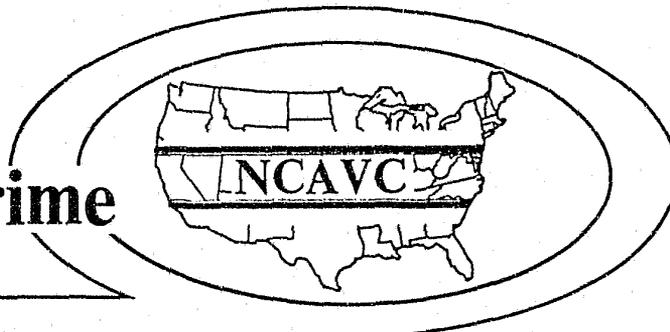


U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation



**National Center
For The
Analysis of Violent Crime**



ANNUAL REPORT

1991

139267



NCAVC FBI ACADEMY Quantico, Va. (703) 640 6131

NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE ANALYSIS OF VIOLENT CRIME

800-634-4097

139267

THE NATIONAL CENTER
FOR THE
ANALYSIS OF VIOLENT CRIME

ANNUAL REPORT
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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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INTRODUCTION

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE ANALYSIS OF VIOLENT CRIME

INTRODUCTION

The National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC) was established as a pilot project in June 1984 with funds furnished by the National Institute of Justice. The Center is now completely funded as part of the budget of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Center is a law-enforcement-oriented behavioral science and data processing center designed to consolidate research, training, and investigative/operational support functions for the purpose of providing expertise to any legitimate law enforcement agency confronted with unusual, bizarre and/or repetitive violent crime.

Through the expertise of its staff of crime analysts, psychologists, sociologists, criminologists, political scientists, computer scientists, and police specialists, the Center brings a multidisciplinary approach to a wide variety of investigative problems. The Center is an integral part of the FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia, and its members are adjunct faculty with the University of Virginia.

The educational and training activities of the Center include courses, seminars, symposia, and conferences, as well as a ten-month fellowship for police officers in criminal investigative analysis. The courses and seminars are conducted at the FBI Academy and at a variety of locations throughout North America, the fellowship, conferences, and symposia take place at the FBI Academy.

The Center's research activities include multidisciplinary studies in serial and violent crimes such as homicide, rape, sexual sadism, child abduction, arson, threats, computer crime, and counterintelligence matters, as well as hijacking, crisis management, and areas of interest relating to hostage negotiation and special weapons and tactics team operations. Joining in such research projects with the staff of the Center are faculty from major universities, members of the mental health and medical professions, and other law enforcement representatives.

The Center provides investigative support to federal, state, county, and city law enforcement agencies through its services that include consultation on major violent crimes, profiles of unknown offenders, personality assessments, investigative strategies, interviewing techniques, search warrant affidavit assistance, prosecution strategy, and expert testimony. Investigative support is also offered through VICAP in its aim to alert law enforcement agencies that might be seeking the same offender for crimes in their jurisdictions. Administrative and logistic support is also provided to FBI field offices in crisis situations as well as special events.

The Center also takes part in providing psychological services to FBI employees, students attending courses at the FBI Academy, and others in the law enforcement family in need of debriefing or counseling following a critical incident such as line-of-duty deaths.

The Center is divided into three units: Behavioral Science Services, Investigative Support, and Special Operations and Research.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE ANALYSIS OF VIOLENT CRIME

Behavioral Science Services Unit

Research & Development

Instruction & Training

Psychological Services

Police Fellowship

Investigative Support Unit

Criminal Investigative Analysis

Arson & Bombing Invest. Serv.

VICAP

Special Operations & Research Unit

Research

Operational Support

Instruction & Training

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NATIONAL CENTER
FOR THE
ANALYSIS OF VIOLENT CRIME

PERSONNEL
1991

* * * * *

National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime

1991 Personnel

Behavioral Science Services Unit

John Henry Campbell, M.A.
Unit Chief

Richard L. Ault Jr., Ph.D.

Hypnosis; Program Manager, Research;
Operational: FCI & Terrorism Cases;
Counseling

James M. Horn, M.F.S.

Program Manager, Critical Incidents &
Peer Support; FBI Chaplains Program;
Counseling

Joni J. Barton

Intelligence Research Specialist
(Intelligence Division--assigned to BSSU)
Internship in Personality Assessment

James A. Kavina, M.A.

(Office of Equal Employment Opportunity Affairs)
Equal Employment Opportunity Instruction;
Sensitivity; Intercultural Communication

Alan C. Brantley, M.A.

Criminal Psychology; Gangs;
Assessment of Dangerousness;
Operational Cases; Counseling

Kenneth V. Lanning, M.S.

Sexual Exploitation of Children;
Ritualistic Crimes

Bernadette F. Cloniger

Unit Chief's Secretary

Cynthia J. Lent

Technical Information Specialist;
Intern Program

Joseph M. Conley

Terrorism; FAA Airport Security

Roland Reboussin, Ph.D.

Operations Research Analyst;
Research Methodology; Statistics

Constance O. Dodd

Training Technician

James T. Reese, Ph.D.

FBI Stress Management Program; Stress in
Law Enforcement; Counseling

Marian C. "Beth" Griffin

Training Technician

William L. Tafoya, Ph.D.

Future of Law Enforcement
(Transferred out in August)

Joseph A. Harpold, M.S.

Specialist in Community Affairs &
Crime Prevention

Arthur E. Westveer, M.L.A.

Death Investigation

Robert R. Hazelwood, M.S.

Sexual Assault; Operational cases

Investigative Support Unit

John E. Douglas, Ed.D.
Unit Chief

Criminal Investigative Analysis Subunit

W. Hagmaier, III, M.Ed., Research Specialist

Gregg O. McCrary, Team Leader

Larry G. Ankrom

Stephen E. Etter, M.P.A.

R. Stephen Mardigian

Judson M. Ray, Team Leader

David C. Gomez

Jana D. Monroe, M.P.A.

Peter A. Smerick, M.Ed.

James A. Wright, M.P.A., Team Leader

Gregory M. Cooper, M.P.A.

Thomas F. Salp

Violent Criminal Apprehension Program Subunit

Terence J. Green

Program Manager

James F. Bell, Major Case Specialist

Thomas P. Brennan, Major Case Specialist

Kathy V. Bryan, Crime Analyst

Michael P. Cryan, Lead Crime Analyst

Lesa Marcolini, Crime Analyst

Susan McClure, Crime Analyst

Winston C. Norman, M.F.S.,

Major Case Specialist

Jane E. Whitmore, Crime Analyst

Eric W. Witzig, Lead Crime Analyst

Arson and Bombing Investigative Subunit

David J. Icove, Ph.D.

Program Manager

Steve Amico, M.Ed.

U.S. Secret Service

Joseph J. Chisolm

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms

Gordon P. "Gus" Gary

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms

Timothy G. Huff, M.A.

Administrative Support

Jean Caddy, Unit Chief's Secretary

Mary Ann Hazen, File Clerk--CIA

Caroline L. Houck, File Clerk--VICAP/CIA

Donna L. Jackson, Typist--Arson & Bombing

Ellen Mary Maynard, Data Entry & File Clerk--VICAP

Joyce McCloud, Typist--CIA/VICAP

Harold Rabiega, File Clerk--CIA

Jennifer R. Sanchez, Computer Programmer

Special Operations and Research Unit

Charles S. Prouty, M.A., J.D.
Unit Chief

Susan K. Efimenco

Writer (Printed Media)
Statistical Analysis; Research;
Editing

Karen E. Evans

Unit Chief's Secretary

Robert J. Gleason, M.P.A.

Crisis Management;
Major Case Management

Frederick C. Kingston, M.P.A.

SWAT; Executive Protection;
Airplane Hijacking

Janet M. Kirby

Special Operations Program Assistant;
SWAT Budget/Procurement;
Unit Budget

Kenneth E. Kontos, M.P.A.

SWAT; Chemical Agents;
Equipment Procurement;
Observer/Sniper Program

Frederick J. Lanceley, M.B.A., M.S.

Hostage Negotiation; Basic Police Training;
Aircraft Hijacker Interview Program

William J. Luthin

SWAT; Explosive Diversionary Devices;
Mechanical Breaching; Tactical Surveys

Gary W. Noesner

Hostage Negotiation;
Middle East Terrorism/Hijackings;
Less-Than-Lethal Weapons Research

Robert K. Taubert, M.S.

SWAT; Ammunition/Target Systems;
Maritime Operations
Weapons/Holsters

Clinton R. Van Zandt, M.P.A.

Hostage Negotiation; FBI Regional Training;
Terrorism Matters

Charles F. Warford Jr., M.A.

SWAT; Land Navigation; Rural Tactical Operations;
Tactical Air Operations/Rappell Master Training

1990-1991 Police Fellows

Kathryn Cavanagh
Sergeant
Ontario Provincial Police

Joseph J. Chisholm
Special Agent
Department of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Paul Gebicke
Special Agent
United States Secret Service

Bronwyn A. Killmier
Senior Sergeant
South Australia Police

Claudio Minisini
Senior Detective
Victoria Police

Gary L. Plank, M.A.
Investigator/Crime Analyst
Nebraska State Patrol

Carlo Schippers
Detective-Counstable/Crime Analyst
Dutch National Criminal Intelligence Center

Faculty Exchange

David L. Carter, Ph.D.
School of Criminal Justice
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

1991 Student Interns

Lee Ann Bass
Hanover College,
Hanover, Indiana

Matthew Boehmer
Mary Washington College
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Joseph D. Pilarz
Eastern Michigan University
Ypsilanti, Michigan

Sheelah E. Sullivan
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
New York, New York

Edwin L. West III
Hampden-Sydney College
Hampden-Sydney, Virginia

Summer Employees

Eric Kearney
David Lambrecht
Lori Levine
Aaron Phillips
Brent Reilly
Keith Yamall

Consultants Under Contract

The Academy Group, Inc.
Dr. Ann Wolbert Burgess
Dr. Park Elliott Dietz
Dr. James L. Luke

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EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Center is committed to providing education and training in a variety of settings. The primary teaching site is the FBI Academy, where each year the faculty offer both lecture courses and seminars.

FBI National Academy

The FBI Academy is affiliated with the University of Virginia (UVA); the faculty are adjunct instructors of UVA and the students receive credit from the University. In 1991 undergraduate course offerings by the Behavioral Science Services Unit to police officers attending the FBI National Academy included Interpersonal Violence, Community Policing Issues: Strategies & Programs, Socio-Psychological Aspects of Community Behavior, Applied Criminal Psychology, Stress Management in Law Enforcement, Death Investigation, Theory and Politics of Terrorism, and Directed Study. Graduate offerings were Futuristics in Law Enforcement: The 21st Century, Violence in America, and an independent study and research course, and a doctoral-level class, Futures Research: Long-Range Planning for Law Enforcement. The Special Operations and Research Unit taught a class in Crisis Management to National Academy students.

In-Services, Seminars, and Conferences

In-services and seminars conducted by the Center during 1991 included two Post-Critical Incident Seminars, two Advanced Peer Support in-services, NCAVC Police Fellowship Retraining, a basic course for NCAVC Coordinators, a VICAP/State Cooperative Projects Conference, and a Serial Murder Information Systems Conference. A Death Investigation Course was cosponsored with the Criminal Investigative Division of the FBI. The first FBI Chaplains' Seminar was held in January, and a seminar on Crimes Against the Aging was hosted by the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime in February. The International Symposium on the Future of Law Enforcement, involving over 200 attendees, was held in April. The Symposium on Addressing Violent Crime Through Community Development, a special conference coordinated for the Director, was held in October. The Special Operations and Research Unit held two Crisis Negotiation in-services and a Critical Incident Negotiation Team Seminar during 1991, as well as Basic SWAT, Mechanical Breaching, Senior Team Leader/Drug Supervisors, Observer/Sniper, and Tactical Air Operations/Rappel Master in-services. Center faculty frequently assist other Training Division or Headquarters units by providing blocks of instruction for in-services and schools coordinated by those units.

Briefings and Consultations

Representatives from foreign nations frequently receive special briefings or consult about Center programs and services. During 1991, law enforcement officials from the following nations came to the FBI Academy for that purpose: Australia, Belgium, Canada, England, France, Holland, Hong Kong, Israel, Japan, New Guinea, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, and Zaire.

Field Schools and Speaking Engagements

In addition to instruction provided at the FBI Academy, the staff and faculty of the Center conducted courses for police agencies away from Quantico. These courses were presented over three- to five-day periods. The training was afforded to criminal justice personnel throughout the United States and in countries or territories outside the United States to include Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, England, Germany, Greece, Guam, Korea, and Switzerland.

Papers and/or speeches were presented by the Center's staff and faculty to professional organizations and mental health, legal, medical, academic, government, and community groups. The organizations and groups included:

Academy of Criminal Justice Studies
Academy of Psychiatry & the Law
American Academy of Forensic Sciences
American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law
American Bankers Association
American Critical Incident Stress Foundation
American Prosecutors Research Institute
American Psychological Association
American Society of Criminology
American Society for Industrial Security
Auto Theft Investigators Association
California Professional Society on the Abuse of Children
California State Coroners' Association
Canadian Police College
Concerns of Police Survivors
Crime Stoppers
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Florida Association of Medical Examiners
Florida Council on Crime & Delinquency
Harvard Associates in Police Science
Information Systems Security Association
International Association of Chiefs of Police
International Conference of Police Chaplains
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York
Law Enforcement Expert Systems Association
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Virginia
National Conference on Campus Violence
National Organization of Forensic Social Work
National Sheriff's Association
New England Council on Crime & Delinquency
Ontario Police College
Police Training Institute, Louisville, Kentucky
Society for Traumatic Stress Studies
United States Attorneys, Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee
University of Illinois
University of Missouri, St. Louis
University of Virginia
Virginia State Crime Commission

Police Fellowship

The Center offers a fellowship in criminal investigative analysis to selected police investigators. It is approximately ten months long, and the training is provided at no cost to the individual's agency other than salary and benefits. The first three months of the fellowship are devoted to intensive training and academic programs designed to prepare the attendee for a second, practical phase of the fellowship. The second phase of the program involves having the officers analyze and consult on ongoing and unsolved crimes of violence. Participants in the 1990-1991 Police Fellowship are: Sergeant Kathryn Cavanagh, Ontario Provincial Police, Canada; Special Agent Joseph J. Chisholm, Department of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; Special Agent Paul Gebicke, United States Secret Service; Senior Sergeant Bronwyn A. Killmier, South Australia Police, Australia; Senior Detective Claudio Minisini, Victoria Police, Australia; Investigator/Crime Analyst Gary L. Plank, Nebraska State Patrol; and Detective-Constable/Crime Analyst Carlo Schippers, Dutch National Criminal Intelligence Center, The Hague, The Netherlands.

Graduates of the Fellowship return to their agencies to offer their services to law enforcement organizations in their geographical areas. Graduates since 1984 include:

Special Agent Steven A. Amico
United States Secret Service

Sergeant Carlos Avila
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Retired)

Assistant to the Special Agent in Charge
Kenneth P. Baker
United States Secret Service (Retired)

Sergeant Sam Bowerman
Baltimore County (Maryland) Police Department

Corporal Thomas Brennan
Pennsylvania State Police (Retired)

Special Agent David Caldwell
South Carolina Law Enforcement Division

Special Agent Steven Conlon
Iowa Division of Criminal Investigation

Detective Denis Cremins
Los Angeles Police Department

Special Agent Gordon P. "Gus" Gary
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Detective Robert Gebo
Seattle Police Department

Lieutenant John (Eddie) Grant
New York State Police

Special Agent Dayle Hinman
Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Special Agent Philip Horbert
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms

Special Agent Joel Kohout
Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

Inspector Ron MacKay
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Special Agent Larry McCann
Virginia State Police

Detective James P. McCormick
New Jersey State Police

Sergeant Kevin Mullen
Boston Police Department

Sergeant Jon Perry
Kansas City (Missouri) Police Department

Detective Ray Pierce
New York City Police Department

Special Agent Michael J. Prodan
California Department of Justice

Lieutenant Ed Richards
Texas Department of Public Safety

Sergeant Diana L. Sievers
Illinois State Police

Special Agent Ralph Stone
Georgia Bureau of Investigation

Detective Eric W. Witzig
Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C.
(Retired)

Faculty Exchange

The FBI and Michigan State University have a Memorandum of Understanding providing for a faculty exchange between the University and the NCAVC. Interactions between the institutions during the past years have revealed the possibility of mutual benefits to be derived from an exchange of faculty and staff that would result in the sharing of research and expertise. Both organizations possess unique skills developed to support their respective missions. They have devoted resources and personnel to the conduct of research, training, and instruction in the broad field of criminal justice. In the spring of 1991, John Henry Campbell participated in the faculty exchange at East Lansing, and Dr. David L. Carter from the School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, came to the FBI Academy during the summer.

Robert J. Gleason of the Special Operations and Research Unit served as the FBI Academy faculty exchange representative to The Police Staff College, Bramshill House, England, during 1991.

Faculty Development

Many Center personnel are participating in classes and programs to continue their education. In 1991, Gregg O. McCrary continued his work in a Master of Arts in Psychological Services program at Marymount University. Lesa Marcolini proceeded with her studies in psychology at Mary Washington College. Donna Jackson attended Germanna Community College, taking general courses in preparation for eventually completing a four-year degree program. Kathy Bryan, Lesa Marcolini, Susan McClure, Jane Whitmore, and Eric Witzig all attended various courses of instruction through the National Academy Program.

John Henry Campbell in the Behavioral Science Services Unit continued his progress towards completing his Ph.D. program in Administration with a Criminal Justice core at Michigan State University. Cynthia J. Lent continued her work on her Bachelor of Science degree in Psychology at Mary Washington College, and Joni Barton participated in several National Academy classes.

Robert J. Gleason received his MPA from the University of Southern California, and Gary W. Noesner is working towards his Master of Education degree through the University of Virginia. Charles Prouty earned his law degree from George Mason University.

Student Internships

The Center also offers summer internships for college students. Interns are drawn from two programs: The FBI Honors Internship Program (HIP) and the FBI/UVA (University of Virginia) Program. Internships provide opportunities for promising behavioral science students to gain practical experience through work with the Center's staff. The interns participate in various phases of research

projects in the Center. HIP interns in 1991 were Joseph D. Pilarz, a Criminal Justice major at Eastern Michigan University at Ypsilanti, and Sheelah E. Sullivan, a forensic psychology major at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City. Participants in the FBI/UVA program were Lee Ann Bass, a psychology graduate from Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana, who went on to a doctoral program in clinical psychology at Bowling Green State University, and Matthew D. Boehmer, a psychology graduate from Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Virginia. Also serving as an intern during the summer of 1991 was Edwin L. West III, a political science major from Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Virginia. Mr. West participated through the Truman Scholarship Program.

Total Training

During 1991, through the efforts of the Center, approximately 6,400 hours of training was provided to over 35,000 individuals.

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RESEARCH

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RESEARCH

The Center conducts research into violent crime from the law enforcement perspective, attempting to gain insight into criminal thought processes, motivations, and behavior. This research is oriented toward learning how violent criminals commit their crimes repeatedly while successfully evading detection, apprehension, and incarceration. The research involves examining the crimes associated with a particular criminal as well as his developmental history and background. Special Agents with behavioral science backgrounds and professional staff members and consultants conduct intensive interviews of the incarcerated criminals using research protocols. Insights gained through the research are refined into innovative investigative techniques and applied to case work to increase law enforcement's effectiveness against the violent criminal.

Research activities of the Center are described below.

TOPIC: Arson and Bombing

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: David J. Icove, Timothy Huff, and Gordon (Gus) Gary

PROBLEM: A variety of motives for arson and bombing offenses have been observed, some of which provide insight into the criminal personality of the offender. The ability to discern these profile characteristics is valuable to law enforcement; however, supportive data is incomplete. The NCAVC has produced the latest research in motive-based firesetter offender profiles, with the previous major work in this area having been conducted in 1951.

RESEARCH GOALS: The goals of this research project are as follows:

- (1) To identify the common characteristics of crimes committed by arsonists and bombers;
- (2) To identify characteristics that differentiate motives for arsons and bombings;
- (3) To delineate the personal characteristics and methods of operation of arsonists and bombers;
and
- (4) To construct an Artificial Intelligence rule-based expert computer system that will provide investigative consultations in arson and bombing matters.

METHODOLOGY: The methodology used in this research includes a comprehensive review of the literature, an analysis of detailed documented cases of arsons and bombings, and interviews of convicted arsonists and bombers.

ACTIVITIES IN 1991: Fifty-three interviews were conducted and one article published.

TOPIC: Artificial Intelligence

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Roland Reboussin, David J. Icové, and William L. Tafoya

PROBLEM: To develop an automated criminal investigative analysis system.

RESEARCH GOALS: That the computer-based expert systems developed will allow the NCAVC to:

- (1) Eliminate useless investigative paths that historically have proven fruitless in profiling and identifying the offender;
- (2) Preserve and recall knowledge of similar cases, criminal personality profiles, and research studies;
- (3) Display the hierarchy of complex criminal network problems from the general to specific level;
- (4) Develop and use decision rules which accelerate computation time, as well as allow the investigator to understand the problem better;
- (5) Receive advice and consultation from the expert system on new and existing cases based upon prior knowledge captured by the system;
- (6) Preserve information in an active form as a knowledge base, rather than a mere passive listing of facts and figures;
- (7) Train novices to think as an experienced criminal investigative analyst would; and
- (8) Create and preserve in an active environment a system that is not subject to human failings, will respond to constant streams of data, and can generalize large bodies of knowledge.

ACTIVITIES IN 1991: A presentation was made about this project by Roland Reboussin at a conference on New Technologies in Criminal Justice sponsored by SEARCH Group, Inc. The presentation was entitled "Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Expert Systems in Law Enforcement. Presentations about this project were also made by Roland Reboussin at the second annual meeting of LEESA, the Law Enforcement Expert Systems Association, in Tampa, Florida, and at the First International Conference on Police and Community, in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The latter presentation will be published in Portuguese as part of the conference proceedings.

TOPIC: Chemical, Biological, Emergency Response Team (CBERT)

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Clinton R. Van Zandt

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES: To act as lead agency in research and development required to identify national resources, both currently available and needed, to respond to Level IV threat situations (i.e. intentional chemical, biological, and toxic incidents).

METHODOLOGY: The methodology used in this research includes a study of the capabilities of the U.S. military in the chemical/biological area.

ACTIVITIES IN 1991: The SOARU continued to identify resources, both within and outside the FBI, to respond to such situations. Submitted a proposal to FBI Headquarters to formalize our credibility assessment capabilities in C/B threats. Also analyzed C/B threats for credibility in support of investigation in an actual situation.

TOPIC: Child Abductors/Molesters

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Kenneth V. Lanning

PROBLEM: Early studies of children exploited through pornography as well as other victimization research show that the victimized child has the potential to identify with the aggressor and adapt to the lifestyle of the victimizer. A growing body of literature is developing that focuses on this issue of sexual exploitation and child abuse over time and the cycle of violence. This project is one of the research components that seeks to identify possible linkages between sexual abuse and exploitation of children and juvenile delinquency, violence, and criminal activity.

RESEARCH GOALS: To learn more about how and why child molesters repeatedly seduce large numbers of children so that investigative techniques can be developed to identify and arrest these individuals.

METHODOLOGY: The methodology used in this research includes a comprehensive review of the literature, an analysis of detailed documented cases of child abduction and molestation, and the personal interview of convicted and incarcerated child abductor/molesters.

ACTIVITIES IN 1991: Three Case in Point case studies and two special editions of Case in Point were published by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in conjunction with the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime and the University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing, as part of a grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. These publications illustrate training points to be gained from cases studied in this research project.

TOPIC: Computer Crime

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: David J. Icove, Timothy G. Huff, Richard L. Ault, and Gordon (Gus) Gary

PROBLEM: A variety of motives for computer crimes have been observed, some of which provide insight into the criminal personality of the offender. The ability to discern these profile characteristics is valuable to law enforcement; however, supportive data is incomplete.

RESEARCH GOALS: The goals of this research project are as follows:

- (1) To identify the common characteristics of computer crimes;
- (2) To identify characteristics that differentiate motives for computer crime;
- (3) To delineate the personal characteristics and methods of operation of criminals as to their penetration technologies, training, background, and communication modes in committing computer crimes;
- (4) To develop investigative techniques to detect, predict, and prevent computer crimes; and
- (5) To develop and provide periodic training programs for law enforcement with the intent to disseminate knowledge assimilated from this project.

METHODOLOGY: The methodology used in this research includes a comprehensive review of the literature, an analysis of detailed documented cases of computer crimes, and the interview of convicted offenders.

ACTIVITIES IN 1991: An agents' training handbook entitled "The Prevention and Investigation of Computer Crime" was written. A legal reasoning expert computer system was developed that uses the felony provisions of the Federal Computer Fraud and Abuse Act.

TOPIC: Crime Classification Manual (CCM)

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: John E. Douglas, Ann W. Burgess, Alan Burgess

PROBLEM: There is not a system of reporting, classifying, and "diagnosing" a violent crime based on motivation. Additionally, law enforcement does not have available any reference manual that will aid in developing motive, investigative considerations, and search warrant suggestions.

RESEARCH GOALS: The goal of this research project is to develop a Crime Classification Manual for law enforcement that will:

- (1) Give the investigator the ability to "diagnose" crimes based on crime scene indicators.
- (2) Establish common terminology and definitions relative to violent crime.
- (3) Serve as a training manual for novice investigators.
- (4) Aid prosecutors in classifying and illuminating motive.
- (5) Provide a system of classification for mental health professionals, previously lacking in their literature.
- (6) Establish uniformity in crime reporting, especially for the purposes of statistics and research.

METHODOLOGY: Establish project managers and have investigators representing federal, state, and local police agencies participating in work groups. This multiagency work effort would later be presented to the FBI National Academy students for their review and input.

ACTIVITIES IN 1991: Final drafts of the manual were completed, and the manuscript submitted to the publisher. The manual will be field tested with the assistance of the Pennsylvania State Police.

TOPIC: Crisis Negotiations' Assessment Scales

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Frederick J. Lanceley

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES: To design an instrument to assess the level of "dangerousness" in a hostage, barricade, or suicide situation. High-risk factors will be determined through experience in working hostage, barricade, and suicide situations; literature on subject; and with assistance of psychiatrists and psychologists.

METHODOLOGY: Systematically review police department records on hostage, barricade, and suicide incidents. When sufficient cases are entered into a database, statistical analysis will be applied to determine which factors predict injuries and/or deaths.

ACTIVITIES IN 1991: Began the establishment of a data base against which the assessment scale can be tested.

TOPIC: Homicide by Poisoning

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Arthur E. Westveer, Alphonse Poklis, Medical College of Virginia, and Richard L. Ault

PROBLEM: Poisoning murders appear different from other killings in that:

- (1) The homicide is nonconfrontative, secretive, and indirect;
- (2) There is no apparent sexual content to the crime;
- (3) The deaths are not made obvious, and are often ruled natural; and
- (4) Discovery of the murder is usually by chance.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES: The objective of the project is to perform criminal investigative analysis of killers who use poison as their weapon. Areas considered for study include hospitals, nursing homes, and serial poison cases.

METHODOLOGY: The methodology used in this research will include a comprehensive review of the literature, an analysis of detailed documented cases of poisonings, and the interview of convicted offenders.

ACTIVITIES IN 1991: Over 30 cases were studied, a data base developed, and the case data analyzed. An in-house summary of the findings was prepared. Further cases are being identified.

TOPIC: Hostage Incident Research Project

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Clinton R. Van Zandt

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES: To gather demographic data concerning hostage situations.

METHODOLOGY: Prepare, distribute, and analyze the results of a detailed hostage negotiation questionnaire to be distributed to police department hostage negotiation teams across the United States.

ACTIVITIES IN 1991: Developed an initial relationship with American University and Wake Forest University regarding this matter. Prepared an initial questionnaire and discussed seeking a grant from the National Institute of Justice for further research.

TOPIC: Infant Abductions

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Kenneth J. Lanning and W. Hagmaier III

PROBLEM: There seems to be an increase in recent years of abductions from hospitals, residences, and other locations of newborn or very young babies. These cases are kidnappings, but the dynamics are very different from "normal" kidnappings, and thus the investigation will be different. Further exploration into the motives and methods of the abductors will aid in formulating improved investigative strategies.

RESEARCH GOALS: The goals of this research project are as follows:

- (1) to identify common characteristics of the crimes committed by infant abductors;
- (2) to delineate the personal characteristics and methods of operation of infant abductors;
- (3) to attempt to identify motives and personal justification processes of the abductors;
- (4) to focus on and attempt to identify and understand specific behaviors and overt acts taken by child abductors in the days, weeks, and months prior to the abductions

METHODOLOGY: The methodology in this research will include a review of the literature, an analysis of detailed documented cases of infant abductions, and the interview of convicted infant abductors.

ACTIVITIES IN 1991: Grant No. 91-MD-R-004 from the U.S. Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention was modified during the year. A full-time secretary was brought on staff to assist with the grant, and a technical writer/analyst was identified and processing for hire was initiated. Approximately 110 cases have now been identified and case materials gathered. Two interviews were conducted.

TOPIC: Less Than Lethal Weapons Research Project

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Gary W. Noesner

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES: SOARU coordinates all research in less than lethal weapons research conducted by the FBI. The research encompasses the full spectrum of relevant technologies to include mechanical/impact, electrical, chemical, and biomedical.

METHODOLOGY: To maintain active liaison and participate in meetings with U.S. military and national laboratories conducting research and development in less than lethal weapons technology. To engage in activities aimed at providing those entities with a better understanding of law enforcement user needs.

ACTIVITIES IN 1991: Attended several meetings and conferences in this area.

TOPIC: Mechanical Breaching (Shotgun) Research

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: William J. Luthin

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES: To analyze and test the penetration ability of frangible shotgun rounds on doors and locking mechanisms, as well as anticipated fragmentation effects in order to determine if use of the shotgun (frangible round) is a safe and effective method of breaching for SWAT entries.

METHODOLOGY: Field test frangible shotgun rounds vs. nonfrangible "traditional" shotgun rounds against various types of doors, locking mechanisms, and hinges. Determine if rounds can defeat the doors. By using 10% ballistic gelatin behind the doors, determine effect of fragmentation inside the room.

ACTIVITIES IN 1991: The research was completed and results indicate this method of entry is effective and creates limited risk of injury to persons inside the breach point and virtually no risk to the Agents employing the technique. Approval was granted by FBI Headquarters to use this breaching method, and training is being developed and will commence during 1992.

TOPIC: Murderers of Abducted Children

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Gregg O. McCrary and John E. Douglas

PROBLEM: A variety of motives for the sexual exploitation and molestation of children have been developed through previous research. This project is an attempt to clarify and understand the motivations of offenders who chose to murder their child victims.

RESEARCH GOALS: The goals of this study are as follows:

- (1) To identify both crime and personality characteristics that differentiate child molesters who murder from molesters who do not.
- (2) To identify and distinguish motives among those offenders who murder.
- (3) To develop crime-related variables that are correlated reliably and validly with offender profiles (characteristics and traits).
- (4) To develop and provide periodic training programs for law enforcement agencies.

METHODOLOGY: The methodology used in this research will include a comprehensive review of the literature, a detailed analysis of documented cases of offenders who have abducted and murdered children, and the personal interview of incarcerated offenders.

ACTIVITIES IN 1991: Grant No. 91-MD-R-004 from the U.S. Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention was modified this year. A full-time secretary was brought on board to support this project and the Infant Abduction Research. A technical writer/analyst was identified and process initiated to hire. A data collection instrument for this project is being developed and cases identified.

TOPIC: Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST)

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Clinton R. Van Zandt

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES: Research to identify better psychological approaches to be used with an adversarial group alleged to be in possession of a nuclear device and threatening a mass population group in a criminal manner.

METHODOLOGY: Review of threats and the personality types that would make such threats.

ACTIVITIES IN 1991: Specialized FBI crisis negotiation training session with the NEST team. Coordination of activities regarding chemical/biological incidents.

TOPIC: Observer/Sniper Research Project (Jointly with ORAU)

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Kenneth E. Kontos

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES: To determine the feasibility of implementing a testing process in order to select specific traits of individuals for placement on SWAT and Observer/Sniper Teams, as well as hostage negotiators.

METHODOLOGY: Methodology includes analysis of literature and expert opinion relating to the characteristics of observer/snipers as well as FIRO-B analysis of new and experienced observer/snipers to determine interpersonal behavior traits.

ACTIVITIES IN 1991: FIRO-B analysis of new and experienced observer/snipers administered and results put in a data base. Efforts continue to analyze profiles of new observer/sniper candidates as compared with experienced snipers.

TOPIC: Serial Rape

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Robert R. Hazelwood, Roland Reboussin, and Janet Warren

PROBLEM: The research hypothesis underlying this study is that there are characteristics of rapists such as personality and demographics that relate to features of the crime such as victim selection, location of the rape, and manner of the rape. Also, information obtained from the crime (rape scene information, victimology, etc.) can in turn be used to predict the rapist's characteristics (or profile).

RESEARCH GOALS: The goals of this research project are as follows:

- (1) To identify crime-related variables that are correlated reliably and validly to rapists' profiles (personality, demographics, history, etc., characteristic of rapists); and
- (2) To develop mathematical (statistical) models and computer software designed to relate explicitly the crime-related variables to the profile characteristics.
- (3) To identify consistencies in the spatial distribution of serial rape that have investigative utility and are correlated with rapist characteristics.

METHODOLOGY: This research project began with an analysis of detailed documented cases of men who have raped ten or more victim, and the personal interview of incarcerated serial rapists. At the present time, the principal methodology consists of the quantitative analysis of rape cases using a set of behavioral scales developed by the NCAVC.

ACTIVITIES IN 1991: The National Institute of Justice awarded a research grant to the Behavioral Science Services Unit, effective October 1, 1991, to study geographic and temporal aspects of serial rape. As a result of this grant, the project is focusing on geographic distribution of serial rapes in relation to the rapist's base of operations, rapist motivation, and other factors. Roland Reboussin presented early data from this project at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in San Francisco in November with a paper entitled "The Spatial Distribution of Serial Rapes." An article by Janet Warren, Roland Reboussin, and Robert R. Hazelwood entitled "Prediction of Rapist Type and Violence from Verbal, Physical, and Sexual Scales" was published in the March issue of the Journal of Interpersonal Violence.

TOPIC: Sexual Assault Against the Aging

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Joseph A. Harpold, Robert R. Hazelwood, Sharon Smith, Dr. Allen Sapp, Central Missouri State University, and Dr. David Carter, Michigan State University

PROBLEM: There are a variety of crimes that impact significantly on the aging population of the United States. However, none impacts more traumatically than the crime of rape or rape-murder. While a great deal of research has been done on crime against the aging, there appears to be no research on the

individuals who specifically target the aging for sexual assault. Consequently, the law enforcement and mental health communities lack the knowledge to appropriately investigate or treat such offenders.

RESEARCH GOALS: The goals of the proposed research are as follows:

- (1) To identify common characteristics of crimes involving sexual assault against the aging;
- (2) To identify common characteristics among such offenders;
- (3) To develop effective crime prevention techniques for dissemination through appropriate agencies;
- (4) To identify common characteristics among the victims of such crimes;
- (5) To develop information of value to the mental health community in identification and treatment of such offenders; and
- (6) To develop and provide information of value to the Criminal Investigative Analysis Program of the Center.

METHODOLOGY: The methodology in this research will include a comprehensive review of the literature, an analysis of solved cases involving sexual assault against the aging and, to the extent possible, face-to-face interview of incarcerated offenders.

ACTIVITIES IN 1991: Further review of case files was conducted during the summer of 1991 to identify appropriate cases for the research project. Funding sources are being pursued.

TOPIC: Sexual Sadism

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Park Elliott Dietz, Robert R. Hazelwood, and Janet Warren

PROBLEM: There are a variety of forms of cruelty observed in violent crimes, some of which provide insight into practices and habits of the offender. The ability to discern these characteristics is invaluable to law enforcement. However, there is a dearth of information on sexual sadism available to law enforcement and other disciplines. The last major work in this area dates to the turn of the century and there has been no study conducted on the criminal characteristics of sexual sadism.

RESEARCH GOALS: The goals of this research are as follows:

- (1) To identify common characteristics of crimes committed by sexual sadists and, to the extent possible, establish frequency of occurrence;
- (2) To identify crime characteristics that differentiate sexually sadistic offenses from other forms of cruelty;
- (3) To delineate the personal characteristics of sexually sadistic offenders and, to the extent possible, estimate their frequency; and
- (4) To construct checklists useful to law enforcement in determining the presence of sexually sadistic behavior in criminal offenses.

METHODOLOGY: The methodology used in this research will include a review of the literature, analysis of documented cases with sexual sadism, and interviews of incarcerated sexual sadists.

ACTIVITIES IN 1991: Three additional wives/girlfriends were interviewed. An article entitled "The Criminal Sexual Sadist" was accepted for publication in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

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CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS SUBUNIT

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CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS SUBUNIT

The Criminal Investigative Analysis Subunit provides operational and investigative support to FBI field offices and law enforcement agencies investigating violent crimes. The twelve Special Agents in the subunit offer assistance such as the preparation of profiles of unknown offenders constructed through detailed analyses of violent crimes and aberrant behavior, as well as personality assessments of known individuals. Also provided are suggestions for investigative strategy, interviewing and investigative techniques, search warrant information, and prosecutive strategy. Equivocal death cases are analyzed and opinions rendered as to whether the death was a homicide, suicide, or accident. In some cases, the Agents provide on-site assistance to law enforcement agencies involved with major violent crime investigations. They may also testify in court as expert witnesses about the process of criminal investigative analysis.

Services of the Center are extended to the law enforcement community through the FBI field offices. Law enforcement agencies wishing to make use of the services of the Center do so by contacting the NCAVC Coordinator in the nearest FBI field office. The Coordinator determines whether the case is appropriate for the service requested and ensures that all needed materials are provided to the Center. Some Coordinators have received advanced training and may prepare an analysis or profile, which is then forwarded to the Center for review prior to being released to the requesting agency.

Types of crimes analyzed during 1991 included those falling under 50 separate FBI violations, such as the following: Kidnapping (64 cases), Extortion (50), Foreign Counterintelligence (32), Corruption of State and Local Public Officials (19), Sexual Exploitation of Children (8), Assaulting a Federal Officer (8), Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (8), Bank Robbery (7), and Tampering With Consumer Products (6). In addition, 483 cases were received from local or state law enforcement agencies requesting criminal investigative analysis assistance.

In all, in 1991, 843 cases were opened, 360 of which were FBI cases.

Special Agents in this Subunit also participate in training sessions and research projects for the Center and are responsible for the direct practical experience of law enforcement officers participating in the Police Fellowship Program.

Research was recognized as a top priority of the Investigative Support Unit during 1991, and one member of the staff has been designated to concentrate on this area full time. The knowledge gained from studying various types of offenders is used as the basis for decisions made during the criminal investigative analysis process.

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VIOLENT CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROGRAM
SUBUNIT

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VIOLENT CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROGRAM

The idea of the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP) was conceived during the late 1950s by Pierce Brooks of the Los Angeles Police Department. Mr. Brooks was investigating some homicides in which he felt the killers had killed before. In an attempt to locate similar cases elsewhere in the nation, he began reviewing major city newspapers at the public library. During the 1970s he brought his idea to the attention of Department of Justice officials.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) investigated the possibility of awarding a grant to a diversified group of individuals made up of criminal justice professionals, academicians, writers, and other interested persons in order to establish a pilot VICAP. Together with the National Institute of Justice, OJJDP funded a meeting of interested parties, held in the summer of 1983 at Sam Houston State University's Center for Criminal Justice in Huntsville, Texas. At the conclusion of the meeting, and after several presentations on violent crime topics, the participants unanimously agreed that a National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime should be established and that it should be administered by the FBI's Behavioral Science Unit at the FBI Academy.

VICAP became a reality during the formation of the NCAVC and was operational in June 1985. The program now receives VICAP Crime Analysis Reports from the United States, Canada, and other countries in an effort to link homicides committed by serial violent offenders. The investigative agencies involved are then notified so they may coordinate their investigations and pool their resources to expeditiously identify and apprehend the offender.

At the end of 1991, the VICAP staff consisted of a program manager, seven crime analysts, three major case specialists, a file clerk, a data entry clerk, and a typist. The year saw a significant increase in personnel in the program, allowing the FBI to better serve the homicide investigators around the country.

The VICAP analysts and major case specialists rely upon a balance of their experience and a set of sophisticated computer tools to analyze the data base of existing VICAP cases with those being received on a daily basis. At the end of 1991 there were approximately 6,100 cases in the VICAP system.

The *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* and the *Homicide Investigators Journal* have published several VICAP Alerts. The Alerts describe a series of crimes, generally where the subject has been arrested, with the hopes of finding other related crimes elsewhere in the nation. The offender may have traveled extensively, and his known travel routes are shown as possible locations where other crimes may have been committed. The investigating agencies may then combine their knowledge and evidence to more expeditiously bring the offender to justice.

VICAP has been cooperating with state law enforcement agencies since 1986 in order to share and transfer its technology and to assure that coordination exists between those states that wish to develop a VICAP-type system. As of the end of 1991, written agreements formalizing these cooperative efforts existed between VICAP and the states of New York, Georgia, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Alaska, New Mexico, Minnesota, North Carolina, Texas, and Wyoming. A close, cooperative, and coordinated working relationship exists between VICAP and approximately twenty other states.

During 1991 VICAP hosted two conferences at the FBI Academy. The VICAP/State Cooperative Projects Conference was held in March. The purpose of this conference was for the VICAP staff to meet with representatives of states that have homicide tracking systems. The 55 attendees from all over the United States compared notes to ensure all the systems are compatible and able to communicate.

In December VICAP hosted a serial murder investigation system conference, attended by homicide professionals from around the United States. Speakers addressed system problems from the police, forensic, medical examiner, and prosecution perspectives. Police colleagues from the United Kingdom, Canada, and United States agencies shared their experiences with information management systems in major case investigations.

VICAP also continues to host or assist in multiagency investigative meetings on serial homicides where the suspects have traveled throughout the country. During 1991, 19 such meetings were held at the FBI Academy or elsewhere in the country. Examples of these meetings include the following:

Eleven investigators attended a meeting in Nevada regarding six homicides of children under the age of eleven.

A meeting in Missouri in which 25 homicide cases were discussed by the 25 investigators from 7 states who were in attendance. Seven cases were closed based on information presented, and two cases were eliminated. Further investigation of the other 16 cases was deemed warranted. An additional potential victim was identified.

A multiagency meeting was held in Oregon regarding a cross-country truck driver who had been taken into custody and charged with one murder. Attending this meeting were 30 investigators and district attorneys representing 14 agencies in 4 states where the subject had admitted committing homicides. Based on information obtained at the meeting, VICAP was able to extend the known time line for the subject, placing him in 47 states during his travels.

A multiagency meeting in Iowa was attended by 30 investigators from 11 states, representing 17 law enforcement agencies. They focused on cases involving the murder of male homosexuals within their residences. Comparison of evidence and fingerprints was coordinated for further determination of any links among these cases.

Specific types of crimes have been targeted by VICAP staff members for further study. Some of the areas of research include homicides of elderly individuals, very young people (0-12 years of age), and homosexuals, and offenders who are long-haul truck drivers.

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ARSON AND BOMBING
INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES SUBUNIT

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ARSON AND BOMBING INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES SUBUNIT

The NCAVC's Arson and Bombing Investigative Services (ABIS) Subunit is a joint FBI, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), and U.S. Secret Service initiative through which criminal investigative analyses ("profiles") of serial arsonists and bombers are provided to Federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies. Other services provided by ABIS include investigative techniques, interview strategies, prosecutorial assistance, testimony, and crime scene assistance.

During Calendar Year 1991, ABIS staff handled 74 cases, which included 52 arson, 14 bombing, and 8 other offenses. A total of 50 formal written analyses were provided to requesting agencies. ATF requested assistance in 14 of these cases. On-site crime scene assistance was provided in several high-visibility cases.

ABIS is presently collecting research information on serial arsonists and bombers in order to later conduct prison interviews of these offenders. To date, over 114 convicted offenders have been interviewed, in depth, to determine causal factors, modus operandi, and behavioral motives. Departments are urged to contact ABIS should they have present or past cases involving this class of serial offender.

The NCAVC is seeking the location of incarcerated individuals who have been responsible for three or more explosive or incendiary bombings. Departments wishing to provide information on these offenders should contact or write the NCAVC directly.

The ABIS maintains for the NCAVC the Arson Information Management System (AIMS) Project, which detects temporal and geographic patterns found in serial arson and bombing incidents. The results of the AIMS program are incorporated into criminal investigative analyses.

Requests for crime analysis will be considered from any legitimate fire or law enforcement agency having the responsibility for arson and bombing investigations. The following information is needed to perform analysis: (1) Summary reports on each incident including date, time, cause, and geographic location; (2) a map of the jurisdiction showing the location of each incident; and (3) the name and address of a point of contact for the submitting agency. Cases may be submitted to ABIS through any FBI or ATF field office or mailed directly to the NCAVC.

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**SPECIAL OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH UNIT
PROGRAMS**

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SPECIAL OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH UNIT PROGRAMS

The purpose of the Special Operations and Research Unit is to provide training and research in all of the various components of crisis management and major case management within the FBI. Specifically, the unit is responsible for all FBI training in:

Crisis Management
Crisis Negotiation
Major Case Management
Special Events Management
Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT)

Ancillary responsibilities include: administrative and logistic support to FBI field offices; research in the major programs and subprograms of the unit; advice/consultation to FBI field offices in both training and operational scenarios; assistance to FBI Headquarters and field offices in designing and implementing command post/field training exercises (CPX/FTX); monitoring and assessment of FBI field crisis management capability; liaison with other members of the crisis management community, both domestic and foreign; and providing administrative support to the FBI Academy as required.

Crisis Management Program

Crisis management is the process of identifying, acquiring, and planning the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a crisis. The program, as it currently exists in the Bureau, encompasses two other major programs: crisis (hostage) negotiation and special weapons and tactics (SWAT). These are not the only resources involved in crisis management, however. Crisis management involves planning the use of the following components and coordinating their actions at the crisis scene: managerial, negotiators, tactical, technical, investigative, support, special operations groups, legal, and media representative.

SOARU's responsibilities in this program include providing training for senior field and FBI Headquarters executives and their staffs for dealing with crucial events and situations. In addition, SOARU can provide advice and operational support in actual situations.

The Aviation Security Improvement Act of 1990 requires that the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), in conjunction with the FBI, conduct periodic threat and vulnerability assessments with respect to the security of individual airports that are part of the domestic air transportation system. SOARU staff members worked with other FBI entities in developing a protocol for conducting airport security surveys. The SOARU's portion of the security assessment focused on four functional areas: (1) airport emergency and crisis response plans, (2) capability and training of airport police and the coordination of security and law enforcement activities, (3) facilities available for crisis resolution activities, and (4) vulnerability of facility to hostile activity. In addition, SOARU members participated in surveys at Logan International Airport, Boston, Massachusetts, and Dallas/Ft. Worth Airport, Texas.

Soon after the Gulf War started, the SOARU began receiving requests for information regarding possible terrorist threats. Specifically, police departments and Federal agencies requested threat assessment information, guidance on preventative measures, and suggestions on training needs. An outline was developed to provide a uniform response to law enforcement and security components to emphasize the need for reasonable precautionary measures, and to remind departments that a well-conceived and tested

crisis management plan constitutes their best defense against terrorism. A bibliography on the topic of terrorism was developed.

Crisis Negotiation Program

Crisis negotiation is the process of using specific techniques (relying heavily on verbal communications) to bring about a desired behavioral change on the part of an individual who may pose a threat to himself/herself or others, and to offer an alternative to (or support of) tactical intervention in raids, arrests, and rescues.

The SOARU has begun to refer to the Negotiation Program as the Crisis Negotiation Program (rather than Hostage) to reflect the wider variety of critical situations the negotiators are involved in. Many negotiators are deployed in support of kidnapping cases, high-risk fugitive confrontations, and raid facilitation. This change also more correctly aligns the program with that of police departments around the country. Information collected by the SOARU over the last several years clearly reflects that police negotiators are primarily working barricade, suicide, and escalated domestic incidents, and very few, if any, actual hostage situations.

As a result of the overseas kidnappings of United States citizens where SOARU members deployed or coordinated support, a handout was developed entitled "Guidelines for FBI Kidnap Negotiations Abroad." The FBI is the lead agency of the U.S. Government for investigating acts of terrorism abroad. This agency's ability to conduct investigation overseas is dependent upon the host country's willingness to cooperate and to allow FBI personnel to enter the country, conduct interviews, and gather evidence. These guidelines will assist Agents who may be deployed in such cases.

The SOARU also introduced a semiannual newsletter that provides FBI negotiators in the field with case study presentations, instructional techniques, policy clarification, and administrative information.

In addition to research and instruction in this program, in 1991, SOARU members provided operational assistance in such situations as the following:

Telephonic crisis negotiation assistance was provided to the Kansas City, Salt Lake City, Newark, and Washington Metropolitan field offices of the FBI.

In response to impending deportation, Cuban inmates housed in the Federal Correction Institution at Talladega, Alabama, took ten hostages, creating a siege at the institution. SOARU SWAT program managers and two SOARU negotiators deployed to assist with the operation. After lengthy negotiations, a successful assault was executed by the Hostage Rescue Team with support from regional SWAT teams and SOARU personnel.

SOARU negotiators deployed to El Salvador twice to provide negotiation assistance in three separate kidnapping cases.

Telephonic negotiation assistance was provided to Chilean officials in a kidnapping matter.

Telephonic negotiation assistance was also provided to Alabama Bureau of Investigation, Greenville, Alabama; Edison Township Police, New Jersey; Rapid City, South Dakota Sheriff's Office; and Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, DC. Telephonic and on-site assistance was provided to Stafford County Sheriff's Office, Stafford, Virginia.

Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Program

The SWAT Program is based on the premise that a select group of highly motivated and well-conditioned Agent volunteers, specially equipped and trained to function as a team, can greatly reduce the risks associated with handling unusually dangerous raids, arrests, and rescues, and increase the options available to the Special Agent in Charge in dealing with such events. It encompasses numerous subprograms such as Tactical Air Operations, Observer/Sniper Operations, Mechanical Breaching, and Executive Protection.

At the request of the Director of the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), a SOARU member traveled to Panama to assist ICITAP in advising Panamanian government officials concerning the development of a police/civilian decentralized tactical response capability. Specifically, presentations were made on the recommended structure, selection process, and training initiatives required for developing a tactical response capability within their National Police.

A two-year study regarding shotgun breaching techniques was completed. Research had been conducted into this forced-entry technique, which uses frangible shotgun rounds to defeat door locking mechanisms. The results indicate this method of entry is effective and creates limited risk of injury to persons inside the breach point and virtually no risk to the Agents employing the technique. Currently, when SWAT teams encounter locked interior doors during a dynamic raid, they use their feet and shoulders to break down the door, leaving the breacher momentarily vulnerable to a life-threatening situation. The shotgun breaching method will enable SWAT teams to safely and effectively breach locked doors while creating a positive diversion, thereby reducing their vulnerability and increasing the likelihood of a successful raid. Use of this breaching method was approved by FBI Headquarters and training will commence during 1992.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

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PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

In 1981, the FBI established a basic psychological services program to address some of the issues affecting the emotional well-being of employees. The demand for services is partially handled by the Psychological Services Program of the Center. The FBI Academy alone has nearly 400 employees and a resident student capacity of about 900. With this number of people, there is a constant need for counseling and consultation on psychological service matters. Following classes on such topics as stress awareness and management, post-shooting trauma, burnout, and family problems, students approach the instructors for advice, guidance, and counseling. The problems often do not warrant referral to a psychiatrist, but are certainly serious enough to be addressed by behavioral science professionals. Many of the programs administered by the NCAVC complement the FBI's Employee Assistance Program. These efforts are directly coordinated with the Bureau's EAP.

Members of the Center's staff have conducted research involving stress and its impact on job performance and on the lives of law enforcement officers and their families. The Center has exhibited leadership by conducting national and international symposia to discuss these psychological service issues, drawing the recognized authorities together.

The Center provides valuable resource persons for analysis, intervention, and resolution of personal problems confronting individual employees and managers, as well as for consultation to the greater law enforcement community in dealing with problems of this nature.

Center staff members also travel to locations where crises such as line-of-duty deaths and suicides have occurred to consult with Bureau managers to assist them in intervention and debriefing of affected employees. In 1991, Center staff members provided on-site counseling services in the following instances.

Columbus, Ohio: provided debriefings and counseling following the death of a Special Agent.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: provided debriefings and counseling following a fatal car accident involving a Special Agent.

Fort Ord, California: provided debriefings and counseling after a crash of a Bureau helicopter in which one Special Agent was left critically injured.

The Center conducts post-critical incident in-service seminars for FBI employees who have experienced life-threatening events or other severe crises. A Peer Support Program has been established involving 377 employees who are now available to respond to many of these types of crises. Of this group, 80 specially selected members have received two weeks of intensive training to enhance their peer support skills. Two Advanced Peer Support Seminars were held at the FBI Academy in 1991.

To supplement the Peer Support Program, the Behavioral Science Services Unit sponsored the first FBI Chaplains' Seminar at the FBI Academy in 1991. In attendance were 53 ministers, priests, and rabbis who have volunteered to assist FBI field offices in their geographical regions. The Chaplains' Program does not focus on individual beliefs, but on providing an additional element of support to people in need of processing traumatic incidents. The support will be needed primarily for such situations as critical incidents, coping with terminal illness, or any event, on or off the job, that produces significant emotional

responses. The Chaplains in the program can also provide grief counseling and instruction in such areas as stress management, ethics, and family life.

In 1991, the Center staff members provided counseling to more than 52 Bureau employees or other law enforcement personnel. They also provided consultation on 120 occasions to law enforcement managers and other professionals with respect to psychological services programs.

Staff members counseled more than 198 individuals regarding critical incidents or post-shooting trauma, and participated in over 178 consultations concerning critical incident/post-shooting trauma programs. During 1991, two Post-Critical Incident Seminars were hosted at the Academy by the Behavioral Science Services Unit.

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AFFILIATION
WITH PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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AFFILIATION WITH PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

There are two major benefits in affiliation with professional organizations. First, Center staff members are able to keep abreast of the latest developments in specific fields of study. They are able to consult with international leaders and experts and add to the Center's considerable knowledge base and sources of information.

Second, Center staff members are able to fulfill the Center mission of providing assistance to others. Through the affiliation in the professional organizations, Center staff are able to offer their expertise to other members or to the organizations' training or publications programs for further use by professionals throughout the law enforcement community.

The FBI Academy is affiliated with the University of Virginia, and all Center staff who teach UVA-accredited courses are adjunct faculty of UVA. Several staff members are also adjunct faculty of other universities and colleges, such as the University of Pennsylvania or Michigan State University. Other professional organizations with which Center staff are affiliated include those listed below. NCAVC staff are general members of these organizations unless otherwise noted.

ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

Richard L. Ault Jr.
Alan C. Brantley
John Henry Campbell--Police Section Member
W. Hagmaier III
Joseph A. Harpold
Robert R. Hazelwood
Frederick J. Lanceley
Judson M. Ray
Roland Reboussin
William L. Tafoya--Life Member; Board of Directors; Police Section Member

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

Alan C. Brantley
John E. Douglas
W. Hagmaier III
Winston C. Norman
Thomas F. Salp
Peter A. Smerick
Arthur E. Westveer

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

David J. Icové
Roland Reboussin
William L. Tafoya

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR COUNSELING & DEVELOPMENT

James T. Reese

AMERICAN CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS FOUNDATION

James M. Horn--International Advisory Board/Faculty
James T. Reese--Board of Directors/Faculty

AMERICAN EVALUATION ASSOCIATION

Roland Reboussin

AMERICAN MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELORS ASSOCIATION

James T. Reese

AMERICAN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY ON THE ABUSE OF CHILDREN

Kenneth V. Lanning

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Roland Reboussin
James T. Reese--Police Psychology Section

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Richard L. Ault Jr.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

John Henry Campbell
Frederick J. Lanceley
Roland Reboussin

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL SECURITY

Richard L. Ault Jr.
David J. Icové

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Robert J. Gleason

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS

David J. Icové

ASSOCIATION FOR COMPUTING MACHINERY

David J. Icové

BALTIMORE CITY RETIRED POLICE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

Arthur E. Westveer

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE OF ARSON INVESTIGATORS

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PUBLICATIONS

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PUBLICATIONS

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Papers Presented

- Reboussin, R. (1991, August). Expert systems and their future in law enforcement. Presented to SEARCH Group, Inc. Conference on New Technologies in Criminal Justice, Denver.
- Reboussin, R. (1991, November). The spatial distribution of serial crimes. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting, American Society of Criminology, San Francisco.
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- Reese, J.T. (1991, September 23). Management motivation and the prevention of stress. Paper presented at the FBI National Academy Associates, European Retraining Session, Korsor, Denmark.

Special Publications

In addition to the above publications, three Case in Point case studies and two special editions of Case in Point were published by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in conjunction with the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime and the University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing, as part of a grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Cases in point illustrate training points to be gained from cases studied in the Serial Child Molester and Abductor Program.

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EXPERT TESTIMONY

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EXPERT TESTIMONY

Members of the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime have been called upon to provide expert witness testimony on an increasingly frequent basis. In past years, this testimony was primarily offered during sentencing phases of proceedings, but recently NCAVC experts have testified during guilt-or-innocence phases as well.

During 1991, testimony was provided in several cases around the country on such issues as threat assessment (prediction of dangerousness), crime analysis, kidnap victim behavior, and characteristics of pedophiles, sexual sadists, and serial killers.

The year also brought some appeals decisions. The Supreme Court of the State of Delaware ruled on the appeal in the case of Steven B. Pennell v. State of Delaware. In this case, Pennell was indicted and tried on three counts of first degree murder. He was convicted on two of those counts, but the jury was unable to reach a verdict on the third count. Pennell was given two life sentences.

Among other items in his appeal, Pennell claims that the trial court abused its discretion in allowing an FBI Agent to testify as an expert on serial murders. In its December 18, 1991, decision, the Court stated:

Pennell argues that the trial court abused its discretion in allowing FBI Agent Douglas to testify as an expert on serial murders. He contends that this was not the proper subject of expert testimony.

Pennell's attempt to apply the Frye test and its progeny to Agent Douglas' testimony is misplaced. Those cases concern the reliability, accuracy and admissibility of certain scientific tests. Agent Douglas, on the other hand, was providing an expert opinion based upon his knowledge and experience in the field of crime analysis. This Court has held that when an expert's opinion is based solely upon his knowledge and experience, the Frye test has no application.

The admissibility of Agent Douglas' opinion, therefore, is governed by Delaware Rule of Evidence 702 which provides:

If scientific, technical or other specialized knowledge will assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue, a witness qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education may testify thereto in the form of an opinion or otherwise.

This Court has held that knowledge is "specialized" only when not possessed by the average trier of fact. Douglas' extensive experience with signature crimes and crime analysis was specialized, and if accepted by the jury, could be helpful to it in understanding behavior unknown to the general public. Whether all three murders were committed by the same person was clearly a "fact in issue" for purposes of Rule 702. In addition, Agent Douglas was unquestionably qualified as an expert. Accordingly, the trial court properly found his testimony to be admissible opinion testimony under Rule 702.

Pennell also contends that Agent Douglas' testimony was beyond the scope of the trial court's ruling. The trial court permitted Agent Douglas to testify as to the "signature"

aspects of the crime, but would not allow the introduction of "profile" evidence. "Profile" evidence is that which attempts to link the general characteristics of serial murderers to specific characteristics of the defendant. Such evidence is of little probative value and extremely prejudicial to the defendant since he is, in a sense, being accused by a witness who was not present at any of the crimes.

Defendant argues that Douglas' testimony that the perpetrator was "not youthful" impermissibly implicated Pennell, who then was 32 years old. Upon examining the context of the comment, however, we are satisfied that Douglas' statement was not improper. Douglas noted the sophistication of the crimes, which tended to negate their commission by an inexperienced youth. Thus, he stated: "We are not talking about, well, a youthful type of offender." "Youthful" was in reference to the criminal experience of the perpetrator rather than his age. Moreover, Douglas never gave an age range for the offender, and "youthful" is open to numerous interpretations. Thus, under all of the circumstances we are satisfied that Douglas did not impermissibly interject "profile" evidence into the case.

The U.S. Court of Appeals, Eleventh Circuit, ruled on April 16, 1991, on an appeal in *U.S. v Mervin Harold Cross and Robert Carter Lodge*. In this case, the defendants were convicted of conspiracy to persuade minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct for purpose of producing visual or print media, and one defendant was also convicted of mailing obscene material and mail fraud. The conviction were upheld by the appeals court. One of the elements of the trial being appealed dealt with expert witness testimony. The appeals court held that expert testimony was admissible on question of whether nude pictures of preadolescent girls were obscene. Specifically, the appeals court decision read, in part:

Cross next argues that he is entitled to a new trial because the district court erred in admitting irrelevant, cumulative, and unfairly prejudicial expert testimony by Kenneth Lanning, an FBI agent, on the characteristic behaviors of pedophiles. A trial court has wide discretion in determining whether to exclude expert testimony, and its action will be sustained on appeal unless 'manifestly erroneous.' A properly qualified expert witness may testify regarding his specialized knowledge in a given field if it "would assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue." Federal Rule of Evidence 702.

In regards to the California photos that were the subject of Count II of the indictment, Lanning testified that these pictures would be of sexual interest to pedophiles and offered his expert opinion that they were obscene. Count II charged both Cross and Lodge with mailing obscene material in violation of 18 USCA § 1461 (1984), and the obscenity of these photos was an essential element of the offense. It is well settled that such expert testimony is permissible in an obscenity prosecution, particularly when "contested materials are directed as . . . [such] a bizarre deviant group that the experience of the trier of fact would be plainly inadequate to judge whether the material appeals to the prurient interest."

Lanning's testimony was also helpful to the jury and relevant to its consideration of the conspiracy and mail fraud charges against Cross. In his defense at trial, Cross contended that the Tampa photos were innocent "nude studies," rather than child pornography, and that he had arranged them for the purpose of casting a legitimate film. In describing the habits of pedophiles, Lanning testified that such persons characteristically derive sexual satisfaction from and collect even such ostensibly nonsexual nude photographs of children. Lanning also told the jury that these kinds of pictures, rather than more

graphic ones, are frequently published in magazines distributed to pedophiles in an attempt to circumvent laws against obscenity and child pornography. [in a footnote, it was stated: Lanning also indicated that, in communication with one another, pedophiles often employ the term "nude studies"--a phrase repeated in Cross's letters--as a "code word," to refer to such nonobscene photographs of children. Furthermore, his testimony regarding the obsession of pedophiles with exchanging stories and photographs with a network of others who share their sexual interest in children helped to explain the genesis and odd character of appellants' relationship, particularly the fact that they had cooperated in a complex, risky, criminal conspiracy although they had never met and knew little about one another.] Such evidence clearly shed light on one of the critical issues in the case--whether Cross obtained the photos with the intention of using them to produce and distribute child pornography. Indeed, federal courts have ordinarily allowed law enforcement officials "to testify as experts . . . to establish the modus operandi of particular crimes," in order to "explain the actions of the defendants." [a footnote here commented that in quoting from *U.S. v. Gillespie*, dicta that "testimony of criminal profiles is highly undesirable as substantive evidence," Cross confuses modus operandi evidence with evidence regarding factors which allegedly predict criminal conduct. The expert testimony at issue in *Gillespie* did not touch upon the characteristic behaviors of child molesters, but rather the typical child molester's family background.] Lanning's testimony on these matters was also proper.

Cross, however, also insists that even if Lanning's testimony were relevant and helpful to the jury, it should nevertheless have been excluded under Federal Rule of Evidence 403 because its probative value was substantially outweighed by its undue prejudice and tendency to mislead the jury. Cross specifically suggests that Lanning's testimony created an unacceptable risk that the jury convicted him simply out of disgust for pedophilia. As the court has already recognized in its discussion of Cross's claim of error regarding admission of his correspondence, a conviction will not be overturned on the basis of a violation of Rule 403 absent a clear abuse of discretion. . . . As noted above, Lanning's testimony on the obscene nature of the California photos and the sexual appeal and marketability of the Tampa pictures to pedophiles was of considerable probative value in proving each of the charges contained in the indictment. Moreover, because there was extensive, particularized evidence of Cross's sexual attitudes toward children offered at trial by the government, and indeed, by Cross himself, it is doubtful that Lanning's more generalized testimony about the nature of pedophilia could have independently affected the jury's verdict.

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MEDIA RELATIONS

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MEDIA CONTACTS

Violent serial crime significantly impacted on American society during the 1980s and continues to do so into the 1990s. Consequently, the public's interest in such crimes has risen each year, and the media have been quick to publish articles and produce documentary and fictional films on the subject. Because of the expertise of the Center's staff, they have been requested to participate as interviewees or consultants to the media. Set forth below are selected media contacts for the Center for 1991:

Television

Milan, Italy, television--serial killers
"America's Most Wanted"--serial killers
KWTW, Oklahoma City--serial rape
"60 Minutes"--the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime
"Primetime Live"--the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime/serial killers
WNBC-TV (New York)--serial killers & VICAP
BC-TV (Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada)--child abduction
WRC-TV (Washington, DC)--serial killers & VICAP
WISN-TV (Milwaukee)--Investigative Support Unit & VICAP
WKRC-TV (Cincinnati)--VICAP
"A Closer Look"--child killers
NOVA (PBS)--serial killers
WCCO-TV (Minneapolis)--serial rape
Working Woman (television show)--working as an FBI Agent & in the Investigative Support Unit

Radio

Christian Broadcasting Network--autoerotic fatalities

Wire Services

UPI--serial killers
AP--adults who remember crimes that occurred when they were children
AP--arsonists and bombers

Printed Media

Newsday--serial killers
Gainesville Sun--serial killers
Washington Post Magazine--"Silence of the Lambs"
The Vindicator News (Painesville, Ohio)--satanic abuse
Syracuse (New York) Post Standard--counseling for law enforcement officers & their families
Vanity Fair magazine--pedophiles
Washington Post--serial sexual assaults
Working Woman magazine--work of a criminal investigative analyst
Time magazine--work of the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime
People magazine--serial killers and work of the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime

Reader's Digest--pedophiles & sexual sadists
The Daily Mirror (London)--allegations of satanic abuse
The Sydney Sun Herald (Australia)--serial killers
Chicago Tribune--serial killers
Daily Iowan--crime prevention
Living Magazine (London)--serial killers
The World and I--serial rapists
Detroit Free Press--pedophiles
Chief Information Officer Magazine--expert systems
Potomac News (Woodbridge, Virginia)--criminal investigative analyst
Police. . . The Voice of Service magazine (London)--Behavioral Science Services Unit

Richmond Times-Dispatch

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Study provides insight into minds of rapists

By Gail Nardi
Times-Dispatch staff writer

QUANTICO — A landmark study of 41 convicted rapists who admitted to a total of 637 sexual assaults is providing startling new information that may help law enforcement officers figure out how to catch others like them. "We interviewed 41 men, and these 41 men were responsible for 637 rapes, 400 attempted rapes, over 5,000 break-ins, and one individual alone stole in excess of \$4.3 million worth of property," said Robert T. Hazelwood, a supervisory special agent at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Va. "They were breaking in to commit sexual assault and would burglarize in connection with that." "The study was completed last year, and its findings will

be reported every month and social a 17-year FBI To find out, penitentiary are define assaults?

Interviews or more victims, when she awakened another who preyed on Hazelwood said the purpose to find out how serial rapists, enforcement to find out if the victims increase

Several months in law enforcement according to Hazelwood, searching sex

rapists' behavior with their victims changed. Interviewers found that the level of physical violence against victims had escalated with 10 of the 41 men, Hazelwood said. "The man began in a very non-physically injurious way, "he would go in and say to the victim, 'Do what I want you to do.' " "He would hurt you," Hazelwood said. "He would maul the breasts of the victim, and a radical mastectomy " "An women."

inflicted significantly more physical injury. The study also found that over time, the rapists took more precautionary measures, such as covering their faces to conceal their identity or taking evidence with them from the crime scene. "They became much more sophisticated," Hazelwood said. "The research data clearly differentiated the serial rapist from the profile of the rapist as a poor, unemployed loner who commits a few rapes and then is caught." "This is totally different findings here," Hazelwood said. "The interviewers collected a wide range of data, from which a composite picture of the serial rapist emerged of the 41 men, 35 were white, five were black and one

"began with Peeping Tom activities" "Into two

Special FBI unit tackles

FBI unit analyzes bizarre murderers

'impossible' cases

Resemblance. 'Uncanny' Between FBI Profile, Defendant

Killer Tried To Stage Scene, Agent Concludes In Profile

Visiting agent's advice contributed to capture

Profiles in terror — FBI probes the criminal mind