



governmentattic.org

"Rummaging in the government's attic"

Description of document:	United States Secret Service (USSS) Director's Monthly Briefings 2006 - 2007
Requested date:	15-October-2007
Appealed date:	29-January-2010
Released date:	23-January-2010
Appeal response:	12-April-2010
Posted date:	19-March-2010
Update posted:	19-April-2010
Date/date range of document:	January 2006 – December 2007
Source of document:	United States Secret Service Communications Center (FOI/PA) 245 Murray Lane Building T-5 Washington, D.C. 20223
Note:	Appeal response letter and additional material released under appeal appended to end of this file.

The governmentattic.org web site ("the site") is noncommercial and free to the public. The site and materials made available on the site, such as this file, are for reference only. The governmentattic.org web site and its principals have made every effort to make this information as complete and as accurate as possible, however, there may be mistakes and omissions, both typographical and in content. The governmentattic.org web site and its principals shall have neither liability nor responsibility to any person or entity with respect to any loss or damage caused, or alleged to have been caused, directly or indirectly, by the information provided on the governmentattic.org web site or in this file. The public records published on the site were obtained from government agencies using proper legal channels. Each document is identified as to the source. Any concerns about the contents of the site should be directed to the agency originating the document in question. GovernmentAttic.org is not responsible for the contents of documents published on the website.



DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20223

Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts Branch
Communications Center
245 Murray Lane, S.W.
Building T-5
Washington, D.C. 20223

File Number: 20070565

Dear Requester:

Reference is made to your Freedom of Information and/or Privacy Acts request originally received by the United States Secret Service on October 15, 2007, for information pertaining to a copy of the Director's Monthly Briefing from January 1, 2001 through the present.

Enclosed are copies of documents from Secret Service records. The referenced material was considered under both the Freedom of Information Act, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 and/or the Privacy Act, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a. Pursuant to the Acts, exemptions have been applied where deemed appropriate. The exemptions cited are marked below.

In addition, approximately 0 page(s) were withheld in their entirety. An enclosure to this letter explains the exemptions in more detail.

☒ If this box is checked, deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below.

Section 552 (FOIA)

<input type="checkbox"/> (b) (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) (3) Statute:		
<input type="checkbox"/> (b) (4)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) (5)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b) (6)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) (7) (A)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) (7) (B)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b) (7) (C)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b) (7) (D)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) (7) (E)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) (7) (F)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) (8)

Section 552a (Privacy Act)

☐ (d) (5) ☐ (j) (2) ☐ (k) (1) ☐ (k) (2) ☐ (k) (3) ☐ (k) (5) ☐ (k) (6)

The following checked item(s) also apply to your request:

☐ Some documents originated with another government agency(s). These documents were referred to that agency(s) for review and direct response to you.

☐ page(s) of documents in our files contain information furnished to the Secret Service by another government agency(s). You will be advised directly by the Secret Service regarding the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(s).

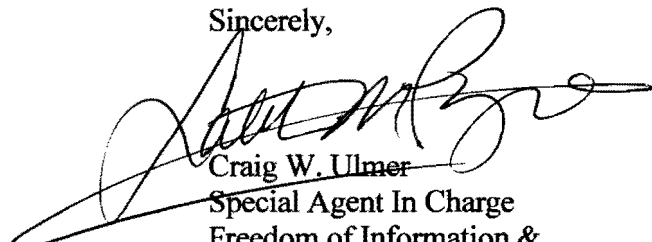
☐ Other: .

☐ Fees: .

If you disagree with our determination, you have the right of administrative appeal within 35 days by writing to Freedom of Information Appeal, Deputy Director, U.S. Secret Service, Communications Center, 245 Murray Lane, S.W., Building T-5, Washington, DC 20223. If you do decide to file an administrative appeal, please explain the basis of your appeal.

Please use the file number indicated above in all future correspondence with the Secret Service.

Sincerely,



Craig W. Ulmer
Special Agent In Charge
Freedom of Information &
Privacy Acts Officer

Enclosure: FOIA and Privacy Act Exemption List

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT
SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552**

Provisions of the Freedom of Information Act do not apply to matter that are:

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

**PRIVACY ACT
SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a**

The provisions of the Privacy Act do not apply to:

- (d) (5) material compiled in reasonable anticipation of civil action or proceeding;
- (j) (2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) material is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive Order in the interest of national defense or foreign policy;
- (k) (2) material compiled during investigations for law enforcement purposes;
- (k) (3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or other individuals pursuant to section 3056 of Title 18;
- (k) (5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment, military service, Federal contracts, or for access to classified information, but only to the extent that the disclosure of such material would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information to the Government under an express promise that the identity of the source would be held in confidence, or prior to the September 27, 1975, under an implied promise that the identity of the source would be held in confidence;
- (k) (6) testing or examination material used solely to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in the Federal service the disclosure of which would compromise the objectivity or fairness of the testing or examination process;

Monthly Statistics

Retirements

In January, Public Affairs Division processed 31 retirements. By category, the numbers* are as follows.

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Special Agents, Special Officers and Physical Security Specialists	15
Uniformed Division	9
All Others	7
TOTAL	31

** Note: these numbers reflect only those retirements that were received and processed by the Office of Government & Public Affairs*

Correspondence

The correspondence generated by Public Affairs during January is as follows:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director's Correspondence	57
Retirements	31
L.E.O. Deaths	4
Press Releases	4
Others	22
TOTAL	118

In January, Congressional Affairs Division processed the following controlled correspondence:

CONTROLLED CORRESPONDENCE	NUMBER
Controlled Correspondence Files Opened	8
Controlled Correspondence Files Closed	3
Controlled Correspondence Files Pending	12

Public Affairs Division handled the following number of inquiries from the media, during January:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Protection-related	17
Investigations-related	43
General Information	23
TOTAL	83

Public Affairs Program

The Office of Government and Public Affairs participated in the following projects in January 2006:

Training, Briefings and Meetings

On January 9, Public Affairs personnel attended the State of the Union meeting at WFO.

On January 20, Public Affairs staff coordinated and attended the State of the Union subcommittee meeting. Representatives from numerous agencies involved with the SOTU - Public Affairs aspect attended. During the meeting, the Public Affairs' plan for the SOTU was confirmed.

On January 23, Public Affairs personnel attended the State of the Union Steering Committee meeting at WFO.

On January 30, Public Affairs staff provided the public affairs briefing for the State of the Union post standers at WFO.

In the month of January, Public Affairs staff continued planning for the Supervisors Conference (to be held February 7-8). Personnel conducted a walk-thru of the event site on January 20.

In January, Public Affairs staff attended the monthly Department of Homeland Security Web Working Group meeting, the Intranet Council Meeting, and the weekly DHS communications meetings.

Media Projects, Interviews and Events

On January 9, Public Affairs submitted an article by NYFO SAIC A.T. Smith to *Police Chief Magazine*. The article highlights the role of the Secret Service in planning events in New York.

On January 24, Public Affairs staff coordinated CID SAIC Larry Johnson's panel participation in the cyber crime roundtable on Capitol Hill.

On January 24, Public Affairs staff coordinated an interview of CID ASAIC Vic Erevia and a video shoot in the counterfeit lab for Forbes.com.

In the month of January, Public Affairs staff worked with ABC's *Good Morning America* on a possible feature story to air in February. Background information and photos were provided.

In January, Public Affairs personnel worked with staff from the Recruitment Division to review a series of posters intended for colleges and universities.

RIF

In the month of January, Public Affairs staff reviewed and approved a brochure from the TSD for publication.

In January, Public Affairs staff initiated a review of the SecretService.gov Internet public web page and the eInformation Network public website.

In the month of January, Public Affairs personnel responded to inquiries from the following television programs and films, providing name clearances and background information on the Secret Service, and providing filming information to PPD/WHSB:

- *Commander in Chief*, ABC
- Nippon Television
- Representational Productions
- WJLA-TV
- Mountain View Group
- Tapestry International
- Weller/Grossman Productions for National Geographic

Speeches

Public Affairs staff prepared the remarks for the Director for the following event in January:

- SATC 254 & UDTA 178 Joint Graduation

Press Releases

Public Affairs issued the following press releases in January:

- Secret Service Presents School Threat Assessment Seminar (Chattanooga) (1/23)
- Secret Service Presents School Threat Assessment Seminar (Knoxville) (1/25)
- 2006 State of the Union Address Designated a NSSE (1/30)
- Mark Sullivan Appointed as Director of the United States Secret Service (1/31)

USSS Intranet

In January, Public Affairs staff, in conjunction with the IRM, prepared the following pages for the Secret Service Intranet:

- Secretary Chertoff speaks at Rowley Training Center
- Statement by Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff on the President's Intention to Nominate W. Ralph Basham As Commissioner for U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and Appoint Mark Sullivan as Director of the Secret Service
- The Water Cooler, Volume 1 - 2006

Tours

Public Affairs staff assisted in providing tours for the following groups and offices:

- January 1: Office of Protective Research
- January 17: Roanoke Field Office
- January 18: SATC 255
- January 27: Personnel Division

Archives

In January, the Secret Service Archives assisted in the following projects:

- Provided IRM with the necessary information to update The Secret Service Historical Chronicle located on the Intranet.
- Public Affairs staff members responded to internal inquiries and assisted in providing historical materials to the SSD, the FSD, and the IRM.

Congressional Affairs

On January 17, Assistant Director Irving, CFO Don Simcox, and SAIC Paramore met with House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Secret Service Reprogramming Issue.

On January 19, Miami SAIC Bill Sims provided a briefing to a CODEL in Cartagena, Columbia on Secret Service counterfeiting efforts in Columbia.

On January 23, Assistant Director Rogers, Assistant Director Irving, CFO Don Simcox, and SAIC Paramore provided a Secret Service 101 briefing to ^{b6, b7C} the professional staff member of Senate Majority Appropriations Subcommittee.

On January 24, the Congressional Affairs Program, in conjunction with NTAC, provided an Insider Threat briefing to three members of Texas Congressman Carter's office.

Liaison Division

Pentagon

In the month of January, the Military Liaison Representative facilitated the visit of President Bush and Vice President Cheney to the Pentagon, and Deputy Secretary Jackson to Immigration Customs Enforcement Headquarters and the Pentagon. The Liaison Representative also facilitated the visit of the President of Pakistan to the Pentagon.

Department of State

In January, Liaison Division processed the following passports, renewals and visas in support of our protective and investigative mission:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
New Passports	43
Renewed Passports	21
Visas	808

Freedom of Information and Privacy Act Program

Request for All Communication between Secret Service and Representatives from Greenberg Traurig Law Firm

The FOI/PA Program has received a series of requests from Michael Petrelis, self-identified as a news blogger, for access to information on communication between Secret Service officials and anyone working for and/or representing the Greenberg Traurig Law firm. The requester is specifically seeking records related to or that mention Jack Abramoff, Diane Blagman, Todd Boulanger, Kevin Ring, Michael Smith, Howard Vine and Neil Volz. The FOI/PA Office has acknowledged receipt of the request. A search for material has been sent to ISD.

Request for White House Access Logs Pertaining to Lobbyist Jack Abramoff

The FOI/PA Program received a request from Christopher Farrell, Judicial Watch, for information pertaining to White House logs from January 1, 2001, to January 23, 2006, that reflects the entries and exits of lobbyist Jack Abramoff. The FOI/PA Program has acknowledged receipt of the request. A search for information has been sent to PPD.

Request from Law Firm for Information on a Believed Secret Service Investigation on "The Maverick"

The FOI/PA Program has received a series of requests from a Florida-based law firm, Holland & Knight, LLP. The requester is seeking all criminal and civil records pertaining to Scott Financial Services, Inc., Keybank USA, William Scott, Classic Yacht Documentation, Inc. and/or "The Maverick." The FOI/PA Program has acknowledged receipt of the requests. A search for information has been sent to AD-INV and ISD.

U.S. Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of February

- February 9, 1977 Special Agent James M. Ryan was killed in an automobile accident while on official business in New York City.
- February 15, 1933 President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt was fired upon by assassin Giuseppe Zangara.
- February 17, 1974 Robert Preston buzzed the White House with a stolen helicopter until the craft was disabled by gunfire.
- February 22, 1974 Samuel Byck attempted to hijack an airplane at BWI Airport and have it crash into the White House. After being wounded in a gun battle with law enforcement officers, Byck committed suicide by shooting himself.

February 9, 1977: Special Agent James M. Ryan was killed in an automobile accident while on official business in New York City.

James was born on October 13, 1948, in Rockville, New York. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in law enforcement from the University of Dayton in Dayton, Ohio. He also served in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

On January 8, 1973, James was appointed as a special agent in the United States Secret Service and assigned to the New York Field Office. During his tenure, he also served on the Carter Protective Detail during the 1976 Presidential Campaign.

February 15, 1933: President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt was fired upon by assassin Giuseppe Zangara in Miami, Florida.

President-elect Roosevelt had been on a vacation cruise before the scheduled March inauguration and was on his way back to New York. He stopped briefly to greet the citizens of Miami and some Democratic Party leaders who had gathered.

Mr. Roosevelt sat in the open car as it slowly moved through the welcoming crowd. He spotted Chicago Mayor Anton Cermak and beckoned him to come to his limousine. After he made a brief speech, he leaned forward to grasp Mayor Cermak's hand just as the assassin began firing. Mr. Roosevelt was unharmed; however, the mayor was mortally wounded. Five additional individuals were injured, including Secret Service Operative Robert Clark. The mayor was placed in the President-elect's car, which sped off for the hospital. The assassin, Giuseppe Zangara, was disarmed and arrested by three police officers. Zangara was an angry and disturbed individual who reasoned that by killing Roosevelt his stomach pains would cease. Zangara was tried and executed within a month of the shooting.

After this incident, a bill was introduced in the Congress making it a Federal crime to assassinate the President, Vice President, President-elect, Vice President-elect, and the candidates for President and Vice President. The bill died in committee. It was not until after the assassination of President John Kennedy, that the Congress passed legislation in 1965 making this offense a Federal crime.

February 17, 1974: Robert Preston buzzed the White House with a stolen helicopter until the craft was disabled by gunfire.

On February 17, 1974, Robert Preston stole an Army helicopter and intruded into White House airspace. He hovered over and briefly landed on the South Lawn before taking off. When he returned to attempt a similar feat, Executive Protective Service officers fired upon the helicopter with shotguns and submachine guns. The helicopter was disabled and Preston was taken into custody. At the time of the incident, the First Family was in Florida.

February 22, 1974: Samuel Byck attempted to hijack an airplane at BWI Airport and have it crash into the White House. After being wounded in a gun battle with law enforcement officers, Byck committed suicide by shooting himself.

Samuel Byck, a failed businessman with a history of mental illness, was investigated by the Secret Service in 1972 on the basis of reports that he had threatened President Nixon. In 1974, he hatched a plan called "Operation Pandora's Box" to hijack a commercial airliner and crash it into the Executive Mansion. On February 22, less than a week after the Robert Preston helicopter incident, Byck went to Baltimore/Washington International Airport carrying a pistol and a gasoline bomb. He forced his way onto a Delta flight destined for Atlanta by fatally shooting a guard at the security checkpoint. He entered the cockpit and ordered the crew to take off. After the crew informed him that they could not depart without removing the wheel blocks, Byck shot the pilot twice and the co-pilot three times. The co-pilot later died. Police outside the airplane shot into the cockpit and hit Byck twice. Byck fell to the floor, put the revolver to his head, and killed himself.

Byck recorded his doings, thoughts and plans extensively on tapes which were examined after his death. On one of his tapes he describes "Operation Pandora's Box" as follows:

"I will try to get the plane aloft and fly it towards the target area, which will be Washington, D.C., the capitol of the most powerful wealthiest nation of the world. By guise, threats or trickery, I hope to force the pilot to buzz the White House, I mean, sort of dive toward the White House. When the plane is in this position, I will shoot the pilot and then in the last few minutes try to steer the plane into the target, which is the White House. Whoever dies in Project Pandora's Box will be directly attributable to the Watergate scandals."

21f

Monthly Statistics

Retirements

In February, Public Affairs Division processed 4 retirements. By category, the numbers* are as follows.

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Special Agents, Special Officers and Physical Security Specialists	3
Uniformed Division	0
All Others	1
TOTAL	4

** Note: these numbers reflect only those retirements that were received and processed by the Office of Government & Public Affairs*

Correspondence

The correspondence generated by Public Affairs during February is as follows:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director's Correspondence	51
Retirements	4
L.E.O. Deaths	9
Press Releases	1
Others	35
TOTAL	100

In February, Congressional Affairs Division processed the following controlled correspondence:

CONTROLLED CORRESPONDENCE	NUMBER
Controlled Correspondence Files Opened	4
Controlled Correspondence Files Closed	6
Controlled Correspondence Files Pending	15

Public Affairs Division handled the following number of inquiries from the media, during February:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Protection-related	80
Investigations-related	53
General Information	40
TOTAL	173

RIF

Public Affairs Program

The Office of Government and Public Affairs participated in the following projects in February 2006:

Training, Briefings and Meetings

On February 6-8, Public Affairs staff coordinated and managed the 2006 Supervisors Conference, held in Alexandria, Virginia.

On February 28, Public Affairs personnel conducted a media briefing for the OST/PSS/SO training class at JJRTC.

In the month of February, Public Affairs staff participated in the monthly Department of Homeland Security Web Working Group meeting, the Intranet Council Meeting, the Internal Communications Committee meeting, the DHS "ALL" meeting, as well as weekly DHS communications meetings.

During the week of February 6-10, Public Affairs personnel participated in the DHS Cyber Storm exercise. In addition, Secret Service staff coordinated video and photo coverage of the exercise for media release.

Media Projects, Interviews and Events

In February, Public Affairs personnel participated in the following projects, interviews and events:

Public Affairs staff reviewed multiple manuscripts from the Forensic Services Division. These manuscripts will be published in industry scholarly journals.

Public Affairs personnel continued to work with staff from the Recruitment Division to review a series of posters intended for colleges and universities.

Public Affairs staff continued a review of the *SecretService.gov* Internet public web page, and met with Personnel Division and Investigative Support Division representatives on this matter.

Public Affairs staff developed a general Secret Service PowerPoint presentation for use in public speaking events around the country. The presentation is in the review process before it is released to the field.

RIF

Public Affairs personnel responded to inquiries from the following television programs/films, providing name clearances, background information on the Secret Service or providing filming information to PPD/WHBSB:

- *The West Wing*
- *24*
- Alchemist Films
- BBC-TV

Speeches

Public Affairs staff prepared remarks for the Director for the following events in February:

- SATC #255 (February 1)
- UDTA #179 (February 3)
- Military Order of World Wars (February 4)
- FLETC Retreat (February 15)

Public Affairs staff prepared remarks for the Deputy Director for the following events in February:

- SATC #256 (February 15)

Press Releases

Public Affairs staff prepared the following press release in February:

- Secret Service Presents Insider Threat Study Seminar (Buffalo) (for release March 13)

USSS Intranet

In February, Public Affairs staff, in conjunction with the Information Resources Management Division, prepared the following pages for the Secret Service Intranet:

- Secret Service Celebrates Martin Luther King's Legacy
- Director Basham Joins Secret Service Hockey Team in Presenting Donations
- Public Affairs Program Staff Listing (update)
- Secretary Chertoff Statement on White House Katrina Report
- DHS Frequently Asked Questions Webcast
- Message from Secretary Chertoff on DHS Budget

RIF

Tours

Public Affairs staff assisted in providing tours for the following groups and offices:

- February 1: Office of Government and Public Affairs
- February 2: Deputy Director
- February 6: SATC 257
- February 6: Office of Protective Research
- February 9: Deputy Director
- February 13: Office of Administration
- February 16: Deputy Director
- February 23: Deputy Director
- February 24: SATC 258

More than 150 visitors were received.

Archives

In February, the Secret Service Archives assisted in the following projects:

- Attended the SAIC Conference to obtain identifying information on Service personnel appearing in a variety of historical pictures.
- Provided IRMD with the necessary information to update The Secret Service Historical Chronicle located on the Intranet.
- Public Affairs staff members responded to internal inquiries and assisted in providing historical materials to the Liaison Division, and the Frankfurt, Bogota, Washington, Harrisburg, Milan and Tyler offices.

Congressional Affairs

The following FY '07 budget briefings took place in the month of February:

On February 8: FY '07 Budget briefing to Congressional Homeland Security Subcommittee Authorizers.

On February 14: FY '07 Budget briefing to Senate Homeland Security Subcommittee Appropriations staff.

On February 27: FY '07 Budget briefing to House Homeland Security Subcommittee Appropriations staff.

Liaison Division

Pentagon

In February, the Military Liaison Representative facilitated the following visits: National Security Advisor Hadley to the Pentagon, and Secretary Chertoff to the National Defense University at Ft. McNair.

Department of State

In February, Liaison Division processed the following passports, renewals and visas in support of our protective and investigative mission:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
New Passports	49
Renewed Passports	300
Visas	1,397

FOIA & Privacy Act Program

Request from New York Sun for Records pertaining to the Vice President's Shooting Incident at Texas Ranch on February 11, 2006

The FOI/PA Program has received a request from Josh Gerstein of the New York Sun, San Francisco location, pertaining to all records regarding the Vice President's shooting incident at the Armstrong Ranch in Kennedy County, Texas, on February 11, 2006. The requester is seeking incident reports, witness statements, press guidance and any other records in the possession of the Secret Service. The FOI/PA Office has acknowledged receipt of the request. A search for responsive material has been sent to AD-PO, VPPD and MNO.

Request from Proclaimed News Blogger for Entry and Exit Logs pertaining to the White House and the Camp David Compound from January 21, 2001, to February 1, 2006

The FOI/PA Program has received a request from Michael Petrelis, who identified himself as a news blogger, for access to information regarding records pertaining to the entry to and exit from the White House Complex and the Camp David Compound from January 21, 2001, to February 1, 2006. The FOI/PA Program has acknowledged receipt of the requests. A search for responsive information has been sent to PPD.

Requests from the Washington Post for Access Control Records to the White House of Mr. Jack Abramoff's Lobbyist Associates

The FOI/PA Program has received a series of requests from James Grimaldi, Washington Post, for access to Secret Service Access Control Records listing entries and exits from the

White House complex of the following lobbying associates of Mr. Jack Abramoff since January 20, 2001, to February 14, 2006: Kevin Ring; Todd Boulanger; Michael Scanlon; Shana Tessler; Sam Hook; Shawn Vasell; Duane Gibson; Will Brooke; and Tony Rudy. The FOI/PA Program has acknowledged receipt of the requests. A search for responsive information has been sent to PPD.

Request from the Washington Post for Records Reflecting Entry and Exit of Mr. Jack Abramoff for a Meeting at Eisenhower Executive Office Building

The FOI/PA Program has received a request from James Grimaldi, Washington Post, for access to records pertaining to the entry and exit of Mr. Jack Abramoff for a meeting at the Eisenhower Executive Office Building on May 9, 2001. The FOI/PA Program has acknowledged receipt of the request. A search for responsive information has been sent to PPD.

Request for Access Control Records to the White House of Mr. Jack Abramoff's Associates

The FOI/PA Program has received a request from Devorah Adler, a private citizen, for access to copies of Secret Service Access Control Records listing the entry and exit of Khaled Saffuri and Michael Scanlon from January 20, 2001, to May 12, 2005. The FOI/PA Program has acknowledged receipt of the request. A search for responsive information has been sent to PPD.

Requests from the CREW Organization for Records of Any Visit to the White House and/or the Vice President's Residence by Mr. Jack Abramoff and Associates

The FOI/PA Program has received a series of requests from Anne Weismann, Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington CREW Organization. The requester is seeking access to information pertaining to any visit to the White House and/or the Vice President's residence by the following individuals from January 1, 2001, to February 16, 2006: Jack Abramoff; Kevin Ring; Neil Volz; Michael Scanlon; Edwin Buckham; Shawn Vasell; Patrick Pizzella; and Tony Rudy. The FOI/PA Program has acknowledged receipt of the requests. A search for responsive information has been sent to PPD.

U.S. Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of March

- March 5, 1983 Special Agents Donald A. Bejcek, George P. LaBarge, and Donald W. Robinson were killed in an automobile collision, which occurred en route to Yosemite National Park, California, to provide protection for Queen Elizabeth II of Britain.
- March 15, 1938 "Know Your Money" educational awareness campaign was initiated by the Secret Service.
- March 19, 1970 White House Police was renamed the Executive Protective Service.
- March 30, 1981 President Ronald Reagan was shot and wounded by John Hinckley in Washington, D.C. Special Agent Tim McCarthy was also wounded.

March 5, 1983: Special Agents Donald A. Bejcek, George P. LaBarge, and Donald W. Robinson were killed in an automobile collision, which occurred en route to Yosemite National Park, California, to provide protection for Queen Elizabeth II of Britain. Their vehicle, along with another Secret Service car, was struck by a Mariposa County sheriff's patrol car traveling at excessive speed.

Donald A. Bejcek was born on September 18, 1954, in Chicago, Illinois. He received a bachelor's degree in criminology from Indiana University. He then served with the Internal Revenue Service and the Defense Investigative Service. In 1982, Donald was appointed as a special agent with the Secret Service and assigned to the Chicago Field Office.

George "Pat" LaBarge was born on January 11, 1942, in Concordia, Kansas. After high school, he served four years in the U.S. Navy. His law enforcement career included duty as a police officer with the Junction City Police Department in Kansas and as a communications officer with the Arizona Highway Patrol. On February 24, 1969, Pat was appointed as a special agent with the United States Secret Service and assigned to the Phoenix Field Office. His subsequent assignments included duty with the Protective Support Division, and Vice Presidential Protective Division, the Liaison Division, and the Dayton Resident Agency.

Donald W. Robinson was born on July 14, 1945, in Cleveland, Ohio. He received a bachelor's degree in business administration from Bowling Green University in 1968. After earning his degree, he served two years in the U.S. Army. On November 29, 1971, Donald was appointed as a special agent with the United States Secret Service and assigned to the Cincinnati Field Office. His subsequent assignments included duty on the Truman Protective Division, the Newark Field Office, and the Buffalo Field Office.

March 15, 1938: The "Know Your Money" educational awareness campaign was initiated by the Secret Service.

To combat counterfeiting activities, the Secret Service believed that counterfeiters could not victimize people if they knew the difference between legitimate and bogus money. An educational awareness campaign was promoted with the slogan "Know Your Money." Pamphlets were created and could be distributed by agents who visited merchants and schools to spread the word. The "Know Your Money" publication continues to be utilized to this day.

March 19, 1970: The White House Police was renamed the Executive Protective Service.

On this day, President Richard Nixon signed Public Law 91-217, which changed the name of the White House Police to the Executive Protective Service. At the same time, the scope of its responsibilities was broadened to protect foreign diplomatic missions throughout the United States, its territories and possessions, on a case-by-case basis. In addition, it increased the size of the Force from 250 to 850 officers.

RIF

March 30, 1981: President Ronald Reagan was shot and wounded by John Hinckley in Washington, D.C.

President Reagan had been speaking at the Washington Hilton Hotel. As the President came outside to his limousine, John Hinckley began shooting from the crowd. SAIC Jerry Parr pushed President Reagan into the limousine. While heading toward the White House, SAIC Parr examined the President and discovered that he was bleeding from the mouth. He directed the limousine to the hospital. Doctors discovered that the President had been shot and operated to remove the bullet.

Hinckley had fired six shots. One hit Press Secretary James Brady in the head. Another struck Metropolitan Police Officer Thomas Delahanty in the neck. Special Agent Tim McCarthy was hit in the abdomen as he turned to shield the President. Two shots ricocheted off the Presidential automobile. It was one of those two shots that hit the President. The sixth shot traveled across the street and penetrated a window.

Hinckley was found not guilty by reason of mental illness and was placed in St. Elizabeth's hospital in Washington, D.C.

Monthly Statistics

Retirements

In March, Public Affairs Division processed 11 retirements, as follows:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Special Agents, Special Officers and Physical Security Specialists	7
Uniformed Division	0
All Others	4
TOTAL	11

** Note: these numbers reflect only those retirements that were received and processed by the Office of Government & Public Affairs*

Correspondence

Public Affairs generated the following correspondence during March:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director's Correspondence	59
Retirements	11
L.E.O. Deaths	9
Press Releases	3
Others	51
TOTAL	133

In March, Congressional Affairs Division processed the following controlled correspondence:

CONTROLLED CORRESPONDENCE	NUMBER
Controlled Correspondence Files Opened	10
Controlled Correspondence Files Closed	8
Controlled Correspondence Files Pending	16

Public Affairs Division handled the following number of inquiries from the media during March:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Protection-related	88
Investigations-related	79
General Information	31
TOTAL	198

RIF

Public Affairs Program

The Office of Government and Public Affairs participated in the following projects in March 2006:

Training, Briefings and Meetings

In March, Public Affairs staff participated in the following DHS meetings:

- Web Working Group meeting
- Intranet Content Managers Council meeting
- Internal Communications Committee meeting
- DHS "ALL" meeting
- DHS communications meetings (weekly)
- Multi-Media Working Group Meeting

On March 2-3, Public Affairs personnel attended the DHS Public Affairs annual conference at the Grand Hyatt Hotel.

Media Projects, Interviews and Events

On March 2, Public Affairs personnel attended the unveiling of the new \$10 FRN at the National Archives with Office of Investigations DAD Michael Merritt. This event included a press availability with national and international media.

From March 7 -10, Public Affairs staff participated in the IACP Hotel Lottery Tour in Boston, Massachusetts.

On March 10, Public Affairs staffed an interview of DAD Michael Merritt by the *New York Times* Magazine on international counterfeiting.

On March 13, Public Affairs personnel coordinated and staffed an interview of CID SAIC Larry Johnson by the *Washington Post* on key logging and identity theft.

On March 15, Public Affairs staff provided a Secret Service briefing to approximately 125 high school students from New Jersey at the National Press Club.

On March 22, Public Affairs personnel staffed a telephone interview of CID SAIC Larry Johnson by *Information Security Magazine* on cyber crime.

On March 24, Public Affairs staff provided a Secret Service briefing to approximately 145 high school students from New Jersey at the National Press Club.

On March 27, Public Affairs personnel coordinated Deputy Director Mark Sullivan's participation in a presentation of an ERA check to HEROES.

On March 27, Public Affairs personnel provided stock footage of Secret Service counterfeiting investigations to Actuality Productions for their History Channel production, "Modern Marvels: U. S. Mints."

On March 29, Public Affairs staff edited an article submitted by CID on electronic crimes task forces for an outside publication.

On March 29, Public Affairs staff coordinated and staffed an interview between CID SAIC Larry Johnson and Kim Zetter from *Wired* Magazine regarding *Operation Firewall* and other cyber criminal activities.

In March, Public Affairs personnel reviewed email messages received via the SecretService.gov website. Some messages were forwarded to the appropriate field offices or divisions for follow up.

In March, Public Affairs staff and VIB initiated a redesign process for the framed credentials received by agency retirees.

In March, Public Affairs personnel continued to work with staff from the recruitment division to review a series of posters intended for colleges and universities.

In March, Public Affairs staff continued a review of the SecretService.gov internet public web page, including meetings with ISD representatives on the "Most Wanted" program.

In March, Public Affairs personnel responded to inquiries from the following television programs or films, providing name clearances, background information on the Secret Service or providing filming information to PPD/WHBSB:

- *Commander in Chief*
- *Twenty Questions*
- *The Sentinel* (DVD Production Team)
- Floodgate Features
- Flame Television Productions
- Office Kei, Inc.

On March 4, Public Affairs personnel and the PPD White House Security Branch assisted with a film shoot on Pennsylvania Avenue by NBC's *The West Wing*, including coordinating security sweeps and overseeing filming at A4.

Speeches

Public Affairs staff prepared the remarks for the Director for the following events in March:

- CRS Conference (March 8)
- MaxHR Videotaping (March 17)

Public Affairs staff prepared the remarks for the Deputy Director for the following events in March:

- SATC #257 (March 8)
- SATC #258 (March 29)

Press Releases

Public Affairs personnel prepared the following press releases in March:

- Secret Service Presents Insider Threat Study Seminar (Buffalo) (March 13)
- Secret Service's *Operation Rolling Stone* Nets Multiple Arrests (March 28)
- Secret Service Presents Insider Threat Study Seminar (Cleveland) (release April 6)

USSS Intranet

In March, Public Affairs staff, in conjunction with IRM, prepared the following pages for the Secret Service Intranet:

- Secret Service Celebrates Women's History Month
- Statement By Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff On the Resignation of the Under Secretary for Management
- The Water Cooler - 2006, Volume 2
- Office of Homeland Security page realigned under the Office of Government and Public Affairs
- Office of Government and Public Affairs pages updated

Tours

Public Affairs staff assisted in providing tours for the following groups and offices:

- March 2: Office of Homeland Security
- March 3: Office of the Director
- March 6: Office of the Director
- March 6: Intelligence Division
- March 9: Orlando Field Office
- March 15: ISD
- March 20: Jacksonville Field Office
- March 23: Liaison
- March 27: Office of the Director
- March 29: Intelligence Division
- March 30: Congressional Affairs Office
- March 31: Congressional Affairs Office
- March 31: Office of Inspection

More than 140 visitors were received.

RIF

Archives

In March, the Secret Service Archives assisted in the following projects:

- Wrote an article pertaining to Women's History Month for the Director's Corner.
- Participated in the Media Training Press Conference.
- Provided IRM with necessary information to update The Secret Service Historical Chronicle located on the Intranet.
- Responded to internal inquiries and assisted in providing historical materials to the Vice Presidential Protective Division, Uniformed Division, Liaison Division, and the Dallas, Kansas City, Frankfurt, Bogota, London, Washington, Cleveland, Tyler, Jacksonville, and New York offices.

Congressional Affairs

On March 6, CID briefed Senator Grassley and his staff on identity theft.

March 17, House and Senate Appropriations staffs were briefed by several headquarters divisions on terrorist tactics and emerging threats, application modernization, and armored vehicle capability.

Liaison Division

Embassies

In March, the Embassy Liaison Representative facilitated the visits of Foreign Government Officials to the Secret Service Memorial Building.

Pentagon

In March, the Military Liaison Representative facilitated the visit of numerous protective details to the Washington Hilton for the Radio and Television Correspondents Association Dinner.

Department of State

In March, Liaison Division processed the following passports, renewals and visas in support of our protective and investigative mission:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
New Passports	9
Renewed Passports	400
Visas	185

FOIA & Privacy Act Program

Request for Records pertaining to the Vice President's Shooting Incident at Texas Ranch on February 11, 2006

The Secret Service FOI/PA Program received a request from a private citizen seeking all documents, reports or memoranda prepared by Secret Service agents or other personnel regarding Vice President Cheney's shooting incident at the Armstrong Ranch in Kennedy County, Texas on February 11, 2006. The FOI/PA Office has acknowledged receipt of the request. A search for responsive material has been sent to AD-PO, VPPD and MNO.

Request for Records on the Vice President's Shooting Incident at Texas Ranch on February 11, 2006

The Secret Service FOI/PA Program has received a request from Marcia Carroll, a researcher from Multinational Monitor, seeking records in Secret Service's possession pertaining to Vice President Cheney's shooting incident at the Armstrong Ranch in Kennedy County, Texas on February 11, 2006. The FOI/PA Office has acknowledged receipt of the request. A search for responsive material has been sent to AD-PO, VPPD and MNO.

Requests for Names of Agents on Duty and their Notes/Reports Relating to the Vice President's Shooting Incident at Texas Ranch on February 11, 2006

The Secret Service FOI/PA Program has received a request from Jonathan Kaplan, Staff Writer for The Hill, A Capitol Hill Publishing Corp. Mr. Kaplan is seeking the names of the Secret Service agents on duty and their notes, letters, email and/or incident reports relating to Vice President Cheney's shooting incident at the Armstrong Ranch in Kennedy County, Texas on February 11, 2006. The FOI/PA Office has acknowledged receipt of the request. A search for responsive material has been sent to AD-PO, VPPD and MNO.

Request for Admission Records of Jack Abramoff at the White House and the Old Executive Office Building

The Secret Service FOI/PA Program has received a request from Kristin Jensen, Bloomberg News, for records pertaining to the admission of Mr. Jack Abramoff at the White House and the Old Executive Office Building from 2000, to March 1, 2006. The FOI/PA Program has acknowledged receipt of the requests. A search for responsive information has been sent to PPD.

Series of Requests for Information of Night Vision, Thermal Imaging and/or Image Intensifying Equipment

The Secret Service FOI/PA Program has received a series of requests from Clare Walker, a Research Analyst from a New York based company, Frost and Sullivan. The requester is seeking information on night vision, thermal imaging and/or image intensification equipment that the Secret Service possesses. The requester is also seeking: 1) Number of agents/officers in the Secret Service by city, state or region; 2) Number of night vision devices owned by the Secret Service by city, state or region; 3) Prior and future purchases of night vision equipment including the company name, model and type, number purchased and dollar amount spent; 4) USSS offices that requests Night Vision equipment; and 5) Method of distribution of Night Vision equipment to Field Offices. The FOI/PA Program has acknowledged receipt of the request. A search for responsive information has been sent to AD-HRT, Procurement, AOD and TSD.

U.S. Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of April

- April 14, 1865: In a meeting with Treasury Department officials, President Abraham Lincoln gave approval for the formation of a new covert unit within the Treasury Department. Its mission was to combat counterfeiting. (The unit will be known as the Secret Service and was established on July 5, 1865, with the appointment of William P. Wood as its Chief.)
- April 14, 1865: President Abraham Lincoln was shot that evening by assassin John Wilkes Booth. The President died the next day. (No Secret Service protection at this time.)
- April 19, 1995: Special Agent Cynthia L. Brown, Special Agent Donald R. Leonard, Special Agent Mickey B. Maroney, Office Manager Linda G. McKinney, Investigative Assistant Kathy L. Seidl, and Assistant Special Agent Alan G. Whicher were killed as a result of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

RIF

April 14, 1865: In a meeting with Treasury Department officials, President Abraham Lincoln gave approval for the formation of a new covert unit within the Treasury Department to combat counterfeiting.

In June of 1860, \$10,000 had been appropriated for the detection of persons engaged in counterfeiting. However, no organized law enforcement agency was instructed to fully dedicate their personnel to pursue these individuals. Thus, the dilemma continued to escalate. During the Civil War, as much as one-third of this nation's currency was bogus. On occasion, the U.S. Marshals attempted to intervene, however, they had additional law enforcement responsibilities to attend to and could not concentrate all their efforts on this endeavor. Furthermore, offers of paid rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of counterfeiters and attempts to use private detectives were not significantly deterring the illegal activity. While in a cabinet meeting, Treasury Department Secretary Hugh McCulloch remarked to President Lincoln that something had to be done to combat the counterfeiting problem. He remarked, "There should be a continuous organized effort, aggressive rather than merely defensive, and that the work should be undertaken by a permanent force managed by a directing head." The President orally approved and stated to Secretary McCulloch to undertake this initiative. The unit was to be known as the Secret Service and was established on July 5, 1865, with the appointment of William P. Wood as its Chief.

President Lincoln was later shot that April 14 evening at Ford's Theatre by assassin John Wilkes Booth. The President died the next day.

When John Wilkes Booth approached he was stopped by the sentinel and told that he could not enter. "This is the President's box, sir," said Forbes. "No one is permitted to enter." "I am a Senator," responded Booth. "Mr. Lincoln has sent for me. I must see him on important business." His gentlemanly and genteel appearance deceived the sentinel, who allowed him to pass to the President's box.

David Rankin Barbee

April 19, 1995: At 9:02 a.m., a terrorist bomb destroyed the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, killing 168 innocent people.

Secret Service Special Agents Cynthia L. Brown, Donald R. Leonard, Mickey B. Maroney, Alan G. Whicher, Office Manager Linda G. McKinney, and Investigative Assistant Kathy L. Seidl, were among those killed in the explosion. In June 1997, a jury convicted Timothy McVeigh of the bombing and sentenced him to death. A jury also found co-conspirator Terry Nichols guilty; the judge sentenced him to life imprisonment for his role in the bombing.

Monthly Statistics

Retirements

In April, Public Affairs Division processed 9 retirements, as follows:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Special Agents, Special Officers and Physical Security Specialists	6
Uniformed Division	1
All Others	2
TOTAL	9

** Note: these numbers reflect only those retirements that were received and processed by the Office of Government & Public Affairs*

Correspondence

Public Affairs generated the following correspondence during April:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director's Correspondence	34
Retirements	9
L.E.O. Deaths	5
Press Releases	1
Others	37
TOTAL	86

In April, Congressional Affairs Division processed the following controlled correspondence:

CONTROLLED CORRESPONDENCE	NUMBER
Controlled Correspondence Files Opened	7
Controlled Correspondence Files Closed	12
Controlled Correspondence Files Pending	13

Public Affairs Division handled the following number of inquiries from the media during April:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Protection-related	110
Investigations-related	37
General Information	18
TOTAL	165

Public Affairs Program

The Office of Government and Public Affairs participated in the following projects in April 2006:

Training, Briefings and Meetings

In April, Public Affairs staff participated in the following DHS meetings:

- Web Working Group meeting
- Intranet Content Managers Council meeting
- Internal Communications Committee meeting
- DHS communications meetings (weekly)
- Multi-Media Working Group meeting

On April 3, Public Affairs representatives attended the ICE False Documentation Task Force public affairs meeting at ICE headquarters.

On April 4, Public Affairs staff attended and presented the Public Affairs Subcommittee After Action Review to the Secret Service State of the Union After Action Review internal meeting at the Washington Field Office.

On April 7, Public Affairs personnel attended and presented the Public Affairs Subcommittee After Action Review to the external committees for the State of the Union briefing at the Washington Field Office.

Media Projects, Interviews and Events

On April 4, Public Affairs staff attended a press conference announcing the ICE False Documentation Task Force Press Conference at ICE Headquarters.

On April 6, Public Affairs staff coordinated a background briefing for ABC News correspondent Jake Tapper and producer Chris Isham on the "Supernote" investigation.

On April 12, DAD Michael Merrit was interviewed by Phil Pan of the Asia Bureau, *Washington Post*, regarding the "Supernote" investigation.

On April 20, ASAIC Eric Zahren taped an interview with WPGC-FM (99.5) in Washington, DC on the upcoming job fair and recruiting drive.

In April, Public Affairs staff created talking points and Q&A for use by field office supervisors in upcoming interviews of agency recruitment initiatives.

Throughout the month of April, Public Affairs personnel reviewed email messages received via the SecretService.gov website. Some messages were forwarded to the appropriate field offices or divisions for follow up.

In April, Public Affairs personnel continued a review of the SecretService.gov internet public web page, including meetings with ISD representatives on the "Most Wanted" program.

In April, Public Affairs staff responded to inquiries from the following television programs or films, providing name clearances, background information on the Secret Service or providing filming information to PPD/WHSB:

- *Commander in Chief*
- *Evan Almighty*
- *Mind over Media*
- *ITV Productions*
- *Wildfire Television*
- *Shine Limited*
- *BBC*
- *Navigation Advertising*

Speeches

Public Affairs staff prepared the remarks for the Director for the following events in April:

- Senate Finance Committee Testimony (April 3)
- MaxHR Videotaping (April 17)
- Huntsville/Madison County Chamber of Commerce (April 24)

Public Affairs personnel prepared the remarks for Assistant Directors for the following events in April:

- AD Prewitt's remarks for Cook County (Chicago) Crime Stoppers Awards Dinner (April 27)

Press Releases

Public Affairs staff prepared the following press releases in April:

- Services for Missing & Exploited Children Expand in New York (April 7) (issued by NCMEC)

Tours

Public Affairs personnel assisted in providing tours for the following groups and offices:

- April 6: Personnel Security Branch
- April 7: Office of Investigation
- April 7: Washington Field Office
- April 11: Office of Protective Research
- April 12: Information Resources and Management Division
- April 12: Office of Government and Public Affairs

- April 13: Vice Presidential Protective Division
- April 18: Office of Administration
- April 18: Office of the Deputy Director
- April 25: Office of the Deputy Director
- April 25: Information Resources and Management Division
- April 27: Office of Government and Public Affairs
- April 27: Office of the Deputy Director
- April 28: Office of the Director
- April 28: Office of Government and Public Affairs

More than 220 visitors were received.

Archives

In April, the Secret Service Archives assisted in the following projects:

- Provided IRMD with the necessary information to update the Secret Service Historical Chronicle located on the Intranet.
- Public Affairs staff responded to internal inquiries and assisted in providing historical materials to the Office of Equal Employment, Office of Investigations, Personnel Division, the Uniformed Division, and the Omaha, Detroit and New York field offices.

Congressional Affairs

The Congressional Affairs Program participated in the following hearings and meetings in April 2006:

- April 5: Secret Service Budget Hearing before House Homeland Security Subcommittee
- April 11: Budget meeting with Senate Homeland Security Subcommittee
- April 13: JJRTC Tour for Senator Specter's staff
- April 25: North Korea Hearing - Senate Finance/Banking Subcommittee
- April 28: Unclassified Supernote briefing for Senator Shelby

Liaison Division

Department of State

In April, Liaison Division processed the following passports, renewals and visas in support of our protective and investigative mission:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
New Passports	6
Renewed Passports	230
Visas	419

FOIA & Privacy Act Program

Request from Associated Press for Reports on Internal Investigation of "Denver 3" Ejection from Town Hall Meeting

The FOI/PA Program received a request from Jon Sarche, Associated Press, seeking reports developed from the internal investigation into claims by three Denver area residents alleging that a White House staffer or Secret Service agent ejected them from a town hall meeting at the Wings Over Rockies Air and Space Museum in Denver, Colorado, on March 21, 2005. The FOI/PA Program has prepared a response along with responsive documents, pursuant of FOI/PA regulations, to send to the requester.

Request from Denver Based Law Firm, Hogan and Hartson, on Behalf of *b6, b7c* *as of 10/10/05*, for Information on the Ejection of the "Denver 3" on March 21, 2005

The FOI/PA Program received a request from Sean Gallagher, a partner with the Denver Law Office of Hogan and Hartson, on behalf of *b6, b7c* Mr. Gallagher is seeking information regarding the ejection of the three persons (Denver 3) on March 21, 2005, at the Wings Over the Rockies Air and Space Museum in Denver, Colorado. The FOI/PA Program sent responsive documents to the requester, pursuant of FOI/PA regulations.

Request for Report of "Do Not Admit" List Barring 42 People from a Town Hall Meeting by President Bush in Fargo, ND on February 3, 2005

The FOI/PA Program received a request from Patrick Springer, Forum Communications Company, in Fargo, ND, for information on a report of persons represented as Secret Service agents enforcing a "Do Not Admit" list barring 42 people from attending a town hall meeting by President Bush in Fargo, ND on February 3, 2005. This request was received as a result of an alleged request from Senators Dorgan and Conrad seeking a formal investigation into reports of "black lists" concerning the Fargo event. The FOI/PA Program has acknowledged receipt of the request. A search for responsive material has been sent to Inspection, AD-PO, PPD and MNO.

Requests from Time Magazine for Documents Prepared by USSS Personnel relating to the Vice President's Shooting Incident at Texas Ranch on February 11, 2006

The FOI/PA Program received requests from Timothy Burger, Time Magazine, seeking documents prepared by Secret Service agents regarding Vice President Cheney's shooting incident at the Armstrong Ranch in Kennedy County, TX on February 11, 2006. The requester is also seeking information on gun safety guidelines, specifically a briefing to the hunting party that should be followed when within range of the Vice President. The FOI/PA Program has acknowledged receipt of the request. A search for responsive material has been sent to AD-PO, VPPD and MNO.

U.S. Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of May

- May 14, 1915: President Wilson ordered the Secret Service to investigate counter-espionage activities.
- May 15, 1972: Presidential candidate George Wallace was shot by Arthur Bremmer in Laurel, Maryland. Secret Service ASAC Nick Zarvos was wounded in the throat.
- May 24, 1935: Operative Robert L. Godby died as a result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident while on official business in Buffalo, New York.
- May 26, 1973: Special Agent J. Clifford Dietrich was killed in a helicopter crash near Grand Cay Island in the Bahamas while on assignment with the Presidential Protective Division.

recovered from their wounds. However, one of the assassin's bullets severed George Wallace's spinal cord. The Governor spent the rest of his life confined to a wheel chair. Bremer was sentenced to life in prison.

May 24, 1935: Operative Robert L. Godby died as a result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident while on official business in Buffalo, New York.

Operative Robert Godby was born in 1896. He served in the U.S. military during World War 1. On January 8, 1923, Robert was appointed to the Secret Service, and later assigned to the New York Field Office. In 1927, he resigned from the Secret Service to enter private business. He then rejoined the Service in 1928. In 1934, he was assigned to "The Special Detail" in New York City to investigate the escalating counterfeit currency problem in the country.

May 26, 1973: Special Agent J. Clifford Dietrich was killed in a helicopter crash near Grand Cay Island in the Bahamas while on assignment with the Presidential Protective Division. (When the copter crashed, it eventually turned upside down. Special Agent Dietrich was knocked unconscious and drowned. This incident intensified the Secret Service's water safety training program).

Special Agent Dietrich was born on June 24, 1947, in Port Chester, New York. He began his law enforcement career with the New Canaan Police Department in Connecticut. On May 4, 1970, Cliff was appointed as a special agent in the Secret Service and assigned to the New Haven Field Office. He later served in an assignment in the Protective Support Division.

RF

Monthly Statistics

Retirements

In May, Public Affairs Division processed 4 retirements, as follows:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Special Agents, Special Officers and Physical Security Specialists	2
Uniformed Division	0
All Others	2
TOTAL	4

** Note: these numbers reflect only those retirements that were received and processed by the Office of Government & Public Affairs*

Correspondence

Public Affairs generated the following correspondence during May:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director's Correspondence	42
Retirements	4
L.E.O. Deaths	6
Press Releases	5
Others	33
TOTAL	90

In May, Congressional Affairs Division processed the following controlled correspondence:

CONTROLLED CORRESPONDENCE	NUMBER
Controlled Correspondence Files Opened	4
Controlled Correspondence Files Closed	3
Controlled Correspondence Files Pending	8

Public Affairs Division handled the following number of inquiries from the media during May:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Protection-related	86
Investigations-related	42
General Information	30
TOTAL	158

Public Affairs Program

The Office of Government and Public Affairs participated in the following projects in May 2006:

Training, Briefings and Meetings

In May, Public Affairs staff participated in the following DHS meetings:

- Web Working Group meeting
- Intranet Content Managers Council meeting
- Internal Communications Committee meeting
- DHS communications meetings (weekly)
- Multi-Media Working Group Meeting

On May 1, the Public Affairs Program presented a training block on "Media, Public Policy and the Secret Service" to the Emerging Executives (MEDI) course at the JJRTC. The training block focused on the relationship between the media and its influence on public policy.

On May 9, Public Affairs personnel conducted a media briefing for SATC#259 at the JJRTC.

May 16-18, in conjunction with the Office of Human Resources and Training, the Office of Government and Public Affairs participated in the Secret Service Media Training Class. Staff participation included a media policy briefing, mock interviews with class participants, and conducting a press conference exercise.

On May 31, Public Affairs personnel attended the \$5 FRN release meeting with representatives from the Criminal Investigative Division.

Media Projects, Interviews and Events

On May 4, NTAC SAIC Robert Sica and Threat Assessment Specialist *b6-b7c* were interviewed by *USA Today* on the Safe Schools initiative.

On May 5, INV Mike Merritt was interviewed by NBC's *Nightly News* on "wi-fi" security and capabilities.

On May 17, Public Affairs staff attended a press conference announcing the Operation Safe Childhood press conference with Director Sullivan at the DOJ headquarters.

On May 18, Public Affairs staff completed an interview with *Government Computer News* magazine on anti-counterfeiting measures.

In the month of May, Public Affairs personnel reviewed and coordinated an article for *College and Career Press* on becoming a Secret Service Agent for their publication. Photos were provided to the publisher.

Throughout the month of May, Public Affairs personnel reviewed email messages received via the SecretService.gov website. Some messages were forwarded to the appropriate field offices or divisions for follow up.

In the month of May, Public Affairs staff completed a review of the SecretService.gov internet public web page, including launching the newly revised "Most Wanted" program. The website is expected to be updated in June.

In May, Public Affairs personnel responded to inquiries from the following television programs or films, providing name clearances, background information on the Secret Service or providing filming information to PPD/WHSB:

- Mobscene Media (for *The Sentinel*)
- BBC
- A&E Network
- ABC Sports
- Decameron Films
- Fellowship Church
- Brook Lapping Productions
- Navigation Advertising

Speeches

Public Affairs staff prepared remarks for the Director for the following event:

- Graduation Remarks for Baldwin County High School (May 20)

Public Affairs staff prepared remarks for the Deputy Director for the following event:

- NPC-50 Remarks (May 12)

Public Affairs staff also prepared, or assisted with remarks for, the following events:

- Former Director Stafford's Remarks to the CIA (May 11)
- Speech Assistance for the Orlando Field Office (May 24)
- Speech Assistance for the Albuquerque Resident Office (May 25)

Photo and Press Releases

Public Affairs prepared or cleared the following press releases:

- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children release (May 11)
- U.S. Attorney's Press Release on Dallas counterfeiting arrests (May 25)
- Secret Service Forms Nine New Task Forces (May 23)
- Secret Service Launches Electronic Crimes Task Force in Kentucky (5/15)
- NPC-50 Photos Released to the Laurel Leader

Official Messages

Public Affairs staff prepared and released the following official messages:

- Secret Service Video Presentations (May 26)
- Director Basham's Farewell Message (May 30)

The Public Affairs Program also distributed the following messages from DHS to all Secret Service employees:

- Message from Secretary Chertoff on Public Service Recognition Week (May 2)
- Message from Secretary Chertoff on National Police Week (May 15)
- Message from Secretary Chertoff on National Missing Children's Day (May 16)
- Message from Secretary Chertoff on DHS EEO Policy (May 23)
- Statement by Secretary Chertoff on the Confirmation of Director Basham (May 26)
- Message from Secretary Chertoff on Memorial Day 2006 (May 26)

Tours

Public Affairs staff assisted in providing tours for the following groups and offices:

- May 1: Liaison Office
- May 11: Information Resources and Management Division
- May 12: Office of Government and Public Affairs
- May 19: Office of Human Resources and Training
- May 25: Forensic Services Division
- May 26: Investigative Support Division

Archives

The Secret Service Archives assisted in the following projects:

- Participated in NLEO Memorial activities during Police Week
- Provided IRMD with necessary information to update the Secret Service Historical Chronicle located on the Intranet
- Responded to internal inquiries and assisted in providing historical materials to the ISD, EEO, SSD, INT, the Uniformed Division, Washington, San Francisco, Richmond, Houston, Newark, Colombia, Columbia, Milan, Detroit and Tucson offices

RIF

Congressional Affairs

The Office of Government and Public Affairs participated in the following meetings and events in May 2006:

The Congressional Affairs Program planned and coordinated Senator Barbara Mikulski and staff visit to the JJRTC on May 31, 2006.

During the period of May 29-June 3, 2006, the Congressional Affairs Program conducted a Congressional Staff Delegation (CODEL) trip to Moscow, Russia, and The Hague, Netherlands. The purpose of the trip was to review the Secret Service's international investigative and law enforcement efforts.

Liaison Division

Pentagon

In the month of May, the Military Liaison Representative facilitated the visit of President Bush and the First Lady to Ft. McNair, Arlington National Cemetery, and to the Marine Barracks. The Liaison Representative also facilitated the visits of several foreign heads of state to the Pentagon and Arlington National Cemetery.

Department of State

In May, Liaison Division processed the following passports, renewals and visas in support of our protective and investigative mission:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
New Passports	11
Renewed Passports	213
Visas	142

FOIA & Privacy Act Program

Request for Access Records to and from White House for Fred W. Baggett, Lobbyist with Greenberg, Traurig Law Firm

The FOI/PA Program received a request from Michael Petrelis, who identified himself as a news blogger, seeking access to information pertaining to Access Control Records for entry to/exit from the White House Complex for Fred W. Baggett, a lobbyist with the Washington, D.C. based law firm, Greenberg, Traurig. Mr. Baggett is based in the Tallahassee, Florida branch of the law firm. The FOI/PA Program has acknowledged receipt of the request. A search for all responsive material is being conducted.

Request for Access Records to and from the White House from January 2001, to May 25, 2006, for Ralph Reed, Candidate for Lt. Governor of Georgia

The FOI/PA Program has received another request from Michael Petrelis pertaining to information on Access Control Records for entry to/exit from the White House Complex for Ralph Reed, President of Century Strategies (a public relations firm) and former head of Christian Coalition. The requester is seeking the entry/exit log from January 2001, to May 25, 2006. The FOI/PA Program has acknowledged receipt of the request. A search for all responsive material is being conducted.

Requests from Stanford Research for Access Records to and from the White House and/or Vice President's Residence for Donald Carcieri from January 2002, to May 25, 2006.

The FOI/PA Program has received a request from Rob Eberhardt, Stanford Research. Mr. Eberhardt is seeking access to information on any visit to the White House and/or the Vice President's residence by Donald Carcieri from January 1, 2002, to May 26, 2006. The FOI/PA Program has acknowledged receipt of the request. A search for all responsive material is being conducted.

Request from Denver Based Law Firm, Kelly, Haglund, Garnsey and Kahn on Behalf of *b6 .07 c* for Information Re: the Ejection of the "Denver 3" on March 21, 2005.

The FOI/PA Program has received a request from Martha Tierney, a partner with the Denver Law Office of Kelly, Haglund, Garnsey and Kahn, LLP, on behalf of their clients *b6 .07 c* Ms. Tierney is seeking information on the ejection of *b6 .07 c* on March 21, 2005, at the Wings Over the Rockies Air and Space Museum in Denver, CO. The FOI/PA Program has acknowledged receipt of request.

Request from Legal Times for Access Records to and from the White House from January 1998, to May 31, 2006, for Eight Lobbyist.

The FOI/PA Program has received a request from Emma Schwartz from Legal Times seeking access to information on Access Control Records for entry to and exit from the White House from January 1998, to May 31, 2006, for the following lobbyists: 1) Edwin Buckman; 2) Tony Rudy; 3) Michael Mihalke; 4) Edward Stewart; 5) Karl Gallant; 6) Terry Haines; 7) Terry Allen; and 8) Brian Darling. The FOI/PA Program has acknowledged receipt of the request.

U.S. Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of June

June 4, 1980	Special Agent Julie Y. Cross was killed by two assailants while investigating a counterfeiting case in Los Angeles, California.
June 5, 1968	Presidential candidate Robert F. Kennedy was shot and killed by assassin Sirhan Sirhan in Los Angeles, California. (No Secret Service protection at the time of the incident.)
June 6, 1968	Secret Service was authorized to provide protection to Presidential candidates. (Public Law 90-331).
June 11, 1986	Special Agent Richard T. Cleary died of a heart attack while on duty.
June 11, 1999	Special Agent Scott Deaton was killed in an automobile accident while en route to a protective assignment.
June 30, 1937	Supervision of the Treasury Guard Force was assigned to the Secret Service.

June 4, 1980: Special Agent Julie Y. Cross was killed by two assailants while investigating a counterfeiting case in Los Angeles, California.

On June 4, 1980, Agents Julie Cross and [redacted] were conducting a counterfeit surveillance near the Los Angeles International Airport. Shortly after 9:00 p.m., two unknown males approached the agent's vehicle from the rear and accosted the agents. Agent Cross was shot and killed. The suspects also shot Agent [redacted] and, believing he was dead, fled the scene. Agent [redacted] though stunned by the shotgun blast, was not seriously injured. Agent Cross was pronounced dead at the scene.

All evidence suggested that the crime was an attempted robbery and not connected to the counterfeit investigation in any way. The suspects took Agent Cross' handgun and a Secret Service folding stock Remington 870 shotgun. For 9 years the suspects remained unknown, despite an enormous effort by a task force of Secret Service agents and members of the Los Angeles Police Department.

The Secret Service continued its efforts to develop new leads in the case. In 1989, the television show "Unsolved Mysteries" featured the Cross case. At that same time, a Los Angeles Police Homicide detective arrested a suspect, Andre Alexander, for a triple murder that had occurred in 1978. Soon after his arrest, he became a prime suspect in the Cross investigation. In 1990, a jury convicted Alexander on three counts of first degree murder. He was sentenced to life in prison without possibility of parole.

Alexander was formally charged with Agent Cross' murder in 1992. In 1995, the case of California v. Andre Stephen Alexander finally went to trial. A jury found Alexander guilty of Julie Cross' murder and sentenced him to death.

June 5, 1968: Presidential candidate Robert F. Kennedy was shot and killed by assassin Sirhan Sirhan in Los Angeles, California.

On June 5, 1968, Senator Robert F. Kennedy had won the Democratic Presidential primary in California. It was after midnight and the Senator had just given his victory speech at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. Private security guards and athletes Rafer Johnson and Roosevelt Grier were escorting him through the hotel's semi-darkened kitchen when Sirhan Sirhan pointed a .22 caliber Iver Johnson revolver at Kennedy's head and fired. The Senator was fatally wounded.

Following Robert Kennedy's death, the Secret Service was ordered to secure the Kennedy home and help with preparations for the funeral train procession from New York to Washington, D.C.

June 6, 1968: Candidate protection was assigned to the Secret Service.

President Lyndon Johnson quickly ensured that the Congress passed appropriate legislation (Public Law 90-331) authorizing the Secret Service to protect Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates. The Service was then responsible for an additional 12 protectees.

The Secret Service immediately detailed agents to each candidate. Those personnel remained on duty without days off for the duration of the campaign. Agents recorded more than 270,000 hours of uncompensated overtime.

Today, the Candidate Nominee Operations Section is responsible for candidate protection.

June 11, 1986: Special Agent Richard T. Cleary died of a heart attack while on duty.

Agent Richard Cleary was born on January 10, 1946, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He served 4 years in the U.S. Air Force and then received a bachelor's degree in journalism from Temple University in 1974.

On May 23, 1976, Richard was appointed as a special agent with the U.S. Secret Service and assigned to the Philadelphia Field Office. His subsequent assignments included duty in the Western Protective Division and an additional tour of duty in the Philadelphia Field Office.

June 11, 1996: Special Agent Scott E. Deaton was killed in an automobile accident while en route to a protective assignment.

Agent Scott E. Deaton was born on May 10, 1970, in Wiesbaden, Germany. He graduated from the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa in 1994, with a degree in criminal justice, and subsequently became an officer with the Memphis Police Department. On May 11, 1998, Scott was appointed to the U.S. Secret Service as a special agent in the Memphis Field Office.

June 30, 1937: Supervision of the Treasury Guard Force was assigned to the Secret Service.

The Treasury Guard Force was responsible for safeguarding coins, currency, and other obligations stored within the Treasury Building, ensuring the security of individuals who conducted business in the Treasury Building's Cash Room, and accompanying money shipments from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. In the 1960's, the Force was called the Treasury Police Force. In 1986, the Force merged with the U.S. Secret Service Uniformed Division.

Monthly Statistics

Retirements

The Public Affairs Program processed 4 retirements, as follows:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
SA, SO and PSS	3
UD	1
Others	0
TOTAL	4

Note: Numbers reflect only those retirements that were received and processed by GPA

Speeches

The Public Affairs Program prepared the following speeches:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director	2
Deputy Director	2
Others	1
TOTAL	5

Correspondence

The Public Affairs Program generated the following correspondence:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director's Correspondence	119
Retirements	4
SecretService.gov Emails	350
L.E.O. Deaths	3
Press Releases	1
TOTAL	477

The Congressional Affairs Program processed the following controlled correspondence:

CONTROLLED CORRESPONDENCE	NUMBER
Controlled Correspondence Files Opened	14
Controlled Correspondence Files Closed	5
Controlled Correspondence Files Pending	15

RIF

Media Inquires

The Public Affairs Program handled the following number of inquiries from the media:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Protection-related	37
Investigations-related	33
General Information	35
TOTAL	105

The Office of Government and Public Affairs participated in the following projects in July:

Training, Briefings and Meetings

Public Affairs staff participated in the following meetings:

- DHS Web Working Group meeting
- DHS Intranet Content Managers Council meeting
- DHS Internal Communications Committee meeting
- DHS communications meetings, weekly
- DHS Multi-Media Working Group Meeting
- Secret Service State Funeral Planning Meeting
- Secret Service UNGA 61 Meeting
- EPP Presidential Successor Program Briefing
- SATC #260 Media Briefing
- NTAC Meeting on the Insider Threat Study

Media Projects, Interviews and Events

On July 5, CID Acting SAIC *bb-b7c* was interviewed by Fox News regarding foreign counterfeit.

On July 14, FSD SAIC Lee Fields was interviewed by Actuality Productions (for the History Channel) regarding the Secret Service ink library.

July 18-20, in conjunction with the Office of Human Resources and Training, the Office of Government and Public Affairs participated in the Secret Service Media Training Class. Staff participation included a media policy briefing, mock interviews with class participants and conducting a press conference exercise.

On July 28, Public Affairs staff coordinated the Valor and Lifesaving Awards ceremony and presentations.

In July, Public Affairs personnel created a PowerPoint presentation and handout detailing the division's responsibilities for inclusion in the training course for Secret Service recruiters.

Public Affairs staff reviewed and edited an FSD authored manuscript on “tagging technology” and a PowerPoint presentation on speech recognition.

Public Affairs personnel responded to inquiries from the following television programs or films, provided name clearances or background information on the Secret Service or provided filming information to PPD/WHSB:

- HBO
- E! Entertainment Network
- Exploration Productions
- NSR Productions
- Follow Productions
- Marilyn Hinckley Ministries

Internet and Intranet Pages

The Most Wanted program page was updated on the SecretService.gov website. Also, Public Affairs staff supervised the creation/updates of the Memorandum from DHS Undersecretary Foresman SSWeb page.

Tours

Public Affairs staff assisted in providing five official tours of Secret Service Headquarters.

Archives

In July, the Secret Service Archives assisted in the following projects:

- Assisted in the Valor and Life Saving Ceremony.
- Provided IRMD with the necessary information to update The Secret Service Historical Chronicle located on the Intranet.
- Provided Secret Service historical monthly events information into a booklet for use in the Director's Office.
- Public Affairs staff members responded to internal inquiries and assisted in providing historical materials for use in the offices of VIB, MNO, NTAC, JJRTC, IRM, and the field offices of New York, Des Moines and Tallahassee.

Congressional Affairs Program

The Congressional Affairs Program provided the following briefings for Congressional Members and staff:

On July 5, the Congressional Affairs Program briefed the House Judiciary Committee staff on the FY06 Supplemental Appropriations and the FY07 budget requests for the Secret Service.

July 14, the Congressional Affairs Program and the Forensic Science Division (SAIC Lee Fields and Criminal Analyst *db:07c*) provided a briefing on the relationship between the Secret Service and NCMEC to the staff of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.

July 19, CID DSAIC *b6:07c* testified at a hearing before the House Financial Services Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy, Trade and Technology. The hearing covered "Coin and Currency Issues Facing Congress."

Liaison Division

Liaison Division participated in the following projects in July:

Capitol Hill Branch

The Prime Minister of Iraq addressed a Joint Meeting of Congress. Attendees included: Vice President Cheney, Chief of Staff Bolten, Secretary of Treasury Paulson and Secretary of Homeland Security Chertoff.

Department of State

Liaison Division processed the following passports, renewals and visas in support of our protective and investigative mission:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
New Passports	45
Renewed Passports	65
Visas	100

FOIA & Privacy Act Program

Request from American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) for agency records held by the Secret Service, regarding Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT), Bill of Lading Electronic Registry Organization (BOLERO), the Federal Reserve money transfer system (Fedwire), and the Clearing House Interbank Payment System (CHIPS). The requester has indicated that he is referring to these four systems collectively as financial transaction transfer systems.

The FOI/PA Program received a request from Barry Steinhardt, ACLU. Mr. Steinhardt is seeking records describing efforts to access records created or held by financial transaction transfer systems; policies and procedures for accessing these systems; meetings describing or discussing government efforts to access these systems and the legal basis for accessing or utilizing these systems. The FOI/PA Program will acknowledge receipt of the request and conduct appropriate searches.

U.S. Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of August

- August 7, 1927 Operative Robert K. Webster was shot and killed by a pair of bootleggers while on a Coast Guard boat en route to Bimini Island to conduct a counterfeiting investigation.
- August 15, 1989 Special Officer Marvin E. Gilpin died of a heart attack while on duty in Washington, D.C.
- August 17, 1936 Operative in Charge Henry E. Thomas died as a result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident while on official business in North Carolina.
- August 17, 1996 Physical Security Specialist Aldo E. Frascoia died when the Presidential cargo plane he was on crashed near Jackson Hole, Wyoming.
- August 28, 1965 Congress passed legislation making it a federal crime to assassinate the President.

August 7, 1927: Operative Robert K. Webster of the Atlanta Field Office was shot and killed by a pair of bootleggers and counterfeiters during a shootout on a Coast Guard boat en route to the Bimini Islands on August 7, 1927.

Robert Webster was born on November 11, 1899, in Riga, New York. He was appointed as an operative with the U.S. Secret Service in June 1922, and later assigned to the Atlanta Field Office. Operative Webster was on his way to consult with authorities about counterfeit notes used in the liquor importation business. He was en route aboard a Coast Guard cutter off the Florida coast, when the cutter spotted a rum-runner boat driven by two men and pursued it. When the boat stalled, the cutter pulled alongside.

The commander of the Coast Guard cutter went to the cabin to radio instruction on whether to go on to Bimini for the Secret Service business or to return to land with the two bootleggers. Before he could send the message, one of the bootleggers shot the commander in the back, mortally wounding him. A Coast Guardsman tried to return fire, but his gun jammed, and he was shot. Everyone aboard was to be lined up and executed. One of the guardsmen moved unintentionally and was killed. As the armed gunman turned to see how his partner was doing in setting the boat ablaze, Operative Webster knocked him off balance, but in doing so, the gun discharged and Webster was killed. The remaining Coast Guardsmen pounced on the bootleggers. If not for Operative Webster's action, all of the men would have been murdered. One of the bootleggers was found guilty and hanged; and his partner sent to prison for life.

A veteran of World War I, Operative Robert Webster was buried with full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery.

August 15, 1989: Special Officer Marvin E. Gilpin died of a heart attack while on duty in Washington, D.C.

Marvin was born on December 21, 1931, in Beedeville, Arkansas. He was a U.S. Army veteran and later became a police officer with the General Services Administration and the U.S. Capitol Police. He began his career with the Secret Service in 1982 as a Treasury Police Officer. Marvin later became a Special Officer working in the Special Services Division. Assignments included duty at the Navy Yard, Headquarters, and 1310 L Street training locations.

August 17, 1936: Operative in Charge Henry E. Thomas of the Charlotte Field Office died as a result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident while on official business in North Carolina.

On July 21, 1936, Operative in Charge Henry E. Thomas was traveling on official business when his automobile skidded on wet pavement and overturned. He died as a result of the injuries he sustained from the accident.

Henry Thomas was born on May 14, 1867, in Lawsonville, North Carolina. He was appointed to the Secret Service in 1904. During his career, Mr. Thomas was involved in

two investigative incidents of note. In the early 1900's, he worked undercover in Florida investigating peonage cases. This practice involved forcing unsuspecting persons to work for meager wages, or against their will to pay off trumped up charges or outstanding debts. Resistance often resulted in bodily harm or death. Secret Service intervention in Florida and other states resulted in many arrests and intensified the pressure to prohibit this practice.

Mr. Thomas was also responsible for uncovering an espionage plot prior to the outbreak of World War I. He discovered that the Germans were to block the channel to the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, by scuttling a vessel across the channel leading to the port. He is said to have seized the German ship in the name of the United States and apprehended its captain and crew. Also implicated was the German consul, who was forwarding the instructions to the captain directly from the German High Command. Not wishing to provoke Germany into declaring war on the United States, the Department of State and the President preferred to diffuse the situation. As a result, the German consul was recalled and the captain and crew deported.

Henry rose through the ranks of the organization and was serving as the OIC of the Charlotte Field Office at the time of his death. His son *blat*, was also a Secret Service agent.

August 17, 1996: Physical Security Specialist Aldo E. Frascoia of the Technical Security Division died when the Presidential cargo plane he was aboard crashed near Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

Al Frascoia was born on November 12, 1938. He enlisted with the U.S. Air Force in 1959 and served 21 years in a variety of assignments. After completing his distinguished military career, Al accepted a position with the U.S. Secret Service's Technical Security Division as a physical security specialist in 1980. One of his sons *blat* is an officer with the Secret Service Uniformed Division. *b7c*

August 28, 1965: Congress passed legislation making it a federal crime to assassinate the President.

In 1964, the Warren Commission recommended to Congress that it adopt legislation which would make the assassination of the President and the Vice President a federal crime. This was accomplished with the passage of Public Law 89-141. Until that time, there was no federal law outlawing the assassination of the President of the United States.

Monthly Statistics

Retirements

The Public Affairs Program processed 6 retirements, as follows:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
SA, SO and PSS	3
UD	2
Others	1
TOTAL	6

Note: Numbers reflect only those retirements that were received and processed by GPA

Speeches

The Public Affairs Program prepared the following speeches:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director	1
Deputy Director	0
Others	0
TOTAL	1

Correspondence

The Public Affairs Program generated the following correspondence:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director's Requested Correspondence	63
Director's Routine Correspondence	48
Other Correspondence (AD, DAD, SAIC)	0
SecretService.gov Emails	100
Press Releases	2
TOTAL	213

The Congressional Affairs Program processed the following controlled correspondence:

CONTROLLED CORRESPONDENCE	NUMBER
Controlled Correspondence Files Opened	2
Controlled Correspondence Files Closed	3
Controlled Correspondence Files Pending	14

Media Inquires

The Public Affairs Program handled the following number of inquiries from the media:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Protection-related	12
Investigations-related	16
General Information	98
TOTAL	126

RIF

Public Affairs Program

The Office of Government and Public Affairs participated in the following projects in November:

Training, Briefings and Meetings

Public Affairs staff participated in the following meetings:

- DHS Web Working Group meeting
- DHS Intranet Content Managers Council meeting
- DHS Internal Communications Committee meeting
- DHS communications meetings, weekly
- DHS Multi-Media Working Group Meeting
- Secret Service meeting on *Moments in History* update
- Secret Service meeting with HRT on SecretService.gov
- Secret Service meeting with NTAC on Insider Threat Study
- SOTU Public Affairs Planning Meeting with partner agencies

Media Projects, Interviews and Events

Public Affairs staff drafted and edited material for new Special Agent and Uniformed Division recruiting brochures, and will coordinate with the Visual Information Branch on production.

Public Affairs spokespersons conducted two media policy briefings for SATC classes at JJRTC.

November 14-16, in conjunction with the Office of Human Resources and Training, the Public Affairs Program participated in the Secret Service Media Training Class. Staff participation included a media policy briefing, mock interviews with class participants, and conducting a press conference exercise.

Public Affairs personnel responded to inquiries from the following television programs or films, provided name clearances or background information on the Secret Service or provided filming information to PPD/WHBS:

- Pioneer Productions
- Al Jazeera International
- Boy of Pigs LLC
- 24

Internet and Intranet Pages

The Most Wanted program page was updated on the SecretService.gov website and a new press release highlighting the capture of a most wanted fugitive was added to the site. Also, Public Affairs staff supervised the creation/updates of the *What's New* section of the Intranet to include a Message from the Secretary on Veteran's Day. Public Affairs personnel, in addition, created pages for the Director's Corner to include a Remembrance

of the Death of Private Leslie Coffelt, and submitted to the Department of Homeland Security for the DHS Intranet pages language on the remembrance of Private Coffelt and the capture of a most wanted fugitive.

Tours

Public Affairs staff assisted in providing four official tours of Secret Service Headquarters.

Archives

The Secret Service Archives assisted in the following projects:

- Preparing various historical artifacts for display in the Director's Office.
- Provided materials to the AFAUSSS.
- Provided IRMD with an update to the Internet Secret Service Historical Chronicle.
- Responded to internal inquiries and assisted in providing historical information and materials to the Office of Human Resources and Training, the Dignitary Protective Division, Information Resources and Management Division, Forensic Services Division, and the Washington, D.C., Little Rock, Paris, Hong Kong, and Spokane offices.

Congressional Affairs Program

On December 4, the democratic congressional members of the House Committee on Homeland Security will hold a full day meeting at the JJRTC. Incoming Chairman of the Committee, Representative Bennie Thompson (MS) has requested to use JJRTC as the congressional off-site venue to meet with the democratic members to discuss committee matters. The Committee will also participate in JJRTC scheduled activities.

RIF

Liaison Division

Embassies

In November, the Embassy Representative facilitated the meetings of various foreign police liaisons with the Director's staff at Secret Service Headquarters.

Department of State

Liaison Division processed the following passports, renewals and visas in support of our protective and investigative mission in November:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
New Passports	8
Renewed Passports	20
Visas	838

FOIA & Privacy Act Program

FOIA Request Re: Access to List of White House Dinner Invitees on October 16, 2006.

Steven Emerson of SAE Production, Washington, DC, requested a copy of the list of individuals (along with their institutional affiliations) that were invited to, or attended, the Iftaar Dinner at the White House on October 16, 2006. The requester indicates he is with the news media.

FOIA Request Re: Access to Records for Certain Individuals Visiting the White House or VP Residence during January 1, 2001, to Present.

Sharon Eubanks of Citizen for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington (CREW) requested records relating to visits from Richard Cizik, Ted Haggard, Chuck Marvin, and/or L. Roy Taylor to the White House or the Vice President Residence from January 1, 2001, to Present.

FOIA Request Re: Access to White House Visitor Logs Registering Visits from Chris Doherty during November 1, 2000, to June 30, 2003.

Sumi Aggarwal from CBS News 60 Minutes, New York, requested a copy of White House visitation logs with registered visits made by Chris Doherty, Department of Education, to the White House between the periods of November 1, 2000, to June 30, 2003.

FOIA Request Re: Access to White House Visitor Logs from September 11, 2001.

Mike Williams from Leicester, England requested copies of all White House Visitor Logs from September 11, 2001.

The above FOIA requests are undergoing consultation with the Office of Legal Counsel at this time.

U.S. Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of December

- December 1, 1936 Special Agent August A. "Gus" Gennerich died of a heart attack while on a protective assignment in Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- December 3, 1963 Special Agent Clint Hill honored as an Exceptional Service Award recipient for his bravery and courageous actions in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.
- December 4, 1963 Special Agent Rufus Youngblood honored as an Exceptional Service Award recipient for his bravery and courageous actions in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.
- December 12, 1961 *b6, b7C* were sworn in as the Secret Service's first African-American police officers and assigned to the White House Police Force.
- December 15, 1971 The first female special agents were sworn in. (*b6, b7C*)
- December 16, 1971 Special Agent *b6, b7C* honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in rescuing a woman who jumped in the East River in New York, on December 16, 1971.
- December 18, 1989 Special Agent *b6, b7C* honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action on December 18, 1989, that saved a child's life. He rescued and resuscitated an unconscious child from a burning building in Asheville, North Carolina.
- December 25, 1974 White House complex intruder Marshall Fields apprehended.
- December 26, 1941 Secret Service provided security for historical United States documents removed from the Library of Congress for transfer to Ft. Knox, Kentucky.
- December 26, 1997 Special Agent Hector L. Diaz died as a result of *b6, b7C* while performing his investigative duties.
- December 30, 2001 Secret Service and Colombian authorities seized more than \$41 million in counterfeit U.S. currency in Bogota.
- December 31, 1986 Special Agent Manuel de J. Marrero-Otero died as a result of an arson fire at the Dupont Plaza Hotel in San Juan, Puerto Rico. He was in the hotel manager's office investigating a counterfeiting case when the fire occurred. The fire was set by three former hotel employees.

December 1, 1936: Special Agent August A. "Gus" Gennerich of the White House Detail died of a heart attack while on a protective assignment with President Franklin Roosevelt in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

"Gus" Gennerich was born on February 10, 1866, in Yorkville, New York. He joined the New York City Police Department in 1908, where he was assigned to the Bowery. Within the scope of his police duties, Gus met Franklin D. Roosevelt while assigned to a special police detail to protect the newly-elected Governor. When Roosevelt was elected President of the United States, Gus left the police department to become a member of the Secret Service's White House Detail.

December 3, 1963: Special Agent ^{b6} ~~b6, b7C~~ honored as an Exceptional Service Award recipient for his bravery and courageous actions in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

On that day, Special Agent ^{b6} ~~b6~~ was standing on the left front running board of the Secret Service car located directly behind the Presidential limousine when the assassin fired his first shot. He immediately ran from his vehicle while the bullets were still being fired, climbed on the rear of the President's rapidly moving limousine and shielded the President and Mrs. Kennedy with his own body. For his actions, Special Agent ^{b6} ~~b6, b7C~~ was presented with the Treasury Department's highest award for bravery, the Exceptional Service Award.

December 4, 1963: Special Agent ^{b6, b7C} honored as an Exceptional Service Award recipient for his bravery and courageous actions in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

Special Agent ^{b6, b7C} was in the front seat of Vice President Lyndon Johnson's limousine. When the first shot was fired, he vaulted into the back seat and pushed the Vice President to the floor and shielded him. For his actions, Special Agent ^{b6, b7C} was presented with the Treasury Department's highest award for bravery, the Exceptional Service Award.

December 12, 1961: ^{b6, b7C} were sworn in as the Secret Service's first African-American police officers and assigned to the White House Police Force.

On December 12, 1961 ^{b6, b7C} were sworn in as the Secret Service's first African-American police officers and assigned to the White House Police Force.

December 15, 1971: The first female special agents are sworn in.

^{b6, b7C} were the initial female special agents. The women were former officers of the Executive Protective Service (modern-day Uniformed Division). (A week earlier, the United States Customs Service appointed its first female special agents.)

December 16, 1971: Special Agent *b6, b7C* of the New York Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in rescuing a woman who jumped in the East River in New York, on December 16, 1971.

On that day, Special Agent *b6, b7C* while in his official vehicle, observed a woman jump in the East River. Special Agent *b7C* removed his outer clothing and shoes and dove into the river after the woman. Another witness, who also saw the woman jump, dove in and assisted Special Agent *b6, b7C* in keeping the woman afloat. Police arrived on the scene and, with their assistance, the woman was pulled from the water. By this time, Special Agent *b6, b7C* was exhausted from the cold water and strong current. A police boat managed to pull him ashore where he was treated and released from a local hospital.

December 18, 1989: Special Agent *b6, b7C* of the Charlotte Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action that saved a child's life on December 18, 1989.

On that date, while conducting an official investigation in an apartment complex in Asheville, North Carolina, Special Agent *b6, b7C* heard an explosion and quickly discovered that the next unit was in flames. Upon learning that a young boy was trapped in the burning building, Special Agent *b7C, b6* without giving thought to his personal safety, entered the apartment, ignoring flames and thick smoke, he made repeated efforts to find the boy until a neighbor, knowing the child's location, recovered him.

The boy was in cardiac arrest when Special Agent *b6, b7C* removed him from the building. He and another neighbor immediately administered CPR. Once the boy was resuscitated, Special Agent *b6, b7C* removed him to a safe place and continued to monitor his breathing until the ambulance arrived.

In risking his own life to save another, Special Agent *b6, b7C* displayed exceptional concern and bravery. It is with great pride that we present him with the Secret Service Valor Award.

December 25, 1974: White House complex intruder Marshall Fields apprehended.

On Christmas morning, Fields crashed his car through the Northwest Gate and halted at the North Portico. He got out of the vehicle, wearing what appeared to be numerous explosives. (In actuality they were flares). Knowing that the First Family were in Colorado at the time, Secret Service and Executive Protective Service personnel deployed in strategic positions and negotiated with the suspect for four hours until he surrendered peacefully.

December 26, 1941: Secret Service provided security for historical United States documents during their transfer to Ft. Knox, Kentucky.

During World War II, the Secret Service arranged for and accompanied the federal Government's most important papers to Ft. Knox, Kentucky, for safekeeping. They included the three volumes of the Gutenberg Bible, Articles of Confederation, Magna Carta, Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, The Constitution of the United States, and The Declaration of Independence. This material was enclosed in four cases. Each case was made of heavy oak and bronze, and lined with copper or other metal. These treasures were placed in an armored car and loaded onto a train at Union Station in Washington, D.C., bound for Louisville. Upon arrival, the cases were loaded into

another armored car for the trip to the secure gold vaults at Ft. Knox. In 1944, the documents were returned to the Library of Congress.

December 26, 1997: Special Agent Hector L. Diaz of the San Juan Field Office died as a result of contracting hepatitis C while performing his investigative duties.

Hector was born on May 29, 1951, in Ponce, Puerto Rico. He attended the University of Ponce where he earned a bachelor's degree in 1987. Hector began his Secret Service career on April 16, 1984, and served in both an administrative position and as a Uniformed Division officer in the Washington, D.C., area. He later was appointed as a special agent in the Miami and San Juan Field Offices.

December 30, 2001: Secret Service and Colombian authorities seized more than \$41 million in counterfeit U.S. currency in Bogota.

U.S. and Colombian authorities seized more than \$41 million in bogus U.S. currency inside a house in Bogota, the largest seizure of counterfeit dollars in Colombia. The bogus currency was packed in boxes. At least one of the boxes was destined for Ecuador, which uses the U.S. currency as its own.

December 31, 1986: Special Agent Manuel de J. Marrero-Otero of the San Juan Field Office died as a result of an arson fire at the Dupont Plaza hotel fire in San Juan, Puerto Rico, while conducting a counterfeit investigation. The fire was set by three former hotel employees.

Manuel was born in Morovis, Puerto Rico, on January 1, 1937. He attended the University of Puerto Rico in Rio Padres. He also served 2 years in the United States Army. On November 4, 1968, Manuel was appointed as a special agent with the United States Secret Service and assigned to the San Juan Field Office. He then served with the Protective Support Division before returning to San Juan.

Monthly Statistics

Retirements

The Public Affairs Program processed 5 retirements, as follows:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
SA, SO and PSS	4
UD	1
Others	0
TOTAL	5

Note: Numbers reflect only those retirements that were received and processed by GPA

Speeches

The Public Affairs Program prepared the following speeches:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director	1
Deputy Director	0
Others	0
TOTAL	1

Correspondence

The Public Affairs Program generated the following correspondence:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director's Requested Correspondence	145
Director's Routine Correspondence	97
Other Correspondence (AD, DAD, SAIC)	0
SecretService.gov Emails	100
Press Releases	1
TOTAL	343

The Congressional Affairs Program processed the following controlled correspondence:

CONTROLLED CORRESPONDENCE	NUMBER
Controlled Correspondence Files Opened	4
Controlled Correspondence Files Closed	4
Controlled Correspondence Files Pending	16

Media Inquires

The Public Affairs Program handled the following number of inquiries from the media:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Protection-related	40
Investigations-related	30
General Information	70
TOTAL	140

RIF

Public Affairs Program

The Office of Government and Public Affairs participated in the following projects in December:

Training, Briefings and Meetings

Public Affairs staff participated in the following meetings:

- DHS Web Working Group meeting
- DHS Intranet Content Managers Council meeting
- DHS Internal Communications Committee meeting
- DHS communications meetings, weekly
- DHS Multi-Media Working Group meeting
- Secret Service meeting with IRMD on SecretService.gov
- Secret Service meetings on Ford State Funeral

Media Projects, Interviews and Events

Public Affairs staff drafted and edited material for new Uniformed Division and Special Agent recruiting brochures and submitted brochures to VIB/Graphics for production.

Public Affairs spokespersons conducted a media policy briefing for a SATC class at JJRTC.

The *Service Star* was published, featuring the second in a series of articles on the Criminal Investigative Division.

On December 7, Public Affairs staff coordinated a background briefing for the Wall Street Journal with the Criminal Investigative Division on the agency's cyber investigations and initiatives.

On December 18, Public Affairs personnel staffed a telephone interview with Bogotá Resident Office RAIC *66157C* and Reuters wire service on Colombian counterfeiting.

Public Affairs personnel reviewed external publications and presentations for the following divisions:

- CID PowerPoint on the National Computer Forensic Training Institute
- 2007 HRT Calendar
- DHS Press Release and Fact Sheet on the Ford State Funeral

Public Affairs personnel responded to inquiries from the following television programs or films, provided name clearances or background information on the Secret Service or provided filming information to PPD/WHBSB:

- 24
- CBS News Pool (Ford State Funeral)
- City Lights Productions
- Creative Differences

- Dan Rather Reports
- Fulcrum Productions
- HD Net - Dan Rather Reports
- Insomnia Media Group
- Jason Burns Project
- LENZworks Productions
- NFL Productions
- TakeAway Media
- The Alisa Project
- Zoe Holloway

Internet and Intranet Pages

The Most Wanted program page was updated on the SecretService.gov website with new three new fugitives, three captures and one surrender. Public Affairs also created pages for the Director's Corner to include the Director's Holiday message and the Director's Remarks at the Memorial Service for the Honolulu Police Officer who died while escorting the presidential motorcade.

Tours

Public Affairs staff assisted in providing four official tours of Secret Service Headquarters.

Archives

The Secret Service Archives assisted in the following projects:

- Addressed the guests attending the former PPD SAIC Conference regarding their interest in participating in interview sessions concerning their careers, and escorted PPD SAIC guests during their Headquarters visit.
- Provided materials to the AFAUSSS.
- Provided IRMD with the necessary information to update The Secret Service Historical Chronicle located on the Intranet.
- Public Affairs staff members responded to internal inquiries and assisted in providing historical materials to the Office of the Director, Office of the Deputy Director, the Security Clearance Division, and the Kansas City, Hong Kong, and Detroit offices.

K/F

Congressional Affairs Program

On December 4, the democratic congressional members of the House Committee on Homeland Security held a full day meeting at the JJRTC. Incoming Chairman of the Committee, Representative Bennie Thompson (MS) asked the Secret Service to use JJRTC as the congressional off-site venue to meet with the democratic members to discuss committee matters. The committee also participated in JJRTC scheduled activities.

Liaison Division

Department of State

Liaison Division processed the following passports, renewals and visas in support of our protective and investigative mission:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
New Passports	57
Renewed Passports	54
Visas	160

FOIA & Privacy Act Branch

The FOI/PA Program received a request from Sumi Aggarwal of CBS News 60 Minutes (New York). She has requested "a copy of White House visitation logs that register any visits made by Susan Neuman from the Department of Education to the White House between the periods of November 1, 2000, to June 30, 2003."

RIF

U.S. Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of December

- January 5, 1971 Secret Service was authorized to protect visiting heads of foreign states or governments while in the United States.
- January 12, 1972 Special Agent *66,672* honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in rescuing an infant from a burning building in Charlotte, North Carolina, on January 12, 1972.
- January 13, 1988 Special Agent *66,672* honored as a Valor Award recipient for placing himself in a life-threatening situation by extinguishing a fire that endangered the occupants in a high-rise apartment building in Falls Church, Virginia, on January 13, 1988.
- January 14, 1980 Special Agent Perry S. Watkins died as a result of bullet wounds he sustained while on duty at the Denver Field Office. The assailant had a history of harassing Federal representatives, and had been confined to mental hospitals on several occasions. He was killed during the incident. He posthumously was honored with the Secret Service Valor Award.
- January 14, 1980 Special Agent *66,670* honored as a Valor Award recipient for attempting to save the life of Special Agent Perry Watkins on January 14, 1980.
- January 30, 1835 President Andrew Jackson was the target of assassin Richard Lawrence. Lawrence's two pistols misfired. The President was restrained from attacking Lawrence.

January 5, 1971: The Secret Service was authorized to protect visiting heads of foreign states or governments while in the United States. (Public Law 91-651)

This action stemmed in part from two 1970 incidents. On February 28, 1970, visiting French President Georges Pompidou was heckled and threatened in Chicago by demonstrators for his role in refusing to deliver jets which Israel had bought from France. After the incident Pompidou felt insulted by what he thought was the lack of police protection. At the time of the incident he was not a Secret Service protectee. President Nixon apologized to the French President for what occurred.

On April 24, 1970, Taiwanese Vice-Premier Chiang Ching-kuo escaped an assassination attempt as he entered a revolving door at the Plaza Hotel in New York City. Two Taiwanese pro-independence activists were thwarted by police and state department officials. State Department representative *10701* formerly with the Secret Service, assisted in the apprehension.

With the passage of PL 91-651 in January, the Secret Service received the authorization to protect foreign dignitaries. This responsibility was not outside of the agency's range of duties. Prior to the legislation, the Service had numerous assignments in the security of foreign dignitaries. Protective details were organized as early as 1902, when Prince Henry of Prussia traveled to the United States. Three years later, operatives guarded delegates, who arrived in New Hampshire for the signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth, ending hostilities between Russia and Japan caused during the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905). This unofficial protection continued throughout WWI and WWII, and up until the passage of PL 91-651.

The Secret Service's Dignitary Protective Division was established on July 1, 1976. It was formerly referred to as the Protective Support Division.

January 12, 1972: Special Agent *bb, b7c* of the Charlotte Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in rescuing an infant from a burning building in Charlotte, North Carolina, on January 12, 1972.

On January 12, 1972, Special Agent *bb ok* while involved in an official investigation in Charlotte, North Carolina, was informed of a fire in an apartment complex where he was trying to locate a suspect. Special Agent *bb ok* observed flames shooting from the windows. A witness on the scene related that there was a baby inside.

Special Agent *bb, b7c* without giving thought to his personal safety, entered the apartment in an effort to locate the child, but was unsuccessful due to heavy smoke. On leaving the building, he was told that the child had been brought out the back way. The one year old infant suffered burns over his body. Special Agent *bb, b7c* departed in his official car with the child, the child's father and an unidentified woman en route to Charlotte Memorial Hospital. He radioed the field office to send fire equipment and alert the hospital.

bb, b7c

January 13, 1988: Special Agent [redacted] of the Technical Security Division honored as a Valor Award recipient for placing himself in a life-threatening situation by extinguishing a fire that endangered the occupants in a high-rise apartment building in Falls Church, Virginia, on January 13, 1988.

On January 13, 1988, Special Agent [redacted] responded during the early morning hours to a fire in the basement of an apartment building in Falls Church, Virginia. After several hundred occupants were evacuated, firefighters entered the basement where they were engulfed by a heavy volume of smoke. When the smoke was finally cleared, they found Special Agent [redacted] down on his knees using a fire extinguisher to control the blaze. Fire officials concluded that if he had not interceded, casualties would have occurred.

Special Agent [redacted] heroic actions prevented what would have been a tragedy for many people. It is with great pride that we present him with the U.S. Secret Service Valor Award.

January 14, 1980: Special Agent Perry S. Watkins died as a result of bullet wounds he sustained while on duty at the Denver Field Office.

On that day, a man identified as Joseph H. Ryan walked into the office and began complaining to administrative personnel about harassment he was receiving from agents. Special Agent Watkins attempted to intervene when the suspect pulled a .45 caliber automatic pistol from under his coat and fatally shot him twice, in the chest and stomach. A fellow special agent returned fire killing Ryan. The assailant, who had a history of harassing Federal representatives, once attempted to break through a gate at the White House, and had been confined to mental hospitals on several occasions.

For his actions, Perry posthumously received the United States Secret Service's Valor Award. A portion of the citation read, "Without hesitation or regard for his personal safety Agent Watkins confronted an armed subject thereby providing assistance to his fellow agents. Special Agent Watkins displayed exceptional courage and unselfish concern, sacrificing his life, to save the life of others."

Perry was born on January 20, 1940, in Salt Lake City, Utah. He graduated from the University of Utah with a bachelor's degree in political science in 1970. He served in the United States Army for two years and later became a member of the Salt Lake City Police Department. On January 11, 1971, Perry was appointed as a special agent with the Secret Service and assigned to the Salt Lake City Field Office. His additional assignments included the Protective Support Division and the Denver Field Office.

January 14, 1980: Special Agent [redacted] of the Newark Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for attempting to save the life of Special Agent Perry Watkins on January 14, 1980.

While Special Agent [redacted] was visiting the Denver Field Office, a dangerous subject drew a concealed weapon during an interview and fired upon another agent. Special Agent [redacted] interceded at personal risk and returned gunfire.

Special Agent [redacted] calm and professional manner prevented further loss of life and was in the highest tradition of the United States Secret Service.

[Handwritten signature]

January 30, 1835: President Andrew Jackson was the target of assassin Richard Lawrence.

As the president was ready to depart a funeral service at the Capitol, assassin Richard Lawrence attempted to shoot him. He pulled the trigger and the cap exploded, but the charge failed to fire. He quickly produced another pistol and fired a second time. Again the cap exploded, but the charge failed to fire. President Jackson lunged for the attacker with his cane before being restrained from attacking Lawrence who was captured. Later, experts examined the guns, and found them to be properly loaded—the chances of two successive misfires under those conditions were estimated at one in 125,000. At his trial, Lawrence was found not guilty by reason of insanity.

Monthly Statistics

Retirements

In April, Public Affairs Division processed 9 retirements, as follows:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Special Agents, Special Officers and Physical Security Specialists	6
Uniformed Division	1
All Others	2
TOTAL	9

** Note: these numbers reflect only those retirements that were received and processed by the Office of Government & Public Affairs*

Correspondence

Public Affairs generated the following correspondence during April:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director's Correspondence	34
Retirements	9
L.E.O. Deaths	5
Press Releases	1
Others	37
TOTAL	86

In April, Congressional Affairs Division processed the following controlled correspondence:

CONTROLLED CORRESPONDENCE	NUMBER
Controlled Correspondence Files Opened	7
Controlled Correspondence Files Closed	12
Controlled Correspondence Files Pending	13

Public Affairs Division handled the following number of inquiries from the media during April:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Protection-related	110
Investigations-related	37
General Information	18
TOTAL	165

RIF

Public Affairs Program

The Office of Government and Public Affairs participated in the following projects in April 2006:

Training, Briefings and Meetings

In April, Public Affairs staff participated in the following DHS meetings:

- Web Working Group meeting
- Intranet Content Managers Council meeting
- Internal Communications Committee meeting
- DHS communications meetings (weekly)
- Multi-Media Working Group meeting

On April 3, Public Affairs representatives attended the ICE False Documentation Task Force public affairs meeting at ICE headquarters.

On April 4, Public Affairs staff attended and presented the Public Affairs Subcommittee After Action Review to the Secret Service State of the Union After Action Review internal meeting at the Washington Field Office.

On April 7, Public Affairs personnel attended and presented the Public Affairs Subcommittee After Action Review to the external committees for the State of the Union briefing at the Washington Field Office.

Media Projects, Interviews and Events

On April 4, Public Affairs staff attended a press conference announcing the ICE False Documentation Task Force Press Conference at ICE Headquarters.

On April 6, Public Affairs staff coordinated a background briefing for ABC News correspondent Jake Tapper and producer Chris Isham on the "Supernote" investigation.

On April 12, DAD Michael Merrit was interviewed by Phil Pan of the Asia Bureau, *Washington Post*, regarding the "Supernote" investigation.

On April 20, ASAIC Eric Zahren taped an interview with WPGC-FM (99.5) in Washington, DC on the upcoming job fair and recruiting drive.

In April, Public Affairs staff created talking points and Q&A for use by field office supervisors in upcoming interviews of agency recruitment initiatives.

Throughout the month of April, Public Affairs personnel reviewed email messages received via the SecretService.gov website. Some messages were forwarded to the appropriate field offices or divisions for follow up.

In April, Public Affairs personnel continued a review of the SecretService.gov internet public web page, including meetings with ISD representatives on the "Most Wanted" program.

In April, Public Affairs staff responded to inquiries from the following television programs or films, providing name clearances, background information on the Secret Service or providing filming information to PPD/WHSB:

- *Commander in Chief*
- *Evan Almighty*
- *Mind over Media*
- *ITV Productions*
- *Wildfire Television*
- *Shine Limited*
- *BBC*
- *Navigation Advertising*

Speeches

Public Affairs staff prepared the remarks for the Director for the following events in April:

- Senate Finance Committee Testimony (April 3)
- MaxHR Videotaping (April 17)
- Huntsville/Madison County Chamber of Commerce (April 24)

Public Affairs personnel prepared the remarks for Assistant Directors for the following events in April:

- AD Prewitt's remarks for Cook County (Chicago) Crime Stoppers Awards Dinner (April 27)

Press Releases

Public Affairs staff prepared the following press releases in April:

- Services for Missing & Exploited Children Expand in New York (April 7) (issued by NCMEC)

Tours

Public Affairs personnel assisted in providing tours for the following groups and offices:

- April 6: Personnel Security Branch
- April 7: Office of Investigation
- April 7: Washington Field Office
- April 11: Office of Protective Research
- April 12: Information Resources and Management Division
- April 12: Office of Government and Public Affairs

- April 13: Vice Presidential Protective Division
- April 18: Office of Administration
- April 18: Office of the Deputy Director
- April 25: Office of the Deputy Director
- April 25: Information Resources and Management Division
- April 27: Office of Government and Public Affairs
- April 27: Office of the Deputy Director
- April 28: Office of the Director
- April 28: Office of Government and Public Affairs

More than 220 visitors were received.

Archives

In April, the Secret Service Archives assisted in the following projects:

- Provided IRMD with the necessary information to update the Secret Service Historical Chronicle located on the Intranet.
- Public Affairs staff responded to internal inquiries and assisted in providing historical materials to the Office of Equal Employment, Office of Investigations, Personnel Division, the Uniformed Division, and the Omaha, Detroit and New York field offices.

Congressional Affairs

The Congressional Affairs Program participated in the following hearings and meetings in April 2006:

- April 5: Secret Service Budget Hearing before House Homeland Security Subcommittee
- April 11: Budget meeting with Senate Homeland Security Subcommittee
- April 13: JJRTC Tour for Senator Specter's staff
- April 25: North Korea Hearing - Senate Finance/Banking Subcommittee
- April 28: Unclassified Supernote briefing for Senator Shelby

Liaison Division

Department of State

In April, Liaison Division processed the following passports, renewals and visas in support of our protective and investigative mission:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
New Passports	6
Renewed Passports	230
Visas	419

FOIA & Privacy Act Program

Request from Associated Press for Reports on Internal Investigation of “Denver 3” Ejection from Town Hall Meeting

The FOI/PA Program received a request from Jon Sarche, Associated Press, seeking reports developed from the internal investigation into claims by three Denver area residents alleging that a White House staffer or Secret Service agent ejected them from a town hall meeting at the Wings Over Rockies Air and Space Museum in Denver, Colorado, on March 21, 2005. The FOI/PA Program has prepared a response along with responsive documents, pursuant of FOI/PA regulations, to send to the requester.

Request from Denver Based Law Firm, Hogan and Hartson, on Behalf of Michael Casper, for Information on the Ejection of the “Denver 3” on March 21, 2005

The FOI/PA Program received a request from Sean Gallagher, a partner with the Denver Law Office of Hogan and Hartson, on behalf of *bbibnc* Mr. Gallagher is seeking information regarding the ejection of the three persons (Denver 3) on March 21, 2005, at the Wings Over the Rockies Air and Space Museum in Denver, Colorado. The FOI/PA Program sent responsive documents to the requester, pursuant of FOI/PA regulations.

Request for Report of “Do Not Admit” List Barring 42 People from a Town Hall Meeting by President Bush in Fargo, ND on February 3, 2005

The FOI/PA Program received a request from Patrick Springer, Forum Communications Company, in Fargo, ND, for information on a report of persons represented as Secret Service agents enforcing a “Do Not Admit” list barring 42 people from attending a town hall meeting by President Bush in Fargo, ND on February 3, 2005. This request was received as a result of an alleged request from Senators Dorgan and Conrad seeking a formal investigation into reports of “black lists” concerning the Fargo event. The FOI/PA Program has acknowledged receipt of the request. A search for responsive material has been sent to Inspection, AD-PO, PPD and MNO.

Requests from Time Magazine for Documents Prepared by USSS Personnel relating to the Vice President's Shooting Incident at Texas Ranch on February 11, 2006

The FOI/PA Program received requests from Timothy Burger, Time Magazine, seeking documents prepared by Secret Service agents regarding Vice President Cheney's shooting incident at the Armstrong Ranch in Kennedy County, TX on February 11, 2006. The requester is also seeking information on gun safety guidelines, specifically a briefing to the hunting party that should be followed when within range of the Vice President. The FOI/PA Program has acknowledged receipt of the request. A search for responsive material has been sent to AD-PO, VPPD and MNO.

10-2

Monthly Statistics

Retirements

The Public Affairs Program processed 7 retirements, as follows:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
SA, SO and PSS	5
UD	1
Others	1
TOTAL	7

Note: Numbers reflect only those retirements that were received and processed by GPA

Speeches

The Public Affairs Program prepared the following speeches:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director	0
Deputy Director	0
Others	1
TOTAL	1

Correspondence

The Public Affairs Program generated the following correspondence:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director's Requested Correspondence	57
Director's Routine Correspondence	95
Other Correspondence (AD, DAD, SAIC)	16
SecretService.gov Emails	2500
Press Releases	1
TOTAL	2669

The Congressional Affairs Program processed the following controlled correspondence:

CONTROLLED CORRESPONDENCE	NUMBER
Controlled Correspondence Files Opened	8
Controlled Correspondence Files Closed	5
Controlled Correspondence Files Pending	16

Media Inquires

The Public Affairs Program handled the following number of inquiries from the media:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Protection-related	74
Investigations-related	29
General Information	25
TOTAL	128

KIF

The Office of Government and Public Affairs participated in the following projects in August:

Training, Briefings and Meetings

Public Affairs staff participated in the following meetings:

- DHS Web Working Group meeting
- DHS Intranet Content Managers Council meeting
- DHS Internal Communications Committee meeting
- DHS communications meetings, weekly
- DHS Multi-Media Working Group Meeting
- Secret Service meetings on IACP/Supervisors Conference
- Secret Service Media Briefings for UDTIC 181 & 182
- Secret Service UNGA-61 Coordination Meeting

Media Projects, Interviews and Events

On August 2, SA Todd Rassas and SA Christian Cook were interviewed by Comcast Sportsnet regarding their participation on the USA Lacrosse national team.

On August 4, NTAC SAIC Robert Sica was interviewed by *Information Week* magazine regarding the Insider Threat Study.

On August 7, CID Acting SAIC Scott Johnson was interviewed by the Dow Jones Newswire regarding cybercrime, internet-based credit card fraud, and various carder sites.

On August 23, Director Sullivan was interviewed by the St. Anselm Press alumni magazine.

In August, Public Affairs personnel reviewed PowerPoint presentations for the Forensic Services Division as well as the FY '07 Financial Booklet.

Public Affairs staff responded to inquiries from the following television programs or films, provided name clearances or background information on the Secret Service or provided filming information to PPD/WHSB:

- Gregory Orr Productions
- British Embassy
- Ghost Rider Productions
- ITV/PLC – Carlton Media Company/Meridian Broadcasting
- ABC News
- Warrior Poets
- PSG Films

Internet and Intranet Pages

The Most Wanted program page was updated on the SecretService.gov website. Also, Public Affairs staff supervised the creation/updates of the What's New section of the

R.F.

Intranet to include a Proclamation on Hurricane Katrina National Day of Remembrance, the Message from Secretary Chertoff on the Anniversary of Hurricane Katrina, the Message from Secretary Chertoff on the British airline plot, and the Message from Secretary Chertoff on the Anniversary of the U.S. Coast Guard.

Tours

Public Affairs staff assisted in providing ten official tours of Secret Service Headquarters.

Archives

In August, the Secret Service Archives assisted in the following projects:

- Coordinated arrangements to loan a piece of Secret Service related artwork to the Nassau County Museum of Art, located in Roslyn Harbor, New York.
- Coordinated arrangements to loan Secret Service materials to the Gaston County Museum of Art and History, located in Dallas, North Carolina.
- Provided information for inclusion in an upcoming exhibit pertaining to the U.S. Customs House and Post Office Building located in St. Louis, Missouri.
- Provided historical information in response to a request from the AFAUSSS.
- Public Affairs staff responded to internal inquiries and assisted in providing historical materials for use in FSD and the Dallas, Tallahassee, Denver, New York City, Washington and Boston field offices.

RIF

Congressional Affairs Program

The Congressional Affairs Program provided the following briefings for Congressional Members and staff:

On August 4, the House Committee on Energy and Commerce received a briefing on Digital Currency/NCMEC, at their request.

On August 14, Congressional Affairs staff set up a cyber-crime briefing in Moscow, Russia, at the request of Chairman Rogers.

August 16-18, the Congressional Affairs Program invited a House and Senate Staff Delegation to New York, NY for a briefing on ECTFs.

August 24, the Congressional Affairs Program arranged for a Headquarters Briefing for Minority House Appropriations on Homeland Security.

August 31, the Congressional Affairs Program initiated and provided a day-long JJRTC Briefing for House and Senate Appropriations staff (from both full Committee and Subcommittee), as well as Senate Judiciary staff.

RIF

Liaison Division

Liaison Division participated in the following projects in August:

Department of State

In August, Liaison Division processed the following passports, renewals and visas in support of our protective and investigative mission:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
New Passports	9
Renewed Passports	48
Visas	73

FOIA & Privacy Act Program

Revised FOIA Request from Foley Hoag, Attorney at Law, for various information

The FOI/PA Program received a request from Robert E. Toone, of Foley Hoag Attorney at Law, LLP. Mr. Toone is seeking documents and/or information pertaining to the following: 1) the Quarterly Refunding Press Conference at Treasury on October 31, 2001; 2) the identification of the individuals who attended the quarterly refunding press conference at Treasury on October 31, 2001; 3) a memorandum of Sergeant *b6 b7c* ~~of the~~ USSS, UD, Appointment Center, dated November 6, 2001; 4) the admittance of ~~to~~ *b6 b7c* to the quarterly refunding press conference at Treasury on October 31, 2001; 5) the admittance of *b6 b7c* to any press conference at Treasury from 1993 – 2001; 6) Treasury or USSS policies concerning information embargoes enforced at Treasury press conference from 1993 - 2001; 7) the implementation and enforcement by the Treasury of 31 C.F.R. §§407.5 and 407.14 and other regulations concerning the requirement of persons on Treasury property to comply with the instruction of Treasury guards, with official signs of a prohibitory nature, and with the direction of other authorized officials; and 8) communications with any other agency of the federal government on the disclosure of information relating to the 30-year bond on October 31, 2001. The FOI/PA Program has acknowledged receipt of the request and a search request has been sent to CID, ISD, the UD Chief, and AD-PO.

New York Times Request from re: Access To and Copies of Visitors Logs for the White House between November 1, 2002 and August 1, 2004

The FOI/PA Program received a request from Philip Shenon of The New York Times. Mr. Shenon is seeking access to copies of any and all visitor logs for the White House, showing entry to the White house complex by Phillip Zelikow, between November 1, 2002, and August 1, 2004. Mr. Shenon has requested expedited processing. The FOI/PA Program will acknowledge the receipt of the request.

U.S. Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of September

- September 3, 1902: Operative William Craig was killed in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in a collision between a streetcar and the President's carriage.
- September 5, 1975: Lynette Fromme attempted to shoot President Gerald Ford in Sacramento, California.
- September 5, 1975: SA Larry M. Buendorf honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in thwarting an attempt against the life of President Gerald Ford.
- September 6, 1901: President William McKinley was shot by assassin Leon Czolgosz in Buffalo, New York. The President died on September 14.
- September 6, 1970: *SA Betty S. Smith* was the first female officer appointed to the Executive Protective Service (modern-day Uniformed Division).
- September 10, 1973: SA *SA James J. Sullivan* honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in disarming and apprehending an armed subject who had shot an individual in Seattle, Washington, on September 10, 1973.
- September 11, 2001: Terrorists attack the United States.
- September 11, 2001: Master Special Officer Craig J. Miller was killed during a terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York.
- September 11, 2001: Seventy-one Secret Service personnel honored as Valor Award recipients for their actions in the aftermath of terrorist attacks.
- September 12, 1994: Frank Eugene Corder crashed a stolen plane into the White House.
- September 14, 1922: White House Police Force was created.
- September 22, 1975: Sara Jane Moore fired a shot at President Gerald Ford in San Francisco, California.

September 3, 1902: Operative William Craig was killed in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in a collision between a streetcar and the President's carriage.

The accident occurred while Operative Craig was riding with President Theodore Roosevelt in an open landau carriage in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Craig shouted a warning as a speeding trolley car crashed into the carriage. Operative Craig fell under the wheels of the car and was killed instantly. President Roosevelt was thrown from the carriage and sustained minor cuts and bruises. President Roosevelt later remarked that Operative Craig, "was faithful and ready, and I regret his death more than I can say." The two trolley car drivers were convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to prison.

William Craig was born in Scotland in 1854, and came to the United States three years later. In 1888, William was appointed as an operative in the Secret Service and assigned to the Chicago office. At the time of his death, Operative Craig was detailed to the White House to assist in providing protection to the President. William Craig was the first Secret Service agent to be killed in the line of duty.

September 5, 1975: Lynette "Squeaky" Fromme attempted to shoot President Gerald Ford in Sacramento, California.

Following a speech to the California Chamber of Commerce in Sacramento, California, President Ford walked to the Capitol Building to meet with California Governor Jerry Brown. Special Agent *64-970* noticed a woman in a red cloak trying to get closer to the President. He saw an arm and a gun reaching toward President Ford. He shouted a warning, pushed the gun down and disarmed Ms. Fromme while additional agents evacuated the President. The assailant was a follower of Charles Manson. She was later convicted and sentenced to life in prison.

September 5, 1975: Special Agent Larry M. Buendorf honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in thwarting an attempt against the life of President Gerald Ford in Sacramento, California, on September 5, 1975.

As the President was shaking hands with the crowd, Special Agent Buendorf observed a gun pointed at the President. Risking his personal safety, he quickly seized the gun and assisted in the apprehension of the woman who possessed it. Special Agent Buendorf's alert response was in the highest tradition of the United States Secret Service.

September 6, 1901: President William McKinley was shot by assassin Leon Czolgosz in Buffalo, New York. The President later died on September 14, 1901.

On September 6, 1901, President William McKinley visited the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, New York. Secret Service operatives were present to escort the President, although there was no statutory authority to do so.

On that day, Operatives Ireland, Gallaher, and Foster were with the President. The admission of a crowd carrying a variety of objects, boxes, bundles, and souvenirs concerned the Secret Service operatives. They suggested that the reception be canceled. This was not received favorably by President McKinley and the event went on as scheduled. As a rule, an operative usually stood at the President's left, but the President

of the Pan American Exposition, John G. Milburn, had asked for that special position. So Operatives Ireland and Foster stood across from the President, and Gallaher stood behind him. Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist who believed that all leaders should be killed, concealed a handgun in his bandaged hand and joined the receiving line. With the lack of proximity by security personnel, Czolgosz was able to approach the President and fire the pistol at point blank range, mortally wounding the President, who later died on September 14.

The Secret Service protected President Theodore Roosevelt and every President after him, though the Congress did not pass a law authorizing protection until 1906. Following McKinley's assassination, 17 protection-related bills were introduced in the Congress; all were defeated.

September 6, 1970: *b6, b7c* **was the first female officer appointed to the Executive Protective Service (modern-day Uniformed Division).**

The first woman officer, *b6, b7c* was appointed to the Executive Protective Service on September 6, 1970. She was sworn in on September 15. Officer *b6, b7c* was born in Rome, New York, and later moved to Washington, D.C. She was a graduate of the University of Maryland, and was a member of the Metropolitan Police Department prior to joining the Secret Service. *b6, b7c* and four additional female officers would later be appointed agents in December 1971.

September 10, 1973: Special Agent *b6, b7c* of the Seattle Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in disarming and apprehending an armed subject who had shot an individual in Seattle, Washington, on September 10, 1973.

While driving his official vehicle in downtown Seattle, SA *b6, b7c* heard a gunshot and observed two men on the sidewalk; one was clutching his stomach and falling back, and the other was holding a revolver. SA *b6, b7c* stopped his car, got out drawing his revolver and ordered the suspect to halt. He disarmed the suspect and handcuffed him.

A crowd began to gather, and SA *b6, b7c* took the suspect to his car and requested that the police be called. Police arrived on the scene, and the suspect was turned over. The other man was pronounced dead at the scene.

SA *b6, b7c* was alert, cool and exhibited courage in effecting this arrest alone in a highly professional manner.

September 11, 2001: Terrorist Attack the United States.

Terrorism struck the United States as 19 terrorists hijacked four airplanes and crashed them into the North and South Towers of the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania. Our New York City Field Office, located in 7 World Trade Center was also destroyed. Among the more than 2,800 men and women who perished, was Craig J. Miller of the United States Secret Service.

September 11, 2001: Master Special Officer Craig J. Miller of the Special Services Division was killed during a terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York.

Master Special Officer Craig J. Miller was killed during a terrorist attack on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. He was on temporary assignment in New York City, preparing for the agency's annual participation at the United Nations General Assembly. Those security preparations were based out of the agency's New York Field Office, which was located at 7 World Trade Center.

Mr. Miller was born on November 4, 1971, in Stoughton, Massachusetts. He was a decorated veteran of the U.S. Army prior to his appointment to the Secret Service's Special Services Division on January 3, 2000. Mr. Miller had received extensive emergency medical training during all phases of his military, post-military, and Secret Service careers.

September 11, 2001: Seventy-one Secret Service personnel honored as Valor Award recipients for their actions in the aftermath of terrorist attacks.

September 12, 1994: Frank Eugene Corder crashed a stolen plane into the White House.

In the morning of September 12, 1994, Frank Eugene Corder stole a plane from an airport in Churchville, Maryland, and flew toward the White House. Mr. Corder flew over the Ellipse and dove directly toward the White House at a steep angle. The plane crashed into the White House at approximately 1:49 a.m. The aircraft skidded across the ground, struck a magnolia tree just west of the South Portico steps, and hit the southwest corner of the first floor of the Mansion. The President and the First Family were not in the residence at the time of the crash. They were staying in the Blair House while the White House was undergoing renovations.

Mr. Corder died of multiple, massive blunt-force injuries. Based on the physical evidence, it was concluded that the crash was intentional rather than a failed attempt at a controlled landing. His death was ruled a suicide. By crashing into the White House, Mr. Corder was attempting to fulfill an ambition he had expressed to friends -- to kill himself in a big way by flying an airplane into the White House or the dome of the Capitol.

September 14, 1922: The White House Police was created.

Prior to 1922, the police officers detailed to the White House were members of the Metropolitan Police Force of the District of Columbia and under the control of the District Commissioners and the Major and Superintendent of Police. Thus, the President or the Chief of the Secret Service, who was responsible for the protection of the President, did not have full control over these officers.

In 1922, President Harding desired to establish a separate and distinct force at the White House. On September 14, the Congress enacted legislation creating the White House Police Force. It was to be placed under the direction and control of the President of the United States. The President, in turn, delegated the control and supervision of the force to his Military Aide. The force was composed of members of the Metropolitan Police

Force and the U.S. Park Police Force. Mrs. Harding, inspired by the Naval uniforms then in fashion, designed their uniforms. Later, in May of 1930, the Congress passed legislation transferring the supervision of the White House Police from President Harding's Chief Military Aide to the Secret Service. The effort was to ensure coordination between the two entities charged with protection of the President.

September 22, 1975: Sara Jane Moore fired a shot at President Gerald Ford in San Francisco, California.

The second attempt on President Ford's life occurred in San Francisco on September 22, 1975. [

] The Secret Service knew about Moore, and agents had interviewed her before the attempt. Less than 48 hours later, she tried to shoot him.

On the eventful day, the Secret Service persuaded the President from walking across the street to shake hands with the gathering crowd, which included the assassin. As the President departed the St. Francis Hotel, Moore raised her gun. A civilian saw what Moore was about to do and grabbed the gun, deflecting the shot. President Ford was placed into the limousine and evacuated. Moore was later convicted and sentenced to life in a federal penitentiary.

Monthly Statistics

Retirements

The Public Affairs Program processed 7 retirements, as follows:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
SA, SO and PSS	3
UD	2
Others	2
TOTAL	7

Note: Numbers reflect only those retirements that were received and processed by GPA

Speeches

The Public Affairs Program prepared the following speeches:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director	2
Deputy Director	0
Others	3
TOTAL	5

Correspondence

The Public Affairs Program generated the following correspondence:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director's Requested Correspondence	66
Director's Routine Correspondence	54
Other Correspondence (AD, DAD, SAIC)	8
SecretService.gov Emails	500
Press Releases	2
TOTAL	630

The Congressional Affairs Program processed the following controlled correspondence:

CONTROLLED CORRESPONDENCE	NUMBER
Controlled Correspondence Files Opened	16
Controlled Correspondence Files Closed	9
Controlled Correspondence Files Pending	19

Media Inquires

The Public Affairs Program handled the following number of inquiries from the media:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Protection-related	36
Investigations-related	29
General Information	55
TOTAL	120

K.F

Public Affairs Program

The Office of Government and Public Affairs participated in the following projects in October:

Training, Briefings and Meetings

Public Affairs staff participated in the following meetings:

- DHS Web Working Group meeting
- DHS Intranet Content Managers Council meeting
- DHS Internal Communications Committee meeting
- DHS communications meetings, weekly
- DHS Multi-Media Working Group Meeting
- Secret Service meetings on IACP/Supervisors Conference
- Secret Service meeting on *Moments in History* update

Media Projects, Interviews and Events

In October, Public Affairs staff traveled to Boston to coordinate the 2006 IACP and Secret Service Supervisors Conferences. Throughout the month, staff held a number of planning meetings for these events. In addition, Public Affairs personnel created a new GPA brochure for presentation at the Supervisors Conference.

In the month of October, the Public Affairs Program reviewed PowerPoint presentations for the Forensic Services Division.

On October 23, Public Affairs staff presented a training block on "Media, Public Policy and the Secret Service" to the Emerging Executives (MEDI) course at JJRTC. The training block focused on the relationship between the media and its influence on public policy.

On October 31, Public Affairs staff were featured as guest instructors at American University's Washington Semester Journalism Program. The session focused on the relationship between Secret Service public affairs and the media.

Public Affairs personnel responded to inquiries from the following television programs or films, provided name clearances or background information on the Secret Service or provided filming information to PPD/WHBS:

- Cinema 7 Films
- Towers Productions
- Boy of Pigs, LLC
- Current TV
- Marcom Visual Creations
- Stiletto Television
- Smithsonian Films
- Definitely Maybe, LLC
- Paramount Pictures

Internet and Intranet Pages

The Most Wanted Program page was updated on the SecretService.gov website. Also, Public Affairs staff supervised the creation/updates of the *What's New* section of the Intranet to include the Message from the Secretary on the 2007 Appropriations Bill. Public Affairs personnel also created pages for the Director's Corner to include Building a Collective Vision - The Secret Service Business Plan, a Message from the Director on Red Ribbon Week, and a Message from the Director on the United Nations General Assembly.

Tours

Public Affairs staff assisted in providing five official tours of Secret Service Headquarters.

Archives

In October, the Secret Service Archives assisted in the following projects:

- Provided materials to and participated in the AFAUSSS (Association of Former Agents of the United States Secret Service) Conference in Philadelphia.
- Provided Secret Service *In Memoriam* and Wall of Honor information to the Department of State in response to an inquiry in which that agency is exploring means in which to honor their deceased employees.
- Responded to internal office inquiries and assisted in providing historical information or materials to the Presidential Protective Division and offices of Dallas, Birmingham, Tallahassee, West Palm Beach, Chicago, Guam and Paris.

Congressional Affairs Program

On October 13, Congressional Affairs staff held a Legislative Working Group (LWG) meeting to discuss new FY07 Initiatives. The product of the LWG was forwarded to DHS on October 17, 2006.

On October 13, the Congressional Affairs Program and the Office of Administration met with *660* House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security (majority staff). This meeting was arranged at *660* request to discuss the FY 2007 Bill and related provisions.

On October 18, the Congressional Affairs Program was requested by DHS to participate in a briefing for majority and minority staff of the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee. The briefing was requested by the Committee in order to understand the work DHS does in the area of "school violence." Representatives from OPR and NTAC provided the Secret Service portion of the briefing.

October 25, the Office of Congressional Affairs and the Office of Administration met with *360*, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security (minority staff). This meeting was requested by the Congressional Affairs Program to discuss the FY 2007 Bill and related provisions.

October 27, the Congressional Affairs Program hosted a half day briefing for the House Homeland Security Committee Staff (majority and minority) at the JJRTC.

October 31, in response to a letter from Senator Biden, the Congressional Affairs staff met with the Senator's staff to discuss Secret Service policy regarding protestors and hecklers.

Liaison Division

Department of State

In October, Liaison Division processed the following passports, renewals and visas in support of our protective and investigative mission:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
New Passports	28
Renewed Passports	25
Visas	997

FOIA & Privacy Act Program

Joel Seidman of NBC News requested information on all records and visitor logs, including WAVES and/or ACR records, from October 2004, to present, concerning the entries and/or exits of any persons who sought or were scheduled to visit the following people in the Office of the Vice President: Vice President Cheney; David Addington, I. Lewis "Scooter" Libby, C. Dean McGrath, Steven Schmidt, John Hannah, Eric Edelman, Ron Christie, Victoria Nuland, Aaron Friedberg, Stephen Yates Samantha Ravich, and David Wurmser. Pertaining to the WAVES records, this request includes, but is not limited to, the portion of the WAVES records that lists the name of the person who is visiting, the room number visited, and the name of the person who arranged the visit with the Secret Service; and all records and visitor logs, including WAVES and/or ACR records, from October 2004, to present, concerning the entries and/or exits of any persons, other than the members of the Cheney family, visiting the vice-president's residence. Pertaining to the WAVES records, this request includes, but is not limited to, the portion of the WAVES records that lists the name of the person who is visiting, where the person went and the name of the person who arranged the visit with the Secret Service. NBC News has requested expedited processing and a fee waiver for their request.

Daniel C. Roth of Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington (CREW) requested all records on any visit that any and all of the following individuals made to the White House or the residence of the Vice President from January 1, 2001, to the present: Roderick "Rod" Paige, Chris Doherty, Randy Best, Reid Lyon, Susan Neuman, Henry Johnson, Ray Simon, Gene Hickock, Edward Kame'enui, Roland Good, Deborah Simmons, Louisa Moats, Sharon Vaughn, Douglas Carnine, and Muriel Merkeley.

Matt Apuzzo of the Associated Press (AP) requested information on all records and visitor logs, including WAVES and/or ACR records, from October 2004, to present, concerning the entries and/or exits of any persons who sought or were scheduled to visit the following people in the Office of the Vice President: Vice President Cheney; David Addington, I. Lewis "Scooter" Libby, C. Dean McGrath, Steven Schmidt, John Hannah, Eric Edelman, Ron Christie, Victoria Nuland, Aaron Friedberg, Stephen Yates, Samantha Ravich, and David Wurmser; and all records and visitor logs, including WAVES and/or ACR records, from October 2004, to present, concerning the

entries and/or exits of any persons, other than the members of the Cheney family, visiting the Vice President's residence.

Anne Weismann of Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington (CREW) requested all records on any visit that any and all of the following individuals made to the White House or the residence of the Vice President from January 1, 2001, to the present: James Dobson, Gary L. Bauer, Wendy Wright, Louis P. Sheldon, Andrea Lafferty, Paul Weyrich, Tony Perkins, Donald Wildmon, and Jerry Falwell.

Ariane de Vogue of ABC News requested information on all records and visitor logs, including WAVES and/or ACR records, from October 2004, to present, concerning the entries and/or exits of any persons who sought or were scheduled to visit the following people in the Office of the Vice President: Vice President Cheney; David Addington, I. Lewis "Scooter" Libby, C. Dean McGrath, Steven Schmidt, John Hannah, Eric Edelman, Ron Christie, Victoria Nuland, Aaron Friedberg, Stephen Yates, Samantha Ravich, and David Wurmser; and all records and visitor logs, including WAVES and/or ACR records, from October 2004, to present, concerning the entries and/or exits of any persons, other than the members of the Cheney family, visiting the Vice President's residence.

Joel Seidman of NBC News, Washington, DC, requested information on all records and visitor logs, including WAVES and/or ACR records, from October 2004, to present, concerning the entries and/or exits of any persons who sought or were scheduled to visit the following people in the Office of the Vice President: Vice President Cheney; David Addington, I. Lewis "Scooter" Libby, C. Dean McGrath, Steven Schmidt, John Hannah, Eric Edelman, Ron Christie, Victoria Nuland, Aaron Friedberg, Stephen Yates, Samantha Ravich, and David Wurmser; and all records and visitor logs, including WAVES and/or ACR records, from October 2004, to present, concerning the entries and/or exits of any persons, other than the members of the Cheney family, visiting the Vice President's residence.

U.S. Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of November

- November 1, 1950 Officer Leslie J. Coffelt was killed in an exchange of gunfire with Oscar Collazo and Griselio Torresola in front of the Blair House, Washington, D.C., when the two Puerto Rican Nationalists attempted to assassinate President Harry Truman.
- November 3, 1907 Operative Joseph A. Walker was murdered while conducting a land fraud investigation in Durango, Colorado.
- November 7, 1876 The Secret Service thwarted an attempt to rob President Lincoln's grave. Two gang members planned to exchange the body for the release of their incarcerated leader.
- November 8, 1940 Special Agent Thomas E. Vaughan was killed in an automobile accident while on official business en route to Nashville, Tennessee.
- November 22, 1963 President John F. Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas.
- November 22, 2004 Special Agent Phillip C. Lebid was killed in an automobile accident while on official business.
- November 24, 1987 Special Agents *b6, b7C* honored as Valor Award recipients for exceptional bravery on November 24, 1987, when they helped prevent a volatile situation from erupting into a violent tragedy. Although having been fired at three times, they successfully assisted in convincing an armed youth to surrender peacefully.
- November 27, 2003 President Bush made a surprise visit to Iraq.

November 1, 1950: White House Police Officer Leslie J. Coffelt was killed in an exchange of gunfire with Oscar Collazo and Griselio Torresola in front of the Blair House, Washington, D.C., when the two Puerto Rican nationalists attempted to assassinate President Harry Truman.

The White House was undergoing a complete renovation in 1950. During that time, the official residence of the President and Mrs. Truman was the Blair House. On the afternoon of November 1, 1950, Griselio Torresola and Oscar Collazo, approached the Blair House from the west. Earlier in the day, they walked by the Blair House together to learn where the security personnel were and how to gain entrance into the house. Now, they walked to 15th Street to plan their next move. The two men decided to separate and approach the house from different directions. Torresola was to approach the house from the west, and Collazo would come from the east, planning to arrive simultaneously. Soon after that, they would exchange some 27 gunshots with authorities within 2 minutes, culminating in chaos and tragedy.

At the Blair House, Private Leslie Coffelt of the Secret Service White House Police was in the west security booth. Private Joseph Davidson was in the east booth with Special Agent Floyd Boring. Private Donald Birdzell was standing under the canopy on the first step of the stairs leading to the Blair House doorway. Collazo approached Birdzell, and within 8 feet of the officer, Collazo pulled his gun. The gun initially failed to fire and produced a click before discharging a round into Officer Birdzell's right knee. Then, Special Agent Boring and Private Davidson, joined by Special Agent Vince Mroz, began firing at Collazo.

Meanwhile at the west booth, Torresola had drawn his Lugar and fired at Officer Coffelt, striking him in the left side and abdomen. Coffelt collapsed. Torresola then swung his weapon toward White House Police Officer Joseph Downs, who was about to enter the Blair House through the west basement, and hit him with three shots. Next, Torresola leaped over the hedges trying to aid Collazo at the steps; he fired at Birdzell, who had maneuvered onto Pennsylvania Avenue in an attempt to draw Collazo's attention away from the Blair House. While returning fire, Officer Birdzell was struck in the left knee. It was then that the mortally wounded Leslie Coffelt leaned out of his booth, drew his revolver, took aim and fired at Torresola, striking him in the ear. He died instantly. Agents and officers continued to fire at Collazo. Bullets passed through his hat and nicked an ear and nostril, eventually felling him with a shot to the chest. Officer Coffelt died 3 hours and 40 minutes later during surgery. During the assault, President Truman had been napping upstairs. He arose and looked out the window. President Truman later remarked, "The one (officer) who was killed was just cold bloodily murdered before he could do anything." The other White House police officers recovered from their injuries. Collazo received a reprieve when his death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. In 1979, he was returned to Puerto Rico where he lived until his death in 1994. The assassins had little chance of reaching the President. The moment that the first shots rang out, Special Agent Stewart Stout, who was posted in the front hall of the house, rushed to a gun cabinet and took out a submachine gun. He stood in the center of the hallway guarding the front door and covering the elevator and stairs leading to the Presidential quarters on the second floor.

November 3, 1907: Operative Joseph A. Walker of the Denver Field Office was murdered while conducting a land fraud investigation in Durango, Colorado.

Operative Walker was born in Port Henry, New York, in 1856. On November 19, 1888, he was appointed as an operative with the U.S. Secret Service and assigned to the Omaha district. In 1894, he was placed on a temporary assignment to protect President Grover Cleveland.

Around the turn of the century, homesteading frauds spread over the West. The corruption prompted President Theodore Roosevelt to initiate investigations by Secret Service operatives.

In Colorado, Operatives Walker and Thomas Callaghan, miner and prospector Tom Harper, and John E. Chapson from the Department of the Interior, were sent out to investigate the Porter Fuel Company. The company had been allegedly filing false claims for homes and the cultivation of land to get the rich timber and coal lands for its own use.

On November 3, 1907, the four men were out on a homestead claim where they discovered a large hole in the ground. Walker remained at the top of the hole while the others went down to investigate. What they found was a large coal mine--on land that had been on the homestead claim of William R. Mason, Superintendent of the Porter Fuel Company. The men below heard shots, and when they went back to the opening, they discovered that someone had thrown the ropes back down into the hole and they had no way out. After many tries, Harper finally reached the top and helped the others out. They found Walker dead from multiple gunshot wounds. Callaghan went to Durango to notify the authorities, and on the way, encountered two men in a buggy, one with a shotgun. Callaghan soon realized they were the men who had killed Walker and left him and the others in the mine to die. He announced that he was a government agent and took the men to Durango where he planned to question them. Operative Callaghan and the local sheriff interrogated and arrested the two. They confessed that they were hunting in the area when Walker shot at them for trespassing. They returned fire in self-defense. This was total fabrication. In addition, a confidential source informed Callaghan that after killing Walker, the two men had intended to return to the site with explosives to dynamite the shaft to conceal the trapped men. In spite of their apparent guilt, the men were found not guilty. According to Callaghan, the region didn't have positive feelings about government agents then. One person who could have helped the case against the defendants refused to testify. Oddly enough, both men committed suicide within a year of their acquittal.

Eventually, the Service's investigations returned millions of acres of land to the government, and in the process, found that two Oregon Congressmen were involved in the land fraud business. That exposure brought a halt to Secret Service investigations into matters other than those relating to Treasury violations. Congress passed a law prohibiting the Justice Department from borrowing Secret Service operatives. President Theodore Roosevelt tried to reverse the decision, but could not. Instead, he sent Secret Service operatives to the Justice Department to join its newly-organized investigative bureau on July 1, 1908. Those eight Secret Service operatives initially formed what is now known as the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

November 7, 1876: The Secret Service thwarted an attempt to rob President Lincoln's grave. Two gang members planned to exchange the body for the release of their incarcerated leader.

When expert counterfeiter Ben Boyd was imprisoned in 1876, two of his colleagues, Terrence Mullen and John Hughes, devised a plan to steal President Lincoln's body from his grave and use it to trade for their friend's release plus \$20,000 for themselves.

The Secret Service found out about the plot and worked with President Lincoln's son, Robert, and two men from the Pinkerton Detective Agency. Operatives arrived at the tomb the night of the planned robbery. Operative Patrick Tyrell reported: "Just as we started, through some mistake the cap on the pistol of one of Pinkerton's men snapped, making quite an explosion. It was an unfortunate circumstance. I therefore hurried, opened the door of the catacomb and commanded the surrender of the parties inside. No answer. In a moment I struck a match and entered and to my surprise no fiend was there, the mark of their devilish work plainly visible, they had sawed the lock off the door and had removed 2 marble slabs that formed the top of the sarcophagus, and removed the coffin about 15 inches towards the door." Although Mullen and Hughes escaped that night, the duo was arrested 10 days later.

November 8, 1940: Agent Thomas E. "Ted" Vaughan of the Nashville Field Office was killed in an automobile accident while on official business en route to Nashville, Tennessee.

Agent Vaughan was born on July 19, 1891, in Tennessee. He served in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War I. While overseas, Ted took custody of a young Belgian war refugee and brought him home to the United States where he took the necessary steps to adopt him. His adopted son, ^{ab} _{57C} later became a Secret Service agent.

Prior to his appointment to the Secret Service on February 26, 1935, Ted's work experiences included his position as Administrative Superintendent of the Tennessee State Prison Board, and a State Criminal Investigator in Nashville.

November 22, 1963: President John F. Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas.

President Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963, by Lee Harvey Oswald. That fateful day in Dallas, Texas, changed the course of history and greatly affected the way the Secret Service would operate on future protective missions.

As the Presidential motorcade went through the streets of Dallas toward the Trade Mart for a scheduled luncheon and address, Oswald fired a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle from his position in the Texas School Book Depository. President Kennedy was fatally wounded.

When gunfire erupted, Agent Clint Hill jumped from the follow-up limousine and leaped onto the trunk of the accelerating Presidential limousine. He placed Mrs. Kennedy back into the seat as she started to climb out of the car, and covered her and President Kennedy with his own body. Agent Rufus Youngblood was in the front seat of Vice President Johnson's limousine. When the first shot was fired, he vaulted into the back seat and pushed the Vice President to the floor and shielded him. For their actions in

Dallas, Agents Hill and Youngblood were presented with the Treasury Department's highest award for bravery, the Exceptional Service Award.

In September of 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (The Warren Commission) submitted its report to President Johnson. Those findings contained not only information on the assassination, but also gave specific recommendations for the protection of the President.

The tragedy revealed a need for expansion. Based on the recommendations in the extensive report, the Secret Service increased its number of special agents assigned to Presidential protection, worked to expand its special agents' training, further developed the protective intelligence function, and increased its liaison with law enforcement and other federal agencies. The Secret Service added new technical security equipment, automatic data processing, and improved communications equipment. It was a traumatic time, but also a time of transformation.

Additionally, the organization changed its internal structure, creating four Assistant Director positions to head the offices of Protective Operations, Protective Research, Investigations, and Administration. In October 1965, the title "Chief" was changed to "Director," a more modern title for the head of the Secret Service.

November 22, 2004: Special Agent Phillip C. Lebid of the Tampa Field Office was killed in an automobile accident while on duty in Tampa, Florida.

Phillip was born on December 29, 1973, in Miami, Florida. He graduated from the University of South Florida, with a degree in criminology, served with the U.S. Navy, and subsequently became an officer with the Fort Meyers Police Department. On January 26, 2004, Phillip was appointed to the U.S. Secret Service as a special agent in the Los Angeles Field Office. He was assigned to the Tampa Field Office on May 2, 2004.

November 24, 1987: Special Agent 66,670 of the Cincinnati Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for his actions on November 24, 1987, when he helped prevent a volatile situation from erupting into a violent tragedy.

On that date, an intoxicated youth with a long history of mental problems barricaded himself in an upstairs bedroom of his home with a loaded revolver, many rounds of ammunition, and a sword. Shouting profanities and threatening violence to others and himself, the youth shot rounds of ammunition at the police officers who surrounded the house. The youth requested that Special Agent 66,670 a former neighbor of his, be called to the scene. In order to negotiate with the youth, Special Agent 66,670 took a position in the open, fully exposed to possible gunfire. After a lengthy exchange, the subject allowed Special Agent 66,670 to enter the house unarmed. Because of Special Agent 66,670 calm and caring demeanor, he was able to convince the youth to surrender and submit himself to hospitalization.

In the highest tradition of the Secret Service, Special Agent 66,670 concern for the lives of others overshadowed his own personal safety. It is with great pride that we present him with the U.S. Secret Service Valor Award.

66,670

November 24, 1987: Special Agent [REDACTED] of the Cincinnati Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for his exceptional bravery on November 24, 1987, when he helped prevent a volatile situation from erupting into a violent tragedy.

On that date, an intoxicated youth with a long history of mental problems barricaded himself in an upstairs bedroom of his home with a loaded revolver, many rounds of ammunition, and a sword. Shouting profanities and threatening violence to others and himself, the youth shot rounds of ammunition at the police officers who surrounded the house. Special Agent [REDACTED] a neighbor of the youth, was summoned to the scene by the police after their attempts to negotiate with the youth failed. The youth threatened Special Agent [REDACTED] and shot at him, firing two rounds into the bushes behind him and one round over his head. In spite of the danger, Special Agent [REDACTED] continued to stand his ground outside the youth's window, consulting and maintaining a calm and caring demeanor. After hours of negotiations, the youth surrendered and submitted himself to hospitalization.

Because of Special Agent [REDACTED] courage and professionalism, a potentially dangerous incident was resolved without loss of human life. It is with great pride that we present him with the U.S. Secret Service Valor Award.

November 27, 2003: President Bush made a surprise visit to Iraq.

President Bush flew to Iraq under extraordinary secrecy and security to spend Thanksgiving with U.S. troops and thanked them for their service. In doing so, he became the first U.S. President to visit Iraq.

From the moment that the President first expressed his desire to visit the military troops in Iraq on Thanksgiving Day, secrecy about the trip became the most important component of the visit's security plan. For this reason, few people had advance knowledge of the trip, to include the news media, and the President's parents and other family members expecting to have Thanksgiving dinner together in Texas. Similarly, only those members of the Secret Service who were operational participants in the trip were aware of the visit. A scaled down Secret Service advance team met an enormous challenge in this endeavor. They developed and implemented a plan to secure the area in and around the Baghdad Airport, and to safely transport the President in and out of this incredibly hostile environment. Air Force One flew in radio silence with running lights off and accompanied by fighter jet escort.

[REDACTED]

Monthly Statistics

Retirements

The Public Affairs Program processed 6 retirements, as follows:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
SA, SO and PSS	3
UD	2
Others	1
TOTAL	6

Note: Numbers reflect only those retirements that were received and processed by GPA

Speeches

The Public Affairs Program prepared the following speeches:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director	1
Deputy Director	0
Others	0
TOTAL	1

Correspondence

The Public Affairs Program generated the following correspondence:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director's Requested Correspondence	63
Director's Routine Correspondence	48
Other Correspondence (AD, DAD, SAIC)	0
SecretService.gov Emails	100
Press Releases	2
TOTAL	213

The Congressional Affairs Program processed the following controlled correspondence:

CONTROLLED CORRESPONDENCE	NUMBER
Controlled Correspondence Files Opened	2
Controlled Correspondence Files Closed	3
Controlled Correspondence Files Pending	14

Media Inquires

The Public Affairs Program handled the following number of inquiries from the media:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Protection-related	12
Investigations-related	16
General Information	98
TOTAL	126

Public Affairs Program

The Office of Government and Public Affairs participated in the following projects in November:

Training, Briefings and Meetings

Public Affairs staff participated in the following meetings:

- DHS Web Working Group meeting
- DHS Intranet Content Managers Council meeting
- DHS Internal Communications Committee meeting
- DHS communications meetings, weekly
- DHS Multi-Media Working Group Meeting
- Secret Service meeting on *Moments in History* update
- Secret Service meeting with HRT on SecretService.gov
- Secret Service meeting with NTAC on Insider Threat Study
- SOTU Public Affairs Planning Meeting with partner agencies

Media Projects, Interviews and Events

Public Affairs staff drafted and edited material for new Special Agent and Uniformed Division recruiting brochures, and will coordinate with the Visual Information Branch on production.

Public Affairs spokespersons conducted two media policy briefings for SATC classes at JJRTC.

November 14-16, in conjunction with the Office of Human Resources and Training, the Public Affairs Program participated in the Secret Service Media Training Class. Staff participation included a media policy briefing, mock interviews with class participants, and conducting a press conference exercise.

Public Affairs personnel responded to inquiries from the following television programs or films, provided name clearances or background information on the Secret Service or provided filming information to PPD/WHBSB:

- Pioneer Productions
- Al Jazeera International
- Boy of Pigs LLC
- 24

Internet and Intranet Pages

The Most Wanted program page was updated on the SecretService.gov website and a new press release highlighting the capture of a most wanted fugitive was added to the site. Also, Public Affairs staff supervised the creation/updates of the *What's New* section of the Intranet to include a Message from the Secretary on Veteran's Day. Public Affairs personnel, in addition, created pages for the Director's Corner to include a Remembrance

of the Death of Private Leslie Coffelt, and submitted to the Department of Homeland Security for the DHS Intranet pages language on the remembrance of Private Coffelt and the capture of a most wanted fugitive.

Tours

Public Affairs staff assisted in providing four official tours of Secret Service Headquarters.

Archives

The Secret Service Archives assisted in the following projects:

- Preparing various historical artifacts for display in the Director's Office.
- Provided materials to the AFAUSSS.
- Provided IRMD with an update to the Internet Secret Service Historical Chronicle.
- Responded to internal inquiries and assisted in providing historical information and materials to the Office of Human Resources and Training, the Dignitary Protective Division, Information Resources and Management Division, Forensic Services Division, and the Washington, D.C., Little Rock, Paris, Hong Kong, and Spokane offices.

KF

Congressional Affairs Program

On December 4, the democratic congressional members of the House Committee on Homeland Security will hold a full day meeting at the JJRTC. Incoming Chairman of the Committee, Representative Bennie Thompson (MS) has requested to use JJRTC as the congressional off-site venue to meet with the democratic members to discuss committee matters. The Committee will also participate in JJRTC scheduled activities.

K'IF

Liaison Division

Embassies

In November, the Embassy Representative facilitated the meetings of various foreign police liaisons with the Director's staff at Secret Service Headquarters.

Department of State

Liaison Division processed the following passports, renewals and visas in support of our protective and investigative mission in November:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
New Passports	8
Renewed Passports	20
Visas	838

FOIA & Privacy Act Program

FOIA Request Re: Access to List of White House Dinner Invitees on October 16, 2006.

Steven Emerson of SAE Production, Washington, DC, requested a copy of the list of individuals (along with their institutional affiliations) that were invited to, or attended, the Iftaar Dinner at the White House on October 16, 2006. The requester indicates he is with the news media.

FOIA Request Re: Access to Records for Certain Individuals Visiting the White House or VP Residence during January 1, 2001, to Present.

Sharon Eubanks of Citizen for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington (CREW) requested records relating to visits from Richard Cizik, Ted Haggard, Chuck Marvin, and/or L. Roy Taylor to the White House or the Vice President Residence from January 1, 2001, to Present.

FOIA Request Re: Access to White House Visitor Logs Registering Visits from Chris Doherty during November 1, 2000, to June 30, 2003.

Sumi Aggarwal from CBS News 60 Minutes, New York, requested a copy of White House visitation logs with registered visits made by Chris Doherty, Department of Education, to the White House between the periods of November 1, 2000, to June 30, 2003.

FOIA Request Re: Access to White House Visitor Logs from September 11, 2001.

Mike Williams from Leicester, England requested copies of all White House Visitor Logs from September 11, 2001.

The above FOIA requests are undergoing consultation with the Office of Legal Counsel at this time.

U.S. Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of December

- December 1, 1936 Special Agent August A. "Gus" Gennerich died of a heart attack while on a protective assignment in Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- December 3, 1963 Special Agent Clint Hill honored as an Exceptional Service Award recipient for his bravery and courageous actions in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.
- December 4, 1963 Special Agent Rufus Youngblood honored as an Exceptional Service Award recipient for his bravery and courageous actions in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.
- December 12, 1961 *b6167C* were sworn in as the Secret Service's first African-American police officers and assigned to the White House Police Force.
- December 15, 1971 The first female special agents were sworn in. *b6167C*
b6167C)
- December 16, 1971 Special Agent *b6167C* honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in rescuing a woman who jumped in the East River in New York, on December 16, 1971.
- December 18, 1989 Special Agent *b6167C* honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action on December 18, 1989, that saved a child's life. He rescued and resuscitated an unconscious child from a burning building in Asheville, North Carolina.
- December 25, 1974 White House complex intruder Marshall Fields apprehended.
- December 26, 1941 Secret Service provided security for historical United States documents removed from the Library of Congress for transfer to Ft. Knox, Kentucky.
- December 26, 1997 Special Agent Hector L. Diaz died as a result of *b6167C* while performing his investigative duties.
- December 30, 2001 Secret Service and Colombian authorities seized more than \$41 million in counterfeit U.S. currency in Bogota.
- December 31, 1986 Special Agent Manuel de J. Marrero-Otero died as a result of an arson fire at the Dupont Plaza Hotel in San Juan, Puerto Rico. He was in the hotel manager's office investigating a counterfeiting case when the fire occurred. The fire was set by three former hotel employees.

December 1, 1936: Special Agent August A. "Gus" Gennerich of the White House Detail died of a heart attack while on a protective assignment with President Franklin Roosevelt in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

"Gus" Gennerich was born on February 10, 1866, in Yorkville, New York. He joined the New York City Police Department in 1908, where he was assigned to the Bowery. Within the scope of his police duties, Gus met Franklin D. Roosevelt while assigned to a special police detail to protect the newly-elected Governor. When Roosevelt was elected President of the United States, Gus left the police department to become a member of the Secret Service's White House Detail.

December 3, 1963: Special Agent Clint Hill honored as an Exceptional Service Award recipient for his bravery and courageous actions in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

On that day, Special Agent Hill was standing on the left front running board of the Secret Service car located directly behind the Presidential limousine when the assassin fired his first shot. He immediately ran from his vehicle while the bullets were still being fired, climbed on the rear of the President's rapidly moving limousine and shielded the President and Mrs. Kennedy with his own body. For his actions, Special Agent Hill was presented with the Treasury Department's highest award for bravery, the Exceptional Service Award.

December 4, 1963: Special Agent Rufus Youngblood honored as an Exceptional Service Award recipient for his bravery and courageous actions in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

Special Agent Youngblood was in the front seat of Vice President Lyndon Johnson's limousine. When the first shot was fired, he vaulted into the back seat and pushed the Vice President to the floor and shielded him. For his actions, Special Agent Youngblood was presented with the Treasury Department's highest award for bravery, the Exceptional Service Award.

December 12, 1961: *bb, 276* **_____ were sworn in as the Secret Service's first African-American police officers and assigned to the White House Police Force.**

On December 12, 1961, *bb, 276* _____ were sworn in as the Secret Service's first African-American police officers and assigned to the White House Police Force.

December 15, 1971: The first female special agents are sworn in.

bb, 277 _____ were the initial female special agents. The women were former officers of the Executive Protective Service (modern-day Uniformed Division). (A week earlier, the United States Customs Service appointed its first female special agents.)

bb, 276

December 16, 1971: Special Agent [redacted] of the New York Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in rescuing a woman who jumped in the East River in New York, on December 16, 1971.

On that day, Special Agent [redacted] while in his official vehicle, observed a woman jump in the East River. Special Agent [redacted] removed his outer clothing and shoes and dove into the river after the woman. Another witness, who also saw the woman jump, dove in and assisted Special Agent [redacted] in keeping the woman afloat. Police arrived on the scene and, with their assistance, the woman was pulled from the water. By this time, Special Agent [redacted] was exhausted from the cold water and strong current. A police boat managed to pull him ashore where he was treated and released from a local hospital.

December 18, 1989: Special Agent [redacted] of the Charlotte Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action that saved a child's life on December 18, 1989.

On that date, while conducting an official investigation in an apartment complex in Asheville, North Carolina, Special Agent [redacted] heard an explosion and quickly discovered that the next unit was in flames. Upon learning that a young boy was trapped in the burning building, Special Agent [redacted] without giving thought to his personal safety, entered the apartment, ignoring flames and thick smoke, he made repeated efforts to find the boy until a neighbor, knowing the child's location, recovered him.

The boy was in cardiac arrest when Special Agent [redacted] removed him from the building. He and another neighbor immediately administered CPR. Once the boy was resuscitated, Special Agent [redacted] removed him to a safe place and continued to monitor his breathing until the ambulance arrived.

In risking his own life to save another, Special Agent [redacted] displayed exceptional concern and bravery. It is with great pride that we present him with the Secret Service Valor Award.

December 25, 1974: White House complex intruder Marshall Fields apprehended.

On Christmas morning, Fields crashed his car through the Northwest Gate and halted at the North Portico. He got out of the vehicle, wearing what appeared to be numerous explosives. (In actuality they were flares). Knowing that the First Family were in Colorado at the time, Secret Service and Executive Protective Service personnel deployed in strategic positions and negotiated with the suspect for four hours until he surrendered peacefully.

December 26, 1941: Secret Service provided security for historical United States documents during their transfer to Ft. Knox, Kentucky.

During World War II, the Secret Service arranged for and accompanied the federal Government's most important papers to Ft. Knox, Kentucky, for safekeeping. They included the three volumes of the Gutenberg Bible, Articles of Confederation, Magna Carta, Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, The Constitution of the United States, and The Declaration of Independence. This material was enclosed in four cases. Each case was made of heavy oak and bronze, and lined with copper or other metal. These treasures were placed in an armored car and loaded onto a train at Union Station in Washington, D.C., bound for Louisville. Upon arrival, the cases were loaded into

another armored car for the trip to the secure gold vaults at Ft. Knox. In 1944, the documents were returned to the Library of Congress.

December 26, 1997: Special Agent Hector L. Diaz of the San Juan Field Office died as a result of contracting hepatitis C while performing his investigative duties.

Hector was born on May 29, 1951, in Ponce, Puerto Rico. He attended the University of Ponce where he earned a bachelor's degree in 1987. Hector began his Secret Service career on April 16, 1984, and served in both an administrative position and as a Uniformed Division officer in the Washington, D.C., area. He later was appointed as a special agent in the Miami and San Juan Field Offices.

December 30, 2001: Secret Service and Colombian authorities seized more than \$41 million in counterfeit U.S. currency in Bogota.

U.S. and Colombian authorities seized more than \$41 million in bogus U.S. currency inside a house in Bogota, the largest seizure of counterfeit dollars in Colombia. The bogus currency was packed in boxes. At least one of the boxes was destined for Ecuador, which uses the U.S. currency as its own.

December 31, 1986: Special Agent Manuel de J. Marrero-Otero of the San Juan Field Office died as a result of an arson fire at the Dupont Plaza hotel fire in San Juan, Puerto Rico, while conducting a counterfeit investigation. The fire was set by three former hotel employees.

Manuel was born in Morovis, Puerto Rico, on January 1, 1937. He attended the University of Puerto Rico in Rio Padres. He also served 2 years in the United States Army. On November 4, 1968, Manuel was appointed as a special agent with the United States Secret Service and assigned to the San Juan Field Office. He then served with the Protective Support Division before returning to San Juan.

Monthly Statistics

Retirements

The Public Affairs Program processed 3 retirements, as follows:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
SA, SO and PSS	2
UD	1
Others	0
TOTAL	3

Note: Numbers reflect only those retirements that were received and processed by GPA

Speeches

The Public Affairs Program prepared the following speeches:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director	2
Deputy Director	0
Others	0
TOTAL	2

Correspondence

The Public Affairs Program generated the following correspondence:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director's Requested Correspondence	56
Director's Routine Correspondence	35
Other Correspondence (AD, DAD, SAIC)	0
SecretService.gov Emails	500
Press Releases	2
TOTAL	593

The Congressional Affairs Program processed the following controlled correspondence:

CONTROLLED CORRESPONDENCE	NUMBER
Controlled Correspondence Files Opened	7
Controlled Correspondence Files Closed	6
Controlled Correspondence Files Pending	14

Media Inquires

The Public Affairs Program handled the following number of inquiries from the media:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Protection-related	44
Investigations-related	28
General Information	24
TOTAL	96

RIF

Public Affairs Program

The Office of Government and Public Affairs participated in the following projects in November:

Training, Briefings and Meetings

Public Affairs staff participated in the following meetings, briefings and training:

- DHS communications meetings, weekly
- DHS Web Working Group meeting
- DHS Internal Communications Committee meeting
- DHS Multi-Media Working Group meeting
- Secret Service meeting on CNOS Convention Planning
- Secret Service meeting on 2008 calendar project
- DNC Public Affairs Sub-Committee Meeting in Denver (11/15)

On November 27-29, in conjunction with the Office of Human Resources and Training, the Office of Government and Public Affairs participated in the Secret Service Media Training Class. Staff participation included a media policy briefing, mock interviews with class participants, and conducting a press conference exercise.

Media Projects, Interviews and Events

On November 2, Public Affairs staff coordinated a phone interview with Office of Investigations DAD Michael Merritt and Counterfeit Specialist *Bob BTE* for *Popular Science* magazine. The interview will be featured in the February 2008 issue.

The Secret Service Archivist provided materials to the Association of Former Agents of the United States Secret Service.

The Secret Service Archives provided materials to American Presidents Museum in Branson, Missouri.

Public Affairs personnel responded to inquiries from the following television programs or films, provided name clearances or background information on the Secret Service or provided filming information to PPD/WHSB:

- 24
- Kurtis Productions
- BK Nexent, Inc.
- Zadig Productions
- Coldwater Media
- US&US Media
- Malone Media
- BBC
- Chimerica Media
- Video Cairo SAT

Public Affairs staff reviewed the following publications/presentations for public release:

- U.S. Secret Service FY2008 – FY2013 Strategic Plan
- NTAC Bystander Study draft

Internet and Intranet Pages

On the SecretService.gov website, Public Affairs staff updated the following pages:

- Reasonable accommodation information
- Most Wanted Fugitive
- Field Office Contact Information

Tours

Public Affairs staff assisted in providing six official tours of Secret Service headquarters.

h.f

Congressional Affairs Program

On November 6, Congressional Affairs Program staff, with the assistance of the Secret Service Archivist, provided a Secret Service headquarters tour to Congressman Conaway and his family.

Liaison Division

Cabinets

The liaison representative facilitated the visit of President Bush to Arlington National Cemetery and Vice President Cheney to the National Security Agency. The representative also facilitated the visits of several domestic dignitaries to the Pentagon, Department of Energy, Department of Commerce, the Federal Reserve Bank and the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Department of State

Liaison Division processed the following passports, renewals and visas in support of our protective and investigative mission:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
New Passports	11
Renewed Passports	151
Visas	82

FOIA & Privacy Act Program

Request re: Secret Service visitation logs from June 1, 2006, to November 19, 2007, for former President Clinton's residence.

The FOIA/PA Program has received a request from Laura Strickler, who has identified herself as a CBS News journalist, is seeking access to information pertaining to Secret Service visitation logs from June 1, 2006, to November 19, 2007, for former President Clinton's residence at *6607c*
6607c The FOI/PA Program has acknowledged receipt of the request and search sheets have been sent to the OPO, the Clinton Detail, and the MNO.

United States Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of December

- December 1, 1936: Special Agent August A. "Gus" Gennerich died of a heart attack while on a protective assignment in Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- December 3, 1963: Special Agent Clint Hill honored as an Exceptional Service Award recipient for his bravery and courageous actions in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.
- December 4, 1963: Special Agent Rufus Youngblood honored as an Exceptional Service Award recipient for his bravery and courageous actions in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.
- December 12, 1961: *b6, b7c* were sworn in as the Secret Service's first African-American police officers and assigned to the White House Police Force.
- December 15, 1971: The first female special agents were sworn in. *b6, b7c*
- December 16, 1971: Special Agent *b6, b7c* honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in rescuing a woman who jumped in the East River in New York, on December 16, 1971.
- December 18, 1989: Special Agent *b6, b7c* honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action on December 18, 1989, that saved a child's life. He rescued and resuscitated an unconscious child from a burning building in Asheville, North Carolina.
- December 25, 1974: White House complex intruder Marshall Fields apprehended.
- December 26, 1941: Secret Service provided security for historical United States documents removed from the Library of Congress for transfer to Ft. Knox, Kentucky.
- December 26, 1997: Special Agent Hector L. Diaz died as a result of contracting hepatitis C while performing his investigative duties.
- December 30, 2001: Secret Service and Colombian authorities seized more than \$41 million in counterfeit U.S. currency in Bogota.
- December 31, 1986: Special Agent Manuel de J. Marrero-Otero died as a result of an arson fire at the Dupont Plaza Hotel in San Juan, Puerto Rico. He was in the hotel manager's office investigating a counterfeiting case when the fire occurred. The fire was set by three former hotel employees.

December 1, 1936: Special Agent August A. "Gus" Gennerich of the White House Detail died of a heart attack while on a protective assignment with President Franklin Roosevelt in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

"Gus" Gennerich was born on February 10, 1866, in Yorkville, New York. He joined the New York City Police Department in 1908, where he was assigned to the Bowery. Within the scope of his police duties, Gus met Franklin D. Roosevelt while assigned to a special police detail to protect the newly-elected Governor. When Roosevelt was elected President of the United States, Gus left the police department to become a member of the Secret Service's White House Detail.

December 3, 1963: Special Agent Clint Hill honored as an Exceptional Service Award recipient for his bravery and courageous actions in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

On that day, Special Agent Hill was standing on the left front running board of the Secret Service car located directly behind the Presidential limousine when the assassin fired his first shot. He immediately ran from his vehicle while the bullets were still being fired, climbed on the rear of the President's rapidly moving limousine and shielded the President and Mrs. Kennedy with his own body.

For his actions, Special Agent Hill was presented with the Treasury Department's highest award for bravery, the Exceptional Service Award.

December 4, 1963: Special Agent Rufus Youngblood honored as an Exceptional Service Award recipient for his bravery and courageous actions in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

Special Agent Youngblood was in the front seat of Vice President Lyndon Johnson's limousine. When the first shot was fired, he vaulted into the back seat and pushed the Vice President to the floor and shielded him.

For his actions, Special Agent Youngblood was presented with the Treasury Department's highest award for bravery, the Exceptional Service Award.

December 12, 1961: *b6, b7C* **were sworn in as the Secret Service's first African-American police officers and assigned to the White House Police Force.**

On December 12, 1961 *b6, b7C* were sworn in as the Secret Service's first African-American police officers and assigned to the White House Police Force.

December 15, 1971: The first female special agents are sworn in.

b6, b7C were the initial female special agents. The women were former officers of the Executive Protective Service (modern-day Uniformed Division). (A week earlier, the United States Customs Service appointed its first female special agents.)

December 16, 1971: Special Agent *b6, b7C* of the New York Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in rescuing a woman who jumped in the East River in New York, on December 16, 1971.

On that day, Special Agent *b6, b7C* while in his official vehicle, observed a woman jump in the East River. Special Agent *b6, b7C* removed his outer clothing and shoes and dove into the river after the woman. Another witness, who also saw the woman jump, dove in and assisted Special Agent *b6, b7C* in keeping the woman afloat. Police arrived on the scene and, with their assistance, the woman

b6, b7C

was pulled from the water. By this time, Special Agent [redacted] was exhausted from the cold water and strong current. A police boat managed to pull him ashore where he was treated and released from a local hospital.

December 18, 1989: Special Agent [redacted] of the Charlotte Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action that saved a child's life on December 18, 1989.

On that date, while conducting an official investigation in an apartment complex in Asheville, North Carolina, Special Agent [redacted] heard an explosion and quickly discovered that the next unit was in flames. Upon learning that a young boy was trapped in the burning building, Special Agent [redacted] without giving thought to his personal safety, entered the apartment, ignoring flames and thick smoke, he made repeated efforts to find the boy until a neighbor, knowing the child's location, recovered him.

The boy was in cardiac arrest when Special Agent [redacted] removed him from the building. He and another neighbor immediately administered CPR. Once the boy was resuscitated, Special Agent [redacted] removed him to a safe place and continued to monitor his breathing until the ambulance arrived.

In risking his own life to save another, Special Agent [redacted] displayed exceptional concern and bravery. It is with great pride that we present him with the Secret Service Valor Award.

December 25, 1974: White House complex intruder Marshall Fields apprehended.

On Christmas morning, Fields crashed his car through the Northwest Gate and halted at the North Portico. He got out of the vehicle, wearing what appeared to be numerous explosives. (In actuality they were flares). Knowing that the First Family were in Colorado at the time, Secret Service and Executive Protective Service personnel deployed in strategic positions and negotiated with the suspect for four hours until he surrendered peacefully.

December 26, 1941: Secret Service provided security for historical United States documents during their transfer to Ft. Knox, Kentucky.

During World War II, the Secret Service arranged for and accompanied the federal Government's most important papers to Ft. Knox, Kentucky, for safekeeping. They included the three volumes of the Gutenberg Bible, Articles of Confederation, Magna Carta, Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, The Constitution of the United States, and The Declaration of Independence. This material was enclosed in four cases. Each case was made of heavy oak and bronze, and lined with copper or other metal. These treasures were placed in an armored car and loaded onto a train at Union Station in Washington, D.C., bound for Louisville. Upon arrival, the cases were loaded into another armored car for the trip to the secure gold vaults at Ft. Knox. In 1944, the documents were returned to the Library of Congress.

December 26, 1997: Special Agent Hector L. Diaz of the San Juan Field Office died as a result of contracting hepatitis C while performing his investigative duties.

Hector was born on May 29, 1951, in Ponce, Puerto Rico. He attended the University of Ponce where he earned a bachelor's degree in 1987. Hector began his Secret Service career on April 16, 1984, and served in both an administrative position and as a Uniformed Division officer in the Washington, D.C., area. He later was appointed as a special agent in the Miami and San Juan Field Offices.

December 30, 2001: Secret Service and Colombian authorities seized more than \$41 million in counterfeit U.S. currency in Bogota.

U.S. and Colombian authorities seized more than \$41 million in bogus U.S. currency inside a house in Bogota, the largest seizure of counterfeit dollars in Colombia. The bogus currency was packed in boxes. At least one of the boxes was destined for Ecuador, which uses the U.S. currency as its own.

December 31, 1986: Special Agent Manuel de J. Marrero-Otero of the San Juan Field Office died as a result of an arson fire at the Dupont Plaza hotel fire in San Juan, Puerto Rico, while conducting a counterfeit investigation. The fire was set by three former hotel employees.

Manuel was born in Morovis, Puerto Rico, on January 1, 1937. He attended the University of Puerto Rico in Rio Padres. He also served 2 years in the United States Army.

On November 4, 1968, Manuel was appointed as a special agent with the United States Secret Service and assigned to the San Juan Field Office. He then served with the Protective Support Division before returning to San Juan.

RIF

Monthly Statistics

Retirements

The Public Affairs Program processed 5 retirements, as follows:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
SA, SO and PSS	3
UD	0
Others	2
TOTAL	5

Note: Numbers reflect only those retirements that were received and processed by GPA

Speeches

The Public Affairs Program prepared the following speeches:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director	3
Deputy Director	0
Others	0
TOTAL	3

Correspondence

The Public Affairs Program generated the following correspondence:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Director's Requested Correspondence	60
Director's Routine Correspondence	62
Other Correspondence (AD, DAD, SAIC)	0
SecretService.gov Emails	1000
Press Releases	0
TOTAL	1122

The Congressional Affairs Program processed the following controlled correspondence:

CONTROLLED CORRESPONDENCE	NUMBER
Controlled Correspondence Files Opened	4
Controlled Correspondence Files Closed	4
Controlled Correspondence Files Pending	15

Media Inquires

The Public Affairs Program handled the following number of inquiries from the media:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Protection-related	20
Investigations-related	10
General Information	33
TOTAL	63

R.F

Public Affairs Program

The Office of Government and Public Affairs participated in the following projects in December:

Training, Briefings and Meetings

Public Affairs staff participated in the following meetings, briefings and training:

- DHS communications meetings, weekly
- DHS Internal Communications Committee meeting
- DHS Multi-Media Working Group meeting
- Secret Service meeting on COOP Planning
- DNC Public Affairs Sub-Committee Meeting in Denver
- SATC Media Briefing

On December 10, in conjunction with the Office of Human Resources and Training, the Office of Government and Public Affairs participated in the Secret Service Emerging Executives MEDI Training Class, presenting a three-hour block on media and public policy.

Media Projects, Interviews and Events

In the month of December, Public Affairs staff edited and approved photos, and wrote captions for the touch screen video presentation in the Director's office.

Public Affairs personnel responded to inquiries from the following television programs or films, provided name clearances or background information on the Secret Service or provided filming information to PPD/WHBSB:

- Hungry Mann Productions
- American Princess
- Fox News
- Authentic Entertainment

Public Affairs personnel reviewed the following publications/presentations for public release:

- Bridging the Gap between Linguists and Technology Developers: Large-Scale Sociolinguistic Annotation for Dialect and Speaker Recognition
- Response to the National Academy of Sciences: Identifying the Needs for the Forensic Sciences Community
- HRT PowerPoint presentation for College Career Counselors

Internet and Intranet Pages

On the SecretService.gov website, Public Affairs staff updated the following pages:

- Most Wanted Fugitive

RIF

On the Intranet, Public Affairs staff created the following pages:

- Director's Holiday Message
- Hatch Act Guidelines
- Message from DHS Ethics Official: Gift Giving During Holidays
- 2007 Secretary's Third Annual Awards

Tours

Public Affairs staff assisted in providing six official tours of Secret Service headquarters.

AF

Congressional Affairs Program

On December 14, Congressional Affairs Program personnel met with Senator Specter's staff regarding the Secret Service Detailee Program.

Liaison Division

Department of State

In the month of December, Liaison Division staff processed the following passports, renewals and visas in support of our protective and investigative mission:

CATEGORY	NUMBER
New Passports	42
Renewed Passports	132
Visas	3192

Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts Branch

FOIA Request for records of the names, dates & duration of visits made by Vinson & Elkins and BP PLC employees to the White House, and names of White House officials whom they met with since January 1, 2007.

The FOIA/PA Program received a request from Matthew Dalton of Dow Jones Newswires, seeking information on records of visits made by employees of Vinson & Elkins, a law firm based in Houston, and BP Plc, an oil company with headquarters in London. Included in this request is the name of employees, dates of visits, duration, names of White House officials with whom they met and reasons for visits. The FOIA/PA Program is awaiting guidance from the Office of Chief Counsel.

FOIA Request for dates, destinations and costs of travel for Secret Service agents assigned to former President William J. Clinton from January 4, 2001, to the present.

The FOIA/PA Program received a request on December 28, 2007, from Charles R. Babcock, who identified himself as an editor with Bloomberg News, seeking information on the dates, destinations and costs of travel for Secret Service agents assigned to protect former President William J. Clinton from the day he left office, January 20, 2001, to the present. The FOIA/PA Program will acknowledge receipt of the request. Along with an acknowledgement, a search sheet will be forwarded to the Financial Management Division and information only copies to the Office of Public Affairs and Office of Protective Operations.

United States Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of January

- January 5, 1971: Secret Service was authorized to protect visiting heads of foreign states or governments while in the United States.
- January 12, 1972: Special Agent *b61572* honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in rescuing an infant from a burning building in Charlotte, North Carolina, on January 12, 1972.
- January 13, 1988: Special Agent *b61572* honored as a Valor Award recipient for placing himself in a life-threatening situation by extinguishing a fire that endangered the occupants in a high-rise apartment building in Falls Church, Virginia, on January 13, 1988.
- January 14, 1980: Special Agent Perry S. Watkins died as a result of bullet wounds he sustained while on duty at the Denver Field Office. The assailant had a history of harassing Federal representatives, and had been confined to mental hospitals on several occasions. He was killed during the incident. He posthumously was honored with the Secret Service Valor Award.
- January 14, 1980: Special Agent *b61572* honored as a Valor Award recipient for attempting to save the life of Special Agent Perry Watkins on January 14, 1980.
- January 30, 1835: President Andrew Jackson was the target of assassin Richard Lawrence. Lawrence's two pistols misfired. The President was restrained from attacking Lawrence.

January 5, 1971: The Secret Service was authorized to protect visiting heads of foreign states or governments while in the United States. (Public Law 91-651)

This action stemmed in part from two 1970 incidents. On February 28, 1970, visiting French President Georges Pompidou was heckled and threatened in Chicago by demonstrators for his role in refusing to deliver jets which Israel had bought from France. After the incident Pompidou felt insulted by what he thought was the lack of police protection. At the time of the incident he was not a Secret Service protectee. President Nixon apologized to the French President for what occurred.

On April 24, 1970, Taiwanese Vice-Premier Chiang Ching-kuo escaped an assassination attempt as he entered a revolving door at the Plaza Hotel in New York City. Two Taiwanese pro-independence activists were thwarted by police and state department officials. State Department representative **b6 b7 c** formerly with the Secret Service, assisted in the apprehension.

With the passage of PL 91-651 in January, the Secret Service received the authorization to protect foreign dignitaries. This responsibility was not outside of the agency's range of duties. Prior to the legislation, the Service had numerous assignments in the security of foreign dignitaries. Protective details were organized as early as 1902, when Prince Henry of Prussia traveled to the United States. Three years later, operatives guarded delegates, who arrived in New Hampshire for the signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth, ending hostilities between Russia and Japan caused during the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905). This unofficial protection continued throughout WWI and WWII, and up until the passage of PL 91-651.

The Secret Service's Dignitary Protective Division was established on July 1, 1976. It was formerly referred to as the Protective Support Division.

January 12, 1972: Special Agent **b6 b7 c of the Charlotte Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in rescuing an infant from a burning building in Charlotte, North Carolina, on January 12, 1972.**

On January 12, 1972, Special Agent **b6 b7 c** while involved in an official investigation in Charlotte, North Carolina, was informed of a fire in an apartment complex where he was trying to locate a suspect. Special Agent **b6 b7 c** observed flames shooting from the windows. A witness on the scene related that there was a baby inside.

Special Agent **b6 b7 c** without giving thought to his personal safety, entered the apartment in an effort to locate the child, but was unsuccessful due to heavy smoke. On leaving the building, he was told that the child had been brought out the back way. The one year old infant suffered burns over his body. Special Agent **b6 b7 c** departed in his official car with the child, the child's father and an unidentified woman en route to Charlotte Memorial Hospital. He radioed the field office to send fire equipment and alert the hospital.

January 13, 1988: Special Agent **b6 b7 c of the Technical Security Division honored as a Valor Award recipient for placing himself in a life-threatening situation by extinguishing a fire that endangered the occupants in a high-rise apartment building in Falls Church, Virginia, on January 13, 1988.**

On January 13, 1988, Special Agent **b6 b7 c** responded during the early morning hours to a fire in the basement of an apartment building in Falls Church, Virginia. After several hundred occupants were evacuated, firefighters entered the basement where they were engulfed by a heavy volume of smoke. When the smoke was finally cleared, they found Special Agent **b6 b7 c** down on his knees using a fire

extinguisher to control the blaze. Fire officials concluded that if he had not interceded, casualties would have occurred.

Special Agent ⁶⁵ [redacted] heroic actions prevented what would have been a tragedy for many people. It is with great pride that we present him with the U.S. Secret Service Valor Award.

January 14, 1980: Special Agent Perry S. Watkins died as a result of bullet wounds he sustained while on duty at the Denver Field Office.

On that day, a man identified as Joseph H. Ryan walked into the office and began complaining to administrative personnel about harassment he was receiving from agents. Special Agent Watkins attempted to intervene when the suspect pulled a .45 caliber automatic pistol from under his coat and fatally shot him twice, in the chest and stomach. A fellow special agent returned fire killing Ryan. The assailant, who had a history of harassing Federal representatives, once attempted to break through a gate at the White House, and had been confined to mental hospitals on several occasions.

For his actions, Perry posthumously received the United States Secret Service's Valor Award. A portion of the citation read, "Without hesitation or regard for his personal safety Agent Watkins confronted an armed subject thereby providing assistance to his fellow agents. Special Agent Watkins displayed exceptional courage and unselfish concern, sacrificing his life, to save the life of others."

Perry was born on January 20, 1940, in Salt Lake City, Utah. He graduated from the University of Utah with a bachelor's degree in political science in 1970. He served in the United States Army for two years and later became a member of the Salt Lake City Police Department. On January 11, 1971, Perry was appointed as a special agent with the Secret Service and assigned to the Salt Lake City Field Office. His additional assignments included the Protective Support Division and the Denver Field Office.

January 14, 1980: Special Agent ⁶⁶ [redacted] of the Newark Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for attempting to save the life of Special Agent Perry Watkins on January 14, 1980.

While Special Agent ⁶⁷ [redacted] was visiting the Denver Field Office, a dangerous subject drew a concealed weapon during an interview and fired upon another agent. Special Agent ⁶⁶ [redacted] interceded at personal risk and returned gunfire. ⁶⁷

Special Agent ⁶⁸ [redacted] calm and professional manner prevented further loss of life and was in the highest tradition of the United States Secret Service.

January 30, 1835 President Andrew Jackson was the target of assassin Richard Lawrence.

As the president was ready to depart a funeral service at the Capitol, assassin Richard Lawrence attempted to shoot him. He pulled the trigger and the cap exploded, but the charge failed to fire. He quickly produced another pistol and fired a second time. Again the cap exploded, but the charge failed to fire. President Jackson lunged for the attacker with his cane before being restrained from attacking Lawrence who was captured. Later, experts examined the guns, and found them to be properly loaded—the chances of two successive misfires under those conditions were estimated at one in 125,000. At his trial, Lawrence was found not guilty by reason of insanity.



U.S. Department of Homeland Security
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

April 12, 2010

Re: Freedom of Information Act Appeal - File Number 20070565

Reference is made to your letter to the United States Secret Service (Secret Service) dated January 29, 2010, and received by the Secret Service on February 23, 2010. Through your letter you appeal the determination of Special Agent in Charge Craig W. Ulmer, Secret Service Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts Officer, to withhold certain information responsive to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request.

We note that your appeal letter states that you are only appealing the redactions taken in the various monthly historical summaries.

The records pertinent to your appeal have been reviewed. Based upon this review, it has been determined that additional information from these pages may be released to you. Copies of the pages containing this information are enclosed. However, some information continues to be withheld under the FOIA.

The records in question contain information compiled for law enforcement purposes. Pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, sections 552(b)(7)(C) and (b)(6), a limited amount of information is being withheld as information the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy.

Under federal law we are required to advise you that any decision on appeal is subject to judicial review in the District Court in the district where the complainant resides, has a principal place of business, or in which the agency records are situated, or in the District of Columbia.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Keith L. Prewitt", is written over a circular stamp. The stamp contains the text "UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE" and "DEPUTY DIRECTOR".

Keith L. Prewitt
Deputy Director

Enclosures

U.S. Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of May

- May 14, 1915: President Wilson ordered the Secret Service to investigate counter-espionage activities.
- May 15, 1972: Presidential candidate George Wallace was shot by Arthur Bremmer in Laurel, Maryland. Secret Service ASAIC Nick Zarvos was wounded in the throat.
- May 24, 1935: Operative Robert L. Godby died as a result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident while on official business in Buffalo, New York.
- May 26, 1973: Special Agent J. Clifford Dietrich was killed in a helicopter crash near Grand Cay Island in the Bahamas while on assignment with the Presidential Protective Division.

KIF

May 14, 1915: President Woodrow Wilson ordered the Secret Service to investigate counter-espionage activities.

During World War I, President Wilson directed the Secretary of the Treasury to have the Secret Service investigate espionage in this country. He wanted the Service to break up a German sabotage network that was plotting against France, England, and the United States. As a result, an 11-man counter-espionage unit was established in New York City. Their most publicized investigation concerned the activities of Dr. Heinrich Albert and his infamous briefcase.

Secret Service operatives placed a German sympathizer and his acquaintance, Dr. Albert, under surveillance. As they parted company, Albert boarded a train in New York City and in his haste to get off at his stop, momentarily forgot his briefcase. Secret Service Operative Frank Burke seized the brown case and managed to elude the panic-stricken Dr. Albert, who, realizing what had occurred, chased after him. Two days later, an advertisement appeared in the newspaper offering a \$20 reward for the case. Unfortunately for Dr. Albert, the evidence in the briefcase was the breakthrough that the operatives were seeking. The contents exposed intricate, organized plots to undermine the Allied cause.

Dr. Albert was found to be the principal financial agent of the German empire in the United States. His account books revealed that he had received more than \$27 million from the German government to use in carrying out espionage-related activities. Evidence showed that Albert and his confederates were responsible for: longshoremen's strikes; planned disruptions at munitions plants and other factories manufacturing supplies for the allies; seeking to control and influence public opinion through the purchase of newspaper publishing companies, periodicals and book concerns; plotting to monopolize the supply of liquid chlorine used for poison gas; acquiring an airplane company and its patents; organizing a movement to cut off cotton imported from England; and attempting to force an embargo on munitions shipments. Eventually it was also divulged that the doctor had prepared a massive plan to have the German Navy land 85,000 troops along the New Jersey coast. Within 24 hours, this invasion force would cut New York City off from the rest of the country. These plots were thwarted and the spy ring shattered.

May 15, 1972: Presidential candidate George Wallace was shot by Arthur Bremer in Laurel, Maryland. Secret Service ASAIC Nick Zarvos was wounded in the throat.

Bremer made his attempt at an open-air rally in a shopping center. George Wallace worried about assassination attempts and usually wore a bulletproof vest, but on this day there were no hecklers in the crowd. After his speech, Wallace, ignoring the advice of the Secret Service agents, stepped down from the podium to shake hands with the cheering crowd. Waiting for him was Arthur Bremer, who appeared at other rallies and seemed to be an ardent supporter of Wallace. Bremer and others were shouting to the Governor, "Over here! Over here!" Only Bremer's hand was not reaching out for a handshake; it held a .38 caliber revolver. The first bullet hit Wallace in the midsection. Bremer fired four more shots, hitting the Governor in the right arm, shoulder, and chest. Secret Service ASAIC Nick Zarvos was struck in the throat; Alabama State Trooper E.C. Dothard assisting with security, and a female bystander were also hit before Bremer was subdued. All of the victims

recovered from their wounds. However, one of the assassin's bullets severed George Wallace's spinal cord. The Governor spent the rest of his life confined to a wheel chair. Bremer was sentenced to life in prison.

May 24, 1935: Operative Robert L. Godby died as a result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident while on official business in Buffalo, New York.

Operative Robert Godby was born in 1896. He served in the U.S. military during World War 1. On January 8, 1923, Robert was appointed to the Secret Service, and later assigned to the New York Field Office. In 1927, he resigned from the Secret Service to enter private business. He then rejoined the Service in 1928. In 1934, he was assigned to "The Special Detail" in New York City to investigate the escalating counterfeit currency problem in the country.

May 26, 1973: Special Agent J. Clifford Dietrich was killed in a helicopter crash near Grand Cay Island in the Bahamas while on assignment with the Presidential Protective Division. (When the copter crashed, it eventually turned upside down. Special Agent Dietrich was knocked unconscious and drowned. This incident intensified the Secret Service's water safety training program).

Special Agent Dietrich was born on June 24, 1947, in Port Chester, New York. He began his law enforcement career with the New Canaan Police Department in Connecticut. On May 4, 1970, Cliff was appointed as a special agent in the Secret Service and assigned to the New Haven Field Office. He later served in an assignment in the Protective Support Division.

Rif

June 4, 1980: Special Agent Julie Y. Cross was killed by two assailants while investigating a counterfeiting case in Los Angeles, California.

On June 4, 1980, Agents Julie Cross and Lloyd Bulman were conducting a counterfeit surveillance near the Los Angeles International Airport. Shortly after 9:00 p.m., two unknown males approached the agent's vehicle from the rear and accosted the agents. Agent Cross was shot and killed. The suspects also shot Agent Bulman and, believing he was dead, fled the scene. Agent Bulman, though stunned by the shotgun blast, was not seriously injured. Agent Cross was pronounced dead at the scene.

All evidence suggested that the crime was an attempted robbery and not connected to the counterfeit investigation in any way. The suspects took Agent Cross' handgun and a Secret Service folding stock Remington 870 shotgun. For 9 years the suspects remained unknown, despite an enormous effort by a task force of Secret Service agents and members of the Los Angeles Police Department.

The Secret Service continued its efforts to develop new leads in the case. In 1989, the television show "Unsolved Mysteries" featured the Cross case. At that same time, a Los Angeles Police Homicide detective arrested a suspect, Andre Alexander, for a triple murder that had occurred in 1978. Soon after his arrest, he became a prime suspect in the Cross investigation. In 1990, a jury convicted Alexander on three counts of first degree murder. He was sentenced to life in prison without possibility of parole.

Alexander was formally charged with Agent Cross' murder in 1992. In 1995, the case of California v. Andre Stephen Alexander finally went to trial. A jury found Alexander guilty of Julie Cross' murder and sentenced him to death.

June 5, 1968: Presidential candidate Robert F. Kennedy was shot and killed by assassin Sirhan Sirhan in Los Angeles, California.

On June 5, 1968, Senator Robert F. Kennedy had won the Democratic Presidential primary in California. It was after midnight and the Senator had just given his victory speech at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. Private security guards and athletes Rafer Johnson and Roosevelt Grier were escorting him through the hotel's semi-darkened kitchen when Sirhan Sirhan pointed a .22 caliber Iver Johnson revolver at Kennedy's head and fired. The Senator was fatally wounded.

Following Robert Kennedy's death, the Secret Service was ordered to secure the Kennedy home and help with preparations for the funeral train procession from New York to Washington, D.C.

June 6, 1968: Candidate protection was assigned to the Secret Service.

President Lyndon Johnson quickly ensured that the Congress passed appropriate legislation (Public Law 90-331) authorizing the Secret Service to protect Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates. The Service was then responsible for an additional 12 protectees.

RIF

U.S. Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of August

- August 7, 1927 Operative Robert K. Webster was shot and killed by a pair of bootleggers while on a Coast Guard boat en route to Bimini Island to conduct a counterfeiting investigation.
- August 15, 1989 Special Officer Marvin E. Gilpin died of a heart attack while on duty in Washington, D.C.
- August 17, 1936 Operative in Charge Henry E. Thomas died as a result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident while on official business in North Carolina.
- August 17, 1996 Physical Security Specialist Aldo E. Frascoia died when the Presidential cargo plane he was on crashed near Jackson Hole, Wyoming.
- August 28, 1965 Congress passed legislation making it a federal crime to assassinate the President.

RIF

two investigative incidents of note. In the early 1900's, he worked undercover in Florida investigating peonage cases. This practice involved forcing unsuspecting persons to work for meager wages, or against their will to pay off trumped up charges or outstanding debts. Resistance often resulted in bodily harm or death. Secret Service intervention in Florida and other states resulted in many arrests and intensified the pressure to prohibit this practice.

Mr. Thomas was also responsible for uncovering an espionage plot prior to the outbreak of World War I. He discovered that the Germans were to block the channel to the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, by scuttling a vessel across the channel leading to the port. He is said to have seized the German ship in the name of the United States and apprehended its captain and crew. Also implicated was the German consul, who was forwarding the instructions to the captain directly from the German High Command. Not wishing to provoke Germany into declaring war on the United States, the Department of State and the President preferred to diffuse the situation. As a result, the German consul was recalled and the captain and crew deported.

Henry rose through the ranks of the organization and was serving as the OIC of the Charlotte Field Office at the time of his death. His son Henry Jr., was also a Secret Service agent.

August 17, 1996: Physical Security Specialist Aldo E. Frascoia of the Technical Security Division died when the Presidential cargo plane he was aboard crashed near Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

Al Frascoia was born on November 12, 1938. He enlisted with the U.S. Air Force in 1959 and served 21 years in a variety of assignments. After completing his distinguished military career, Al accepted a position with the U.S. Secret Service's Technical Security Division as a physical security specialist in 1980. *7c, b6* is an officer with the Secret Service Uniformed Division.

August 28, 1965: Congress passed legislation making it a federal crime to assassinate the President.

In 1964, the Warren Commission recommended to Congress that it adopt legislation which would make the assassination of the President and the Vice President a federal crime. This was accomplished with the passage of Public Law 89-141. Until that time, there was no federal law outlawing the assassination of the President of the United States. *4, 5*

b6, b7c

U.S. Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of September

- September 3, 1902: Operative William Craig was killed in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in a collision between a streetcar and the President's carriage.
- September 5, 1975: Lynette Fromme attempted to shoot President Gerald Ford in Sacramento, California.
- September 5, 1975: SA Larry M. Buendorf honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in thwarting an attempt against the life of President Gerald Ford.
- September 6, 1901: President William McKinley was shot by assassin Leon Czolgosz in Buffalo, New York. The President died on September 14.
- September 6, 1970: Phyllis Schantz was the first female officer appointed to the Executive Protective Service (modern-day Uniformed Division).
- September 10, 1973: SA George W. Wilson honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in disarming and apprehending an armed subject who had shot an individual in Seattle, Washington, on September 10, 1973.
- September 11, 2001: Terrorists attack the United States.
- September 11, 2001: Master Special Officer Craig J. Miller was killed during a terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York.
- September 11, 2001: Seventy-one Secret Service personnel honored as Valor Award recipients for their actions in the aftermath of terrorist attacks.
- September 12, 1994: Frank Eugene Corder crashed a stolen plane into the White House.
- September 14, 1922: White House Police Force was created.
- September 22, 1975: Sara Jane Moore fired a shot at President Gerald Ford in San Francisco, California.

RIF

September 3, 1902: Operative William Craig was killed in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in a collision between a streetcar and the President's carriage.

The accident occurred while Operative Craig was riding with President Theodore Roosevelt in an open landau carriage in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Craig shouted a warning as a speeding trolley car crashed into the carriage. Operative Craig fell under the wheels of the car and was killed instantly. President Roosevelt was thrown from the carriage and sustained minor cuts and bruises. President Roosevelt later remarked that Operative Craig, "was faithful and ready, and I regret his death more than I can say." The two trolley car drivers were convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to prison.

William Craig was born in Scotland in 1854, and came to the United States three years later. In 1888, William was appointed as an operative in the Secret Service and assigned to the Chicago office. At the time of his death, Operative Craig was detailed to the White House to assist in providing protection to the President. William Craig was the first Secret Service agent to be killed in the line of duty.

September 5, 1975: Lynette "Squeaky" Fromme attempted to shoot President Gerald Ford in Sacramento, California.

Following a speech to the California Chamber of Commerce in Sacramento, California, President Ford walked to the Capitol Building to meet with California Governor Jerry Brown. Special Agent Larry Buendorf noticed a woman in a red cloak trying to get closer to the President. He saw an arm and a gun reaching toward President Ford. He shouted a warning, pushed the gun down and disarmed Ms. Fromme while additional agents evacuated the President. The assailant was a follower of Charles Manson. She was later convicted and sentenced to life in prison.

September 5, 1975: Special Agent Larry M. Buendorf honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in thwarting an attempt against the life of President Gerald Ford in Sacramento, California, on September 5, 1975.

As the President was shaking hands with the crowd, Special Agent Buendorf observed a gun pointed at the President. Risking his personal safety, he quickly seized the gun and assisted in the apprehension of the woman who possessed it. Special Agent Buendorf's alert response was in the highest tradition of the United States Secret Service.

September 6, 1901: President William McKinley was shot by assassin Leon Czolgosz in Buffalo, New York. The President later died on September 14, 1901.

On September 6, 1901, President William McKinley visited the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, New York. Secret Service operatives were present to escort the President, although there was no statutory authority to do so.

On that day, Operatives Ireland, Gallaher, and Foster were with the President. The admission of a crowd carrying a variety of objects, boxes, bundles, and souvenirs concerned the Secret Service operatives. They suggested that the reception be canceled. This was not received favorably by President McKinley and the event went on as scheduled. As a rule, an operative usually stood at the President's left, but the President

RIF 7

of the Pan American Exposition, John G. Milburn, had asked for that special position. So Operatives Ireland and Foster stood across from the President, and Gallaher stood behind him. Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist who believed that all leaders should be killed, concealed a handgun in his bandaged hand and joined the receiving line. With the lack of proximity by security personnel, Czolgosz was able to approach the President and fire the pistol at point blank range, mortally wounding the President, who later died on September 14.

The Secret Service protected President Theodore Roosevelt and every President after him, though the Congress did not pass a law authorizing protection until 1906. Following McKinley's assassination, 17 protection-related bills were introduced in the Congress; all were defeated.

September 6, 1970: Phyllis Schantz was the first female officer appointed to the Executive Protective Service (modern-day Uniformed Division).

The first woman officer, Phyllis Schantz, was appointed to the Executive Protective Service on September 6, 1970. She was sworn in on September 15. Officer Shantz was born in Rome, New York, and later moved to Washington, D.C. She was a graduate of the University of Maryland, and was a member of the Metropolitan Police Department prior to joining the Secret Service. Miss Shantz and four additional female officers would later be appointed agents in December 1971.

September 10, 1973: Special Agent George W. Wilson of the Seattle Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in disarming and apprehending an armed subject who had shot an individual in Seattle, Washington, on September 10, 1973.

While driving his official vehicle in downtown Seattle, SA Wilson heard a gunshot and observed two men on the sidewalk; one was clutching his stomach and falling back, and the other was holding a revolver. SA Wilson stopped his car, got out drawing his revolver and ordered the suspect to halt. He disarmed the suspect and handcuffed him.

A crowd began to gather, and SA Wilson took the suspect to his car and requested that the police be called. Police arrived on the scene, and the suspect was turned over. The other man was pronounced dead at the scene.

SA Wilson was alert, cool and exhibited courage in effecting this arrest alone in a highly professional manner.

September 11, 2001: Terrorist Attack the United States.

Terrorism struck the United States as 19 terrorists hijacked four airplanes and crashed them into the North and South Towers of the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania. Our New York City Field Office, located in 7 World Trade Center was also destroyed. Among the more than 2,800 men and women who perished, was Craig J. Miller of the United States Secret Service.

Force and the U.S. Park Police Force. Mrs. Harding, inspired by the Naval uniforms then in fashion, designed their uniforms. Later, in May of 1930, the Congress passed legislation transferring the supervision of the White House Police from President Harding's Chief Military Aide to the Secret Service. The effort was to ensure coordination between the two entities charged with protection of the President.

September 22, 1975: Sara Jane Moore fired a shot at President Gerald Ford in San Francisco, California.

The second attempt on President Ford's life occurred in San Francisco on September 22, 1975. Sara Jane Moore had been an informant for the FBI and other agencies, an associate of extreme radicals, and a potential assassin. The Secret Service knew about Moore, and agents had interviewed her before the attempt. Less than 48 hours later, she tried to shoot him.

On the eventful day, the Secret Service persuaded the President from walking across the street to shake hands with the gathering crowd, which included the assassin. As the President departed the St. Francis Hotel, Moore raised her gun. A civilian saw what Moore was about to do and grabbed the gun, deflecting the shot. President Ford was placed into the limousine and evacuated. Moore was later convicted and sentenced to life in a federal penitentiary.

RIF

U.S. Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of November

- November 1, 1950 Officer Leslie J. Coffelt was killed in an exchange of gunfire with Oscar Collazo and Griselio Torresola in front of the Blair House, Washington, D.C., when the two Puerto Rican Nationalists attempted to assassinate President Harry Truman.
- November 3, 1907 Operative Joseph A. Walker was murdered while conducting a land fraud investigation in Durango, Colorado.
- November 7, 1876 The Secret Service thwarted an attempt to rob President Lincoln's grave. Two gang members planned to exchange the body for the release of their incarcerated leader.
- November 8, 1940 Special Agent Thomas E. Vaughan was killed in an automobile accident while on official business en route to Nashville, Tennessee.
- November 22, 1963 President John F. Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas.
- November 22, 2004 Special Agent Phillip C. Lebid was killed in an automobile accident while on official business.
- November 24, 1987 Special Agents Raymond Ventura and W. David Wilkinson honored as Valor Award recipients for exceptional bravery on November 24, 1987, when they helped prevent a volatile situation from erupting into a violent tragedy. Although having been fired at three times, they successfully assisted in convincing an armed youth to surrender peacefully.
- November 27, 2003 President Bush made a surprise visit to Iraq.

R.F.

November 1, 1950: White House Police Officer Leslie J. Coffelt was killed in an exchange of gunfire with Oscar Collazo and Griselio Torresola in front of the Blair House, Washington, D.C., when the two Puerto Rican nationalists attempted to assassinate President Harry Truman.

The White House was undergoing a complete renovation in 1950. During that time, the official residence of the President and Mrs. Truman was the Blair House. On the afternoon of November 1, 1950, Griselio Torresola and Oscar Collazo, approached the Blair House from the west. Earlier in the day, they walked by the Blair House together to learn where the security personnel were and how to gain entrance into the house. Now, they walked to 15th Street to plan their next move. The two men decided to separate and approach the house from different directions. Torresola was to approach the house from the west, and Collazo would come from the east, planning to arrive simultaneously. Soon after that, they would exchange some 27 gunshots with authorities within 2 minutes, culminating in chaos and tragedy.

At the Blair House, Private Leslie Coffelt of the Secret Service White House Police was in the west security booth. Private Joseph Davidson was in the east booth with Special Agent Floyd Boring. Private Donald Birdzell was standing under the canopy on the first step of the stairs leading to the Blair House doorway. Collazo approached Birdzell, and within 8 feet of the officer, Collazo pulled his gun. The gun initially failed to fire and produced a click before discharging a round into Officer Birdzell's right knee. Then, Special Agent Boring and Private Davidson, joined by Special Agent Vince Mroz, began firing at Collazo.

Meanwhile at the west booth, Torresola had drawn his Lugar and fired at Officer Coffelt, striking him in the left side and abdomen. Coffelt collapsed. Torresola then swung his weapon toward White House Police Officer Joseph Downs, who was about to enter the Blair House through the west basement, and hit him with three shots. Next, Torresola leaped over the hedges trying to aid Collazo at the steps; he fired at Birdzell, who had maneuvered onto Pennsylvania Avenue in an attempt to draw Collazo's attention away from the Blair House. While returning fire, Officer Birdzell was struck in the left knee. It was then that the mortally wounded Leslie Coffelt leaned out of his booth, drew his revolver, took aim and fired at Torresola, striking him in the ear. He died instantly. Agents and officers continued to fire at Collazo. Bullets passed through his hat and nicked an ear and nostril, eventually felling him with a shot to the chest. Officer Coffelt died 3 hours and 40 minutes later during surgery. During the assault, President Truman had been napping upstairs. He arose and looked out the window. President Truman later remarked, "The one (officer) who was killed was just cold bloodily murdered before he could do anything." The other White House police officers recovered from their injuries. Collazo received a reprieve when his death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. In 1979, he was returned to Puerto Rico where he lived until his death in 1994. The assassins had little chance of reaching the President. The moment that the first shots rang out, Special Agent Stewart Stout, who was posted in the front hall of the house, rushed to a gun cabinet and took out a submachine gun. He stood in the center of the hallway guarding the front door and covering the elevator and stairs leading to the Presidential quarters on the second floor.

KIF

November 3, 1907: Operative Joseph A. Walker of the Denver Field Office was murdered while conducting a land fraud investigation in Durango, Colorado.

Operative Walker was born in Port Henry, New York, in 1856. On November 19, 1888, he was appointed as an operative with the U.S. Secret Service and assigned to the Omaha district. In 1894, he was placed on a temporary assignment to protect President Grover Cleveland.

Around the turn of the century, homesteading frauds spread over the West. The corruption prompted President Theodore Roosevelt to initiate investigations by Secret Service operatives.

In Colorado, Operatives Walker and Thomas Callaghan, miner and prospector Tom Harper, and John E. Chapson from the Department of the Interior, were sent out to investigate the Porter Fuel Company. The company had been allegedly filing false claims for homes and the cultivation of land to get the rich timber and coal lands for its own use.

On November 3, 1907, the four men were out on a homestead claim where they discovered a large hole in the ground. Walker remained at the top of the hole while the others went down to investigate. What they found was a large coal mine--on land that had been on the homestead claim of William R. Mason, Superintendent of the Porter Fuel Company. The men below heard shots, and when they went back to the opening, they discovered that someone had thrown the ropes back down into the hole and they had no way out. After many tries, Harper finally reached the top and helped the others out. They found Walker dead from multiple gunshot wounds. Callaghan went to Durango to notify the authorities, and on the way, encountered two men in a buggy, one with a shotgun. Callaghan soon realized they were the men who had killed Walker and left him and the others in the mine to die. He announced that he was a government agent and took the men to Durango where he planned to question them. Operative Callaghan and the local sheriff interrogated and arrested the two. They confessed that they were hunting in the area when Walker shot at them for trespassing. They returned fire in self-defense. This was total fabrication. In addition, a confidential source informed Callaghan that after killing Walker, the two men had intended to return to the site with explosives to dynamite the shaft to conceal the trapped men. In spite of their apparent guilt, the men were found not guilty. According to Callaghan, the region didn't have positive feelings about government agents then. One person who could have helped the case against the defendants refused to testify. Oddly enough, both men committed suicide within a year of their acquittal.

Eventually, the Service's investigations returned millions of acres of land to the government, and in the process, found that two Oregon Congressmen were involved in the land fraud business. That exposure brought a halt to Secret Service investigations into matters other than those relating to Treasury violations. Congress passed a law prohibiting the Justice Department from borrowing Secret Service operatives. President Theodore Roosevelt tried to reverse the decision, but could not. Instead, he sent Secret Service operatives to the Justice Department to join its newly-organized investigative bureau on July 1, 1908. Those eight Secret Service operatives initially formed what is now known as the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

November 7, 1876: The Secret Service thwarted an attempt to rob President Lincoln's grave. Two gang members planned to exchange the body for the release of their incarcerated leader.

When expert counterfeiter Ben Boyd was imprisoned in 1876, two of his colleagues, Terrence Mullen and John Hughes, devised a plan to steal President Lincoln's body from his grave and use it to trade for their friend's release plus \$20,000 for themselves.

The Secret Service found out about the plot and worked with President Lincoln's son, Robert, and two men from the Pinkerton Detective Agency. Operatives arrived at the tomb the night of the planned robbery. Operative Patrick Tyrell reported: "Just as we started, through some mistake the cap on the pistol of one of Pinkerton's men snapped, making quite an explosion. It was an unfortunate circumstance. I therefore hurried, opened the door of the catacomb and commanded the surrender of the parties inside. No answer. In a moment I struck a match and entered and to my surprise no fiend was there, the mark of their devilish work plainly visible, they had sawed the lock off the door and had removed 2 marble slabs that formed the top of the sarcophagus, and removed the coffin about 15 inches towards the door." Although Mullen and Hughes escaped that night, the duo was arrested 10 days later.

November 8, 1940: Agent Thomas E. "Ted" Vaughan of the Nashville Field Office was killed in an automobile accident while on official business en route to Nashville, Tennessee.

Agent Vaughan was born on July 19, 1891, in Tennessee. He served in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War I. While overseas, Ted took custody of a young Belgian war refugee and brought him home to the United States where he took the necessary steps to adopt him. His adopted son, Albert, later became a Secret Service agent.

Prior to his appointment to the Secret Service on February 26, 1935, Ted's work experiences included his position as Administrative Superintendent of the Tennessee State Prison Board, and a State Criminal Investigator in Nashville.

November 22, 1963: President John F. Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas.

President Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963, by Lee Harvey Oswald. That fateful day in Dallas, Texas, changed the course of history and greatly affected the way the Secret Service would operate on future protective missions.

As the Presidential motorcade went through the streets of Dallas toward the Trade Mart for a scheduled luncheon and address, Oswald fired a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle from his position in the Texas School Book Depository. President Kennedy was fatally wounded.

When gunfire erupted, Agent Clint Hill jumped from the follow-up limousine and leaped onto the trunk of the accelerating Presidential limousine. He placed Mrs. Kennedy back into the seat as she started to climb out of the car, and covered her and President Kennedy with his own body. Agent Rufus Youngblood was in the front seat of Vice President Johnson's limousine. When the first shot was fired, he vaulted into the back seat and pushed the Vice President to the floor and shielded him. For their actions in

Dallas, Agents Hill and Youngblood were presented with the Treasury Department's highest award for bravery, the Exceptional Service Award.

In September of 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (The Warren Commission) submitted its report to President Johnson. Those findings contained not only information on the assassination, but also gave specific recommendations for the protection of the President.

The tragedy revealed a need for expansion. Based on the recommendations in the extensive report, the Secret Service increased its number of special agents assigned to Presidential protection, worked to expand its special agents' training, further developed the protective intelligence function, and increased its liaison with law enforcement and other federal agencies. The Secret Service added new technical security equipment, automatic data processing, and improved communications equipment. It was a traumatic time, but also a time of transformation.

Additionally, the organization changed its internal structure, creating four Assistant Director positions to head the offices of Protective Operations, Protective Research, Investigations, and Administration. In October 1965, the title "Chief" was changed to "Director," a more modern title for the head of the Secret Service.

November 22, 2004: Special Agent Phillip C. Lebid of the Tampa Field Office was killed in an automobile accident while on duty in Tampa, Florida.

Phillip was born on December 29, 1973, in Miami, Florida. He graduated from the University of South Florida, with a degree in criminology, served with the U.S. Navy, and subsequently became an officer with the Fort Meyers Police Department. On January 26, 2004, Phillip was appointed to the U.S. Secret Service as a special agent in the Los Angeles Field Office. He was assigned to the Tampa Field Office on May 2, 2004.

November 24, 1987: Special Agent W. David Wilkinson of the Cincinnati Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for his actions on November 24, 1987, when he helped prevent a volatile situation from erupting into a violent tragedy.

On that date, an intoxicated youth with a long history of mental problems barricaded himself in an upstairs bedroom of his home with a loaded revolver, many rounds of ammunition, and a sword. Shouting profanities and threatening violence to others and himself, the youth shot rounds of ammunition at the police officers who surrounded the house. The youth requested that Special Agent Wilkinson, a former neighbor of his, be called to the scene. In order to negotiate with the youth, Special Agent Wilkinson took a position in the open, fully exposed to possible gunfire. After a lengthy exchange, the subject allowed Special Agent Wilkinson to enter the house unarmed. Because of Special Agent Wilkinson's calm and caring demeanor, he was able to convince the youth to surrender and submit himself to hospitalization.

In the highest tradition of the Secret Service, Special Agent Wilkinson's concern for the lives of others overshadowed his own personal safety. It is with great pride that we present him with the U.S. Secret Service Valor Award.

RIF

November 24, 1987: Special Agent Raymond Ventura of the Cincinnati Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for his exceptional bravery on November 24, 1987, when he helped prevent a volatile situation from erupting into a violent tragedy.

On that date, an intoxicated youth with a long history of mental problems barricaded himself in an upstairs bedroom of his home with a loaded revolver, many rounds of ammunition, and a sword. Shouting profanities and threatening violence to others and himself, the youth shot rounds of ammunition at the police officers who surrounded the house. Special Agent Ventura, a neighbor of the youth, was summoned to the scene by the police after their attempts to negotiate with the youth failed. The youth threatened Special Agent Ventura and shot at him, firing two rounds into the bushes behind him and one round over his head. In spite of the danger, Special Agent Ventura continued to stand his ground outside the youth's window, consulting and maintaining a calm and caring demeanor. After hours of negotiations, the youth surrendered and submitted himself to hospitalization.

Because of Special Agent Ventura's courage and professionalism, a potentially dangerous incident was resolved without loss of human life. It is with great pride that we present him with the U.S. Secret Service Valor Award.

November 27, 2003: President Bush made a surprise visit to Iraq.

President Bush flew to Iraq under extraordinary secrecy and security to spend Thanksgiving with U.S. troops and thanked them for their service. In doing so, he became the first U.S. President to visit Iraq.

From the moment that the President first expressed his desire to visit the military troops in Iraq on Thanksgiving Day, secrecy about the trip became the most important component of the visit's security plan. For this reason, few people had advance knowledge of the trip, to include the news media, and the President's parents and other family members expecting to have Thanksgiving dinner together in Texas. Similarly, only those members of the Secret Service who were operational participants in the trip were aware of the visit. A scaled down Secret Service advance team met an enormous challenge in this endeavor. They developed and implemented a plan to secure the area in and around the Baghdad Airport, and to safely transport the President in and out of this incredibly hostile environment. Air Force One flew in radio silence with running lights off and accompanied by fighter jet escort.

RIF

U.S. Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of December

- December 1, 1936 Special Agent August A. "Gus" Gennerich died of a heart attack while on a protective assignment in Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- December 3, 1963 Special Agent Clint Hill honored as an Exceptional Service Award recipient for his bravery and courageous actions in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.
- December 4, 1963 Special Agent Rufus Youngblood honored as an Exceptional Service Award recipient for his bravery and courageous actions in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.
- December 12, 1961 Daniel M. Cassell Jr., and Joseph H. Payne Jr. were sworn in as the Secret Service's first African-American police officers and assigned to the White House Police Force.
- December 15, 1971 The first female special agents were sworn in. (Laurie Anderson, Sue Baker, Kathryn Clark, Holly Hufschmidt and Phyllis Schantz)
- December 16, 1971 Special Agent Dennis M. Dwyer honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in rescuing a woman who jumped in the East River in New York, on December 16, 1971.
- December 18, 1989 Special Agent Dennis J. Schlindwein honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action on December 18, 1989, that saved a child's life. He rescued and resuscitated an unconscious child from a burning building in Asheville, North Carolina.
- December 25, 1974 White House complex intruder Marshall Fields apprehended.
- December 26, 1941 Secret Service provided security for historical United States documents removed from the Library of Congress for transfer to Ft. Knox, Kentucky.
- December 26, 1997 Special Agent Hector L. Diaz died as a result of while performing his investigative duties. *b6, b7C*
- December 30, 2001 Secret Service and Colombian authorities seized more than \$41 million in counterfeit U.S. currency in Bogota.
- December 31, 1986 Special Agent Manuel de J. Marrero-Otero died as a result of an arson fire at the Dupont Plaza Hotel in San Juan, Puerto Rico. He was in the hotel manager's office investigating a counterfeiting case when the fire occurred. The fire was set by three former hotel employees.

b6, b7C

December 1, 1936: Special Agent August A. "Gus" Gennerich of the White House Detail died of a heart attack while on a protective assignment with President Franklin Roosevelt in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

"Gus" Gennerich was born on February 10, 1866, in Yorkville, New York. He joined the New York City Police Department in 1908, where he was assigned to the Bowery. Within the scope of his police duties, Gus met Franklin D. Roosevelt while assigned to a special police detail to protect the newly-elected Governor. When Roosevelt was elected President of the United States, Gus left the police department to become a member of the Secret Service's White House Detail.

December 3, 1963: Special Agent Clint Hill honored as an Exceptional Service Award recipient for his bravery and courageous actions in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

On that day, Special Agent Hill was standing on the left front running board of the Secret Service car located directly behind the Presidential limousine when the assassin fired his first shot. He immediately ran from his vehicle while the bullets were still being fired, climbed on the rear of the President's rapidly moving limousine and shielded the President and Mrs. Kennedy with his own body. For his actions, Special Agent Hill was presented with the Treasury Department's highest award for bravery, the Exceptional Service Award.

December 4, 1963: Special Agent Rufus Youngblood honored as an Exceptional Service Award recipient for his bravery and courageous actions in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

Special Agent Youngblood was in the front seat of Vice President Lyndon Johnson's limousine. When the first shot was fired, he vaulted into the back seat and pushed the Vice President to the floor and shielded him. For his actions, Special Agent Youngblood was presented with the Treasury Department's highest award for bravery, the Exceptional Service Award.

December 12, 1961: Daniel M. Cassell Jr., and Joseph H. Payne Jr. were sworn in as the Secret Service's first African-American police officers and assigned to the White House Police Force.

On December 12, 1961 Daniel M. Cassell Jr., and Joseph H. Payne Jr. were sworn in as the Secret Service's first African-American police officers and assigned to the White House Police Force.

December 15, 1971: The first female special agents are sworn in.

Laurie Anderson, Sue Baker, Kathryn Clark, Holly Hufschmidt, and Phyllis Shantz, were the initial female special agents. The women were former officers of the Executive Protective Service (modern-day Uniformed Division). (A week earlier, the United States Customs Service appointed its first female special agents.)

RIF

December 16, 1971: Special Agent Dennis M. Dwyer of the New York Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in rescuing a woman who jumped in the East River in New York, on December 16, 1971.

On that day, Special Agent Dennis Dwyer, while in his official vehicle, observed a woman jump in the East River. Special Agent Dwyer removed his outer clothing and shoes and dove into the river after the woman. Another witness, who also saw the woman jump, dove in and assisted Special Agent Dwyer in keeping the woman afloat. Police arrived on the scene and, with their assistance, the woman was pulled from the water. By this time, Special Agent Dwyer was exhausted from the cold water and strong current. A police boat managed to pull him ashore where he was treated and released from a local hospital.

December 18, 1989: Special Agent Dennis J. Schlindwein of the Charlotte Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action that saved a child's life on December 18, 1989.

On that date, while conducting an official investigation in an apartment complex in Asheville, North Carolina, Special Agent Schlindwein heard an explosion and quickly discovered that the next unit was in flames. Upon learning that a young boy was trapped in the burning building, Special Agent Schlindwein, without giving thought to his personal safety, entered the apartment, ignoring flames and thick smoke, he made repeated efforts to find the boy until a neighbor, knowing the child's location, recovered him.

The boy was in cardiac arrest when Special Agent Schlindwein removed him from the building. He and another neighbor immediately administered CPR. Once the boy was resuscitated, Special Agent Schlindwein removed him to a safe place and continued to monitor his breathing until the ambulance arrived.

In risking his own life to save another, Special Agent Schlindwein displayed exceptional concern and bravery. It is with great pride that we present him with the Secret Service Valor Award.

December 25, 1974: White House complex intruder Marshall Fields apprehended.

On Christmas morning, Fields crashed his car through the Northwest Gate and halted at the North Portico. He got out of the vehicle, wearing what appeared to be numerous explosives. (In actuality they were flares). Knowing that the First Family were in Colorado at the time, Secret Service and Executive Protective Service personnel deployed in strategic positions and negotiated with the suspect for four hours until he surrendered peacefully.

December 26, 1941: Secret Service provided security for historical United States documents during their transfer to Ft. Knox, Kentucky.

During World War II, the Secret Service arranged for and accompanied the federal Government's most important papers to Ft. Knox, Kentucky, for safekeeping. They included the three volumes of the Gutenberg Bible, Articles of Confederation, Magna Carta, Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, The Constitution of the United States, and The Declaration of Independence. This material was enclosed in four cases. Each case was made of heavy oak and bronze, and lined with copper or other metal. These treasures were placed in an armored car and loaded onto a train at Union Station in Washington, D.C., bound for Louisville. Upon arrival, the cases were loaded into

RIF

U.S. Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of December

- January 5, 1971 Secret Service was authorized to protect visiting heads of foreign states or governments while in the United States.
- January 12, 1972 Special Agent Douglas R. Koman honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in rescuing an infant from a burning building in Charlotte, North Carolina, on January 12, 1972.
- January 13, 1988 Special Agent James A. Corry honored as a Valor Award recipient for placing himself in a life-threatening situation by extinguishing a fire that endangered the occupants in a high-rise apartment building in Falls Church, Virginia, on January 13, 1988.
- January 14, 1980 Special Agent Perry S. Watkins died as a result of bullet wounds he sustained while on duty at the Denver Field Office. The assailant had a history of harassing Federal representatives, and had been confined to mental hospitals on several occasions. He was killed during the incident. He posthumously was honored with the Secret Service Valor Award.
- January 14, 1980 Special Agent Andrew M. Gruler honored as a Valor Award recipient for attempting to save the life of Special Agent Perry Watkins on January 14, 1980.
- January 30, 1835 President Andrew Jackson was the target of assassin Richard Lawrence. Lawrence's two pistols misfired. The President was restrained from attacking Lawrence.

January 5, 1971: The Secret Service was authorized to protect visiting heads of foreign states or governments while in the United States. (Public Law 91-651)

This action stemmed in part from two 1970 incidents. On February 28, 1970, visiting French President Georges Pompidou was heckled and threatened in Chicago by demonstrators for his role in refusing to deliver jets which Israel had bought from France. After the incident Pompidou felt insulted by what he thought was the lack of police protection. At the time of the incident he was not a Secret Service protectee. President Nixon apologized to the French President for what occurred.

On April 24, 1970, Taiwanese Vice-Premier Chiang Ching-kuo escaped an assassination attempt as he entered a revolving door at the Plaza Hotel in New York City. Two Taiwanese pro-independence activists were thwarted by police and state department officials. State Department representative Alfred Boyd, formerly with the Secret Service, assisted in the apprehension.

With the passage of PL 91-651 in January, the Secret Service received the authorization to protect foreign dignitaries. This responsibility was not outside of the agency's range of duties. Prior to the legislation, the Service had numerous assignments in the security of foreign dignitaries. Protective details were organized as early as 1902, when Prince Henry of Prussia traveled to the United States. Three years later, operatives guarded delegates, who arrived in New Hampshire for the signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth, ending hostilities between Russia and Japan caused during the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905). This unofficial protection continued throughout WWI and WWII, and up until the passage of PL 91-651.

The Secret Service's Dignitary Protective Division was established on July 1, 1976. It was formerly referred to as the Protective Support Division.

January 12, 1972: Special Agent Douglas R. Koman of the Charlotte Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in rescuing an infant from a burning building in Charlotte, North Carolina, on January 12, 1972.

On January 12, 1972, Special Agent Koman, while involved in an official investigation in Charlotte, North Carolina, was informed of a fire in an apartment complex where he was trying to locate a suspect. Special Agent Koman observed flames shooting from the windows. A witness on the scene related that there was a baby inside.

Special Agent Koman, without giving thought to his personal safety, entered the apartment in an effort to locate the child, but was unsuccessful due to heavy smoke. On leaving the building, he was told that the child had been brought out the back way. The one year old infant suffered burns over his body. Special Agent Koman departed in his official car with the child, the child's father and an unidentified woman en route to Charlotte Memorial Hospital. He radioed the field office to send fire equipment and alert the hospital.

RIF

January 13, 1988: Special Agent James A. Corry of the Technical Security Division honored as a Valor Award recipient for placing himself in a life-threatening situation by extinguishing a fire that endangered the occupants in a high-rise apartment building in Falls Church, Virginia, on January 13, 1988.

On January 13, 1988, Special Agent Corry responded during the early morning hours to a fire in the basement of an apartment building in Falls Church, Virginia. After several hundred occupants were evacuated, firefighters entered the basement where they were engulfed by a heavy volume of smoke. When the smoke was finally cleared, they found Special Agent Corry down on his knees using a fire extinguisher to control the blaze. Fire officials concluded that if he had not interceded, casualties would have occurred.

Special Agent Corry's heroic actions prevented what would have been a tragedy for many people. It is with great pride that we present him with the U.S. Secret Service Valor Award.

January 14, 1980: Special Agent Perry S. Watkins died as a result of bullet wounds he sustained while on duty at the Denver Field Office.

On that day, a man identified as Joseph H. Ryan walked into the office and began complaining to administrative personnel about harassment he was receiving from agents. Special Agent Watkins attempted to intervene when the suspect pulled a .45 caliber automatic pistol from under his coat and fatally shot him twice, in the chest and stomach. A fellow special agent returned fire killing Ryan. The assailant, who had a history of harassing Federal representatives, once attempted to break through a gate at the White House, and had been confined to mental hospitals on several occasions.

For his actions, Perry posthumously received the United States Secret Service's Valor Award. A portion of the citation read, "Without hesitation or regard for his personal safety Agent Watkins confronted an armed subject thereby providing assistance to his fellow agents. Special Agent Watkins displayed exceptional courage and unselfish concern, sacrificing his life, to save the life of others."

Perry was born on January 20, 1940, in Salt Lake City, Utah. He graduated from the University of Utah with a bachelor's degree in political science in 1970. He served in the United States Army for two years and later became a member of the Salt Lake City Police Department. On January 11, 1971, Perry was appointed as a special agent with the Secret Service and assigned to the Salt Lake City Field Office. His additional assignments included the Protective Support Division and the Denver Field Office.

January 14, 1980: Special Agent Andrew M. Gruler of the Newark Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for attempting to save the life of Special Agent Perry Watkins on January 14, 1980.

While Special Agent Gruler was visiting the Denver Field Office, a dangerous subject drew a concealed weapon during an interview and fired upon another agent. Special Agent Gruler interceded at personal risk and returned gunfire.

Special Agent Gruler's calm and professional manner prevented further loss of life and was in the highest tradition of the United States Secret Service.

RIF

United States Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of January

- January 5, 1971: Secret Service was authorized to protect visiting heads of foreign states or governments while in the United States.
- January 12, 1972: Special Agent Douglas R. Koman honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in rescuing an infant from a burning building in Charlotte, North Carolina, on January 12, 1972.
- January 13, 1988: Special Agent James A. Corry honored as a Valor Award recipient for placing himself in a life-threatening situation by extinguishing a fire that endangered the occupants in a high-rise apartment building in Falls Church, Virginia, on January 13, 1988.
- January 14, 1980: Special Agent Perry S. Watkins died as a result of bullet wounds he sustained while on duty at the Denver Field Office. The assailant had a history of harassing Federal representatives, and had been confined to mental hospitals on several occasions. He was killed during the incident. He posthumously was honored with the Secret Service Valor Award.
- January 14, 1980: Special Agent Andrew M. Gruler honored as a Valor Award recipient for attempting to save the life of Special Agent Perry Watkins on January 14, 1980.
- January 30, 1835: President Andrew Jackson was the target of assassin Richard Lawrence. Lawrence's two pistols misfired. The President was restrained from attacking Lawrence.

RIF

January 5, 1971: The Secret Service was authorized to protect visiting heads of foreign states or governments while in the United States. (Public Law 91-651)

This action stemmed in part from two 1970 incidents. On February 28, 1970, visiting French President Georges Pompidou was heckled and threatened in Chicago by demonstrators for his role in refusing to deliver jets which Israel had bought from France. After the incident Pompidou felt insulted by what he thought was the lack of police protection. At the time of the incident he was not a Secret Service protectee. President Nixon apologized to the French President for what occurred.

On April 24, 1970, Taiwanese Vice-Premier Chiang Ching-kuo escaped an assassination attempt as he entered a revolving door at the Plaza Hotel in New York City. Two Taiwanese pro-independence activists were thwarted by police and state department officials. State Department representative Alfred Boyd, formerly with the Secret Service, assisted in the apprehension.

With the passage of PL 91-651 in January, the Secret Service received the authorization to protect foreign dignitaries. This responsibility was not outside of the agency's range of duties. Prior to the legislation, the Service had numerous assignments in the security of foreign dignitaries. Protective details were organized as early as 1902, when Prince Henry of Prussia traveled to the United States. Three years later, operatives guarded delegates, who arrived in New Hampshire for the signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth, ending hostilities between Russia and Japan caused during the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905). This unofficial protection continued throughout WWI and WWII, and up until the passage of PL 91-651.

The Secret Service's Dignitary Protective Division was established on July 1, 1976. It was formerly referred to as the Protective Support Division.

January 12, 1972: Special Agent Douglas R. Koman of the Charlotte Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in rescuing an infant from a burning building in Charlotte, North Carolina, on January 12, 1972.

On January 12, 1972, Special Agent Koman, while involved in an official investigation in Charlotte, North Carolina, was informed of a fire in an apartment complex where he was trying to locate a suspect. Special Agent Koman observed flames shooting from the windows. A witness on the scene related that there was a baby inside.

Special Agent Koman, without giving thought to his personal safety, entered the apartment in an effort to locate the child, but was unsuccessful due to heavy smoke. On leaving the building, he was told that the child had been brought out the back way. The one year old infant suffered burns over his body. Special Agent Koman departed in his official car with the child, the child's father and an unidentified woman en route to Charlotte Memorial Hospital. He radioed the field office to send fire equipment and alert the hospital.

January 13, 1988: Special Agent James A. Corry of the Technical Security Division honored as a Valor Award recipient for placing himself in a life-threatening situation by extinguishing a fire that endangered the occupants in a high-rise apartment building in Falls Church, Virginia, on January 13, 1988.

On January 13, 1988, Special Agent Corry responded during the early morning hours to a fire in the basement of an apartment building in Falls Church, Virginia. After several hundred occupants were evacuated, firefighters entered the basement where they were engulfed by a heavy volume of smoke. When the smoke was finally cleared, they found Special Agent Corry down on his knees using a fire

extinguisher to control the blaze. Fire officials concluded that if he had not interceded, casualties would have occurred.

Special Agent Corry's heroic actions prevented what would have been a tragedy for many people. It is with great pride that we present him with the U.S. Secret Service Valor Award.

January 14, 1980: Special Agent Perry S. Watkins died as a result of bullet wounds he sustained while on duty at the Denver Field Office.

On that day, a man identified as Joseph H. Ryan walked into the office and began complaining to administrative personnel about harassment he was receiving from agents. Special Agent Watkins attempted to intervene when the suspect pulled a .45 caliber automatic pistol from under his coat and fatally shot him twice, in the chest and stomach. A fellow special agent returned fire killing Ryan. The assailant, who had a history of harassing Federal representatives, once attempted to break through a gate at the White House, and had been confined to mental hospitals on several occasions.

For his actions, Perry posthumously received the United States Secret Service's Valor Award. A portion of the citation read, "Without hesitation or regard for his personal safety Agent Watkins confronted an armed subject thereby providing assistance to his fellow agents. Special Agent Watkins displayed exceptional courage and unselfish concern, sacrificing his life, to save the life of others."

Perry was born on January 20, 1940, in Salt Lake City, Utah. He graduated from the University of Utah with a bachelor's degree in political science in 1970. He served in the United States Army for two years and later became a member of the Salt Lake City Police Department. On January 11, 1971, Perry was appointed as a special agent with the Secret Service and assigned to the Salt Lake City Field Office. His additional assignments included the Protective Support Division and the Denver Field Office.

January 14, 1980: Special Agent Andrew M. Gruler of the Newark Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for attempting to save the life of Special Agent Perry Watkins on January 14, 1980.

While Special Agent Gruler was visiting the Denver Field Office, a dangerous subject drew a concealed weapon during an interview and fired upon another agent. Special Agent Gruler interceded at personal risk and returned gunfire.

Special Agent Gruler's calm and professional manner prevented further loss of life and was in the highest tradition of the United States Secret Service.

January 30, 1835 President Andrew Jackson was the target of assassin Richard Lawrence.

As the president was ready to depart a funeral service at the Capitol, assassin Richard Lawrence attempted to shoot him. He pulled the trigger and the cap exploded, but the charge failed to fire. He quickly produced another pistol and fired a second time. Again the cap exploded, but the charge failed to fire. President Jackson lunged for the attacker with his cane before being restrained from attacking Lawrence who was captured. Later, experts examined the guns, and found them to be properly loaded—the chances of two successive misfires under those conditions were estimated at one in 125,000. At his trial, Lawrence was found not guilty by reason of insanity.

RIF

United States Secret Service Historical Events for the Month of December

- December 1, 1936: Special Agent August A. "Gus" Gennerich died of a heart attack while on a protective assignment in Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- December 3, 1963: Special Agent Clint Hill honored as an Exceptional Service Award recipient for his bravery and courageous actions in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.
- December 4, 1963: Special Agent Rufus Youngblood honored as an Exceptional Service Award recipient for his bravery and courageous actions in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.
- December 12, 1961: Daniel M. Cassell Jr., and Joseph H. Payne Jr. were sworn in as the Secret Service's first African-American police officers and assigned to the White House Police Force.
- December 15, 1971: The first female special agents were sworn in. (Laurie Anderson, Sue Baker, Kathryn Clark, Holly Hufschmidt, and Phyllis Shantz)
- December 16, 1971: Special Agent Dennis M. Dwyer honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in rescuing a woman who jumped in the East River in New York, on December 16, 1971.
- December 18, 1989: Special Agent Dennis J. Schlindwein honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action on December 18, 1989, that saved a child's life. He rescued and resuscitated an unconscious child from a burning building in Asheville, North Carolina.
- December 25, 1974: White House complex intruder Marshall Fields apprehended.
- December 26, 1941: Secret Service provided security for historical United States documents removed from the Library of Congress for transfer to Ft. Knox, Kentucky.
- December 26, 1997: Special Agent Hector L. Diaz died as a result of contracting hepatitis C while performing his investigative duties.
- December 30, 2001: Secret Service and Colombian authorities seized more than \$41 million in counterfeit U.S. currency in Bogota.
- December 31, 1986: Special Agent Manuel de J. Marrero-Otero died as a result of an arson fire at the Dupont Plaza Hotel in San Juan, Puerto Rico. He was in the hotel manager's office investigating a counterfeiting case when the fire occurred. The fire was set by three former hotel employees.

fif

December 1, 1936: Special Agent August A. "Gus" Gennerich of the White House Detail died of a heart attack while on a protective assignment with President Franklin Roosevelt in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

"Gus" Gennerich was born on February 10, 1866, in Yorkville, New York. He joined the New York City Police Department in 1908, where he was assigned to the Bowery. Within the scope of his police duties, Gus met Franklin D. Roosevelt while assigned to a special police detail to protect the newly-elected Governor. When Roosevelt was elected President of the United States, Gus left the police department to become a member of the Secret Service's White House Detail.

December 3, 1963: Special Agent Clint Hill honored as an Exceptional Service Award recipient for his bravery and courageous actions in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

On that day, Special Agent Hill was standing on the left front running board of the Secret Service car located directly behind the Presidential limousine when the assassin fired his first shot. He immediately ran from his vehicle while the bullets were still being fired, climbed on the rear of the President's rapidly moving limousine and shielded the President and Mrs. Kennedy with his own body.

For his actions, Special Agent Hill was presented with the Treasury Department's highest award for bravery, the Exceptional Service Award.

December 4, 1963: Special Agent Rufus Youngblood honored as an Exceptional Service Award recipient for his bravery and courageous actions in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

Special Agent Youngblood was in the front seat of Vice President Lyndon Johnson's limousine. When the first shot was fired, he vaulted into the back seat and pushed the Vice President to the floor and shielded him.

For his actions, Special Agent Youngblood was presented with the Treasury Department's highest award for bravery, the Exceptional Service Award.

December 12, 1961: Daniel M. Cassell Jr., and Joseph H. Payne Jr. were sworn in as the Secret Service's first African-American police officers and assigned to the White House Police Force.

On December 12, 1961 Daniel M. Cassell Jr., and Joseph H. Payne Jr. were sworn in as the Secret Service's first African-American police officers and assigned to the White House Police Force.

December 15, 1971: The first female special agents are sworn in.

Laurie Anderson, Sue Baker, Kathryn Clark, Holly Hufschmidt, and Phyllis Shantz, were the initial female special agents. The women were former officers of the Executive Protective Service (modern-day Uniformed Division). (A week earlier, the United States Customs Service appointed its first female special agents.)

December 16, 1971: Special Agent Dennis M. Dwyer of the New York Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action in rescuing a woman who jumped in the East River in New York, on December 16, 1971.

On that day, Special Agent Dennis Dwyer, while in his official vehicle, observed a woman jump in the East River. Special Agent Dwyer removed his outer clothing and shoes and dove into the river after the woman. Another witness, who also saw the woman jump, dove in and assisted Special Agent Dwyer in keeping the woman afloat. Police arrived on the scene and, with their assistance, the woman

LIF

was pulled from the water. By this time, Special Agent Dwyer was exhausted from the cold water and strong current. A police boat managed to pull him ashore where he was treated and released from a local hospital.

December 18, 1989: Special Agent Dennis J. Schlindwein of the Charlotte Field Office honored as a Valor Award recipient for courageous action that saved a child's life on December 18, 1989.

On that date, while conducting an official investigation in an apartment complex in Asheville, North Carolina, Special Agent Schlindwein heard an explosion and quickly discovered that the next unit was in flames. Upon learning that a young boy was trapped in the burning building, Special Agent Schlindwein, without giving thought to his personal safety, entered the apartment, ignoring flames and thick smoke, he made repeated efforts to find the boy until a neighbor, knowing the child's location, recovered him.

The boy was in cardiac arrest when Special Agent Schlindwein removed him from the building. He and another neighbor immediately administered CPR. Once the boy was resuscitated, Special Agent Schlindwein removed him to a safe place and continued to monitor his breathing until the ambulance arrived.

In risking his own life to save another, Special Agent Schlindwein displayed exceptional concern and bravery. It is with great pride that we present him with the Secret Service Valor Award.

December 25, 1974: White House complex intruder Marshall Fields apprehended.

On Christmas morning, Fields crashed his car through the Northwest Gate and halted at the North Portico. He got out of the vehicle, wearing what appeared to be numerous explosives.

(In actuality they were flares). Knowing that the First Family were in Colorado at the time, Secret Service and Executive Protective Service personnel deployed in strategic positions and negotiated with the suspect for four hours until he surrendered peacefully.

December 26, 1941: Secret Service provided security for historical United States documents during their transfer to Ft. Knox, Kentucky.

During World War II, the Secret Service arranged for and accompanied the federal Government's most important papers to Ft. Knox, Kentucky, for safekeeping. They included the three volumes of the Gutenberg Bible, Articles of Confederation, Magna Carta, Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, The Constitution of the United States, and The Declaration of Independence. This material was enclosed in four cases. Each case was made of heavy oak and bronze, and lined with copper or other metal. These treasures were placed in an armored car and loaded onto a train at Union Station in Washington, D.C., bound for Louisville. Upon arrival, the cases were loaded into another armored car for the trip to the secure gold vaults at Ft. Knox. In 1944, the documents were returned to the Library of Congress.

December 26, 1997: Special Agent Hector L. Diaz of the San Juan Field Office died as a result of contracting hepatitis C while performing his investigative duties.

Hector was born on May 29, 1951, in Ponce, Puerto Rico. He attended the University of Ponce where he earned a bachelor's degree in 1987. Hector began his Secret Service career on April 16, 1984, and served in both an administrative position and as a Uniformed Division officer in the Washington, D.C., area. He later was appointed as a special agent in the Miami and San Juan Field Offices.

RIF