



The Greater Philadelphia Bulletin

National Newsletter Award: 1985, 1987, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995
National Newsletter Honorable Mention: 1996, 1997, 1999

Volume 3, Issue 3

March 2016

The Greater Philadelphia Bulletin is published approximately eight times per year and provides chapter, regional, and national ASIS-related coverage.

Publisher:
ASIS Greater Philadelphia Chapter (031)

Newsletter Editor:
Jerry 'Dutch' Forstater

Layout/Presentation:
Deb McClennen

Inside this Issue:

ASIS Council Corner 2
Don Shellenberger

Seeking Advice from 2
Accomplished ASIS Member
William Alton

El Narco Book 3
Excerpts
Ioan Grillo

Evolving Process of 5
Preserving and Using
Cellphone Evidence
Leeza Garber, Esq.

Video Impact 7
Joseph Sestay, Esq., AIA

LEAN Event Recap 7
John Russell

Upcoming Events 8

Wednesday, April 20, 2016

7:30 AM - 1:15 PM

Narcotics, Crime and Cyber Security at SecureWorld

Criminal Justice and Public Safety Series Event

at Sheraton Valley Forge

480 N. Gulph Road

King of Prussia, PA 19406

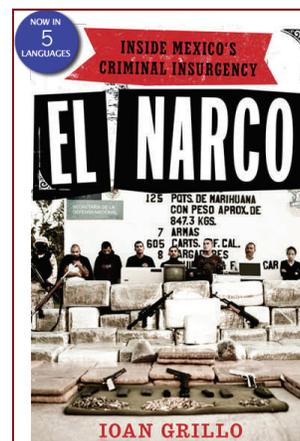
Our educational, social, public safety awareness and certification programs will include live sessions and real time webinars on many topics this year. As part of our regular monthly programs, these particular sessions focus on crime, security, partnerships with law enforcement and public safety. Register by April 11 for a \$10 discount and receive the author's book, *El Narco*, with each ticket purchased. Exhibits will be open all day.

Hosted by SecureWorld, secureworldexpo/philadelphia/home with their vendor exhibits and series of conferences at Sheraton Valley Forge on April 20, ASIS GPC has partnered to create our own educational series. Excerpts from each speaker's narratives on their topics are in this newsletter. After a brief read, you'll not want to miss these topical sessions.

[Register Now](#)

OUR PROGRAM

- 7:30 - 8:15 AM:** ASIS GPC Board Breakfast Meeting - ALL INVITED
- 8:30 - 9:15 AM:** ASIS Speaker Session I Guest Speaker Ioan Grillo on *South of the Border Narcotics, NARCO Terror and Criminal Activity: Local and National Security Concerns in the United States*
- 9:30 - 11AM:** Author's Book-Signing and Exhibits
- 11:15 AM - 12 Noon:** ASIS Session 2: Guest Speaker Leeza Garber, Esq. on *A 2016 Perspective on Bring Your Own Device (BYOD)*
- 12 Noon - 1:15 PM:** Optional ASIS/SecureWorld Joint Luncheon



ASIS Council Corner

Don Shellenberger, CPP and Council Liaison for the Chapter

Diving deeper into the workings of a council let me share with you some expanded insights into the Physical Security Council (PSC)! While most councils have the same committees, I believe the PSC has several unique committees such as the Legal & Litigation Support, Design, and Tactical Solutions committees. These committees focus on efforts to provide best practices for not only the council's

contribution and development of Physical Standards, but also to share this expertise with other councils and chapters. The council has a cadre of volunteers who are willing to attend a chapter's meeting/event. Requests can be made through the Council website and contact with the Chairperson. The Tactical Solutions committee was formed recently, and exposes members to academic research and related

working groups involving some of the newer technologies being utilized in the Security Industry. Drones are a big focus of the Tactical Solutions committee's efforts these days. If you're a hobbyist or are considering drone implications for your company or client, please consider reaching out to the PSC's Tactical Sub-committee for assistance. I'd be happy to put you in touch with them.

Seeking Advice from an Accomplished ASIS Member

William Alton, Young Professionals Liaison for the Chapter

Joining ASIS as a Young Professional has given me access to a great number of security professionals with years of experience, industry achievements, and professional success. In the previous newsletter, I cited a few reasons why young people should join – one big one being networking. However, oftentimes “networking” is seen by young people as something that should result in easy sales opportunities – whether they are selling a product, a company, or themselves. 99% of the time, this is not the case.

So what advice do industry veterans have for Young Professionals? Put in the time and work. Since joining ASIS, these are a few pieces of excellent advice I've heard from our leaders.

1. “Volunteer at every opportunity.”

The logic behind making yourself available is simple – give up your time to help out and people will remember it. Making a contribution by donating your time is the strongest way to build connections. People will be grateful for your efforts no matter how small you think it they are.

2. “Attend ASIS Chapter meetings regularly.”

Simply being a member ASIS won't do anything for you if you don't put some work in. Showing up is half the battle. The more meetings you attend, the stronger your chances are of making real connections and becoming a regular. Just as in any other social group, sporadic attendance will likely minimize your success. Build momentum and maintain it.

3. “Make suggestions and speak up.”

Provide feedback from a personal perspective. Be honest with what you would like to get out of the group. Which seminars and courses aren't available that you'd like to see? Which aspects of the events do you think need improvement? As ASIS members, we're all striving for the same goal of improving the perception of our industry, but it's not a secret that we're also there for individual needs. Vocalize your *constructive* criticism.

4. “The name of the organization is A.S.I.S., not as is.”

This one may sound trivial, but the

name of the organization should be referred to by its individual letters, not its phonetic sound. While other members may not call you out on it, they are thinking about it...and wincing inside. Fortunately, a kind former ASIS Chapter President politely (and privately) informed me that it was major pet peeve.

If you are interested in learning more about the ASIS Philadelphia Young Professionals group, please contact William Alton at 215-901-6956 or william.alton@covenantsecurity.com.

William Alton is the ASIS Philadelphia Young Professionals Liaison. He is currently the Business Development Manager for Covenant Security Services. Covenant is a woman-owned security organization with national certification from the Women's Business Enterprise National Council (WBENC). With nearly 4,000 security professionals and annual revenues approaching \$200 million, Covenant is the 6th largest security services organization.

Speaker Session I Book Excerpts from *ASIS/SecureWorld*

The following are speaker excerpts published with permission. The topic is timely while the author is engaging. Attend the April 20 event and receive the book with your paid registration.

From *El Narco*; Ioan Grillo, 2011, Bloombury Publishing, pgs. 243-245

Mexican cartels have certainly grown, in the same logical enlargement that spurs other entities in capitalism. The big fish get bigger, allowing them to make more money and get bigger still. In this way Mexican cartels, after usurping the Colombians as the biggest crime syndicates of the Americas, have crept into a number of countries. Not only are they pushing hard into weak Central American states and going to the south of the hemisphere into Peru and Argentina. There are also reports of their buying power in weak African states, dealing with the Russian mafia, and even supplying drugs to dealers in Liverpool, England (and fathoming their high-pitched Scouser accents). But the expansion that has sparked most worry is growth over the Rio Grande in the United States.

The export of cartel power into the USA is a sensitive issue. The discussion about Mexican cartels northward push gets pulled, often unfairly, into the flaming American immigration debate. The anti-immigrant brigade talk about Mexican laborers as an invading army; and they see all undocumented workers as potential cartel emissaries, using migrant communities to hide undercover ops. The Mexican Drug War, they say, is a reason to militarize the border. Residents of border states vex about the danger of spillover. If thugs are decapitating in Juárez, they fret, how long before they cut off heads in El Paso? Is the Mexican disease contagious!

Down in Mexico, the argument is reversed. A common complaint by

politicians and journalists is that there aren't enough arrests of big players in El Norte. Why haven't we heard of the capos in the United States? they ask. How come some Mexican fugitives live unharmed north of the border? Why has Mexico been goaded into a drug war while narcotics move freely around the fifty states of the union?

Mexican drug cartels certainly operate throughout the United States. Murders clearly linked to these cartels have occurred on American soil. But there has been no major spillover of violence from Mexico to its northern neighbor. As of 2011, after five years of cartel devastation south of the Rio Grande, the war simply hasn't crossed the border.

The numbers bear this out. According to the FBI, the four large U.S. cities with the lowest violent-crime rates are all in border states – San Diego, Phoenix, El Paso, and Austin. While Juárez had more than three thousand murders in 2010, a stone's throw over the river in El Paso, there were just five homicides, the lowest number in twenty-three years. Farther west, the city of Nogales sits over from the Mexican state of Sonora, a key turf of the Sinaloa Cartel, which has seen raging firefights and piles of chopped-up corpses. But in 2008 and 2009, there wasn't a single homicide in Nogales. Overall, crime in Arizona dropped by 35 percent between 2004 and 2009, exactly the same time when the Mexican Drug War exploded.

American lawmen offer an explanation for this oxymoron: themselves. While cartels can overwhelm and buy off chunks of the Mexican police, they gloat, in the United States, criminals avoid the police as much as possible. As

Sergeant Tommy Thompson of the Phoenix Police Department says:

"In the United States, the cartels want to move their drugs and make money. Police are a hindrance to this. But the best tactic for gangsters is to try and keep a low profile to get off the police radar. If they commit a murder, the police will be on them. If they attack the policemen themselves, authorities will go crazy. And it is a lot harder in the United States to buy off police officers."

These U.S. lawmen have a good point; no one doubts that American cops are better than Mexicans at keeping crooks in their place. But however hard-nosed and square-jawed the U.S. police are, it is still significant that Mexican cartels have had no major turf wars in the United States. It is their land of milk and honey, after all, where all the dirty drug dollars come from. If capos fight over Ciudad Juárez, why don't they fight over billions spent on their narcotics in New York City?

Following the trail of drugs helps explain why not. DEA agent Daniel tracked shipments of cocaine, heroin, crystal, and marijuana as they crossed into America from Tijuana. He would flip smugglers so he could follow the drugs to warehouses in the United States and on to distribution points. Much of the drugs, he found, would zoom through San Diego and go into houses scattered all over Los Angeles. These warehouses are typically rented homes found with little furniture, piles of drugs, and hoods watching them. From these warehouses in L.A., Daniel found, the drugs could then be taken to anywhere in the United States.

"From L.A. they will break it into

El Narco Book Excerpts

(Continued from page 3)

segments and then [expletive] disperse it. It can go to the Midwest, either Minnesota or South Dakota. But it can in fact go all the way from L.A. to New York or Boston or Chicago. Why? Why do you think? Because in L.A, a kilo of cocaine could be eighteen grand. Take it to New York, it is about twenty-five a kilo. That is seven grand profit."

In other words, once in the United States, drugs move by a tangled web of routes all over the country. New York gets kilos of cocaine that have moved through Tijuana, passing through the Arellano Felix Cartel, and also cocaine bricks that have passed through the territory of the Juárez Cartel and the Zetas. Agents do make some maps of these drug corridors, but they look like spaghetti-style knots, and all roads lead to New York City. All the gangs sell their narcotics in the Big Apple, and none try to claim it as their own. It is not anyone's turf, but everyone's turf. And New Yorkers' bottomless appetite for drugs makes a big enough market to sustain this.

[Excerpt 2] From *El Narco*; Ioan Grillo, 2011, Bloombury Publishing, pgs. 247-245

Mexican cartels are the biggest importers of narcotics into the United States. They smuggle an estimated 90 percent of the cocaine; the majority of imported marijuana and meth; and a substantial amount of heroin. DEA has acknowledged this in congressional hearings for more than a decade. But less publicized is that Mexican gangsters are also moving further down the distribution ladder. In the last five years, Mexicans have increasingly been selling drugs at the kilo level in cities and towns across the United States. This is borne out by busts of Mexican nationals in possession of wholesale quantities of cocaine bricks, brown heroin, and sparkling crystal, especially in the

South. They are also pushing into corners of the country they had never before ventured, from the Great Lakes region to the Midwest. In the days of Matta Ballesteros in the eighties, cocaine wholesale was typically handled by Colombians and Anglo- and African-Americans, but now it is often handled by Mexicans.

This development increases the amount of money flowing into Mexican organized crime and is another factor why the drug war has heated to boiling point south of the border. Mexican gangs have expanded toward both ends of the supply chain, both nearer to the leaf in Colombia and nearer to the nose in America. But in the United States, the creep of El Narco doesn't seem to have had adverse effects. The drug trade stays the drug trade; who cares if the dealer flogging the kilo brick is a white biker, a Jamaican yardi or a Mexican? It is the same brick of yayo.

[Excerpt 3] From *El Narco*; Ioan Grillo, 2011, Bloombury Publishing, pgs. 248-251

Several ongoing criminal cases offer deeper insight into El Narco's American connection. One of the biggest is in Chicago, home to a booming drug market and a deep-rooted Mexican community. In 2009, a Chicago federal court indicted top Sinaloa Cartel leaders, including Chapo Guzman, in what the district attorney called "the most significant drug importation conspiracies ever charged in Chicago." The numbers were huge. The indictments said the Sinaloa Cartel smuggled two tons of cocaine a month to the Windy City, bringing it in on tractor trailers to Illinois warehouses. The gangsters had allegedly made \$5.8 billion bringing drugs into the region over almost two decades. Forty-six people were indicted. Among them were Sinaloans, such as Chapo Guzman himself, and a number of Americans, of all races, accused of moving the drugs in Illinois.

[Excerpt 4] From *El Narco*; Ioan Grillo, 2011, Bloombury

Publishing, pg. 251

The conspiracy shows a chain of sale rather than a top-down organization. Chicago gangsters may be working with the Sinaloa Cartel, but they are a separate entity. They play by American crime tactics, which include the odd murder and breaking some bones here and there, rather than Mexican crime tactics, such as massacres of entire families and mass graves. Groups of fifty thugs armed with RPGs and Kalashnikovs have thankfully not been seen anywhere near Chicago. Yet.

Getting down to the street level – the retail of grams of cocaine or ounces of ganja – there is no evidence of any Mexican cartel involvement on American corners. This may sound confusing. Surely, Mexicans are busted selling drugs all over the United States; and surely those drugs have passed through Mexico. That is correct. But Mexican cartels themselves are only interested in the wholesale of narcotics in America. Chapa Guzman doesn't care about a few grams being sold to a junkie on a street corner in Baltimore; he is busy making billions bringing in drugs by the tons.

This retail drug trade is run by a huge array of people, from college kids selling ganja in their Harvard dorms to gangbangers serving up crack in New Orleans. Like most drug dealers on the bottom rung, they have no idea where their product comes from beyond the local supplier who sells them doggie bags. Mexicans and Mexican Americans are certainly among this army of street sellers, and their numbers have in recent years increased. Much has been made of migrants selling meth to sustain workers through long shifts at meat factories. Mexicans can be found flogging drugs on corners from San Francisco to Queens. But all evidence suggests they are doing it as part of local gangs or as individuals rather than kicking to or receiving any money from the cartels.

Speaker Session 2 Legal Intelligence Article from ASIS/SecureWorld

*The following is our speaker's article published with permission.
The topic is timely while the speaker engaging.*

From: Evolving Process of Preserving and Using Cellphone Evidence

By Leeza Garber, Esq.

In the last few years, an increasing number of digital forensic companies and computer security providers have investigated phones being sold on eBay and Craigslist in order to prove one significant point: It's hard to actually, completely, and finally delete electronically stored information. People continue to sell used iPhones and Androids that supposedly have been "wiped"-only to have a security firm retrieve data files from the device, including salacious pictures, loan applications, Web browsing history, and text messages. As cellphones have become the new portable workspace, social hangout, and ever-present handheld computer, it is important for attorneys and their clients to recognize that these devices are powerful evidence troves.

It is not surprising that the use of cellphone contents, particularly text messages, as evidence has made interesting forays into local news. Recently, a former middle-school teacher in Coatesville was allowed to quote portions of racist text messages sent between the school officials to support a federal civil rights lawsuit against the school district. In Berks and Montgomery counties, five men charged in a heroin-trafficking operation utilized massive group texts to alert buyers as to what drugs were available and when a transaction could take place.

Consequently, it follows that attorneys and judges are persistently

evaluating the uses and consequences of technological stores of evidence-and evolving case law highlights this winding path. A recent Superior Court of New Jersey lawsuit addressed the issue of reviewing cellphone communications. In *E.C. v. R.H.*, No. FV-15-194-16 (Super. Ct. N.J. Aug. 11, 2015), the judge held that the parties needed to obtain tangible copies of all text messages and voicemails in order to ensure that the record would be accurate and complete. Furthermore, a recent New Jersey Department of Corrections administrative action utilized thousands of text messages as evidence to investigate multiple officers (many of whom were later dismissed from their positions).

NuVasive v. Madsen Medical, No. 3:13-cv-02077-BTM-RBB (S.D. Cal. July 22, 2015), is especially helpful in understanding how courts are addressing the preservation of digital data. In *NuVasive*, the court held that the plaintiff's employees had destroyed evidence that the plaintiff was under a duty to preserve-the employees had deleted cellphone text messages in a variety of manners (wiping, upgrading, etc.). Defense counsel claimed spoliation for the destruction of the text messages-and the court issued a sanction, instructing the jury that *NuVasive Inc.* had "failed to prevent the destruction of evidence ... after its duty to preserve the evidence arose." There are a slew of legal issues that counsel must consider when dealing with electronically stored information that are enumerated in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37 (part (e), Failure to Make Disclosures or to Cooperate in Discovery; Sanctions: Failure to

Preserve ESI) and relevant case law. Complying with a litigation hold is a serious endeavor, which is why it is so important to preserve early and often to avoid spoliation issues. Spoliation issues continue to plague cases addressing electronically stored information (ESI) evidence, as the preservation and discovery of ESI adapts to new technologies.

Just as the legal profession has explored the ramifications of ESI, technologists continue to investigate and discover the cutting-edge. The recovery, investigation and analysis of data in electric devices and storage media are encompassed by the field of digital forensics-a field that is quickly becoming necessary for attorneys to appreciate. This eternally evolving discipline utilizes a multitude of specially designed tools and techniques to remain abreast of constantly advancing technologies, including cellphones. The digital investigation process can be broken down into two major phases: collection and analysis. For collection of the data, there are two major types of preservation techniques that digital forensics experts use: logical extraction and physical extraction. A logical extraction retrieves all information found on the operating system of the cellphone-including currently existing and active files. A physical extraction takes longer but is more inclusive, collecting the currently existing, active files and all data found within the unallocated space on the cellphone. Unallocated space, in layman's terms, is the unused space within the cellphone's flash storage that is available to be used. However, in the

Cellphone Evidence (Continued on page 6)

Evolving Process of Preserving and Using Cellphone Evidence

(Continued from page 5)

process of waiting to store new, current, and/or active files, it may hold onto deleted data until such time that it must be overwritten with new information. Deep-diving into that unallocated space, as a physical extraction does, allows for the opportunity to potentially retrieve deleted texts, photos and other interesting bits of information.

Once a cellphone is forensically processed, a comprehensive image is made that the investigator can search and analyze. First, however, that image must be authenticated in order for a court to have proof that it is in fact a complete copy of the original media, unchanged by the investigator. A hash algorithm represents the uniqueness of a piece or set of data, and acts as a digital fingerprint to prove (or disprove) that the original and the image match each other. Moving forward, a forensic expert may testify as to the approach and findings of a digital forensics collection-and the hash value works to authenticate the image and allow for a defensible process. That process can be further defended with the use of an expert affidavit, which assists in officially identifying the procedure and findings, alongside the chain of custody and acquisition forms.

What if your case's key photo or text message was deleted? In the context of digital forensics investigations, "delete" buttons have been (informally) relabeled as "hide" buttons, as data may be retrieved even if the phone, laptop, or other data storage device has been factory reset or wiped, or if texts have been "deleted." While such actions may

make the forensic analysis process more difficult, there are certain methods and tools that allow a forensic analyst to access the multiple layers of data on a phone. Data may reside within multiple locations on a cellphone, in an SD card, on cloud storage, in a backup device, on the machine it was last synced to, or potentially in proxy servers between the phone and the Internet. Still, the accessibility of information on a cellphone is significantly dependent upon its operating system and settings. Phones in particular are set up to avoid overwriting data indiscriminately, so if there is spare storage space, the device will utilize that before overwriting or erasing previously used space (like that used to hold deleted messages, photos, etc.). Technically then, deleted text messages may just sit in the phone's memory until they must be overwritten to save new, active data.

Once the data is retrieved, analysis of "digital artifacts" (which generally refer to anything of interest related to computer forensics, but specifically can mean certain files or emails, or even a time stamp, file creation date, or note of a file modification) can begin. Certain text applications, like WhatsApp, can provide information related to phone numbers, message contents, message status, time stamps, attachments and geolocation details of a user. Unfortunately, the question of "how long is the data saved?" does not follow with a clear-cut answer-it depends on the make, model and settings of the particular device. However, a skilled forensics expert will be able to advise the client as to potentially available data after basic information is provided about the cellphone.

As technology itself continues to move only slightly slower than the speed of light, the field of digital forensics advances alongside it. One

can only imagine how much and what types of data will be available to attorneys as the Internet of Things-the steadily advancing network of objects embedded with network connectivity and software-progresses, and our clients' affinity for tech devices grows. The courtroom is in the process of deciphering how to best handle overwhelming amounts of social media, cellphone, server and computer information, and there are certain technological specificities that courts may not be able to address with generalities. (See *PTSI v. Haley*, 2013 PA Super 130 (2013), in which the court determined whether ESI destruction was "innocent cleanup" and considered the volume of texts exchanged by cellphone users versus the "limited storage" on cellphones.) Excitingly, attorneys are in a position to utilize a better understanding of ESI and related technology to ramp up evidentiary possibilities. When reviewing all of the sources of ESI relevant to a case, and choosing a digital forensics expert, it is undeniably valuable to understand what data may be available on an electronic device, what related storage sources exist (third-party cloud service, SD cards in the back of a desk drawer, a backup hard drive in the office closet), and what investigative options will best and most efficiently serve your needs. •

Read more: <http://www.thelegalintelligencer.com/id=1202744462101/Evolving-Process-of-Preserving-and-Using-Cellphone-Evidence#ixzz44V2ad1ME>

Reprinted with permission from the December 10, 2015 issue of The Legal Intelligencer. © 2015 ALM Media Properties, LLC. Further duplication without permission is prohibited. All rights reserved.

Security and the Law this Month

Video Impact

By Joseph Sestay, Esq., AIA

The Katz Test

A seminal test for the use of surveillance equipment was the United States Supreme Court case of *Katz v. United States*, 389 U.S. 347 (1967).

In *Katz*, government officials intercepted Mr. Katz's telephone conversations by placing a listening device on the outside of a public telephone booth.

The Supreme Court, in declaring that the surveillance was a "search" in violation of the Fourth Amendment, held that the Fourth Amendment was designed to protect a person's reasonable expectations of privacy.

Since *Katz*, the term "search" is triggered whenever there is a state intrusion in any way upon the individuals protected interest in privacy and there is a "seizure"

whenever the state intrudes in any way on a protectable individual interest in property or security.

Application: Despite the above language, the courts have required that people be extremely protective of their claimed privacy interests and that a person must manifest a subjective interest in privacy for the activity in question.

For example:

If in the *Katz* case Mr. Katz were shouting or speaking so loud that someone walking by could hear his conversation, the Court would likely have found that Mr. Katz had no reasonable expectation of privacy in that particular conversation.

Also based on the above rationale, the courts have held that a person generally has limited expectations of

privacy in public places and therefore upheld video surveillance in public places.

Joe Sestay is a California Construction attorney who represents developers, owners, contractors, subcontractors, building material manufacturers, architects, and engineers in construction and building product-related matters, including claims, litigation, and contract formation/interpretation. Joe is also a licensed Architect, and in that prior capacity was a Project Architect for various institutional and private clients. He is a member of the State Bar of California, is licensed to practice in State and Federal Court, and is a member of the American Bar Association.

ASIS Law Enforcement Appreciation Night (LEAN) Recap

John Russell, Law Enforcement Liaison for the Chapter

The ASIS Law Enforcement Appreciation Night was held on Wednesday, March 16, 2016, at the Fraternal Order of Police Heroes Ballroom.

The guest speaker for the evening was the newly appointed Philadelphia Police Commissioner Richard Ross. Ross spoke about the importance of the relationship between the private sector and the law enforcement community.

We honored over 40 Law Enforcement Officers from various

jurisdictions for acts of heroism as well as acts of kindness.

The recipient of our highest award, the Chairman's Award was presented posthumously to Philadelphia Police Sgt. Robert Wilson III. The award was given to his son, 11-year-old Quemier, who was in attendance. Sgt. Wilson was killed in the line of duty March 5th, 2015 when he encountered two males holding up a GameStop store at 2101 Lehigh Avenue in Philadelphia. Sgt. Wilson had entered the store to purchase a game for his son because he

did so well in school. Sgt. Wilson's partner, Damien Stevenson, was also given an award that night for responding to the sound of gun shots in the store and engaging the pair of holdup men in a fierce gun battle, incapacitating one of them and going inside the store and assisting in the arrest of the other.

Over 200 people attended the event. Thanks to the LEAN Committee the event was a huge success. We look forward to the 2017 Law Enforcement Appreciation Night.

Upcoming Events

April 20, 2016

ASIS Philly will Co-Host Secure World in Valley Forge

We are delighted to announce that Leeza Garber will present “A 2016 Perspective on Bring Your Own Device” at Secure World in Valley Forge at The Sheraton Valley Forge Hotel on the afternoon of April 20. In an increasingly connected world, it is not surprising that 74% of organizations are already using or planning to allow employees to bring their own devices to work (ZDNet). This Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) movement is a new frontier for the use of technology in the workplace, and continues to bring with it new opportunities and new challenges to employers and employees alike. This program will review the BYOD landscape as it stands for 2016, including the legal implications and cybersecurity issues that have arisen. Leeza will share her side of this

thorny issue for our chapter. A formal sign-up announcement will be sent shortly.

Leeza is Corporate Counsel & Director of Business Development at Capsicum Group, LLC, a technology and cybersecurity consulting firm. As a licensed attorney specializing in cybersecurity and privacy law, Leeza provides commentary as an expert media contributor for Fox29 and CBS3 in Philadelphia.

Narcotics, NARCO Terror, and Latin American Gangs

Writer and Journalist Ioan Grillo will be wrapping up his world book signing tour that starts in New York and includes many cities in the U.S., London, and other international cities. He is a renowned author and expert on narcotics trafficking, gang relationships, NARCO economics, and NARCO terrorism. We are fortunate to have this special opportunity with a live session and book signing.

Watch for more upcoming Events...

August 24, 2016

Sunoco Central Monitoring Facility Visit Newtown Square, PA

September/October ASIS International Seminars and Exhibits

October 19, 2016

Delaware Valley Intelligence Center, South Philly

November PSAN Awards

December Holiday Fundraiser & Party

Address:
ASIS GPC
P.O. Box 95
Fort Washington, PA 19034

Email:
Chairperson@phillyasis.com

Greater Philadelphia Chapter—Leadership Team

Chairperson	Jerry 'Dutch' Forstater, PE, PSP, CET	Chairperson@phillyasis.com
Vice Chairperson	Michael A. Rossano, CPP	Vice_Chairperson@phillyasis.com
Treasurer	Samuel F. Vinicur	Treasurer@phillyasis.com
Secretary	Raymond E. Hallman	Secretary@phillyasis.com

ASIS Foundation Liaison	Open	Mentorship Program Chairperson	Mark A. Wolfheimer
Certification Chairperson	Justin M. Kleskie, CPP	Military Liaison Chairperson	Open
Chapter Newsletter Editor	Jerry 'Dutch' Forstater, PE, PSP, CET	Placement Chairperson	James L. Moore
Council Liaison	Donald Shellenberger, CPP	Program Chairperson	Jerry 'Dutch' Forstater, PE, PSP, CET
Law Enforcement Liaison	John E. Russell	Webmaster	James L. Moore
Legislative Chairperson	William V. Durso, Jr.	Women in Security Liaison	Open
Membership Chairperson	William E. Lutz, Jr.	Young Professionals Liaison	William Alton