The New Jersey Cybersecurity & Communications Integration Cell (NJCCIC) and NJ Homeland Security defines swatting as a false report of an ongoing emergency. Examples are active shooter, bomb threat or the use of violence intended to prompt an immediate tactical law enforcement response. Swatting is not a new threat; rather, it has evolved over the last decade and includes a range of tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) used to cause false public alarm and divert law enforcement resources to a hoax threat.

While certain incident types and tactics have received more media coverage than others, swatting scenarios include bomb threats, active shooter, threats of an imminent shooting rampage, hostage scenarios, and threats involving chemical biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) agents.

The motivations for swatting vary and include the attention gained from national media coverage and discussions on social media or online forums, revenge against gamers or those responsible for previous swatting incidents, and financial gain, as there are postings and advertisements on the internet and black market websites of individuals willing to conduct swatting for free.

**INDICATORS:**

The following are indicators that public and private sector organizations can use to identify a potential swatting and ask appropriate follow-up questions in order to attempt to mitigate the threat. This is not an exhaustive list.

1. The swatting call is the only incoming call to report an active shooter or ongoing emergency situation. If a shooting occurred or an active shooter scenario is unfolding, police dispatch is more likely to receive a number of calls as opposed to one individual call from the perpetrator.
2. The incoming telephone number is spoofed or blocked. Swatting calls using voice over internet protocol (VOIP) services will appear as all zeros or nines, blocked, unavailable, or one of the default Skype numbers: (661) 748-0240, (661) 748-0241 or (661) 748-0242.

3. The swatting call is routed through a non-emergency dispatch line. Swatters using VOIP services cannot dial 9-1-1 directly so instead they look up non-emergency lines of dispatch operations.

4. The caller’s tone and background noise is inconsistent with claimed emergency or threat. Example: the caller claims to have murdered a family member, coworkers, or innocent bystanders, yet their demeanor is suspiciously calm, with minimal background noise.

5. The caller can be heard typing or clicking a computer mouse in the background. Swatter will conduct internet searches or use online mapping/geospatial tools during the call to answer follow-up questions and provide exterior descriptions of building or residences.

6. The caller is unable to answer follow-up questions requesting details. Example, full name, phone number, current location. Swatting callers may attempt to provide details such as descriptions of interior or exterior of buildings gleaned from photos on social media or internet searches, however asking additional follow-up questions may confirm or deny the caller’s claims.

7. The caller mispronounces names such city, street, or building names.

Swatting calls are commonly conducted by foreign malicious actors with thick accents who are unfamiliar with the local areas of the locations they target.

8. The caller’s story changes or escalates throughout the course of questioning. When challenged by follow-up questions or doubts that their claims are false, the swatting caller may intensify their threat or change key details of their story.

9. The caller uses specific gun names or terminology to identify their weapon. Example, swatting callers often refer to weapons commonly depicted in video games, such as an AR-15 assault rifle.

10. Gunshots or explosions heard in the background are inconsistent with other noise or sound fake. Swatting callers may play recordings of gunshots or live firefight from video games or the internet in order to sound as if they are shooting a weapon while on the call.

11. The caller claims to be armed and/or suicidal and willing to shoot law enforcement.

Swatting calls can be successfully mitigated using follow-up questions to identify inconsistencies or weaknesses in the caller’s storyline and make the caller feel as though their attempt is failing. Those receiving the call should ask multiple follow-up questions in quick succession, and repeat questions later in the call to identify inconsistencies such as the caller providing a different name or changing the claims of the violent acts they’ve committed or intend to commit.

“What is your full name?” (Ask again later during the call, and specifically ask for a middle name)

“Where are you calling from?”

“Why are you reporting yourself?”

“What is your phone number?”

“Why didn’t you call 9-1-1 directly?”

“I need to call you back in case we get disconnected – what is your mobile or home number?”

“Why is there no noise in the background?”

“What is that noise in the background?”

“Why does it sound like you are typing on a computer?”

“Are you targeting anyone in particular?”
Caller claims to be inside, near, or on the roof of a school:

“How did you get on the roof?”

“How exactly are you on the roof?”

“How are you going to get inside the building?”

“Do you know a student at the school?”

Caller claims to be inside or near a mall, hospital, or other commercial venue:

“Where are you in the building?”

“Is it a one or two story house?”

“What color is the house?”

“Who owns the house?”

“Who else lives in the house?”

“What are your parent’s names?”

Caller claims they are on their way or planning to target a specific location:

“Where are you coming from?”

“Are you in a car?”

“When will you arrive?”

The NJCCIC urges all public and private sector partners to ensure staff and employees are trained on swatting mitigation strategies as well as the reporting procedures for swatting incidents or unsuccessful swatting attempts.

First and foremost, targeted locations should call 9-1-1 or the LBPD directly at 732-222-1000 in the event of a reported emergency or threat of violence. If possible, try to keep the caller on the line and ask follow-up questions while another individual calls law enforcement.

After a full report is provided to local law enforcement, victim organizations are encouraged to promptly report the following information to the NJ ROIC CT-Watch at 866-4SAFENJ (866-472-3365) or 2-1-1 or emailing tips@njohsp.gov.

New Jersey ROIC

In 2006, the New Jersey State Police opened the state’s first ever Regional Operations and Intelligence Center (ROIC pronounced the “ROCK”) and fusion center. Although the concept is not new, the Garden State has taken it to another level.
Reporting this information to the ROIC will aid in the coordination of investigations between local, state, and federal law enforcement, as well as the analysis of trends and best practices that can be communicated to partners of the ROIC.

1. Exact time and date the call was received

2. Victim telephone number that received the incoming swatting call. If the caller was directed to a non-emergency dispatch line and routed through multiple extensions, attempt to provide the original receiving line number and extension.

3. Victim's telecommunications provider (Example: Verizon, AT&T)

4. The incoming (swatting) telephone number. Was the calling number identified as one of the default Skype numbers: (661) 748-0240, (661) 748-0241 or (661) 748-0242? Was the call number unavailable or displayed as all zeros or nine?

5. Detailed description of the nature of the threat: Incident type; bomb threat, active shooter, hostage situation, CBRN threat, etc. Did the caller specify a timeline for an imminent or future threats? Where did the caller claim to be calling from? Was any background noise heard during the call?

6. Detailed description of the caller: Did the caller provide a name to identify themselves? What was the caller’s gender and accent? Was the caller’s voice computerized or masked in any way? What was the caller’s demeanor and tone (Example: calm, hysterical, emotional, and confused?) Did the caller seem prepared with a script and pre-planned responses?

Swatting information was part of a GREEN TIP from the New Jersey State Police Cyber Crimes Unit, Intelligence and Analysis Threat Unit at the ROIC, Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness, and the Federal Bureau of Investigations.

Documents: 10-year-old told authorities he brought loaded gun to school for protection during drug deal
January 26, 2016
Springfield News-Leader

A 10-year-old Springfield student who allegedly brought a loaded, semi-automatic gun to school told authorities he had it for protection during an after-school drug delivery.

The Portland Elementary student reportedly showed the 25-caliber Raven Arms gun to classmates Oct. 15, but didn’t plan to use it at school.

The student’s name and grade level were not released.

The incident started shortly after noon on Oct. 15. School employees, acting on a tip from two students, approached the boy in class and asked if he had anything in his backpack that did not belong there. He started to cry.

The boy’s backpack was on his classroom chair — not hanging on the wall hook, where it was supposed to remain during class.

Three months after Portland school employees found the gun, the Springfield district’s school police services released the four-page incident report. The News-Leader has repeatedly requested the document.

The redacted report provides detail about what prompted the discovery of the gun and what the boy reportedly told authorities about where he got it and why it was in his backpack.
In the main office, a quick search of the backpack reportedly turned up the loaded gun as well as marijuana. A school official locked the gun in an office and summoned school police officer Donna Harris Davis.

"It was silver in color with a brown panel on the handle. There were six bullets in the magazine. The magazine was in the gun. There was not a bullet in the chamber," Harris Davis wrote in the report.

"There was a large amount of green leafy substance, some of it in chunks, in the bottom of a black with silver color and red trim backpack. A baggie was laying in the bottom of the backpack with the green leafy substance.

"The odor of marijuana was extremely strong in the office and backpack."

School police supervisor Greg Hall contacted the Greene County Juvenile Office and the boy was notified that he would be transported to the facility. The boy, who was still crying, reportedly asked the supervisor "Will I get out when I am 18?"

According to the report, the boy told school police officers he brought the gun and drugs to school because, he said, "I owed somebody."

The mother told Hathcock she obtained the gun for protection following a home invasion and because a family member was "murdered two years ago," according to the report.

Asked why he brought the gun and marijuana to school, the boy allegedly said it was because he "traded" with a friend, a juvenile. He said the friend recently gave him a Little Wayne shirt, a pair of blue and yellow Nike shoes and both Nike and Kevin Durant socks in exchange for marijuana.

"I asked (the boy) how he knew how much marijuana to bring (the other juvenile) for the items traded for. (The boy) shrugged his shoulders and said 'I don't know,'" according to the report.

The report said the boy was asked if he brought all the marijuana that he found in the drawer and he answered "no."

The boy was asked how the juvenile knew he had access to marijuana and he gave a long, rambling answer that didn't make much sense. According to the report, Harris Davis said the boy appeared "restless and evasive" and "very uncomfortable." She also wrote that the boy "seemed to be trying to think of what to say next instead of being truthful."

The boy also reportedly told authorities he had $92 at school in his desk that he earned "doing errands for his grandparents."

Later in the interview, the boy reportedly told Hathcock he planned to walk home after school and then deliver the marijuana to the other juvenile. No name, age or gender is provided in the report for the juvenile he allegedly planned to meet.

In the weeks following the incident, Acting Chief Juvenile Officer Bill Prince told the News-Leader that a petition had been filed in the case. A petition is similar to a charge in the adult court system.

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Asked Tuesday what happened in the case, Prince said was not allowed to provide that information without the consent of the juvenile judge in the case.

"He is in the system but I can't go into any more detail," he said.

Following the incident, Prince said the boy was not booked into the juvenile center's detention facility or allowed to go home. He said there were other options, including placement in a secured shelter or treatment facility, where mental health and substance abuse issues can be addressed.

Prince would not disclose where the boy was initially sent or where he is currently.

Jim Farrell, director of school police services, noted Tuesday that the "kid changed his story a couple times."

Farrell said he initially blocked the release of the report because authorities were looking into whether others ought to be investigated in the case. It was unclear Tuesday if others had been investigated.

The News-Leader believes the district's incident report was open under the Sunshine Law, even if it was being used — by another law enforcement agency — in an ongoing investigation.

"Before we released it, we confirmed that no other law enforcement agencies were investigating any adults with this report," he said Tuesday.

Months later, Farrell reiterated his appreciation that two students tipped off school employees.

"The schools are their own little communities and a couple young people in this community stood up and said it wasn't OK," he said.
Terror, community pressure affects schools' responses to threats
January 27, 2016
Fox News

The calls – and the fear that followed – spread quickly the morning of Jan. 19. In Pennsylvania, officials were told a bomb would explode within 45 minutes at a Chichester school. In Delaware, a shooter was reported on the roof of a school building. In Massachusetts, a caller said a bomb hidden in a backpack at Arlington High School would explode – then a shooter would massacre fleeing students.

By the time the menacing calls finally subsided, more than 50 schools in at least 10 states had been affected.

The response varied greatly by district. In some, administrators influenced by ever-expanding rumors on social media and scores of worried parents, evacuated schools and canceled classes. Other school district officials, sensing a lack of credibility in the threat, did nothing.

The approaches mirrored the coastal differences last month when identical terror threats were emailed regarding schools in Los Angeles and New York. LA, still on edge following the recent San Bernardino terror attack two weeks before, closed public schools. New York, with typical bravado, kept schools open.

In December, and again on Jan. 19, the results were the same: No bombs or shooters were ever found.

“We did not know at the time,” Chichester Superintendent Kathleen Sherman told Philly.com. “We just needed to make sure our students were safe.”

Beloved principal killed in bus crash pushed children from harm’s way
January 26, 2016
IndyStar; USA Today Network

Susan Jordan, principal of Amy Beverland for 22 years, died at the scene after the bus struck her and two 10-year-old students around 2:45 p.m. at the school at 11650 Fox Road.

The bus driver told Indianapolis Fire Department officials that Jordan pushed several kids out of harm’s way before being hit.

"Quite frankly, ladies and gentlemen, we are talking about a legend," Shawn A. Smith, superintendent of the Lawrence Township Schools, said of Jordan at a news conference at the school.

Schools in Lawrence will not be in session Wednesday as students and staff mourn Jordan, the district announced Tuesday night.

Medics rushed the two 10-year-old students to Riley Hospital for Children at IU Health in serious but stable condition, officials said. They sustained non-life-threatening injuries.

The bus carried 25 students, who were not injured.
Police did not say why the bus jumped the curb, citing the ongoing investigation. The name of the female driver has not been released.

The Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department's Fatal Alcohol and Crash Team is investigating the incident. Detectives requested a blood draw from the driver, as is standard in fatal crashes.

IMPD North District Commander Chris Bailey said investigators have spoken with several witnesses.

Before becoming principal at Amy Beverland, Jordan was principal at Brook Park Elementary School, a district spokeswoman said.

"We lost a great educator today," said Smith, the superintendent.

Dozens of students, faculty and staff recited glowing testimonials about Jordan in an online video posted last May by a YouTube account associated with the school. The video opened with shots of elementary school students holding signs with words to describe Jordan: Friendly. Focused. Smart. Organized. Inspirational.

"She always brings a positive spirit to Amy Beverland," said one teacher on the video who is unidentified by name. "One thing I know makes her a great leader is that she always trusts in her teachers, and she's always positively supporting us."

Later in the video, a group of students shouted an acrostic using Jordan's name.

"A is for awesome, because you're an awesome principal," one student said.

The video closed with a message to Jordan: "We love you, Mrs. Jordan! Amy Beverland really is the sunshine after the rainbow. Thank you for your many years of leadership!"

The crash, which occurred during dismissal, thrust the school into disarray, with concerned parents rushing to pick up their children amidambulances and police cars.

"I got a call from my mom, who was frantic, telling me to go to the school and pick up my sister because there was a crash. She didn't know all of what was going on, just stuff she saw on the news, so I was pretty freaked out," said Ed Garza, who picked up his sister from kindergarten.

Roy Nunnally arrived at the school to pick up his son, who is in kindergarten.

"I saw the police lights, and I was thinking the worst," Nunnally said. "Then I asked what was going on, and they told me it was a bus accident. I'm definitely worried about them because we're all neighbors. I didn't know what to think."

The bus involved in the crash passed its Jan. 22 inspection conducted by Indiana State Police.

Another Indianapolis-area school principal died in a tragic crash in October. Norris Ncube, 52, was driving five children to school when his SUV was struck by a car on West Washington Street near I-465 in Wayne Township. Ncube was principal of the Indianapolis Junior Academy, a Seventh-day Adventist private school.

The rush-hour crash killed Ncube instantly and sent all five children in the car to the hospital, as well as the driver of the other vehicle. Two of the children — Ncube’s son Joshua Sandle Ncube, 12, and his niece Malia Siziba, 5 — later died in the hospital. Jack Reed, the 80-year-old driver of the other car, also later died in the hospital.

Amy Beverland is a magnet school in the Lawrence Township school district that focuses on communications. The school enrolls 806 students, according to figures posted on its website.
FRESNO SCHOOL'S SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM HELPS CATCH BURGLARY BEFORE HE COULD ESCAPE

January 21, 2016
ABC30

FRESNO, Calif. (KFSN) -- A man who tried to steal from a Fresno school quickly learned he had eyes on him. The school district's security team worked with police to nab him and he was caught even before he stepped off the Tenaya Middle School campus.

Holes are left in the hallway at Tenaya Middle School after a thief tried to steal surveillance cameras overnight Thursday. "He was running out of the campus southbound, he tried to jump the fence there but we had a perimeter established and he ran back northbound and we were able to catch him," said Lt. Joe Gomez, Fresno Police Department.

Lt. Gomez said officers were able to catch 49-year-old Douglas James of Bakersfield early Thursday morning. In side his backpack officers found four surveillance cameras pried from the school, worth about $3,600. "It was recording at the time he was taking out the cameras and disassembling them," said Armand Chavez, FUSD Safety Manager.

Chavez oversees safety across the school district. He said Fresno Unified employees were watching it all unfold from the central monitoring station and called police. It's a 24/7 operation that helped out when the thief struck. "Recently we've upgraded all of our security cameras to high definition, which has helped out tremendously."

Last year the Fresno school board voted to spend $3.5 million on providing lighting and surveillance cameras at high school and middle schools across Fresno. Police said it's those measures that are helping catch crooks in the act. "They think they're not watched. They forget we are in a society where everybody's watched and they should think twice before they want to create a burglary at a school because they're very very well monitored. We catch just about all of them now," said Gomez.

Officials said the plan to replace the four security this weekend so they can continue to keep eyes on their campuses.

Pennsauken students sue over bus assault

January 25, 2016
Courier-Post

CAMDEN - A Pennsauken High School student claims in a lawsuit that officials failed to protect her from a girl who allegedly slashed her face on a school bus in June 2014.

But the accused attacker also is seeking damages from the district, contending she was the victim of unchecked bullying at the Hylton Avenue school.

The girls — identified only as D.O., the slashing victim, and S.C.A., the alleged attacker — also claim school officials ignored warning signs prior to the slashing incident.

Defendants in the case, including Pennsauken's Board of Education and former Pennsauken High Principal Tameka Matthews — have denied wrongdoing.

In her lawsuit, D.O. says she was "physically and violently attacked" by S.C.A. on school property about two weeks prior to the attack on the bus. The suit claims school officials had a video showing the earlier assault and that they ignored D.O.'s "repeated pleas for protection."

In turn, a court filing for S.C.A. says D.O. was a "ringleader" for bullies who targeted S.C.A. over her ethnicity, her inability to speak English and "significant disabilities." It says school officials "failed to even investigate most of the reported bullying, and failed to file HIB (harassment, intimidation and bullying) reports as required by New Jersey law."

In addition, the filing says S.C.A.'s parents requested home instruction and told school officials "that D.O. was threatening S.C.A., specifically to hurt S.C.A. on the school bus."

D.O.'s lawsuit contends she suffered "life-altering" injuries and permanent scarring from the attack, which occurred as a bus was preparing to leave the high school. It also notes the girl's wounds led to high medical bills.

The district and other defendants sued S.C.A. as part of their response to D.O.'s suit, seeking to hold her liable for any judgment. S.C.A. then filed a counterclaim that asserts school officials violated her rights under the state and federal laws.

Both girls seek unspecified damages, as well as the recovery of legal fees.

Court papers say S.C.A. no longer attends Pennsauken High. D.O.'s status at the school could not be determined.

D.O.'s suit was filed in February 2015 in state court, Camden. It was moved Thursday to federal court in Camden at the request of attorneys for school officials.
Broadview Heights man accused of embezzling $3.3 million from Cuyahoga Heights schools

January 26, 2017
Cleveland.com

AKRON, Ohio — The brother of the former technology director at the Cuyahoga Heights School District was charged Tuesday with helping defraud the district out of more than $3 million.

Dominick Palazzo, 42, is charged with conspiracy to commit mail fraud and conspiracy to launder funds. The U.S. Attorney's Office charged Palazzo via a criminal information, which usually means a plea agreement is forthcoming.

Prosecutors say Palazzo, a Broadview Heights resident, aided his brother, Joseph, in billing the school district for technology services that were not provided. His brother, Joseph Palazzo, is serving a prison sentence of more than 11 years for his role in the scheme.

Michael Maloney, Palazzo's attorney, said Tuesday that he has been working with the U.S. Attorney's Office for some time and has "reached what we think is a fair resolution for everyone involved."

The information states that Palazzo and others created corporations, several of which are shell companies, in order to bill the school district. One of the companies that prosecutors say he funneled money through was The Jump Yard, a children's recreation and party center in North Royalton.

Prosecutors say Joseph Palazzo issued more than $3.3 million worth of school district checks to companies owned by his brother and others. Once the company owners received checks from the district, they would keep half the money and give Joseph Palazzo the other half, the information states.

The U.S. Attorney's Office is seeking forfeiture of $25,409.53 from Dominick Palazzo. The information shows that Palazzo has also already paid $18,000 per an agreement with the United States.

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Joseph Palazzo resigned in February 2011 as the school board prepared to fire him. He is serving his sentence at a minimum-security prison in Morgantown, West Virginia.

In addition to Cuyahoga Heights, the 900-student district serves Valley View and Brooklyn Heights.

Several other people were prosecuted on related charges in state and federal court.

Dennis Boyles was sentenced in 2013 to 27 months in prison. He was released in November. Another defendant, Barnarr King III pleaded guilty to his role in state court and was sentenced to five years community control.

David Donadeo was indicted in 2013. He has not faced his charges because he is a fugitive, Assistant U.S. Attorney Rebecca Lutzko said.

The school district filed several lawsuits to recoup the stolen money. Superintendent Tom Evans said Tuesday that the school has gotten back more than $2 million, and that its attorneys are continue to go after the rest.

Bryan High student arrested for bringing gun, ammo to school

January 25, 2016
KBTX 3

BRYAN - School district officials in Bryan say one of their high school students has been arrested for bringing a gun, ammo and drugs to school.

According to Bryan ISD, a 16-year-old was in the Bryan High School office around 1:30 p.m. Monday for a disciplinary issue. The district says administrators thought that student was in possession of stolen property, but that the student didn't allow his bag to be searched.
“The student was actually in the office for another disciplinary matter of stolen property, but the student refused administration to search the backpack and as a result of that the administration contacted the boys parents,” said Bryan ISD Superintendent Tommy Wallis.

When the parent arrived, the backpack was opened and a loaded magazine was found. The school resource officer for Bryan High was then called, and an unloaded weapon was found, along with what was described as “several grams” of marijuana.

Wallis says what happens next, outside the school will determine how the district handles things.

“The first step at this point is that law enforcement has taken this over, due to the detainment of the child and then the judicial process will go forward first. Once that process is over, then we follow our code of conduct that was adopted by our trustees and we will follow it to the letter,” said Wallis.

The student has not been identified.

“The safety of our students is always at the forefront of our minds,” Bryan ISD Superintendent Tommy Wallis said in a statement. “I appreciate the cooperation between school administrators, law enforcement and the student’s parent.”

Wallis says parents were notified of the incident.

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