

**Advisory Committee to the
National Center for State and Local Law Enforcement Training
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Summary of Meeting
September 25, 2002
Glynco, Georgia**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Bruce Brown, Director of the National Center welcomed the group and introduced the Director of FLETC, Connie Patrick.
- Ms. Patrick gave a brief overview of current FLETC initiatives and expressed that state and local law enforcement is critical to the security of our homeland. She envisions the National Center having a paramount role in this mission through training. Ms. Patrick concluded by introducing D. Kenneth Keene, Deputy Director, FLETC.
- Mr. Keene stressed the importance of partnerships and the critical role each Advisory Committee member has in support of the National Center's mission.
- Mr. Brown introduced the Department of Justice Co-Chair, Deborah Daniels, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs.
- Ms. Daniels stated that throughout the country, federal law enforcement has shifted its focus to specifically address preventing terrorism. State and local law enforcement has to do everything that they have always done and more because the federal agencies are shifting their focus. She thinks that the National Center is going to be critical in not only dealing with the new challenges, but also trying to figure out how to bridge that gap in local law enforcement.
- Mr. Brown introduced the Department of the Treasury Co-Chair, Kenneth Lawson, Assistant Secretary (Enforcement).
- Mr. Lawson echoed earlier comments and stressed the importance of people and agencies working together to ensure that the homeland is secure and that officers are trained and able to perform their mission.
- Mr. Brown explained the format change for the Committee, with less emphasis on briefings and more time in the agenda for interaction and discussion. Also, Committee members will see increased communication between meetings.

- Ron Dionne, Assistant Chief, State and Local Programs Division (SPD), presented the history and mission of the National Center, as well as the FLETC Video, The New Star Show: Small Town and Rural Training. Mr. Dionne and Malcolm Adams, Chief, SPD, briefed on National Center initiatives and training programs.
- The issues listed below were raised and discussed by the Committee members. Deborah Daniels, Ken Lawson and Bruce Brown committed to following up on many of these issues and communicating results back to the Committee members.
 - Thomas Muehlenbeck raised the issue that local governments are in need of training resources and funding for homeland security and the critical need to incorporate health services into emergency response.
 - Stephen Sharro presented findings from FEMA's (Federal Emergency Management Agency) Congressional Study of Federal Terrorism Training. FEMA conducted a study of federal terrorism training and it may serve as a backdrop for the national strategy on training that is going to come up out of the new office. His handouts are attached to these minutes.
 - Deborah Ness raised the issue of the need for training in the area of cleaning up methamphetamine labs.
 - George Murphy raised the issues of sharing confidential information between federal and local agencies with the public, and command and control structures at multijurisdictional critical events.
- The next meeting will be in February or March 2003, in Glynco, Georgia. A firm date will be coordinated with all Committee members. This meeting will be the 20th anniversary of the National Center for State and Local Training.

ATTENDEES

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)

Connie Patrick, Director
D. Kenneth Keene, Deputy Director
John Dooher, Senior Associate Director, Washington Office

National Center for State and Local Law Enforcement Training, FLETC

Bruce P. Brown, Director, National Center
Rexford M. Huddy, Deputy Director, National Center
Malcolm Adams, Chief, State and Local Programs Division (SPD)
Denise Franklin, Chief, Training Support Division (TSD)
Ronald Dionne, Assistant Division Chief, State and Local Programs Division (SPD)
Harold Arledge, Program Specialist, State and Local Programs Division (SPD)
Gary Loberg, Program Specialist, State and Local Programs Division (SPD)
Richard Day, Program Specialist, State and Local Programs Division (SPD)
Pete Peterson, Program Specialist, State and Local Programs Division (SPD)
David Hibbs, Program Specialist, Drug Enforcement Administration detailee
Joe Westbrook, Program Specialist, Glynn County Police detailee
Reba Fischer, Designated Federal Officer, Training Support Division (TSD)
Diana Ranne, Visual Information Specialist, Training Support Division (TSD)
Chad Ireland, Operations Specialist, Training Support Division (TSD)
Paula Padgett, Staff Specialist to the Director
Lisa Thrift, Operations Coordinator, Training Support Division (TSD)
Carol Wood, Operations Coordinator, Training Support Division (TSD)
Susie Hoskie, Training Technician, State and Local Programs Division (SPD)
James Carter, Training Technician, State and Local Programs Division (SPD)
Patricia Perry, Training Technician, State and Local Programs Division (SPD)
Roxanne Ballou-Turckes, Training Technician, State and Local Programs Division (SPD)
Nancy Beavers, Operations Assistant, Training Support Division (TSD)
Jason Paynich, Minot State University Intern, State and Local Programs Division (SPD)

Committee Members

Kenneth Lawson, Co-Chair, Assistant Secretary (Enforcement), Department of Treasury
Deborah Daniels, Co-Chair, Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice
Gary Adams, Chief, Oklahoma Highway Patrol
John Bittick, Sheriff, Monroe County Sheriff's Office
Darrel Hart, Director, Department of Public Safety, New Mexico
John McCarty, Special Agent in Charge, Drug Enforcement Administration
William Moulder, Chief, Des Moines (Iowa) Police Department
Thomas Muehlenbeck, City Manager, Plano, Texas
George Murphy, Civilian Member
Deborah Ness, Chief, Bismarck (North Dakota) Police Department
Carl Peed, Director, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)
Stephen Sharro, Director, Training Division, Federal Emergency Management Agency

Guests

Raul Roldan, Federal Bureau of Investigations, representing Committee member, Cassandra Chandler

Pat Caldwell, Agency Representative, USSS, representing Committee member, Patrick Miller

Three Committee members were not represented at the meeting:

Eugene Cromartie, Deputy Executive Director and Chief of Staff, International Association of Chiefs of Police

Jack Greene, Dean, College of Criminal Justice

Bobby Moody, Chief, Marietta (Georgia) Police Department

No members of the public attended.

WELCOME AND OPENING REMARKS

Bruce Brown, Executive Secretary of the Advisory Committee, called the meeting to order at 8:30 a.m. at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), Glynco, Georgia. Mr. Brown welcomed everyone, and then introduced Connie Patrick, Director of the FLETC.

Connie Patrick welcomed everyone and updated the Committee on FLETC's initiatives. The FLETC is the world's largest law enforcement training center and serves 76 federal agencies that accomplish their basic and advanced training mission. The National Center deals with the state and local issues. Last year, the FLETC trained about 45,000 students, which was a big year for us. After September 11, the FLETC had 37,000 requests for training for this year and 57,000 for next year. She has been impressed with the ingenuity of the FLETC staff in terms of meeting the demands. They are working 6 days a week. FLETC has two new partner agencies – Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and Office of Special Investigations (OSI). Currently, the FLETC is faced with moving from Treasury to another agency. In order to move forward as a law enforcement entity that best serves the client that we serve, the FLETC would be best suited with Homeland Security. If that happens, then the Advisory Committee's role will increase, in that we believe that the National Center will have a more prominent role if we move to Homeland Security. Ms. Patrick iterated that with the need for agencies to work together in terms of meeting the mission of securing our borders, if we move to Homeland, she envisions the National Center as being that pivotal point, in terms of leading federal, state, and local law enforcement training. The future looks bright for the National Center and for Advisory Committee members' leadership and how it will impact the National Center in meeting the needs of all of the state and local officers, as well as blending the federal resources with those to accomplish the mission.

Ken Keene stressed that the FLETC values partnerships and is a wonderful model with 76 different agencies using each other's resources efficiently. Similarly, the National Center has formed partnerships much like we are accustomed to with state and local organizations throughout the country and capitalizing on using common resources, common assets, to produce the kind of quality training we expect. He summarized that the FLETC is committed to partnerships, and encouraged Advisory Committee members to keep that in mind as the meeting proceeded.

Deborah Daniels stated that she has known the FLETC and the National Center by reputation for many years and is delighted to be part of the Committee. The format of the meeting has changed to seek more input from membership, which she supports. Her view is that this whole process should be driven by the needs of the law enforcement professionals around the country. Throughout the country, federal law enforcement has shifted its focus to specifically address preventing terrorism. State and local law enforcement has to do everything that they have always done and more because the federal agencies are shifting their focus. She thinks that the National Center is going to be critical in not only dealing with the new challenges, but also trying to figure out how to bridge that gap in local law enforcement.

Ken Lawson echoed Ms. Daniels' comments and stressed the importance of people and agencies working together to ensure that the homeland is secure and that officers are trained and able to perform their mission. He encouraged Advisory Committee members to share their ideas.

Bruce Brown explained that this meeting would follow the new format, whereas specific time will be allotted to discuss issues that the members submitted in advance or wish to raise at the meeting. We are in the process of setting up a system where members can communicate frequently via email, instead of waiting for the semi-annual meetings.

PRESENTATIONS

Ron Dionne, Assistant Chief, State and Local Programs Division (SPD), presented the history and mission of the National Center, as well as the video, The New Star Show: Small Town and Rural Training. Mr. Dionne and Malcolm Adams, Chief, SPD, briefed on National Center initiatives and training programs.

Thomas Muehlenbeck commented that he applauds the EMS and fire perspective of the training, but what about health? Does health play any role?

Ron Dionne responded that health will play a very big role in the First Responder program, but currently does not. We have identified the Center for Disease Control (CDC), health and a number of other agencies to play a part. Ron suggested that Stephen Sharro from FEMA could explain some of the things that they are doing. Ultimately, we have the goal to be that we are all working on the same platform together. We can't do that right now simply because we just do not have the ability. We hope what this program does for us is garner interest and feedback from our students that says we need a specific 2-day course on the health issues or a specific day and a half course on workplace violence because that will be a part of this with the school shootings and so forth. Those are the needs assessment evaluations that will come back to us, then National Center staff can evaluate and develop 3 or 4 other programs that we are evaluating. Going back to partnerships, people that will be playing a big part in this will be National Sheriffs' Association (NSA), International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), and the federal government agencies, such as FEMA, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

Deborah Ness asked if there are programs that we do not take out on the road. Malcolm Adams explained that all National Center programs are exported, as well as some FLETC programs, such as Crisis Management, Seaport Security, and Critical Incidence Response Training.

Darrel Hart commented that his state was having difficulty getting cooperation from Regional Community Policing Institutes (RCPI) since they are now tasked with delivering training after the National Center has completed their training with the COPS Office.

DISCUSSIONS

George Murphy asked about the American Society of Industrial Security, which probably runs the largest preventative meeting bigger than the PGA show.

Ron Dionne stated that we are not members of that as is right now, but we participate in the process that we are involved with. We deal with them, but do not have memberships.

Bruce Brown explained that shortly after September 11, NSA, IACP, FEMA, Justice and FLETC met about initiatives we should take. One of the things that he heard from the New York Police Department (NYPD) and from FEMA was the need for the fire and police to increase their relationship with the private security sector. They encountered a lot of difficulties with building searches and accounting for people because they did not have the relationship with the various private security companies there in Manhattan. If any of the Advisory Committee members could get us into the organizations mentioned, we appreciate the support.

Thomas Muehlenbeck submitted the next issue. We are in need of training resources for homeland security. The state is waiting on the feds for money and, as a result, nothing is getting done other than what we can do with our own resources. Mr. Muehlenbeck explained that when citizens get concerned about their water supply or whether or not their sewerage is going to flow, the contacts are not made at that level, and many cases our friends at the state level experience the same thing. People with the police, fire, and health departments are the first responders. All of these areas are volatile. September 11 showed so many problems that are almost overwhelming. We are so concerned for the first time that we have a bomb go off in a mall or a school or a recreational facility, aside from the deaths and damage that is going to occur. He thinks that it will have a tremendous effect on our economy whether it is local, state, or national. We are very vulnerable in lack of training. They feel concerned about the lack of funding that has been made available to them. The national level is more concerned about other areas as opposed to services. The state does not know what to do. The state is waiting for federal money to come down so that they can have some conduit and they can get accolades. They are not doing anything. In Texas, for example, the only thing that is going on is the governor has asked the districts to develop plans. That is going to take time. Things are not happening on the local level. He has contacted FEMA about their program. It is a long program that every city should be going through at one time or another, but that is going to take forever to get through all of the cities. Homeland security is something that is raised at such a height at the local level. His citizens are asking questions that he honestly does not have answers for. They need an influx of capital to get them started not only in training, but they need more information than they are getting. They have tried working with the federal agencies for information, to no avail. He is impressed with some of the things that are being done here at the FLETC. He is hoping that there will be a greater outreach to the international association of fire chiefs. He realizes the solo effect; people have got to be involved. In many cases, in many cities, the emergency preparedness is headed up by the fire department. The police have a role, but in many cases, it is a secondary role. The health department needs to be raised. He is concerned about the exposure on the health scene. You just go to a hospital and can be contaminated very early. The problems are really beginning to build and they need help. He is looking for an answer.

Deborah Daniels - Some of the issues that Tom Muehlenbeck raised go back to some things that are frustrating for us as well. Reference the equipment issue, the Office of Justice Preparedness has budgeted for equipment, but Congress mandated the state plans that Mr. Muehlenbeck referred to had to be designed and approved before the equipment could go out the door. The money goes straight to the states. All of the plans finally came in as of early this year and they have been approved. There were a couple of supplementals in the 2002 budget, and then they got some more money for equipment and that money has been going out the door to the

states. The states are the ones that have to distribute the money. She said that FEMA intends and Governor Ridge intends for Homeland Security to continue to put that money out through the states. They are going to have to find the right way to do it.

Thomas Muehlenbeck – The plans have been approved and they are still waiting on their equipment.

Deborah Daniels - She realizes the frustration. The local agencies frequently tell them that there is a communication gap between the federal government and the other levels of government just as the communication gap between the states and local government. The states put together these plans but they do not ask the public for input, which is a problem. There has to be a way to get this issue resolved and get the states to consult the local government when they are developing a plan to make sure that they are getting the funds out there. Once the money gets to the states, DOJ cannot control what the state does with it. The training is a big problem. There is 3.5 billion dollars supposed to be in the FEMA budget; all of the money for all of this is supposed to go to FEMA. If the Homeland Security is passed, then the money would all go into Homeland. But that is in the 2003 budget, which is a huge increase in funding for equipment and training. The problem with that is Congress is not going to pass this budget for quite some time. All we can do is operate on the 2002 budget. This is a huge problem and frustrating to her office as well. Training is the key. She thinks that train-the-trainer is the right way to do it. We are trying to maximize what is available and not stumble all over each other and overlap. They have trained around 100,000 through OJP. That is great, but it is not good enough. She thinks that the Regional Community Policing Institute is a way that some of that can get out and she knows that they are engaged. Maybe they need to get everybody out there who is in a position to be delivering and make sure that they are delivering the right stuff. This is critical. She wants to be sure that the right training is going out as broadly as possible.

Darrel Hart - The training aspect is going to be the easiest thing to accomplish. We cannot train to something that we do not know. That is why the sharing of information is so critical. They cannot train if they do not know what the command and control structure is going to be. The training infrastructure is already there. He realizes that a lot of training is going on. In his state of New Mexico, they have had natural disasters. There is a disconnect and, being at the state level, he can see the local frustration. There is nothing coming to the state and local level.

William Moulder - The Attorney General's office has done an excellent job with trying to get the federal agencies to recognize that they are equal partners with local law enforcement. The key is recognizing that training for local enforcement needs to be an equal partnership, not a child of the state. That is where the problem lies. The mindset is that the state knows better how to do it than the locals do and the feds know better than the state. As long as they can push that, the first people that are going to be there are the locals and last people that are going to leave are the locals. The locals are the primary goal. Keeping that in the forefront role of planning will be helpful.

Deborah Daniels - A lot of the money issues need to be resolved by the state and local officials sitting down together and hammering it out. Local guys have to make a point that they need a seat at the table and we need to be heard. Yes, the state is the first responder, too, but the local first responders are the ones. The locals should be calling the shots on that funding and training.

John Bittick - Isn't there a 75% pass through that has to go to the local government?

Deborah Daniels - There is a requirement, but it is how the state says use it.

Deborah Ness - When you are talking about the sharing of information, there was some money that passed through the U.S. Attorney's office for anti-terrorism for equipment, etc., and one of the top things on the list that should be purchased or used was phones, so they would have a means of communicating with federal agencies. On the statewide level as they were looking at this, they had it all planned. They need to look at what their roles are going to be when something does happen. They are thinking about setting it up on a statewide system.

Deborah Daniels - NIJ has been working on the best way to handle the radio issue. FEMA and COPS are trying to work together. There is going to be additional money in 2003, but the money needs to be spent wisely. They want to get the right information out about what equipment is really going to help the most, so that the departments are not at a loss. Should the state purchase all new radios; that would be too expensive. They are trying to get this done as soon as they can.

Stephen Sharro - There is going to be some information soon; it is all a question of resources. His Information Technology people are working on it right now.

John Bittick - Federal monies were sent down to the states to buy new radios and all bought new radios, but each office bought different radios, and they still could not communicate.

Gary Adams - You put this system in, but when mass groups come in, you cannot talk (Oklahoma City bombing as an example). When the incident occurs, it takes everything out. Hurricanes knock radios out. He has been working since 1982 for a megahertz trump system for Oklahoma and he only has two-fifths of the monies. From the U.S. and Canada, the number one issue on our law enforcement is communication.

Thomas Muehlenbeck - He cannot contact the law enforcement when a disaster strikes.

Carl Peed - NIJ, in Ms. Daniels' office, has the experts. There is technology out there.

Deborah Daniels - Now that we think that we know what is going to work best, we can proceed economically to obtain it. There is a lot of money out there, and it goes to the state for distribution. You might decide that for a couple of years that you might want to take funding from one program and give to another. They are looking at what they need to shift to counter-terrorism.

Stephen Sharro presented findings from FEMA's Congressional Study of Federal Terrorism Training. FEMA conducted a study of federal terrorism training and it may serve as a backdrop for the national strategy on training that is going to come up out of the new office. His handouts are attached to these minutes.

Bruce Brown responded about Tom Muehlenbeck's original point. In earlier mentioned meetings with IACP and NSA, it was reported that chiefs and sheriffs around the country, as well as fire chiefs, city managers, and mayors echoed Mr. Muehlenbeck's point - the community approach. Over and over it was said that there was a need for the fire, police EMT's (Emergency Medical Technician), health and city officials to be trained in the community approach. We looked at that group initially, looked at what programs were out there, trying not to reinvent the wheel. The group found that FEMA, with their Emmitsburg Facility, had the community approach with the fire and city officials and that is why the National Center solidified its relationship with FEMA. The National Center is working hand and hand with FEMA to take their expertise to our delivery sites. We have the logistical support and the sites around the country. We can take their residential programs and export through the National Center. We have been in discussion with the CDC. They have recognized a need to deliver health services type training with the community approach and they have also contacted the National Center about using our delivery sites and marrying up what they are developing with FEMA and our programs. They are identifying funding and it is very much in the beginning stages of discussion. The CDC has recognized it and has approached the National Center.

Stephen Sharro - FEMA's niche is cooperation among the various emergency response disciplines, making sure that fire and police and law enforcement and public health emergency, medical, work together. One of the toughest groups to crack is law enforcement, and law enforcement is really the center, the first responder. FEMA conducted a study at the beginning of this year that was requested by Congress about federal terrorism training. They surveyed federal agencies that were involved in terrorism training, as well as a representative group of communities. This on page 4 of handout; page 5 has the recommendations.

George Murphy raised the issue of sharing confidential information between federal and local agencies with the public. The issue of protecting your source to make your case stick is historic with federal law enforcement. The public stands confused. He is concerned how to alert the public for an emergency or attack. How is information shared? How can this be reached? He believes there should be a better system than the alert system; how to get information to the public that is real. It is how the public is educated, not alerted to the problem. It is an educational problem more than a scary problem.

George Murphy raised the issue of command and control structures at multijurisdictional critical events. Who is in charge? Who decides when you go in? How does the public get this information? They are entitled to know a lot. Command and control structure is going to become more of a problem as these incidents occur.

Ken Lawson stated that at Homeland Security, there are no locals at the meetings.

Thomas Muehlenbeck asked why wait until the bill gets passed?

George Murphy - The things at the airports have to be done. Look back at the state advisory system. How meaningful it is for the public? Does it help? He thinks there might be a better way. Educate the traveler. How does FLETC deal with public relations?

Deborah Daniels asked how much information should be given out. She said that they needed a consumer, so they went to NSA and asked if they could provide someone. She could not recall his name, but he is working at NSA headquarters right now, so it is close. With that local input, they will address some of these issues. She agreed that more local input is needed.

Deborah Ness - She just came from the Midwest summit on methamphetamines, which included 13 states in the Midwest. They have had an explosion of methamphetamines, especially being very rural. One of the top issues that came out of the summit was the need for training, especially in the area of cleaning up labs. There is no consistent way of cleaning up. There is no federal support when it comes to doing the cleanup and there are a lot of jurisdictions out there right now that are really struggling. They are sending people in to the HAZMAT areas that are not properly trained. They had firefighters, public health and everybody involved in this summit. The main thing was how to coordinate these efforts when you are going to the clandestine laboratories and is something going to come out that is going to show the standards on what is needed to clean up these sites and approach this problem. Do we have something for the problem? One of the items that did come out of the health department was this is a new problem. Treatment, you cannot treat the methamphetamine user the same way as the user of other drugs. Is there anything out there at all to help with this?

Bruce Brown - We are hearing the same thing, and have begun to explore. We are hearing a lot of expertise is within the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in Kansas. He is trying to link Dave Hibbs, the National Center's DEA detail, up with the folks in Kansas and see what can be developed and identified specifically for this issue.

John McCarty - DEA has gotten out of the cleanup business. Right now they have 1800 officers nationwide that needs the training. They do two classes a week at Quantico. This has been an issue for many years and is only getting worse. Lots of the labs are so toxic and many of them become EPA fund sites. Cleanups are expensive.

Deborah Ness - That is where it comes back to public education. You can scare people into not helping. They are really lacking in training and resources. The turnover rate is extremely high.

Dave Hibbs - We are getting more private industries involved in the circle solution. Are they going as far as the eco-training of the cleanup, not the investigation aspect, but the cleanup? Are we getting involved with training? Funding is the biggest thing.

Carl Peed - The COPS office has spent about \$200 million dollars since 1998 on methamphetamine issues; officer safety issues. One lab cleanup costs about \$25,000. In talking to the staff here, EPA is one of their prominent partnerships because of the lead contamination.

Bruce Brown - The EPA does its criminal investigator training at the FLETC as well and they have some practical exercise sites. We are hearing from them that they have quite a bit of experience in Kansas with the meth labs and they are hearing the same things. What we will do is gather as much information as possible and get it back out to the Committee after the meeting.

There were no other issues or discussion.

CLOSING REMARKS

Bruce Brown - The next meeting will be planned between our staff and the Advisory Committee members. We are targeting February or March 2003, which is the 20th anniversary of the National Center. The meeting will be here at Glynco. We will be in touch with Advisory Committee members by email. We will send back the information to all members to provide a good network of communication. Please contact us if you have issues or concerns or anything at all that we need to discuss.

Deborah Daniels said the discussion and interaction during this meeting was healthy and useful. She will be following up on some of the issues. She has enjoyed being a part of the Committee.

Ken Lawson said that he looks forward to the next meeting.

Bruce Brown thanked the Committee members and co-chairs and especially thanked the National Center staff.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:00 noon.

Submitted by:

-original signed-

Bruce P. Brown, Executive Secretary, Advisory Committee
Director, National Center for State and Local
Law Enforcement Training
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

Approved by:

-original signed-

Kenneth Lawson, Co-chair
Assistant Secretary (Enforcement)
Department of the Treasury

-original signed-

Deborah Daniels, Co-chair
Assistant Attorney General, OJP
Department of Justice