply didn't recognize that there was anything odd about its position). Robey purchased the full sheet of 100 stamps for \$24.

It was to be the only known sheet of "Inverted Jennys" in existence. Robey sold the sheet within a couple days for \$15,000, setting off a chain of resales and purchases by collectors that continues to this day. The Inverted Jenny is the most famous error stamp in philatelic history, and is well-known even among non-philatelists thanks in part to pop culture references, including appearances on "The Simpsons" (Homer finds and discards a sheet of Inverted Jennys at a flea market) and in the movie "Brewster's Millions"

(the main character buys one and uses it to send a postcard).

More than 60 years ago, a block of four Inverted Jennys belonging to collector Ethel McCoy was stolen from an exhibition in Norfolk, Va. There were no witnesses, no suspects and very little evidence to pursue. The thieves were never apprehended. Since the heist, two of the four stamps have been recovered, thanks to the integrity of reputable dealers and collectors and investigations by the FBI.

Recently, the FBI's New York Office assisted in the return of a third Inverted Jenny -- officially, Position 76 of the Stolen McCoy block -- to the American Philatelic Society (APS). Mrs. McCoy, the original owner, passed away in the 1980s and stipulated in her will that APS should receive the stamps if they were ever found.

The Position 76 stamp turned up earlier this spring at a New York City auction house, consigned by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], who had inherited it from his grandfather several years ago, jumbled among some other items in a box. It is not known how his grandfather obtained the stamp.

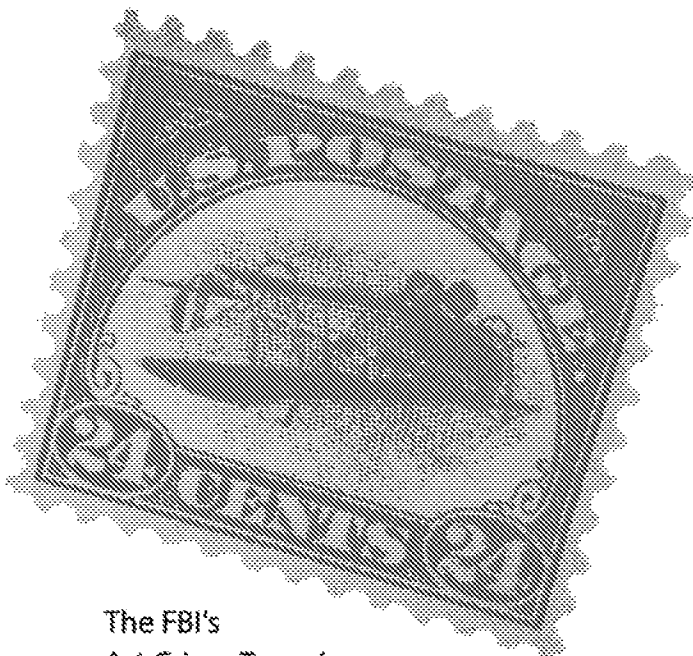
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The auction house contacted the Philatelic Foundation to authenticate the stamp. They

us Stolen 60 Years

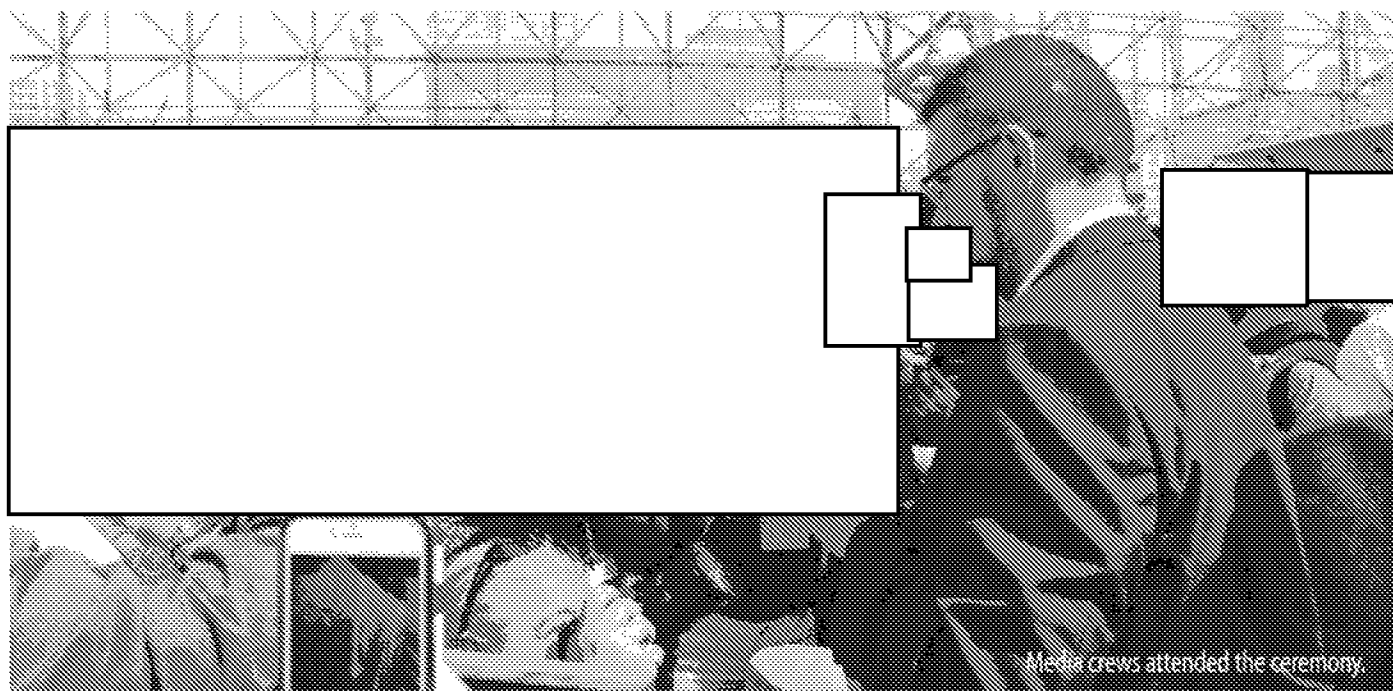
determined it was genuine and that it had come from the stolen McCoy block, and alerted APS. APS contacted FBI Headquarters, who reached out to Special Agent [REDACTED] with the FBI New York Art Crime team. [REDACTED] had no idea of the stamp's significance or value until recently, and received a \$50,000 reward offered by the Mystic Stamp Company.

"Today's ceremony is just one example of our commitment to restore significant arts and antiquities to their rightful owners," said ADIC Diego Rodriguez at the news conference. "We will continue to provide the investigative support needed to address these criminal matters and recover these items."



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The FBI's Art Crime Team is responsible for addressing art and antiquities crime cases. Since its inception a little over a decade ago, they've recovered more than 2,600 items valued at upwards of \$150 million. Over the past year, the team returned a marble statue stolen in 1983 to the Villa Torlonia museum in Rome, a Chilean tapestry stolen in 2006 and a priceless Stradivarius violin, missing for more than 30 years. ■



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Media crews attended the ceremony.

SWAT Rolls Out Core Training

By [Redacted]
Staff Writer

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changes



Experienced SWAT operators recently attended a Core Level 1 course at Quantico to receive instruction and train in three key areas: firearms, combatives and close quarter battle, or CQB, which involves a mix of the first two skills.

There are approximately [redacted] SWAT teams in the field, and some disparities in training and techniques have evolved over time.

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Within the past year, the SWAT Operations Unit (SOU) has consolidated training to "bring everybody back onto the same highway," said UC [redacted] a former SWAT team leader in the Richmond Division, Hostage Rescue Team member and U.S. Army Special Forces veteran.

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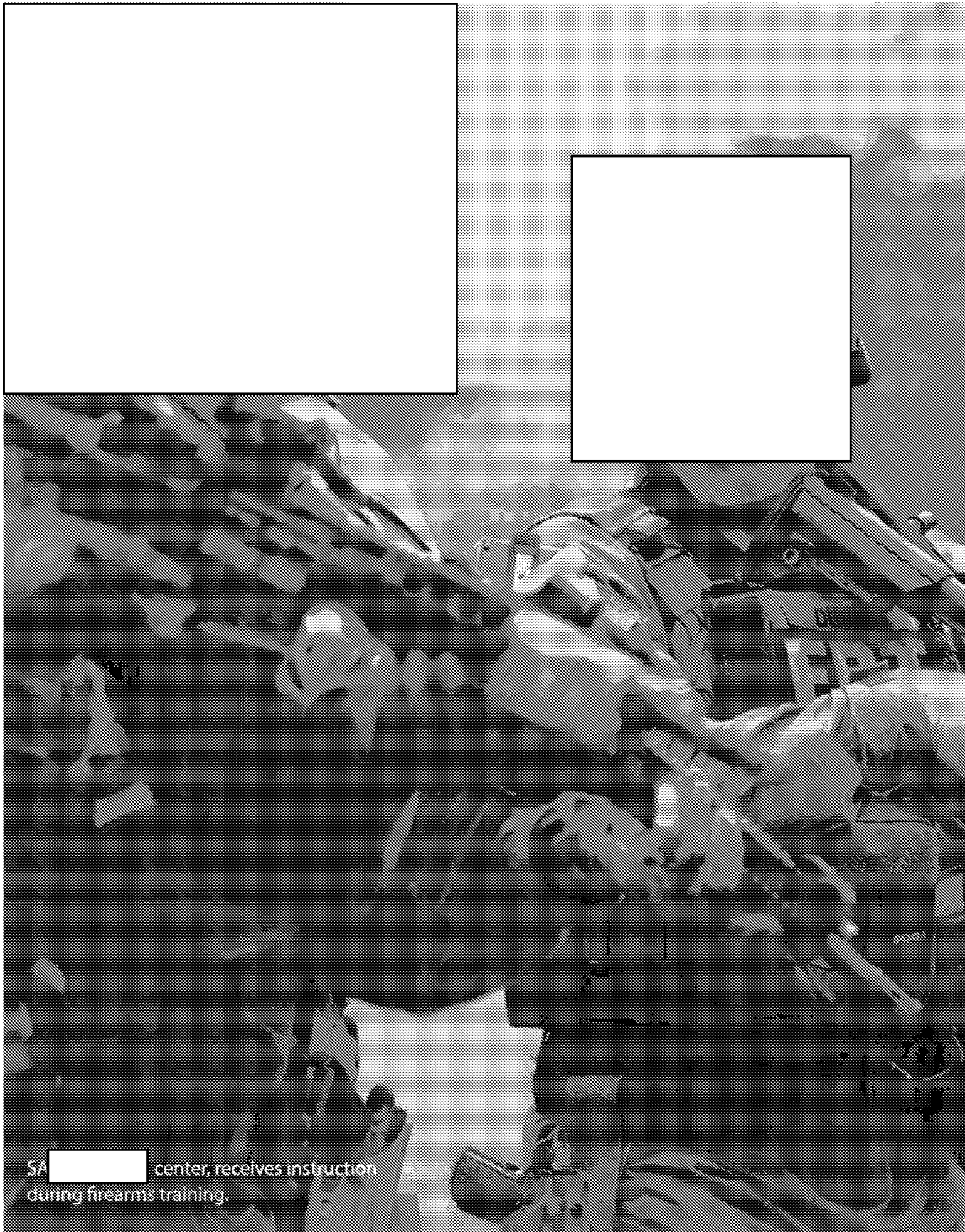
Collaboration between the field and SOU is positive; changes to training within the three core areas were reviewed and discussed with SWAT team leaders before implementation.

In the field, SWAT team participation is a collateral duty, and members don't receive extra pay or perks. The hours they work can be long and unpredictable.

"They call SWAT when things are bad," [redacted] said. "We've professionalized it so much over the last few years that it's an 'easy' button, because they know they're going to get it done. But every single person wrote a blank check with their life. They said, 'I will go in that room and I will solve that problem.' So we're trying to give them the best training, the best gear and the best support so they can do that and come home safe to their families." ■

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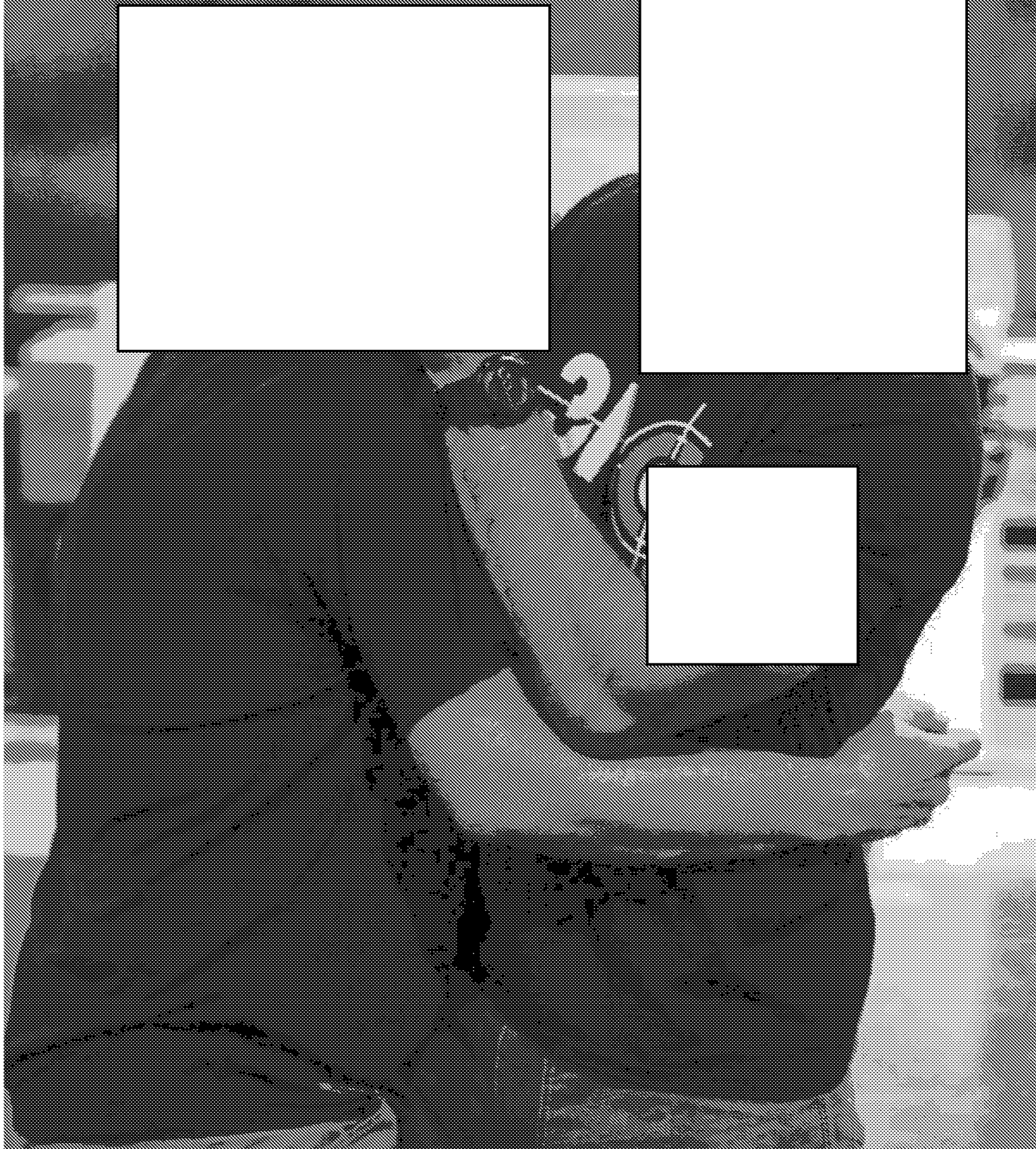
New marksmanship standards require Core Level 1 participants to fire four shots—two to the body, two to the head—within 2.3 seconds.

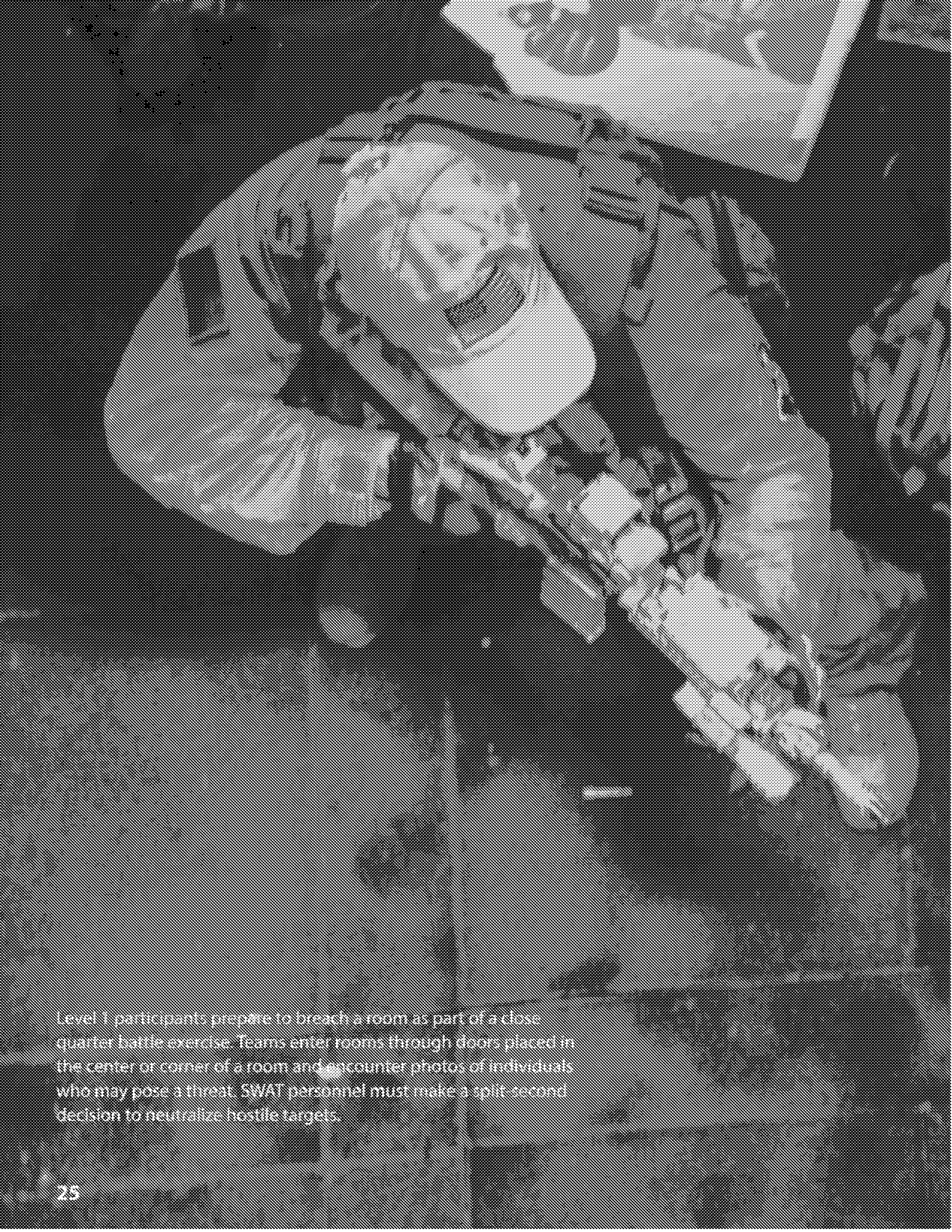


SA [redacted] center, receives instruction during firearms training.

Contractor and instructor [redacted] a former professional mixed martial arts fighter, demonstrates how to break out of a hold on SOU's [redacted] described the techniques as a mix of football, wrestling and boxing.

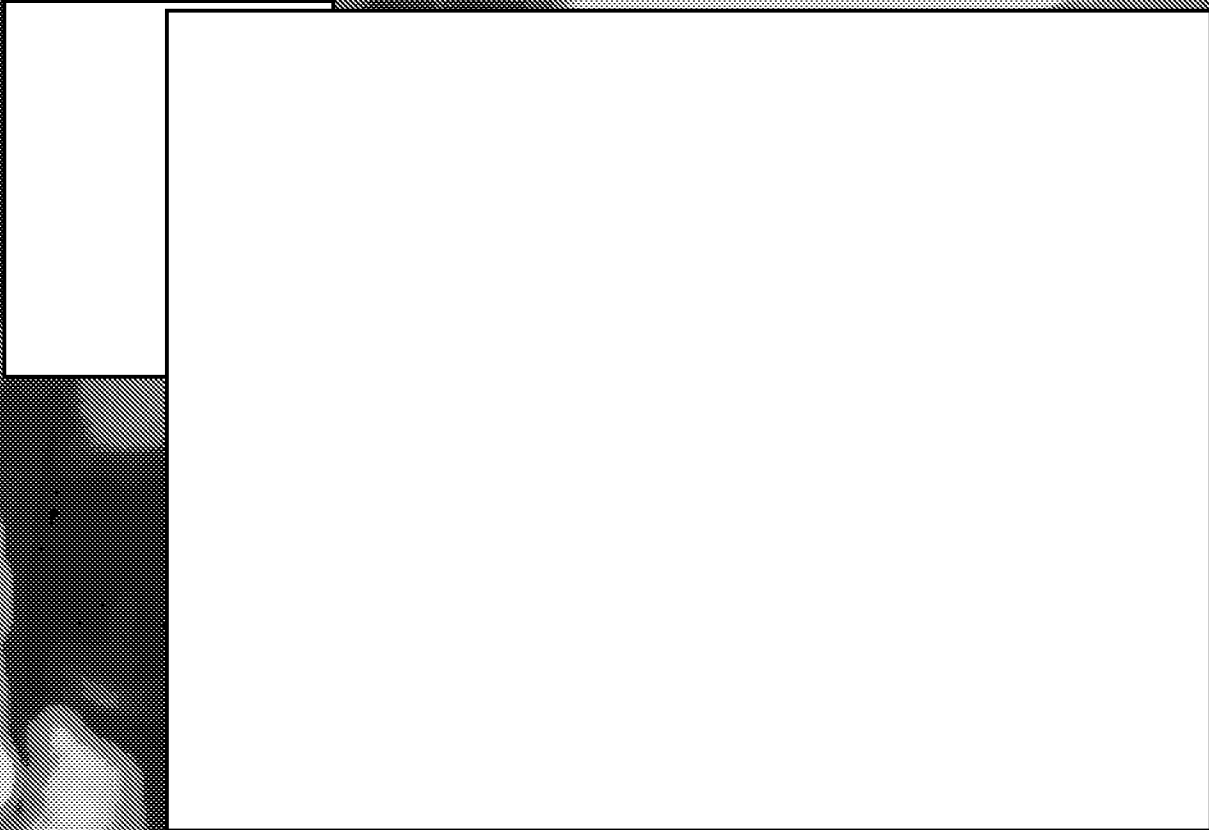
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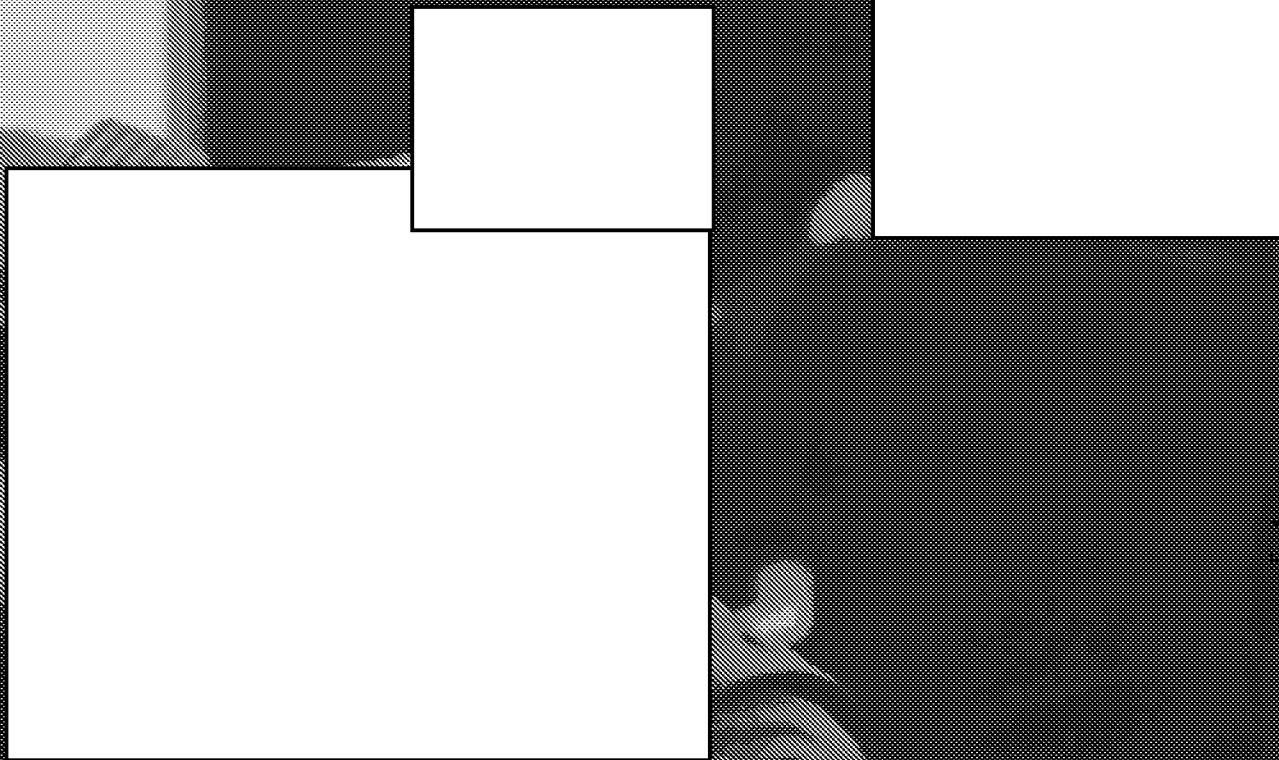




Level 7 participants prepare to breach a room as part of a close quarter battle exercise. Teams enter rooms through doors placed in the center or corner of a room and encounter photos of individuals who may pose a threat. SWAT personnel must make a split-second decision to neutralize hostile targets.







Combatives training is a major area of emphasis in the Level 1 Course. Tactics build upon what new agents were first taught at Quantico and are designed to be high-percentage techniques that use their body's leverage and to buy time so that other team members can assist in subduing subjects if necessary.

IFAK and Decisiveness Saved Agent's Life

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[redacted] and Office of Partner Engagement SC Katherine
Schweiff discuss how to use IFAKs.

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By [REDACTED]
 TDY to OPA

Next to a service weapon, an Individual First Aid Kit, or IFAK, is probably the most critical tool an agent can carry. Just ask SA [REDACTED] from the Dallas Division's Lubbock Resident Agency. Five months out of the Academy, she saved her squad mate's life during the 2015 arrest of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had threatened to kidnap and harm [REDACTED] and his family if [REDACTED] didn't shell out a half-million dollars. So two nights before Halloween, a police officer posing as [REDACTED] drove deep into the West Texas plains and, as [REDACTED] directed, tossed a duffel bag full of money into the weeds by a boiler.

Telling his [REDACTED] they were hunting, [REDACTED] pulled up in a pickup truck to locate the bag. Officers and agents swooped in, but seeing [REDACTED] had a long gun, quickly repositioned for the tactical advantage. They yelled for [REDACTED] to surrender, but in the blinding dust and confusion, shots were fired and then came the terrible cry: *officer down!*

With the subjects covered by newly arrived officers, SA [REDACTED] ran to discover her squad mate wedged in the passenger side of his vehicle, hemorrhaging from gunshot and shrapnel wounds. She raced to the trunk to grab the only thing she could think of to stop the bleeding: an IFAK.

The IFAK and the FBI

After years of mass casualty events in the U.S. during which victims sometimes bled to death,

Tourniquets in the IFAK are easy to use and can be self-applied.



a team of government and healthcare leaders, including the FBI and the American College of Surgeons, recommended law enforcement train to control bleeding.

Accordingly, the Office of Partner Engagement and the Office of Medical Services worked with the FBI Academy to introduce IFAKs into the new agent training and then rolled them out to field offices.

"After suppressing potential threats on-scene, control of hemorrhage is the next critical step in saving lives," said FBI Medical Officer [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Someone with an arterial injury will die in about four minutes, long before EMS can arrive. In this situation, stopping bleeding is the difference between life and death."

In choosing the contents of FBI IFAKs, UC [REDACTED] of the Active Shooter Unit said, "The kits are small enough to carry, yet they contain a wide array of potentially lifesaving materials."

Included are tourniquets, compression bandages, sucking chest wound dressings, an airway tube, scissors and other emergency items—in short, the tools needed to cover most trauma events.

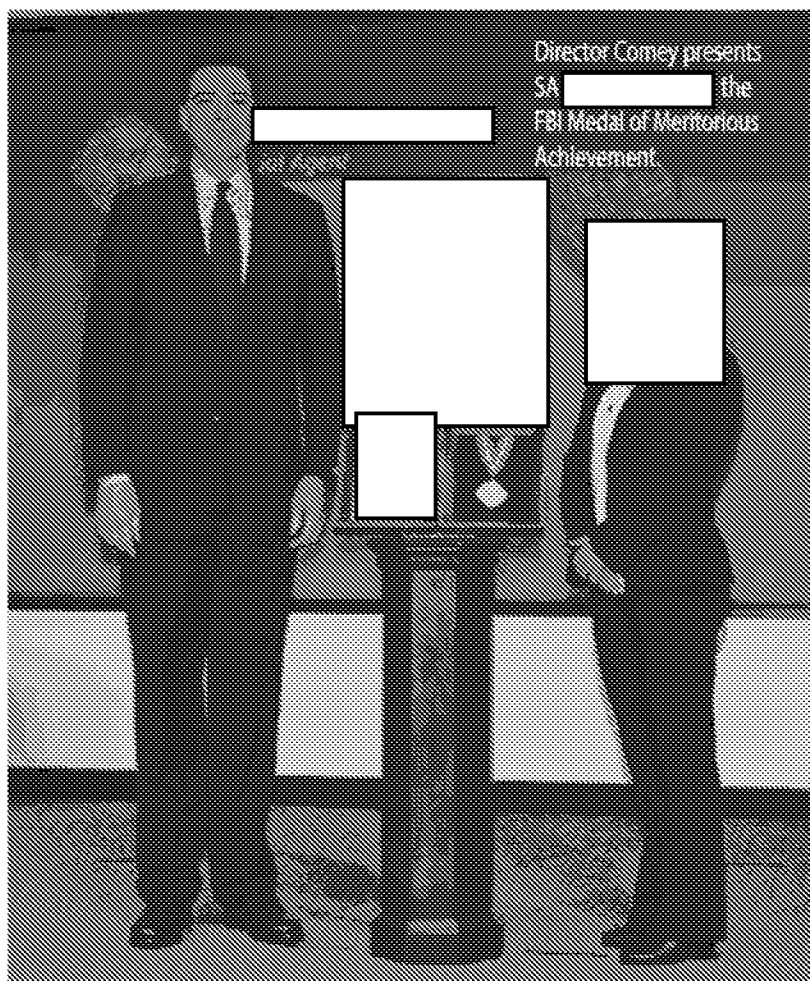
According to [REDACTED] the IFAK training was designed to be just as widely applicable. Trainers focus on scenarios and hands-on training, so that using an IFAK becomes second nature. They also cover incorporating EMS into arrest plans in order to shorten response time.

SA [redacted] said the training came back to her on the night of the shooting. "I did the head-to-toe sweep and found he'd been hit in the stomach, hip and arm," she said. "We applied compression bandages and tourniquets. I just did what I practiced and showed everyone around me what to do."

On both stops that night—the city hospital and the Level I Trauma Center—EMTs, doctors and nurses said her squad mate would have died were it not for her actions. Later when she learned it was a friendly fire incident, SA [redacted] said she kept thinking everyone has to be prepared for anything, *always*, no matter if it's their first or last day on the job.

That level of preparation is the goal of everyone associated with the IFAK program. "We've gotten great responses from the divisions who've obtained IFAKs and training for their agents and task force officers," said [redacted]. "But we really want to get those numbers to 100 percent. [redacted] was phenomenal. How would it be if the whole Bureau was just as ready and capable?"

SA [redacted] received the Medal for Meritorious Achievement in May and is happy to see her



squad mate growing stronger every day. For him as much as for herself, she attended [redacted] sentencing in June. He got 12 years. "I think a lot about that night," she said. "I am so grateful to have had the training and the tools to be able to help save my friend—a great agent and a devoted husband and father." ■

How to Obtain Training and Order IFAKs

Since mid-2011, all new agents have received IFAKs and IFAK training at the Academy. For those who graduated before the program was instituted at the Academy, funding, training and supplies are in place. To learn more about accessing these resources for your division, please contact your primary medical operator.

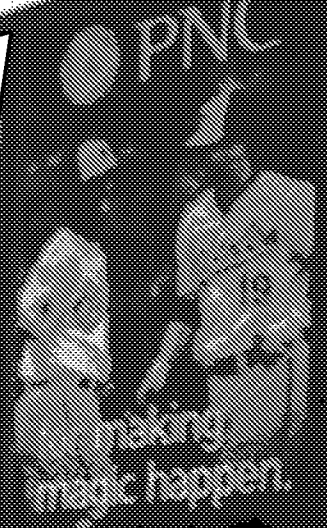
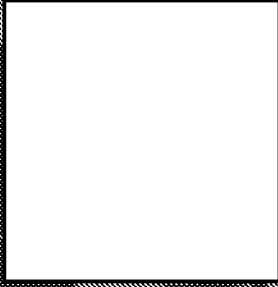
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IN THE TOOLBOX
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DPA

[redacted]
photo by

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ORIOLES



joined the celebrations in 2014 when the Orioles won the division title.

IT Specialist Keeps Eye on Favorite Team, and the Stands

By [REDACTED]
Baltimore Division

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Not many things compare to the experience of attending a live sporting event and cheering on a favorite team or athlete and rising as part of a unified crowd to unleash a roar of appreciation.

With the anticipation of game time building, there is a vibrancy inside a stadium that cannot be equaled following the same contest in front of a television.

Try topping at home the yell of "Oh" by 45,000 fans during the national anthem at a Baltimore Orioles game or accidentally knocking a drink over and hugging a stranger in the next seat when your team scores. The atmosphere is electric! While some pay thousands of dollars a year to be a part of such a spectacle over and over again. For Information Technology Specialist (ITS) [REDACTED] of the Baltimore Division, game time is part of his routine.

When [REDACTED] isn't fixing technology-related issues in the Baltimore Division, he's ensuring no problems arise at Camden Yards, the home of the Orioles. For the past four seasons, [REDACTED] has been an usher for the Orioles, though he never expected to end up in this position.

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[REDACTED] graduated from [REDACTED] and began working for the FBI in [REDACTED]. He has been an ITS for [REDACTED] years. An avid Orioles fan his whole life, he landed a spot on the team's flex staff.

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The flex staff works in various capacities around the stadium.

"I looked around for a while," said [REDACTED] recalling the job offer. "I'm in [REDACTED]. I've got a great view of the ball game in front of me. I'm out in the open and the sun's out. This is where I want to be."

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IF Specialty [redacted] enforces rules as an usher for the Baltimore Orioles.

According to [redacted] the job of an usher is like working a help desk, just without a phone. "At the stadium, they want to know where to go, what to eat, where to sit. They want to know about the stadium."

The job doesn't end there as [redacted] has to keep an eye out for cursing, fighting and other inappropriate behavior. He looks for signs of conflict and tries to prevent them from actually becoming problems. His goal is to make sure everyone's having a good time and creating positive memories.

Since working at Oriole Park at Camden Yards, [redacted] has created some positive memories of

his own. Like the time [redacted] hit a walk-off home run in the 2013 season. "The ball flew right down in our section, so that was kind of neat."

[redacted] also enjoys going on the field for fan events, such as when the kids run the bases on Sundays. Through these events, he's been able to meet players [redacted] and his favorite, former slugging great [redacted]. Moments like these, he says, make dealing with antagonistic fans easy.

His most memorable moment came in 2014 when the Orioles won the division title and made the playoffs. "The players were on the field and



A fan of the Orioles [redacted] poses with [redacted]

they were running around," he said. "(Outfielder) [redacted] had some pies and he was pieing some of the fans. The guys were running around with beer and splashing the beer on the first few rows of fans. The fans were just going crazy because the Orioles hadn't won in like 17 years or something like that."

A great moment for players, fans and employees, especially one of the team's ushers. "I just stood between the fans and the field and made sure everybody was having fun. Nobody got out of hand and it was neat to be right there taking it all in."

Ushering for the Orioles has led to other events

as well. Once August arrives, [redacted] brings his talents across the street to M&T Bank Stadium for football season and shows. He recently worked a Beyoncé concert.

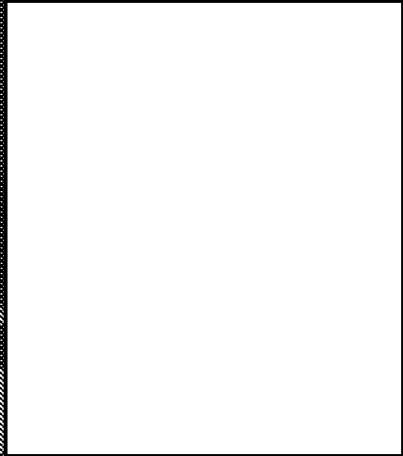
"I don't know why I ever thought being an usher would be cool. I went to Memorial Stadium when I was a teenager and I don't remember thinking, 'This would be a neat job.' But it is a great job. I have a good time and work with good people. It's a nice place to work." ■

[redacted] is an honors intern and a senior at [redacted]. He is scheduled to graduate in 2017.

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IN THE FBI



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Director Comey greets *Tampa Division Evidence Response Team*

Senior Team Leader SA [redacted] who deployed with her team to the Pulse nightclub in Orlando following the mass shootings there. [redacted] team merged with ERT teams from Jacksonville, Miami and Atlanta to process the club and surrounding property.

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Photo by [redacted] Jacksonville

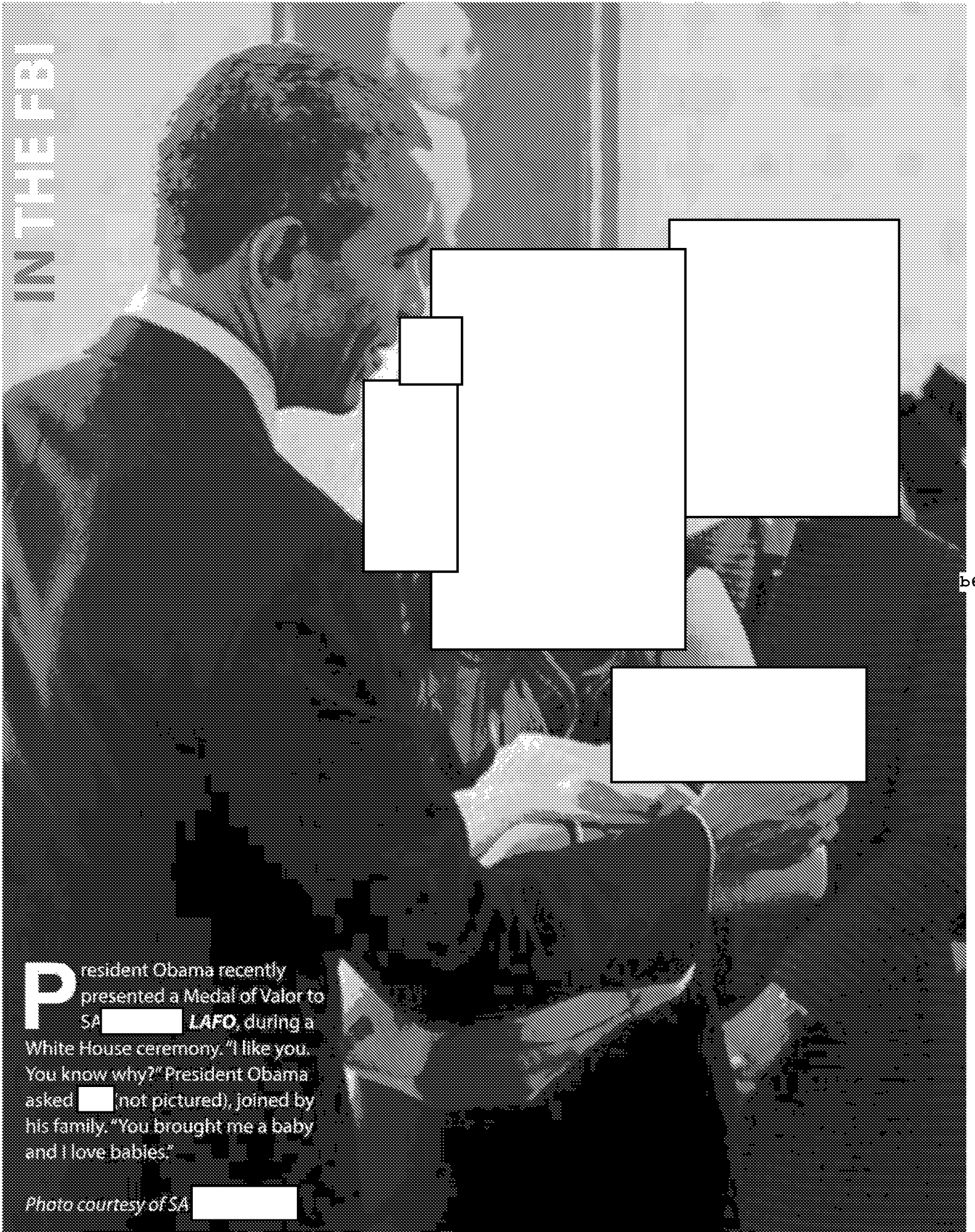
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FBI

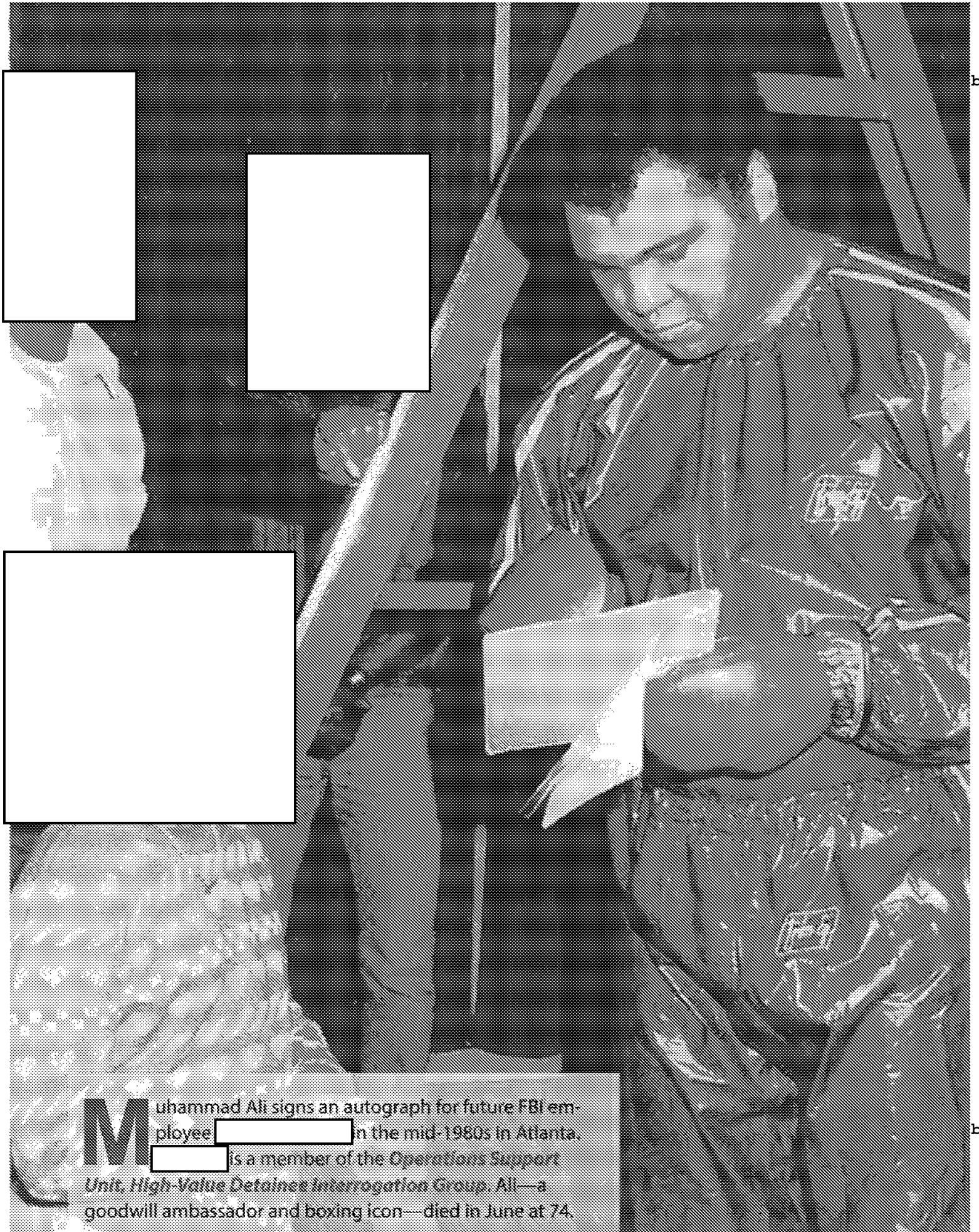
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President Obama recently presented a Medal of Valor to SA [REDACTED] LAFO, during a White House ceremony. "I like you. You know why?" President Obama asked [REDACTED] (not pictured), joined by his family. "You brought me a baby and I love babies."

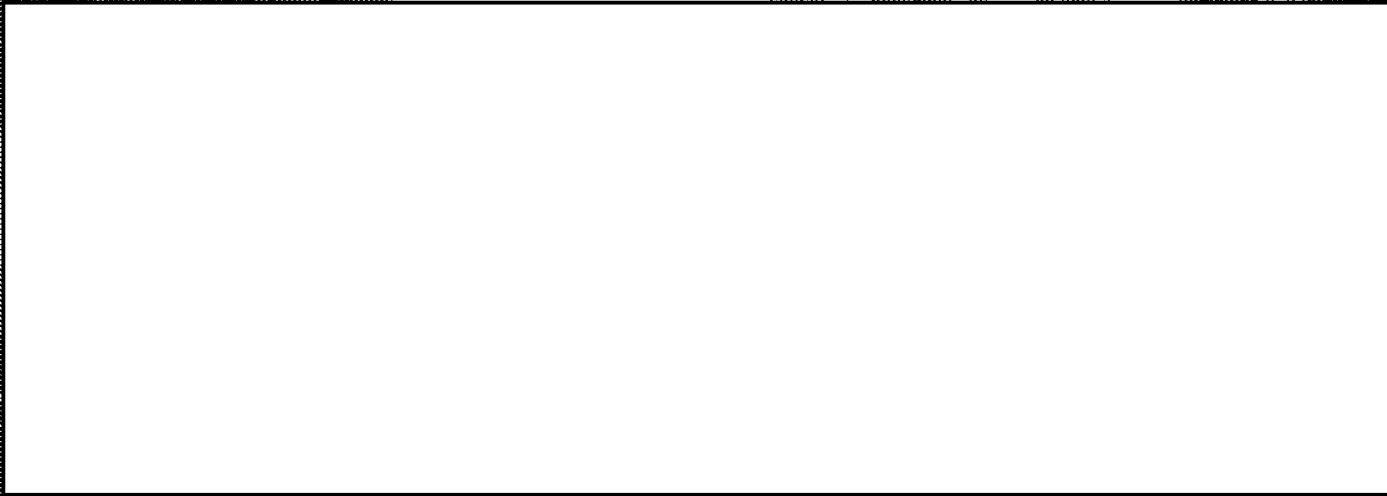
Photo courtesy of SA [REDACTED]

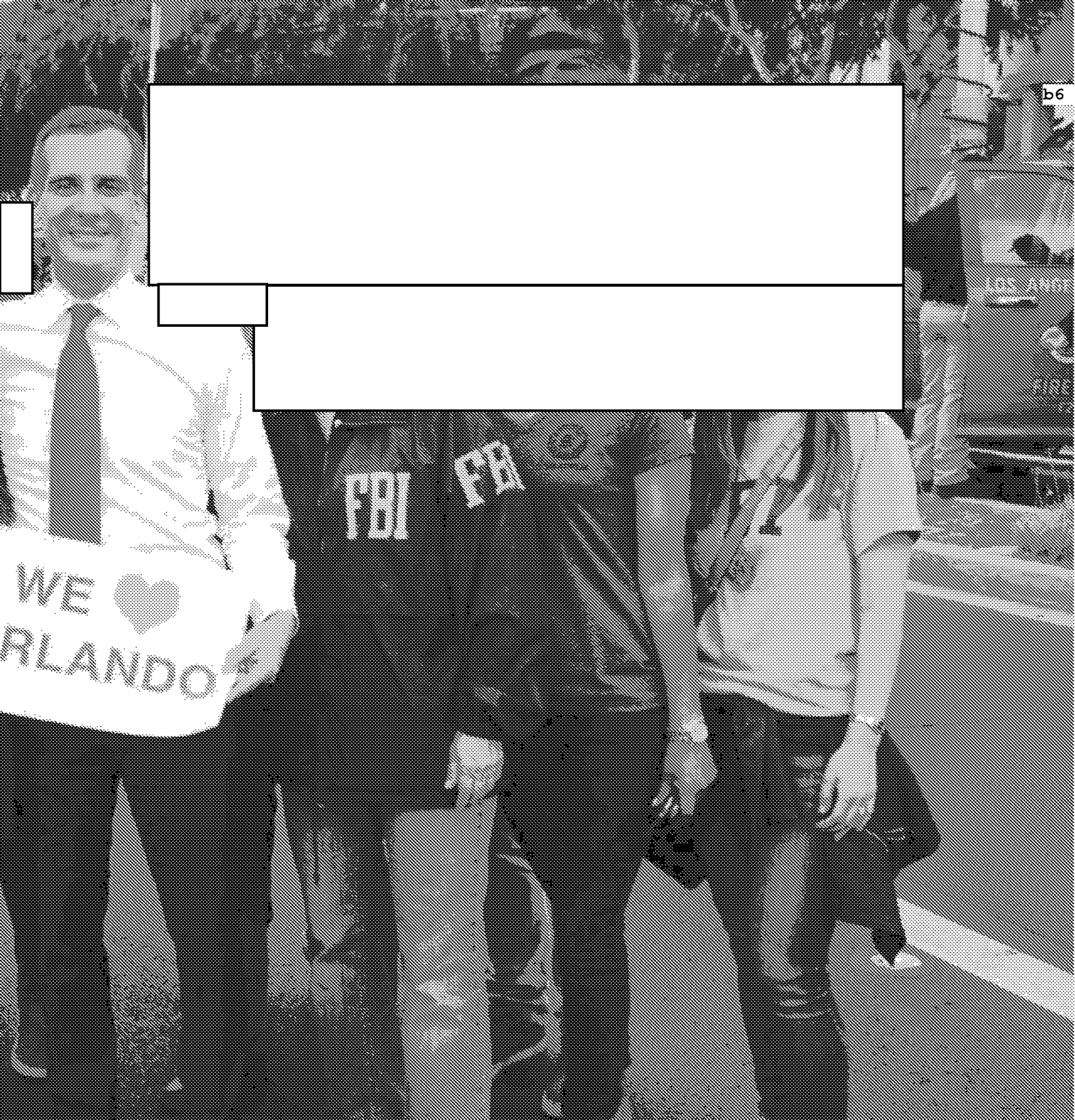


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Muhammad Ali signs an autograph for future FBI employee [redacted] in the mid-1980s in Atlanta. [redacted] is a member of the *Operations Support Unit, High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group*. Ali—a goodwill ambassador and boxing icon—died in June at 74.





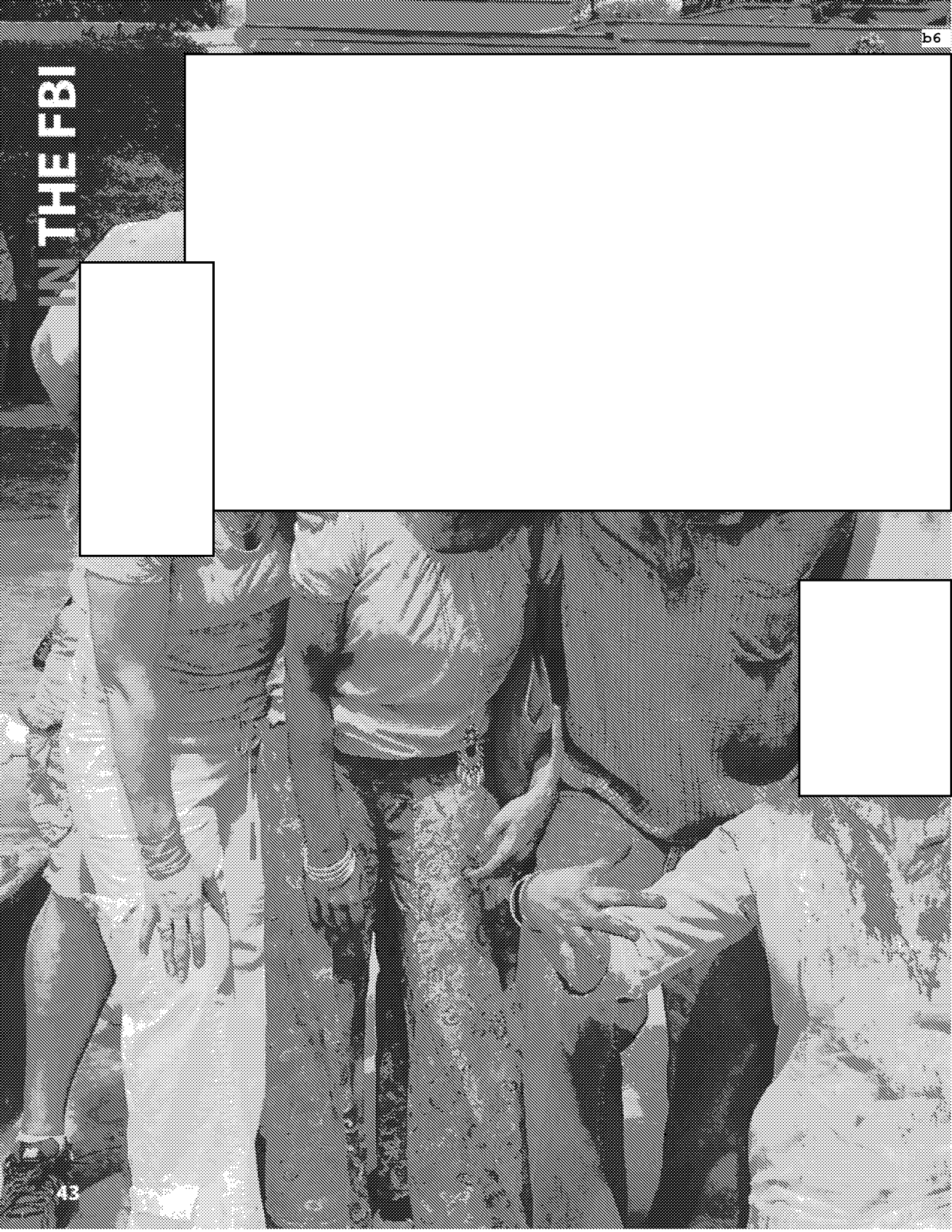
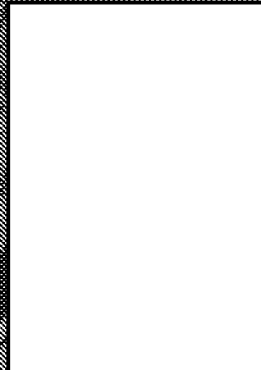
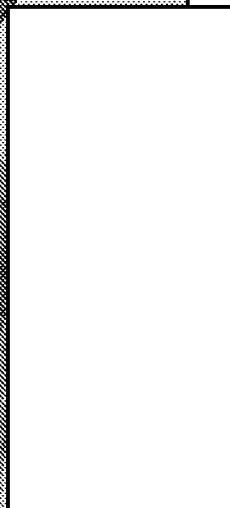
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Despite the horrific shooting in Orlando, the Los Angeles Pride Parade endured. **LAPD** employees marched along with Mayor Eric Garcetti (center), the Los Angeles Police Department and other local law enforcement agencies. Photo by [redacted] LAFO

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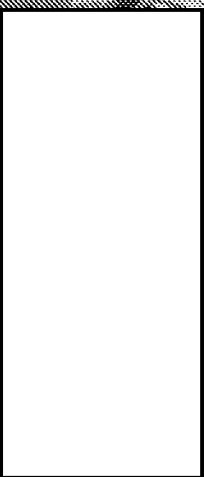
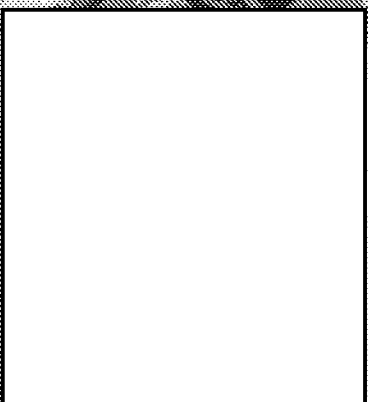
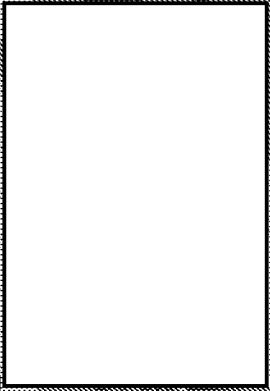
Pictured (left to right): [redacted]
[redacted], Mayor Garcetti, [redacted]
(Not pictured: [redacted])

THE FBI

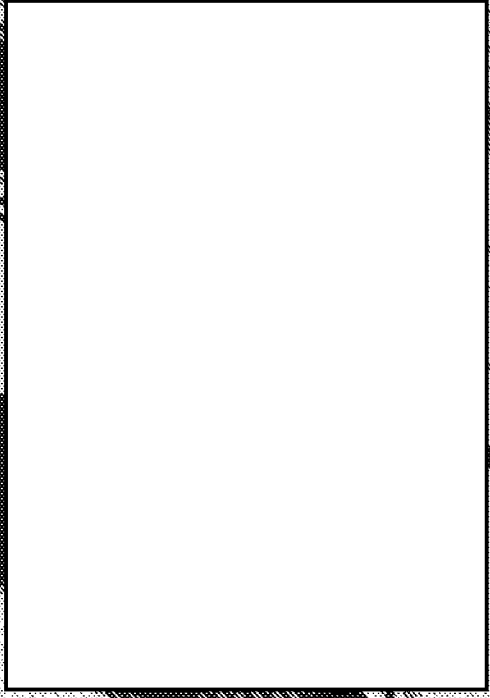


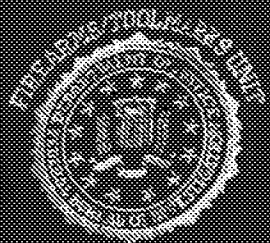


LAT [redacted] and [redacted] sunglasses) and [redacted] along with trainers from CID SSA [redacted] SSA [redacted] SSA [redacted] and SSA [redacted] and SSA [redacted] Indian contacts celebrated the Indian festival of colors, Holi, in New Delhi. Holi is celebrated with prayers and sprinkling (maybe a little more than sprinkling) colors on each other.

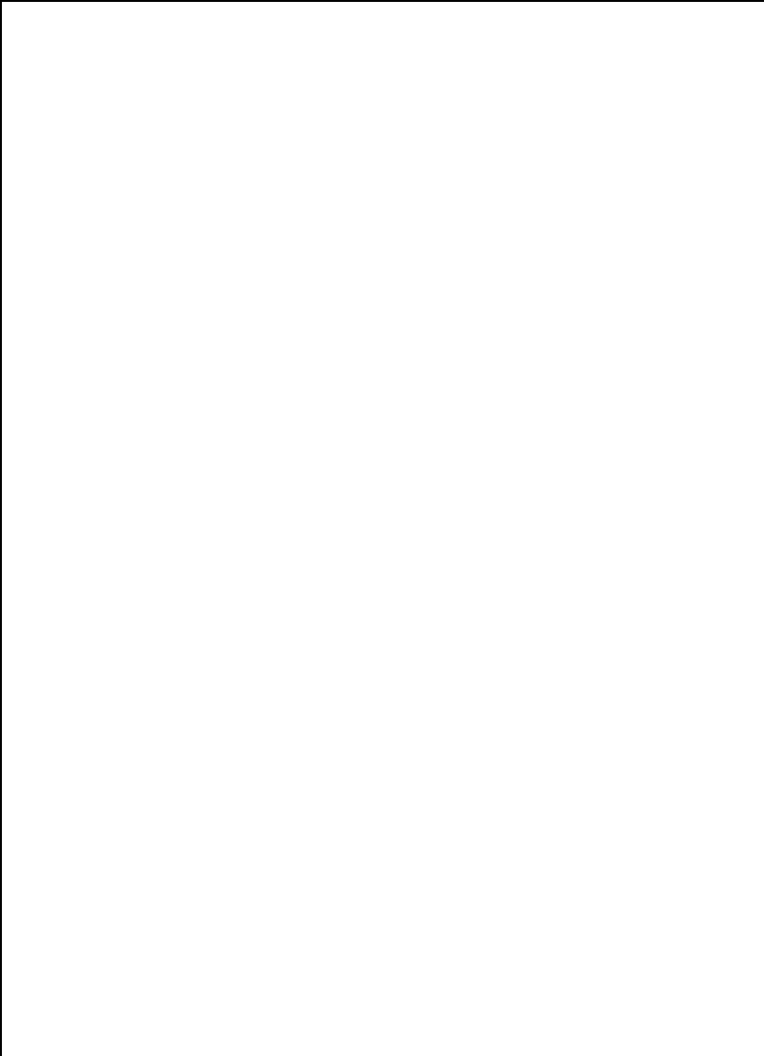


IN THE FBI





C ODIS Unit Chief [redacted] (left) and MAPA [redacted] had the pleasure of meeting actor [redacted] fame while he was at the [redacted] shooting an episode of [redacted] for the Outdoor Channel.





Visual Information Specialist [redacted] Laboratory Division's
Operational Project Unit studies

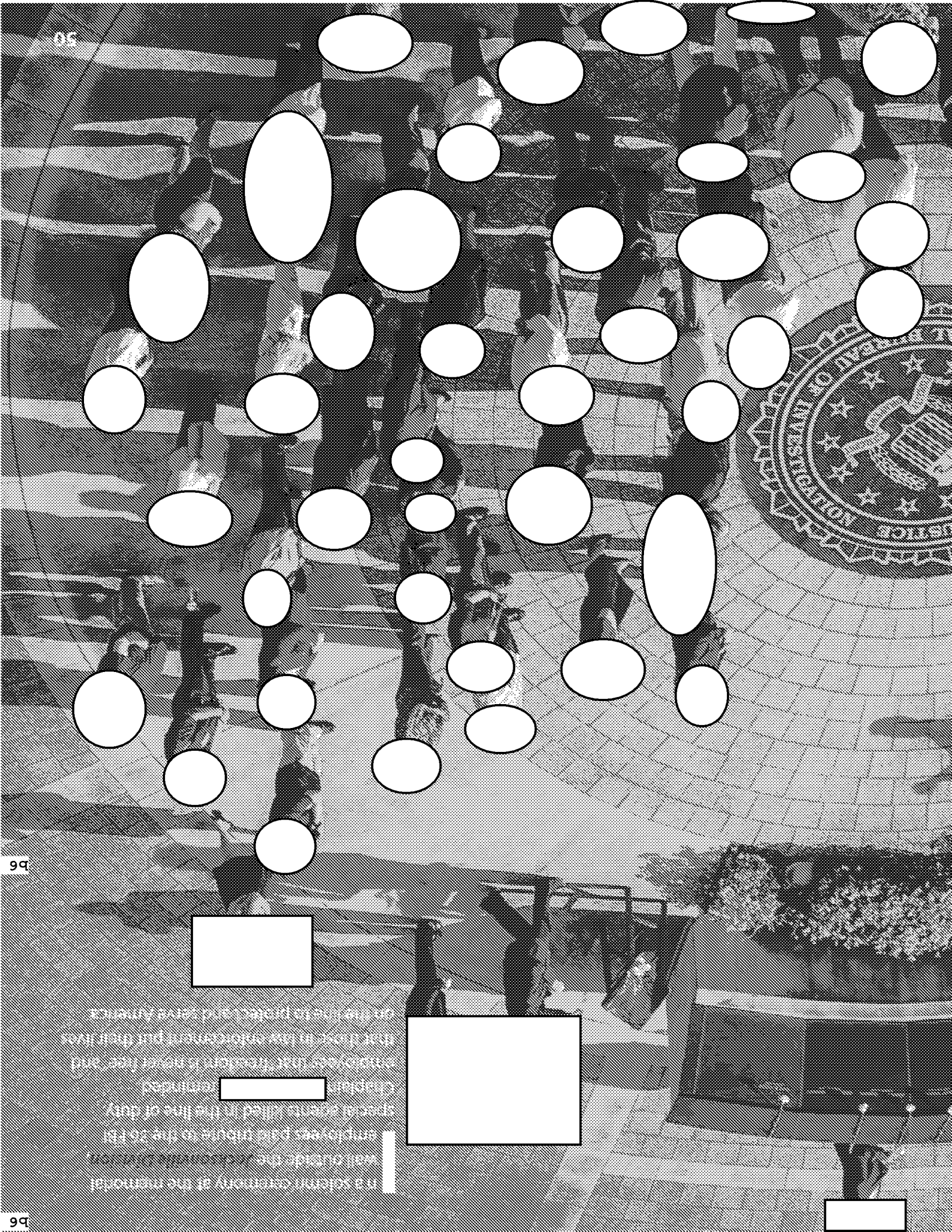
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facial anatomy by sculpting the muscles and ligaments onto a replica of a person's skull, while referencing an actual photo of the subject. [redacted] and her unit participated in a weeklong class to improve illustration skills at the Operational Response Center in Fredericksburg, Va.

Photo by [redacted]

Operational Project Unit



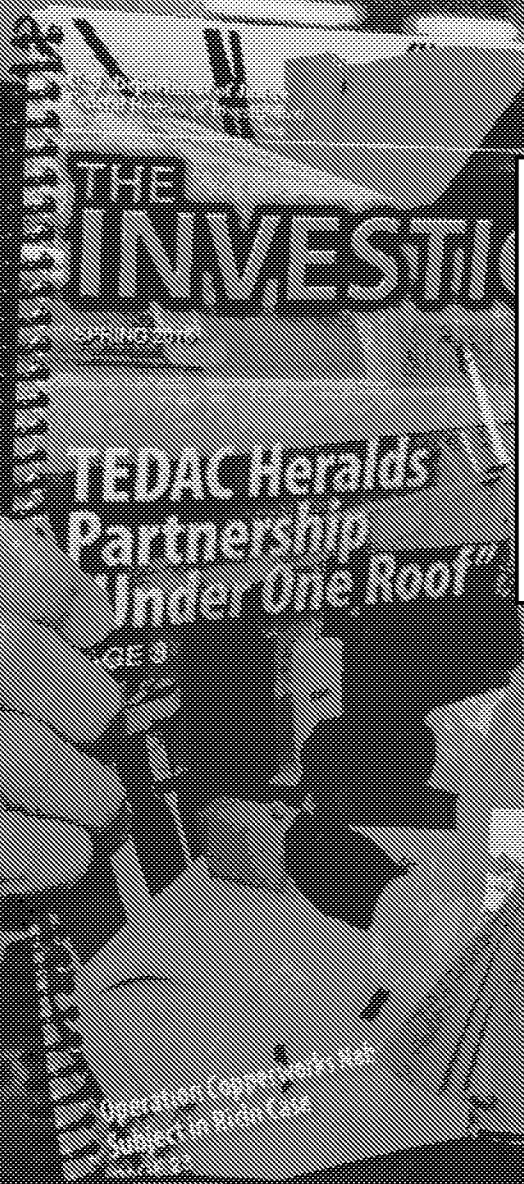


In a solemn ceremony at the memorial wall outside the [redacted] division, special agents killed in the line of duty, [redacted] employees that freedom is never free, and that look in law enforcement but their lives on [redacted] to protect and serve America.

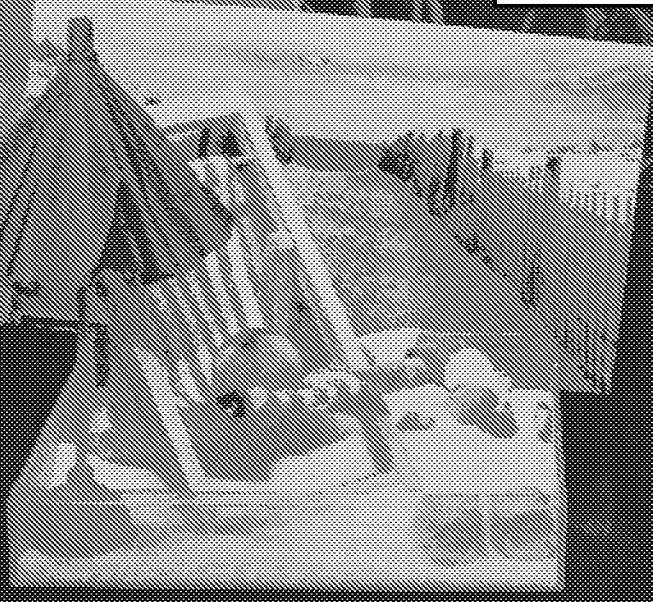
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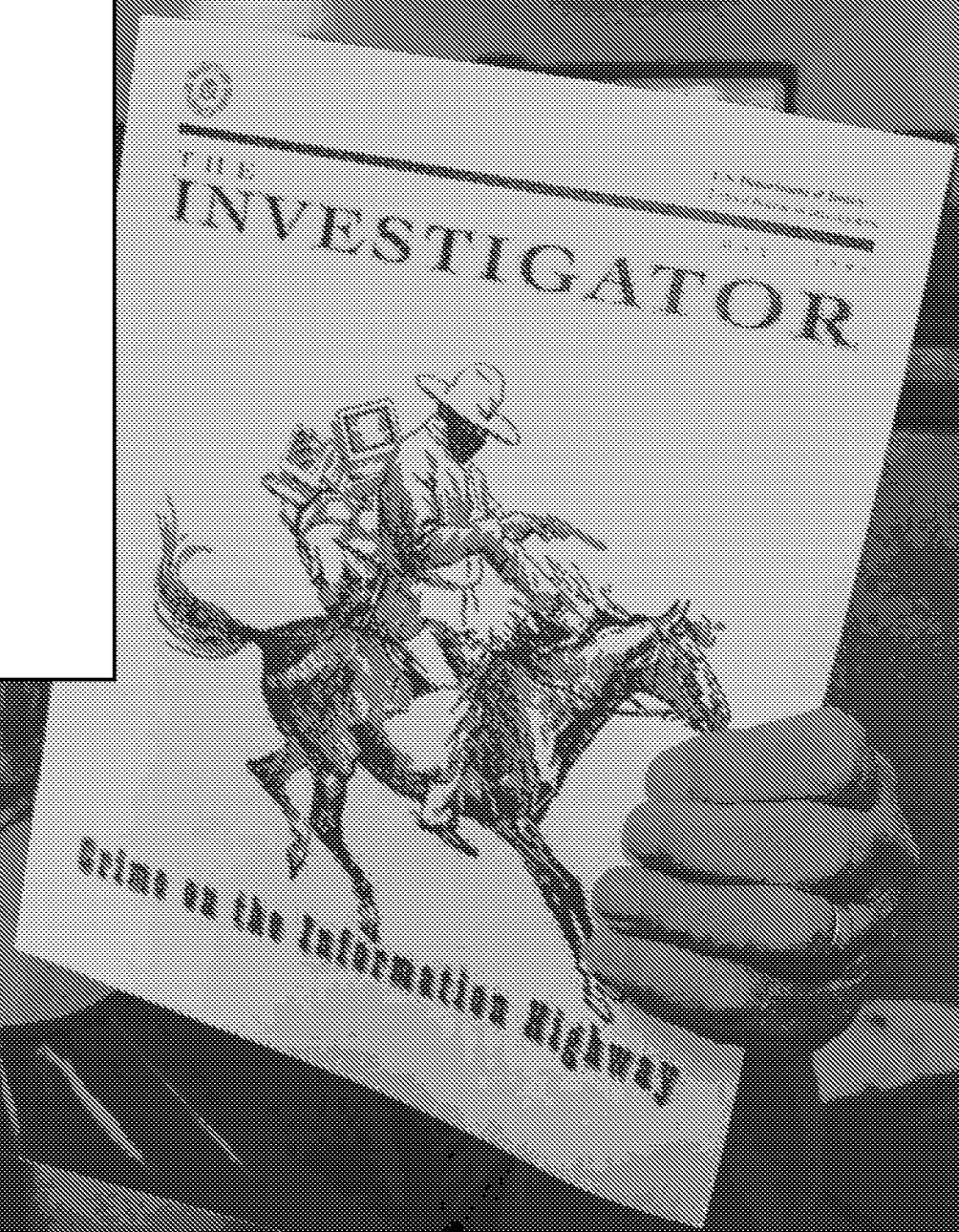


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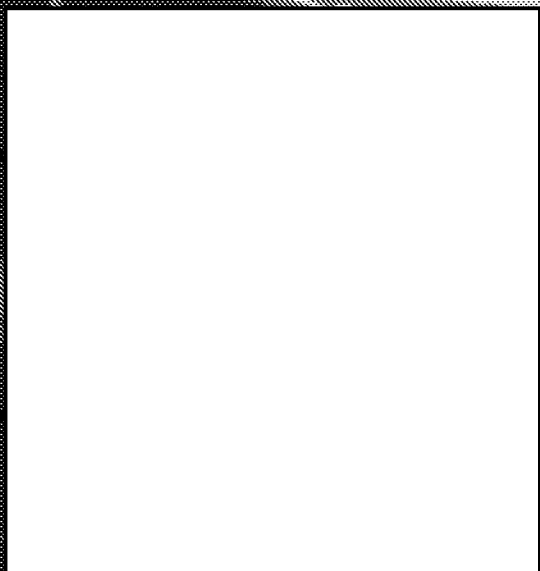
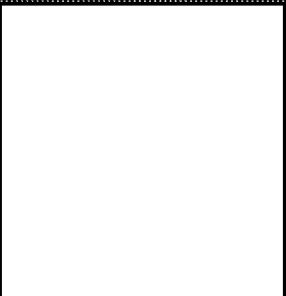


After 20 years as lead designer of *The Investigator*, [redacted] of the *Office of Public Affairs* retired in August.

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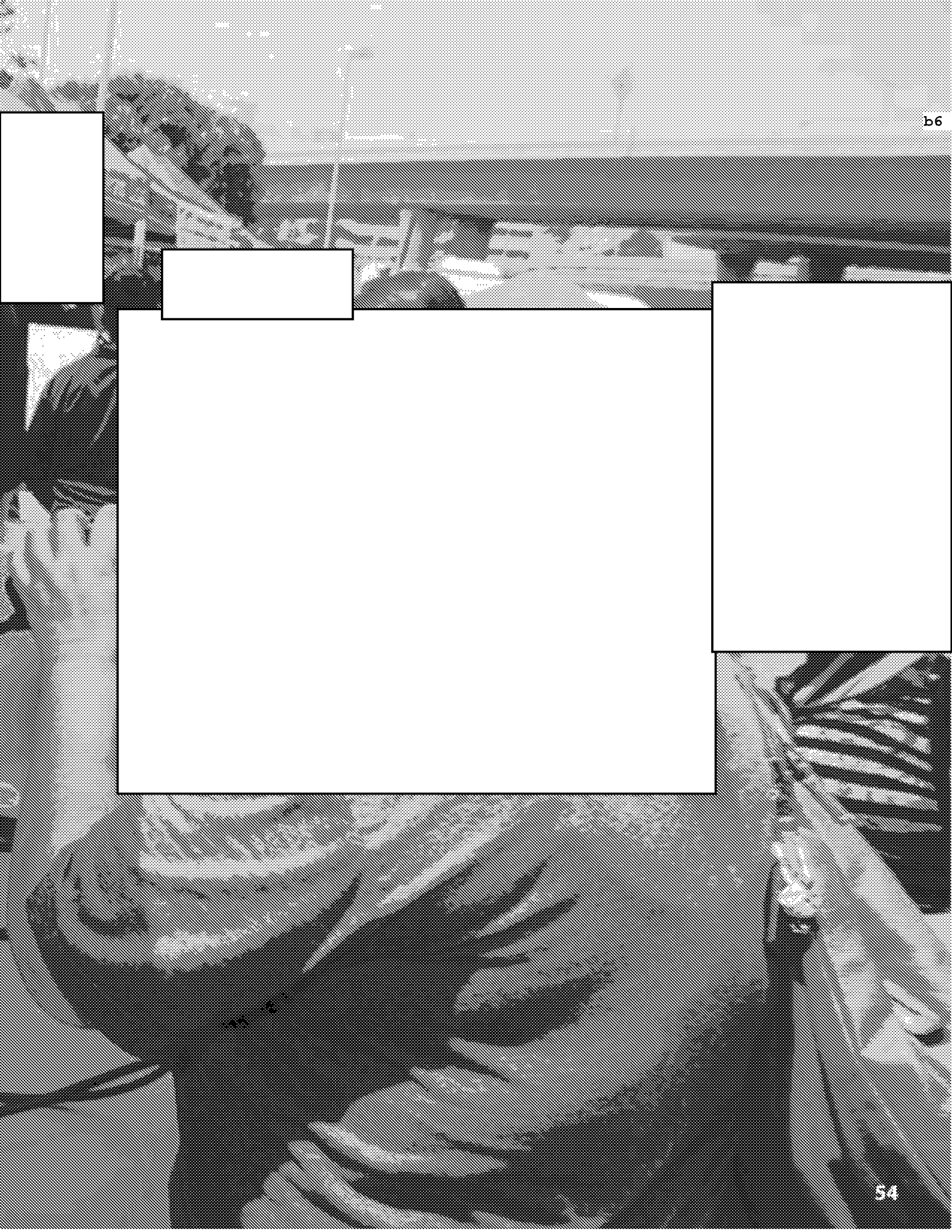
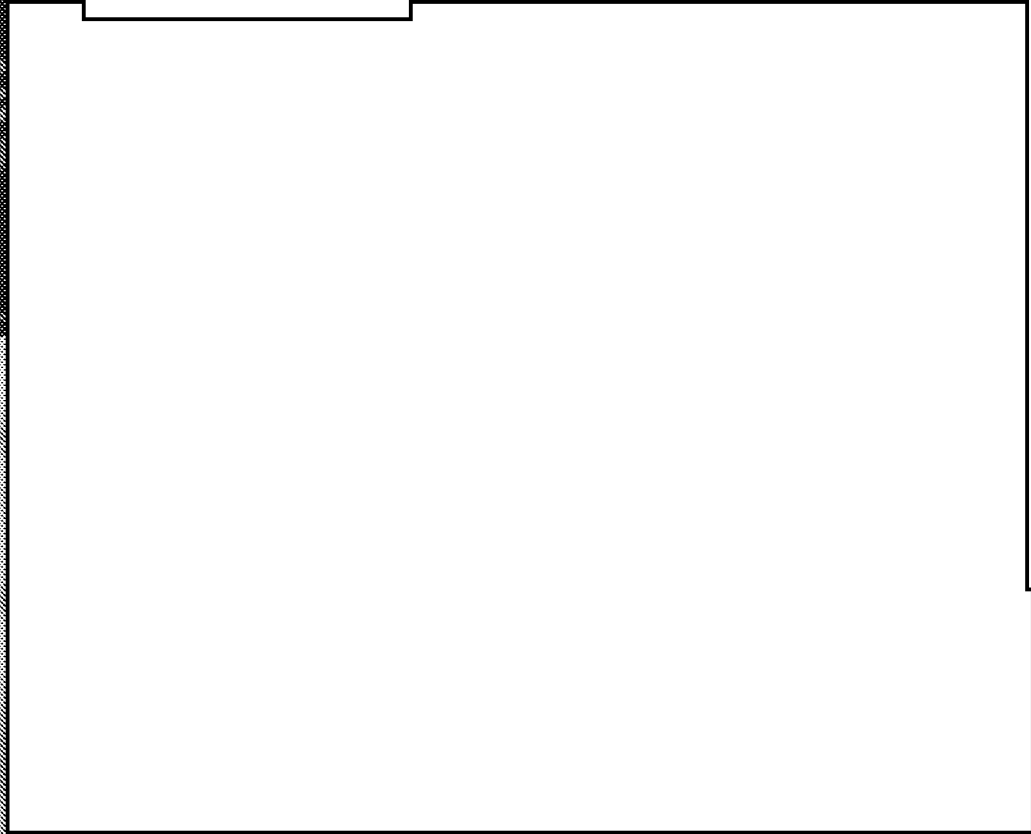
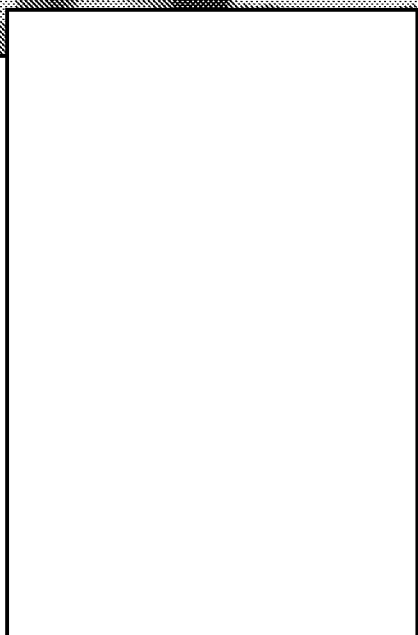
Looking Back and Ahead: My most rewarding position has been to help tell the stories of Bureau successes and employees' personal journeys in *The Investigator*. I am proud to have advanced it from a labor-intensive black-and-white publication (created from negatives in a dark room) to today's digital full-color page-turning magazine that's one of OPA's most popular products. As I leave FBIHQ and the maze-like corridors, I will replace them with the wide open spaces of the southern Delaware shoreline.



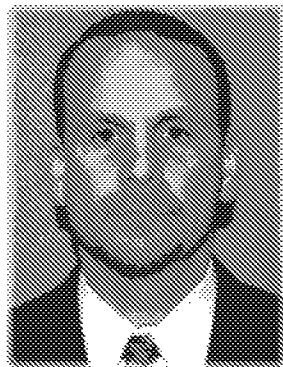
INTI

ce Response Team Unit

L AFO in June hosted Science and Technology Expo West Coast, the first time the annual event has been held outside of FBIHQ. [Redacted] of LAFO's Evidence Response Team explains the capabilities of a camera system used in small, compartmented spaces.



We remember the following employees...

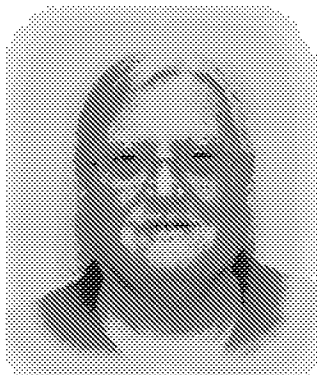


Giraldo "Gerry" Bermudez

Giraldo "Gerry" Bermudez, 51, a special agent, passed away July 20, 2016. Born in Cuba, he was raised from a early age in Miami and later earned an undergraduate degree from Florida International University. He was married to SA [redacted] and had four daughters.

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Gerry served more than 30 years in law enforcement, including 21 with the FBI. Throughout Gerry's Bureau career, he excelled as one of its best undercover agents. He taught new undercover employees the fundamentals and specialized tradecraft. His contributions and efforts in many different facets have and continue to highlight the true talents embodied by the FBI.



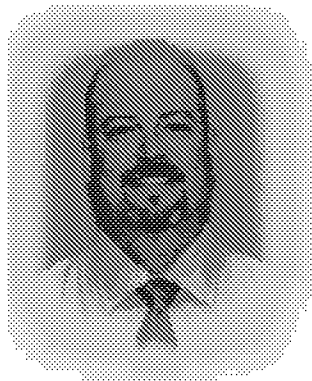
Beverly Ben-Har

Hebrew Language Analyst Beverly Ben-Har, 67, of the New York Field Office, passed away in her home on May 28, 2016.

Beverly joined the FBI in 2002 as a contract linguist and became a language analyst in 2003. During her time with the FBI, she worked in both the Intelligence and Administrative Divisions of the New York Field Office. Beverly was knowledgeable and resourceful, and always brought good language dictionaries to work with her. She also had a good working knowledge of computer hardware. She was a proud mother of three accomplished individuals and often talked about her kids and grandkids.

Beverly was a dedicated linguist and will be greatly missed by her FBI family. She is survived by her two daughters and her son.

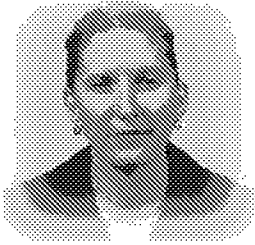
We remember the following employees...



James Mitchell "Mitch" Holmes

James Mitchell "Mitch" Holmes, 47, of the Oklahoma City Division, passed away on June 27, 2016. He is survived by his wife and children.

Mitch was born in Redlands, Calif., but grew up in Durant, Okla. He graduated from Murray State College, where he met his wife. He also graduated from William Penn University. First assigned to Los Angeles in 1996, then transferred to the Oklahoma City Division in 2005. During his FBI career, he served as a firearms instructor, child abduction coordinator and a relief supervisor working drugs, violent crimes, counterterrorism and surveillance. Although he took great pride in being a special agent, his passion was his family. He also found great joy in sports, especially baseball.



Amy T. Horwath

Amy T. Horwath, 40, of the Milwaukee Division died on May 24, 2016. Amy was a supervisory investigative specialist and the revered team leader of Milwaukee's Special Surveillance Group. She graduated from the University of Wisconsin at Parkside and later obtained a masters degree from Indiana State University. Amy served her entire FBI career in the Milwaukee Division.

Spending time with her family was one of her favorite pastimes. She enjoyed sports and would often play a game of basketball or baseball with her many nieces and nephews. She also loved to try new restaurants. She was an avid movie-goer and also enjoyed the theater. She looked forward to the summer months, not only for the warmer weather, but also for the various ethnic festivals held in Milwaukee.

Amy was known by her co-workers as a selfless individual, totally dedicated to the Bureau. Amy led by example and never asked anyone to do anything she wouldn't do herself. She worked many high-profile investigations and the American people are safer due to her tireless efforts. Amy is dearly missed by her colleagues.

We remember the following employees...



Anita L. Joerdens

Anita L. Joerdens, 60, an intelligence analyst in the Baltimore Division, died suddenly on July 5, 2016. Anita worked in the banking industry and was a certified fraud examiner before joining the FBI as an intelligence research specialist in 1997. She was assigned in 1999 to the Laboratory Division as a cryptanalyst in the Cryptanalysis & Racketeering Records Unit. In 2005, she was promoted to an intelligence analyst for the Baltimore Division.

Anita had a huge FBI family. She was a tremendous individual who enjoyed life to the fullest. Her smile brought happiness to everyone who knew her and her laughter was contagious. Anita had a big heart and loved helping others. So many individuals thought of her as their "best" friend because of her generous outpouring of love and kindness.

Outside of the office, Anita loved attending family events. She especially enjoyed spending time with her niece's three children who fondly thought of Anita as the best "Great Aunt ever." Anita recently spent a vacation in Ocean City, Md., one of her favorite places, with her family. Anita was an event planner and loved getting people, whether family or friends, together. Anita was always eager to try new restaurants and especially enjoyed organizing get-togethers for some good Maryland seafood. She loved listening to books-on-tape on her commutes back and forth to the office. She also enjoyed going to the latest movies, country music concerts, and shopping for gifts for her family and friends.

Anita will be very much missed by her colleagues, friends and family.



Denice Pitman

Denice Pitman, 59, a management and program analyst in the Knoxville Division, passed away on June 20, 2016. She had worked at FBI Headquarters for 13 years in the Directorate of Intelligence until she transferred to the Knoxville Division.

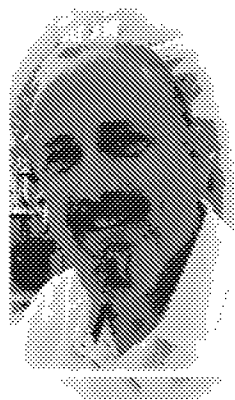
She loved animals, as evidenced by the bracelet she always wore with the name of her black Lab, "BoBo" attached to it – they were inseparable.

Denice served in the Army. She started her government career working at the Grand Canyon as a GS-4 file clerk, where she met and married [REDACTED]

Denice loved antiques, taught herself how to knit and had plans for completing a quilt while working and living in Tennessee. She and [REDACTED] enjoyed visiting Dollywood.

Her husband said that Denice thought very highly of Director Comey and spoke to him often in the lunch line at FBIHQ.

We remember the following employees...



Steven H. Susson

Steven H. Susson, 54, a special agent, passed away on June 10, 2016.

Steven was a devoted husband and loving father. Steven obtained a master's degree from St. Joseph's University and an undergraduate degree from Temple University. Prior to joining the FBI he served for 10 years with the Philadelphia Police Department. In 1995, he entered on duty with the FBI in the Detroit Division. While there, he worked violent crimes/white collar crime matters and served as a member of the SWAT team.

In July 1999, Steven transferred to the Newark Division where he was assigned to public corruption/civil rights violations. For the past 15 years, Steven worked in the Special Operations Branch where he contributed significantly to the highest profile investigations in New Jersey.

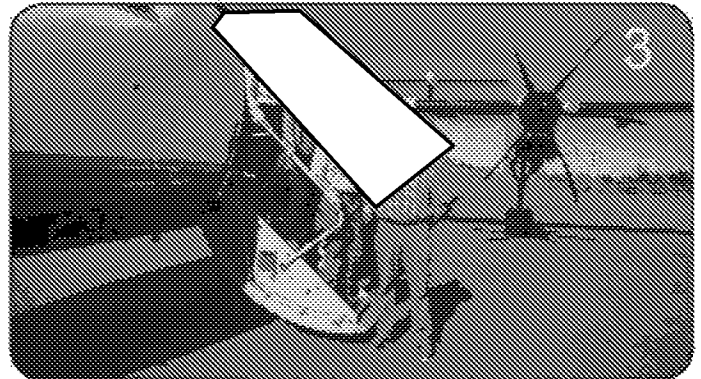
The family respectfully requests all condolences be made through the funeral home website, www.shellyfuneralhomes.com.

IN THE SPOTLIGHT

cover story

3 UP IN THE AIR WITH CIRG'S AVIATION PROGRAM

With a fleet of five multi-engine aircraft, SFOU agent pilots are on-call 24/7 for missions in support of Bureau priorities.



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features

11 Unmanned Systems Aid Investigations

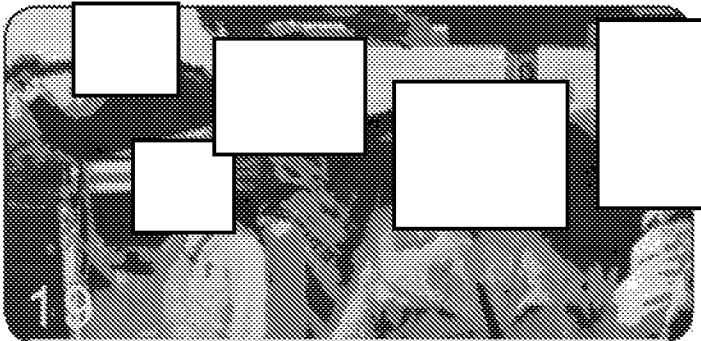
Also known as drones, the FBI uses these platforms to assist with surveillance coverage, among other services.



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19 Behind the Scenes of CIRG

"I think most of us took this job because we knew every day would not be the same."



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29 15 Minutes with AD Gregory Cox, CIRG

Mr. Cox's first day as AD coincided with the Paris attacks.

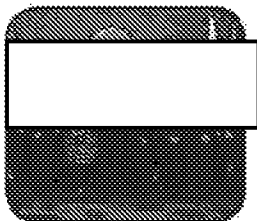


33 Inside an Active Shooter Training Exercise

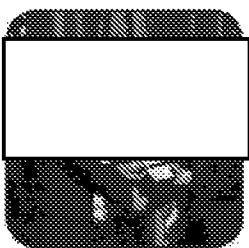
Jacksonville Division participated in an active shooter exercise, an event that took 11 months to plan.



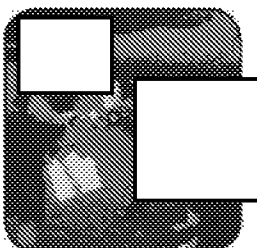
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Cyberhood Watch Program
Marks an FBI First



43 **IN RECOGNITION**
Family Ties Formed in Vietnam



49 **OFF THE CLOCK**
Two Sport Coach in Mobile Division
Creates "Team" Atmosphere

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EDITOR



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ASSOCIATE EDITORS



LEAD DESIGNER



PHOTOGRAPHER



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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Michael P. Kortan
Assistant Director

EMPLOYEE COMMUNICATIONS UNIT



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Unit Chief

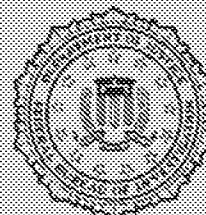
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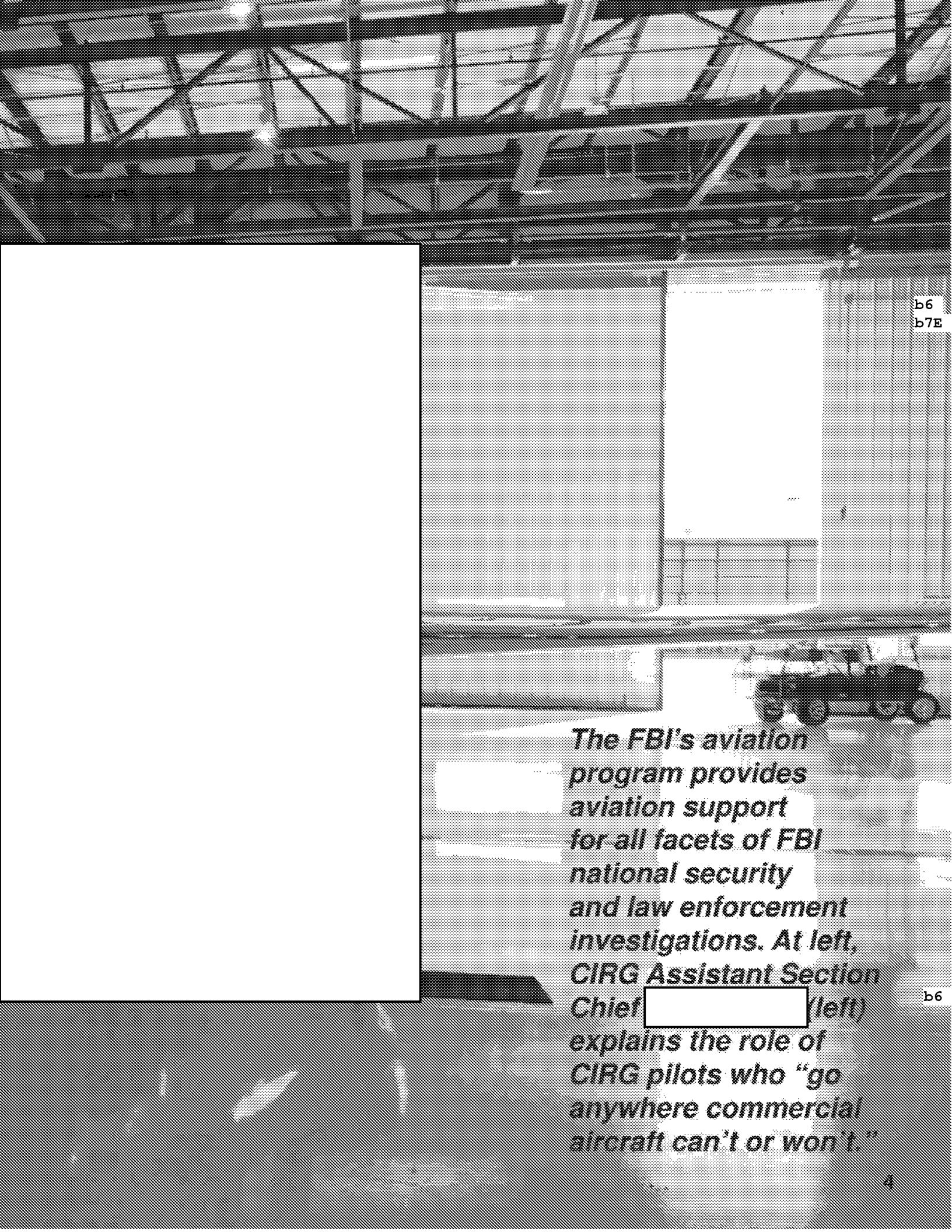
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UP IN THE AIR with CIRG's Aviation Program

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STAFF WRITER



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The FBI's aviation program provides aviation support for all facets of FBI national security and law enforcement investigations. At left, CIRG Assistant Section Chief [redacted] (left) explains the role of CIRG pilots who "go anywhere commercial aircraft can't or won't."

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In March 2008, a deafening bomb explosion ripped through an Italian restaurant popular with foreigners in Islamabad, Pakistan, killing one diner and wounding 12 others, including four FBI agents and two British diplomats.

Just hours after the blast, members of *CIRG's Special Flight Operations Unit* departed for Pakistan to deliver Evidence Response Team personnel to investigate the horrific attack that could be heard several miles away and left a crater in the ground.

In a second incident a year later, four Somali pirates seized control of a U.S.-flagged cargo ship in the Indian Ocean, as depicted in the feature film "Captain Phillips."

After Navy SEALs killed three of the Somalis and captured the fourth, SFOU pilots flew to Djibouti on Africa's east coast to take the remaining pirate into custody and transport him to New York to face charges. He is now serving time at a federal prison in Indiana for kidnapping, hostage taking and hijacking.

Based at a small regional airport in Northern Virginia, SFOU provides specialized worldwide aviation support for the Bureau's priorities, often flying to combat zones to collect evidence for analysis at the FBI Lab. Other missions include aerial surveillance and photography, transporting the Director and Attorney General,



medical evacuation, undercover operations and the transport of fugitives.

"The fugitives are secured and monitored by agents aboard the flight," explained SFOU Unit Chief [redacted] "When intelligence information is needed, the agents interrogate the fugitives. We have picked up subjects in Afghanistan and Iraq and we will interview them right on the plane."

[redacted]

[redacted] said Assistant Section Chief [redacted] CIRG's Surveillance and Aviation Section [redacted]

[redacted]

In a terrorism investigation, the Counterterrorism Division's Fly Team will [redacted]

Depending on language needs, an FBI translator may also join.

With a fleet of [redacted] SFOU agent pilots are on-call 24/7 for missions in support of the Bureau's priorities, many of them headline-grabbing investigations such as the Boston Marathon bombing and the Alabama school bus kidnapping.

[redacted]

For instance, SSA Pilot [redacted] flies

[redacted]

"We have picked up subjects in Afghanistan and Iraq and we will interview them right on the plane," said UC [redacted] [redacted] Special Flights Operations Section.

[redacted]

[redacted] said SSA [redacted] of the unit's biggest extradition ever. Flown more per year than any other SFOU plane, the [redacted]

[redacted]

Rounding out the fleet is a [redacted]

[redacted]

"The mission of SFOU is to provide a safe and effective multi-engine aviation response capability worldwide for all facets of FBI intelligence and law enforcement operations," said SC Timothy R. Slater, Surveillance and Aviation Section.

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"The mantra of SFOU is we go anywhere commercial aircraft can't or won't. Our staff at SFOU is talented, dedicated, responsive and most importantly, safe." Most of the SFOU pilots have thousands of hours of flight experience and served as pilots in the military or in private industry before joining the Bureau, said UC [REDACTED]. The crew for every flight always includes [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
to make sure all contingencies are covered.

Planning a complex mission requires extensive coordination to ensure that

[REDACTED]

"Every country we fly over, we have to receive permission. If we don't get their permission, we have to fly around their airspace," said UC [REDACTED]

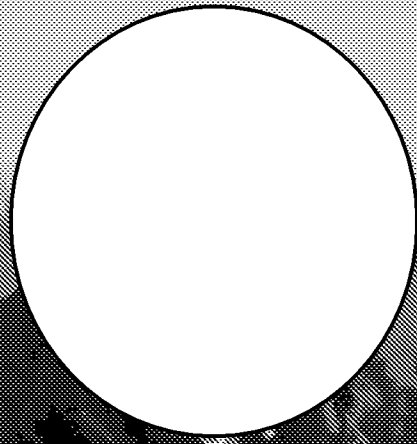
[REDACTED]

"What's unique about the Special Flight Operations Unit is that any time there is a catastrophic event and people need immediate law enforcement help, no matter how far away in the world, it seems like we get the call," continued [REDACTED]. "This is the FBI's way of responding worldwide with our far-reaching aircraft and sophisticated high-technology capabilities. The FBI has the best crisis response, laboratory and evidence gathering agents and specialists in the world, but you need a safe, immediate and effective way to get them there and that's what we do." ■

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*Electronics Technician
[redacted] prepares
to launch an FBI drone
during a demonstration.*



Unmanned Systems Aid Investigations



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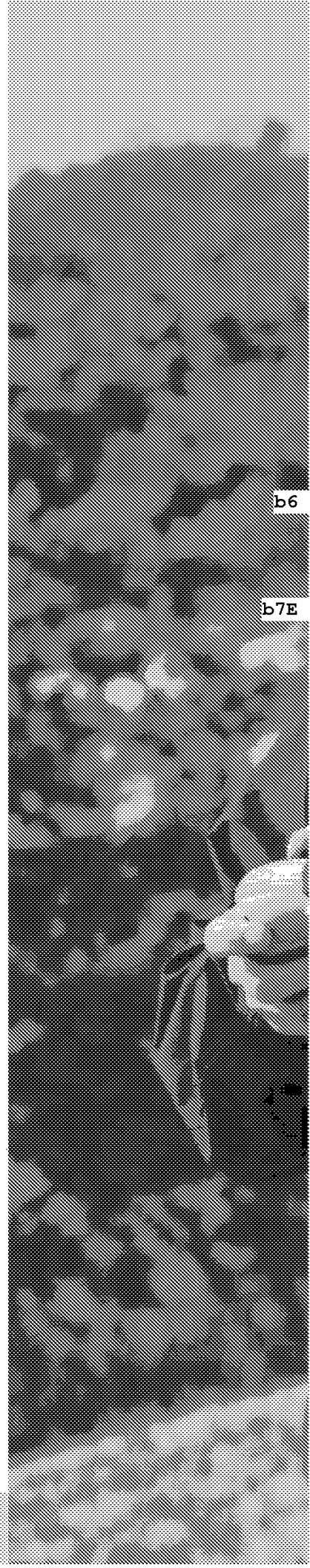
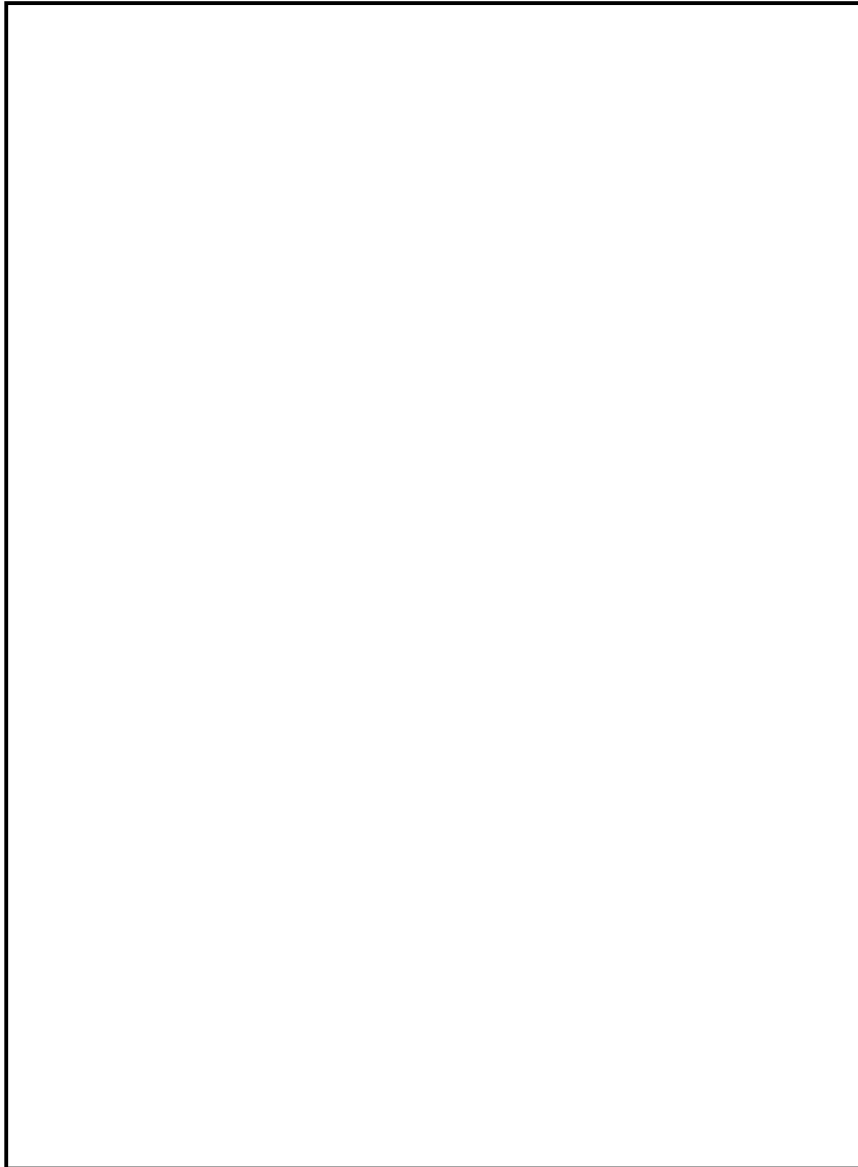
In support of fugitive and other investigations from Alaska to Puerto Rico, the Bureau is using unmanned aircraft systems, aka drones, to amplify our response capabilities.

Known in the industry as a UAS, the FBI uses these quiet platforms to assist with surveillance coverage, among other services. The technology is difficult to detect from the ground, and it provides investigators options when weather or other operational conditions might make using manned aircraft a challenge.

The Field Flight Operations Unit (FFOU), part of the Critical Incident Response Group, oversees the UAS program.

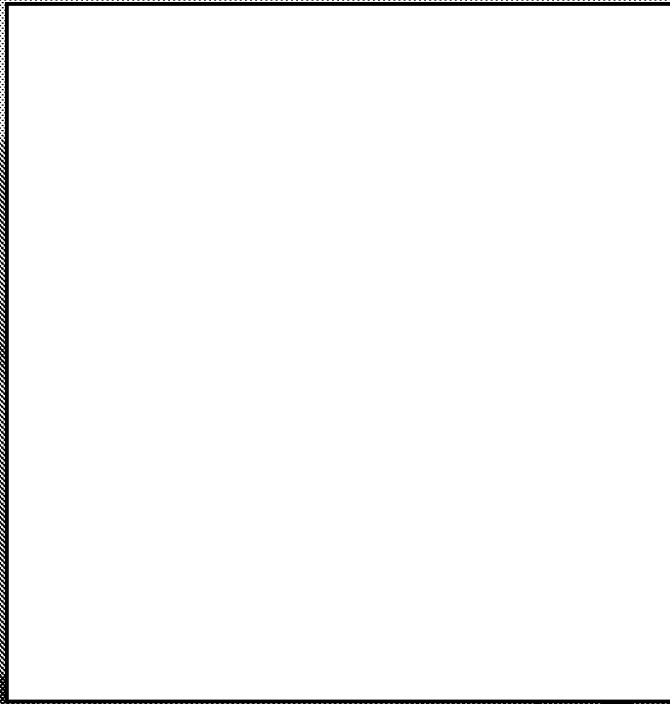
SSA [redacted] and OTD Electronics Technician [redacted]

[redacted] licensed pilots, run it and deploy with the technology.

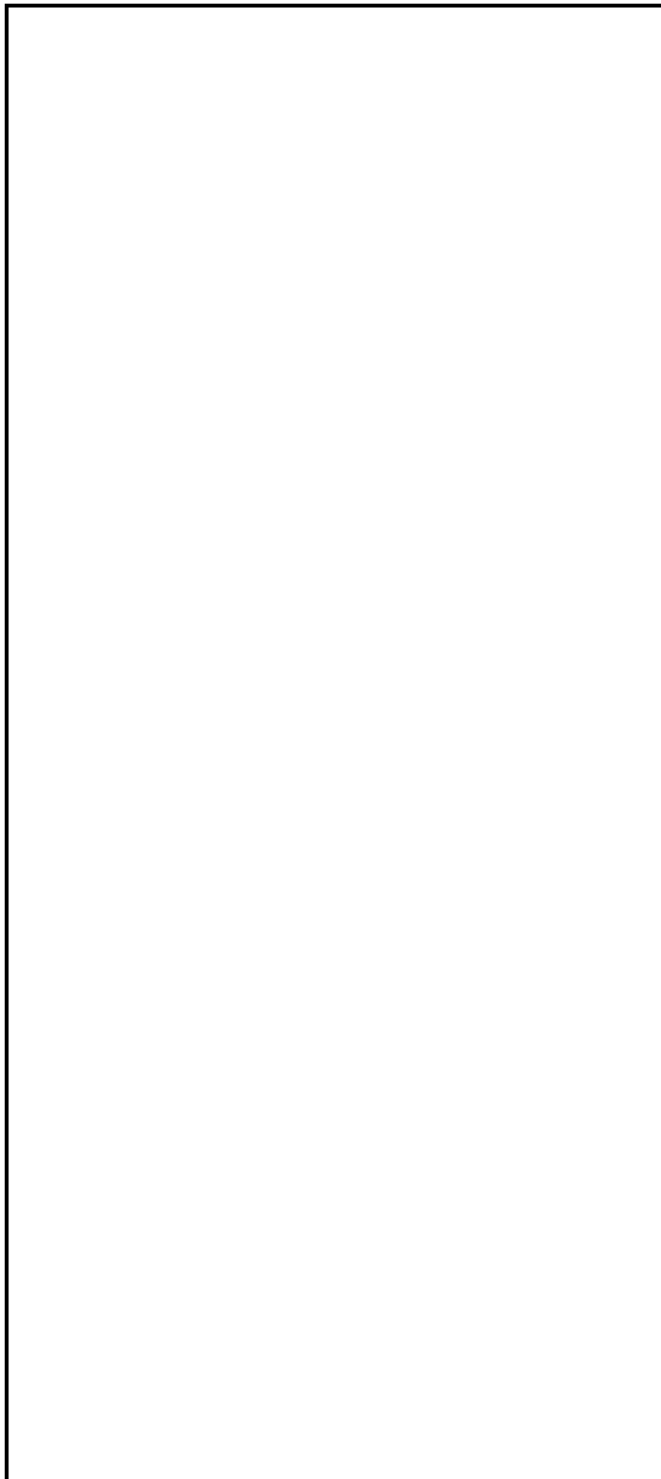


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SSA [redacted] monitors the flight path of an unmanned aircraft system, or UAS.



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Operating a UAS is akin to playing a video game, and [redacted] thinks people who have gaming experience would take to flying one pretty quickly. Although current policies limit UAS operators to those with pilot licenses, that may change in the future given the projected shortage of pilots in our ranks and policy changes by the FAA.

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[redacted] said it takes about five days to train people how to fly a UAS; additional on-the-job training is a key component to becoming comfortable with the platforms.

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[redacted] have deployed to scenes in Alaska, Puerto Rico, North Carolina and Pennsylvania, areas that are remote and do not have cell coverage. During the Alabama bunker case in which a boy was taken hostage, [redacted] and crew flew all night in freezing rain and fog.

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Requests for aviation support, be it manned or a UAS, may be made by completing Form 1054 and should be sent through the field office's aviation coordinators. For more information, employees can call the Field Flight Operations Unit at (703) 530-3700.

"These systems are available right now," for casework [redacted] said. "If it's the right tool...and it's the right place to fly it, we'll come out and fly and try to help the case." ■

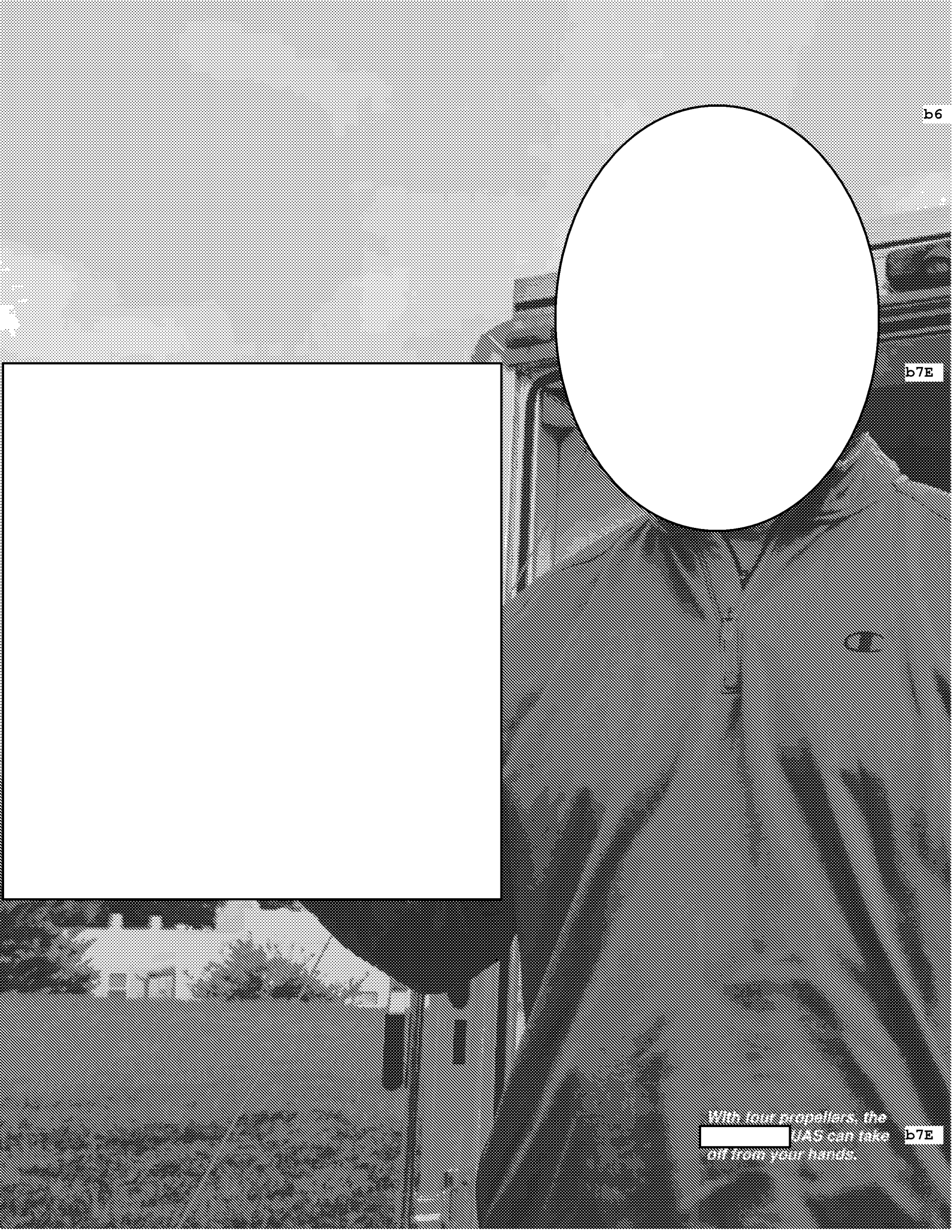
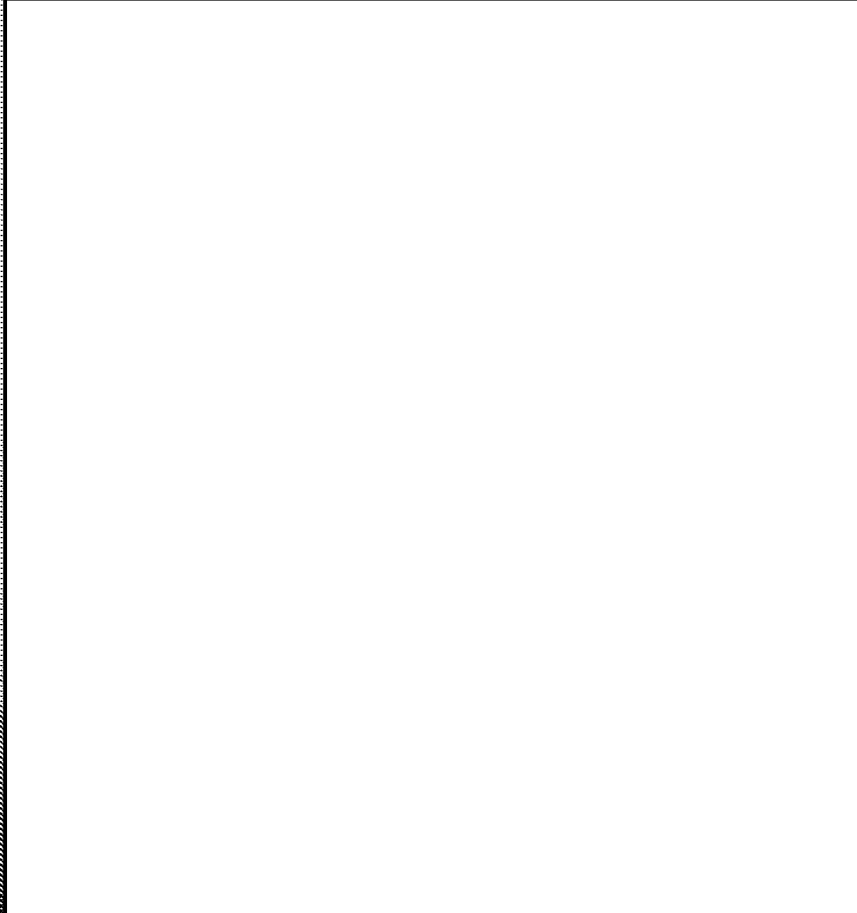
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[redacted] envision a future in which members of surveillance and special weapons and tactics teams are equipped with these systems [redacted]

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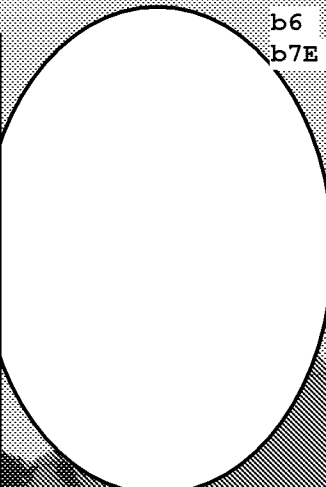
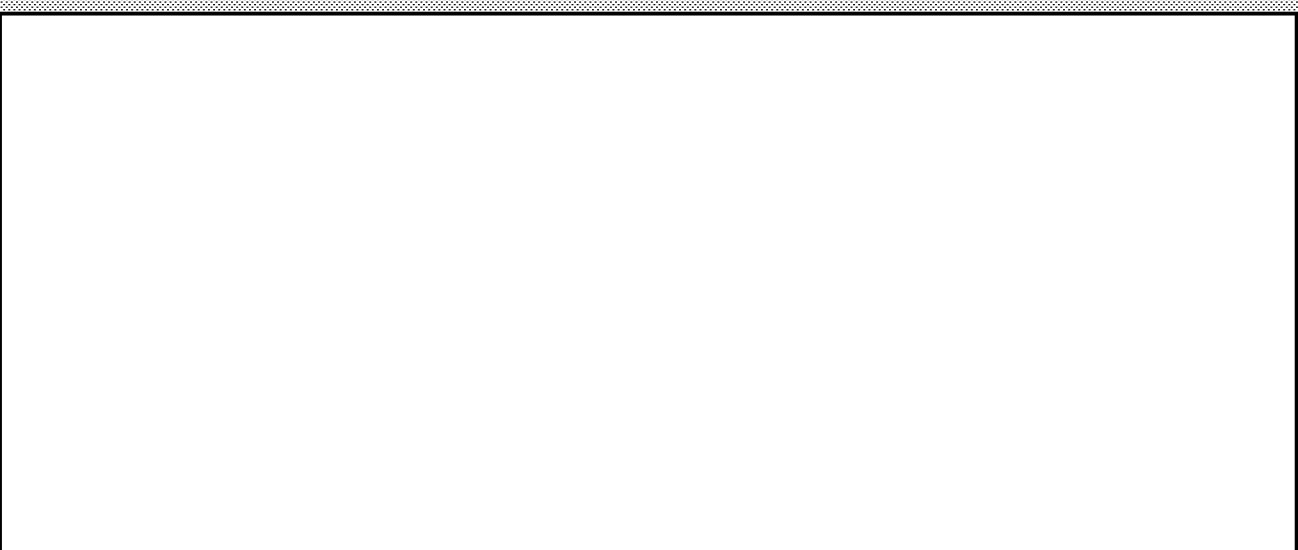


*With four propellers, the
[redacted] UAS can take
off from your hands.*

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*Smaller drones are launched
with a strong throw.*

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Behind the Scenes...

The Faces of CIRG

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SSA Pilot

For nearly three decades, SSA Pilot [redacted] [redacted] has flown airplanes and helicopters after developing an early passion for leaving behind runways and landing pads for the high skies and the world's best office view.

Raised on a farm in upstate New York, [redacted] lived across the street from a neighbor who owned a private grass strip. With dreams of soaring, [redacted] buckled up for his first flight inside a cockpit when he was just 14.

As a young adult, [redacted] piloted helicopters in the U.S. Army and flew jets for commercial airlines before joining the FBI as a special agent.

With the Special Flight Operations Unit (SFOU), [redacted] is constantly on the road, or rather, in the air. Since May, he has flown at least six overseas missions, including a foreign transfer of custody of prisoners from Mexico. In early November, [redacted] and fellow pilot [redacted] flew members of the Hostage Rescue Team and the Technical Hazards Response Unit to Idaho and Arizona.

"Since January 1st, I have over 180 days gone (out of town)," said [redacted]. "I've been from Ireland to Germany to Spain and twice to Puerto Rico and Mexico. In that span, I have also flown to Hawaii, Guam, Indonesia and everywhere in the United States. That itinerary is probably pretty average for our team."

In most circumstances, being away from home so much would be especially demanding on one's private life.

It helps, though, to have [redacted]

[redacted]

Like every SFOU pilot, [redacted] is trained to [redacted]. He flies the [redacted] [redacted] that require different training to operate.

"Once you go to school initially, it takes about one year before you really feel comfortable flying the [redacted]. It is very challenging [redacted] but we have a really good training program here that keeps us on solid ground."

Actually, staying off solid ground is a big part of the allure of SFOU.

"We are blessed to be able to serve as pilots. For me, it started as a youngster and being able to get off the farm," he laughed. "I've gone pretty far from there." ■

— [redacted] STAFF WRITER

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[REDACTED]

MAPA Cabin Safety Crew

After a career as a school teacher and three years in the Training Division, MAPA [REDACTED] [REDACTED] jumped at the chance to join SFOU and extend her family's long history in aviation.

"My father worked for American Airlines for 33 years, my brother retired as a captain for American after 35 years and two of his sons are airline pilots," said [REDACTED] who has been with SFOU for [REDACTED] years.

"There was a time when I had, I believe, 16 relatives working for an airline at the same time. It's the family business. I came to it pretty late because I initially had an interest in law enforcement. Here, I manage to combine the two."

[REDACTED] serves as a flight attendant and [REDACTED] in the FBI's cabin safety crew program. According to the Federal Aviation Administration, flight attendants are required aboard any airliner with floor length exits.

For instance, during a recent flight aboard the Bureau's [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and MAPA [REDACTED] manned the airliner's [REDACTED]

As part of her responsibilities, [REDACTED] recruits and trains flight attendants who serve in this capacity as a collateral duty. So far, she has trained more than [REDACTED] employees as cabin crew members.

The training is ongoing and extends from a basic course to, among other things, open water survival on rafts in the Gulf of Mexico and dousing fires onboard simulated flights. She also trains frequent fliers like CIRG's Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Unit so that team members can crew their own flights.

"An FAA auditor examined our program and said it exceeded what he had seen at American Airlines," said [REDACTED] a native of Los Angeles. "It was a big moment of pride for all of us."

Her travels with SFOU have taken her to almost all 50 states, Colombia, Haiti, Puerto Rico and to Cuba where the FBI team flew to return two kidnapped American children and their perpetrator parents.

"The parents had lost custody, so they kidnapped their children, put them on a sailboat and took them to Havana," said [REDACTED] Cuba would only return them to the FBI. So, in the last minute, we put the flight together. The kids sat in front of the plane and their mom and dad were in the back, in handcuffs." ■

—ROY CLARK, STAFF WRITER

[redacted] has trained more than [redacted] employees as cabin crew members.

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[REDACTED]

SSA Pilot

Before the engines roar and the jet rapidly accelerates, the pilot and co-pilot go through an exhaustive check of systems and equipment on the flight deck.

Marking off the checklist in preparation for a flight aboard the Bureau's [REDACTED] SSA Pilot [REDACTED] says there is a sense of excitement "every time we line up on the runway."

[REDACTED] recently upgraded to captain in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and is also used, among other things, to transport fugitives.

A native of [REDACTED] is also a co-pilot in the [REDACTED]

"Learning to fly these planes is a process that never ends," explained [REDACTED]. "It continues until the day you die. You are always trying to improve your flying ability."

Unlike most SFOU pilots, [REDACTED] started to fly relatively late in his career. In fact, he did not learn how to pilot a jet until after he joined the FBI.

Assigned to the New York Field Office, he pursued flying briefly with the aviation unit there before returning to casework for several years. In the meantime, he soared in planes as a hobbyist aviator and earned his instructor ratings.

When an opening developed in SFOU [REDACTED] years ago [REDACTED] joined the team even though he had only piloted small planes. Now, his passion for flying has been fueled by what he describes as a "sense of freedom" piloting jets in response to FBI missions around the world.

"I can't get enough of it. The view from the cockpit is inspiring every day. Then you couple the passion of flying with being a pilot for the FBI, and it is so rewarding doing great work."

He said his most rewarding mission is one in which he "had the privilege" to transport the body of a Navy petty officer killed in an attack last July at a military recruiting facility in Tennessee. "We transported the body back to Dover Air Force Base and it was quite humbling."

For [REDACTED] flying is not limited to jets. He also enjoys flying gliders, small planes and is considering an offer from colleague [REDACTED] to learn how to pilot a helicopter.

"I think most of us took this job because we knew every day would not be the same," said [REDACTED]. "I was in the NYO for [REDACTED] years and worked mostly criminal matters. I am basically a violent crimes guy with a passion for flying, so this is where I will end my career." ■

[REDACTED] STAFF WRITER

[REDACTED]

MAPA Flight Scheduler for SFOU

Even though he is not a pilot and had no aviation experience until he joined SFOU, MAPA [REDACTED] is recognized by colleagues as “the face of the team.”

As a flight scheduler, [REDACTED] describes himself as a liaison for the pilots, planes and FBI operations in need of SFOU planes, including HRT and various divisions. SFOU also provides

[REDACTED]

When multiple requests for the same date develop, handling the scheduling requires a special touch with a bit of juggling.

“There is a priority to flights and often we can combine missions,” said [REDACTED] who has been with the FBI for [REDACTED] years, the last [REDACTED] with SFOU.

“There was one instance when we actually carried out four separate missions on one flight. We took two entities to one location—HRT and Hazardous Devices personnel. On the way back, we picked up the Lab team and the Explosives Unit.”

With [REDACTED] pilots, [REDACTED] says his biggest challenge is assigning crews because of the many demands on the flight team.

“Right now, I have two pilots on vacation who fly our [REDACTED] I have two other pilots in training and they will be gone for a total of 10 days. So, that’s four pilots I can’t use out of [REDACTED] pilots and quite often we will have multiple mission runs at the same time.

Sometimes a pop-up mission develops, requiring an adjustment to a different aircraft.”

SFOU pilots are trained to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] meaning [REDACTED] is frequently tinkering with the schedule to ensure pilots are available to fly the necessary aircraft. In addition, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stand-by crews must be available every day to accommodate pop-up missions.

“Being in SFOU with the pilots is at times kind of like juggling cats,” laughed [REDACTED]. “They are all Type A personalities and it takes a little finesse. There is a lot of camaraderie with the pilots and we are all mission oriented.”

Now [REDACTED] says retirement is not high on his to-do list. Before he joined the Bureau, he owned and managed a small business in Northern Virginia before selling it so he and his wife could fill their time traveling. But he wanted to be more active and he found the right outlet with SFOU.

“Every single day is different. I never thought in my wildest dreams I would be working for the FBI and telling agents where to go,” smiled [REDACTED]

“The people here make this a fantastic unit. Where else would a [REDACTED]-year-old man be working with FBI agents, going on trips and scheduling? Just working here is exciting.” ■

— [REDACTED] STAFF WRITER

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Electronics Technician

Ranging from the size of model airplanes that can be launched by hand to larger platforms with a wingspan of approximately 9 feet, FBI unmanned aircraft systems support (UASs) support search and rescue operations, fugitive investigations and drug interdictions, among other missions.

A UAS can fly autonomously or under the remote control of a pilot on the ground.

"You are basically flying a computer," explained Electronics Technician [REDACTED] a subject matter expert on unmanned aviation systems who has been on loan to CIRG from the Operational Technology Division for more than two years.

"The systems are autonomous and they have the ability to kind of control themselves for the most part. It's more of technical skill being able to deal with the computers."

With the Field Flight Operations Unit, [REDACTED] launches and recovers UASs that collect and transmit real-time data for all facets of FBI investigations and law enforcement operations. In February 2013, UASs played a vital role in the rescue of a 5-year-old boy held hostage in an underground bunker in Alabama.

"We were there the first night of the siege," said [REDACTED] "We launched a UAS at dark, around 10 p.m. local time, and flew it all the way until the next morning and stealthily relayed video directly to the command post. That's a huge cost

saving to the government not to have to pay for manned aviations continually loitering over a target."

Because of their size and low flying altitude, UASs are hard to detect. But being on the ground near the target area can be dangerous for UAS operators.

"Flying something in national airspace is a very high-risk job, and you are sometimes subjected to hostile environments. We are in relatively close proximity to the bad guys and that can cause a lot of other challenges especially when you are not an agent. Typically, when we deploy on any mission, [REDACTED]

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Inspired by his father, a D.C. police officer, [REDACTED] joined the FBI as a contractor in 2001 before becoming a full-time employee four years later. Although his primary role focuses on unmanned aviation, the FBI required [REDACTED] to obtain his pilot's license. As a co-pilot, he is available to help operate a flight if there is a need to deploy simultaneously at different sites.

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"The enjoyable part is seeing where the program is going in the future," said [REDACTED] "The technology is exploding and it is getting better and better, and eventually these systems will be deployed throughout the FBI and will be affecting just about every case out of there in some way, shape or form. To be a part of that in the early stage, hopefully at my retirement, one day I will be able to look back and smile a bit." ■

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— [REDACTED] STAFF WRITER

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“The enjoyable part is seeing where the program is going in the future.”



15 Minutes with AD Gregory Cox, CIRG

INTERVIEW BY ROY CLARK
STAFF WRITER

A former Hostage Rescue Team operator, Gregory Cox returned to the Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG) in November 2015 after being appointed to serve as assistant director. AD Cox began his FBI career as an agent in 1991 and has participated in numerous criminal and counterterrorism operations throughout the world. In an interview with OPA, Cox assessed CIRG's role in crisis incidents and explained CIRG's "need for people who function well in chaos."

OPA: How have the multiple shooter/multiple sites tactics in Paris and the shootings in San Bernardino changed our critical response posture?

AD Cox: We have been cognizant of the fact that these types of incidents could happen for some time so we have had response plans in place. With the attacks in Paris and San Bernardino, CIRG has engaged with our field offices to take a close look at our active shooter plans and make sure if any new tactics, techniques or procedures have been identified, we make the appropriate changes in our plans to keep our people safe and give them the greatest chance of success. Of course, we typically are not the first responders to an active shooter incident. Generally speaking, we are going to arrive on-scene after the police have initially engaged with the subjects and provide whatever assistance we can to our state and local partners.

OPA: Describe CIRG's role in the FBI's immediate response to San Bernardino.

AD Cox: We deployed the Q400 aircraft to take Counterterrorism, Laboratory, OTD and CIRG personnel out to L.A. We had bomb techs on-site, one of whom is dive

certified and participated in a San Bernardino lake search for any possible evidence related to the shootings. Shortly after the shooting began, our CIRG crisis negotiators contacted their on-scene colleagues to offer immediate assistance and we have subsequently had consults between the Behavioral Analyst Units and L.A. to assist with interviews. We have also provided a significant number of surveillance resources. There are many resources within CIRG that have supported San Bernardino. Anytime there is a crisis, the Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC) will initiate a critical incident conference call with the respective field office or Legat to determine the scope of the incident. This will include CIRG and every substantive division at FBIHQ, so we can immediately provide resources and expertise to assist the office in need.

OPA: What security measures are in place for Super Bowl 50 in February near San Francisco?

AD Cox: Security planning for the Super Bowl starts months in advance. We have worked with the San Francisco Division to identify all of its needs and what components within CIRG should be on-scene to assist. We will have people in place more than one week in advance of the game. Prior to their arrival, we will make sure that we have the proper IT infrastructure, communication package and other resources in place to ensure all of our personnel can function effectively before, during and after the event.

OPA: Your appointment as AD marks a CIRG homecoming for you.

AD Cox: It never occurred to me that I would one day be the AD. I feel very fortunate to come back to CIRG and serve again. My first time here, almost 14 years ago, was one of the highlights of my career and I really feel like coming back as the AD is the highlight of my career. I would argue with the Director that I have the best job in the Bureau.

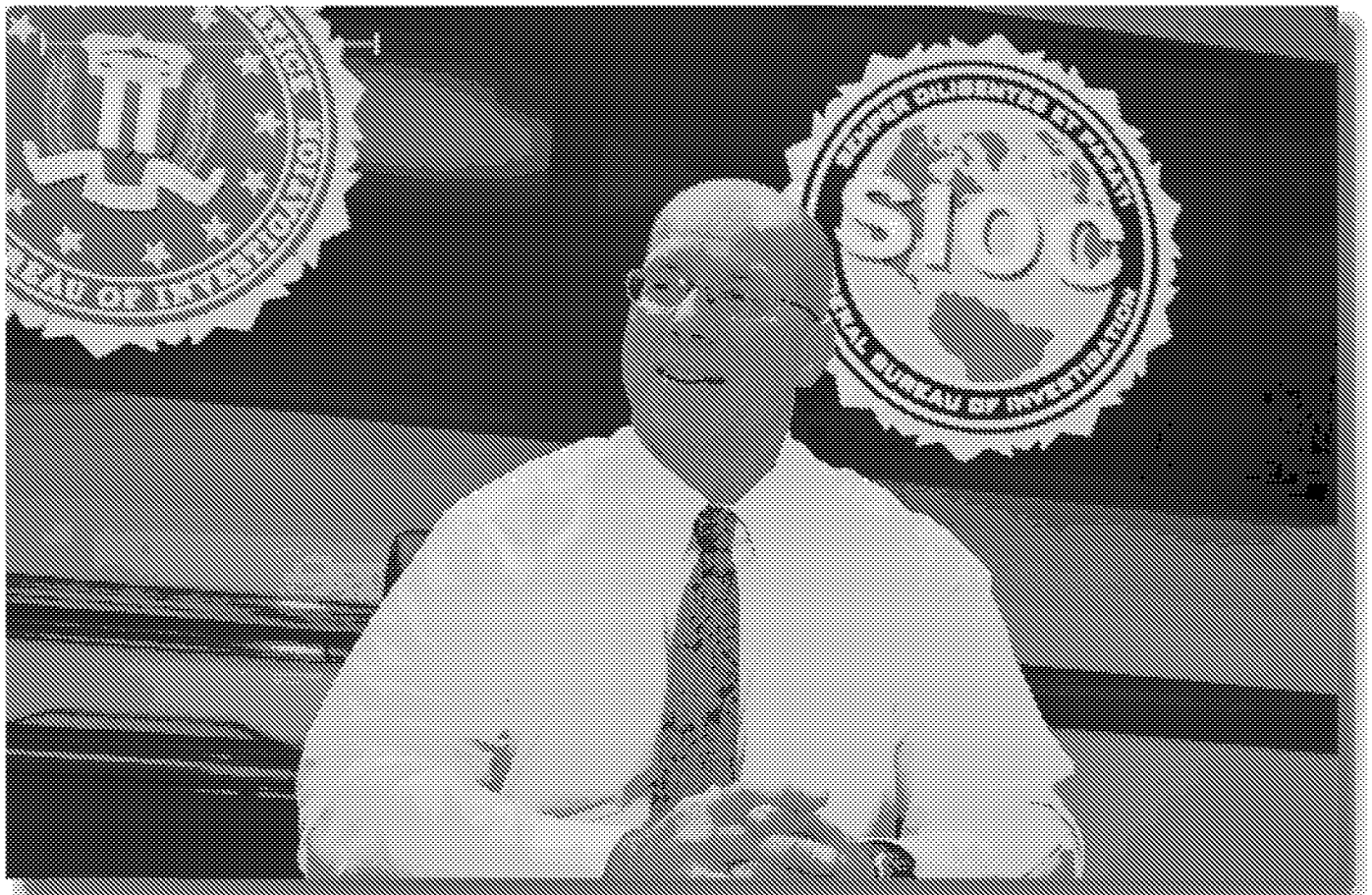
OPA: Your first day as AD coincided with the Paris attacks, right?

AD Cox: Yes, it literally occurred my first day. Needless to say, there was some on the job training that afternoon and evening. We live in an age in which acts of terrorism are our biggest concern and unfortunately occur far too often.

Whether they are undertaken by one or multiple individuals, we have to be prepared. Having to deal with multiple individuals at multiple sites is one of the biggest challenges any law enforcement agency will face, but we will evaluate what occurred in Paris and San Bernardino and use it to be better prepared for the next incident.

OPA: What are your immediate priorities?

AD Cox: Ultimately, I think CIRG has a unique mission. In essence our job is to save lives, whether that is by disarming an IED, providing an assessment on an active shooter or conducting a hostage rescue. My first priority is to make sure CIRG personnel are as prepared as possible to execute the mission when called upon. That includes working collaboratively before, during and



IN THE SPOTLIGHT



after a critical incident and having the resources and training to address any threat we might face.

Secondly, CIRG has a high operational tempo and we are generally working in a crisis environment when we are called into action, so there is a lot of stress on our personnel. I want to make sure we are taking care of our people, both personally and professionally. On the personal side we need to make sure our people are getting the support they need both during and after a crisis. In addition, during a crisis they are often working for days or weeks with very little time off, so we need to be cognizant of their workload and time off when they return from a critical incident.

OPA: You also see the need to emphasize developmental opportunities?

AD Cox: The mission of CIRG has a tendency to draw people in and they stay forever. That's great for the division and I hope everyone chooses to stay, but for those people who want to move on, I want to make sure we are providing them developmental opportunities so they can reach their career goals.

My final priority is leadership, which really encompasses the first two priorities. We need to identify and develop leaders at all levels in the division. Great leaders will ensure we are prepared to execute the mission. They will also make sure our personnel are being taken care of both personally and professionally. We have to take the time to encourage and provide opportunities to those who show promise and are willing to step up as leaders both in CIRG and for the entire organization.

OPA: What characteristics do you look for in CIRG employees?

AD Cox: I am looking for someone who is calm in a crisis. That person has to be able to function effectively and make good decisions under pressure. They have to be able to assess a lot of disparate data in a short period of time, come to a rapid conclusion and take the appropriate action. I need people who can operate in chaotic environments because often times that is what we are asked to do. I want to emphasize the men and women of CIRG are highly dedicated and skilled individuals who can bring capabilities and resources to an investigation or crisis that may not be available by any other means. When you call us, we will show up, be self-sufficient and become an integral part of your team. We are there to help you succeed. ■

Inside an Active Shooter Training Exercise

PHOTOS BY JON FLETCHER
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

The Jacksonville Division joined local law enforcement and emergency response agencies for an active shooter field training exercise at Jacksonville International Airport. The event took 11 months to plan and was held in the late evening and into the early morning after ticket counters had closed. Community residents volunteered to act as victims.



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← All Gates Restaurants Shops Ticketing / Check - In
Delta Silver United JetBlue



More than 300 volunteers participated as actors, each of them applying moulage makeup to heighten the realism of the training.

Jacksonville Division Joint Terrorism Task Force Officers [redacted] (left) and [redacted] played the part of the shooters..

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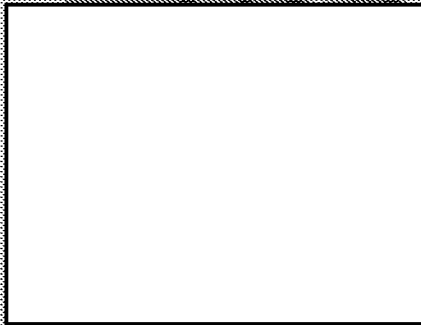




First responders attend to the wounded.

Special Agent and SWAT Medic [redacted]
[redacted] attends to a mock victim.

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Jacksonville Division SWAT operators
SA [redacted] (left) and SA [redacted]
[redacted] keep an airport corridor covered.

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Jacksonville SWAT operators lead away a "suspect" at the conclusion of an active shooter training exercise.

Cyberhood Watch Program Marks an FBI First

BY [REDACTED]
STAFF WRITER

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In the cybersecurity world it is often said, "One's detection is another's prevention."

To encourage private and public sectors to share real-time cyber threat information, the *Los Angeles Field Office* (LAFO) has established a Bureau first: the Cyberhood Watch program.

Similar to a Neighborhood Watch program, Cyberhood Watch brings groups of people in a given sector together with law enforcement to monitor suspicious activity with the goal of preventing a cyber attack.

"The threat that one neighbor is facing today may very well be the one that the other neighbor will face tomorrow," said LAFO Cyber ASAC [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] "If the first neighbor attacked can share in real-time what they observed about a given threat, other neighbors may be able to take advantage of this information to address the cyber threat proactively."

Currently, there are three "neighborhoods": the ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles, the entertainment industry and the city of Los Angeles, which has 44 different participating agencies. The next planned Cyberhood Watch is the financial sector.

Organizations are selected and approved by LAFO personnel to ensure they are evenly balanced and well represented.

As part of Cyberhood Watch the LAFO and the Cyber Division's Guardian Victim Analysis Unit

developed a virtual information sharing and collaboration platform accessible through the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal.

Neighbors have one-stop shop access to iGuardian's cyber intrusion incident submission tool, the Malware Investigator submission and analysis tool and a collaborative forum environment on which companies can post anonymously.

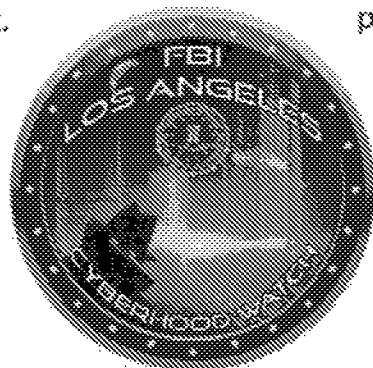
Indicators such as suspicious network probes, phishing and spear phishing e-mail attempts are virtually shared through the Cyberhood Watch platform to give other members a heads-up on possible malicious activity before it becomes an intrusion.

The platform offers users access to intelligence documents from federal agencies that are searchable. Neighbors now have one central place to go to get intelligence products that are made available to private sector partners.

"The biggest thing about the program is we share back," said IA [REDACTED] "We are a partner and a neighbor just like everyone else. For example, if we have more information on an IP address, we can lower the classification level to law enforcement sensitive and share it."

For LAFO cyber contractor [REDACTED] collaboration between law enforcement, the private industry and academia is imperative for all parties to effectively do their jobs.

"The Cyberhood Watch program is not the silver bullet, despite what vendors tell their clients



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when they are selling them the latest, greatest cyber security tool. There is no silver bullet," [redacted] said. "In cyber security, you need to leverage as many resources as you can."

The program allows FBI Los Angeles to be proactive in its cyber investigations, according to [redacted]

"Through the sharing of information, we get a better understanding of our cyber threatscape," she said. "We share that information with the intelligence community, initiate proactive investigations based on intelligence shared with our partners, and our partners can strengthen their systems through information shared between their neighbors and the FBI."

The concept began during initial meetings between the LAFO, and the Los Angeles and Long Beach ports encouraging them to share information.

"We started meeting with both groups to build trust with each other. They are competitors in a way, but not necessarily competitors, especially when the intrusion threat comes in. Everyone wants to know what is going on," [redacted] said. "If one person does not trust one of the entities on the portal, they are not going to share."

Landlords, private sector businesses, port tenants, utility companies, the Coast Guard and the U.S. Secret Service comprise the port neighborhood. The collaboration has been so successful that the San Diego Division is incorporating entities from that city's port to participate with the Long Beach and Los Angeles Port partners.

In early 2015, a critical infrastructure organization shared unknown malware with Los Angeles through their Cyberhood Watch platform.

The organization had a mature cyber security team and their initial analysis of the malware yielded negative

results. Los Angeles and McAfee Inc. examined the malware and attributed it to a state-sponsored cyber threat and immediately initiated an investigation with the U.S. intelligence community.

The FBI [redacted] and DHS compiled additional cyber threat signatures known to be utilized by the state actor and provided the organization with the intelligence. This was a perfect example of a whole-of-government approach from leveraging criminal processes and national security techniques as well as collaboration with the private sector, ASAC [redacted] said.

"If they had not shared the adware, it could have been catastrophic for them if it had gone undetected," [redacted] said. "It appeared as if the state-sponsored actor simply wanted to maintain presence in their network to launch a cyber attack as needed."

Having an established relationship is crucial before a major event occurs.

"Eight years ago, when I started this job, no one was reporting anything," [redacted] said. "Now everybody seems to be coming to the table because they recognize if they have not been hit already, they are going to get hit." ■



IN THE TOOLBOX

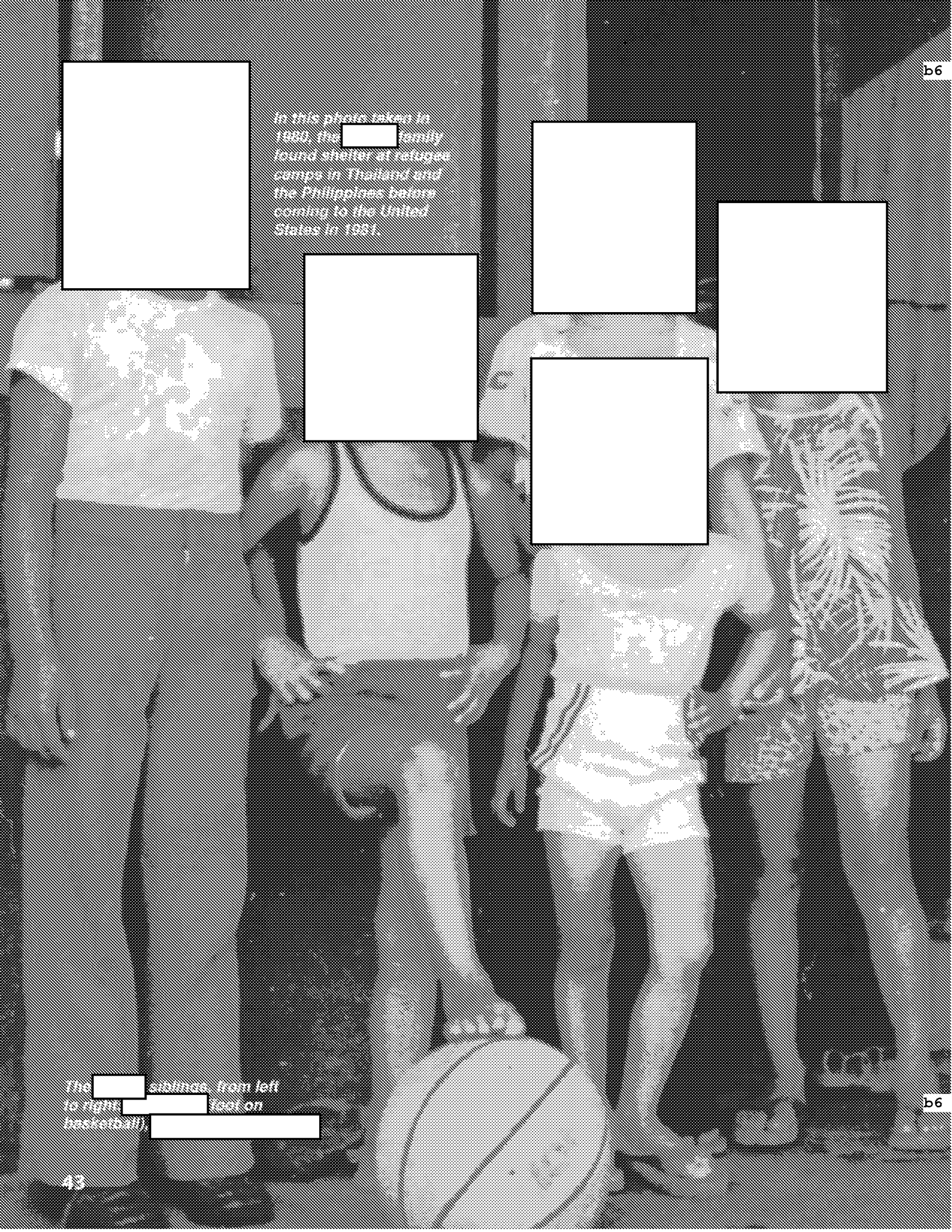
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In this photo taken in 1980, the [redacted] family found shelter at refugee camps in Thailand and the Philippines before coming to the United States in 1981.



The [redacted] siblings, from left to right: [redacted] (foot on basketball), [redacted]

Family Ties Formed In Vietnam

BY [REDACTED]
SECURITY DIVISION

b6



Three special agent
siblings recall their journey
to the FBI after their family
fled war-torn Vietnam to
pursue a new life in the
United States.

Nearly 40 years ago, a man from South Vietnam named [redacted] bought a boat. "Going into the seafood business," he explained.

This was a common occupation in Ca Mau, a city along the banks of a river with easy access to the ocean. The province exports close to a billion U.S. dollars each year in seafood products.

For [redacted] however, the ocean offered something far more valuable: freedom for his family.

When Communist North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces took over South Vietnam in 1975, [redacted] had lost his family's businesses. A former military officer, he was sent to a labor camp for nearly a year. His eldest son, **Special Agent** [redacted] recalls traveling with his mother to visit his father in prison.

"We took him food. My mother paid a bribe to get him out."

Once released from the labor camp, [redacted] spent the family's remaining money on the 40' x 12' boat and secretly altered it to withstand rough seas. He replaced the boat's engine with one from a lawnmower. Transporting seafood into Ca Mau from the smaller coastal villages near the open sea allowed [redacted] to avoid detection while learning the best routes to the ocean.

On a quiet morning in May 1980, [redacted] emptied the day's delivery from his boat and arrived at his brother's house. His wife [redacted] their five children, and 26 relatives climbed onto the boat and hid in the hull where the seafood had been.

Turning toward the open sea, they spent six days traveling around the Gulf of Thailand toward Songkhla. Midway through their journey, pirates raided the boat and took all their food, fuel and the lawnmower engine. The

family drifted the rest of the way to Thailand.

Arriving in Songkhla, they found shelter in a refugee camp. **Special Agent** [redacted] at the time, recalls "bathing in the ice cold streams with our clothes on and drinking water that ran out of the mountain sides. I also remember getting a wedge of bread and a soft yellow cheese in a plastic tube. That meal tasted so good because we were always hungry."

[redacted] **Special Agent** [redacted] was [redacted] There were a lot of people. I remember the excitement in the camp when an American was there because a lot of people had never seen an American."

After three months, they moved to another refugee camp in the Philippines. [redacted] had been searching for a U.S. sponsor and, a few months later, his hopes were realized. The First United Methodist Church of Oshkosh, Wis., reached out to the [redacted] and flew them to the United States in January 1981.

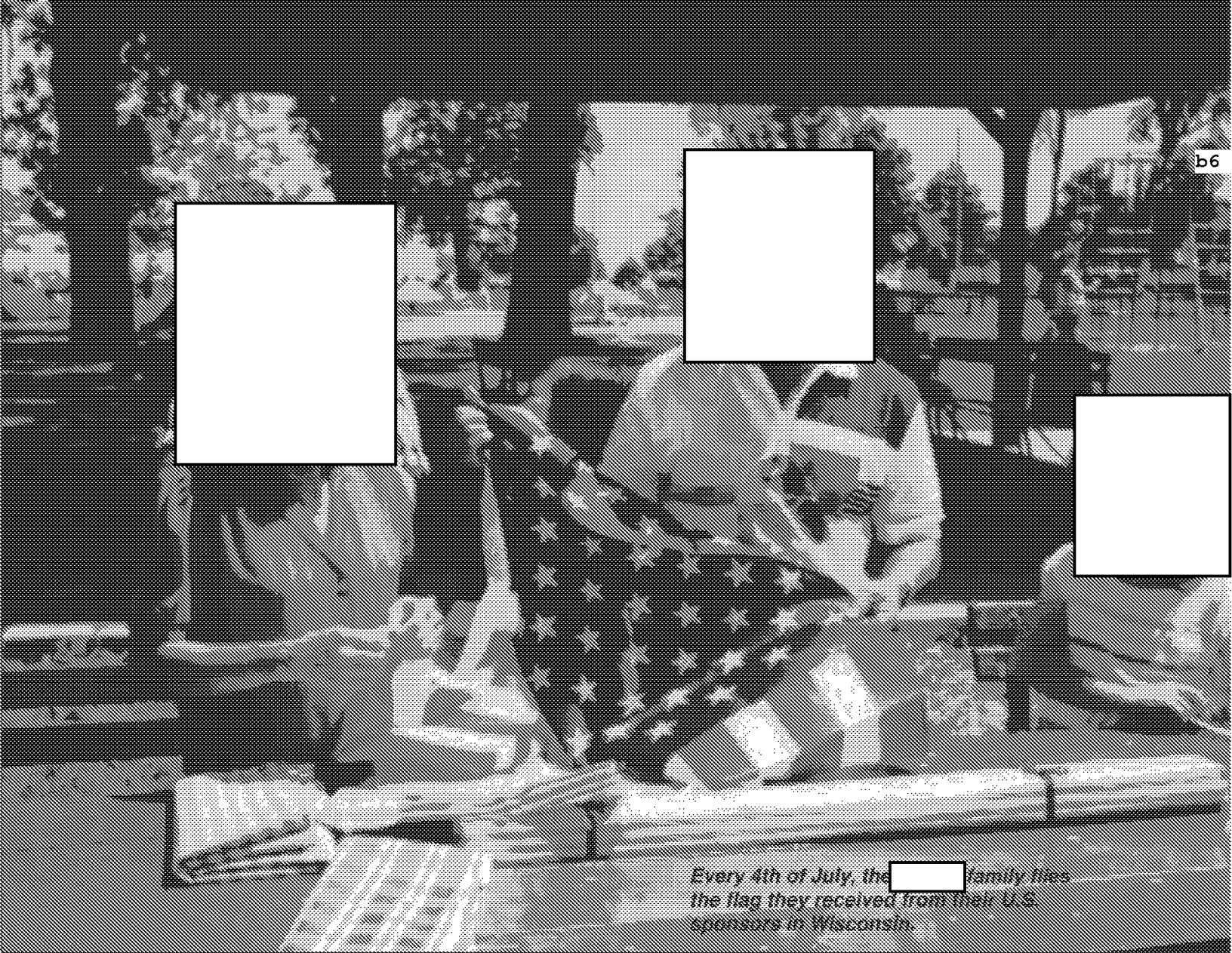
"We arrived in Oshkosh in the middle of winter," said [redacted] who is now with the Tampa Division. "We had never seen snow before. I remember being overwhelmed by strangers speaking a language I didn't understand."

"There weren't many Vietnamese people in Wisconsin at the time to help us transition," said [redacted]

The elder [redacted] found work at a retirement community. "He shoveled snow, cut trees, etc.," said [redacted] assigned to the multi-agency Terrorist Screening Center. "But he didn't want his children to have similar hard labor jobs." During their time in the Philippines, [redacted] had met an American social worker who lived in Florida.

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Every 4th of July, the [redacted] family flies the flag they received from their U.S. sponsors in Wisconsin.

Eventually, [redacted] decided to move there.

As the [redacted] children grew up in Florida, education was a priority. [redacted] received a full tennis scholarship to attend Lenore Rhine University. "My parents wanted me to attend medical school," he said. "I earned my degree in biology and volunteered at a local hospital."

A chance encounter during summer break would change not only [redacted] life, but [redacted] and [redacted] as well.

Their [redacted] who had sewn clothing for OshKosh B'Gosh during their Wisconsin years, began a furniture upholstery business

in Florida. Her children often translated conversations with customers. "That's how I met [redacted] both FBI agents out of Tampa," said [redacted]. "They lived on a boat and my mother had reupholstered their furniture."

The [redacted] asked [redacted] if he was interested in working for the Bureau. "At the time, I didn't know what the FBI did," [redacted] remembered. "And I thought that you had to be U.S. born to be an agent. Actually, you just need to be a naturalized citizen." He passed the Phase I test for special agents and entered the FBI Academy in [redacted].

It was a perfect fit for [redacted] skill set. "Vietnam was trying to form normalized relations with the U.S.," said [redacted]. "And in the 1990s, there were issues with Vietnamese gangs. Back then, there were only about seven special agents in the United States who spoke Vietnamese." His first assignment was the Washington Field Office (WFO), where his scientific background also came into play during the anthrax investigation.

In 2001, the events of 9/11 prompted [redacted] to consider leaving her job to join [redacted] at the FBI. "My family came to the U.S. in 1981, and strangers helped us. I wanted to do something to pay it forward."

They entered the FBI Academy in [redacted]. "It was challenging," she recalled. "I didn't expect to make it so far." She credits her experiences coming to the U.S. and acclimating to a new environment with helping her to believe that "you can do whatever you put your mind to."

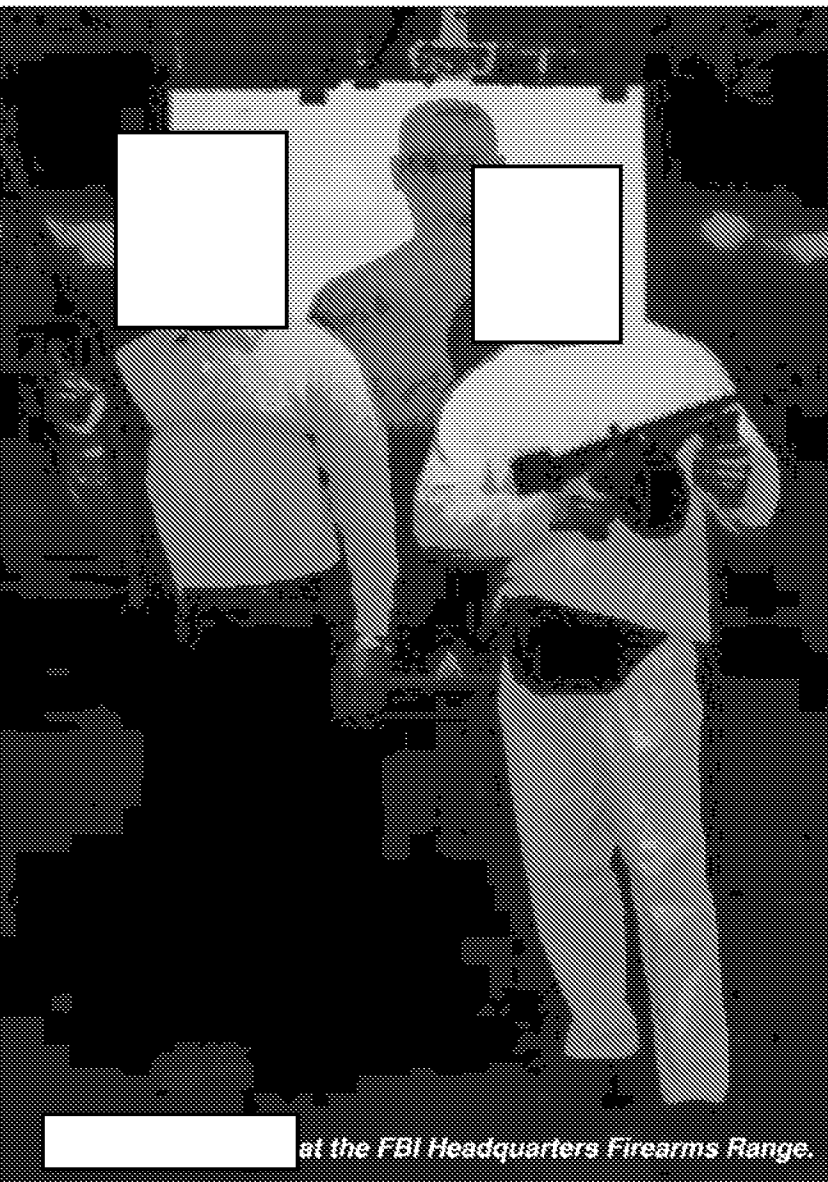
Her career trajectory has often mimicked [redacted] though they have never worked on the same squad. Both started at WFO before applying to the San Juan Division and eventually transferring to Tampa.

In 2010, [redacted] became the third member of the [redacted] family to join the FBI. Like [redacted] he remembers "watching the events of 9/11 unfold live on TV and feeling so helpless and angry at the same time. I also remember how envious I was of [redacted] for being in a position to do something about it and make a difference."

When [redacted] graduated from the FBI Academy, [redacted] joined him on stage to hand him his special agent credentials. "We grew up very poor in a large family and, due to our refugee status, we were always very thankful for the opportunities the U.S. gave us," said [redacted]. "I always wanted to be part of the system that righted the wrong and protected the people who could not protect themselves."

Assigned to the Los Angeles Field Office [redacted] feels "very fortunate to have a job where every day seems like a different challenge. The work is very stimulating, and I feel like I am able to make a difference in making this nation a better place. I also love that my child, though young, admires who I am and what I stand for as a special agent for the FBI."

And [redacted] could not be more proud. "They worked hard so we all could have college degrees," said [redacted]. "We all have a destiny." ■



[redacted] at the FBI Headquarters Firearms Range.



When [redacted] (left) graduated from the FBI Academy in 2010, his SA siblings [redacted] and [redacted] joined him on stage with former EAL [redacted]



"It takes nine, not one, to win,"
Coach [redacted] tells his baseball team.

Off The Clock

Two-Sport Coach in Mobile Division Creates "Team" Atmosphere

By [REDACTED]
STAFF WRITER

b6

Mobile Division SA [REDACTED] understands coaching is more than winning or losing. For him, it is just as important for his players to compete as a team whether it is on the diamond, the gridiron or in the classroom.

"We don't have one play that involves just one kid," explained [REDACTED] a youth football coach and traveling baseball manager. "Our schemes, practices and preparation involve everyone on the team."

"Calling it full circle, [REDACTED] practices what he preaches.

"My work ethic was instilled in me when I was listening to my coach as a youth athlete," said [REDACTED] a native of [REDACTED]. "Same goes for the FBI. Mobile is a small office. If we don't work together as a team, we can't accomplish half of what we do."

His call to coaching developed when [REDACTED] began playing T-ball, then football. He was "hooked" as he became a two-sport coach five years ago.

Wanting more for his recreational all-star team, [REDACTED] established a travel baseball team through the United States Specialty Sports Association (USSSA).

Coaching keeps [REDACTED] on the sidelines for virtually the entire year. The Spanish Fort Toros start practice in January and play some 40 games through June. Football season then starts in August and runs through November.

"It takes nine, not one, to win," he reminds his baseball team. For football, he encourages his players to "know your assignment, do your job."

At the end of every game, before his team shakes hands with the opposing team, [REDACTED] tells the kids, "We have class and we are going to show it." A former minor league baseball pitcher and a Division I college baseball player round out [REDACTED] coaching staff.

"This is not 'daddy ball,'" he said. "The kids are being coached by guys who have been there, done that. That is one of the keys of our success."

Last spring, the Toros won their first three tournaments as they traveled to Mississippi, Florida and along Alabama's Gulf Coast.

He appreciates the tremendous support he receives from the field office.

"Once baseball season starts, my coworkers visit me on Monday morning to see how the team fared." In high school [redacted] lettered in football, baseball and basketball. He dreamed of playing football for the University of Alabama but that goal did not become a reality.

"I was a guy from a small town in Alabama with medium size, medium height," he said. "You have to really be above the average bear to get your foot in the door there. I was competing against guys we can watch on Sundays."

[redacted] did leave the university with a degree in criminal justice. The knowledge he picked up during years of playing sports are the same fundamentals he uses as a coach today.

"I love to see the kids succeed," he said. "If a new kid comes out who is not very confident, one of my favorite things to do is to teach him the fundamental skills to be confident. Those same skills can carry over the rest of your life."

[redacted] recalled one coaching highlight in which he helped a player who had lost his confidence at the plate. During the offseason, a pitch hit the young baseball player in the nose, breaking it.

Afterward, the boy had a hard time staying in the batter's box and stepped back on any inside pitch. Opposing pitchers caught on and often struck him out.

[redacted] and his coaches remained committed. "We encouraged him to stay in the box. Do not think about the past and focus on the next pitch."

During the 2014 Alabama USSSA state championship, after another pep talk and a deep breath, "He hit a grand slam that sailed over the scoreboard in right field," [redacted] said. "What a memorable moment for the team."

In an office lined with trophies and plaques [redacted] also knows firsthand the agony of defeat. His football team in 2014 reached the championship match only to lose, leaving his players "torn up."

"A lot of teams would have loved to have this record, to be on this team," he said. "I told them the season is not over with and they looked at me wide-eyed. You're now teammates in the classroom. Encourage each other and give them a pat on the back when they are down or right before the big test."

"That is the philosophy that excites me, that team aspect."

At the season-ending party, the team presented [redacted] with an autographed football, now prominently displayed near his desk.

"Every morning, I round the corner and see that football, I'm ready to take on the day," he said. "Those guys gave it all

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Coaching keeps [redacted] on the sidelines for almost the entire year.

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that day and did not succeed, but I guarantee they left it all on the field.”

Overcome by emotion, [redacted] paused. “If everyone had heart like these kids that day... man!”

[redacted] said coaching instills in him a passion unlike any other. “I love the Bureau. I love the work, but sometimes I think I love to be on those sidelines, too.” ■

IN THE FBI



b6



The Boston Division prepares to transport the bullet-riddled boat in which Boston Marathon bomber Dzhokhar Tsarnaev was captured days after the deadly blast. The boat is being transferred to the custody of the Education Center at FBIHQ.

Photo by [redacted] OPA

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SA [redacted] of the Phoenix Division's Flagstaff RA and his partners from the Navajo Nation Department of Public Safety recently arrested a subject on the Navajo Nation for a violent offense. The man was on horseback so SA [redacted] caught the loose animal after the arrest and rode it back to a corral, where it was secured. Indian Country agents in Flagstaff work in incredibly remote and rugged areas where horses are often used for recreational and work purposes.

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Photo submitted by SSRA [redacted]
Flagstaff, Pinetop and Gallup RAs



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OS [redacted] SA [redacted]
[redacted] and SA [redacted]
react to a putt during the big
Easy Golf Classic in New Orleans,
held each year by the FBI Agents
Association to benefit the Memorial
College Fund.

Photo by [redacted]
New Orleans

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

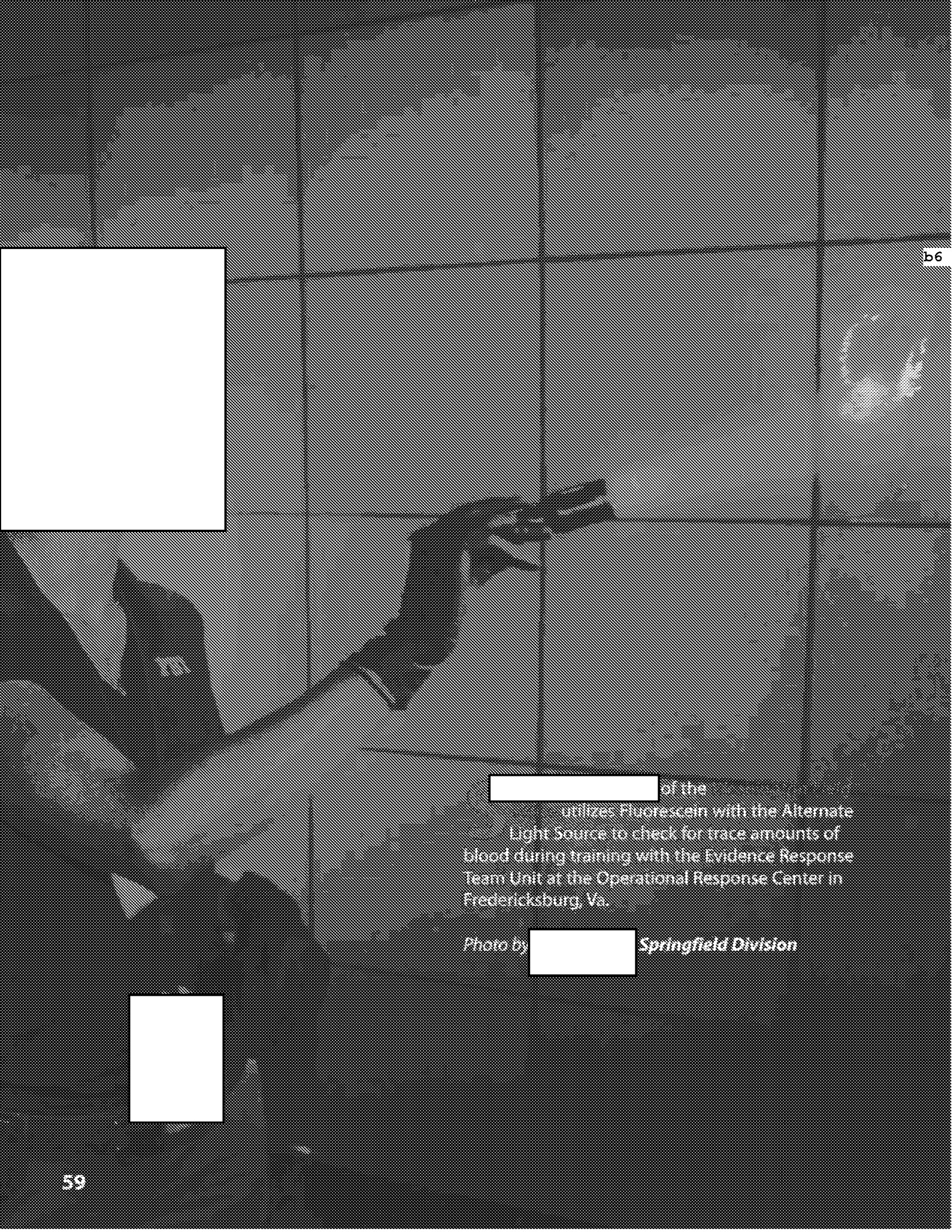
[Redacted]

Director **Comey** joined the last Intelligence Basic Course graduation and posed with instructional and administrative staff associated with teaching basic intelligence training for the last 10 years. Over 2,000 students completed IBC training from its inception in June 2007 to its retirement in September 2015. All new analysts and agents will be attending the Basic Field Training Course as they enter on duty.



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[redacted] of the [redacted] utilizes Fluorescein with the Alternate Light Source to check for trace amounts of blood during training with the Evidence Response Team Unit at the Operational Response Center in Fredericksburg, Va.

Photo by [redacted] *Springfield Division*

AC Laura Bucheit braved the dark for the inaugural run-through of a haunted house created by the [redacted] for its annual Halloween family gathering.



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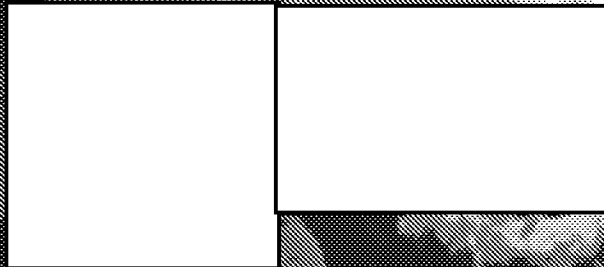


President Barack Obama received a threat briefing from senior Intelligence Community officials and spoke to personnel from the National Counterterrorism Center on Dec. 17, 2015. "We have the very best intelligence, counterterrorism, homeland security and law enforcement professionals in the world. Over the years these professionals have taken countless terrorists off the battlefield, disrupted plots, they have thwarted attacks, they have saved American lives," said the president.

From left to right: President Obama; VP Joe Biden; Sec. of State John Kerry; Sec. Jeh Johnson, DHS; Director Comey

Photo by ODNI

Agents simulate responding to an active shooter incident in a middle school with law enforcement partners. After every drill, agents and officers are evaluated by ALERRT cadre on organization, movement and threat mitigation.





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Staff and students of the FBI's Hazardous Devices School in Huntsville, Ala., participated in a wreath-laying ceremony to honor fallen Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) personnel.

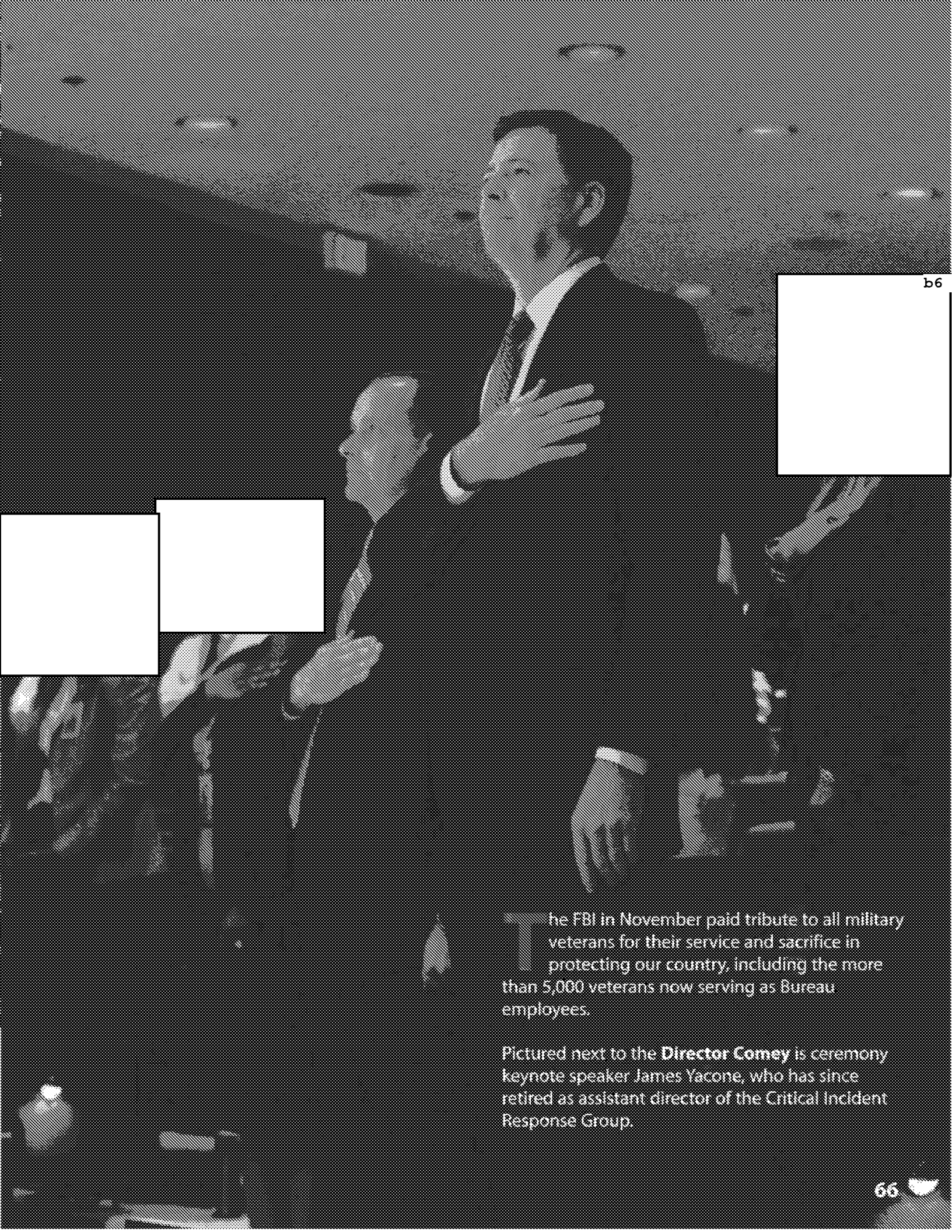
The ceremony featured [redacted] of the International Association of Bomb Technicians & Investigators, who organized a motorcycle *Ride Across America* to raise funds for the EOD Warrior Foundation benefiting wounded active-duty soldiers, veterans and families of fallen soldiers.

Pictured, left to right [redacted] Unit Chief [redacted] and Madison County Sheriff's Department [redacted]

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The FBI in November paid tribute to all military veterans for their service and sacrifice in protecting our country, including the more than 5,000 veterans now serving as Bureau employees.

Pictured next to the **Director Comey** is ceremony keynote speaker James Yacone, who has since retired as assistant director of the Critical Incident Response Group.



U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

THE INVESTIGATOR

SPRING 2017

The Official Magazine for FBI Employees

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The Photography Issue

Field Photographers Document the "FBI's History with Light"

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

The Negotiators: Tactical Section Agents Bring Boston Marathon Bomber to Justice

Wall of Honor Recognizes the "9/11 Seven"



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The Special Agent Memorial Service at FBIHQ recognized seven new Wall of Honor entries. From far left to right: family members of the fallen agents; SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] WFO; Acting Director Andrew McCabe; and Attorney General Jeff Sessions.

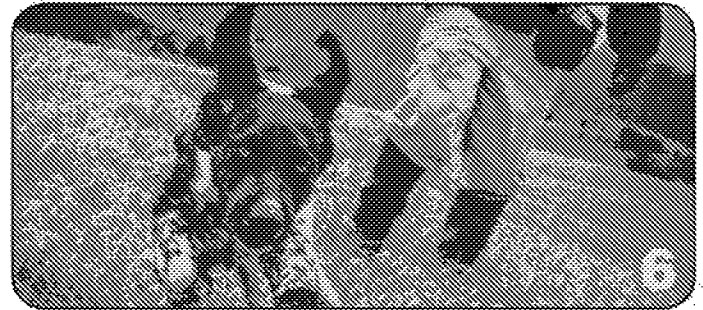
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IN THE SPOTLIGHT

cover story

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The technical and artistic skills of the FBI field photographers are "truly on a scale above all."



features

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A field photographer for 21 years, [REDACTED] of the Newark Division has documented 9/11, body recoveries, crime scenes and served with passion as a member of ERT. Her pet peeve? People who believe that "photography is easy."



26 The Negotiators

Tactical section agents bring the Boston Marathon bomber to justice.



30 Honoring the "9/11 Seven"

The names of seven agents have been added to the Wall of Honor in recognition of their valor and sacrifice.



34 FBI Women in Flight

Jet and helicopter pilots help collect valuable intelligence.

40 OTD Program Closes High-Tech Gap

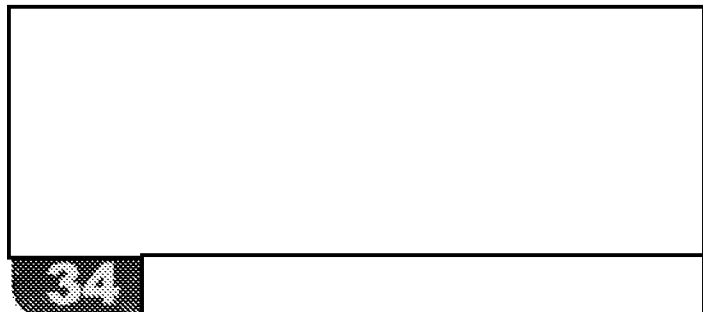
OTD initiative is designed to counter sophisticated challenges.

42 SIOC Employee Dedicated to Mission

[REDACTED] has watched history unfold from the watch floor and, almost 30 years later, has no plans to retire.

44 Agent and Her Horse Ride to Victory

Jet and helicopter pilots help collect valuable intelligence.



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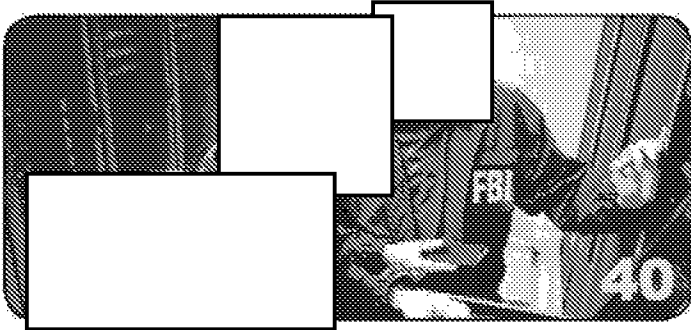
[Redacted]
Unit Chief

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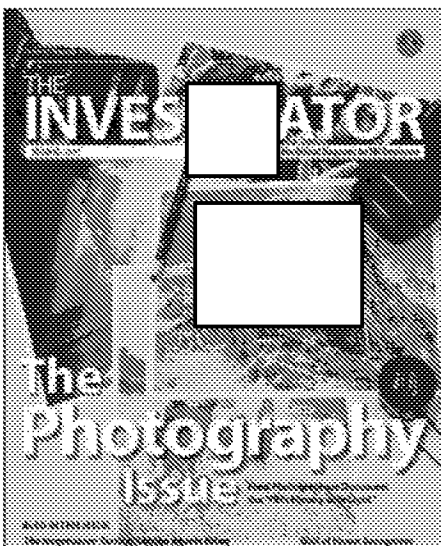
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ON THE COVER

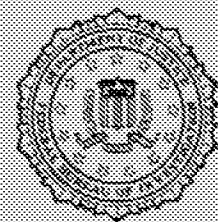


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Working the gamut of all programs, FBI field photographers assist in major cases and document evidence in difficult conditions.

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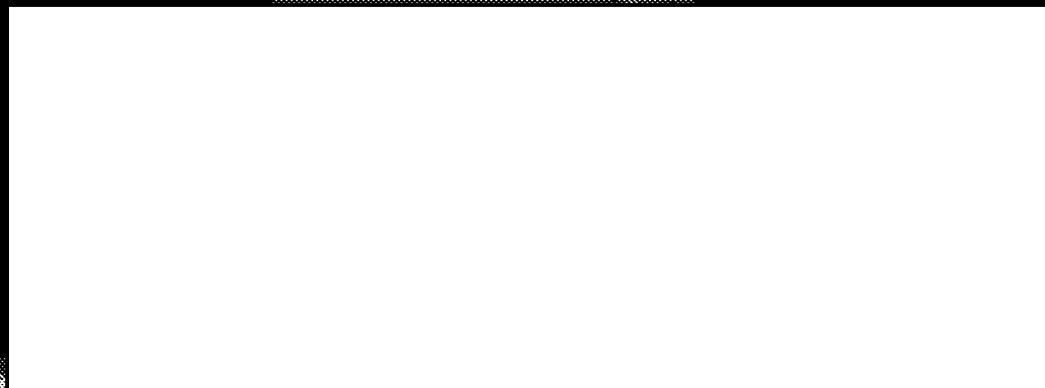


U.S. Department Of Justice
Federal Bureau Of Investigation

Behind the Lens Field Photographers

The technical and artistic skills of the FBI field photographers are "truly on a scale above all." By [REDACTED] *Staff Writer*

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From documenting searches and crime scenes at a moment's notice to hopping on planes and helicopters to conduct photo surveillance and capturing forensic images in support of investigations around the world, the work of FBI field photographers has been likened to having the ultimate backstage pass.

"We are all writing the FBI's history with light," explained LAFO's [redacted] a photographer for more than 30 years.

"Just like musicians hear conversations in lyrics, I see the world in terms of composition and light."

Wilson is among approximately 70 field photographers — many of them on Evidence Response Teams — under the program oversight of the Laboratory Division's Operational Project Unit.

Working the gamut of all programs, Bureau photographers have traveled long hours on military flights overseas to assist in major cases to document evidence in difficult conditions.

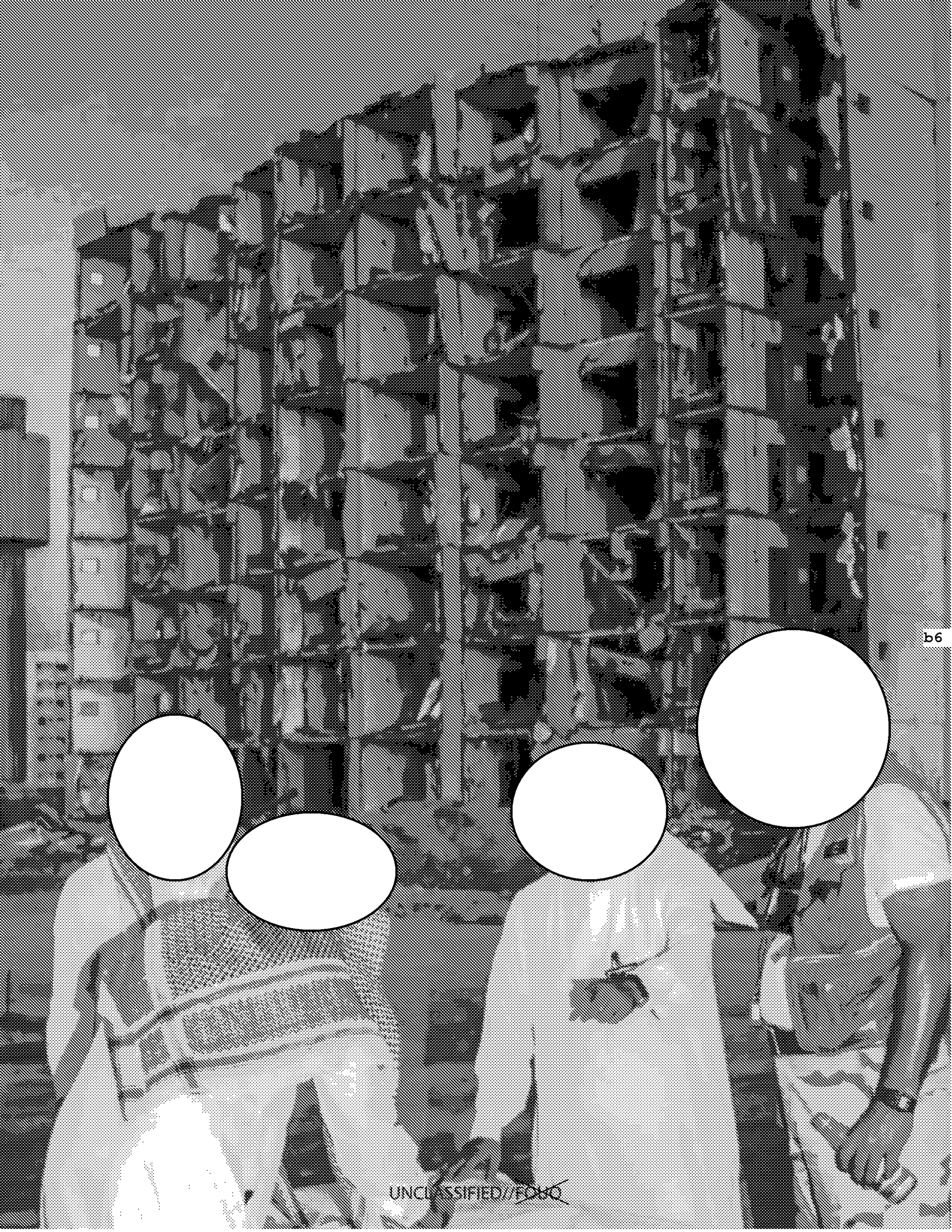
"When I deployed as part of WFO's Evidence Response Team to investigate the bombings of Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia," said [redacted] of the New Orleans Division, "photographers worked around the clock in 130 degree weather and 100 percent humidity." While there [redacted] said ERT photographers, as part of their duties, also shoveled and sifted tons of sand to locate bomb fragments.

Continued on page 9



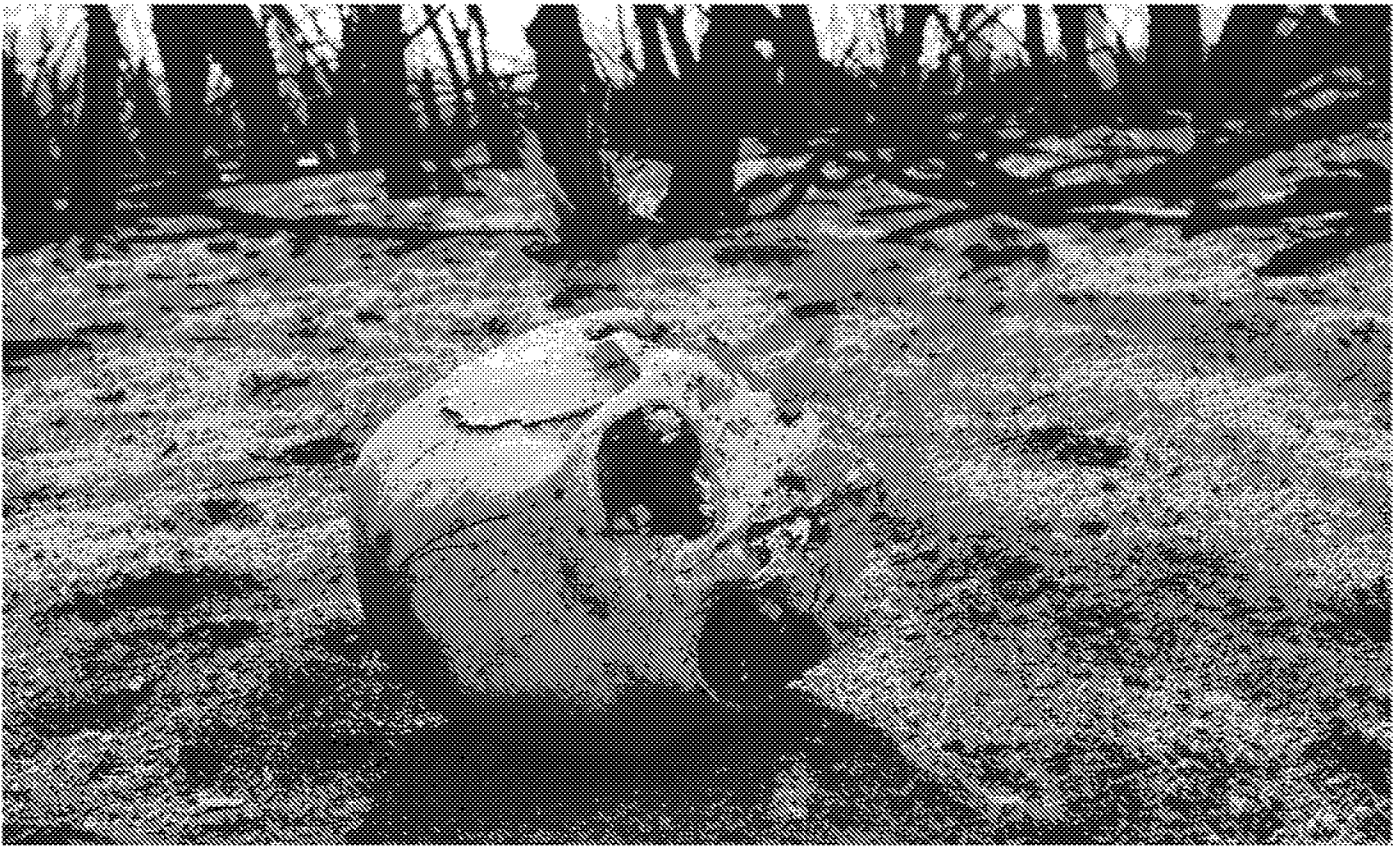
[redacted] Jacksonville

"The night firearms photo is probably the most complicated one I've done for the Bureau. It involved setting up banks of strobes around Firearms Instructor [redacted] and using a sound trigger connected to the camera to capture the split second after he fired his Glock. We shot at night on the gun range and I layered three images of him together to show a triple exposure view of his stance. [redacted] a great shot, but I chose to leave the camera on an unmanned tripod for this one."



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▲ [REDACTED] Phoenix

"This skull was discovered after a wildfire on Cibola National Wildlife Refuge in Arizona. Phoenix ERT teams combed the area for other body parts. This skull obviously was old, and had animal teeth marks on it and other damage. The case agent sent it to a museum for a date range and I believe it turned out to be approximately 500 years old."

◀ [REDACTED] New Orleans

"This image was photographed during the investigation of Khobar Towers, an Air Force base located in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, where 19 soldiers perished in 1996. While I was sitting on a photo Pelican case waiting for the evening briefing, I documented Saudi Arabian officials working with a lead FBI Laboratory investigator with the remains of Khobar Towers looming in the background. I utilized my Mamiya 645 film camera and highlighted the shadows with a fill flash because everybody was in a shadowed area."

During another assignment in the 1990s, [REDACTED] joined an ERT group in Kosovo to examine suspected massacre sites for the U.N.'s International Criminal Tribunal. The cases were war crimes involving former Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic.

"After a long day of searching for bone fragments, I was tasked with photographing several autopsies in a hot, unventilated and confined cinder block storage facility which was transformed into a temporary morgue," said [REDACTED]. "The victims' bodies were in an advanced state of decay and infested with maggots."

Back home, the assignments are equally challenging and rewarding, and sometimes all in the same day.

"Our job is so diverse that you may be taking a portrait of the SAC in the morning, shooting stills or video in a plane at noon, surveillance in the

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[redacted] Omaha

"This photo is of one of the bodies recovered in a multiple body recovery case. Several agencies had looked for four buried bodies for many years without success. Our ERT, along with state and local agencies, located the bodies, giving closure to the families. We were still using film at this point and I shot 16 rolls of film over the course of two days."

afternoon and working a double homicide that night," said [redacted] Cincinnati Division.

As part of one homicide investigation [redacted] reconstructed the images of blood patterns using long exposure photography.

"Faced with new evidence, the main suspect pleaded guilty to a murder he had gotten away with for 23 years," he said.

For [redacted] of the Boston Division, her most rewarding assignment has been the Boston Marathon bombing investigation. "You saw the worst and best in humanity," she said. She credits the help of her colleagues, especially the case agents, for seeking her input and

allowing her to meticulously perform her job — a performance that earned her a Director's Award.

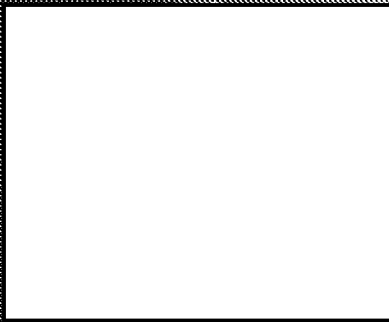
"When 9/11 happened, it felt so horrible being on the other side of the fence," [redacted] said. "When the (Boston) bombing happened, I wanted to do everything I could to help out, just like my colleagues."

The exposure to violent crimes and human tragedy is part of the job for FBI investigators. The brutality of reality also applies to field photographers who must document body recoveries, coroner photos and evidence of abused or deceased children.

Continued on page 12

Boston

"This photo is from a 2016 operational exercise including SWAT teams. We are pretty operational here so sometimes it's nice to be a little creative. I shot it in black and white, which is my favorite."



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"I would say it's challenging when we are deployed to recover a body of a child," said [redacted] Charlotte Division. "As a photographer, you are the first one documenting the scene in its raw state. I've done my share in my career, and it doesn't get any easier."

Field photography is a constant adjustment: to the weather conditions, to the latest technology and even geography. The understanding of lighting and perspective is critical in extreme weather. Different locations mean different challenges for even the most skilled photographers.

Imagine the summer heat in Arizona. Now slip into a Tyvek suit and hood and enter a boiling hot car to snap photos of areas enhanced by luminol, a chemical substance used to detect potential blood evidence.

"The vehicle must be draped for darkness," explains [redacted] of the Phoenix Division. "All of the windows and doors have to be closed to set up for a long exposure in a dark, sweltering vehicle. It is pretty tough."

[redacted] has made a career of traveling to new locales, including working in hazardous conditions on several oil rigs in the Gulf of Mexico for almost a month to assist the Deepwater Horizon investigation, the largest environmental crime in history.

Covering seven counties and more than 40,000 square miles, LAFO's area of responsibility requires enormous logistical coordination for investigators and photographers.

"We have beaches that stretch for miles up the coast one way and deserts that trail inland the other way," [redacted] said. "You can be in Malibu by the beach for one assignment and then in a desert the next day. And, in case you don't realize it, our San Bernardino County has snow."

Advancements in post-production technology and Photoshop can help in poor

lighting situations and other unforeseen circumstances. But FBI photographers have to be vigilant in producing an exact image from a crime scene or search in support of investigations and subsequent prosecutions, said [redacted] of the Tampa Division.

"Photography is an ever growing production which never stops evolving. This can be a challenge, but a good one for which continuing to learn the most recent technological advancements helps master your craft."

"As a photographer, you are the first one documenting the scene in its raw state. I've done my share in my career, and it doesn't get any easier."

[redacted] Charlotte Division

[redacted] of the Jacksonville Division agrees. "I enjoy the technical and artistic challenges that come with translating real life into a photograph."

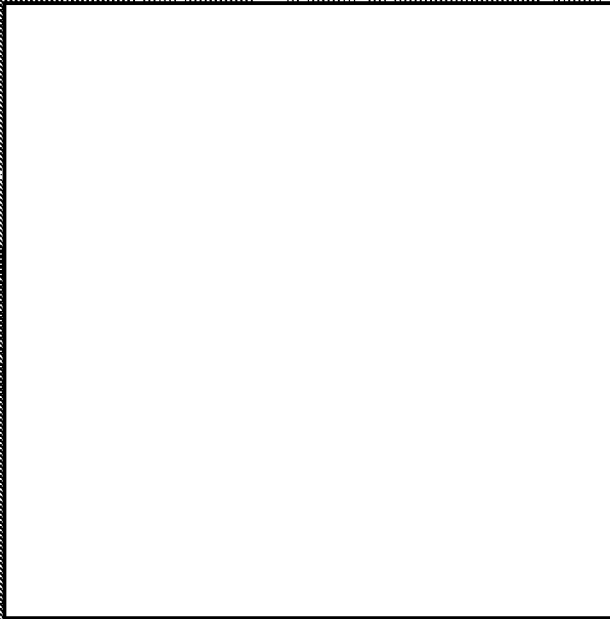
"With digital cameras in everybody's pocket now in the form of cell phones, too many folks think photography is as simple as pushing a button. However, just like driving a car doesn't make you Dale Earnhardt, owning a camera doesn't make you a good photographer."

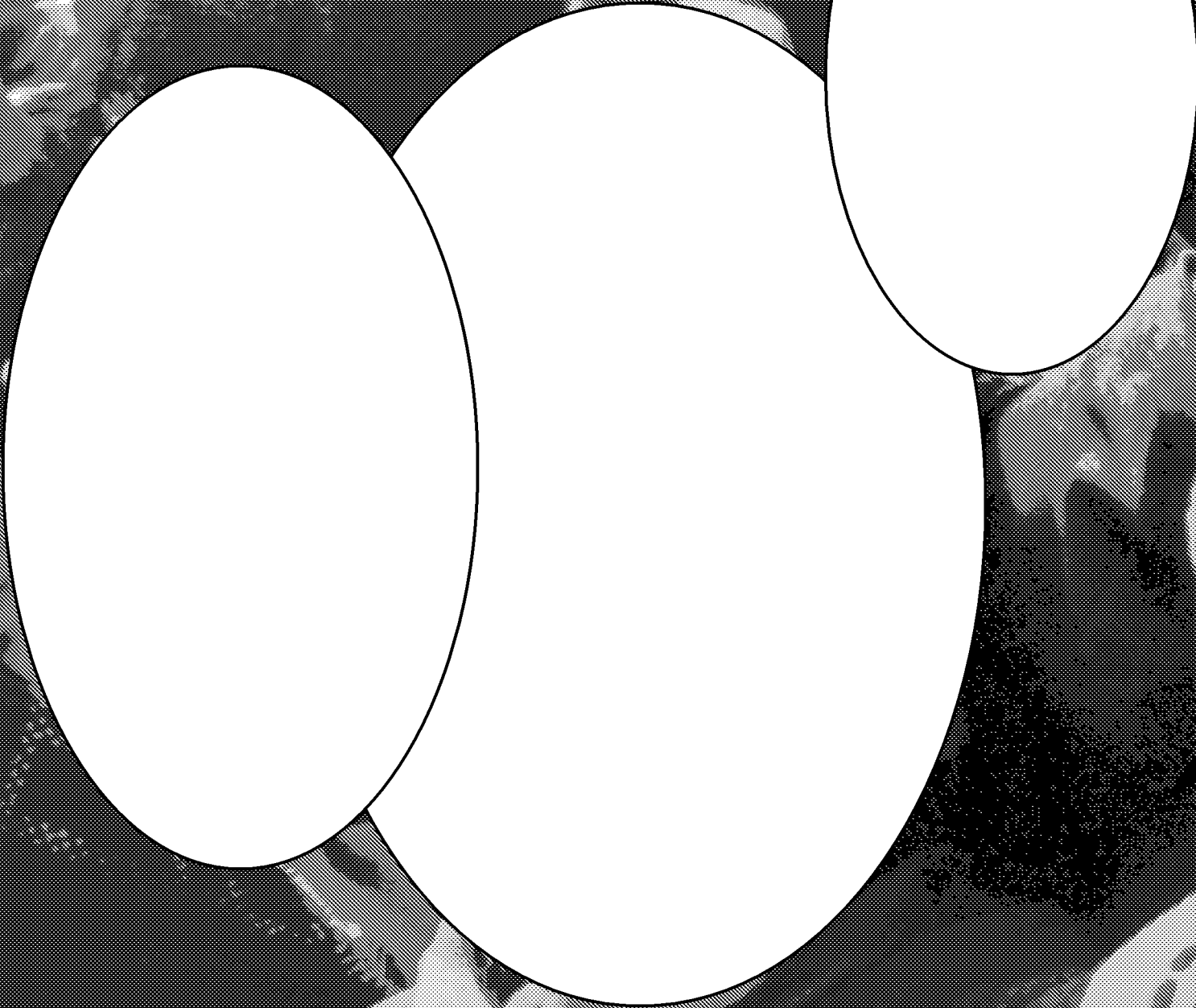
[redacted] says there is no such thing as "making it" as a photographer. Even with a high-quality photo, for [redacted] once it has been snapped, it is instantly a part of the past. It

Continued on page 15

[redacted] of the Phoenix Division photographs a victim with visible injuries during an excavation for a body

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is that need to create a new and better photo that motivates field photographers.

The technical competency required to produce detailed images as part of an investigation separates field photographers from other accomplished photographers. They are craftsmen who must adapt to a given situation, often with little notice and in stressful conditions.

"The biggest challenges I face are keeping up with the latest cameras, equipment and computer programs needed to do our work," said [redacted] Seattle Division. "Field photographers need to know the difference for teaching, shooting and creating images for specific purposes."

What should FBI employees know about field photographers?

"I have photographed more dead people than alive and still love what I do," [redacted] said. "Employees should know the amount of technical and artistic abilities of these people are truly on a scale above all."

"There are people behind the cameras who are very passionate about their job and their part in the FBI," added [redacted]

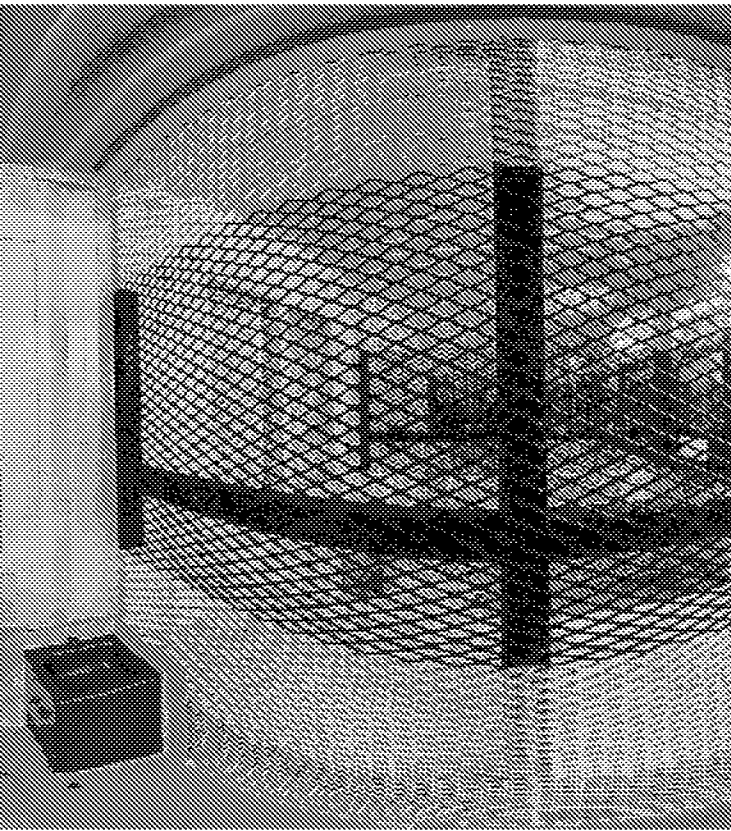
"Fifty to 100 years from now, people will look at our images, studying them to see who we — the FBI family — were," [redacted] said. "A photograph is a visual time capsule, and we are all a part of it." ■

[redacted] New Orleans

"As part of an investigative team sent to Kosovo to examine evidence on behalf of the U.N. International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, I captured this image shortly after exiting a helicopter. The children, many who were made to witness male family members brutally executed in their courtyards during the ethnic cleansing ordered by Slobodan Milosevic, were so excited to see us arrive. I feel the black and white process adds to the starkness of this determined boy with his outstretched peace sign almost extending from the frame of the photo."

IN THE SPOTLIGHT





◀ [Redacted] Charlotte

Pictured is a 360 photo of a detainee cell in Guantanamo Bay that allows viewers to see the photo from every angle. "I was a part of a few groups that traveled to GTMO where we were responsible for documenting certain camps. My duties consist of spherical/360 and regular photography."

◀ [Redacted] Boston

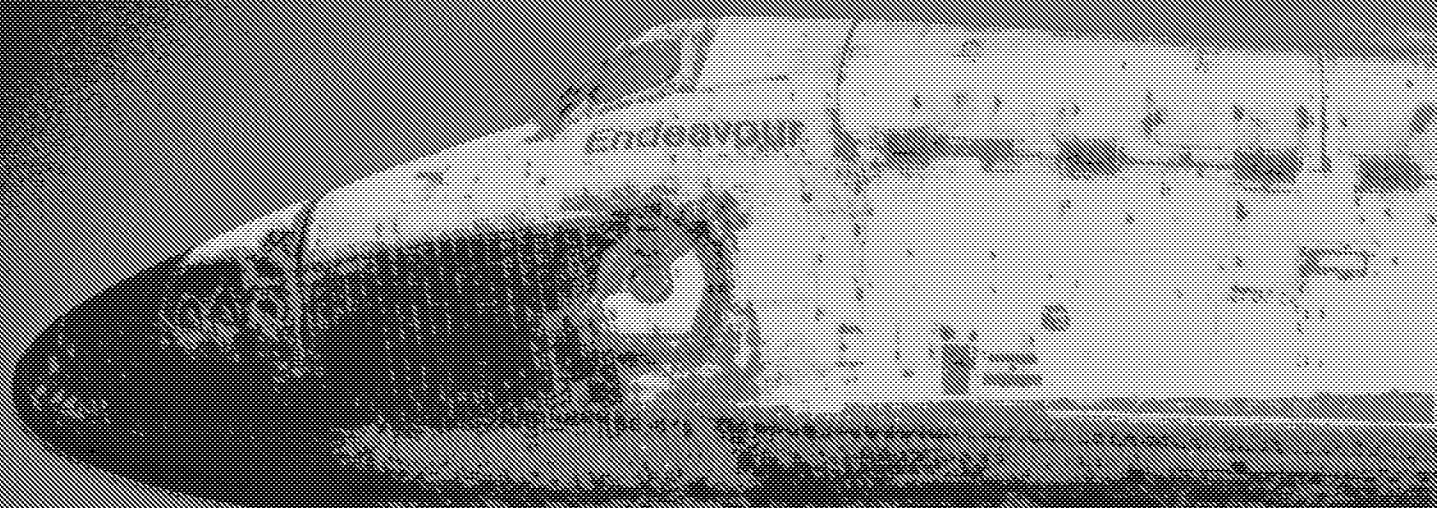
(below) Photo from 2013 Boston Marathon bombing investigation.

▼ [Redacted] Cincinnati

"This photo is of a bullet casing with a firing pin and extractor marks for a case. Macro photography plays a big part in the things we do."



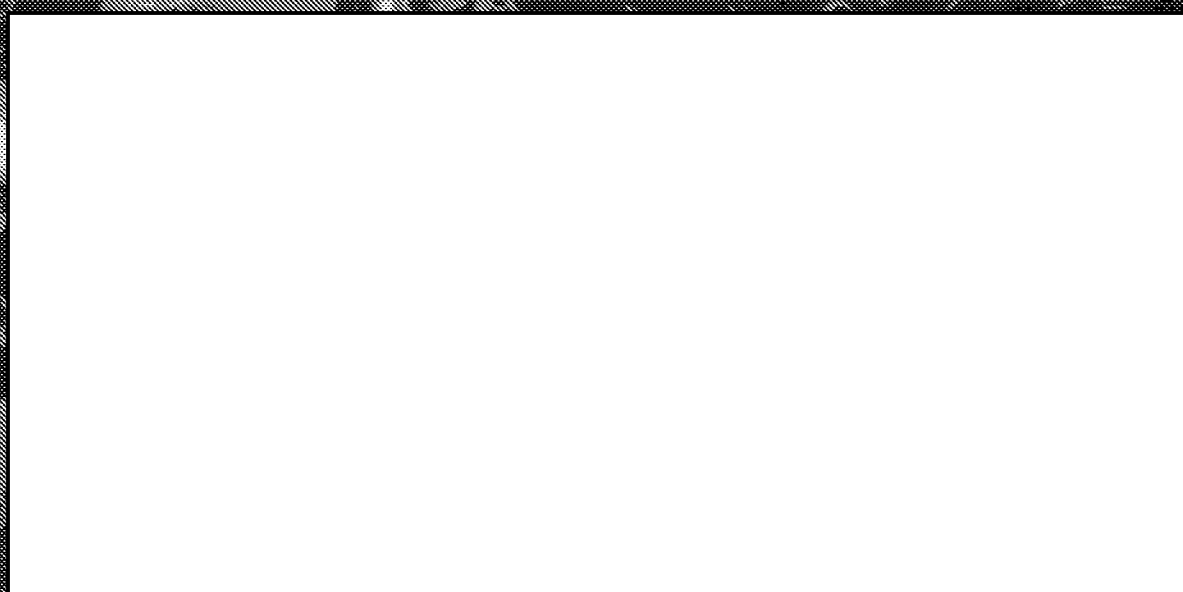
"The space shuttle Endeavour traveled one last time and we wanted the occasion documented. It was total chaos! As I walked toward the shuttle, I passed gang members. I felt confident they would not snatch my cameras because the city was fortified with officers and helicopters. As the Endeavour trekked down the street, the neighborhood really came together. People 'oohed' and 'ahhed' at this intelligently designed hunk of space metal. I thought, 'Wow, maybe science and technology can solve crime and poverty in more ways than one.' Maybe astronauts and space ships should pass through our rough neighborhoods more often."





United States

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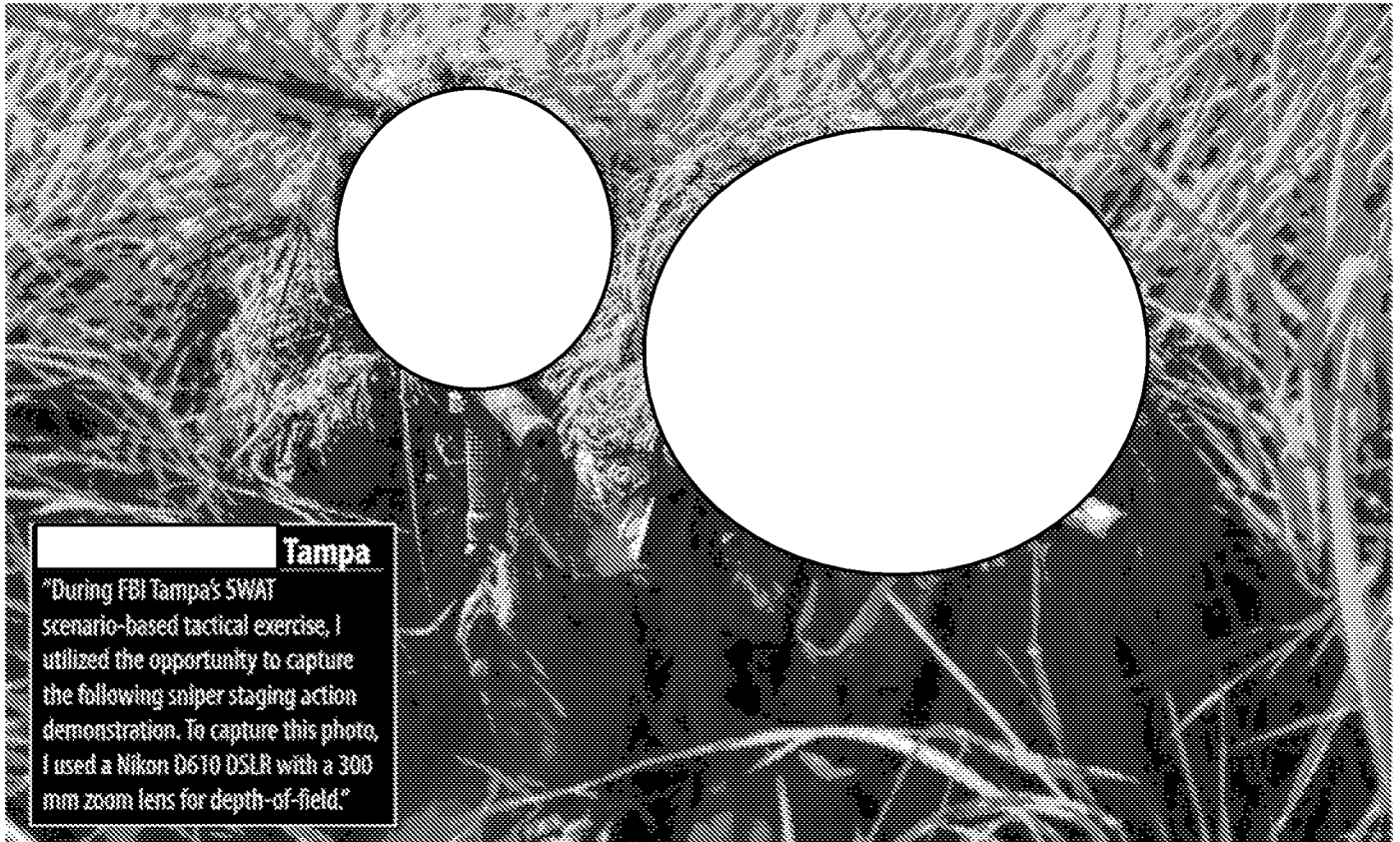




Seattle

"Bluestar reagent was used to show the luminescence of bloodstains and the dog that walked through the blood. This photo was shot in such a way as to include as much of the room as possible and a very long exposure."

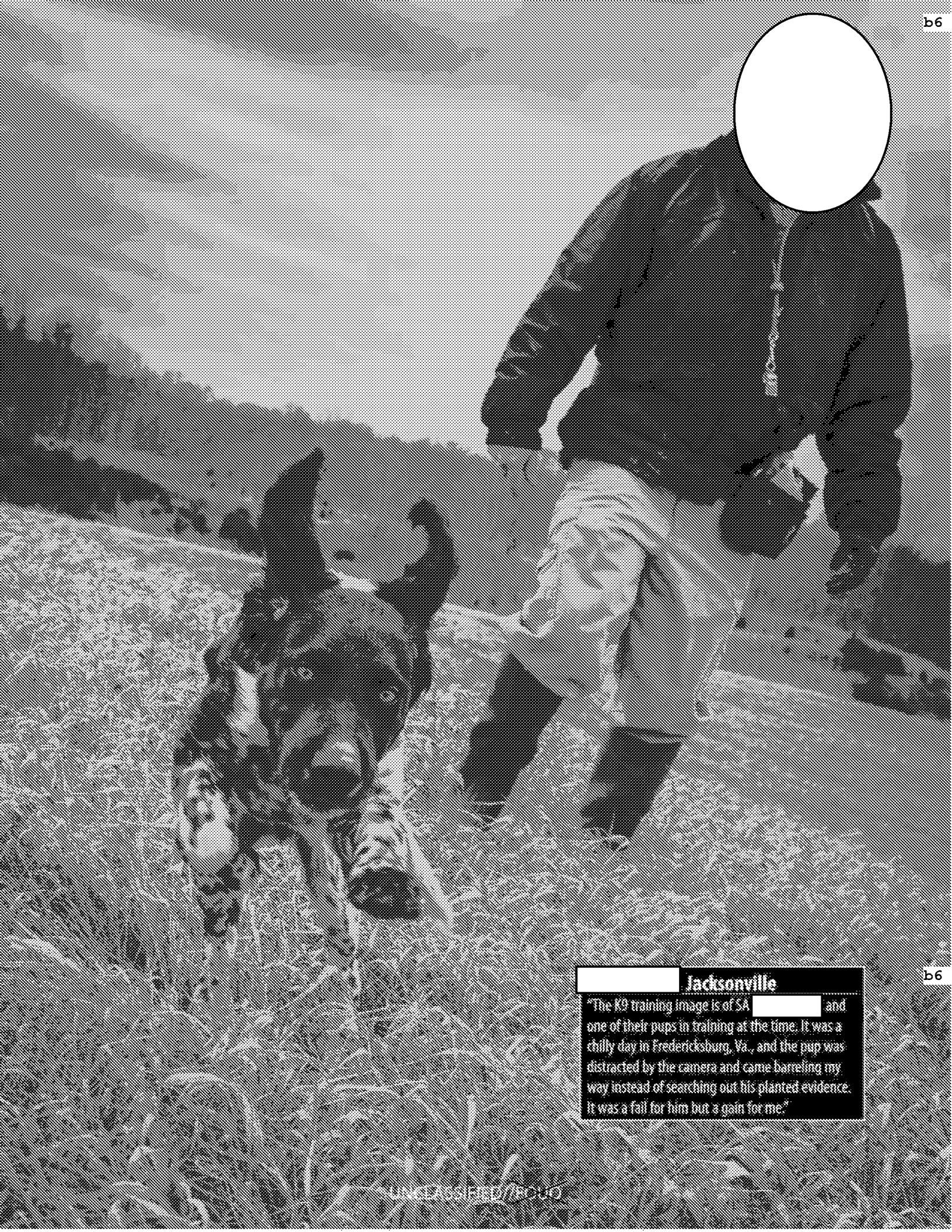
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Tampa

"During FBI Tampa's SWAT scenario-based tactical exercise, I utilized the opportunity to capture the following sniper staging action demonstration. To capture this photo, I used a Nikon D610 DSLR with a 300 mm zoom lens for depth-of-field."

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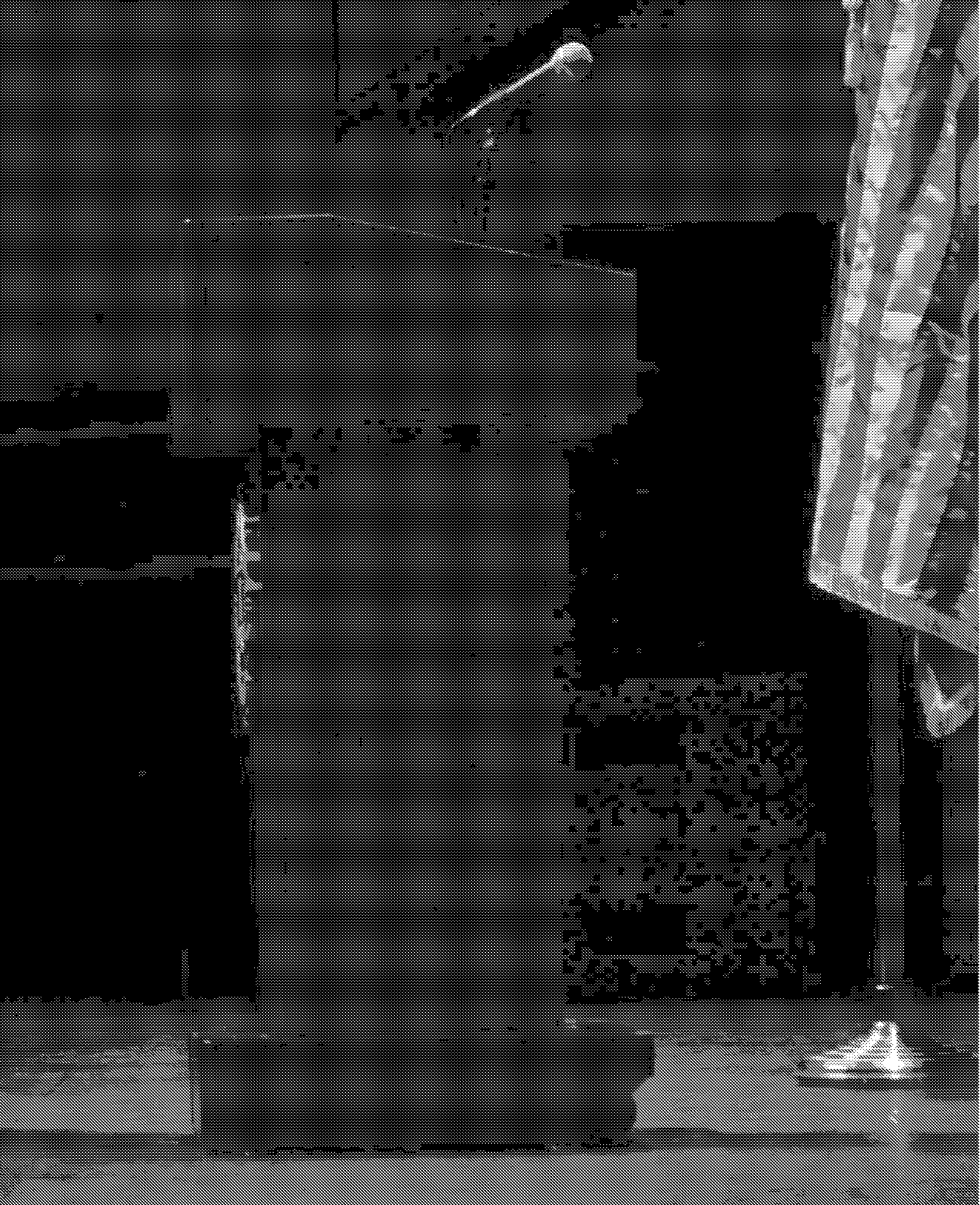


Jacksonville

The K9 training image is of SA [redacted] and one of their pups in training at the time. It was a chilly day in Fredericksburg, Va., and the pup was distracted by the camera and came barreling my way instead of searching out his planted evidence. It was a fail for him but a gain for me."

"I'm always looking for an unusual photographic moment. Here, in November 2013, the Director wanted to address a small crowd of police chiefs. He got away from the big podium and stage and sat down on the edge, in such a way as to get very personable. To me this is who he is, a real person who wants to connect to real people."





15 Minutes with Field Photographer

A field photographer for 21 years, [redacted] of the Newark Division has documented 9/11, body recoveries, crime scenes and served with passion as a member of ERT. Her pet peeve? People who believe that "photography is easy." Interview by [redacted] Staff Writer

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What has been your most rewarding assignment?

The PENTTBOM 9/11 case. I was one of the first field photographers to aerially document ground zero. I worked extensively photographing the evidence recovery operation at Fresh Kills landfill and the vehicles and residences of the Flight 93 terrorists. I feel like I made a difference, no matter how small, and I am honored knowing I am part of the FBI and its role in that part of U.S. history.

How, for example, have your photos made a difference?

When one of my photos is used in court to convict someone, it proves the old adage that a picture is worth a thousand words. I try not to lose sight of the fact that my photos are sometimes the only thing a jury may see to help bring justice to the victims of a case.

Are there any trade-offs as a field photographer?

With the ease of image capture and taking photos, everyone thinks photography is as easy as pushing a button. Many FBI employees have the attitude that photography is easy. I know how to use a toothbrush but that doesn't make me a dentist! Just because you have

a fancy camera in your hand or the newest smartphone, it doesn't mean you know how to take a good photo.

What mistakes do amateur photographers make?

Photography is not just about what camera equipment you use. A field photographer needs to have an understanding of light in order to get the best possible image. That light may be from many different sources. It could be available light from the sun, from a flash or strobe unit, from ambient light or the fluorescence of a chemical reaction.

What kind of gear do you use?

My crime scene kit contains two Nikon professional camera bodies, three to four Nikkor lenses, two speed lights, batteries, flash media, tripod and an assortment of camera accessories. Depending on the situation, I carry anywhere from 20 to 50 pounds of equipment.

What should employees know about FBI field photographers?

We are part of the Operational Projects Unit and are always available to help! There are about 70 field photographers in the FBI. We provide photos for crime scenes, surveillances, spherical



Field photographers "work for the victims," said [redacted] pictured at ground zero of the 2001 World Trade Center attack.

photography, portrait photography, evidence and macro photography, court exhibits, graphic design and any other type of operational project. We are passionate about our role and are a valuable resource.

Any advice for aspiring field photographers?
How far you go is entirely up to you. Do the best job you can for the victims of the cases you are assigned. As a field photographer, you are working for the victims. ■

The Negotiations

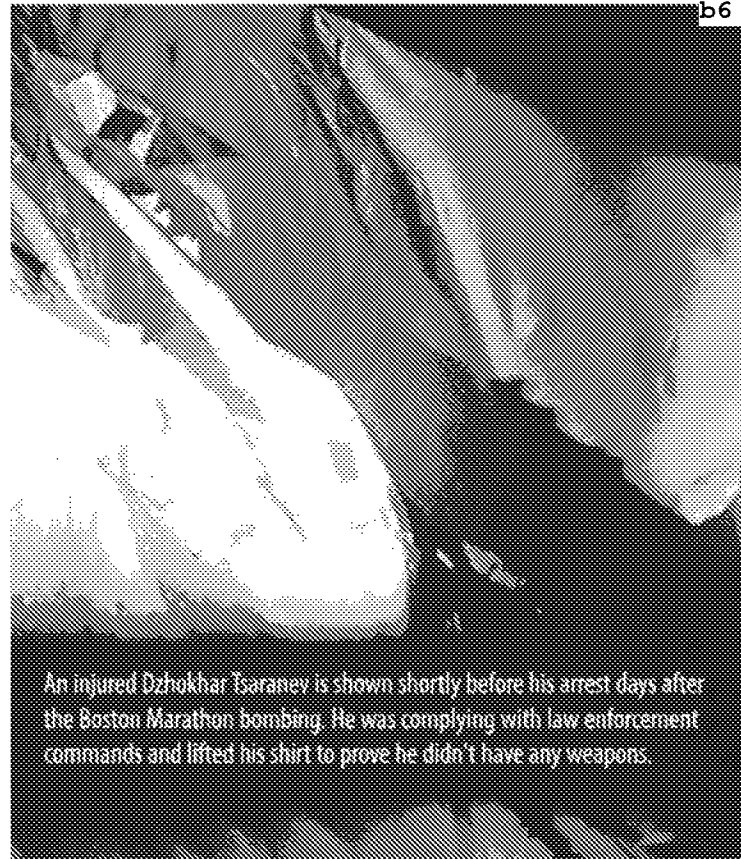
SA [redacted] and SSA [redacted] felt like they were faced with impossible odds: use words and not weapons to negotiate with a suspect who fiercely battled police, killed innocent people and who most thought would martyr himself. And this wasn't just any suspect; he was the surviving brother who detonated bombs during the world's most famous race, the Boston Marathon. [redacted] captivated more than 700 attendees at the 38th Annual Hostage Negotiation seminar in Maryland in February. The agents shared events leading to the discovery of the younger suspect, Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, and the Critical Incident Response Group's (CIRG) role in bringing him to justice. *(Editor's note: The special agents chose not to use or speak the names of the terrorists to avoid giving them any further attention.)*

On April 15, 2013, two bombs exploded near the finish line of the Boston Marathon, killing three people and injuring hundreds of others. Dozens of law enforcement agencies feverishly worked night and day to identify and locate the suspects.

Three long days later, the situation escalated significantly when the Bureau publically released photos of the two suspects.

"Once the photos were released, [the brothers] went into predatory mode," said [redacted] who detailed how the brothers ambushed and killed Massachusetts Institute of Technology police officer Sean Collier.

"They were trying to add a weapon to their arsenal but they couldn't retrieve his pistol,"



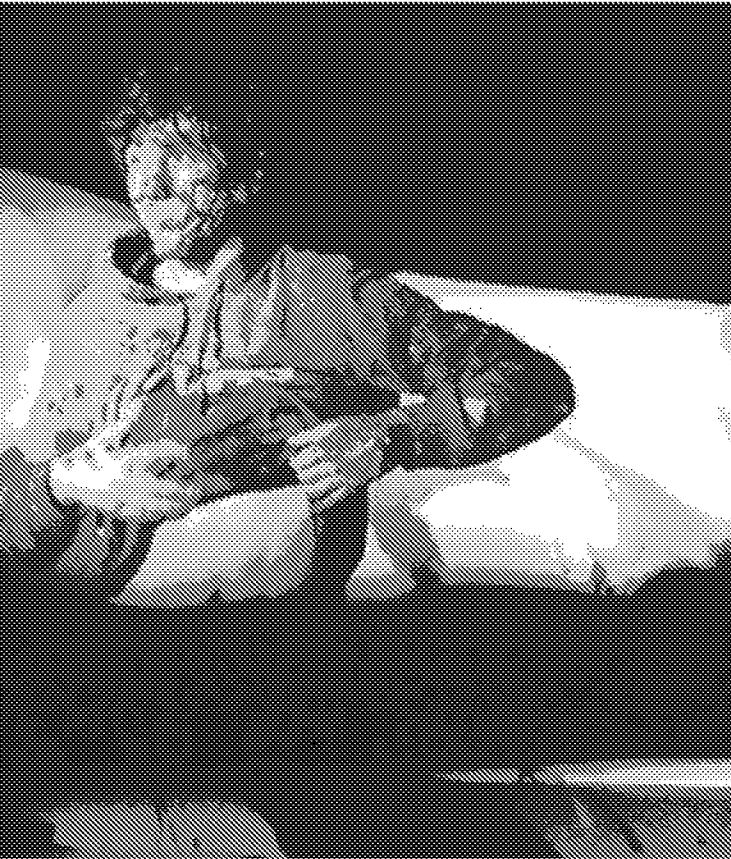
An injured Dzhokhar Tsarnaev is shown shortly before his arrest days after the Boston Marathon bombing. He was complying with law enforcement commands and lifted his shirt to prove he didn't have any weapons.

[redacted] said, because of the secure holster. Later that night, the brothers carjacked [redacted] at gunpoint and forced him to withdraw \$800 in cash from an ATM. [redacted] managed to escape and alerted authorities.

Police tracked [redacted] vehicle to the Watertown area through the GPS on his SUV. Dzhokhar followed the stolen vehicle in a Honda Civic. An officer on patrol recognized the vehicle, putting into motion a deadly firefight in Watertown.

The police and suspects expended more than 200 rounds of ammunition in a fiery exchange

iators



Tactical section agents bring the Boston Marathon bomber to justice.

By [REDACTED] TDY to OPA

Nobody thought he would surrender peacefully.”

A few hours later, CIRG assets deployed from Quantico to Boston [REDACTED] joined the Boston agents and professional staff who had been already working around the clock. In Watertown, the governor of Massachusetts issued a shelter-in-place alert and warned citizens of the terror suspect on the loose.

[REDACTED] took a call from SIOC. UC [REDACTED] of the Crisis Negotiation Unit (CNU) relayed that FBIHQ wanted the suspect apprehended alive.

“They said no matter what happens, we need to know if there are others out there,” said [REDACTED]

As dusk fell Friday, a homeowner noticed a loose tarp on the boat in his backyard. He peeked inside and found Dzhokhar covered in blood and notified police. Hundreds of officers from numerous agencies responded. Some officers perceived a threat and launched hundreds of rounds at the suspect. He was non-responsive.

Repeated commands to “come out” and assertive law enforcement actions failed to elicit a response from the subject. That’s when the CIRG Tactical Section assets, CNU and Hostage Rescue Team (HRT) arrived at the crisis site.

HRT initially deployed a dozen 40 mm flash bangs to dislodge Dzhokhar from the boat. There was still no movement from inside the craft.

The HRT commander was in SIOC with the FBI Director. Word came down from them, “try to negotiate.”

lasting eight minutes. The brothers also hurled several IEDs, including a pressure cooker which blew through a car door.

One officer was severely injured and nearly bled to death. Two officers tackled Tamerlan Tsarnaev, the older brother, and handcuffed him in the street after he appeared to be out of ammunition.

“That’s when the younger brother got in the SUV to escape and ran [his brother] over, dragging him down the street,” said [REDACTED] “When confronted by police, the subject’s response was to initially fight, and then flee.



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[redacted] opened a second story window in a house near the boat and called out to Dzhokhar to try and establish communications. "This is [redacted] I'm with the police and here to talk to you."

"For 10 minutes it was a one-way dialog," said [redacted]. Utter silence. Imagine having a one-way conversation with 400 people watching and listening to every word."

Suddenly, [redacted] phone buzzed.

It was [redacted] encouraging [redacted] and reminding him to occasionally vary his language. [redacted] said thanks and hung up. Two minutes later the phone buzzed again from [redacted]. He told [redacted] "Don't hang up on me! I'll be your coach!"

One of the cardinal rules of negotiations is having a coach. Normally, the two worked side-by-side in a negotiation, but due to their separate routes to the site and the chaos, they wound up in different houses overlooking the boat.

With his "coach" now with him on the phone, [redacted] eventually elicited a response from Dzhokhar.

"I said 'if you can't speak, send me a signal. Let me know you can hear my voice so I know you're OK.' The suspect moved his right hand and groaned.

"All these other attempts to get him to respond didn't work," said [redacted]. "He didn't respond to shots fired. He didn't respond to [commands] to come out. He didn't respond to flash bangs."

However, now the battered and bleeding suspect was communicating with law enforcement.

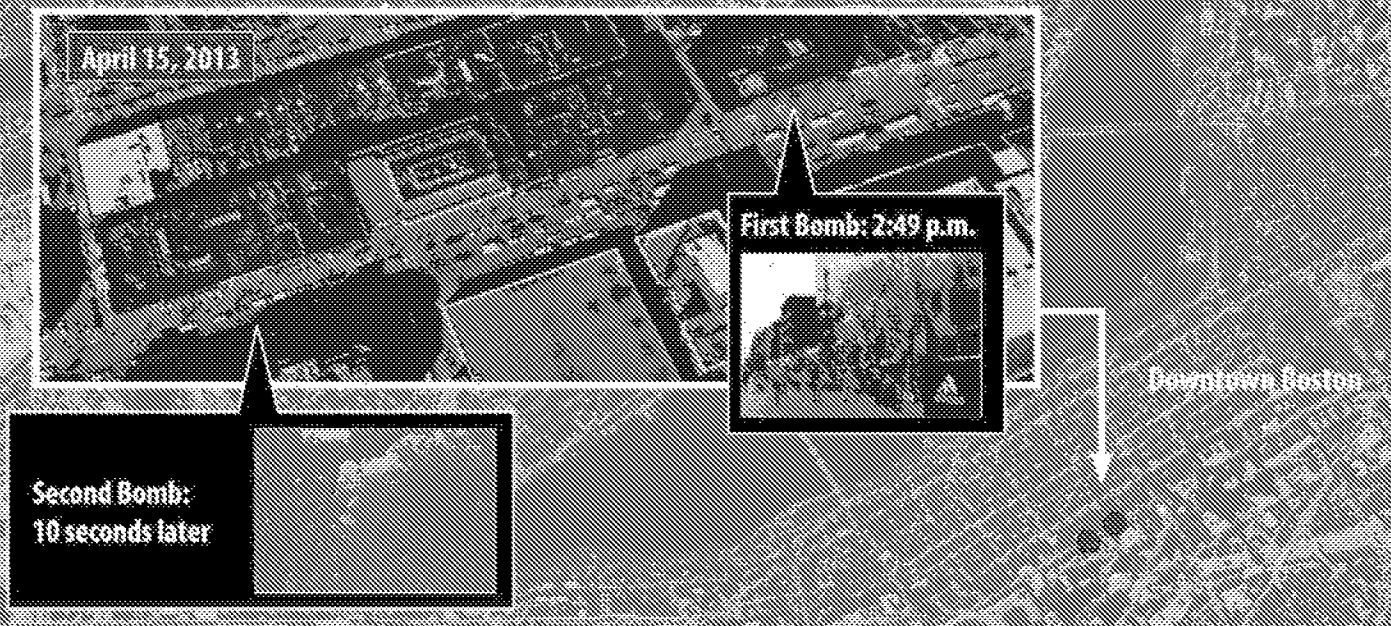
"I told him, 'You're all alone, probably hurt, scared and confused! As much as I loathed his actions and wanted to see him brought to justice, I tried to empathize and put myself in his shoes.'"

[redacted] now tried to connect to him on a deeper level. Earlier in the day, he had contacted Dzhokhar's high school wrestling coach to learn more about the bomber.

[redacted] called out to Dzhokhar by his nickname, "Jahar," which proved a pivotal moment. He immediately recognized he was speaking with someone who knew him and his past. [redacted] relayed he had spoken with his wrestling coach and there were people out here that cared about him.

"On the boat, you're alone, you're injured, there's nothing good on the boat," [redacted] told him. "Outside the boat, we have medical help,

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we have water, we have coach [redacted] we have your family, we have friends, people that love you and want to see you," he said. "It's time to come off the boat."

The subject responded, "I can't move." [redacted] said, "You need to come off the boat. If you stay on the boat, you will die on the boat."

Incredibly, Dzhokhar dragged himself to the edge of the boat. Vowinkel encouraged him to pull himself up. [redacted] recalled that the subject looked exhausted as he leaned against the boat for support. His sweatshirt was dirty and ragged and his hands and face were covered in blood.

[redacted] told him to raise his hands and lift his shirt to show he had no weapons.

Still wary, [redacted] cautioned Dzhokhar. "See the red dots?" referring to HRT's laser beams on his chest and forehead. "If you make a sudden move, we will shoot you. Do you understand?"

The suspect nodded in comprehension. He lifted one leg over the edge of the boat, but appeared unable to swing his other leg over the edge and looked as if he might collapse at any moment. The HRT senior team leader then

directed a combined law enforcement tactical team to remove the now compliant subject from the boat. After searching and handcuffing him, responders administered first aid.

Inside the boat, he left behind a manifesto scrawled in pencil on the hull. Streaked in his own blood, the memo, in part, reads, "I ask Allah to make me a [martyr] to allow me to return to him and be among all the righteous people in the highest levels of heaven."

In the following months, he was convicted of 30 charges related to the attack and sentenced to death. He's imprisoned at the supermax prison in Florence, Colorado, on death row. His brother, Tamerlan, died of injuries from the Watertown incident.

For [redacted] the outcome of the manhunt was a proud moment for the FBI.

"It was a tremendous team effort," he said, praising CIRG's Tactical Section entities that worked alongside dozens of other law enforcement agencies. "Together we instilled order into the chaos. We methodically and systematically captured the terrorist alive with no further loss of life. This was one of the most chaotic manhunts in history and the Bureau was vital in the safe resolution." ■

Honoring the

The names of seven agents have been added to the Wall of Honor in recognition of their valor and sacrifice. By [REDACTED] Staff Writer

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After years of advocacy on their behalf, the names of seven agents who responded to 9/11 sites and later died from cancer were added to the Wall of Honor.

SSAs Steven A. Carr and Robert Roth and SAs Jerry D. Jobe and Wesley J. Yoo of the Washington Field Office; SAs William R. Craig and Paul Howard Wilson of Pittsburgh; and SA Gerard D. Senatore of Charlotte received the posthumous commemoration in 2016, after former Director Comey approved their inclusion.

[REDACTED] said it was refreshing to see that her husband is still remembered.

"He loved a lot of people here, he loved the mission," she said after the Special Agent

Memorial Service on May 17 at FBIHQ.

In his keynote remarks, Acting Director Andrew McCabe said, "We know that 9/11 first responders were exposed to toxins and hazardous materials in the performance of their duty. The scientific and medical communities have now concluded that there is a connection between that exposure and a wide range of diseases and illnesses."

Six of the seven agents' names were also added to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial this year. Senatore's name is expected to be added in 2018.

"It's important because it's the right thing," said WFO SA [REDACTED] president of the FBI

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"9/11 Seven"

Agents Association.

While other law enforcement agencies have created policies for employees who responded to 9/11 and developed terminal illnesses, the Wall of Honor recognition of whom [redacted] calls the "9/11 seven" took time to materialize.

[redacted] recalled attending an ERT conference about 10 years ago and asking if there was a plan for personnel who responded to 9/11 and had been diagnosed with cancer.

At this time, little was known about 9/11 responders and rates of cancer. So [redacted] SA [redacted] also of WFO, and SSA [redacted] CIRG, began to advocate for their colleagues and their families.

He addressed his concerns about these affected employees — agent and professional staff — with Director Comey. [redacted] recalled Comey wanted to learn more about what could be done for them and their families. Additional resources were dedicated to the effort.

[redacted] and the [redacted] were among the first agents to respond to the Pentagon. The building was on fire, the scene was chaotic and there were reports that other inbound planes were coming to attack the U.S.

The bonds formed during these tough times go "beyond family," [redacted] said. [redacted] knew four of the seven agents who are being added to the Wall of Honor; they worked alongside together on the 9/11 and anthrax cases.

"They were some of the best agents we had in this organization," he said. "They worked incredible hours, 17, 18 hours a day on the cases that were the biggest cases in the Bureau's history."

While first responders to the World Trade Center towers diagnosed with cancer and other ailments were covered by the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act in 2010, personnel who assisted at the Pentagon and Shanksville, Pennsylvania, weren't eligible for benefits until 2013.

The Department of Justice's Public Safety Officers' benefit program has incorporated the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health standards into its adjudication process that concluded people who responded to the 9/11 sites and later became ill are entitled to additional compensation. These claims must be pre-certified by the World Trade Center Health Program or the September 11th Victims' Compensation Fund before they are adjudicated.

Then the Agents Association will follow-on with these efforts with the Department of Labor for additional support for the families of the fallen and those who are suffering from 9/11-related illnesses.

Other FBI personnel are battling various illnesses and the Agents Association and leadership at HQ will continue to fight for their rights and benefits that should be afforded to them.

The [redacted] are grateful to executive leadership and EAD Valerie Parlave; AD Dave Schlendorf; [redacted] UCs [redacted] and SSAs [redacted] and [redacted] among others, for their efforts to help recognize these fallen agents.

"We yelled and screamed for a long time, but these guys picked it up and believed in it," [redacted] said.

He recalled how at the candlelight vigil at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in May, [redacted] who was just three years old when his father died in 2008, and is now 12, turned to his mom and said, "We're not alone."

"From the mouths of babes. That's it," [redacted] said. "That's the home run. This kid — this isn't the end of it, he gets it."

The "9/11 Seven"

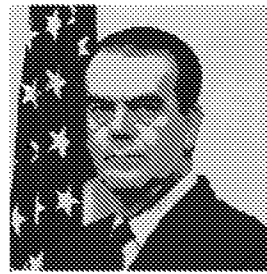
SSA Steven A. Carr: On 9/11, he was assigned to follow-up on active leads generated by WFO's 9/11 command post. Hours after the attack, and while the Pentagon was still burning, he interviewed eyewitnesses stationed at the

Pentagon and Navy Annex. These accounts helped the FBI get a clearer picture of the terrorist attack.

In 2005, Carr was diagnosed with leukemia and experienced recurrences in 2011

and 2013. He endured surgery, radiation and chemotherapy and continued to work while receiving and recovering from these procedures. In May 2014, he transferred to Baltimore's headquarters and supervised the global counterintelligence squad until he retired in August 2015. Carr died in September 2015 and is survived by his wife and three children.

SA William R. Craig: As the senior team leader for ERT, he arrived at the Flight 93 crash site and organized line searches around the crater, supervised its excavation and coordinated searches of the surrounding area. He was at the site until Sept. 24, when it was released to the coroner, and returned on Sept. 29 and Sept. 30 to collect evidence during searches organized by the coroner.



In June 2011, Craig was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer that had spread to his liver. After months of chemotherapy, doctors told him no other options were available. He died

in April 2012 and is survived by his wife and four children from a previous marriage.

SA Jerry D. Jobe: At WFO, he investigated counterintelligence matters and, in August 2001, transferred to the Joint Terrorism Task

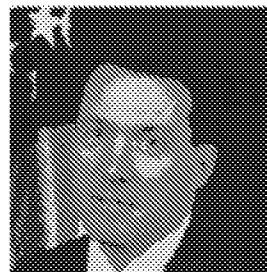
Force and later became a technically trained agent. On 9/11, Jobe was among the initial responders and worked with teams conducting line searches inside and outside the building. For two weeks, he worked



12-hour shifts with ERT, sifting through rubble to recover evidence, human remains, classified documents and personal effects.

In 2007, he was diagnosed with an advanced form of colon cancer. He died in September 2010 and is survived by his wife and two children.

SA Robert Roth: He was one of the first agents to respond to the Pentagon and immediately assisted military personnel with moving the injured, securing debris and crowd control. On Sept. 12, he recovered bodies from the Pentagon where Flight 77's jet fuel-



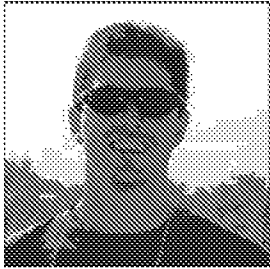
powered explosion occurred. He supervised ERT members inside the Pentagon, where they were exposed to

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fragmented human remains, fumes, dust, charred structures and debris.

He was diagnosed with multiple myeloma in October 2006. He died in March 2008. He is survived by his wife and five children.

SA Gerard D. Senatore: He joined the FBI in 1990 and was assigned to the Charlotte Division, where he spent his career. In January 2002, he traveled with Charlotte's ERT to the Fresh Kills Landfill on Staten Island, N.Y., to assist in the sifting operation for the World Trade Center debris. He



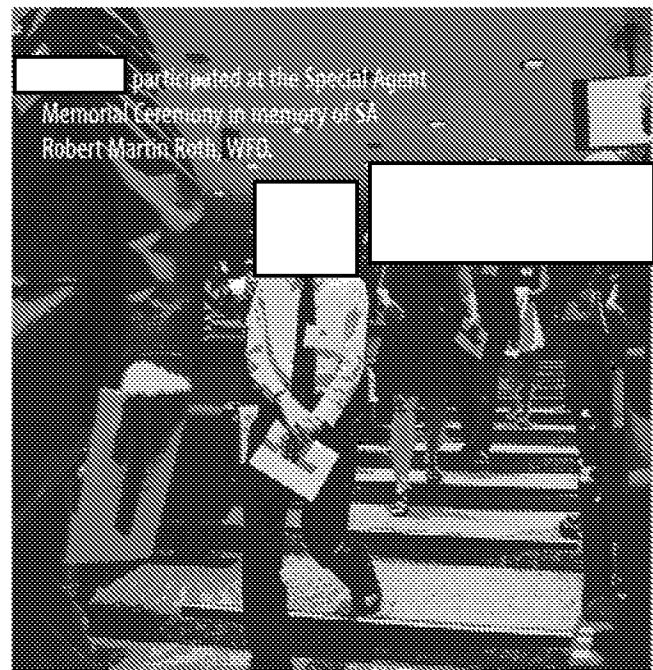
was responsible for locating human remains, personal effects and any potential evidence of terrorism. He participated in the initial briefing, was fitted for a respirator, worked on a sifter and ate meals at the landfill with the ERT.

In July 2008, he was diagnosed with stage four non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. After multiple chemotherapy cycles, the cancer went into remission. It returned in August 2009. Senatore died in January 2011 and is survived by his wife and three children.

SA Paul Howard Wilson: He responded to the Flight 93 crash site and was there for about two weeks. He assisted in building sifting screens, transporting evidence, personal effects and human remains to a temporary morgue and nearby airport. He laid out the passengers' personal effects in a hangar to dry.

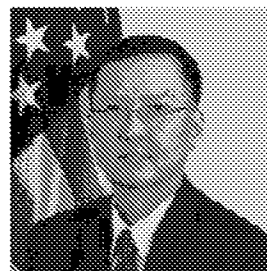


He was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer in 2006 and fought through numerous treatments. He died in February 2007



and is survived by his two daughters.

SA Wesley J. Yoo: He joined the FBI in 1996 as a chemist. Yoo became a special agent in 2000 and was assigned to WFO in August. On 9/11, Yoo sifted through evidence materials saturated in jet fuel that had been relocated from the Pentagon to the North Pentagon parking lot. He separated classified materials, evidence and human remains from the



rubble. As items were transported to the Alexandria evidence warehouse facility and/or the cold storage morgue, Yoo continued to triage classified items and materials for evidence in those sites. He created a database to log all evidence in the warehouse, where he worked for about five weeks.

In March 2005, Yoo was diagnosed with multiple myeloma. In 2015, he was assigned to the CART squad in WFO's Northern Virginia RA. He died in October 2015 and is survived by his wife and two children. ■

FBI Women in

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Female pilots come from all walks of life, including the military and commercial airlines.

Flight

Jet and helicopter pilots help collect valuable intelligence.

By [REDACTED] TDY to OPA

Female pilots have been part of the FBI's aviation program since its inception in the early 1980s. But of the [REDACTED] current pilots, only [REDACTED] are women.

Aircraft were first used in investigations in the early 1970s when agents rented planes on a case-by-case basis. Seeing an increase in the use of planes for missions, the Bureau standardized the program in 1984, and it is now housed within the Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG).

[REDACTED]

Located in [REDACTED]

field offices and at CIRG HQ, aerial surveillance programs work hand-in-hand with ground surveillance to collect valuable intelligence.

The Bureau owns roughly [REDACTED] surveillance planes, mostly [REDACTED] which log up to 40,000 flight hours a year. And while the majority of pilots are agents, there are several professional staff pilots.

The Bureau's female pilots come from all walks of life, including the military and commercial airlines. They work and travel throughout the country to assist with everything from bank robberies to the Boston Marathon bombings. Most operate surveillance Cessnas; some fly helicopters and small jets.

The four pilots featured here all took different paths to the Bureau's aviation program. But what they have in common is a love of flying and the desire to inspire women in the FBI to not let intimidation of the job or worry over being the lone woman stand in the way of reaching their goals.

[REDACTED]
 Washington Field Office

Special Agent [REDACTED] knew she wanted to join the FBI in junior high. Her plan was to major in criminal justice, become a police officer and then transition to the Bureau. But a guidance counselor suggested she consider the military to increase her odds of being selected.

A summer spent training in military intelligence turned out to be less interesting than [REDACTED] thought it would be. The helicopter unit was next door, so she thought she would go for a ride. She ended up flying helicopters twice as long as she intended. "I went around the block to get across the street," [REDACTED] laughed.

Although she had a pilot's license, when [REDACTED] entered the Bureau in 2001, she worked criminal matters in Richmond. "I wasn't aware of the aviation program in the FBI," she said.



Working at WFO gives [REDACTED] the opportunity to fly different planes and helicopters.

Her husband [REDACTED] also a military aviator, was hired soon thereafter to fly for the Bureau. But when he followed her to Richmond, there was a problem. Although Richmond had an [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was on a mission, [REDACTED] explained. He stood up a program by showing the need for surveillance, especially given that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was one of three initial pilots in Richmond, where she worked violent crimes. Squads would put forth mission requests, and [REDACTED] would help with photo missions or on searches and arrests.

"I love the challenge, especially as someone who did not grow up with a desire to fly."

She left for Cleveland in 2008 before going to the Washington Field Office in 2013, after [REDACTED] transferred to CIRG's Special Flight Operations Unit.

[REDACTED] describes working at WFO as unique because the size of the office affords her the opportunity to fly different planes and even helicopters; she is the first female helicopter pilot in the Bureau.

When asked if she prefers helicopters to planes, [REDACTED] said absolutely. "It's what I learned to fly first...and you can't take your hands off the flight controls and expect a good outcome; it won't fly itself."

But [REDACTED] calls herself her own worst critic, as she strives to always challenge herself and seek improvement. Keeping proficient with the technology is a challenge, especially when jumping between multiple platforms, she explained.

For female pilots in the Bureau who are considering the aviation program, "don't be intimidated by it," [REDACTED] urges. "Take that first step and start asking questions."

Taking those first steps can lead to "opportunities not many people get," she said. One day she's flying over the National Mall witnessing the July 4th festivities, and the next she is assisting with a successful SWAT mission.

"It's rewarding to know you're playing a role," she said. "I'm very fortunate it has worked out the way it has." ■

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[REDACTED]
San Diego Division

Special Agent [REDACTED] had never flown a plane before she joined the Bureau in 1988. Working drugs in Memphis, [REDACTED] decided to start calling surveillance in Memphis' single plane, sitting behind the pilot, when she had the free time. But shortly thereafter she thought, "Heck, I think I can do this."

[REDACTED] worked drug cases with an assistant U.S. attorney who happened to be a flight instructor. He offered to teach her how to fly, every Saturday and Sunday for six months.



"I was determined to fly," said [REDACTED] an FBI employee since 1988.

There were some initial difficulties; planes are built for those of more average height, not people who are [REDACTED]. Booster cushions were the solution, something she still uses. "I was determined to fly and then everything was fine," she explained.

[REDACTED] the Memphis pilot, started letting [REDACTED] fly in the co-pilot seat, which

allowed her to learn the more sophisticated Bureau planes. "He encouraged me to become a pilot — that helped spur the interest," [REDACTED] recalled. She obtained her license in 45 hours, thanks to this additional training.

In November 1994, a white collar crime squad in San Diego was looking for 25 agents, and [REDACTED] jumped at the chance to get back to one of the coasts.

Within eight months of transferring, she was on the surveillance squad. The squad soon lost [REDACTED] and, within 18 months, they were down [REDACTED] in total.

[REDACTED] took this as an opportunity to complete more training to become a pilot-in-command.

Why change from criminal squads to surveillance?

[REDACTED] said she "just enjoyed it — enjoyed traveling. You're responsible — you're seeing what's happening, you're calling it, you're making the case by seeing the drugs being transferred or seeing the bad guy from the air. You are bringing intelligence to the investigation."

One such memorable case was a bank robbery. Following the getaway car, [REDACTED] helped the team locate where the robbers were going so those on the ground could arrest them.

In 2002, [REDACTED] took on the additional role of being the aviation coordinator for [REDACTED] pilots, and she was the only female coordinator for a time.

While [REDACTED] loves her job, she acknowledged the challenges.

"A lot of times bad guys are working at night. You have to be available whenever something is scheduled," she said.

"It's a great career. It's an important part of Bureau investigations — very rewarding. It's not for everybody, but if you are interested in flying, it's a great career." ■

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IN THE SPOTLIGHT

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CIRG

Aviation is in Management and Program Analyst blood. With an airline mechanic father and a pilot uncle, spent her youth in airports and traveling. This led her to Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University in Florida on an Army scholarship, where she learned both the science behind flight and practical skills.

After graduation, she joined the Army as a second lieutenant and was assigned as an aviation officer flying Black Hawk helicopters. "It was awesome. There were many opportunities to do great missions in the Black Hawks," said.

After her military career, she worked for a regional carrier. Although knew of the Bureau's aviation program, she understood it was only for agents. "I didn't really think they would be opening up the program," she explained.

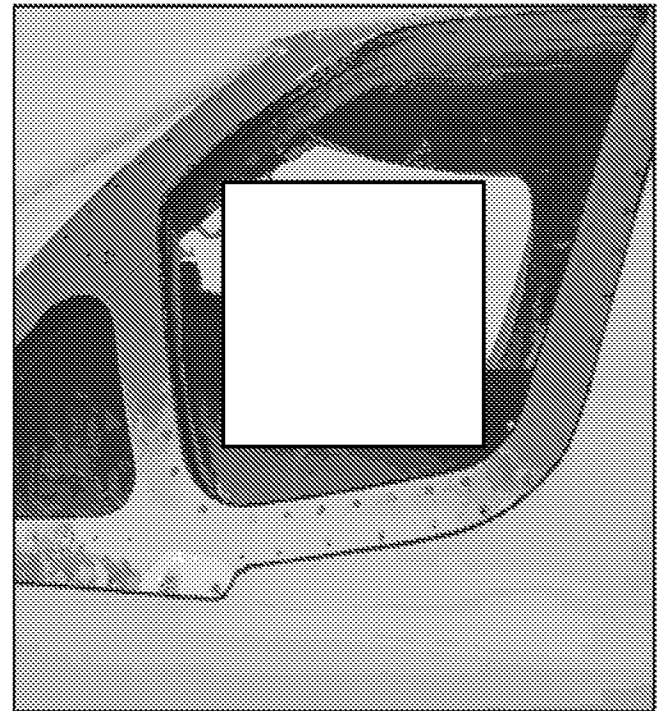
But then CIRG developed the investigative specialist aerial (ISA) position, opening the pilot program to non-agents.

hired as ISAs for the newly created Response Team. has worked on national deployments, traveling across the country to assist with large-scale missions. Whether working the Boston Marathon bombing or taking down a Top 10 fugitive in San Juan, enjoys serving with other pilots and integrating programs to accomplish the mission.

Having been a pilot and instructor pilot, is in CIRG's Aviation Support Unit as part of the crew resource management program. "I really like where the FBI program is moving — the crew coordination, the new training, the new maintenance procedures and external audits that help us realize where we might need to make improvements — watching all that happen has been very satisfying."

But those duties don't keep her from flying surveillance missions part-time. With a "don't take no for an answer" mindset, became the first woman to fly a Bureau jet.

She enjoys the crew coordination aspect of flying the larger plane.



has worked on national deployments.

"It was a wonderful opportunity made available to me since I work at aviation HQ and I have that jet background. It felt like quite the achievement," she said.

describes her career as nonlinear. Compared to her brother, a Delta pilot who made the natural progression from regional airline to a major carrier, said she took an approach that allowed for more work-life balance. ■

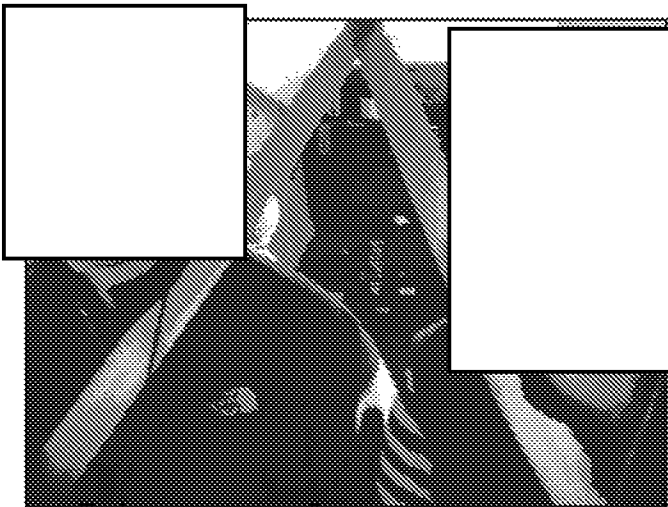
Editor's note: After so many rewarding opportunities as a pilot, left the FBI in May.

[REDACTED]
Seattle Division

Working in marketing for a magazine was not the career Special Agent [REDACTED] wanted, and going back to business school did not seem all that exciting. Instead, she attended a flight school in San Diego that trains pilot instructors who are prepared for interviews with major airlines.

But working for an airline was not her goal. [REDACTED] knew having a specialized skill like being a pilot afforded a lot more opportunities within the law enforcement community. "Law enforcement, specifically the FBI, was always my goal," she said.

[REDACTED] entered the FBI in [REDACTED] as a special agent in New Haven and worked as a part-time pilot conducting surveillance flights. In December 2012, she became a full-time pilot and instructor.



[REDACTED] a fellow agent who also operates [REDACTED]

"It was nice to have the variety of doing both. Getting the chance to teach mixes it up from flying in circles," she added. She also enjoys traveling, like when she flew the [REDACTED] down to San Juan to

assist in the takedown of 84 individuals. "It was a fun, big event."

Now a pilot in Seattle [REDACTED] said the most difficult part of flying is the weather. She wants to support squads with surveillance, but rainy conditions can cut her number of flying hours. "It's disappointing to tell them that you can't see through the clouds."

While at Quantico, her instructors said she would never fly planes, and called the aviation program a boys club.

But [REDACTED] says "no one ever questioned my decision — I have never felt less than."

However, she notes that she has only flown with another female FBI pilot once. "It would be nice to have the female camaraderie."

If you have an interest in aviation, [REDACTED] recommends getting in touch with an aviation coordinator and going on a flight to see what you think.

"We're short on pilots and would love women pilots. It would be nice if we could recruit more instructors, too."

"A lot of people don't know what steps there are to get in the program. Get in touch with a pilot just to see the capabilities of the planes and see what you can do," she recommended.

She also has advice for squads that may not know what the aviation program can offer them. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Google photos can certainly give you a picture, but it will not be the most up-to-date."

"There is stuff you can't see from the ground — we can provide a better feel of the neighborhood," [REDACTED] said.

"I can't believe what we can do." ■

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IN THE SPOTLIGHT

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OTD Program Closes High-Tech Gap

OTD initiative is designed to counter sophisticated challenges.

By the Operational Technology Division

The FBI faces a world in which cyber and other high-technology crime is becoming more commonplace, more dangerous and more sophisticated. To combat these emerging threats, more people are needed with specialized technical skills and the educational background to solve these investigative challenges.

The Computer Scientist Field Operations (CS-FO) program, headed by the Operational Technology Division (OTD), was created in 2012 to close the high-tech investigative gap.

"The plan for the CS-FO program is fundamentally different from other OTD programs," said initiative Manager [REDACTED]

CS-FOs have degrees in computer science, or a combination of computer science, statistics and math. OTD places them on field office operational squads to work with case agents on every part of the investigative process from initial victim interviews, legal process language, searches and seizures, data analytics, forensics and expert testimony.

They report to the SSA on their particular squad and communicate with OTD through regional coordinators for information sharing and Bureau-wide support. The goal is for each field office to be assigned at least one CS-FO.

OTD provides program management oversight, seven weeks of baseline investigative training and is instrumental in equipping CS-FOs with the specific hardware and software

tools needed to accomplish their mission. These individuals must rely on their background and education to solve new challenges, stitch together solutions from the best available options and operate "outside the box."

Duties CS-FOs perform are intentionally robust, broad and as flexible as possible.

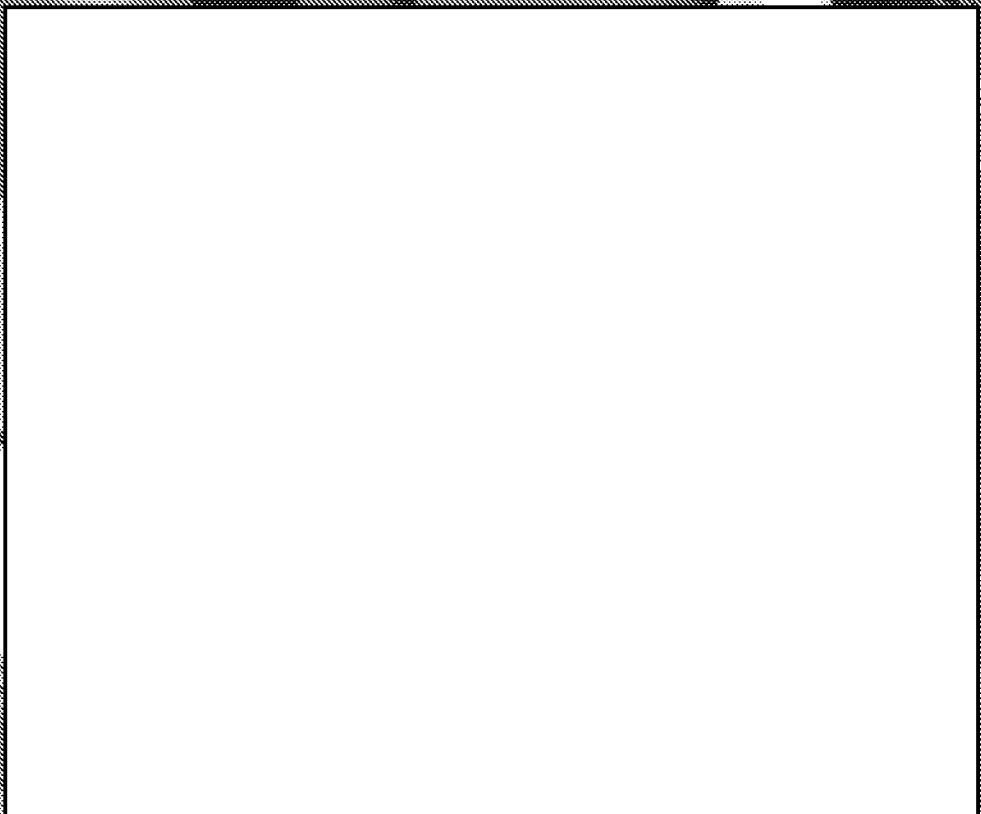
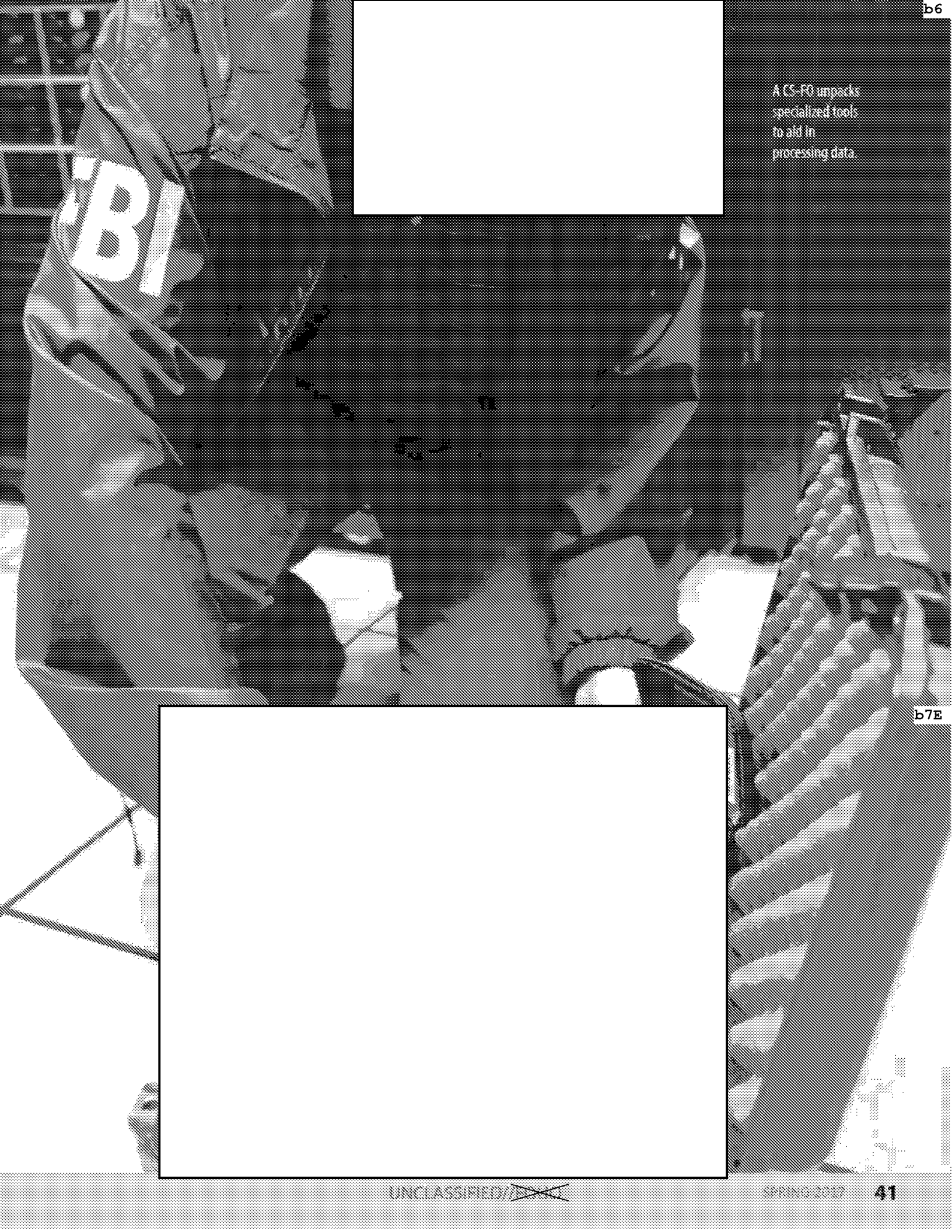
In 2015, CS-FOs [REDACTED] [REDACTED] were assisting the Seattle Division's Tacoma Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF), in cooperation with personnel from OTD and the Cincinnati Division, and [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] This accomplishment earned the group a Director's Award, and the techniques developed are now being used throughout the FBI, as well as many Intelligence Community partners.

"While the CS-FO program continues to grow, the needs of the Bureau are expanding as cyber and other high-tech challenges appear across all types of investigations," [REDACTED] said. The initiative intends to expand its support to all investigative programs to address these challenges. ■

A CS-FO unpacks specialized tools to aid in processing data.



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SIOC Employee De

[redacted] has watched history unfold from the watch floor and, almost 30 years later, has no plans to retire. By [redacted] Staff Writer

When [redacted] first joined SIOC in 1989, it was a three-room office on the fifth floor and had doors like a bank vault. It was forbidden to say the word "SIOC" to people in the FBI who didn't have a need to know.

But now the Strategic Information and Operations Center is a sprawling 40,000 square feet and its name has appeared in media reports.

People call SIOC the "eyes and ears of the Bu," [redacted] said. He views it as the central network — when there's breaking news, an imminent crisis or a natural disaster, SIOC staff, who are part of the Critical Incident Response Group, monitor and share developments with executives, including FBI detailees to the White House.

An emergency action specialist, [redacted] remains calm in a crisis; if incident "A" happens, he knows the "B through Z" of a response and whom to inform. It's not unusual for his colleagues to call [redacted] when he's not at work for guidance, no matter the hour.

He welcomes it because he's a natural teacher, and he wants to see how others problem solve. While [redacted] officially starts work at 8 a.m., he routinely arrives at 6 a.m. His motivation?

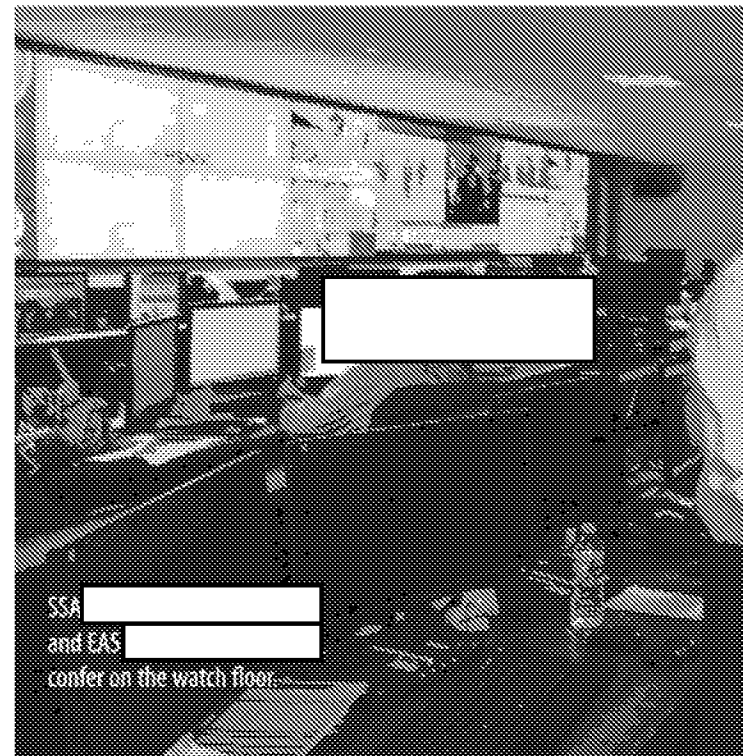
"Dedication," he says. "That's how I was bred to be, because I love what I do. I come in and talk to the midnight shift before they go home. It gives me time to check in with them before my shift actually starts. And the 4 to midnight shift is going to call me at home anyway, so I might as well just go ahead and stay here."

He's watched history unfold from the floor of

the watch center. The world seemed calm and quiet when [redacted] was on the phone with an FAA colleague about a "possible hijacking" on 9/11. [redacted] heard a thunderous crash through the phone and watched the plane hit the first tower.

"You didn't know what to expect or where planes were coming from to attack," he recalled. "They said to us, 'Try to call your family if you can,' but the phones were dead. There was no communication at all going out, period."

He's hunkered down inside SIOC during a blizzard in the 1990s — colleagues couldn't get to work — so [redacted] remained on duty, subsisting on food from the vending machines



dedicated to Mission

at headquarters. Director Freeh called every day to make sure he was OK, and even had his security detail bring him a meal. Soon after, SIOC staff were deemed essential personnel. They come to work no matter what.

Born and raised in a large family in [redacted] a small town near [redacted] wanted to go somewhere else "besides looking at pine trees." He moved to New York City for about six months in the early 1980s and felt like a relocated country mouse.

He soon moved to Amish country, in Lancaster, Pa., and found a job supervising group homes for mentally challenged adults. He recalls going to a post office to apply for what he thought was a postal job. Turns out he was applying for numerous agencies.

During his FBI background check, townspeople in [redacted] began to preach" because they thought he was on the verge of being arrested.

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CID was his first assignment. [redacted] was a fast typist, a skill that landed him a secretarial position. When he first joined SIOC, he worked weekend shifts, but often alone.

He created the Director's briefing book by reading the newspaper and clipping articles that mentioned the FBI, taping them to paper.

"Then we had to do the communications, which were teletypes. I had to put those together at night. As well as do research and background investigations on individuals. We were basically busy all the time."

[redacted] mentors new SIOC employees, and he says people can "see that they're good. They see it, and that's a good feeling for me."

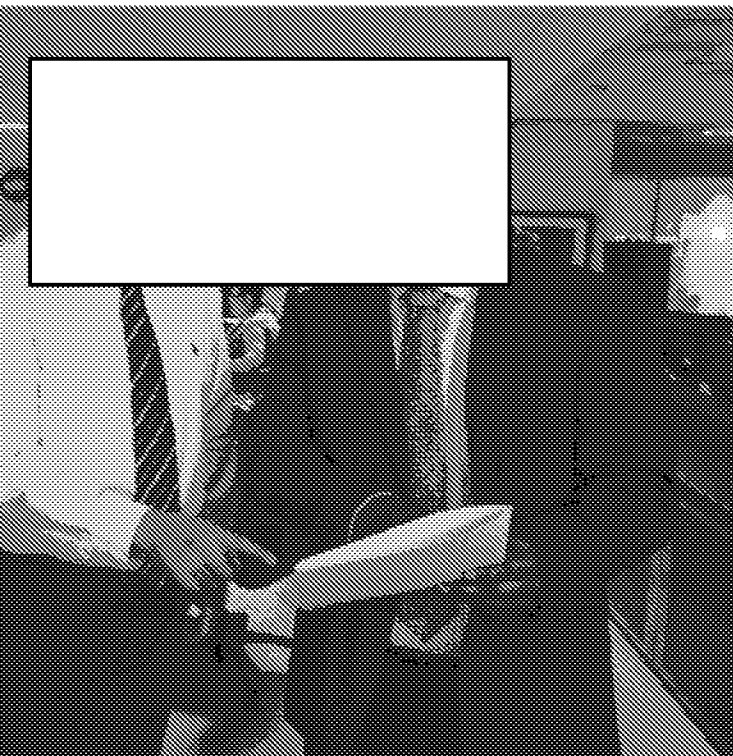
When he's not working, [redacted] travels; he's used two 48-page passport books.

Recent trips include the Bahamas and Australia. South America is a potential future destination, and he contemplates retiring in South Africa. He did a TDY to Manila in 2013, a rewarding experience. If asked to travel on official business, [redacted] says he's ready to go.

After 30 years of service, [redacted] has no plans to retire. "I get to know things before anybody else. And you're saving lives, too. That's the most important thing about it. I didn't think I would ever do something like this, coming from a small town in [redacted]"

He jokes he could live in SIOC 24-7 because he likes it so much.

"If you're happy with what you're doing, it makes your life go a little bit better." ■





Agent and Her Ride to Victory

[redacted] at the 2016
American Eventing Championships in North Carolina.

Baltimore agent and her horse
compete every other weekend
during equestrian show season.

By [redacted] TDY to OPA

Just as Baltimore Special Agent [redacted] [redacted] brings determination to her cases, she brings equal resolution to her passion for horse eventing — often called the triathlon of equestrian competition.

A self-described “horse-crazy kid,” [redacted] began riding at age 11. She stopped riding to focus on college, but [redacted] always knew I’d be back into it.”

While the first horse she purchased lives a happy life on her cousin’s Tennessee farm, [redacted] now rides a half-Dutch Warmblood, half-Paint nicknamed [redacted]. His show name reflects her FBI roots — La Cosa Nostra.

Described by [redacted] as the funniest creature who acknowledges everyone like a friendly Wal-Mart greeter, [redacted] was 4 years old when [redacted] purchased him on a gut feeling. “He didn’t know anything,” she said. Her friends said the decision was either the “best thing she had ever done or the worst.”

The welcome news for [redacted] is that her partnership with [redacted] now 9, has turned out for the best.

[redacted] taught [redacted] how to listen to her commands to jumping. They ride together three days a week and every weekend. While it’s a “labor of love” for [redacted] building the relationship with her horse and the challenge that comes with it is the best part of being an equestrian.

“It’s what I love to do — it’s my passion.”

Horses, like football players, have to start at the pee-wee level, she explained. As horses progress, the jumps they attempt get higher and scarier. “I like the challenge of being afraid and overcoming that,” she said.

Horse

[redacted] described their relationship as "100 percent a partnership. He trusts me not to put him into a bad position, and I trust him to get us out of a bad position." If an approach to a jump doesn't work right [redacted] trusts [redacted] to make intricate adjustments.

During the show season, which lasts from spring through early fall, they compete every other weekend in eventing.

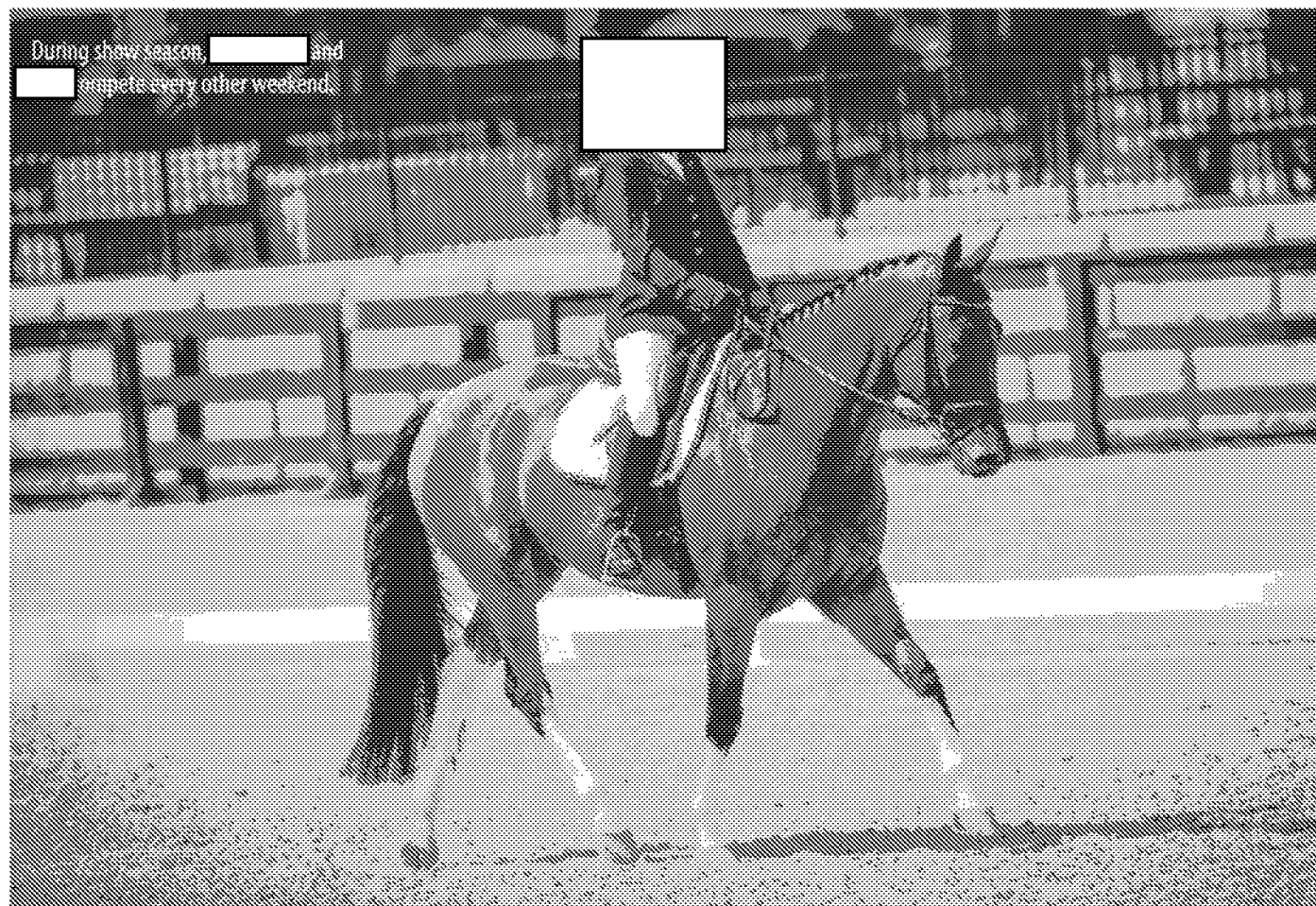
First introduced to eventing through her local U.S. Pony Club, the competition consists of three events. Dressage, a set test, shows the harmony between horse and rider, [redacted] said. Cross-country is an event on an all-terrain course that can be dangerous as it tests the speed, endurance and jumping ability of a horse. Stadium jumping is a series of set jumps in an enclosed ring.

While [redacted] loves to jump — and enjoys the treats that come afterward — [redacted] lives for cross-country."

The [redacted] season was a tremendous success for [redacted] they [redacted] in the American Eventing Championships in North Carolina, a 10-year goal for Schumaker after a disappointing showing in [redacted]

In October they went even further, placing [redacted] of 33 competitors at a "Classic Three-Day Event" in Maryland. "It's been a very good year," [redacted] said.

[redacted] attributed her recent success to years of practice. "It's going to the barn when it's 26 degrees and it's 8 p.m. and what you really want to do is be home curled up on the sofa," she said.



For now [redacted] are resting for the spring season. But her plan is to move up to the next level — called Prelim — where the jumps get higher and there are more combinations. “I will be doing this forever — it’s in my blood,” she said.

[redacted] wore an orange ribbon this past season as a tribute to legendary basketball coach Pat Summitt of the University of Tennessee, who passed away in June. A [redacted] for the Tennessee Lady Vols when Summitt won her first championship in 1987 [redacted] credits the coach with improving her as a competitor.

“She has had the greatest influence on my riding,” [redacted] said, adding that Summitt’s philosophy was to outwork your opponent. If she’s not out riding, her competitors might be.

“Pat was the greatest influence on me as a competitor — not as a rider — as a competitor.” ■

Famous Equestrians

Julie Krone: first female jockey to win a Triple Crown race

Jessica Springsteen: professional show jumper and daughter of Bruce Springsteen

Ulysses Grant: president and fearless rider

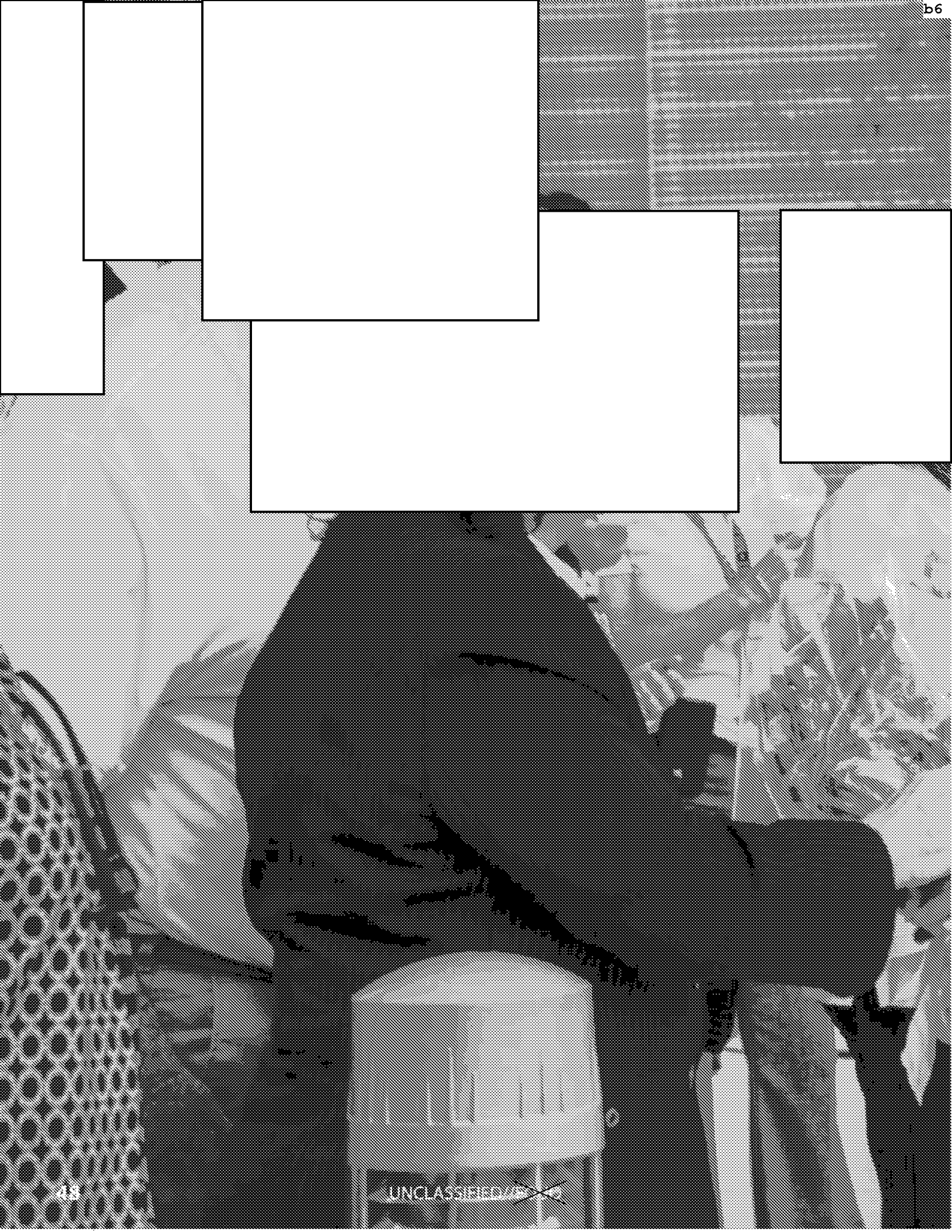
Queen Elizabeth II: lifelong rider celebrated her 90th birthday in a saddle

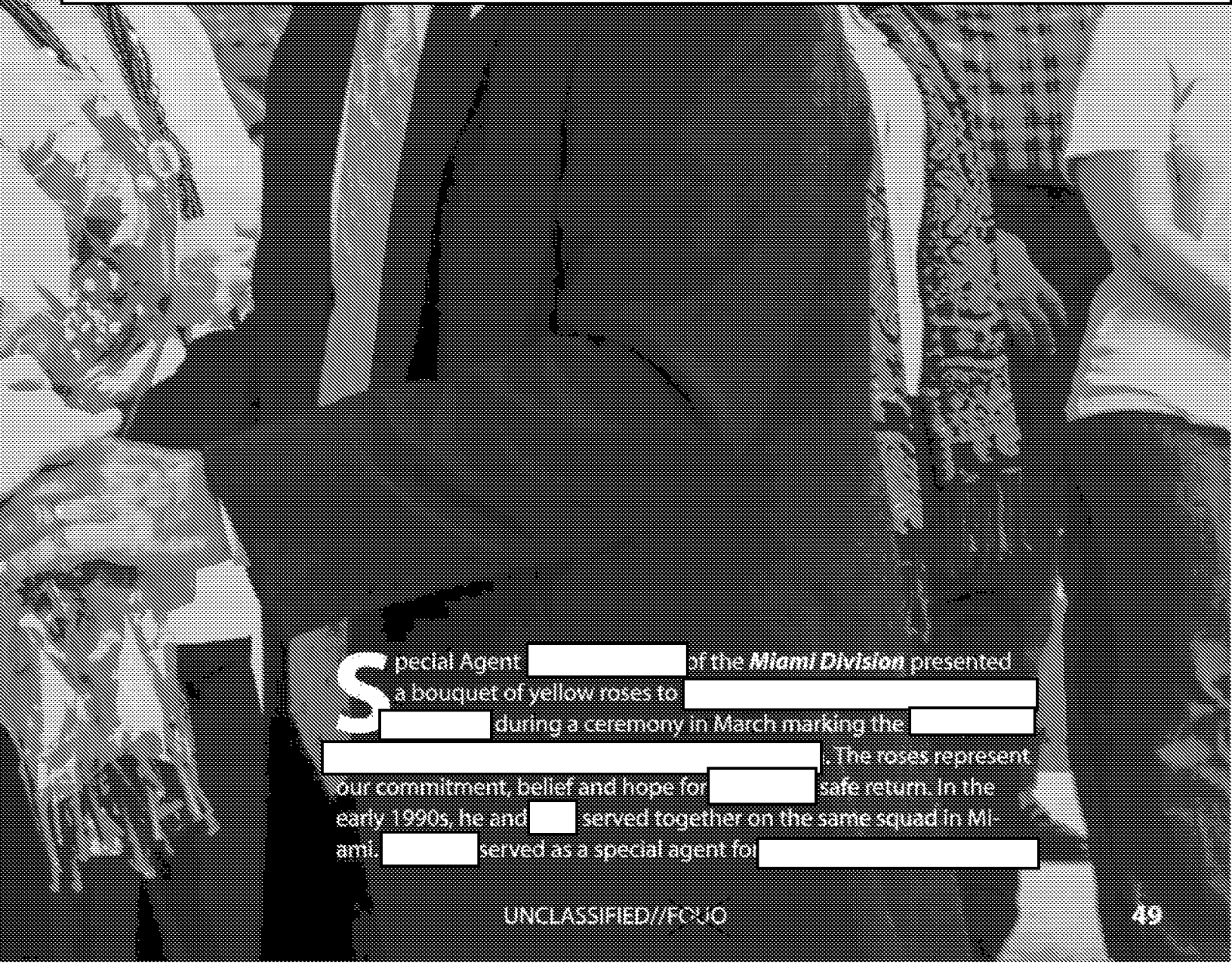
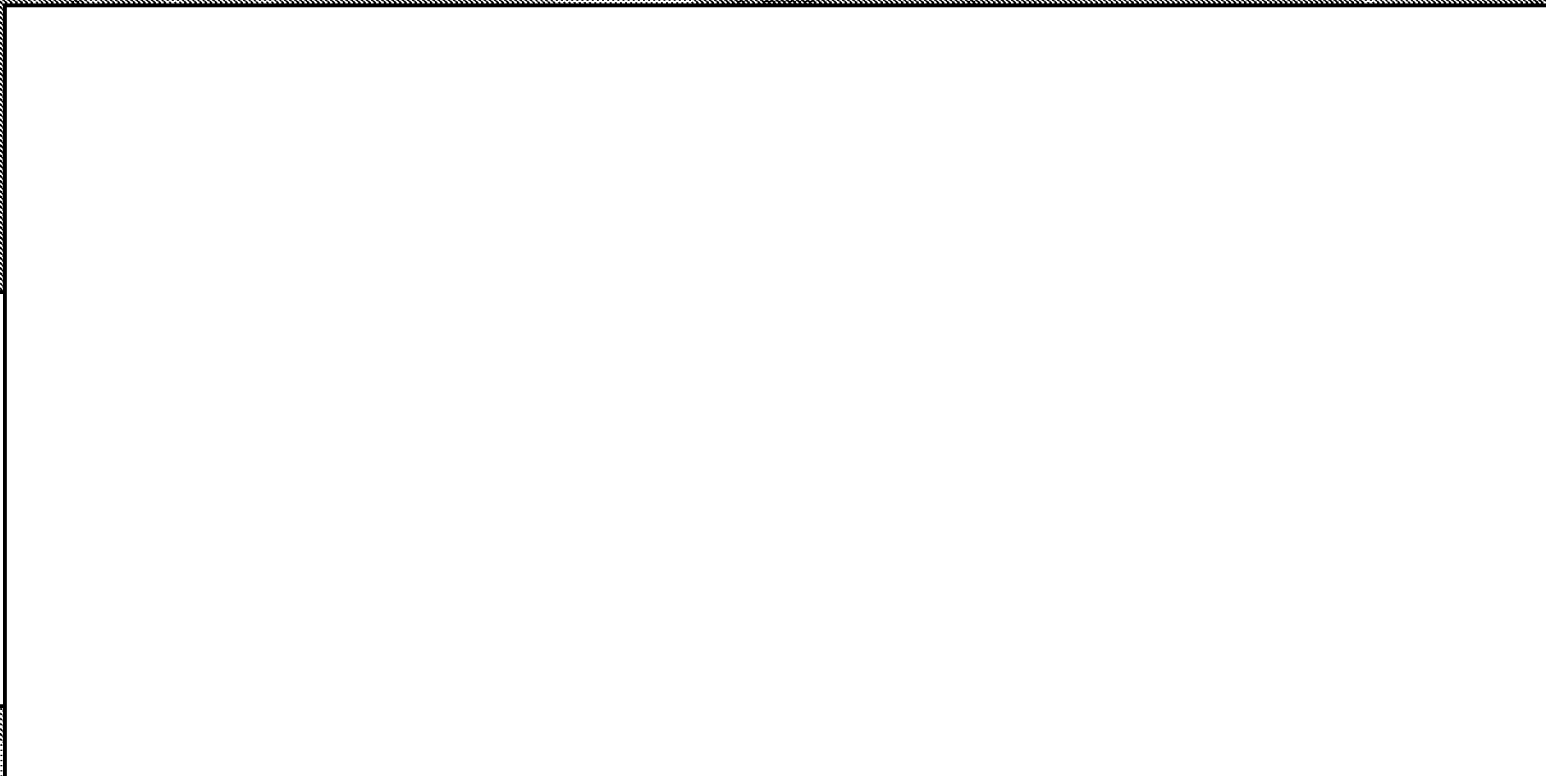
Morgan Freeman: actor showcased his riding skills in films like “Unforgiven”

Georgina Bloomberg: professional equestrian and daughter of billionaire Michael Bloomberg

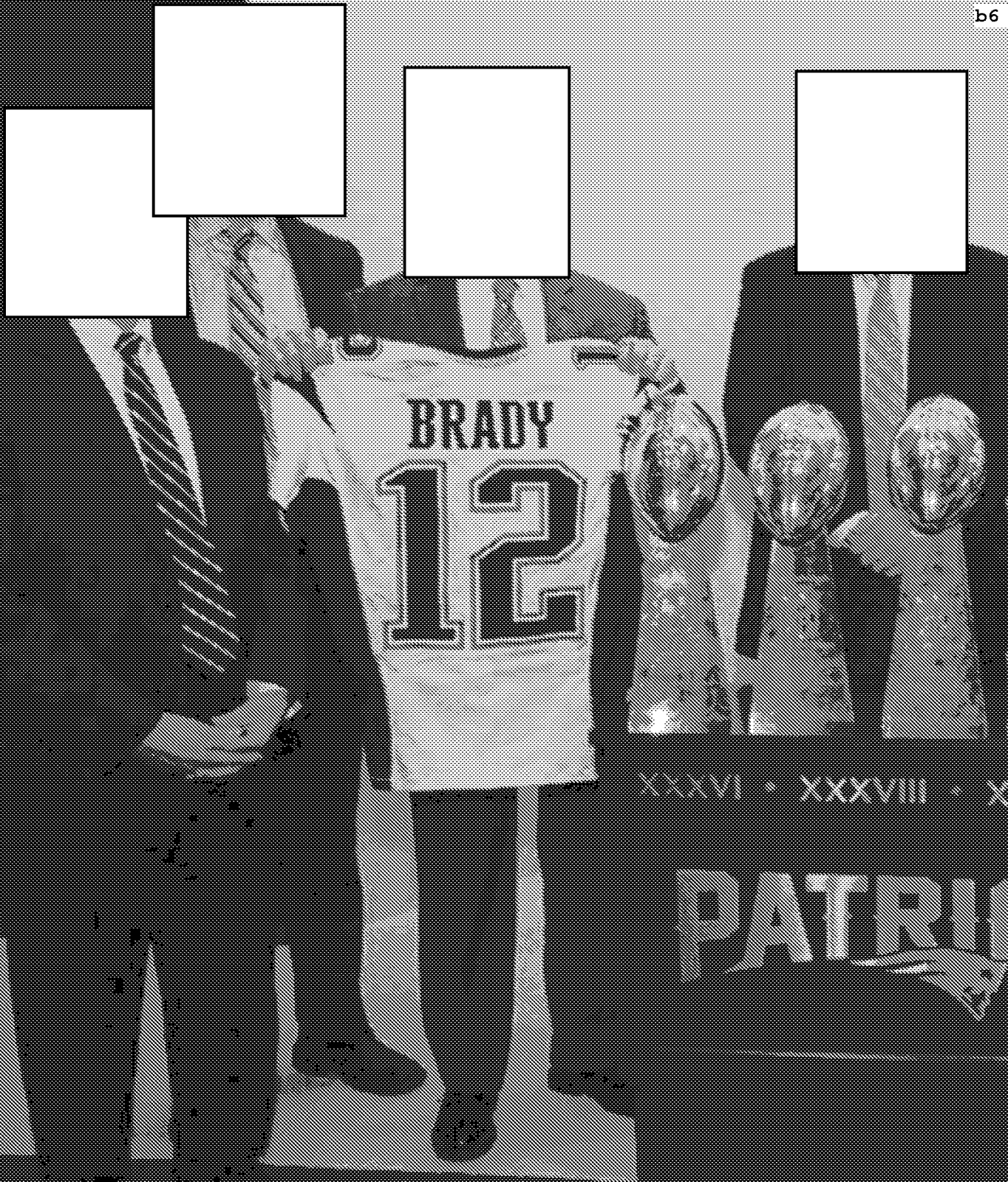


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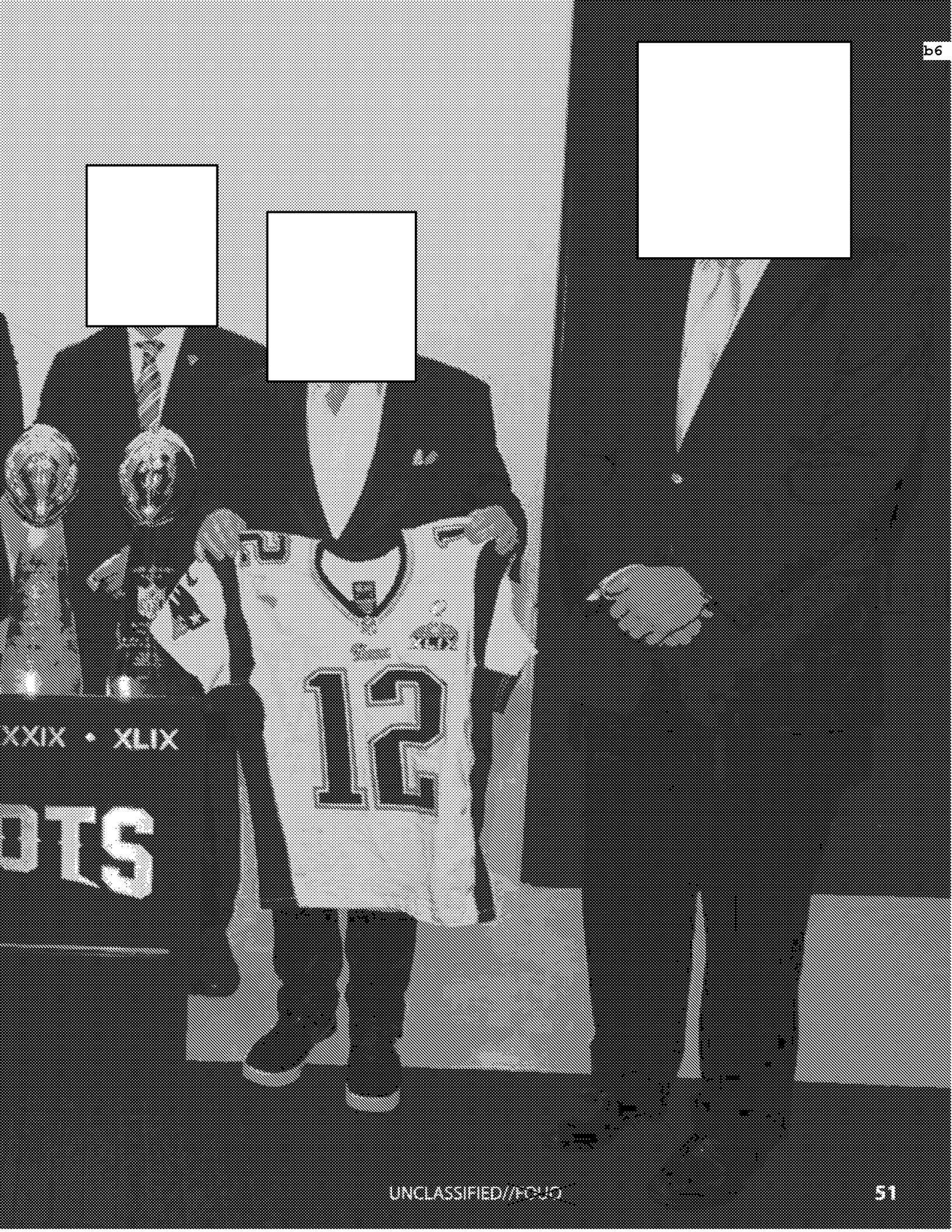


Special Agent [redacted] of the *Miami Division* presented a bouquet of yellow roses to [redacted] [redacted] during a ceremony in March marking the [redacted] [redacted]. The roses represent our commitment, belief and hope for [redacted] safe return. In the early 1990s, he and [redacted] served together on the same squad in Miami. [redacted] served as a special agent for [redacted]



FBI *Boston* and the Massachusetts State Police returned two stolen jerseys worn by Tom Brady during Super Bowl 49 and Super Bowl 51 to [redacted] (right, holding jersey).

Photo by [redacted] *Boston Division*



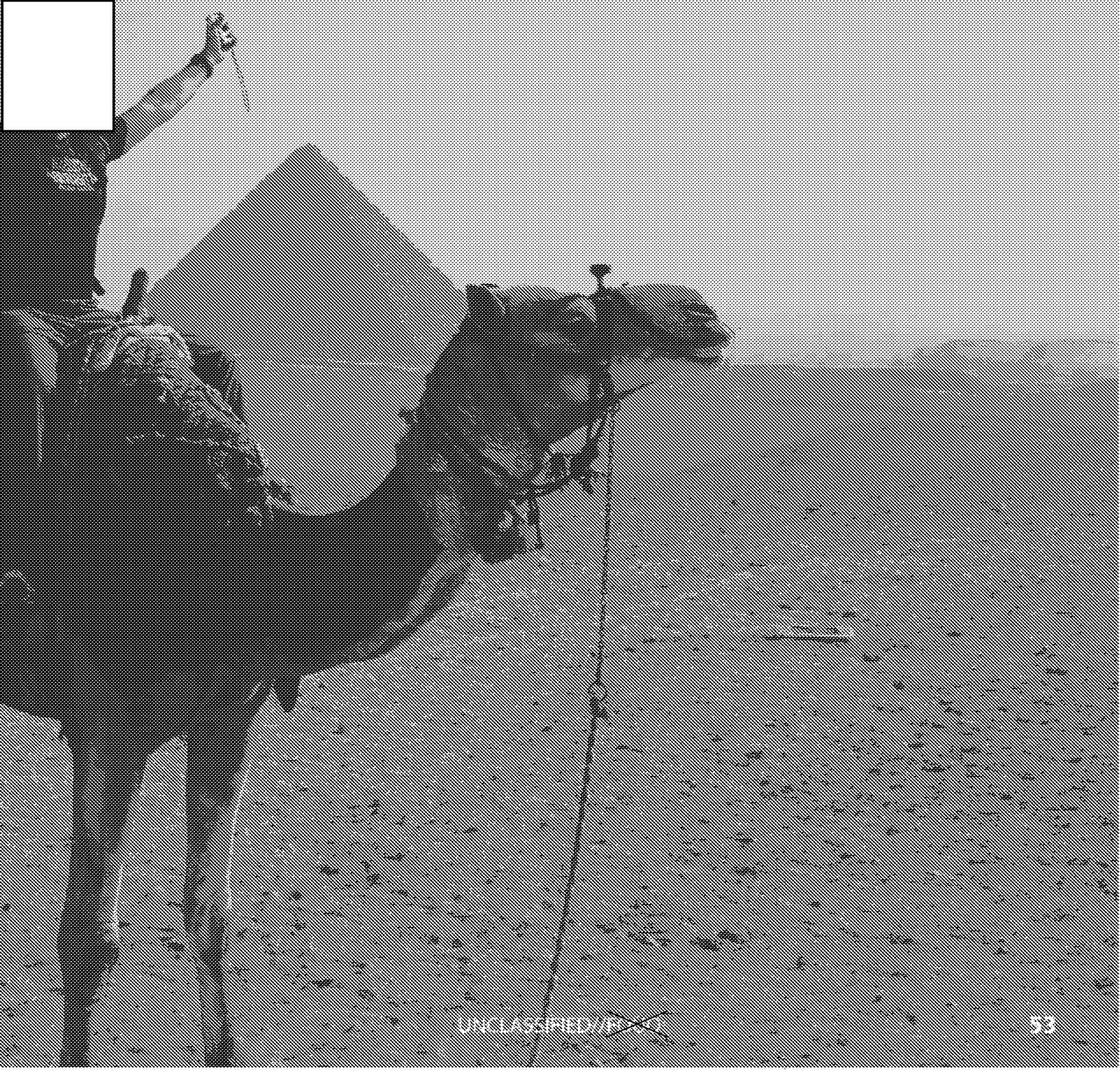
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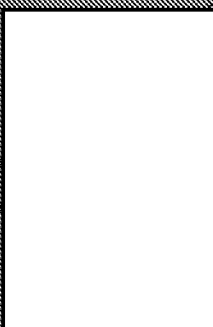
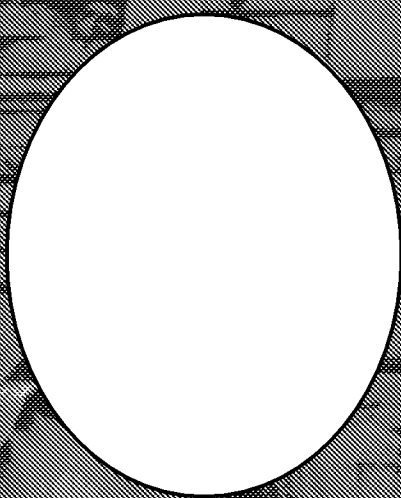
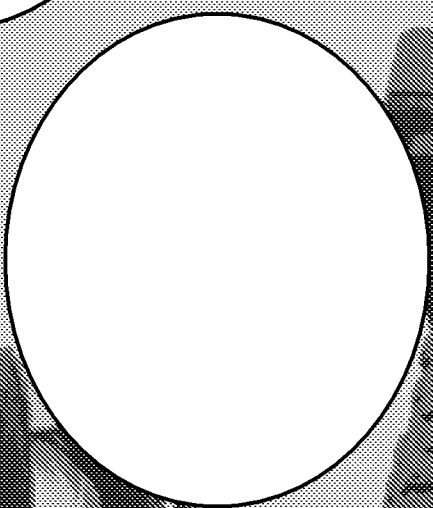
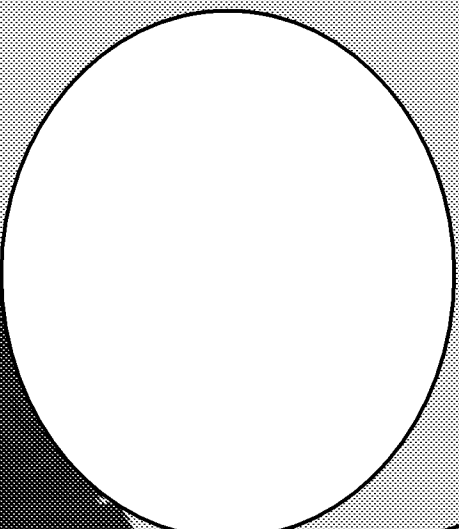
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Milwaukee Division IA
[redacted]
enjoys a break from duties
during his TDY at Legat Cairo.

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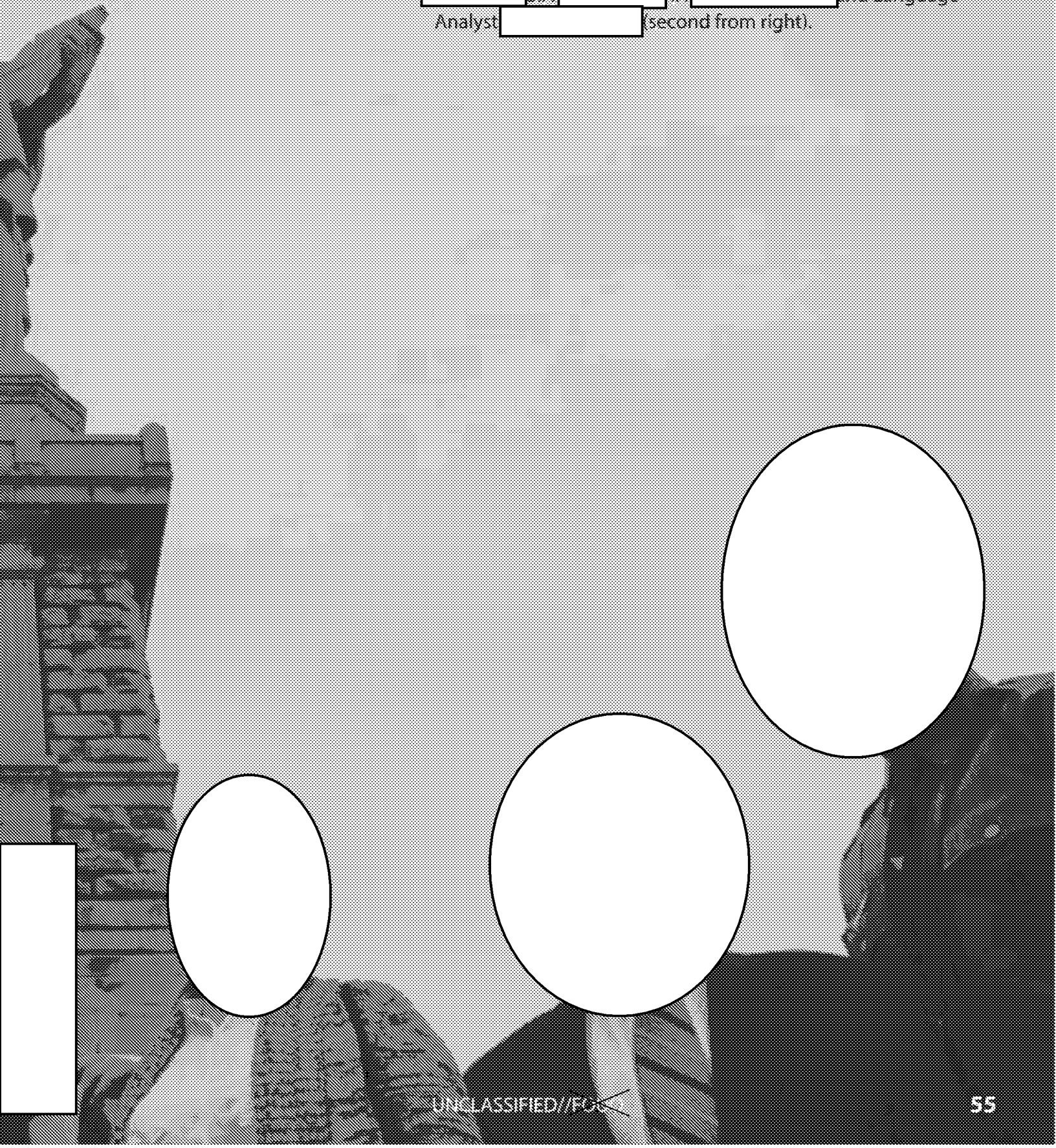


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Newark Division's Intelligence Program in partnership with the N.J. Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness and the N.J. State Police provided terrorism awareness presentations at Ellis Island with a side trip to visit the Statue of Liberty. Pictured FBI employees (left to right): Chaplain [redacted] [redacted] SIA, [redacted] IA, [redacted] and Language Analyst [redacted] (second from right).

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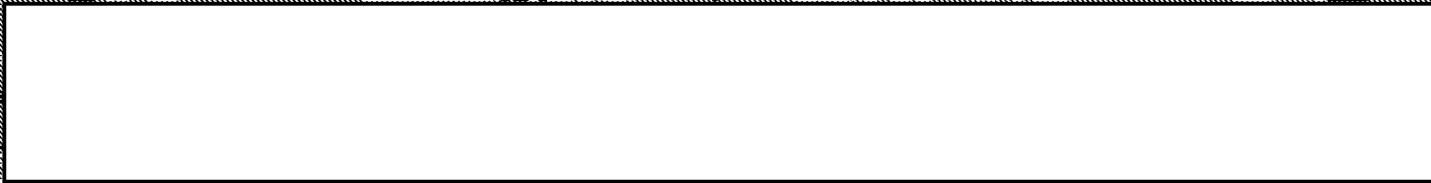
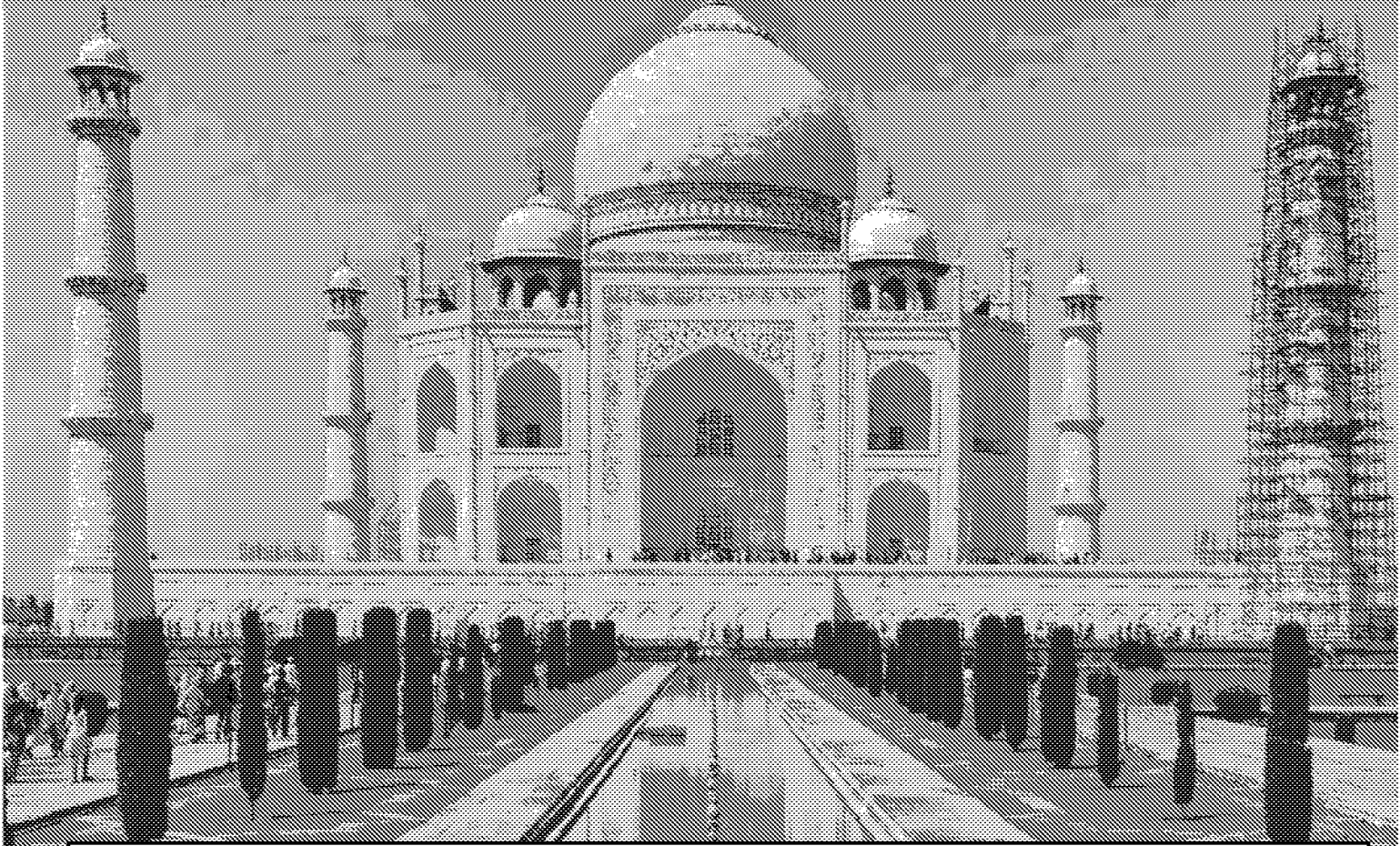




The *Philadelphia Division* hosted an event for the return of a recovered Norman Rockwell painting to its owners. The piece was stolen from the family's South Jersey home in 1976. SAC Mike Harpster, SSA [redacted] of the Art Crime Team, and Philadelphia SA [redacted] spoke about the painting's recovery.

Agents from *San Francisco and Headquarters* enjoyed some R&R at the Taj Mahal while on official travel to Legat New Delhi. From left to right: SA [redacted] SA [redacted] SA [redacted] SA [redacted] SA [redacted] SA [redacted] and SSA [redacted]

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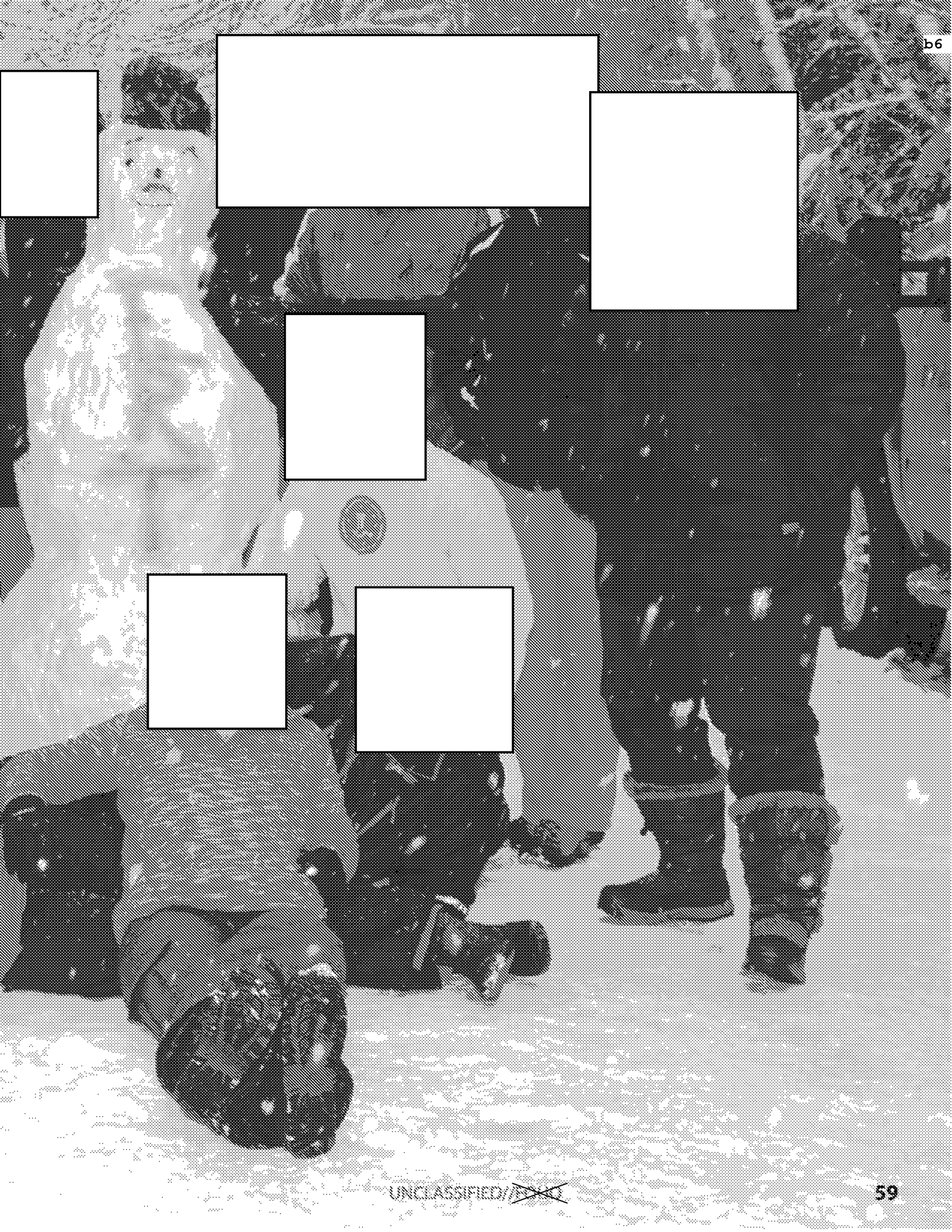


IN THE FBI



Seattle's Evidence Response Team conducted winter quarterly training that included tracking bullet casings with metal detectors, driving in deep snow conditions and carrying equipment through rough terrain. To assist with administrative details, the team even fielded a snowy mascot.

Photo submitted by [redacted] Seattle





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This "Band of Brothers" photo of *Norfolk* SWAT members was taken in North Carolina while the team assisted the *Charlotte Division* with several arrest and search operations.

IN THE FBI



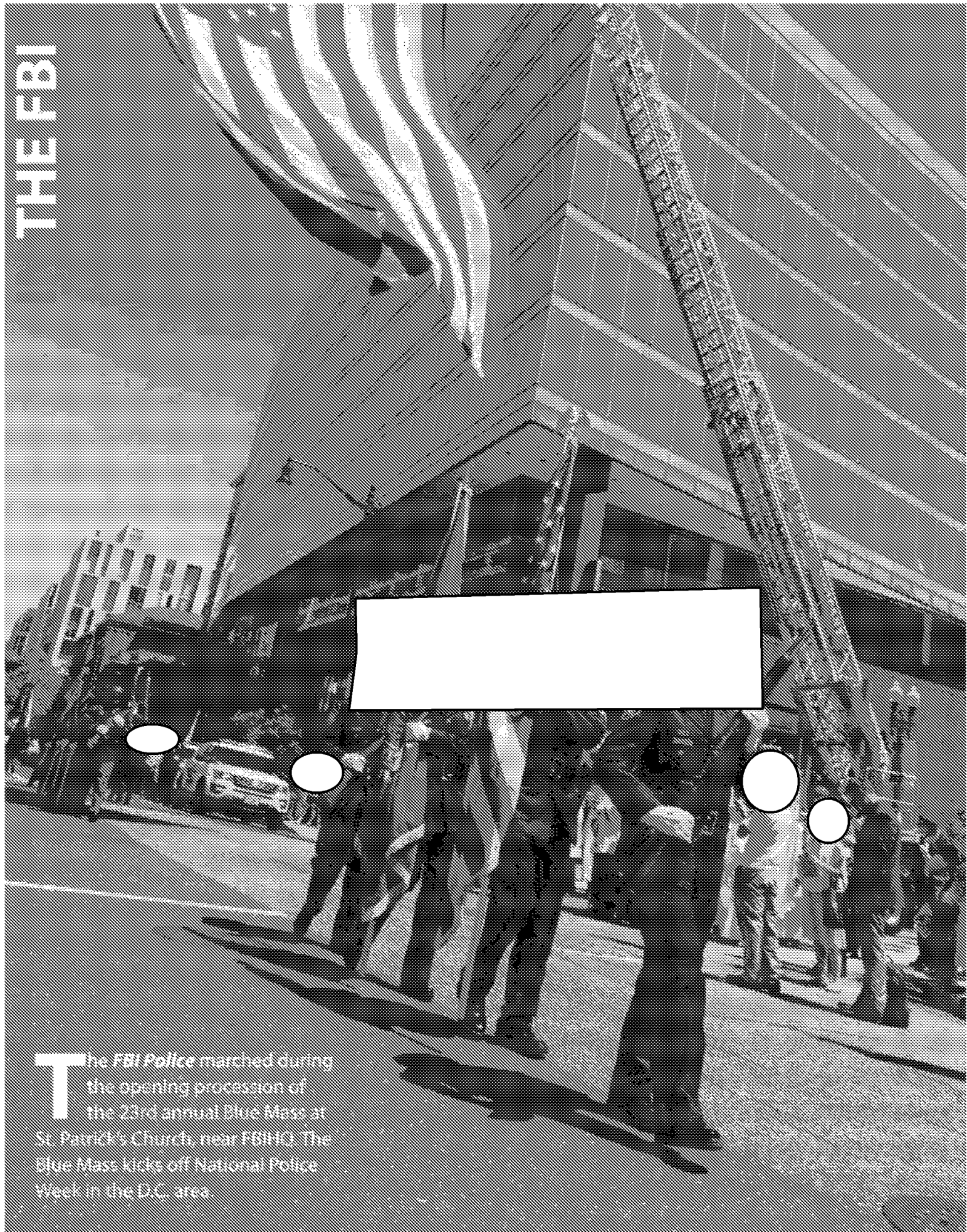


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[redacted] a Microsoft representative, shows off the features of the Microsoft Advanced Patrol Platform vehicle at FBIHQ. In addition to [redacted]

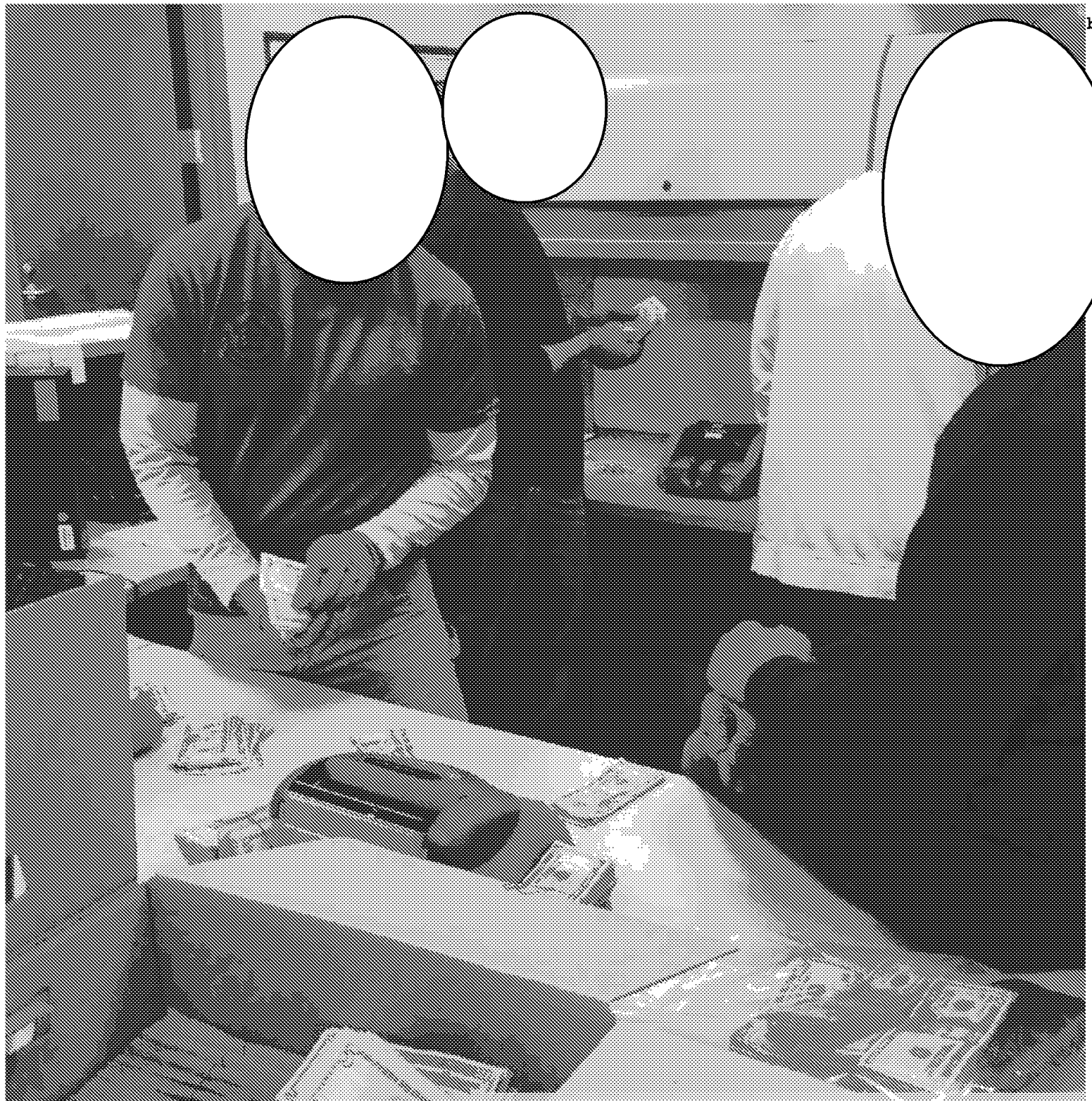
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Photo by [redacted] JDY to CPA



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The *FBI Police* marched during the opening procession of the 23rd annual Blue Mass at St. Patrick's Church, near FBIHQ. The Blue Mass kicks off National Police Week in the D.C. area.

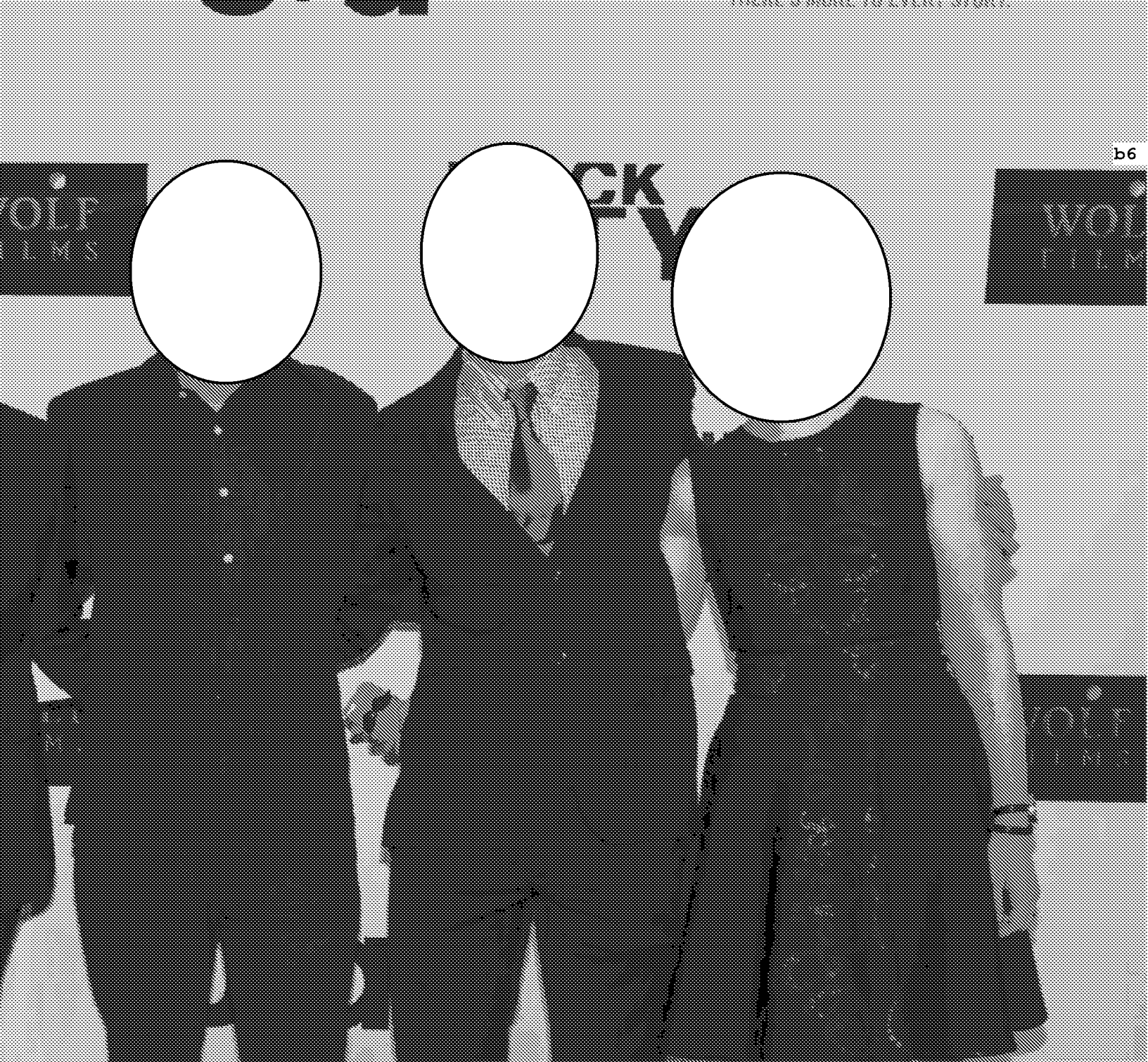


Members of the Baltimore Safe Streets Task Force process money seized after an operation in March. FBI Baltimore executed eight search warrants, resulting in the largest heroin seizure in its history. Investigators recovered 30 kilograms of heroin along with cocaine, more than \$750,000 in cash, firearms and other valuable assets. "This seizure will have a significant impact on the heroin epidemic in the Baltimore area," said SSA [redacted] [redacted] Safe Streets Task Force supervisor.

IN THE FBI



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FBI personnel in April attended the premiere of "Inside the FBI: New York" at the Newseum in Washington, D.C. The series followed employees from the New York Office for a year. Left to right:

	Special Agent		NYO

U. S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation



THE INVESTIGATOR

Celebrating 85 Years as the Official Magazine for FBI Employees



"The Silence of the Lambs"

The FBI and the making of the movie

Introduction by Jodie Foster

Meet today's FBI profilers

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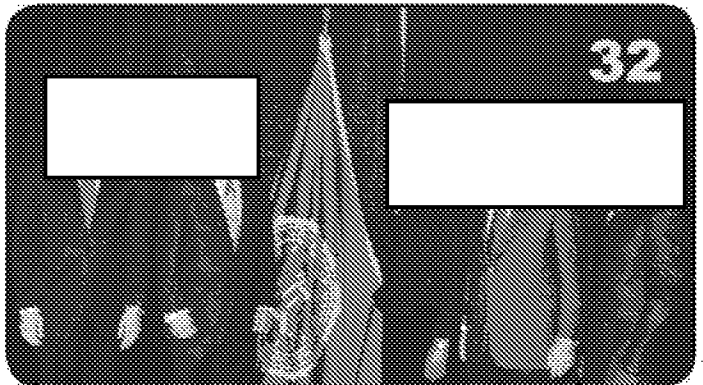
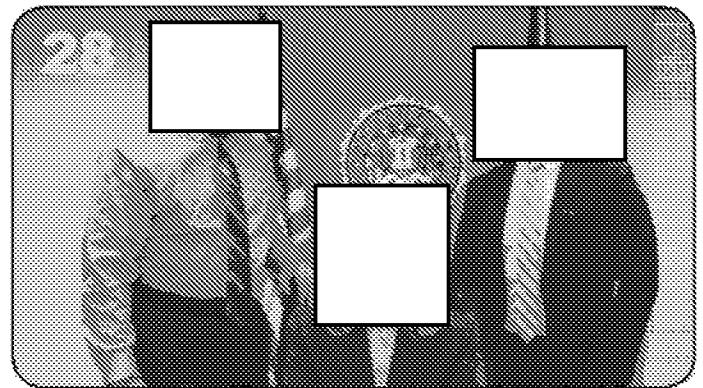
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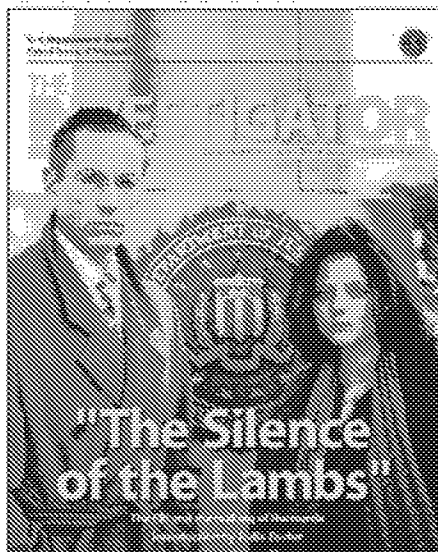
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ON THE COVER



Made with the FBI's full cooperation, "The Silence of the Lambs" swept the major Oscar categories 25 years ago. (Photo Courtesy of MGM Studios)

INTRODUCTION

I think about the time I spent there at Quantico with such fondness. The time the agents took with me to make sure that their mission was portrayed accurately in the hopes that audiences would understand the dedication of those that serve in the FBI. I came away moved and changed. That happens in your 20s. I am proud that you are proud of the film we made, although I'm sure there are some errors in there that make you wince. In this rather unconventional moment in political history, we all look to you to continue to do the right thing, to uphold the values of the Bureau's foundation, always in service of justice, the people and the laws of our land. Keep doing what you do to keep us on the right track.

Best,
Jodie Foster



Photo Courtesy of MUSA Studios

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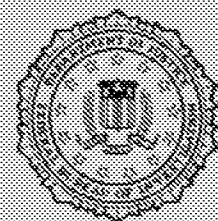
Unit Chief

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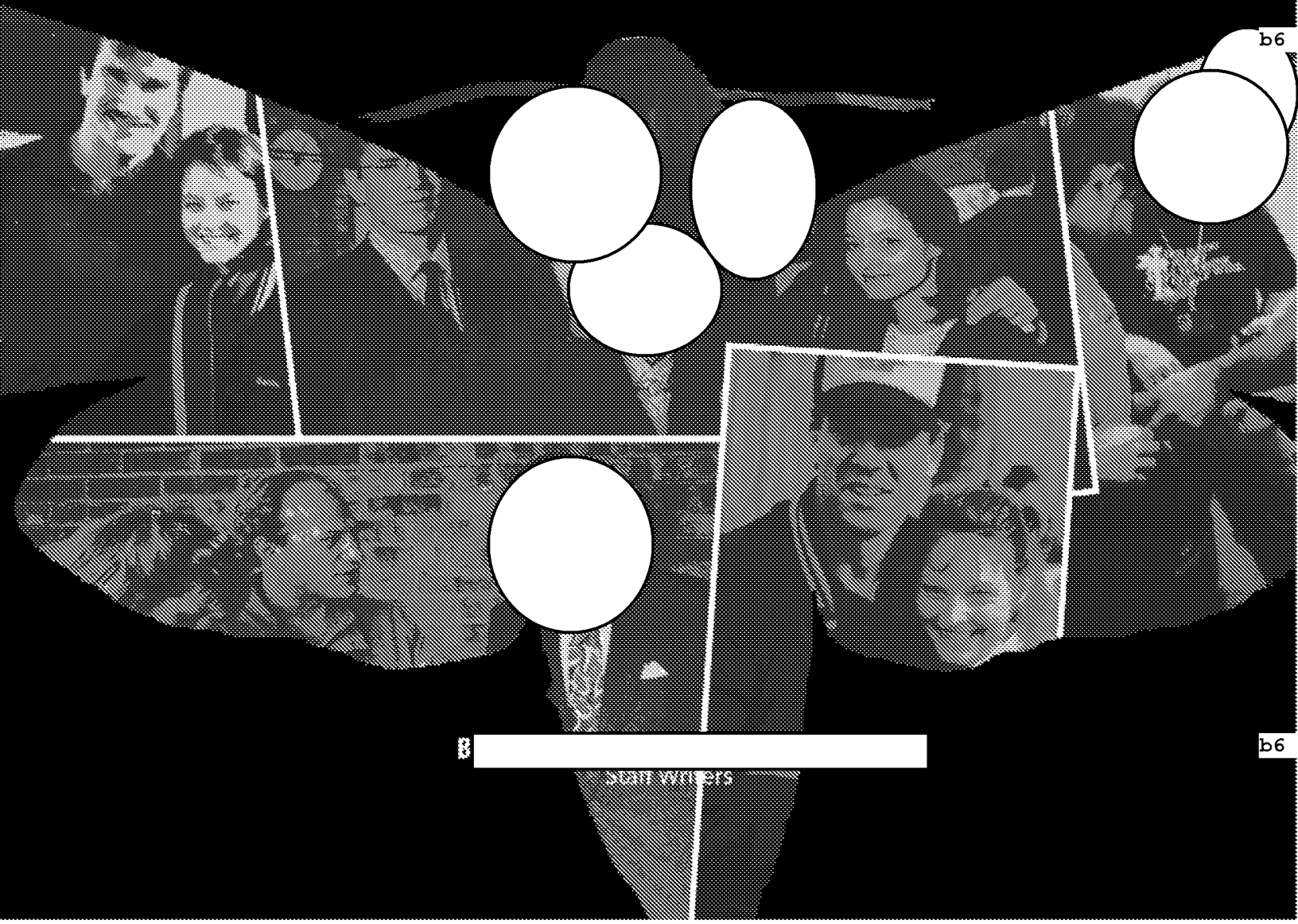


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"The Silence of the Lambs"

Ranks as one of the top 100 American films ever made, according to the American Film Institute. Adapted from a novel by Thomas Harris, it was made with the FBI's full cooperation. Some employees even appeared in the film honored 25 years ago with several Academy Awards, including Best Picture. Here are their recollections.



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B [redacted]

staff writers

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[redacted] (**Special Productions Unit, Office of Public Affairs, Retired**): I was a liaison with the film industry. We were doing a lot of work with movies and TV programs in the 80s. For a long time the Bureau didn't have an open posture.

"The Silence of the Lambs" was first a book by Thomas Harris, a reporter for the Associated Press. He got to know the Bureau and our work. He contacted the Bureau and met with the Behavioral Science Unit.

SSA [redacted] Behavioral Science Unit, Training Division, Retired): I was reluctant to meet with Harris because it interferes with the everyday work. He wanted to meet with me and another agent, the late Bob Ressler, and audit classes we taught on criminal psychology to new agent trainees and the National Academy. We presented violent crime cases, such as Ted Bundy or Gary Heidnik. Heidnik picked up women in the street and kept them in a pit in his basement. He'd torture and kill them, fill the pit up with water and electrocute them.

We interviewed several violent criminals and serial killers like David Berkowitz, Charles Manson and Richard Speck as part of our research. We had [crime scene] photographs and audio recordings that we included in our presentations. Harris sat in the back of the room, took notes and then after class, he would interview me about the program. (*The Behavioral Science Unit is now a collection of five behavioral analysis units assigned to CIRG.*)

Harris' research led to the publication of 1981's "Red Dragon," the first novel featuring Dr. Hannibal Lecter, a brilliant psychiatrist and serial killer. Harris published "The Silence of the Lambs" in 1988; the rights were sold to Orion Pictures in the hopes of adapting it into a movie.

[redacted] was going to be in the movie. But then Jonathan Demme became the director.

Edward Saxon (Producer) [redacted] of all people, wanted to play Hannibal Lecter and direct the movie but then decided he didn't want to do the movie. Jonathan and I were partners and we made movies at Orion. They said, "We're about to get a script in on "Silence of the Lambs." Why don't you read it?"

Harris told us about the work he had done in researching this and the FBI people he'd met. And that was very promising for us.

We went on a research trip to Quantico.

AD Anthony Daniels (Training Division, Retired): I had absolutely no idea what "The Silence of the Lambs" was. I met with Demme and Saxon and they agreed to send me a copy of the script.

I saw immediately that it fell in with our behavioral sciences staff who were stationed at the academy. I didn't know if this was a B-movie, but when I heard the cast, that Jodie Foster and Scott Glenn and Anthony Hopkins were going to be in it, it piqued my interest.

[redacted] Jodie Foster had won an Oscar [Best Actress in 1988 for "The Accused"]. That gave the movie a real lift.

There were several high-level meetings between the producers and Office of Public Affairs, Training Division and Criminal Investigative Division personnel.

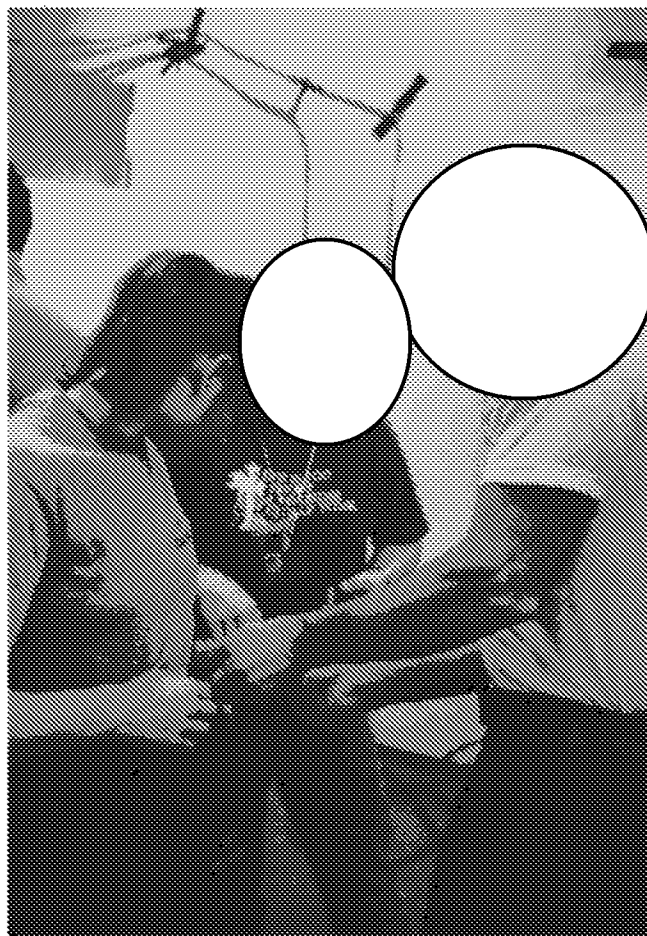
Before we got involved, there was one thing I always did with movies: I'd tell the people up front, "Why is the FBI assisting?" When an agent knocks on the door or calls someone, we want them to open the door and invite the agent in. It's part of our public affairs mission to put the FBI in a good light.



In one meeting, Demme said he wanted to film in the academy itself. Everyone said, 'Whoa! Wait a minute!' But Demme and the production staff really impressed the Bureau by how thorough they were.

Daniels: To me, there wasn't enough publicity at that time regarding the fact that there were female FBI agents. It wasn't a secret, obviously, but I thought the movie was an opportunity to promote three things: the Bureau, the academy and the fact that there are females going through the academy.

[redacted] Demme was very persuasive. 'Whatever you need, we'll do.' He was very sincere.



[redacted] prepares Jodie Foster for a scene. He wrote an FBI training scene for the movie.

Daniels: I made it clear that they could not, under any circumstances, disrupt the flow of the academy. We were full with new agent classes and the National Academy at the time. We've got something going on every minute of every day.

They got that. They didn't try to push the envelope.

[redacted] The academy agreed to do it but we told the producers that we wouldn't change our schedule or allow them to do things like film at night. That made it very complicated for Demme and the crew. They were going to have to be in the academy for a few weeks to film.

Foster wanted to know if she could come and walk around the academy to prepare for her role as Clarice Starling. They let her.

UC [redacted] Physical Training Unit, Training Division, Retired): I got called down to the head office and met with [AD] Tony Daniels. He said we're going to have a movie shot here, a Hollywood-type movie. They wanted me to be a liaison between Demme and the crew and the front office.

I came in under Director J. Edgar Hoover. The old Bureau probably never would have allowed this to happen because they would have seen this as something less than professional. But that was Hoover. William Sessions was the Director when this occurred.

Daniels: My discussions with Director Sessions were very light but he supported it fully. All my dealings with the Director and other executives about the movie were very positive.

[redacted] One day, I walk into my office and there's this girl in a sweatsuit with her hair pulled back, no makeup. I nodded at her, said hello to my secretary and walked to my desk. My



[redacted] (right) with actor Ted Levine, who plays Buffalo Bill. The Buffalo Bill character is based on a composite of three serial killers.

secretary came in and said, 'By the way, that's Jodie Foster out there.'

I go out there and I said, 'Jodie? Come on in.' [laughs] You could never have picked her out of a crowd. She was a very pleasant person, bright and professional. She was easy to get along with.

Demme told me that, 'We want her to seem like a strong, athletic, competent, bright female FBI agent trainee. We need to show her abilities in all those areas.'

We wanted to see what kind of physical shape Jodie was in and we talked about the Yellow Brick Road. It's a stamina course the Marines have that's 3 miles long through the woods with all kinds of obstacles. It's a tough course. I said we'll try that.

Then Demme said, 'One thing for sure is we do not want her hurt or bruised.' [laughs]

[redacted] **Former Instructor, Physical Training Unit, Training Division, now an agent in Pittsburgh**: There was chatter that Foster and company were coming to Quantico and word traveled fast. On top of that, I learned that my unit chief, [redacted] was going to be in charge of escorting her throughout the academy.

I got my nerve up and walked into his office. [redacted] for whatever it's worth, if they're looking for an extra for the movie, I'm your guy! I walked out of there thinking you never know. It's probably going in one ear and out the other.

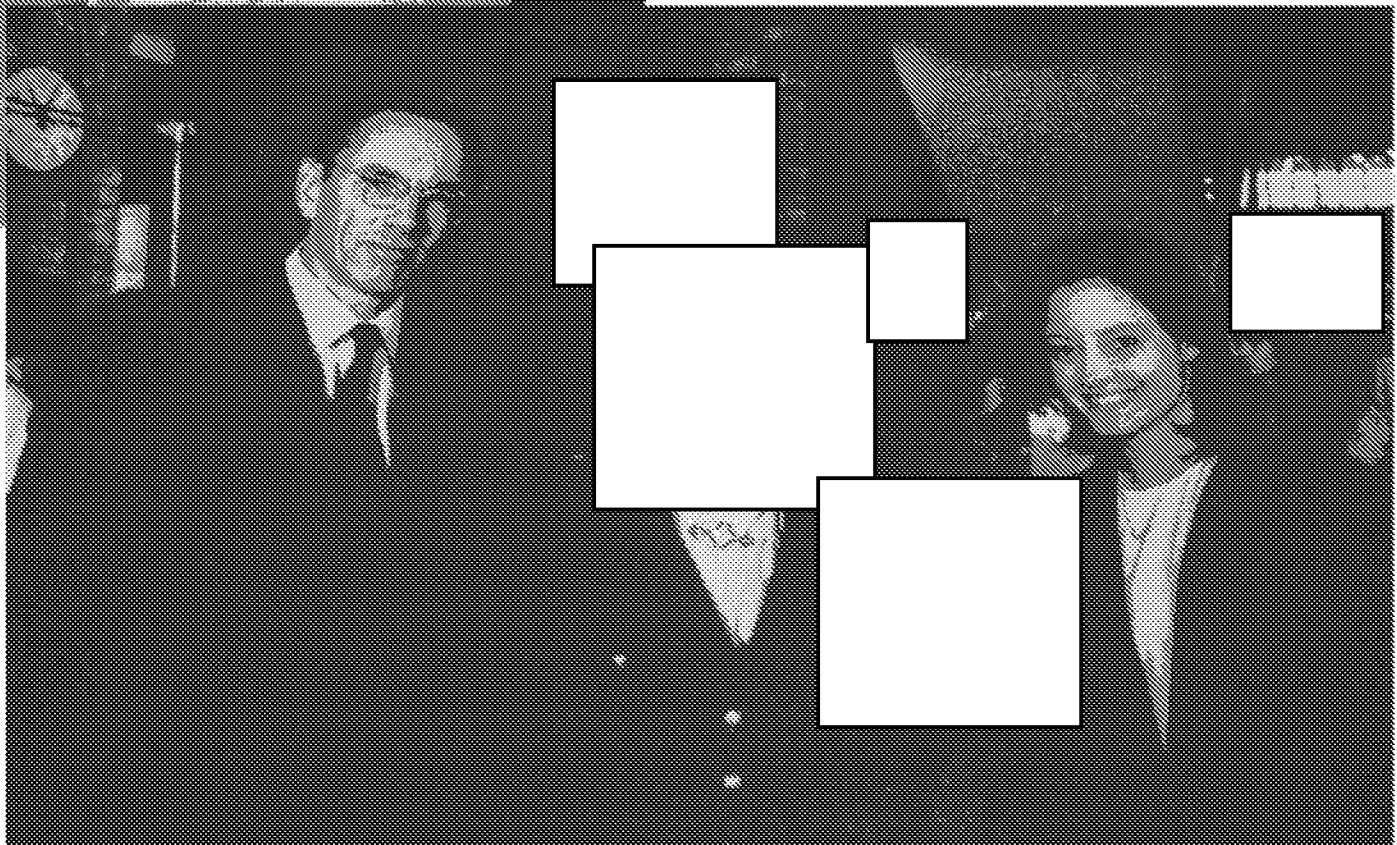
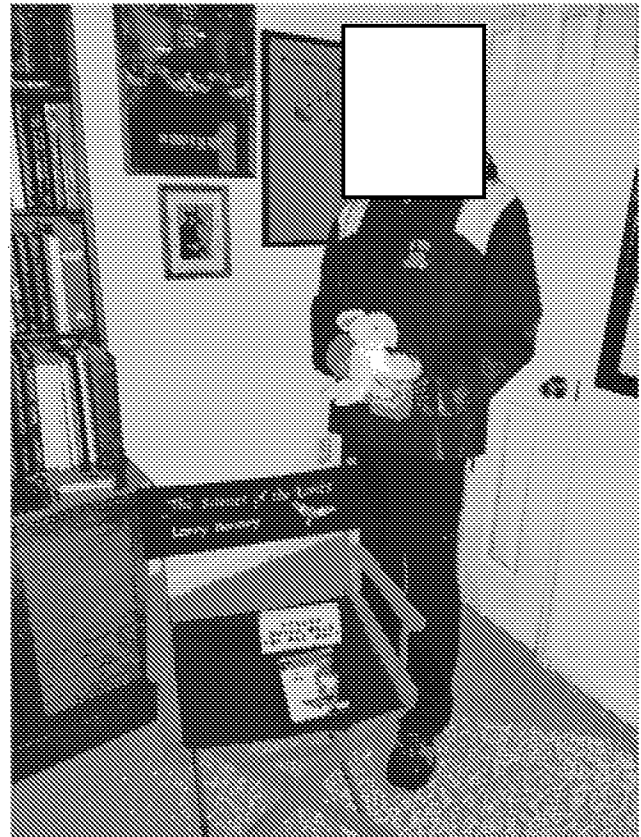
[redacted] The script went through several reviews with TD and CID. There's a scene in Baltimore where Starling enters a storage facility without a warrant. CID really wanted a warrant mentioned in the scene.



Photo Courtesy of MGM Studios



CLOCKWISE FROM ABOVE: Film director Jonathan Demme talks to Jodie Foster. Demme told US [redacted] that he wanted Foster to look like a "strong, competent female FBI agent trainee" but added "we don't want her hurt or bruised." [redacted] holds a stuffed lamb Foster gave him after filming [redacted] and family with Scott Glenn and Foster; SA [redacted] with Demme; Foster and Glenn pose with a special chair for [redacted]





No search warrant lines were added; however, the landlord does give permission for Starling to enter.

I also gave the script to female special agents to review. They told me that, in a perfect world, the female role would be feminine yet courageous. She should be competent and have integrity. Foster embraced that.

I knew it would be better for Jodie to meet with a female agent than us trying to direct her or fill her mind with things.

SSA [redacted] Washington Field Office, Retired): Early on, I was invited to meet Jodie and Demme at a really nice Italian restaurant in D.C. I reviewed the script and told them how this part is not realistic, how an agent trainee isn't going to be picked out of Quantico to meet with a serial killer. I gave them some, not slang, but Bureau things we say, how agents act.

I had worked some murder cases and told Jodie what a body would look like if it had been in the water for a while, what an autopsy would be like, how you behave.

I told her that I've tried to keep in touch with my femininity and my true identity. I tried to not act like a man or be somebody else.

One For the History Books

"The Silence of the Lambs" is only the third movie to sweep the top five Oscar categories of Best Picture, Best Director, Best Actor, Best Actress and Best Screenplay (Original or Adapted). The other two?

"One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" (1975)

"It Happened One Night" (1934)

[redacted] Jodie felt like meeting [redacted] was a turning point in understanding what it was like to be a woman in the FBI.

Foster received firearms training and attended new agent trainee classes. She and Scott Glenn also met with [redacted] in behavioral sciences. Glenn's character, SSA Jack Crawford, is inspired by [redacted]

[redacted] My mission was to let these people know the hell we go into. There were these two serial killers from California, Lawrence Bittaker and Roy Norris, the Toolbox Killers. I interviewed Bittaker. They met in prison and fantasized about killing a teenager for every year of their life, a different teen from ages 13 to 19. When they were released, they started doing this and they made audio recordings of the teens being tortured and begging for their lives. Even the most hardened cops couldn't listen to it.

I let Scott Glenn listen to a minute of it; he started crying. Not sobbing, just tears in his eyes. He told me he never knew there were people like this in the world. When I met him again after the production moved to the Pittsburgh area, he told me he still had nightmares about the tapes.

[redacted] Cast-wise, Scott Glenn was our favorite guy. He was interested in who you were and what you were doing. He liked to work out, and we liked to work out. He became one of the regular guys we all hung out with.

[redacted] Jodie Foster is very smart. She wanted to know about the evolution of criminal profiling and really wanted to know what it takes to investigate. She would do this before a shoot, asking me, 'How do you do it?' She's a character-driven actress and got into this mindset.

I also met with Ted Levine, who played Buffalo Bill. I showed him cases. Buffalo Bill was a composite of three different serial killers.

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Demme wanted to film at the academy itself. Everybody said, "Whoa, wait a minute!"

Heidnik, who had a pit in his house to keep victims; Edward Gein, who skinned corpses to make body suits; and Ted Bundy, who pretended to be injured to get help from women whom he'd make his victims.

[redacted] When it came time for filming, they rolled in about five or six trailers in a huge parking lot at the academy.

Daniels: They set up all these tents and had people come in to cook with their own gas stoves. It was quite a production.

[redacted] They filmed for three weeks. They held a daily pre-production meeting at 6 a.m., which I would sit in on. Filming was from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. They had a formula that 10 to 12 hours of filming would give two minutes of footage.

[redacted] The rule for the new agents' class was if someone from the movie wants to speak to you, that's fine. Don't go out of your way to strike up a conversation with them.

The film's opening scene depicts Foster working out in the woods of Quantico. Demme asked [redacted] to identify safe places where Foster could be filmed exercising.

[redacted] My staff and I found a rope wall on the Yellow Brick Road course. I showed it to Demme and said that it looks tough but it's safe. Jodie went right up and did a really good job.

I go out with the safety officer to film and Demme says, "Why don't you run up to her and

say to say that [SSA] Crawford wants to see you in his office and that will be the start of the movie?"

That just came naturally, a lot of times. They said, 'Come in and do this.'

[redacted] Employees could be in the movie if they were performing their job description. If not, they had to take annual leave and file for outside employment.

[redacted] We shot three or four takes because Demme didn't like the way I was looking when I turned to the camera. He kept messing with my line. I said, 'Jonathan, what I'm doing is just telling her to go back and see Crawford, right? We're not supposed to be having a conversation here or you want us to have a conversation?'

He said, 'No, that's all we need. That'll be fine. I'm just overthinking this thing.'

The scene looks like early morning, with all the fog in the valley. That was high noon, bright sunshine. They brought a fog machine to make it look like early morning. When you see that shot of Jodie running up to the cargo net and it looks like she's really sweaty? They sprayed glycerin to make it look like sweat.

That was a good scene to start that movie because it established that Starling was physical, a tough girl. You had that image throughout the movie.

[redacted] appears in the movie four times, including a training sequence that he scripted featuring Foster entering a room for an arrest.

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[redacted] Demme asked about a room filled with padding — the confrontation room — right near the gym, used for adversarial arrest training. He said he wanted to do something in there and I made up a scene on the spot.

It's part of FBI training. When you go into a room with four corners and you're focused on something straight ahead, you're oblivious to at least two of the corners.

[redacted] Shortly after they started filming, [redacted] comes over. 'Are you still interested in playing a part in the movie?'

'You better believe it.'

[redacted] introduced me to Demme. 'This is my guy. He's very interested in playing a role in the movie.'

We shook hands, talked for a few minutes and Demme says, 'You're in.'

I am taking hostages for a training scene with Jodie Foster and her partner. Foster does a dynamic entry and focuses on me. When she does, [redacted] is going to come from behind and stick a gun to her head and announce that she should have checked behind the door. He'd say, 'You're dead, Starling.'

I messed up on most of the takes. Everyone else did their part but I pivoted wrong. The assistant director got frustrated with me. 'Mark! Cut! Cut! Cut!' I thought he was going to toss me out.

I finally figured out the pivoting, and then he yells at me again. 'Mark! Don't look directly in the camera.' So I look offset at the camera and if you watch me in the movie, I say, 'OK, OK,' because Foster is giving me commands. They cut the sound out, but you can see my lips moving.

Daniels: I'm at my desk and I get a call from Demme. 'Can you come down to the auditorium?' I asked what for and he said 'Do you want to be in a scene?'

He was filming when Jodie Foster graduates from the academy. She'd walk up the steps,

come across the stage, I hand her credentials and say congratulations; then take a picture. It's just like a regular special agent graduation.

I don't know how many times we shot that scene because Demme was such a perfectionist. Demme also had me put together a graduation speech. It wound up on the cutting room floor. I had told my family about it and, of course, the people at the academy knew that I had delivered this speech.

I never heard the end of that, how my speech wound up on the cutting room floor. My only line in the movie was 'Congratulations!'

After filming wrapped at Quantico, the production moved to the Pittsburgh area. The FBI continued to be involved.

SA [redacted] Media Coordinator, Pittsburgh Division, Retired): I had

investigated organized crime cases and near the end of my career, I was asked to be a liaison with the media. One day, I get a call from Quantico if I'd help when the film moved production to Pittsburgh. They told me that the Bureau was to give its full cooperation, and I was to be on hand to make sure the Bureau was portrayed lawfully and accurately.

I saw the value of having somebody available to advise. I still worked my other responsibilities but I spent a lot of nights and weekends on set. Most of the time I spent on set was my personal time.

The producers told me Pittsburgh could look like anywhere. That's what they were looking for.

In a sequence near the end of the film, SWAT and HRT operators breach a house. [redacted] told producers that the weapons and staging of the actors were incorrect, which led to changes.

[redacted] I met Anthony Hopkins. He told me to call him Tony. He'd utter these lines as Lecter

and come over and talk to you without the intensity. Foster was clever and very funny. Charles Napier (who plays an officer killed by Lecter) visited the office and met the SAC. The producers also invited employees to see an outdoor scene being shot.

Production wrapped in the winter of 1990. A year later, the producers arranged a special FBI screening in Washington, D.C.

[redacted] Demme introduces the movie. There's well over 100 people in the audience. The movie ends and there's applause and then I stand in my seat and say, 'Yes, certain things are fictionalized in the movie and are procedurally not within Bureau rules and regulations. But I see and my people see these cases all the time. It's very, very intense.'

Daniels: I had no idea what the movie was going to be like. It was well done. My kids went nuts when they saw me near the end.

As unrealistic as it may have been — no agent trainee would ever be in Starling's position. But it was a work of fiction.

[redacted] The movie was well-received but some people were more concerned with Hannibal Lecter escaping. 'Oh my God, they let the serial killer go!' Even though that was in the book.

[redacted] I saw the movie with friends. The movie starts up and my face appears. The theater is filled and one of our friends, he screams, 'This guy! He's right here! This is the guy who's on the screen!'

Photo Courtesy of MGM Studios



Foster met with female agents to prepare for her role, including SSA [redacted] who told Foster that "I've tried to keep in touch with my femininity and my true identity".

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Photo Courtesy of MGM Studios

AD Tony Daniels hands Foster her credentials during the film's graduation scene. Daniels even delivered an impromptu speech that was cut from the movie. "I never heard the end of that," joked Daniels. (Background: DAD John Burke, TD.)

[redacted] Shortly after I filmed my scene, I got accepted into new agents' class, 91-2. I tell my classmates that I may be in the film. They're going, 'Yeah, [redacted] Sure.' I said, 'No, really. I may be in this movie.'

My whole class carpools to D.C., and my scene pops up. I had no idea! No one told me if I made the film. We went crazy! All the guys were high-fiving me.

One of the senior agents in Pittsburgh called me "Mr. Hollywood." He still does.

The film was released Valentine's Day weekend in 1991. It was a blockbuster, grossing \$130 million and made the year's top 5 highest grossing films.

A year later, the film was nominated for seven Oscars and swept the top five categories of Best Picture, Best Director, Best Actor, Best Actress and Best Screenplay (adapted). In her Oscar acceptance speech for Best Actress, Foster thanked [redacted] and everybody at Quantico."

Daniels: You've got to understand that, at the time, we had no idea this was going to be a big movie or if this was going to be a run-of-the-mill movie. Nobody knew. There are a hell of a lot of movies out there about the FBI, made with the FBI's involvement, and they don't wind up being blockbusters.

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I spent about two and a half years working on this project. It's just a lot of work, but when you put in quality time, quality things come out of it. Look at how often it's been on television and the additional movies and TV shows it has inspired.

There are five movies and one TV show based on the characters.

Foster portrayed female agents very favorably. And that was a good thing, so that when an agent knocks on the door of a citizen, people say, 'Come in.' They may be nervous, but they're not afraid. When you say you're with the FBI, they think you're the good guys.

Daniels: This was a situation — an opportunity, let's call it — where the FBI and the FBI Academy had an opportunity to shine. The staff of the FBI Academy responded in spades, including the students. This thing could have gone sideways at any time.

We got so many kudos from the producers and the crew. Generally, they walked out of that place with a new understanding of the FBI and an affection for the Bureau, which I don't think they had coming in.

Behind the Scenes

Watch a deleted scene of Jodie Foster on the firing range at Quantico.



I think it reflected well on the FBI. That was my main concern, that the Bureau looked good and looked professional. And it really opened people's eyes to what psychopathic people are. Most people say that nobody would do those things and I tell them, 'That stuff is real.'

You get to do a lot of interesting things in the FBI and this movie was one of them. It still sticks out in my mind, the success of the movie. I feel like I had a little piece of that.

I am thrilled that it came off in a positive light for the Bureau; the producers did not try to slam the Bureau in any way. The funny thing about this movie is it marks time. Even [Starling's] attire, it embarrasses me to think back, we wore skirts and a suit coat that matched. We wore that a lot.

So much of this movie is based on cases but overall there never was a Lecter. To this day, you'll hear people reference behavioral analysis with "The Silence of the Lambs." It put us on the map.

Our caseload increased. We'd be working on 500 to 600 cases with 12 profilers. When the movie hit, there was more publicity than any real case that I had ever done.

"60 Minutes" did a profile on us. We were all over the place. I remember being interviewed by Lesley Stahl, and I'm walking down the hall with her, making small talk, and she says, 'How do you do this work? Isn't the work that you do scary?'

I said, 'No what's really scary is the music from the movie!'

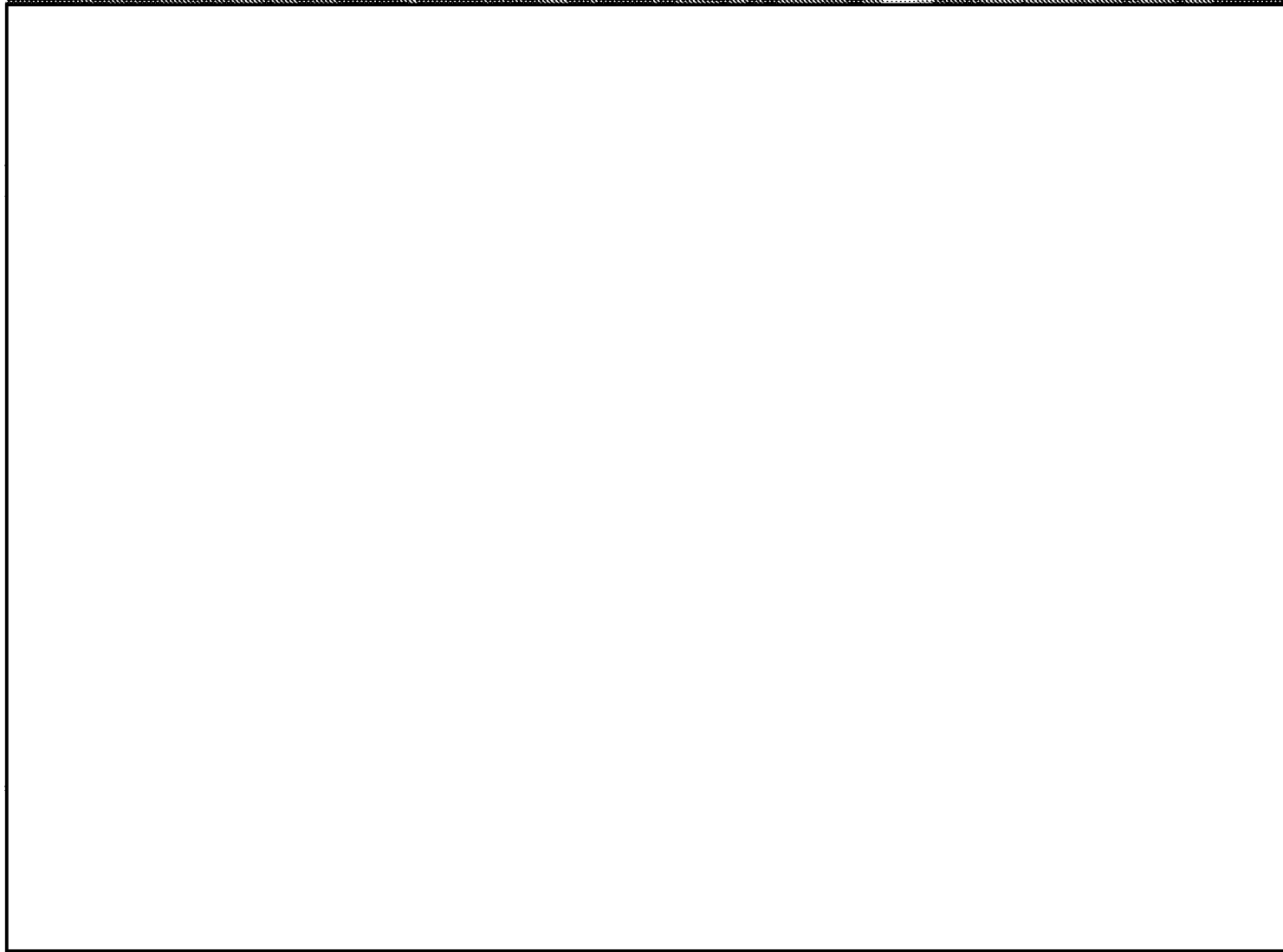
The FBI continues to cooperate with entertainment and nonfiction projects through the Office of Public Affairs. 🦋

These original interviews have been edited for clarity and length.

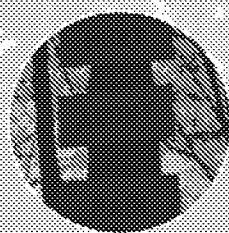


A "Lambs" Guide to

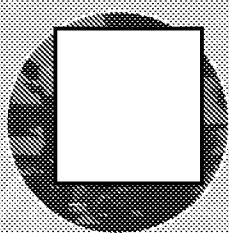
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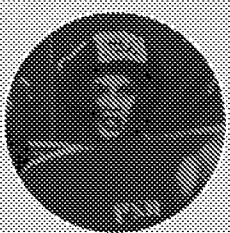
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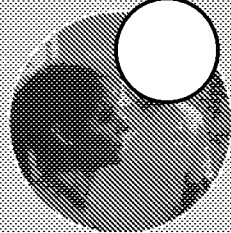
1 Going to Meet Crawford
Yellow Brick Road



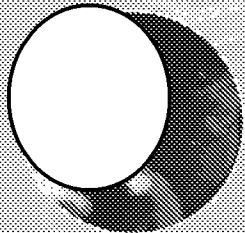
2 Gun Vault and Elevator
Cafeteria Building



3 Boxing
Main Gymnasium



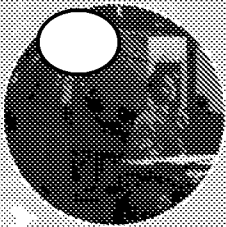
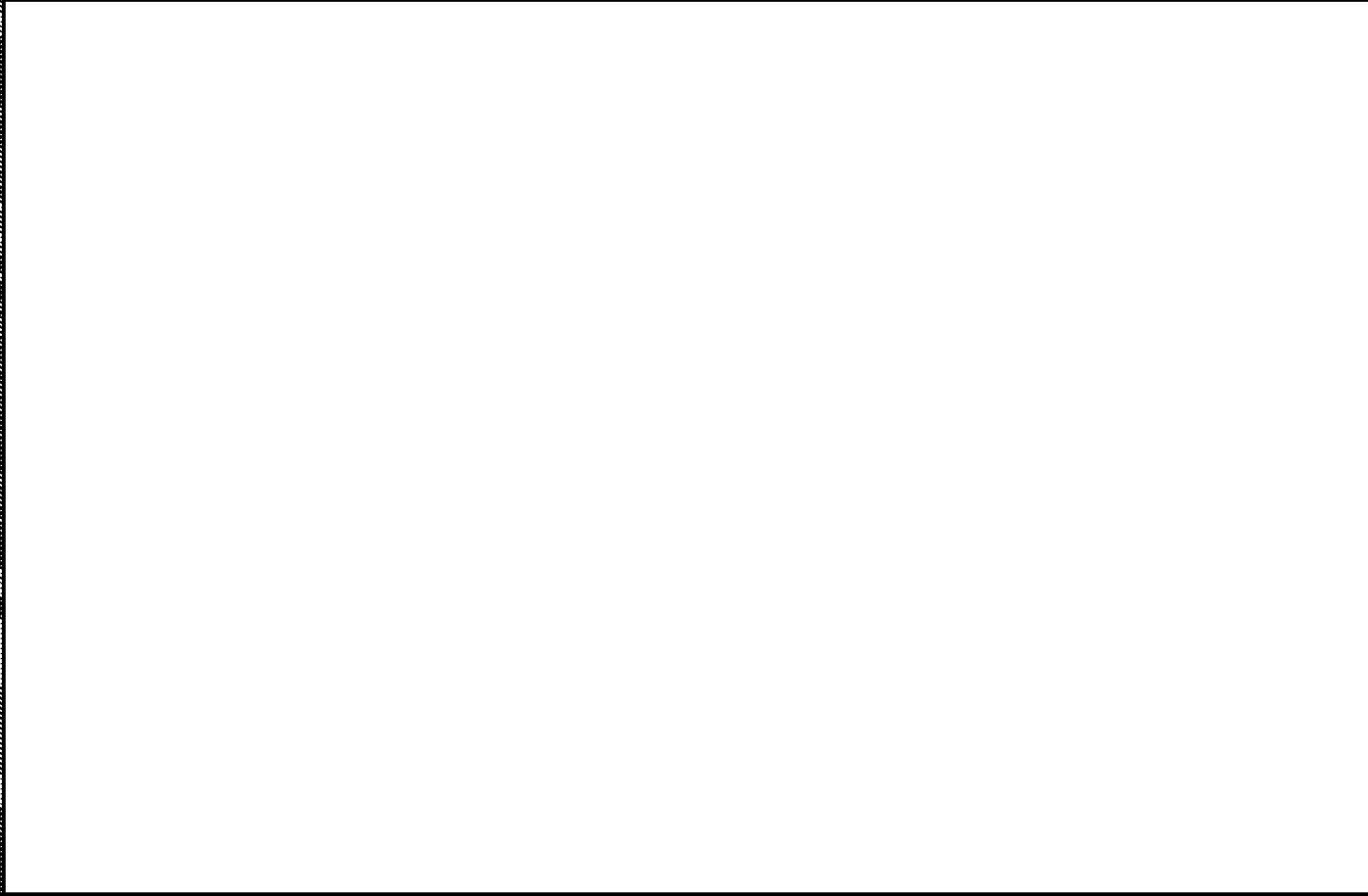
4 "You're dead, Starling"
Confrontation Room



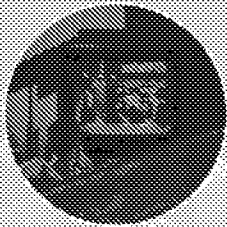
5 Firearms Training
Firearms Range

o the FBI Academy

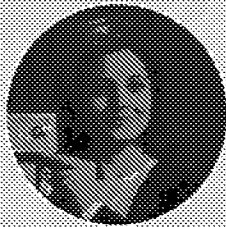
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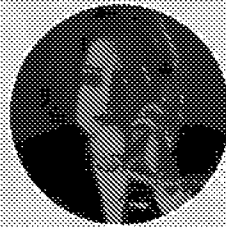
6 **Microfilm**
Research Main
Library, Second Floor



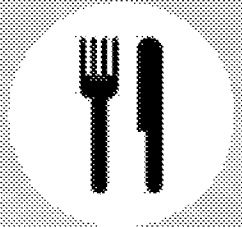
7 **Senator**
Announces
Reward Madison
Dorms



8 **Graduation**
CT and Forensic
Science Research
Building



9 **Reception and**
Finale
Administration
Building



10 **Film's Craft**
Services
Staging Area
Rear Parking Lot

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Movies. TV.

Why I Applied for the FBI.

Edited by
Staff Writer

For some employees, movies and TV shows were their first introduction to the Bureau, and those impressions inspired them to apply.

"The Silence of the Lambs" introduced a generation to the FBI. Below, employees discuss the film and other programs that influenced them.

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I was a senior in high school and finally asked out a girl from my geometry class. We went to dinner and saw a movie we knew nothing about: "The Silence of the Lambs."

I was captivated and completely ignored my date. That night, I knew I was going to be a special agent. It was also the last date I went on with that girl.

My only complaint is that they left a lot out about the Bureau. I was never pulled out of Quantico to interview a serial killer. That was kind of a bummer.

— SA Anchorage

When I was six, I did everything my cousin [redacted] did. One night, he went into my grandparents' bedroom to watch a scary movie. I wasn't allowed, but since [redacted] was watching, I snuck in and crawled under the bed. As I lay there watching "The Silence of the Lambs," I fell in love with the idea of becoming Clarice Starling. I wanted nothing more than to join the FBI to fight for justice and track down serial killers!

— Staff Operations Specialist [redacted] Atlanta

"The Silence of the Lambs" was my first exposure to the FBI. Growing up as a female in Latin America, constantly battling gender roles, limitations and challenges, the movie provided me with a new world of possibilities. That exposure 'woke' me up. The thought of making the world a better place became my inspiration and motivation. I felt that one day I would be an FBI agent just like Clarice.

Now here I am, enjoying an amazing and fulfilling career as a special agent. The movie changed my life.

— SA [redacted] San Francisco

b6

"The Silence of the Lambs" was a film I probably shouldn't have watched as a child, but it opened my eyes to two worlds: film and the FBI.

I told my parents that when I grew up, I would work in film and the FBI. They laughed but years later, I graduated from film school and was working in the industry, writing screenplays, editing and living in Hollywood.

In 2008 I received the call of a lifetime: to work at the FBI! It all started with "The Silence of the Lambs."

— Supervisory Surveillance Specialist [redacted] Washington Field Office

Bill Attacks Again, Woman Missing, Blouse Left Behind

By [redacted]

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THE SILENCE OF THE LAMBS

What inspired me to work for the FBI was the TV show "Fringe." It showed the FBI isn't just one entity but has many subdivisions. Despite being a sci-fi show, "Fringe" portrays the extent of the FBI's reach (even to alternate universes!) and dispels the vibe that only agents are welcome. "Fringe" allowed me to appreciate the fact that the FBI is more than just a law enforcement agency. It's an agency that depends on the collaboration between agents, analysts, linguists, scientists and other agencies.

— Financial Operations Specialist [redacted] New York

Remember
Your SACS
Badge

I grew up in a small Alabama town. My mother told me I could be anything I wanted, but the reality of my small town was that if women worked, they were educators, nurses or in hospitality.

As I was growing up, I began to see women in the larger world on movies and TV. Clarice Starling was a special agent who saved lives in a man's world. Dana Scully from "The X-Files" was a doctor, a special agent and a voice of reason and intelligence. These women and my mom helped me take a new path that had not seemed possible. Thanks for everything, Clarice and Dana!

— Intelligence Analyst [redacted] Laboratory Division

I was at a theater with my high school boyfriend watching "The Silence of the Lambs." He put his arm around me just as Starling discovers a decapitated head in a jar. He was startled and elbowed me in the nose, but I was so captivated by the movie that I finished watching it with Kleenex in my nose to stop the bleeding. I didn't want to miss any of it!

I remained fascinated with combining law enforcement and psychology. I received my master's in clinical psychology and hoped to join the FBI and be Clarice Starling. I got into new agents class in 2002. No one from BAU ever got me out of class to review a case file; they had no idea how awesome I was! Now I am a BAU coordinator and I still watch the movie every year on my FBI anniversary.

— SA [redacted] Baltimore

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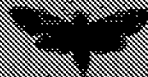
I was too young to see "The Silence of the Lambs" when it was released, but after a few very long years of waiting, my dad finally let me watch it. I was hooked! I asked my dad a million questions and knew I wanted to grow up and join the FBI. It became a "father and daughter" movie. The day I received my acceptance letter to join the FBI 16 years later, my dad was one of the first people I called. We shared a very special moment thanks to this movie!

— Administrative Specialist [redacted] Dallas

EXCLUSIVE

Baltimore Doctor Arrested For Murder

Dr. Hannibal Lecter, Psychiatrist/Socialite, Arrested for Murder of Museum Curator, Possible Cannibalism



THE SILENCE OF THE LAMBS

Steven Spielberg's "Catch Me If You Can" introduced me to white collar crime. Leonardo DiCaprio plays Frank Abagnale, a young check fraudster who is being chased by FBI agent Carl Hanratty (Tom Hanks). I loved how Abagnale and Hanratty, who were both intelligent, used their skills for different reasons.

I earned my CPA while working at a forensic accounting firm and today I'm finishing up my first year as a forensic accountant for a white collar crime squad. It's not as sexy as a Spielberg film, but it's pretty darn fun and exciting.

— Forensic Accountant [redacted] San Francisco

b6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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As a child I was an avid viewer of the show, "Unsolved Mysteries." I could not wait for Wednesdays at 8 p.m. At the end of some shows, there would be case updates, and it would show a call center where tips would be answered. That is what I do today; I work in the FBI's Public Access Line, and each call could be the one that leads to solving a mystery.

— Customer Service Representative [redacted] CJIS

My earliest interest in the FBI was sparked by a video game. In 1984 Nintendo released "Hogan's Alley." This game was one of the first to use a light gun, which was very popular at arcades. I soon learned that there was a real Hogan's Alley the FBI used for training. I was determined to train there one day.

I became a fingerprint examiner at CJIS and in 2012, I attended training in Quantico, which was partly held in Hogan's Alley. Dream realized!

— Criminal History Challenge Analyst [redacted] CJIS

FBI Links Flayed Victims

Continued on page 2

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I remember going to the theater in college to see "The Silence of the Lambs" with my sorority sisters. My friends turned to me when Jodie Foster was running in her FBI gear at the FBI Academy and said, [redacted] "that's you!"

'What a bad***'; I thought, 'I can totally do that!' I was fascinated by the thought of becoming a special agent, just like Clarice Starling. She was strong-willed, intelligent, compassionate and a thoughtful and hard-nosed investigator. And she was a woman!

Six years later, I was an agent trainee. I bought the same sweatshirt Jodie Foster wore on her run. My Hollywood fantasy was achieved.

— SSA [redacted] Washington Field Office

Unit meeting
next Tuesday

"The Silence of the Lambs" came out two weeks after I reported to the FBI Academy for NAC 91-5. I remember seeing it at the old Regal Cinemas in Aquia. It was exciting to know it was filmed at Quantico and depicted the scenery I saw every day.

I wanted to be just like Clarice Starling — smart, resourceful, tenacious. There were so few strong female characters in the movies or on TV at the time. My enthusiasm was somewhat curbed when my mother called immediately after seeing it herself and told me to 'Come home right now!' I'm glad I didn't listen.


— SAC Amy Hess, Louisville



Employee Calls Movie House Home

By
Staff Writer

b6



UC stands in front of the home he bought in June 2016. It appeared in "The Silence of the Lambs."

After living in a succession of apartments for most of his 25-year Bureau career, CJIS UC [redacted] was in the market for a house when he moved to West Virginia.

While at a hotel in Clarksburg, a reception clerk noticed [redacted] holding a real estate brochure and casually mentioned the "Buffalo Bill" house was for sale — if he was brave enough to live there because it was said to be haunted.

Buffalo Bill is the nickname of the serial killer in "The Silence of the Lambs" who kidnaps, murders and skins several women. The filmmakers used a house in [redacted] as Bill's fictional residence.

[redacted] called the real estate agent and arranged to see the 1910 home. He met the [redacted] who had owned it for 40 years.

[redacted] "fell in love" with the four bedroom, one bath Princess Anne Victorian with a wraparound porch, pool and pond and made an offer. He's owned it since last June and plans to restore it over time. The house is about an hour's drive from where [redacted] works as a unit chief in CJIS's Division Intelligence Group.

"The house is beautiful," he said. "It's an old Victorian home; it's got a lot of wood, detailed carving and is just a solid house."

The house sits on 1.75 acres nestled in hills near the Allegheny Trail, the Youghiogheny River and railroad tracks. The school bus and detached garage shown in the film are still on the property.

Filmgoers see the house when agent trainee Clarice Starling — Jodie Foster — goes to it to follow up on a lead. An odd man played by Ted Levine answers the door and invites her inside.

Starling, a keen observer, walks through the foyer toward the kitchen and takes in the clutter. Then a moth flutters past Starling — the same type of bug found in the body of a previous Buffalo Bill victim.




Actor Ted Levine (above) portrayed serial killer Buffalo Bill. While some scenes were shot in [redacted] house, filmmakers used a set in Pittsburgh for others, including those in which Jodie Foster looks for Levine in a basement.

She soon yells "Freeze!" but Buffalo Bill runs, leading her through a terrifying warren of a basement. The screams of his next victim, who is being held in a pit, heighten the tension.

The basement chase scenes were shot on a set in Pittsburgh; the exterior and foyer scenes were filmed in the house. [redacted] said the film crew made the kitchen "look a lot worse" than it is.

Tourists frequently drive by the house and take photos from their cars or from [redacted] lawn, with or without his permission. He's received several offers on it, which he's declined.

[redacted] who always wanted to be an FBI agent, saw the movie and liked it.

"Part of the reason that I bought the house is because of the FBI," he said. "The house is part of us, the FBI family." 



Heroines, Serial Kill

By [REDACTED]
Staff Writer

b6

It was Oscar night in 1992, and "The Silence of the Lambs" was nominated for seven awards. Film producer Ed Saxon was there and, in the show's opening moments, host and comedian Billy Crystal was wheeled out on stage, sporting the famous mask the character Dr. Hannibal Lecter wore.

The crowd of luminaries went nuts. Crystal descended the stairs and chatted with Anthony Hopkins, whose chilling portrayal of Lecter endures to this day. Hopkins and actress Jodie Foster, who played agent trainee Clarice Starling, would go on to win the Best Actor and Best Actress award, respectively. The film's writer won for Best Adapted Screenplay and director took home the Best Director statue.

Then, for the night's final award, screen legends Elizabeth Taylor and Paul Newman presented the Best Picture Oscar, and "Silence" won; Saxon and two other producers accepted.

The movie that depicted the FBI and was shot at Quantico became just the third film in cinematic history to sweep the top Oscars.

Saxon recently shared his recollections of what led to Oscar night. He and director Jonathan Demme, four years earlier, were looking for a new project and read a script, an adaptation of Thomas Harris' novel.

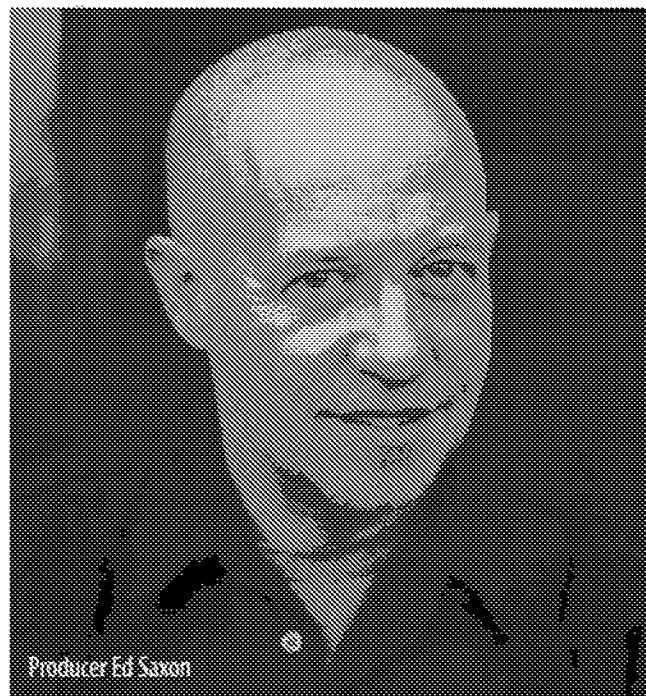
The script was "just everything you want a screenplay adaptation of a book to be," he said. "Exciting but with deep, resonant characters, with a theme."

Movie producers, Saxon explained, are responsible for a little bit of everything on a film. His duties included attending high-level meetings at FBI Headquarters; to finding a "moth

wrangler"; to figuring out how to bring Harris' descriptions of FBI locations to the big screen.

"And there was no Internet. At that moment, it occurs to you, 'What if we can actually go to the FBI?'" Saxon said.

Saxon recalls talking to the Behavioral Science Unit, likely [REDACTED] and SSA [REDACTED] a key member of the BSU. They discussed what makes serial killers tick — who they are as people.



Producer Ed Saxon

"The whole reality of it because Hannibal Lecter is heightened reality, right? We were really concerned with the humanity of the victims. Clarice Starling is a trainee. We just wanted to make these people real to us and not have them be comic book characters."

One of the reasons the FBI wanted to cooperate with the film's production was to help recruit more women into the ranks.

lers and Moths

"It's probably still an issue," Saxon said. "We always say that 'The Silence of the Lambs' boiled down to a story about a woman trying to save another woman. That was very important to Jodie. I think that was Jodie's formation as much as anybody in terms of the through line. 'I've gotta save this girl,' that kind of sisterhood inside of an institution that is a kind of a patriarchy."

"There are a lot of shots in the film from her point of view, and there are a lot of men looking at her. And even looking her over in a covetous way. The other thing, when you walk around the Bureau, and you go, 'Yeah, there are a lot of guys here.'"

The film showed the Bureau doing work the public may not expect: exploring the psychology of criminals, and how investigators try to understand those mindsets and the toll this work can take. Some employees had cameos in the movie, which Saxon said made the story more real.

"That's the thing I can't stress enough. When we were working with the Bureau, we just liked everybody a lot."

The movie became a critical and commercial hit. During filming, however, it was unclear what the finished product would be.

"None of us knew we were making a picture that would be a classic," Saxon said. "There were times when I watched the dailies and I said, 'Oh, we're just making Little Red Riding Hood.'"

But the crime thriller offered its audience a new perspective on criminality and law enforcement. It's a classic good-evil story, and it became very clear to the filmmakers early on that FBI employees gave the film a moral center, which Saxon credits as one of the reasons for its endurance.

The film's success spawned what Saxon calls "an entire genre of shows about forensic sciences and behavioral sciences."

Now, about those moths. They are one of serial killer Buffalo Bill's signature touches. The film crew needed a moth expert, and Saxon called the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History and found Ray Mendez. He's listed as a "moth wrangler" in the film's credits.


Mendez "knew just how cold you should keep the moths and he knew you could tie fishing line to them," Saxon said. "And we didn't do it with visual effects; we actually had to do makeup on the moths because we had other moths and made them into Death's Head moths."

So we had to make little moth costumes. It was really a funny thing. And then the moths would sleep too much and we couldn't get them to wake up fast enough."

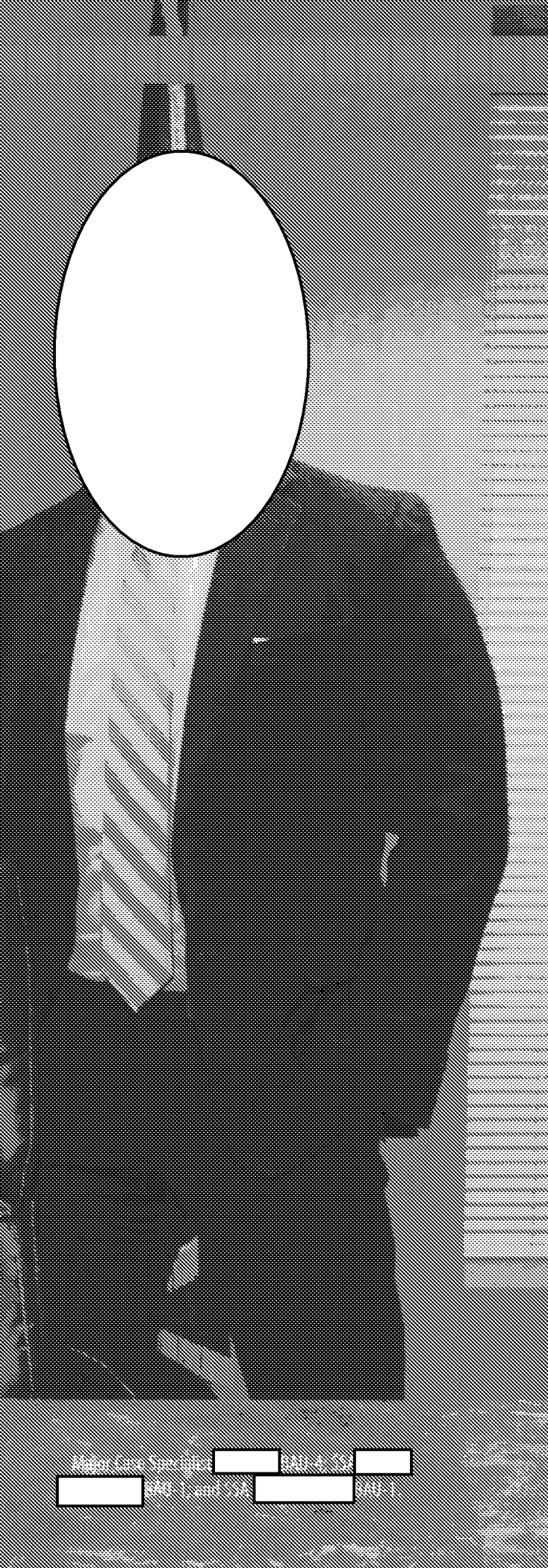
On Oscar night, Saxon was just 35, and his future wife was his date; she wore a gown the designer Valentino lent her and Saxon had on his lucky underwear with a moth motif.

Other than Foster's acting win at the Golden Globes, the film had lost key awards to "Bugsy" and "JFK."

"Suddenly, we're sitting there and thinking 'Bugsy' will win; 'Prince of Tides' [star] Nick Nolte will win Best Actor, and maybe we'll get one or two. And then this thing started where everybody is winning. It was a little bit like a sports story at that point, where it's like, 'Really? The ball's going in!' That was a rush and it became very surreal."

He keeps his Oscar at home, by the television. "I will tell you that it could not impress my kids less. It's there. I'm very proud and grateful for it." 





Meet Today's FBI Profilers

by [redacted]
Staff Writer

It started in the 1970s. The Bureau searched the ranks to find agents with advanced degrees to research and provide training for investigating violent crimes that appeared different, unusual or downright bizarre. Word of the group spread through law enforcement and the agents left the classroom to consult on active cases.

"We used to call it police instinct, but the reality is, it's just understanding behavior," said [redacted]

And so the Behavioral Science Unit was created.

It has transformed from a single unit to five behavioral analysis units, or BAU. And while the group remained popular — retired personnel sometimes traveled up to 150 times a year — it wasn't until 1991 with the release of "The Silence of the Lambs" that combining psychology with law enforcement hit the masses.

"To this day, you'll hear people reference the BAU to 'The Silence of the Lambs,'" said [redacted]

Major Case Specialist [redacted] BAU-4, SSA [redacted]
[redacted] BAU-1, and SSA [redacted] BAU-1.



[redacted] a former BAU unit chief who inspired the film's Jack Crawford character.

But what does the film get right? And how has the program changed since 1992, when the film received the Best Picture Academy Award?

"As the threat changes, so do we. Right after 9/11, we have the formation of BAU-1, the counterterrorism side of analysis," said SSA [redacted]

[redacted] a BAU-1 profiler.

Investigators had called BAU for assistance following the attacks but few had experience in international terrorism or possessed the proper cultural and religious knowledge. Identifying new employees resulted in a national security and counterterrorism unit, BAU-1.

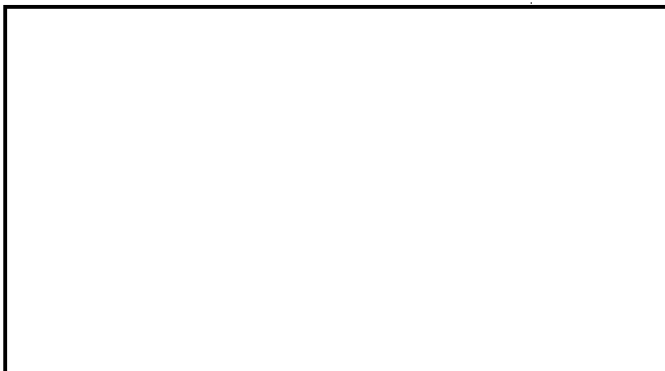
"The question is always [redacted]

[redacted]" said SSA [redacted]

[redacted] a BAU-1 profiler. Determining a subject's likelihood to become violent is mixed with deployments to terrorism scenes, including the shootings at San Bernardino and the Pulse nightclub in Orlando.

"It's helpful to be on scene. You'll be asked about the offender, about any associates they had. It's also helpful for all of us, regardless of the unit, to be there and talk to the agents conducting the investigation," [redacted] said.

Interviews in terrorism cases are unique



"If there is something that we can do, from the behavioral perspective, [redacted]

[redacted] that's where we can add value [redacted] explained.

Other programs have dedicated BAU units, including cyber and crimes against children. [redacted]

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The original violent cases featured in "The Silence of the Lambs" continue to be investigated in BAU-4, Crimes against Adults and the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP).

Major Case Specialist [redacted] a retired Baltimore Police Department homicide lieutenant, discussed a case in which a husband was accused of murdering his wife in her bedroom. The two were in the midst of a divorce. [redacted] visited the crime scene and noticed the wife had removed all traces of the husband — save a piece of his hat.

"There's absolutely no way she's going to keep his baseball hat in her bedroom. She took everything out. Everything."

[redacted] shared this with prosecutors who used it to disprove the defense's argument that the



husband was not at the scene. The husband was convicted. But [redacted] along with the other BAU profilers, doesn't take credit.

"The detective really did the work. We were kind of just counselors and, sometimes, cheerleaders for the detective to help move the case forward," [redacted] said.

BAU cases are always referrals. Agents in the field and headquarters contact the units for assistance, as do outside law enforcement agencies.

"Good investigators will use every single tool they have available to them and sometimes, that includes behavioral analysis," [redacted] said.

Does that also include plucking agent trainees from the academy to interview serial killers, a la Clarice Starling?

"Do you want the one word or two word answer? They both end in 'no,'" joked [redacted]

But other professionals do assist the BAUs. A consulting psychiatrist and psychologist consult on cases when the subject has extensive mental

health issues. Contract research assistants also observe cases that translate to peer-reviewed products, perfecting what the original behavioral science personnel from the 70s did when they interviewed offenders for research.

This collaboration carries over from the program's early days. Professional staff also attend consultations and offer theories; others are charged with being the devil's advocate.

"We try to avoid working any cases individually," [redacted] said. "I think that is one of the cornerstones of why we exist. We're trying to bring diverse backgrounds together on a case."

Do profilers ever form a rapport with an offender, mimicking the relationship between Starling and Hannibal Lecter?

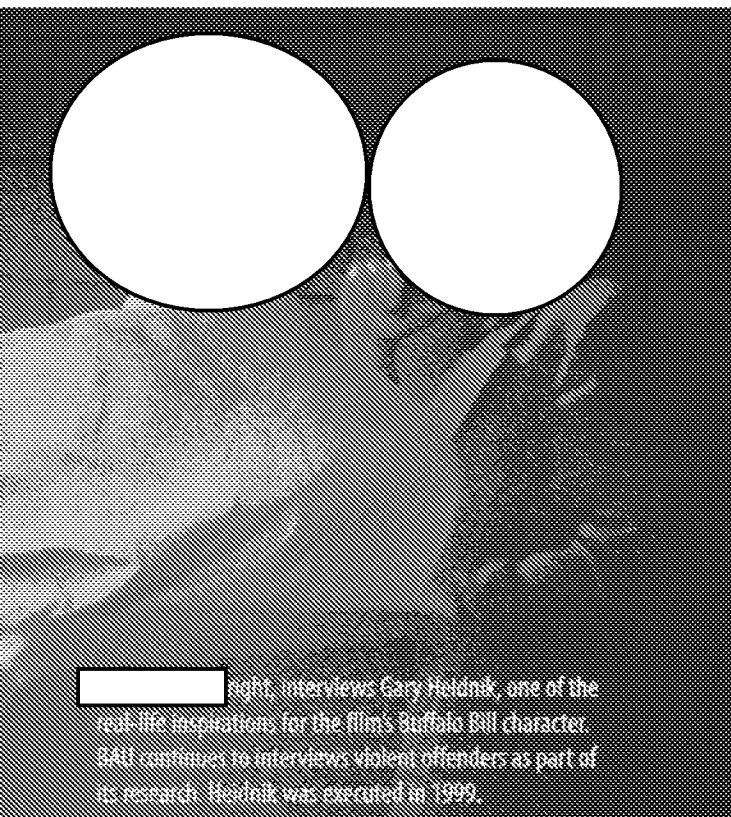
[redacted] says building rapport is important but it never reaches the level depicted in the movie. [redacted] cautions investigators to be on



"Offenders are going to lie to you," [redacted] explained. "I find it very educational to learn what it is they lie about. Why it is they lie about a certain aspect of a case but not 10 other aspects?"

Behavior remains the key to solving many of the cases, [redacted] said, and not just ones with physical violence. He recalled a consultation on a cybercrime case.

"The reason a subject may do things is still about basic behavior," [redacted] said. "We developed a strategy and even though I don't know anything about cyber, it's still about behavior. Because everything is still about behavior." 🦋



[redacted] right, interviews Gary Heidnik, one of the real-life inspirations for the film's Buffalo Bill character. BAU continues to interview violent offenders as part of its research. Heidnik was executed in 1999.

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USS Bataan (LHD 5) rests
in port at the Norfolk
Naval Shipyard.

Norfolk Marks 75 Years of Service

By [REDACTED]
Norfolk Division

On Dec. 7, 1941, Naval Air Station Norfolk received an urgent message: "Execute WPL Forty Six Against Japan." Also known as War Plan Rainbow Five, WPL-46 provided government instructions on how to respond to a specific military attack scenario. No further explanation was needed; America was at war.

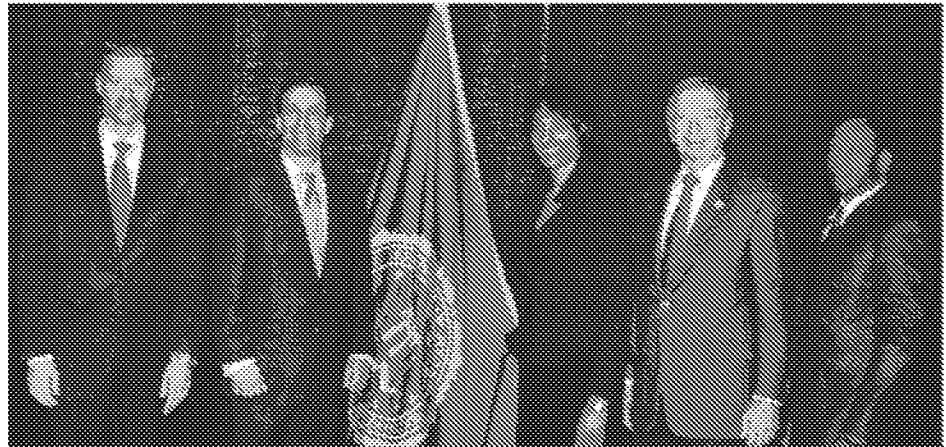
Although the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor took place several time zones away in Hawaii, the FBI eight days later established a full field division in Norfolk in the coastal tidewater region of Virginia, now known as Hampton Roads. For nearly a decade before World War II, the U.S. Navy had engaged in a major expansion of naval facilities in the area as well as a massive East Coast shipbuilding and modernization program at local shipyards. With German U-boats already prowling the mid-Atlantic, the Bureau recognized that strategic assets in the region were a prime target.

Recurrent national security concerns and the onset of the Cold War convinced FBI leaders to keep Norfolk's office open. And today, 75 years later, some of the same national security concerns dominate Norfolk's area of responsibility, particularly after the 9/11 attacks. Hampton Roads is now home to 16 military installations — including the largest naval base in the world — and the only NATO command in North America.

The region has the highest concentration of military personnel in the U.S., representing all five service branches. It also boasts two of the world's largest commercial and military shipyards that specialize in building and servicing Navy submarines and the most advanced nuclear aircraft carriers in the U.S. fleet.

Although counterterrorism and counterintelligence continue to be a priority for Norfolk, the division has also confronted a broad spectrum of criminal challenges. Over the years, Norfolk has faced down mobsters, street gangs and outlaw bikers; targeted corrupt bankers, cops and public officials; and protected the community from civil rights abuses by hate groups like the Ku Klux Klan.

To honor the distinguished service of the men and women of this field office, Norfolk in December observed its 75th anniversary. Director Comey delivered the keynote address to approximately 300 guests after being greeted with a standing ovation.



The Norfolk Division celebrated its 75th anniversary in December. Current SAC Martin Culbreth (second from left) is joined in the photo by four former Norfolk SACs. From left to right: DAD John Adams (2014-16), Cassandra Chandler (2005-07), Larry Torrence (1994-97) and AJ Turner (2008-12).

The Director thanked employees of the Norfolk Division — past and present — for their service to the FBI and to the citizens of southeastern Virginia.

Norfolk employees and task force agents mingled with retired employees, law enforcement partners and military dignitaries, along with business and community leaders.

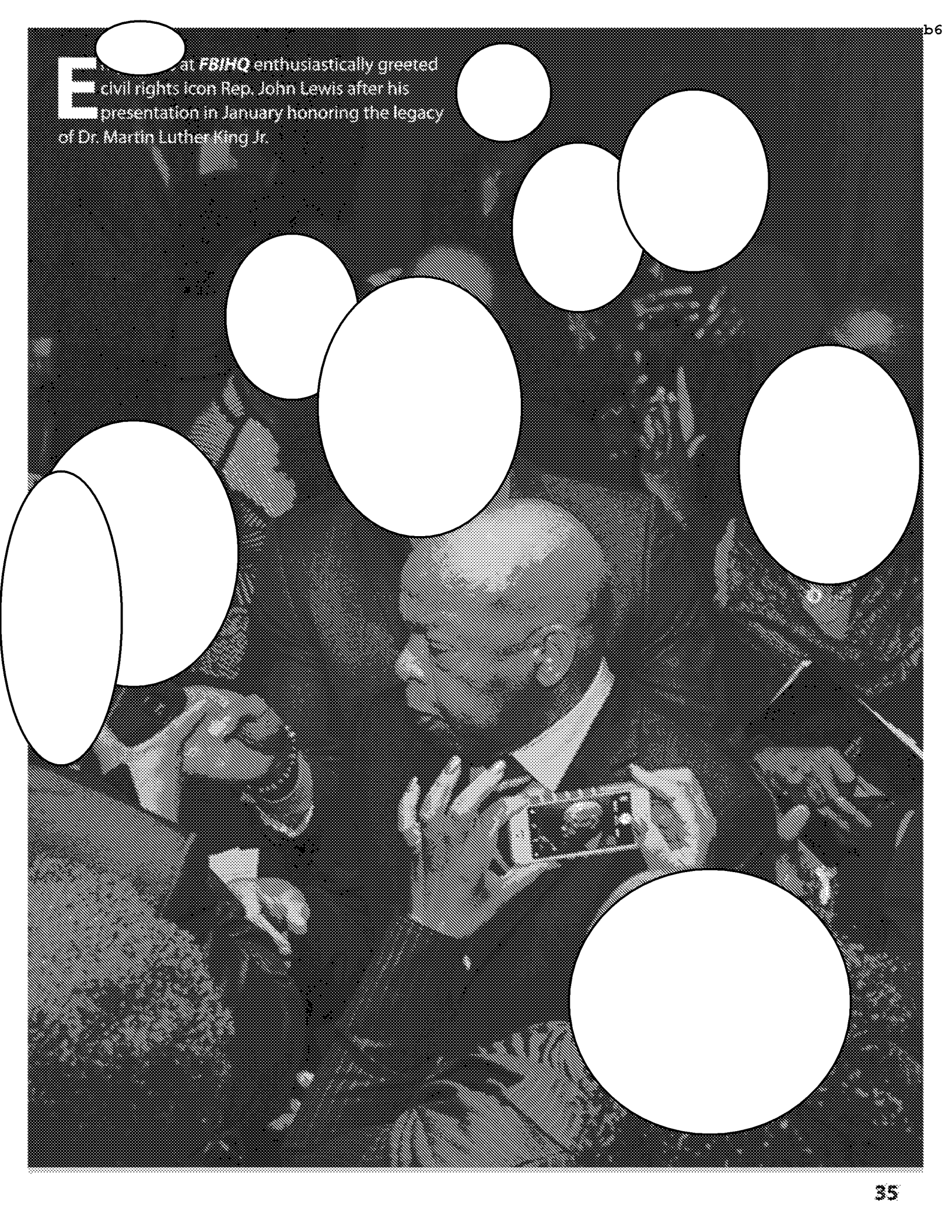
SAC Martin Culbreth welcomed special guests, including five former Norfolk SACs, all part of a commemoration honoring 75 years — and counting — of determined service. ■

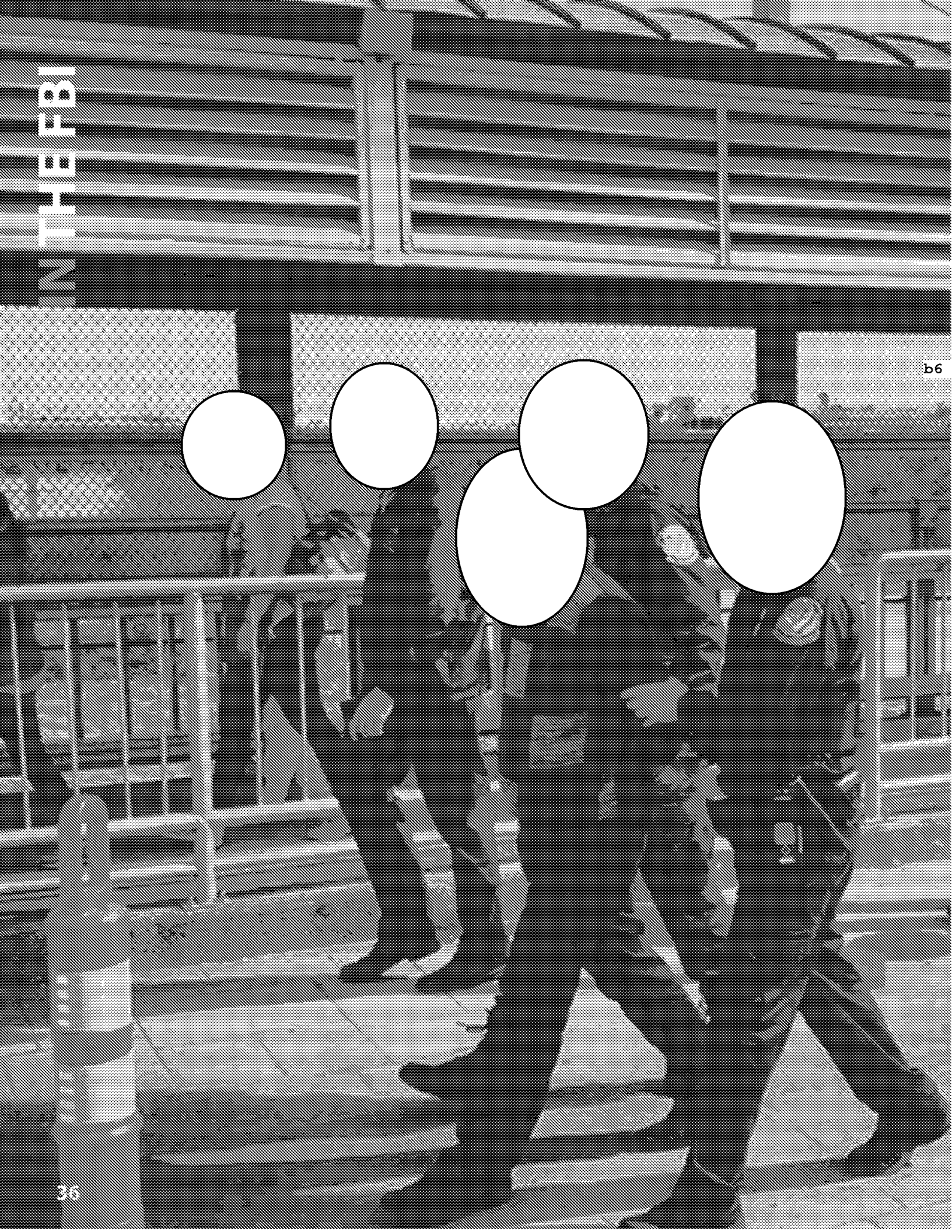
Special Agent [redacted] of the Fairbanks RA in Alaska and two other agents executed a search warrant 70 miles north of the Arctic Circle in -51 degree temperatures.



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E... at **FBIHQ** enthusiastically greeted
civil rights icon Rep. John Lewis after his
presentation in January honoring the legacy
of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

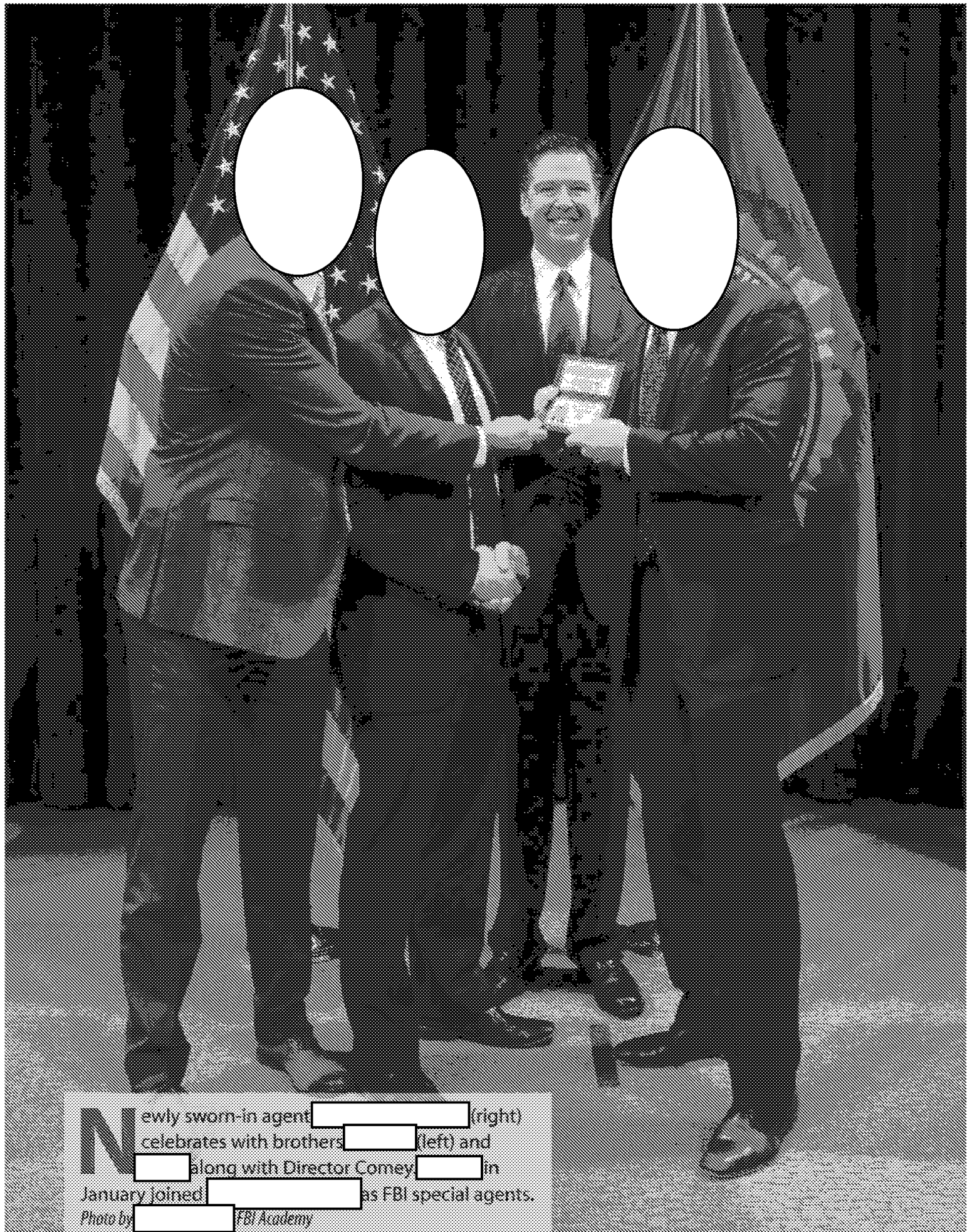




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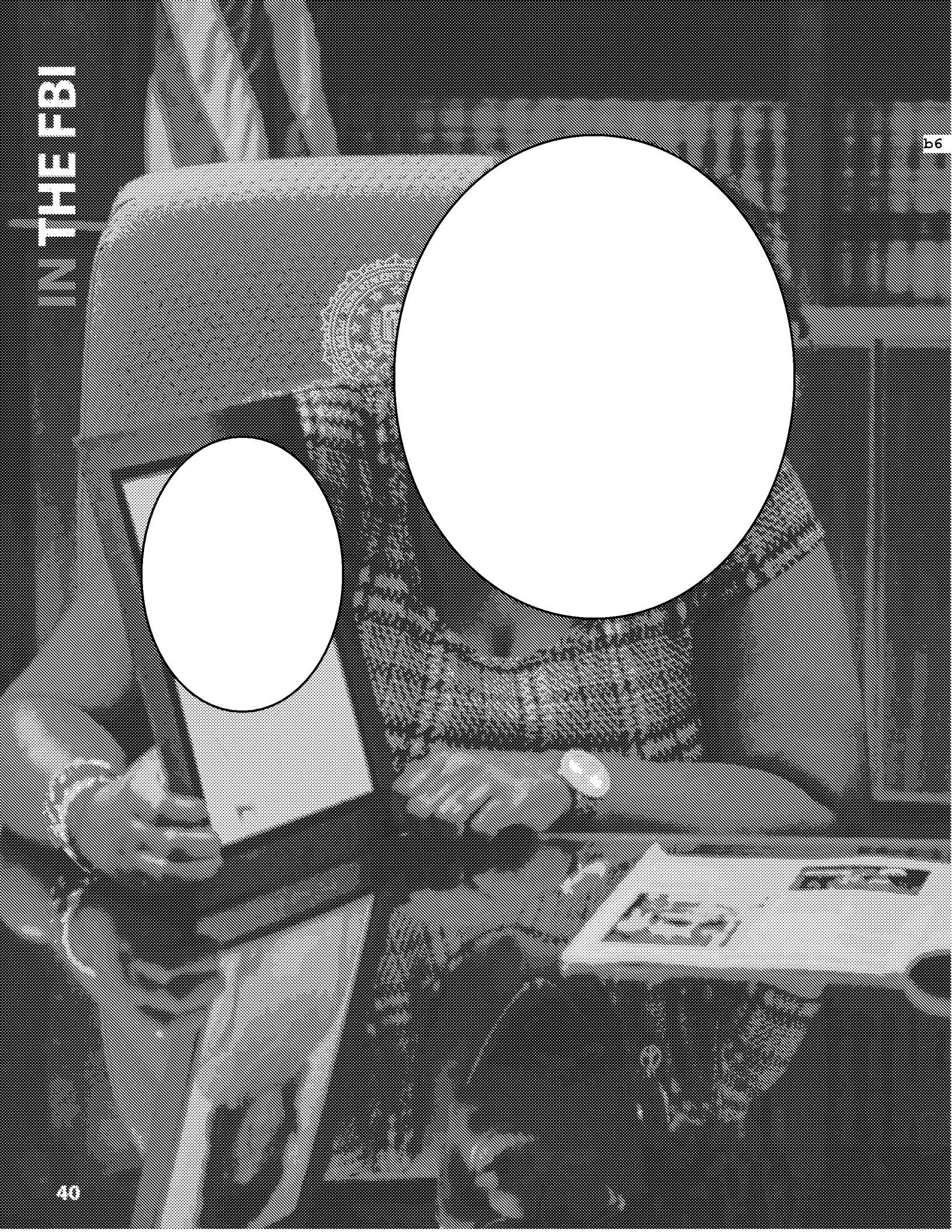
[redacted] surrendered to authorities on Jan. 26 following negotiations with the FBI and his family, who convinced him to peacefully give up after he was placed on the FBI's Ten Most Wanted Fugitives list. [redacted] was wanted for [redacted]. Here, he is in the custody of Customs and Border Patrol agents and SA [redacted] Laredo RA, San Antonio Division.
Photo by [redacted] San Antonio



Newly sworn-in agent [redacted] (right) celebrates with brothers [redacted] (left) and [redacted] along with Director Comey [redacted] in January. [redacted] joined [redacted] as FBI special agents.
Photo by [redacted] FBI Academy



Family, friends and law enforcement officials looked on as Baltimore Criminal ASAC [redacted] [redacted] announced a FBI reward of up to \$20,000 for information regarding the death of Marcus Edwards, a 21-year-old aspiring police officer from Washington, D.C. Edwards graduated from a junior police academy and the Washington Field Office Future Agents in Training Program.

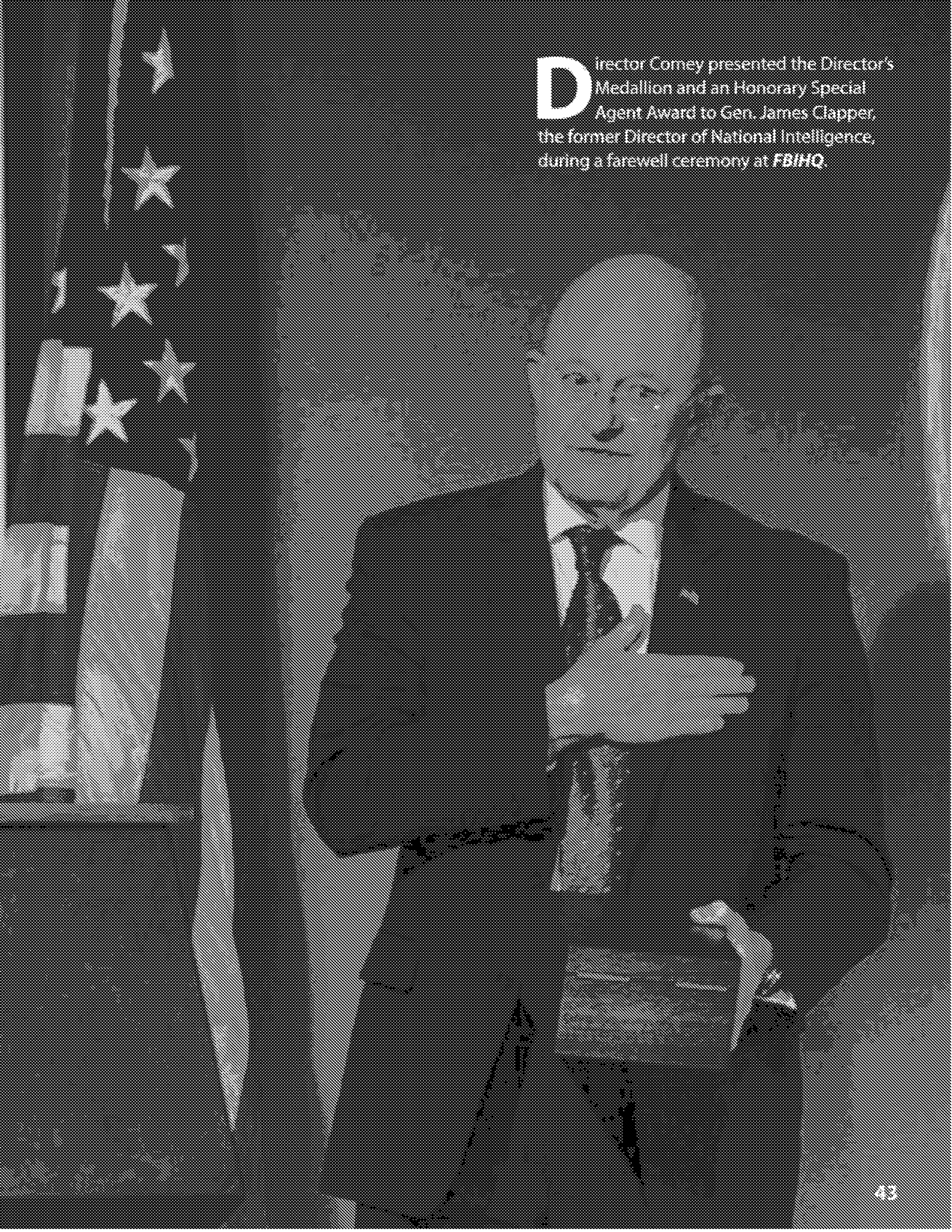




Reminiscing through a late 1980s issue of *The Investigator*, Financial Analyst [redacted] (right) and [redacted] Operational Support Technician [redacted] both of the *New Orleans Division*, shared laughs when Photographer [redacted] surprised the elder [redacted] with her EOD photo, taken in the same time period.



Director Comey presented the Director's Medallion and an Honorary Special Agent Award to Gen. James Clapper, the former Director of National Intelligence, during a farewell ceremony at **FBIHQ**.

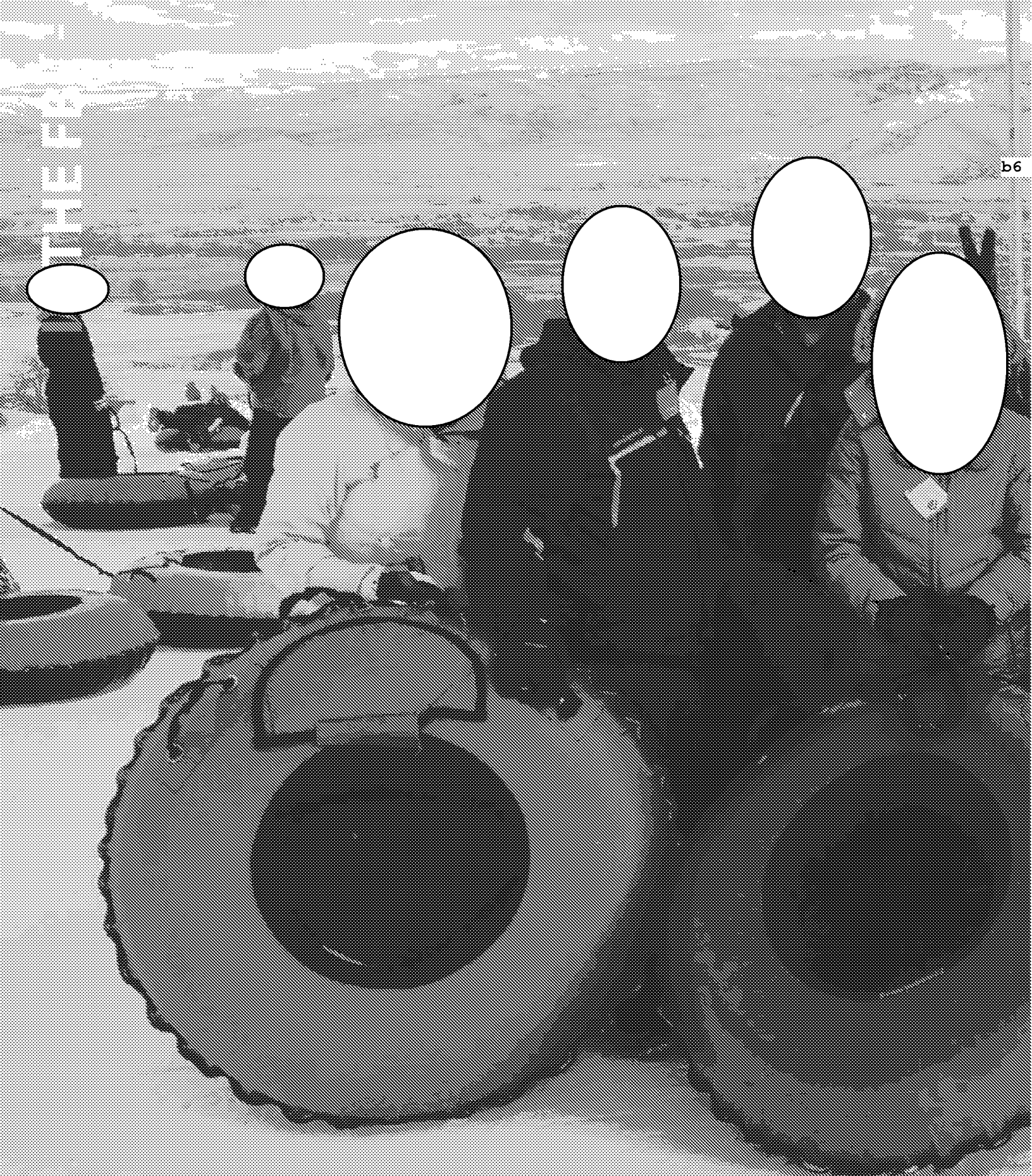




FBI Tampa's SWAT team utilized a vacant prison to participate in a scenario-based tactical training exercise to practice their skill sets.

Photo by Tampa





The Salt Lake City Division's Finance Office spent a couple hours "team building" by enjoying a local snow tubing venue located in the nearby Wasatch Mountains.

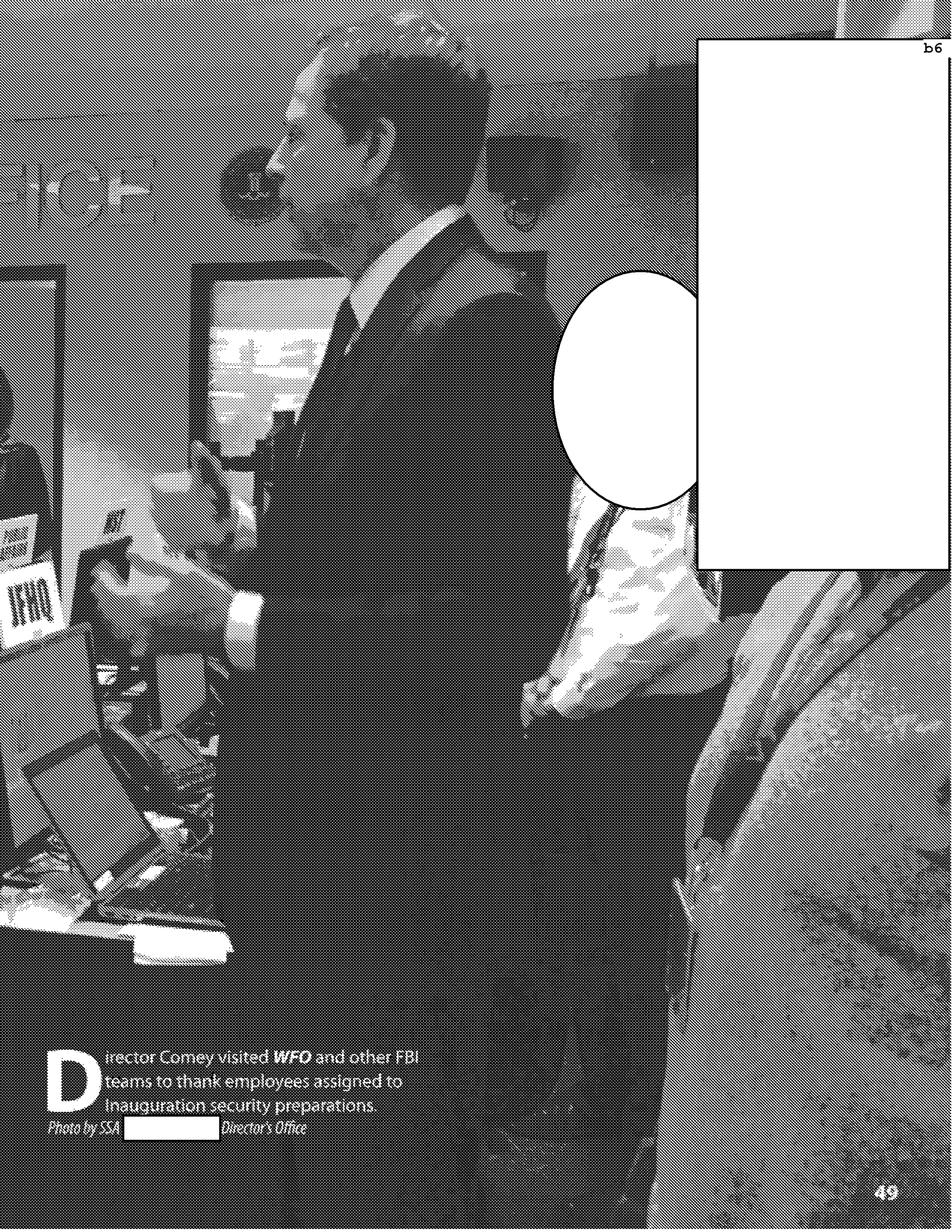


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WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

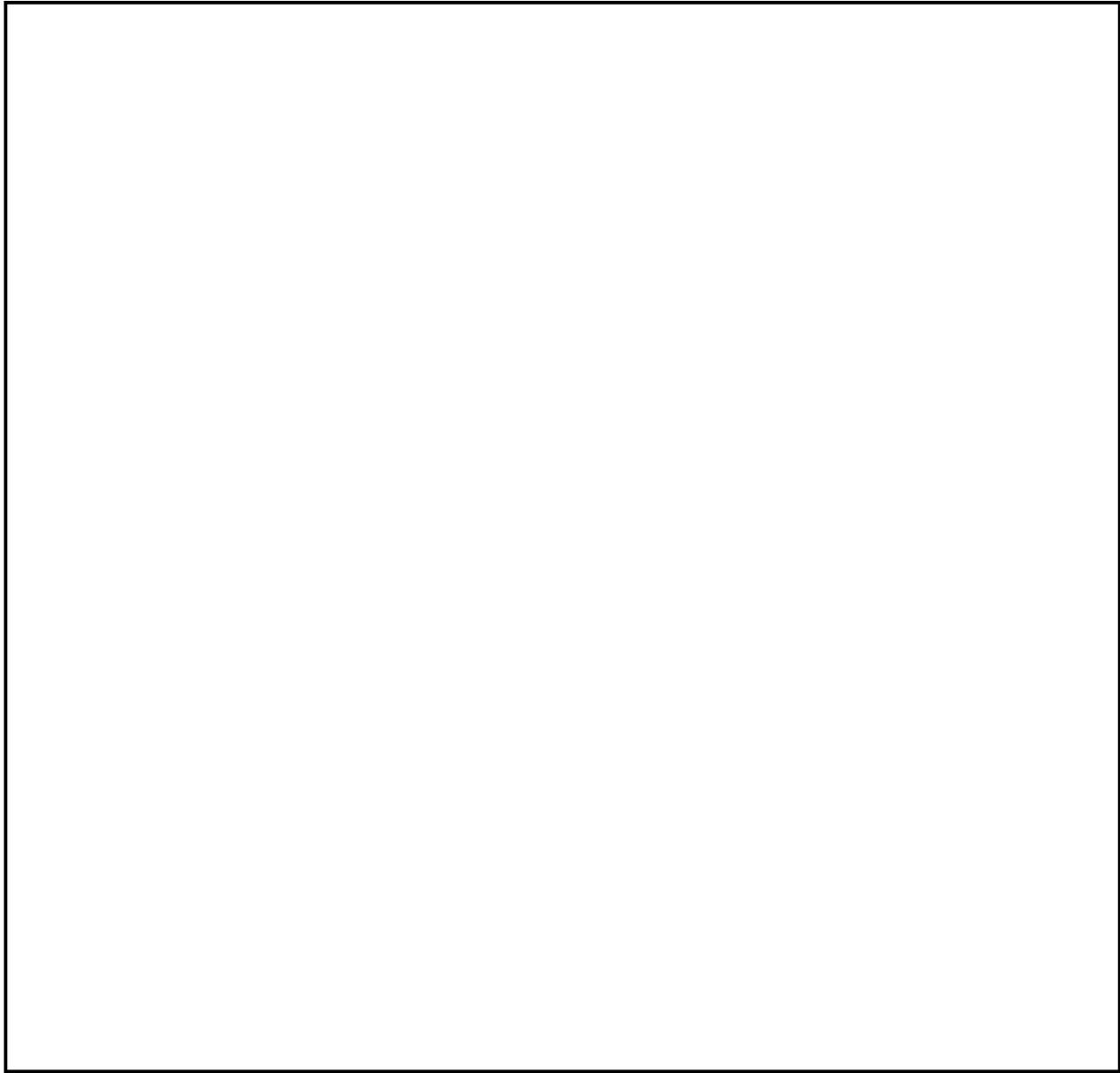


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Director Comey visited *WFO* and other FBI teams to thank employees assigned to Inauguration security preparations.

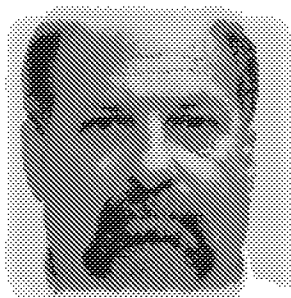
Photo by SSA [redacted] Director's Office



BU | NEWS

Check out the [latest news](#) and events happening inside the FBI.

We remember the following employees...



Fredrick M. Broccolo

Hazardous Materials Officer **Fredrick M. Broccolo**, 59, of the Laboratory Division's Technical Hazards Response Unit (THRU) passed away on Dec. 21, 2016, after a battle with cancer. A native of New York, Fred was a U.S. Navy veteran and a career first responder, who responded to many crises during his career, including OKBOMB and the Pentagon on 9/11. After 22 years, Fred retired from the fire department. He joined the FBI in 2002.

Throughout his career, Fred's reputation was one of authenticity. He was a true New Yorker who always spoke his mind. Those who knew him well could best explain him to those who didn't by saying, "That's just Fred being Fred." He was a brother and a friend; his teammates always knew he had their backs. He was as tough as they come, and when the job was hard, Fred was the person everyone wanted backing them up. He spent his final months living life as fully as he could, the way he always had, fighting to the very end. His expertise and experience were invaluable to THRU, and he will be missed. More than that, though, his colleagues will miss Fred's intensity and the everyday adventure that was working with him. Fred's spirit will remain with those who had the honor of working by his side.

Fred served his community tirelessly through the volunteer fire service all of his adult life. He was an active member of the Chancellor, Va., Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department until his death, and he served as its deputy chief in 2013.

He is survived by his wife and two sons, a brother and numerous nieces and nephews.



Yolanda M. Kinnard

Operational Support Specialist Yolanda M. Kinnard, 49, San Francisco Division, passed away unexpectedly on Dec. 18, 2016.

Known as “Yo” or “Yo Yo” to her co-workers, family and friends, she worked for the FBI for 28 years. Yo held several positions within the organization, including file clerk, mail clerk, support services technician and finally as an OST.

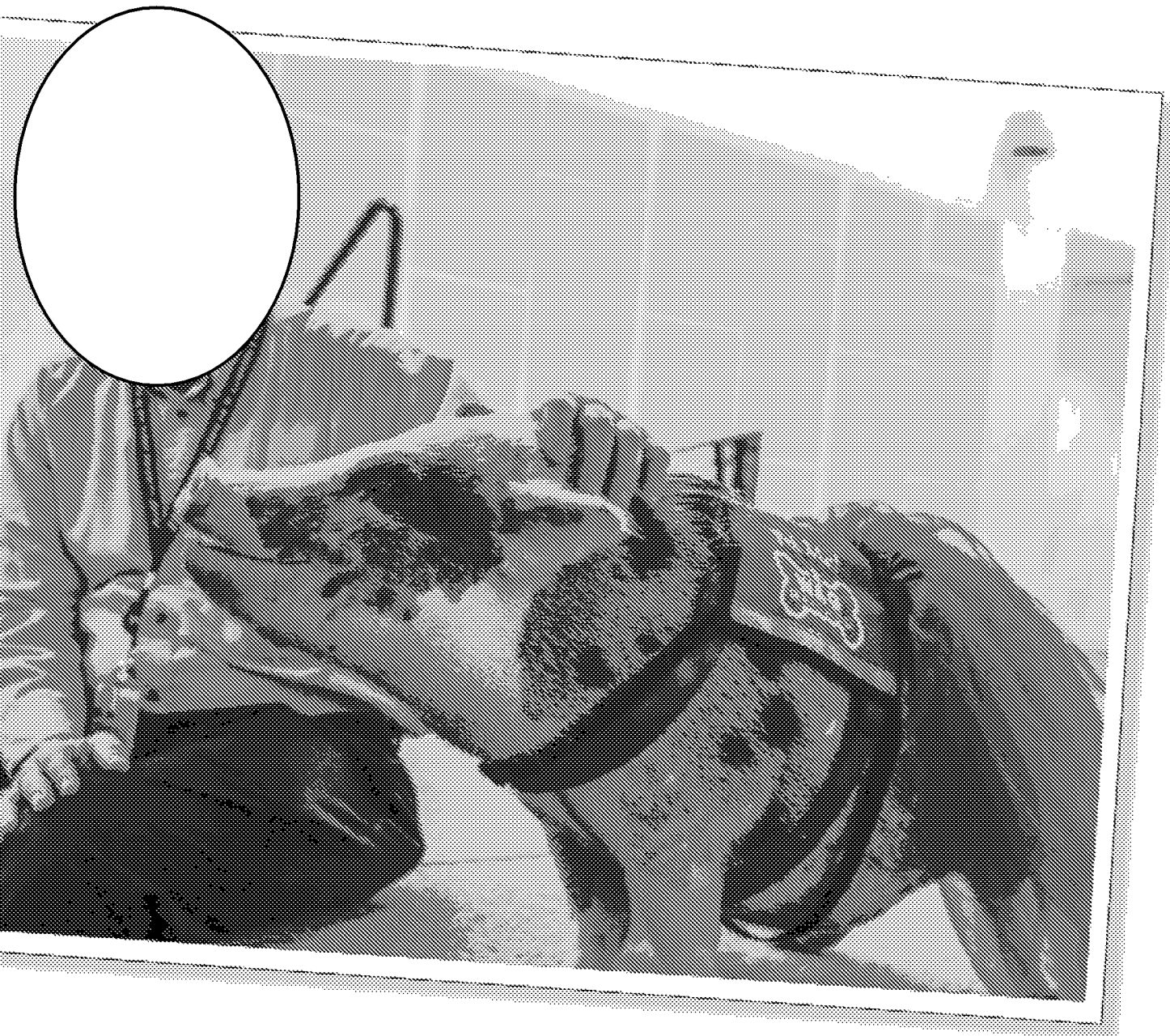
Yolanda was born in San Francisco and was a family-oriented woman whose dedication and service to her family, as well as her church, occupied much of her life outside of work. Yo always had a smile on her face. She could walk into any room and cheer up her co-workers. She had a positive attitude toward life, and her family meant everything to her.

She is survived by her mother and sister.



SSA [redacted] of the Counterterrorism Division captured first place in a corn-eating contest at the Marietta Sweet Corn Festival in Ohio.

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If you're flying out of San Francisco International Airport, a Juliana-bred pig named Lilou can calm a common case of frayed airport nerves. San Francisco Division SA [redacted] [redacted] airport liaison agent, is pictured with Lilou, the first known airport therapy pig in the United States, according to a news release.