Welcome

Welcome to the third edition of the iMPS-HLS Program Newsletter. We continue to receive a number of positive comments. Thank you for your feedback; please keep it coming.

As you will see from the columns in this edition of the Newsletter, the iMPS-HLS Program continues at a robust pace—faculty, staff, and students all remain fully engaged. We now have 521 students across our five academic options and have 322 graduates. Even our undergraduate minor continues to grow and prosper.

Unless you “live under a rock,” you understand that global events are affecting those working in or connected to the homeland security enterprise and homeland defense arena in dramatic ways. From Ebola to ISIS to the nation’s aging infrastructure to the constancy of cyber intrusions (if not, downright attacks), we all recognize the myriad of threats. These are the challenges of today and tomorrow. The iMPS-HLS faculty remains committed to educating current and future leaders of the homeland security enterprise to overcome these often daunting challenges.

I continue to solicit input for the Newsletter. I am especially interested in hearing from our graduates. Please let me know if you want to contribute. You will see two articles from two of our graduates in this issue. Many thanks to Alan Wilson and Greg Linden.

Tom Arminio

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Message from the iMPS-HLS Program Chair

Dear Students, Alumni, and Friends of Penn State’s Homeland Security Programs:

I hope my message finds you well as the end of the calendar year is getting close. For our program, it has been a busy and successful year, with student enrollments reaching a new peak. Your faculty is proud to be currently teaching a total of 520 continuing and emerging leaders in homeland security across the Intercollege Master of Professional Studies in Homeland Security (iMPS-HLS) Program, with its Base Program and four Options. Let me just take a minute to describe, just using one of several examples, how the evolution of U.S. Homeland Security itself during this year has underscored the timeliness and relevance of our program. In June, the 2014 Homeland Security Quadrennial Review (QHSR) was published by the Department of Homeland Security. This second QHSR, building on the first that was released in 2010, reiterated the so-called “enduring core missions” for the Homeland Security Enterprise writ large (beyond DHS as such):

- Prevent terrorism and enhance security;
- Secure and manage our borders;
- Enforce and administer our immigration laws;
- Safeguard and secure cyberspace;
- Ensure resilience to disasters; and
- In addition, mature and strengthen the homeland security enterprise itself.

Our iMPS-HLS program with its academic focus areas of general homeland security; geospatial intelligence; information security and forensics; agricultural biosecurity and food defense; and public health preparedness is well established to educate continuing and emerging leaders in the areas of those “enduring core missions.”

QHSR 2014 further defined the following five new risk-informed “strategic priorities”:

- Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace;
- Risk Segmentation Approach to Securing and Managing Flows of People and Goods;
- Securing Against the Evolving Terrorism Threat;
- A Homeland Security Strategy for Countering Biological Threats and Hazards; and
- Strengthening the Execution of Our Missions Through Public-Private Partnerships.

Here again, our program structure as one iMPS-HLS program taught across five different academic focus areas, proves very relevant and timely. For example, take the new strategic priority on “A Homeland Security Strategy for Countering Biological Threats and Hazards,” and think of what our Agricultural Biosecurity and Food Defense Option as well as our Public Health Preparedness Option have to offer.

In 2014, we also started a couple of initiatives for curriculum enhancement and evolution to mirror reiterated and new homeland security core mission aspects and strategic priorities even more perfectly in their entirety. Those initiatives among other things include a revision of our common core curriculum to reflect the progression of homeland security policies and programs; a video learning objects initiative; a continuing education program with residential short courses on updates on homeland security research and trends; and an internship program where our students can earn three 500-level credits in an accompanying course while on an actual residential internship. We have also expanded and reinforced our stakeholder relations and have several active members of the Homeland Security Enterprise teaching in our program as part-time instructors.

Our conference programming has also seen some highlights this year, first of all with the TMI@35 conference in March to mark the 35th anniversary of the accident in the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant just a few miles off Penn State Harrisburg campus, and put the Three Mile Island nuclear crisis in perspective in our era of homeland security – bearing in mind that is was that particular crisis that gave birth to FEMA, which today is one of the Department of Homeland Security's components. We also held a short course at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association (APSA) in Washington, DC, which included a lecture by the DHS Chief of Staff Christian Marrone. We also addressed public concerns in workshops and faculty seminars with media representation. For example, in early September, we held a panel on Ebola as a threat to national security and the state of Pennsylvania’s preparedness. Those events are connected to our video initiative for curriculum enhancement, in that we create learning objects for in-class use out of them. Further, we once more organized a tabletop exercise on cybersecurity at the U.S. Army War College in Carlisle. Finally, we added a couple of new courses to our curriculum, just to name a few U.S. Homeland Security Law; Critical Infrastructure Protection; and Comparative Homeland Security.
Message from the iMPS-HLS Program Chair (cont’d)

So this has been a busy but rewarding year for our program, as I am sure it has been for you. I hope you will find this newsletter interesting and valuable to keep touch with our program and how it is progressing. I would like to take this opportunity to already wish you and your loved ones happy holidays and a happy and successful new year 2015!

With best regards,

Alexander Siedschlag
Professor and Chair of Homeland Security

The iMPS-HLS Executive Committee
By Mukund S. Kulkarni, Ph.D.

I see the incredible strength and innovation of our academic programs on a daily basis. One example is the Intercollege Master of Professional Studies in Homeland Security (iMPS-HLS).

This program is currently offered through a partnership, led by Penn State Harrisburg’s School of Public Affairs as the program’s academic and administrative home, with Penn State Colleges of Liberal Arts, Earth and Mineral Sciences, Information Sciences and Technology, Agricultural Sciences, and the Penn State Milton S. Hershey Medical Center. Penn State Harrisburg also offers an undergraduate homeland security minor. Penn State’s World Campus delivers the programs through distance education.

The iMPS-HLS Program provides a homeland security education portfolio – which includes master’s degrees in homeland security (the Base Program), Agricultural Biosecurity and Food Defense, Geospatial Intelligence, Information Security and Forensics, and Public Health Preparedness – that can suit the needs of many individuals working in this field or seeking a new career path.

An Executive Committee, of which I am a member, consists of the deans of all participating colleges, the graduate school, and the associate vice president of the World Campus and oversees the program. Our role is to recommend the administrative and academic homes for the iMPS-HLS, approve the operating budget to support direct program expenses, ensure active support by our respective units participating in the program, facilitate collaboration among them, and approve inclusion of any additional college or academic partners that might request to join in the consortium that constitutes the iMPS-HLS.

The iMPS-HLS Program is a comprehensive online homeland security degree, providing graduates the skills to succeed as current and future leaders in the homeland security enterprise. The academic programs meet the strong need for well-educated professionals.

In just the last few years, the nation has experienced deadly manmade and natural disasters. And, as terrorism and organized crime continue to converge, challenges to information technology security, threats to information integrity, identity theft and cyber-attacks will increase. The next generation of leaders must be prepared to address these ever-evolving threats. The Intercollege Master of Professional Studies in Homeland Security Program fosters preparedness essential to handling these challenges -all hazards, all stakeholders and society as a whole.

Dr. Kulkarni is the Chancellor of Penn State Harrisburg and the Chair of the iMPS-HLS Executive Committee.
Updates from the Field:  
Emerging Issues and Current Trends  
U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Homeland Security Enterprise  
By Greg Linden

I am a Policy Analyst with the National Security Policy Staff (NSPS), under the Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Coordination (OHSEC) at the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). NSPS was created to support the Office of the Director of the NSPS by primarily focusing on national security policy coordination between USDA and the National Security Council. NSPS also serves as USDA’s focal point for coordination with other offices within the White House, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) (to include the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA)), and other federal departments and agencies on all food and agriculture security issues. NSPS is responsible for policy coordination, reporting, and assignment of action items for acute and major threats to the food supply and agriculture production.

My primary responsibilities as a policy analyst include: (1) preparing the monthly national security briefings for USDA’s Deputy Secretary; (2) delivering oral and written briefings for Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries; (3) supporting the USDA on multiple Interagency Policy Committees; and (4) coordinating USDA subject matter experts on national and homeland security issues.

While attending Penn State, I completed courses that focused on homeland security policy, public administration, and terrorism. I found these to be good complements to my undergraduate education in political science. I am glad that my focus was on the administration and implementation of broad homeland security policies, because daily I am asked to provide insight on a number of homeland security issues that span multiple disciplines. The major areas of focus my office addresses include:

- Counterterrorism;
- Bioterrorism and Agriterrorism;
- Cybersecurity;
- Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience;
- Homeland Defense;
- Weapons of Mass Destruction;
- Interagency Terrorism Risk Assessment;
- Chemical Facility Safety and Security;
- Information Sharing and Safeguarding;
- Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks;
- Trans-border Security;
- Unmanned Aircraft Systems;
- Export Controls for U.S. Munitions List;
- Zoonotic Pathogens;
- Global Health Security;
- National Preparedness and Response;
- Climate Change Preparedness;
- Emergency Support Function Leadership Group (ESFs 4 and 11); and
- Intergovernmental Relations, Coordination and Collaboration.

Such vast subject matter requires that I recognize critical information provided by various experts and take a cross-disciplinary approach to the application of this information in the context of homeland security and USDA policy. My ability to determine and capture the most important issues and identify organizational impacts was sharpened through Penn State’s program.

As a result, I am able to provide effective recommendations for decision-makers. I also feel that, through my degree, I am able to provide a clear view of relevant policies and develop effective homeland security measures for the above listed specific disciplines. From a technical perspective, Penn State also prepared me very well for writing appropriate, succinct, and clear policy briefs that present the Bottom Line Up Front (BLUF). Finally, my degree allows me to become a thought leader within USDA, and I’m able to confidently bridge the homeland security knowledge gap between subject matter experts and decision-makers to help various organizations better understand how their expertise supports the homeland security enterprise.

Gregory S. Linden graduated from Penn State’s iMPS-HLS Base Program in December 2013. Shortly after graduation, he was hired by the USDA and currently works at USDA Headquarters in Washington, DC.
Updates from the Field:
Emerging Issues and Current Trends
(cont’d)
Freight Rail: Bakken Crude and the 9/11 Act
By K. Denise Rucker Krepp
The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) attracted significant attention this summer when it issued an Emergency Order mandating that railroads report the transport of crude oil extracted from the Bakken formation, a geological feature found underneath portions of Montana, North Dakota, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.1 This order comes in the wake of high profile derailments of trains carrying Bakken crude in Lac-Mégantic, Quebec in 2013 and in Lynchburg, Virginia earlier this year. DOT determined that the transport of Bakken crude constituted an imminent hazard and rail carriers were required to provide information to State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs). If the information was not provided, DOT would not allow the rail carriers to operate.

State governors and other elected officials are also exploring state-specific options to address the increased amount of Bakken crude that is being transported through state areas. Washington State Governor Jay Inslee mandated that his state agencies assess the safety of oil by rail transport and provide an initial report by October 1, 2014.2 California Assemblyman Roger Dickinson drafted legislation that is currently under review by Governor Jerry Brown which will require greater transparency of information.3 If a Lac-Mégantic-type accident occurs again, state and local response assets, rather than federal assets, will be first on scene, and local officials want to make sure that they are properly prepared to respond.

The DOT order and the various state actions overlap with the jurisdiction of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), the federal agency responsible for rail security, which has been silent about Bakken crude to date. This paper will examine the current federal laws that can be relied on by state and local officials to gain more information from TSA about the transport of Bakken crude.

Aviation and Transportation Security Act
After the September 11, 2001 attacks, Congress created TSA. The agency is best known for its airport screeners. The agency, however, also has jurisdiction over rail security. The law that creates TSA is the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA).4 By adding the “and,” Congress demonstrated its intent to create an agency that has jurisdiction over all modes of transportation, including freight rail.

Congress specifically stated in ATSA that TSA is responsible for the security of “all” modes of transportation.5 There are no statutory limitations; Congress did not say TSA is responsible for one mode and not another. Instead, Congress used the term “all” when it tasked TSA with coordinating domestic transportation during times of emergency, “including aviation, rail, and other surface transportation.”6

Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act
The creation of TSA did not stop terrorists from attempting to attack U.S. aviation targets. Richard Reed tried to blow up a plane with a shoe bomb in December 2001.7 In 2006, the British government uncovered a plot to smuggle liquids on planes and then detonate them over the Atlantic Ocean.8 As a result, TSA devoted the majority of its resources to foil these attempts and enact more security measures at airports around the country.

However, aviation attacks were not the only terrorist attacks on transportation systems during the early 2000s. In 2004, terrorists killed 191 people when they bombed commuter trains in Madrid.9 A year later, 52 people died in the London train bombings.10 Almost 200 people died in the Mumbai train bombings in 2006.11 Terrorists were exploiting gaps in rail networks, and security officials around the world scrambled to address them.

In the United States, Congress passed the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (9/11 Act).12 According to then-Chairman Jim Oberstar of the House of Representatives’ Transportation and
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Infrastructure Committee, “(i)nvestments to enhance the security of our nation’s surface transportation systems have not kept pace with the needs. Last year, the Federal Government invested $4.7 billion in aviation security improvements, while spending only $136 million on transit and rail security, even though five times as many people take trains as planes every day. . . Passage of a robust rail and public transportation security bill by the House of Representatives is long overdue.”

The 9/11 Act established the relationship between the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and TSA. When TSA was created, it was part of DOT. In March 2003, DHS opened its doors and TSA became part of the new department. Section 1310 of the 9/11 Act states that the DHS Secretary is the principal Federal official responsible for transportation security.” The TSA Administrator reports to the Secretary of Homeland Security.

Second, the 9/11 Act mandated for the first time that rail carriers conduct vulnerability assessments, draft a rail security plan, and then submit this plan to DHS for approval.

These plans must include “identification of steps taken with State and local law enforcement agencies, emergency responders, and Federal officials to coordinate security measures and plans for response to a terrorist attack.” By adding this language Congress created the expectation that DHS will communicate with local officials before approving the rail plans.

Questions about the rail security plan have been raised in the aftermath of Lac-Mégantic. Specifically, local officials want to know if the DHS rail security plans address gaps exposed by the Canadian accident. Washington, D.C., transportation officials testified on September 8, 2014 before the Council of the District of Columbia that they did not review rail carriers’ security plans as TSA did not require them to do so.

Councilmembers expressed surprise by this lack of local oversight given the possibility of hazardous material like Bakken crude being transported through the city. Councilmembers asked several questions about the role local officials have in reviewing the plans, and similar questions are being asked around the country.

The 9/11 Act established the role of state and local officials in the review of rail security plans. Specifically, Congress stated that DHS “shall consult with railroad carriers, nonprofit employee labor organizations representation railroad employees, and public safety and law enforcement officials.” State and local officials may use this authority to request copies of the rail security plans that cover their jurisdictions. They also have the authority to ask TSA how rail carriers are preparing for a Lac-Mégantic-type event, because although Lac-Mégantic was an accident it also exposed security weaknesses that are supposed to be addressed in rail carriers’ security plans.

Lastly, to ensure state and local officials are integrated into rail-security exercises, the 9/11 Act directs DHS to establish a rail carrier exercise program to assess and improve the capabilities of railroad carriers, emergency response providers, and federal, state, and local agencies. DHS is also required to share the best practices learned from the exercises with state and local officials. Under this directive, officials may request that TSA work with the rail carriers to develop security exercises based on Lac-Mégantic and Lynchburg. The information gained can then be used to advise these officials how to prepare for such an incident.

Conclusion

The transport of Bakken crude by rail triggers the jurisdiction of both the Departments of Homeland Security and Transportation. Working together, they have the authority to share with state and local officials more information regarding rail carrier vulnerability assessments, rail security plans, and carrier exercises. The Secretary of Transportation recognized the need for greater information when he issued the Emergency Order this summer, and the Secretary of Homeland Security, acting upon the Congressional mandates in the 9/11 Act, may do the same.
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Author Bio:
K. Denise Rucker Krepp is a private consultant and adjunct professor at Penn State. Previously, Ms. Krepp served on active duty in the Coast Guard, as Senior Counsel on the House Homeland Security Committee where she authored the rail provisions of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act, and most recently, as Chief Counsel at the U.S. Maritime Administration.

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5. Ibid. at § 114(d).

6. Ibid. at § 114(g)(1)(A).


16. Ibid.


19. Ibid. at § 1516.
Updates from the Field: 
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(cont’d)

IST’s Forster leads international effort to combat terrorism
By Stephanie Koons
October 1, 2014

The recent videotaped beheadings of American journalists James Foley and Steven Sotloff, as well as British aid worker David Haines, have raised international awareness of the brutal and sophisticated techniques of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, or ISIS. According to Dr. Peter Forster, Associate Dean for Online and Professional Education and Information Technology, iMPS-HLS ISF Option Coordinator, and a senior lecturer in security and risk analysis (SRA) at Penn State’s College of Information Sciences and Technology (IST), combating ISIS requires a focused, multifaceted international effort to destroy the infrastructure that the Islamist extremist group has created.

“I think with ISIS, we’ve seen a change of terrorist tactics,” Forster said. “They’re very sophisticated in their marketing, and they use their online marketing very effectively.”

Forster, who was recently appointed co-chair of the Partnership for Peace Consortium (PiPC) Combatting Terrorism Working Group, is taking a role in formulating policies designed to decimate ISIS and other terrorist organizations. The PiPC of Defense Academies and Security Studies Institutes, according to its website, is a voluntary association of institutes of higher learning in defense and security affairs. The Combating Terrorism Working Group recognizes that the “terrorist threat of the 21st century is an international challenge requiring an international response.” The Working Group, Forster said, “endeavors to develop an internationally recognized body of terrorism studies specialists to better understand international, regional, and domestic terrorist threats, to educate future leaders who will have responsibilities to counter terrorism, and to provide policy analysis and assistance to leaders dealing with the current and future terrorist threat.”

In November 2002, according to the PiPC website, under the chairmanship of Rohan Gunaratna, a world renowned expert on terrorism, 12 counterterrorist practitioners representing 10 countries, met in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, to form a working group focused on contemporary terrorism and counterterrorist measures. Currently, the group - under the co-chairmanship of Forster and Richard Prosen of the U.S. Department of State - has grown to approximately 50 participants representing 15 countries.

The terrorist group that is currently commanding international attention is ISIS, also known as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and the Islamic State (IS), a Sunni jihadist group that started in 1999 as an al Qaeda splinter group in Iraq and has since seized control of large areas of northern Iraq and Syria. Since 2004, the group’s goal has been the foundation of an Islamic state in the Levant, a geographic and cultural region that today consists of Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, and parts of southern Turkey. ISIS is known for killing dozens of people at a time and carrying out public executions, crucifixions, and other heinous acts.

A distinguishing characteristic of ISIS compared to other terrorist groups, Forster said, is its savvy use of social media. The group has utilized Facebook and Twitter to spread its message, recruit new members and build morale. It regularly organizes hashtag campaigns on Twitter, encouraging tweets on popular hashtags and utilizing software applications that enable ISIS propaganda to be distributed to its supporters’ accounts. On Aug. 19, a propaganda video showing the beheading of Foley, a photojournalist who had been working as a freelance war correspondent when he was captured in Syria in 2012, was posted on YouTube. ISIS claimed that the killing had been carried out in revenge for the U.S. bombing of ISIS targets. The video promised that Sotloff, an American-Israeli journalist who wrote for Time magazine and
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IST’s Forster leads international effort to combat terrorism (cont’d)

...was kidnapped in Syria in 2013, would be killed next if the airstrikes continued. On Sept. 2, ISIS released a video showing the beheading of Sotloff. On Sept. 13, ISIS carried out a threat made in the Sotloff video by releasing another video depicting the beheading of Haines, who was abducted in 2013 by ISIS while working in Syria for the aid group ACTED, assessing refugee camp locations in the north of the country.

The U.S. State Department has attempted to counter ISIS propaganda by engaging in its own social media campaign. In early September, the State Department’s Center for Strategic Counterterrorism Communications, which seeks to combat ISIS extremist narrative on social media, posted a mock ISIS recruitment video titled “Welcome to the ‘Islamic State’ Land” on a dedicated YouTube channel. The video, which uses the group’s own propaganda footage posted online, illustrates ISIS actions by advertising so-called “useful skills” ISIS sympathizers can learn if they join the group: blowing up mosques with Muslims inside, crucifying and executing Muslims, and plundering public resources. In addition to YouTube, the center now runs a series of anti-ISIS accounts on Facebook, Twitter, and Tumblr as part of a larger social media campaign to counter violent extremism launched late last year called “Think Again, Turn Away.” The State Department’s campaign is directed at Muslims in the U.S. believed to be vulnerable to recruitment by extremist groups, amid revelations that more than 100 U.S. citizens have traveled overseas to join ISIS. A top concern among intelligence officials, Forster said, is the possibility of terrorist attacks by ISIS foreign fighters after they return to their home countries.

While the State Department’s anti-ISIS campaign is a worthy effort, Forster said, in the long term a more focused effort is necessary to expose the fallacies of the jihadist group. The easiest targets in the U.S. for ISIS recruiters, he said, include Somali immigrants, Islamic converts and “any disenfranchised community.” For those marginalized individuals, Forster said, it would be more effective for “members of their own community to write scripts” for anti-ISIS campaigns.

“How do we identify and recruit the right kind of people to send the right messages that will resonate with the communities that are at risk?” Forster said.

On Sept. 10, President Obama delivered a speech in which he outlined his administration’s plans for addressing the threat posed by ISIS, including a campaign of airstrikes and a call for Congress to provide additional authority and resources to train and equip opposition fighters in Syria. On Sept. 24-26, the Combating Terrorism Working Group held a meeting at the PfPC headquarters at the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies in Garmish-Partenkirchen, Germany. During the meeting, Forster and the other Working Group members discussed the current state of terrorism and sought to develop recommendations for ways in which the Obama administration’s strategy can be improved. A well-rounded strategy to eliminate ISIS, Forster said, would have to include attacking the terrorist group’s financing, military force, and recruiting allies that can speak to the communities that are at risk for being swayed by ISIS propaganda.

“We really have to take a multi-pronged approach to (the ISIS threat) and we ultimately have to strike in Syria,” Forster said.

Stephanie Koons is a public relations specialist at Penn State’s College of IST. She has a master’s degree from the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University, and writes about IST research in areas such as cybersecurity, community informatics, and the role of technology in international diplomacy and development.

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Ebola outbreak shows need for education in public health preparedness  
By Mike Dawson  

The Ebola outbreak in West Africa has made health officials, hospitals and governments around the world look at the way they are prepared for and respond to public health emergencies.

There have been shortages of physicians and nurses, public health workers, and volunteers who have the education and training that is necessary to contain this epidemic. The disease has spread from Guinea to Sierra Leone and Liberia, more recently to Senegal and Nigeria [the World Health Organization (WHO) recently declared Nigeria Ebola-free]. Attempts to stop its spread so far have been unsuccessful.

As a result, the outbreak has put the spotlight on the kinds of jobs and training needed to respond to infectious and deadly diseases such as Ebola and to manage the ensuing public health crises.

Penn State offers two online graduate-level education programs in public health preparedness that can train people to take on that important work.

A 33-credit master of professional studies in Homeland Security with a public health preparedness option is offered online through Penn State World Campus, and the courses in public health preparedness are taught by faculty from Penn State College of Medicine. A 12-credit graduate certificate in public health preparedness is also available.

“Public health preparedness is about preparation, response and remediation of epidemics, disasters and the acts of terrorists,” said Eugene Lengerich, professor of public health sciences at the College of Medicine and the lead faculty member of the public health preparedness option. “A person who has the knowledge and skills that this program imparts to our students could be helping to lead efforts in West Africa to contain the Ebola outbreak.”

The programs also provide a way to fulfill the mission of the Global Health Security agenda, which is a partnership between the United States and more than 30 other countries to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats. The agenda seeks to build the global infrastructure to minimize the impact of epidemics.

Lengerich said the Penn State online public health preparedness program is the first of its kind to offer curriculum from a medical school. Physicians comprise the faculty, too, he said.

The online master’s degree includes coursework in preparedness for disaster and terrorist emergencies, protection of critical health care infrastructure and the evaluation of disasters and bioterrorism.

The program also has prescribed courses on homeland security policies, programs, social and ethical issues, and an overview of domestic and global security issues. Students will also choose three electives from the other homeland security options: agricultural biosecurity and food defense; geospatial intelligence; and information security and forensics.

All students in the master’s in Homeland Security degree must complete a capstone research project. Lengerich said faculty members encourage flexibility so students can take on a project in a setting in which they work.

For instance, Guy Moon, a recent graduate from the public health preparedness program, based his project on work he was doing while deployed in Afghanistan with the Nebraska Army National Guard. Moon was the officer-in-charge of a National Guard agribusiness development team focused on food security issues. He collected his data in the field and completed the project once he returned to the United States.

“We are trying to literally help their farming communities feed their families,” Moon said. “I don’t think there is a better way to address a counter-insurgency mission than getting into the community and building trust with the people you are trying to help.”

To learn more about the master’s degree with the public health preparedness option, visit the program’s website: http://www.worldcampus.psu.edu/degrees-and-certificates/homeland-security-public-health-preparedness/overview

For more information about the certificate program, visit its website: http://www.worldcampus.psu.edu/degrees-and-certificates/public-health-preparedness-certificate/overview

Mike Dawson is a public relations specialist with the News Bureau, Penn State Outreach and Online Education  
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In The News

Penn State Conducts Cybersecurity Tabletop Exercise

By Tom Arminio

Approximately 50 Penn State undergraduate and graduate students, from varied academic disciplines (to include the iMPS-HLS program, Security and Risk Analysis, Information Sciences and Technology, International Affairs, Public Policy, Public Administration, Business Administration, and the Penn State Dickinson School of Law) and 24 faculty, government officials, and private sector subject matter experts conducted a cybersecurity tabletop exercise (TTX) on September 18 at the Center for Strategic Leadership and Development at the U. S. Army War College, located in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

The exercise was a component of the Intelligence Community Centers for Academic Excellence (IC CAE) grant. The IC CAE Program was Congressionally mandated and established in 2005 to support the need for a cadre of qualified intelligence professionals to carry out America’s long-term national security initiatives and to increase intelligence community job applicants who are multi-disciplinary, as well as culturally, geographically, and ethnically diverse. Accomplishing this goal requires a competitive, knowledgeable, and ethnically diverse workforce, thus, the IC CAE Program’s emphasis is on building long-term partnerships with accredited universities across the nation to develop sustainable national security and intelligence education programs and curricula. These programs increase the pool of job applicants who possess highly desired skills and competencies in areas of critical need within the Intelligence Community. The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the grant sponsor, acquired the responsibilities for executing the IC CAE Program in October 2011. This is the last year of Penn State’s IC CAE Grant.

The purpose of the exercise was to deepen students’ understanding of policy and legal cybersecurity issues that the nation faces with increasing urgency. The exercise served as an opportunity for students to explore cybersecurity issues collaboratively with other students and cybersecurity professionals and academics. Students were assigned to an “exercise cell” that simulated the perspective, capabilities, and actions of several key stakeholders across the federal government (Departments of State, Defense, Justice, and Homeland Security) and Pennsylvania state government, as well as the private sector. The exercise accomplished the following objectives: increased student understanding of federal, state, and private sector roles and responsibilities during a major cybersecurity incident; examined federal, state, and private sector relationships and coordination mechanisms during a major cybersecurity incident; discussed key strategic and policy issues across the cybersecurity domain; and promoted a continued positive and constructive dialogue between the academic and government communities.

Participants can use exercises to evaluate their capabilities throughout the full cycle of preparing for, responding to, and recovering from a cyber-incident. The exercise environment allows stakeholders to explore real-world situations, improve communication and coordination, and increase the effectiveness of broad-based critical infrastructure protection (CIP) capabilities in a low stress, learning environment.

The day-long event also featured a keynote speaker, Ms. YuLin Bingle from the Department of Defense (DoD). A DoD senior executive, Ms. Bingle has extensive experience in cyber threat analysis and has led and conducted cyber analysis, operational planning, and strategy development in both DoD and the Department of Homeland Security. Ms. Bingle’s presentation focused on the need for interagency collaboration and integration across all levels of federal and state/local government, as well as the need for robust public-private partnerships in the cyber domain.

The TTX would not have been possible without the collaborative efforts of: Penn State Harrisburg’s School of Public Affairs, the College of Information Sciences and Technology, the Dickinson School of Law, and DIA (the IC CAE grant sponsor) all of whom provided financial support and subject matter expertise; the Army War College’s Center for Strategic Leadership and Development and staff who provided the exercise venue, as well as subject matter expertise; and the Department of Homeland Security’s Cyber Exercise Program, which was gracious enough to help with scenario development. The exercise planners are extremely grateful for all the teamwork and collaboration that made the TTX a reality.

Tom Arminio is a faculty instructor in the iMPS-HLS Base Program and was the lead exercise planner for the TTX.
In The News

Summer “Short Course” a Big Success — Next Course Already Scheduled for August 2015

By Alexander Siedschlag, Ph.D.

Penn State Homeland Security Programs have recently started a residential short course project for continuing education on current and emergent trends and research findings in homeland security, and what that means for the practice of civil security. The short courses are residential and take place in August on the Penn State Harrisburg campus. The first short course happened last August, and the next short course is already scheduled: It will be held from August 3-4, 2015.

The short course, called “Homeland Security Updater” features Penn State experts, who share results of their current research, along with national and international guest lecturers, who are practitioners sharing latest insight from the mission spaces of homeland and civil security. The Homeland Security Updater targets experts who already work in homeland security but seek continuing education; alumni from Penn State’s Homeland Security programs; prospects; and current senior students from the program who would like to complement their iMPS-HLS career by a residential learning experience.

Only a few weeks after the Department of Homeland Security released its second Homeland Security Quadrennial Review, defining risk-informed priorities and related core missions, the first Homeland Security Updater short course in August 2014 provided a cross-disciplinary overview of current trends in homeland security and its evolving all-hazards scope. The course also compared the U.S. approach to practices in other countries. The course also comprised interactive group work to practice homeland security risk assessment and policy analysis, networking receptions, and an internship information and placement service session. Participants had an opportunity to visit the Three Mile Island Nuclear Power Plant Training Center and its simulation control room for a briefing by TMI experts on current trends in communication in emergency management.

This course was an active contribution from Penn State Harrisburg’s School of Public Affairs to create and maintain expertise to keep Pennsylvania and the country safe and secure in an era of all-hazards homeland security. The class was taken by 23 students, several of them were from the law enforcement and first-responder community, and supported by 19 lecturers and guest lecturers, including representatives of the academic sector, business, DHS and FEMA, the Pennsylvania Governor’s Office of Homeland Security, the European Union, and others. The recently published second Quadrennial Homeland Security Report underscores the relevance of educational support to homeland security professionalism. This short course delivered that value. It was open to all who seek education on latest trends in homeland security – whether they are Penn State students or interested professionals. The course is part of our new programming to bring homeland security and its education closer to the professional sector and to citizens. We have already organized events on the use of drones in homeland security and on the Three Mile Island accident of 1979, and its lessons learned. The short course now is the next step, marking the kick-off of Penn State’s continuing education programming in homeland security, in addition to its existing academic offerings.
Summer “Short Course” a Big Success —
Next Course Already Scheduled for August 2015
(cont’d)

Highlights from the Homeland Security Updater 2014 short course included:

- Update on basic trends in the U.S. Homeland Security Enterprise and interaction of the components of the problem space;
- Current perspectives on DHS;
- Trends in applied civil security research;
- Scenario-based analysis of key uncertainties;
- Emerging challenges in threat reduction and emergency management;
- Geospatial intelligence and homeland security;
- Dealing with analytic biases;
- Ethics, Legal, and Social Issues (ELSI);
- Systemic resilience and security postures; and
- Leadership in homeland security;

Lecturers included: Admiral James Loy, former Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security, former TSA Administrator, former Coast Guard Commandant; Allen Miller, Ph.D, Homeland Defense and Security Issues Group, Center for Strategic Leadership and Development, United States Army War College; Thomas F. Minton III, Director, Governor’s Office of Homeland Security, Harrisburg, PA; Kevin J. Molloy, Senior Project Officer (ret.), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), National Integration Center; Todd Bacastow, Ph.D, Penn State, Professor of Practice for Geospatial Intelligence; Dane Egli, Ph.D, Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory; Ralph DeSantis, Communications Manager, Exelon/Three Mile Island; Michel F. Bosco, Ph. D, Deputy Head of Unit, Policy and Research in Security, European Commission, European Union; and others.

Program for the Homeland Security Updater II short course, August 3-4, 2015

Topics for the next Homeland Security Updater course will comprise the evolution of the homeland security mission space from federal, state, local, tribal, and private sector points of view; current practical perspectives on core missions; as well as analyses of emerging threats and challenges, such as homeland security intelligence and the cyber dimension. The course will further include interactive syndicate work, networking receptions, and a short excursion — as well as a practical vulnerability and risk assessment exercise with a DHS expert.

More information on the Homeland Security 2015 short course will be made available on:
http://harrisburg.psu.edu/courses/homeland-security-update-research-and-trends

iMPS –HLS rated as #2 Best Online Master’s in Homeland Security Degree Programs

The iMPS has been recognized by TheBestSchools.org No. 2 among 25 online Master’s degree programs in Homeland Security.
The ranking were based on academic excellence, range of available classes, faculty strength, rankings, and reputation.

To see the complete listing of rankings visit our Facebook page or go to http://www.thebestschools.org/rankings/25-best-online-master-homeland-security-degree-programs/
In The News (cont’d)

*iMPS-HLS Program Faculty Serve on Penn State’s Military Appreciation Planning Committee*

By Annemarie Mountz

Penn State’s rich military history

Penn State’s military history dates back almost to the founding of the University. Military instruction began at Penn State in 1865, and the first ROTC program was created on the University Park campus in about 1916. Military training was required of all freshman and sophomore male students until 1964, when it became an elective.

Penn State’s Commonwealth Campus system grew and flourished as a direct result of booming enrollments by World War II veterans taking advantage of the new G.I. Bill to get a college education. Penn State enrollments grew from fewer than 6,000 in 1938 to more than 10,000 in 1946, with 55 percent of the postwar student population identified as veterans.

Penn State’s educational connection to our nation’s military personnel and their families continues today, with many programs and services designed to make a Penn State education accessible to them, on any of our campuses and around the world through the World Campus.

Military Appreciation—2014

In its third year, Penn State’s Military Appreciation efforts have grown significantly - from activities at a single football game in 2012 involving 100 participants to this year’s yearlong military appreciation activities involving more than 4,000 participants.

The Board of Trustees Committee on Outreach, Development and Community Relations learned at a meeting on September 18 about those efforts, led by faculty, staff, a retired administrator, and a current member of the Board of Trustees, and involving volunteers from throughout the University in conjunction with members of the community. Dr. Todd Bacastow briefed the trustees on the history of the event and the creation of the formal committee, which is chaired by Mike DiRaimo, special assistant to the president for Governmental Affairs. Dr. Bacastow said that last year’s football event served 1,500 participants through a game-day tailgate and donated game tickets for members of the military. However, it was realized in a meeting in January with the University President that "The 2012 and 2013 events demonstrated a tremendous desire and potential but moving forward requires a vision and designated leadership."

"Our vision is that Penn State will be widely recognized and emulated as the example of what higher education can do to support and address the needs of our nation’s armed forces, veterans, and their families,” said Dr. Bacastow, professor of practice for geospatial intelligence, and chief of staff for the University’s Military Appreciation Executive Committee. Assisting Dr. Bacastow on the Executive Committee from the *iMPS-HLS Program faculty are Dr. Dennis Bellafiore, Steve Handwerk (along with Dr. Bacastow are also both faculty members in the Geospatial Intelligence Option) and Tom Arminio, a faculty member in the Base Program.

In March, the President issued a planning directive he stating, "It is a very high priority of mine that Penn State continues to support the needs of our armed forces, veterans, and their families, and acknowledges their sacrifices for and dedication to our nation’s security. Penn State has already been widely recognized for our efforts to date, but we can do more.”

With that directive, he charged the committee to achieve five long-term goals:

- To honor military service members and veterans, their families and loved ones, living and deceased, and express deep appreciation for their selfless service and sacrifice.
- To honor and empower Wounded Warriors and their loved ones.
- To support injured service members and the families of deceased service members in meeting their needs.
In The News (cont’d)

iMPS-HLS Program Faculty Serve on Penn State’s Military Appreciation Planning Committee (cont’d)

- To sustain such efforts as an expression of Penn State’s ongoing commitment and contribution to our national security.
- To increase financial scholarships, academic opportunities, and career services to Penn State veterans and their families.

Penn State President Eric Barron fully supports these efforts. He attended an Executive Planning Committee meeting, and met regularly with Mike DiRaimo and the Executive Planning Committee’s Board of Trustee’s representative to receive updates.

Events planned for this year included speakers, performances, a library exhibit, dinners, a Veterans Day (Nov. 11) celebration, field day events (Nov. 13), and sporting events designated as Military Appreciation nights. The centerpiece event, the football game vs. Temple on Nov. 15, featured free tickets and an all-you-can-eat pregame tailgate for active duty service members, Gold Star family members, Wounded Warriors, and veterans. Almost 5000 tickets were distributed.

"These free tickets were made available through donations from individuals and businesses. This year, $122,500 was donated to cover the cost of the tickets," Dr. Bacastow said. In addition, he said an estimated $100,000 was contributed as money, in-kind support and services for the tailgate. This year’s effort also has included:

- 4,200 volunteer miles driven
- Almost 5,000 tailgate guests
- Over 300 volunteers
- 40 halftime event participants
- 30 ad hoc planning committee members
- 12+ activities outside football game day
- 8 months of preparation
- 2 tractor trailers of food and supplies to support the tailgate

Military personnel, retired, and active duty, were welcomed to a “tailgate” event at the Pegula Ice Arena prior to Penn State’s Nov. 15 football game vs. Temple. 5000 tickets were donated and were made available, free of charge, to military personnel and their families for the game.

Images: Cameron Hart

For more information about military appreciation events, as well as ongoing services available to the University community through Penn State organizations such as Office of Veterans Programs, ROTC, Graduate School, World Campus, Clearinghouse for Military Family Readiness, and the Office of Human Resources, visit http://military.psu.edu/ online.

Annemarie Mountz is an Assistant Director, News and Media Relations, Office of Strategic Communications at Penn State.

In The News (cont’d)

Annual Homeland Defense and Security Education Summit Held
By Stan Supinski, Ph.D.

The Naval Postgraduate School (NPS) Center for Homeland Defense and Security (CHDS) held its 8th Annual Homeland Defense and Security Education Summit on October 9-10, 2014, in Colorado Springs. The theme of the event was:

Rethinking Infrastructure Protection:
Innovative Approaches for Education and Research

The event was co-hosted by these partners:

- Department of Homeland Security
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- United States Northern Command
- National Homeland Defense Foundation
- University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

The event drew over 120 homeland security academics and practitioners from around the nation. Featured keynote presentations were delivered by General Charles Jacoby, the Commander of NORAD and U.S. Northern Command, and Francine Kerner, the Chief Counsel for the Transportation Security Administration.

The summit also featured four breakout tracks focusing on Critical Infrastructure Protection, Homeland Security in an International Context, Cyber Security Issues, and New Approaches in Homeland Security Education. Presenters included Bert Tussing from the Army War College; David McIntyre from Texas A&M, and Alexander Siedschlag from Pennsylvania State University. Numerous participants at the event stated that this was the most informative lineup of presentations of any of the summits.

The NPS-CHDS summits are unique - this annual event does more to maintain the focus and momentum of homeland security education than anything else that takes place in the United States. This year’s event, in particular, reflected the maturing of the discipline and the advancement of thought needed for operational effectiveness and policy and strategy development.

The next annual summit is scheduled to be held in Orlando, FL, in September 2015.

Stan Supinski, Ph.D., is the Director of Partnership Programs and faculty member for the Naval Postgraduate School, Center for Homeland Defense and Security and an associate professor at the Long Island University, Homeland Security Management Institute.
Spotlight

Student in the Spotlight

U.S. Secret Service Investigation Dismantles Counterfeit Currency Ring: 13 Members of an International Counterfeiting Network Indicted on Racketeering and Counterfeit Currency Charges

Alan Wilson, 2014 Recognized for Excellence

Alan Wilson, who graduated from the iMPS-HLS Base Program this past summer, is now an Enforcement Officer for U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) working out of the Port of Philadelphia. He was recently part of an interagency Counterfeit Currency Investigation team which conducted a joint investigation of an organized criminal distribution network of counterfeit U.S. currency known as the Russian-Israeli Note. Alan and his fellow team members were recognized by the former Director of the U.S. Secret Service, Julia Pierson, for their superior professional performance. Congratulations, Alan!

The following information describing the investigation was released by the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Virginia:

On August 7, 2014, a federal grand jury returned a superseding indictment in the Eastern District of Virginia, charging 10 members of the criminal enterprise with one count of Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) conspiracy, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1962 (d), and one count of conspiracy to commit various counterfeiting U.S. currency offenses. The grand jury also returned superseding indictments charging the three additional defendants with participating in the counterfeiting conspiracy. All defendants were arrested between May and June, pursuant to criminal complaints and indictments issued by a federal grand jury on June 5, 2014.

Dana J. Boente, U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia; and [former] Director of the U.S. Secret Service, Julia A. Pierson, made the announcement.

“This alleged counterfeiting ring used sophisticated techniques to mimic the security and design features of the redesigned U.S. $100 bill,” said U.S. Attorney Boente. I want to commend the Secret Service and its law enforcement partners for aggressively investigating this conspiracy and supporting the prosecution of these 13 defendants.”

“This case is a perfect example of the Secret Service combining traditional investigative methods with cutting-edge technology to resolve a long-term and complex counterfeit currency investigation,” said [former] Secret Service Director Pierson. “These arrests further demonstrate the remarkable level of success our Special Agents have had combatting counterfeit U.S. currency and other financial crimes over our 149 year history.”

According to court records, beginning around 1999, the Secret Service first detected a high-quality counterfeit $100 Federal Reserve Note in New York City. The counterfeit bills, which are believed to have been manufactured in Israel through off-set printing, have been circulated predominately along the I-95 corridor and eastern United States. More recently, beginning in January 2014, the organization allegedly established a domestic printing plant in New Jersey. Since the detection of this counterfeit note, over $77.4 million has been passed or seized by law enforcement globally. The Secret Service estimates that in 2013 alone, approximately $10.8 million worth of this counterfeit note was passed or seized.

As detailed in the affidavit in support of a criminal complaint in this case, the Secret Service recently developed critical investigative leads that ultimately contributed to the dismantling of this criminal distribution network. From May 28 to June 13, 2014, agents executed federal arrest and search warrants across five states (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia and Florida), culminating in the suppression of a sophisticated counterfeit printing plant in New Jersey that is suspected of producing one of the most prolific counterfeit notes in history. As part of these searches, law enforcement recovered one Heidelberg and one Ryobi off-set printing press, three Heidelberg
Spotlight (cont’d)

Student in the Spotlight

U.S. Secret Service Investigation Dismantles Counterfeit Currency Ring: 13 Members of an International Counterfeiting Network Indicted on Racketeering and Counterfeit Currency Charges

Alan Wilson, 2014 Recognized for Excellence (cont’d)

printing machines, an etching machine used to develop plates, multiple off-set plates, computer equipment, counting machines, approximately $240,700 in genuine U.S. currency, approximately $2.5 million in counterfeit U.S. currency and a stolen .45 caliber Colt 1911 gun.

A federal grand jury in the Eastern District of Virginia returned a superseding indictment on Aug. 7, 2014 charging ten members of the criminal enterprise with one count of participating in a racketeering conspiracy and one count of conspiracy to commit multiple offenses relating to the counterfeiting of U.S. currency. Three additional defendants were charged with participating in the counterfeiting conspiracy. All 13 defendants were initially charged by criminal complaint and arrested from May 28 to June 13, 2014. The ten defendants charged with the racketeering conspiracy face a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison if convicted, and the three defendants charged solely with the counterfeiting conspiracy face a maximum penalty of five years in prison if convicted.

This case was investigated by the U.S. Secret Service’s Washington Field Office, with assistance from multiple field and resident offices of the Secret Service in Philadelphia, New York, Miami, Atlanta, Long Island and Scranton, Pennsylvania; U.S. Customs and Border Protection; Prince William County Police Department; Stafford County Sheriff’s Office; and the police departments of Cherry Hill, New Jersey; Mt. Laurel, New Jersey; Nassau County, New York; Rockville Centre, New York; and Woodstock, Georgia. Assistant U.S. Attorneys Kimberly R. Pedersen and Gordon D. Kromberg are prosecuting the case.

Criminal indictments are only charges and not evidence of guilt. A defendant is presumed to be innocent until and unless proven guilty.

A copy of this press release may be found on the website of the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the Eastern District of Virginia. Related court documents and information may be found on the website of the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia or on PACER by searching for Case No. 1:14-cr-206.

On October 23, 2014 Secretary Jeh Johnson awarded the Secretary’s Award for Excellence 2014 to the Counterfeit Currency Investigation Team, U.S. Secret Service (USSS), and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), for contributions to the joint investigation of an illegal distribution network of counterfeit U.S. currency. The Counterfeit Currency Investigation Team is comprised of Charles Brand (USSS), Cleveland Brown (USSS), Jenny Contardi (USSS), Marybeth DelliBovi (USSS), Farrell Dolan (USSS), Matthew Fishler (USSS), Adam Gaab (USSS), Michael Giovannelli (USSS), Timothy W. Gray (USSS), Daniel Knaub U.S. (CBP), Trevor McDonough (USSS), Robert O’Donnell (USSS), and Alan Wilson (CBP).

Photo: Barry Bahler, DHS Public Affairs

See also:


Faculty in the Spotlight

Greg Thomas Assumes Role as Geospatial Intelligence Option Coordinator

Dr. Gregory Thomas has been appointed as the new Geospatial Intelligence Option Coordinator for the iMPS-HLS Program replacing Dr. Todd Bacastow. He is also the Assistant Director of Geospatial Intelligence Programs in the John A. Dutton e-Education Institute in the College of Earth and Mineral Sciences. Prior to this appointment, Greg taught in the Geospatial Intelligence Option for several years. Courses within the Geospatial Intelligence Option in the iMPS-HLS program provide students the skills necessary to make actionable knowledge of the human's use of geography to aid homeland security, humanitarian, defense, and business decisions. Courses taken in the Geospatial Intelligence Option can also be applied to several geospatial intelligence certificates.

Greg brings to the program 26 years of intelligence and analytical experience in the law enforcement field. He previously worked for investigative agencies in the Commonwealth, including the Pennsylvania Crime Commission, the Pennsylvania Office of Inspector General, and most recently, the Pennsylvania State Police. In his position at the State Police as an intelligence analyst supervisor, Greg selected, trained, and managed analysts as they provided support to criminal investigators and law enforcement personnel. Analysts under his supervision examined criminal intelligence information using techniques including geospatial intelligence applications, communications analysis, network analysis, and event analysis. With the State Police, he assisted with intelligence-led policing functions, complex conspiratorial investigations, as well as homeland security and anti-terrorism initiatives.

Greg obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Criminal Justice with a minor in Sociology from Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania, a Master’s of Public Administration from Penn State, and a doctorate in Administration and Leadership Studies from Indiana University of Pennsylvania. His dissertation work focused on the role of local law enforcement in homeland security.

Greg assisted in developing analytical training for criminal analysts. He is a lifetime Criminal Intelligence Certified Analyst through the International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts. He has published articles relating to organized crime, criminal intelligence analysis, and terrorism.

If you would like to discuss the Geospatial Intelligence Option in detail, feel free to contact Greg at gat5@psu.edu.
### Upcoming Events

**Fall 2014 Commencement**  
Here are some *preliminary* details regarding the Fall 2014 graduation celebration:

Date: Friday, December 19, 2014  
Time: 6:00- 8:00 pm  
Location: Bryce Jordan Center

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5:00 - 6:00 pm</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00 pm</td>
<td>Reception Begins</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:45 pm</td>
<td>Welcome and Remarks</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Dr. Nan Crouter, Dean of Health and Human Development</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Karen Pollack, Assistant Vice Provost for Undergraduate Online and Blended Programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:10 pm</td>
<td>Special Recognition</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:30 pm</td>
<td>Refreshments</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00 pm</td>
<td>Adjourn</td>
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**Contact Information**

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