Kansas Law Enforcement Resources Working Group
June 2, 2011
Approved August 29, 2011

Call to Order and Introductions:

The Kansas Law Enforcement Resources Working Group (KLERWG) was called to order by Chairman Eric Pippin at 10:00 a.m. on June 2, 2011 in the Director's Conference Room of the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center in Hutchinson. Those in attendance:

Name	Home Agency	Representing
Daryl Reece	Johnson Co Sheriff	Metro HS Region
Ed Pavey	KLETC	KLETC
Dave Thomas	Topeka PD	Northeast HS Region
Oscar Thomasson	Sedgwick Co Sheriff	South Central HS Region
John Green	KLETC	KLETC
Eric Pippin- Chairman	KHP- Emer. Ops and Aircraft	CEPR
Jim Daily	Newton Police Department	South Central HS Region
Kyle Moomau	KHP- Hazardous Devices Unit	KHP
Rick Peters	KHP- Special Operations	KHP
Kelly Ralston	KBI	KBI
Scott Davies	Mitchell County EM	North Central HS Region
Richelle Stewart	KDEM- Resource Planner	State Resource Tracking Project
Edwin Geer	KDOT- Radio Communications	State Digital Radio System
Robert Childs	KDOT- Radio Communications	State Digital Radio System

KLERWG members Traci Rankin and Mark Engholm are currently deployed on out of state Incident Management Team (IMT) missions. Oscar Thomasson volunteered to keep meeting notes.

Minutes:

Oscar Thomasson moved that the minutes of the April meeting be approved, seconded by Jim Daily. Minutes were approved and will be posted on the working group website at http://www.kansashighwaypatrol.org/leo_group/index.html.

Chairperson's Report- Eric Pippin

LT. Dave Thomas from the Topeka Police Department was recognized. Dave will be retiring prior to the next KLERWG meeting and we all wish him well in retirement!

Captain Pippin spoke about the recent law enforcement disaster response following a tornado strike on the town of Reading, KS. The Lyon County Sheriff requested that the State Emergency Operations Center coordinate law enforcement mutual aid resources to provide patrol in the community. A teletype message was sent to all agencies in the state to solicit volunteers. Within 18 hours, four 10 ½ hour shifts had been scheduled for the town- using 72 officers from agencies across northeast Kansas.

Due to cuts in Homeland Security grant funding and the huge demand for grants at the state level, the KLERWG did not receive any funding this year.

Encrypted Radio Communications- Edwin Geer
Ed Geer briefed the committee on the technical aspects of voice radio encryption available on the Kansas Digital Trunked System (presentation attached). He explained the various encryption standards available, including Advanced Digital Privacy (ADP), which has been selected as the state standard. Here are the highlights of his presentation:

- Encryption requires the following be the same between radios that need to operate in an encrypted mode;
    - Same frequency band: VHF, UHF, 700 MHz or 800 MHz
    - The same emission type: conventional, analog or digital.
    - The same talk group or channel
    - The same encryption algorithm, AES, DES, DVP, DVP-XL, ADP, etc.
    - The same numeric encryption key

- The ADP encryption algorithm operates under the following circumstances
    - Only on P-25 operation (KDOT system or an as yet unlicensed talk-around channel)
    - Only on Motorola equipment including the XTS/XTL and APX series radios.
    - Is a flash-upgrade that resides in the radio's operating software and does not require additional hardware installed in the radio.
    - Can hold up to eight different encryption keys.
    - Under state contract pricing costs $7.18 per radio ordered with the radio or $75.00 after market.

Discussion that followed Ed's presentation included the following:
- Developing Command and Control level encrypted talk groups within the state.
- Develop regional tactical talk groups
- Develop a minimum of three line of sight (aka talk around, simplex) digital encrypted channels for operations level usage.
- ADP is more cost effective than other types of encryption available.

Oscar Thomasson will develop a plan of action for presentation at the next KLERWG meeting.

Comprehensive Resource Management Update- Richelle Stewart

Rikki reported that the work on the CRMU is ongoing and is in the process of gathering information on resources throughout the state (presentation attached). Some of the issues which have arisen during that process include the following:

- The cataloging of hospitals, surge capacity and capabilities
- SWAT team typing
- Electronics Counter Measure equipment specifications

<u>**LUNCH**</u>

<u>**Law Enforcement Canine Typing—Kyle Moomau**</u>

LT Moomau is the commander of the Patrol's Hazardous Devices Unit. He presented a draft of EOD canine typing for the working group to consider. Following discussion, the working group decided not to pursue in depth typing at the state level. The working group did agree to change the resource typing list for canine units in the following manner:

- *Explosive* ~~Bomb~~ Detection Canine
- *Human Remains* ~~Cadaver~~ Detection Canine
- ~~Scent Tracking Canine~~
- *Trailing Canine*
- *Tracking Canine*
- *Search and Rescue Canine*

<u>**Tactical Team Typing—Dave Thomas**</u>

The dilemma faced with Tactical Team typing centers around the lack of a comprehensive set of standards which can be adopted across various jurisdictions having tactical teams maintaining different levels of manpower, equipment and training. K-9 and EOD (Bomb Squads) have such standards and as of yet Tactical Teams have none.

FEMA classifies tactical teams based on capability, manpower and whether or not the unit is full or part time in that capacity.

The National Tactical Officers Association (NTOA) has a set of guidelines; however the discussion among the KLERG members present was that applying these guidelines across the board would be problematic at best.

During the discussion some of the following topics were brought up in reference to typing Tactical Teams:

- Identification of special capabilities:
    - Breaching
    - Sniper
    - Communications
    - K-9 elements
    - Night Vision

- Classification of teams based on mission
    - Low-Medium risk warrant service
    - High risk warrant service
    - Hostage Rescue
    - Terrorist interdiction

- What the Incident Commander needs to know to employ a Tactical Team

- o Support requirements for the team being deployed
- o Communications
- o Perimeter Security
- o EOD, K-9, Armored Rescue Vehicles, etc.
- o Capabilities
- o Amount and frequency of training
- o Special capabilities (see above under this heading)
- o Point of Contact
- o Jurisdictional limitations on deployment (time/distance/type of deployment)

- • Big issues to be resolved
  - o Standardized training
  - o Requirements or Guidelines
  - o Operator standards
  - o Weapons competency
  - o Physical fitness
  - o Training received and currency of that training

The bottom line is the Incident Commander needs to be aware of the ***actual capabilities*** of the teams they deploy.

Final Notes and Adjournment

Due to the number of members who could not be present at this meeting due to ongoing disasters and recover, the next meeting of the group has not been set at this time