

MINUTES OF THE SENATE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Pete Brungardt at 10:30 a.m. on January 18, 2011, in Room 144-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Senator Steve Morris

Committee staff present:

Jason Long, Office of the Revisor of Statutes

Doug Taylor, Office of the Revisor of Statutes

Dennis Hodgins, Kansas Legislative Research Department

Julian Efird, Kansas Legislative Research Department

Connie Burns, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the Committee:

Melissa Wangemann, Kansas Association of Counties

Colonel Alan Soldan, Kansas National Guard

William M. Watson, Governor's Task Force on Racial Profiling

Others attending:

See attached list.

**Introduction of Bills**

Melissa Wangemann, Kansas Association of Counties, requested a bill introduction to update and modify the Kansas laws relating to land surveyors.

Senator Longbine moved that this request should be introduced as a committee bill. Senator Abrams seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Mike Watson, Governor's Task Force on Racial Profiling, (GTFORP) provided the committee an overview of the recommendations and final report for the 2011 legislative session. (Attachment 1) The Task Force has been working in partnership with local and state law enforcement agencies to develop recommendations for the full implementation of Kansas racial profiling statutes, KSA 22-4606 through 22-4611, as directed. The GTFORP received information from local and state law enforcement, other state and local agencies, individuals and groups of Kansas residents, and national experts in regard to racial profiling and other biased policing. The GTFORP is scheduled to sunset on July 1, 2011.

The GTFORP will continue to work with the Governor's Office and the legislature to implement these recommendations and strategies, as requested. Additionally, the task force will provide communication and outreach to ensure that the residents of Kansas are knowledgeable of their right to fair and impartial law enforcement through the July 1, 2011 sunset date.

The task force developed a website [www.gtforp.ks.gov](http://www.gtforp.ks.gov) to provide community outreach and to share task force information including meeting schedules and meeting minutes, task force member contact information, and other resources. The website of the Kansas Attorney General's Office show that 399 Kansas law enforcement agencies reported a total of 64 racial profiling complaints received in 2009. Of the 64 complaints, 5 are still pending, 3 were resolved with the complainant, and 56 were unfounded/closed. There were no findings of sustained racial profiling complaints.

The GTFORP recommendations included definition of racial profiling to be changed to biased policing, adopt a detailed written policy; training, distance learning technology, that citizen advisory boards be renamed "community advisory boards" and receive training on fair and impartial policing; all law enforcement agencies be required to report annually to the Attorney General's Office whether the agencies have received complaints or not; the date of those reports be changed from January 31 to July 31, and the reports to the AG's office be posted on their website.

Some members of the task force still expressed the view that data collection should be implemented statewide and should continue to attempt to find appropriate benchmarking and methods to analyze the data.

Mr. Watson provided the statutes, an example of a data collection form, a list of GTFORP members, staff, attendees, and resources.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

The minutes of the Federal and State Committee at 10:30 a.m. on January 18, 2011, in Room 144-S of the Capitol.

Colonel Alan Soldan provided the committee with an update on the Kansas National Guard. (Attachment 2) Colonel Soldan stated that 95% of future conflicts are projected to be asymmetric, which means that it would not be traditional military to military conflict; the types are civil wars, ethnic cleansing, piracy, terrorism, cyber war, religious/tribal conflict, WMD terrorism, and economic warfare.

The Fusion Center is multi-disciplinary with partnerships with over 25 federal, state, and local agencies and is Kansas focused. The Eisenhower Center is 1) multi-discipline education, 2) research and forecasting, 3) integrated evaluation, and 4) HLS best practices. Kansas center for safe and prepared schools has a membership of 248 school districts.

Deployment predictability concept allows for KSARNG soldiers and units, minimum of 24 month cycle/dwell time for individual soldiers and units, management of OPTEMPO, modeling of Mobs around assigned strength and availability (Dwell Time), better management of resources to units and elements in deployment cycle, and more focused near term planning and execution. Deployments for fiscal year 2011 total Army 1670 and Air 332.

Readiness Sustainment Maintenance Site (RSMS) mission is to repair, rebuild and overhaul military equipment as directed by the Army National Guard Logistics Division. The RSMS purpose is to increase ARNG Readiness by filling zero balance equipment on hand requirements.

A listing of open disasters was provided. There are 14 open disasters, and they have no impact on the guards equipment.

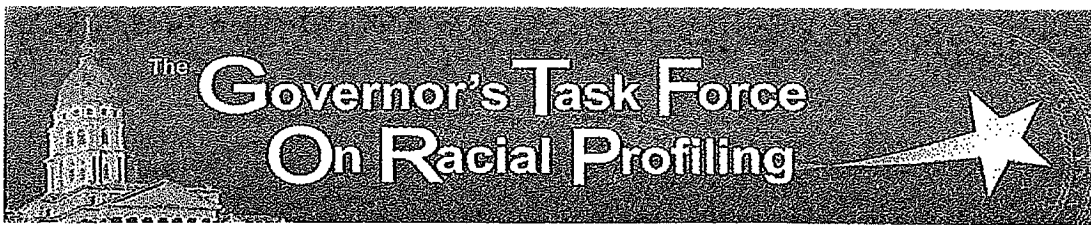
The next meeting is scheduled for January 19, 2011. The meeting was adjourned at 11:52 a.m.

SENATE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

GUEST LIST

DATE 1-18-11

NAME	REPRESENTING
<del>Rick Frisetti</del>	<del>Ks. Finance Related Com.</del>
Mike Watson	CoTFRP
Lydia Baxter	Federve Consulting
Melissa Wangemann	Ks Assoc of Counties
AYAN SOLDAN	KS NAT GUARD
Haron Isaacson	Ks National Guard
Angee Morgan	Ks Emerg. Mgt.
Sharon Watson	Ks Adj General's Dept.
Cheri Froetschner	DOR
DAN HAY	Ks Homeland Security
Bill CHORNYAK	Ks HOMELAND SECURITY
Pete Bodylek	KDOT
Sarah Green	KDA
Shirley Crow	Sandstone Group
TED HENRY	CAPITOL STRATEGIES
Ervin Ward	Intern for Senator Pete Brungardt
Larrie Ann Brown	Wine Institute
Tom PALACE	PMCA OF KS
Patrick Vegetsburg	Kearney and Assoc.
Berend Koops	Hein Law Firm
Elaine Frisbie	Div. of Budget
Ed KLUMPP	KACP/KFOA/KSA



December 10, 2010

Governor Mark Parkinson  
Kansas Statehouse  
Topeka, Kansas

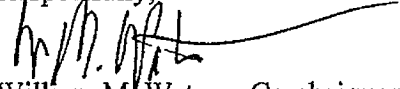
Dear Governor Parkinson,

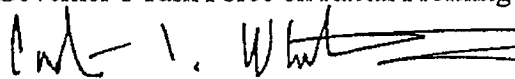
The Governor's Task Force on Racial Profiling (GTFORP) has been working in partnership with local and state law enforcement agencies to develop recommendations for the full implementation of Kansas racial profiling statutes, K.S.A. 22-4606 through 22-4611, as directed. The GTFORP received information from local and state law enforcement, other state and local agencies, individuals and groups of Kansas residents, and national experts in regard to racial profiling and other biased policing. The GTFORP is scheduled to sunset on July 1, 2011 and therefore submit these recommendations and final report for the 2011 legislative session.

We will continue to work with the Governor's Office and the legislature to implement these recommendations and strategies, as requested. Additionally, the task force will provide communication and outreach to ensure that the residents of Kansas are knowledgeable of their right to fair and impartial law enforcement through the July 1, 2011 sunset date.

We wish to acknowledge the time and efforts of the numerous dedicated and caring individuals who worked as task force members or informational resources for the task force during our research and deliberations.

Respectfully,

  
William M. Watson, Co-chairman  
Governor's Task Force on Racial Profiling

  
Curtis L. Whitten, Co-chairman  
Governor's Task Force on Racial Profiling



## SUMMARY

The Governor's Task Force on Racial Profiling (GTFORP) was originally appointed in 2005 by Governor Kathleen Sebelius to work with Kansas law enforcement agencies to review current policies and to make recommendations for future policies and procedures statewide for the full implementation of the provisions of K.S.A. 22-4606 through 22-4611 (see attachments) and to develop a method to collect data on traffic stops by law enforcement. The task force was restructured and reappointed by Governor Mark Parkinson in 2009 to develop final recommendations to preempt racial profiling in the state of Kansas. The GTFORP is scheduled to sunset July 1, 2011 after submitting the final recommendations/report.

The GTFORP had been preceded by individual legislators, individuals and community groups in the late 1990s who worked to propose legislation to preempt and eliminate racial profiling. A study was contracted by the legislature to document the incidence and prevalence of racial profiling throughout the state of Kansas. The results indicated that in some areas of Kansas individuals of color were stopped for traffic violations at a disproportionate rate compared to their percentage in the general population. In 2004, law enforcement officials statewide joined other stakeholders to enact legislation which was passed in an effort to preempt racial profiling in the state of Kansas. The result was the passage of racial profiling legislation, K.S.A. 22-4606 through 22-4611, and the formation of the Governor's Task Force on Racial Profiling in 2005.

Kansas legislation, K.S.A. 22-4606 through 22-4611, provides that all law enforcement agencies must have:

- a) policies prohibiting racial profiling,
- b) policies requiring annual training for all officers to preempt racial profiling,
- c) policies for discipline of law enforcement officers who engage in racial profiling,
- d) policies that require appropriate discipline for racial profiling,
- e) policies requiring citizen advisory boards for all cities of the first class,
- f) policies requiring community outreach to inform the public of the right to file racial profiling complaints, and
- g) policies requiring procedures for filing racial profiling complaints.

In addition, all law enforcement agencies must file an annual report with the Attorney General's Office detailing complaints of racial profiling which must then be posted on the Attorney General's website for public review.

The GTFORP researched the issues regarding racial profiling including what was being done nationally. The task force recommended changes in the Kansas statutes and assisted in the implementation of those statutory changes in law enforcement training, departmental policies preempting racial profiling, disciplinary measures, filing complaints internally and externally, community outreach and the use of community advisory boards. The task force also developed and submitted for consideration an optically scannable "bubble" form which could be used to collect data on traffic stops (see attachments) as directed.

The task force collaborated with the Kansas Attorney General's Office, the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center (KLETC), the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT), the Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP), the Kansas Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (KSCPOST), the Kansas Association of Chiefs of Police (KACP), the Kansas Sheriff's Association (KSA), the Kansas Peace Officer's Association (KPOA), the Kansas Human Rights Commission (KHRC), the Kansas Fraternal Order of Police (FOP), the Kansas African American Affairs Commission (KAAAC), the Kansas Hispanic Latino American Affairs Commission (KHLAAC), community organizations, individual interested citizens, individual law enforcement agencies, and others.

The GTFORP conducted six formal community meetings in Wichita, Pittsburg, Dodge City, Kansas City, Topeka and Salina. The community meetings concept included two meetings in each city: a meeting with area law enforcement agency leaders to hear and discuss their concerns, to explain facets of the racial profiling statutes and to take recommendations from the law enforcement perspective; and a meeting with citizens to explain facets of the racial profiling statutes, to hear concerns and recommendations of citizens and citizen groups regarding racial profiling issues, complaints and policy/legislative recommendations.

The task force conducted numerous public monthly meetings researching, reviewing, and deliberating regarding law enforcement training, policies and procedures, complaint investigations, legislation, data collection methods and instruments, benchmarking methods and theories, and other racial and biased policing topics. It was determined that some of the original strategies utilized across the nation worked in some areas and were ineffective in others. There appeared to be no "magic bullet" and a customized approach to each jurisdiction appeared to be most appropriate due to the community dynamics and resident involvement.

The task force, through the Kansas Department of Transportation, applied for and was awarded a grant of \$1.1 million from the National Highway Traffic and Safety Administration (NHTSA). The goal of the grant was to prevent racial profiling through training, statewide procedures and requirements on law enforcement agencies and data collection that would help prevent and eliminate racial profiling. Through this funding the following proposals have been approved and are currently being implemented: Tools for Tolerance training for the Wichita Police Department officers and a qualitative study conducted by Wichita State University professor of Community Affairs, Dr. Michael Birzer entitled "The Phenomenology of Racial Profiling in the State of Kansas". Quarterly reports are completed and submitted to document results of the task force and research projects, however, the vast majority of these funds remain to fund the recommendations made by the task force.

The GFORP brought Dr. Lorie Fridell, a national expert on racial profiling and biased policing, to Kansas twice (see attachments – complete powerpoint presentation and

information can be made available); once to meet and educate the 2005 task force members; and once to meet and educate the 2009 task force members on contemporary strategies to prevent biased actions on the part of law enforcement. She briefed the task forces, law enforcement leaders, and community leaders and activists. Dr. Fridell shared data on recent research on bias with implications to law enforcement relations with racial and other minorities.

The task force developed a website ([www.gtforp.ks.gov](http://www.gtforp.ks.gov)) to provide community outreach and to share task force information including meeting schedules and meeting minutes, task force member contact information, and other resources.

Although some law enforcement leaders were defensive and skeptical of the reports by some individuals and groups of perceived blatant and/or rampant racism within the ranks of Kansas law enforcement, the majority of law enforcement leaders were concerned and receptive of Dr. Fridell's research data and strategies. The research primarily focused on implicit, unconscious bias of individuals of color by all members of our society including other individuals of color whether law enforcement officers or not.

Dr. Fridell proposed a customized comprehensive plan for law enforcement agencies to deal with bias that includes training, meaningful policies, outreach to diverse communities, leadership, supervision, appropriate recruitment and hiring, assessment and accountability to include an option of data collection. As a result, the research and responsibilities of the task force were divided into five (5) working committees: 1) Data Collection, 2) Definitions/Citizen Advisory Board, 3) Investigations/AG Report/Due Process for Officers, 4) Training and 5) Grant.

The GTFORP has utilized the information from law enforcement, community groups, individuals, and recognized experts to develop recommendations to be utilized in the preemption and elimination of racial and other biased policing in Kansas.

The Kansas Commission on Police Officer Standards and Training reported to the task force that there are currently 435 active law enforcement agencies in Kansas with a total of 8067 active law enforcement officers.

Currently, racial profiling complaints may be filed with the individual law enforcement agencies or with the Kansas Human Rights Commission (KHRC) or both. A review of the latest available racial profiling complaint statistics indicates that in 2009 there were 64 complaints filed with individual agencies and 23 complaints filed with the KHRC. Some of those complaints may be duplicates as some individuals file the same complaint with both agencies.

The website of the Kansas Attorney General's Office shows that 399 Kansas law enforcement agencies reported a total of 64 racial profiling complaints received in 2009. Of the 64 complaints, 5 are still pending, 3 were resolved with the complainant, and 56 were unfounded/closed. There were no findings of sustained racial profiling complaints.

Three hundred seventy-nine (379) Kansas law enforcement agencies received no complaints while 20 received at least one complaint. The Wichita Police Department received the most complaints with 13. The Wichita Police Department also has an officer initiated complaint policy which resulted in 22 additional complaints. Those complaints are initiated by officers who reported that the motorist said they were stopped as a result of bias on the part of the officer even if there was no complaint filed by the motorist.

The KHRC has reported "probable cause" in six (6) of 87 total racial profiling complaints that were filed with the KHRC in the past five and a half years:

FY 2006	12 complaints
FY 2007	15 complaints
FY 2008	18 complaints
FY 2009	23 complaints
FY 2010	13 complaints
<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>6 complaints (first five months of FY 2011)</u>
TOTAL	87 COMPLAINTS

The GTFORP believes that the current statutes are a good foundation for dealing with racial and other biased policing but particular areas need modification or additional measures. Most recommendations are not unanimous decisions but are majority opinions and we have included minority opinions where an individual or small number of members feel strongly regarding a particular point of view not adopted as an official recommendation. Although the task force is scheduled to sunset, it was generally agreed that some current or new entity should continue to review contemporary strategies and make recommendations to ensure accountability and maintain progress. The fact that racial and other biased policing is unacceptable and must be preempted is a unanimous sentiment of the task force, law enforcement leaders, community groups and literally every resource consulted by the task force.

The following pages include a listing of those recommendations approved or significant to the dialogue at the task force level.

## GTFORP RECOMMENDATIONS:

### **RECOMMENDATION # 1:**

Research and discussion by the task force regarding the definition of racial profiling led to two matters of concern. The first concern was that the current definition of racial profiling was inappropriate especially the terminology "...the sole factor...". This terminology clearly defined racial profiling in a manner that allowed biased policing if any other reason was utilized in conjunction with inappropriate biased motivation. The second concern was that racial profiling was narrowly defining or misdefining what should be addressed, specifically biased policing. It was the view of the taskforce that all persons should be treated equally and should not be singled out because of any personal characteristic.

**The GTFORP recommends that the definition of racial profiling as referred to in 22-4606 (d) be changed to biased policing and defined as follows:**

**"Biased policing is the unreasonable use of race, ethnicity, national origin, socio-economic status, gender, and/or religion by a law enforcement officer in deciding to initiate an enforcement action. It is not biased policing when race, ethnicity, national origin, socio-economic status, gender and/or religion is used in combination with other identifying factors as part of a specific individual description to initiate an enforcement action."**

### **RECOMMENDATION # 2:**

In accordance with recommendation #1 the task force believes that all law enforcement agencies should have policies prohibiting biased policing and that acts of biased policing should be defined for officers. The task force recommends that the Attorney General's Office assist in the defining of such acts in the same way the Attorney General's Office formulated model racial profiling policies in the past that law enforcement agencies could include in their policies.

**The GTFORP recommends that the required law enforcement policies prohibiting racial profiling as referred to in 22-4610 (c) (1) be changed as follows:**

**"The agencies shall adopt a detailed written policy that (a) prohibits biased policing and (b) clearly defines acts constituting biased policing using language that has been recommended by the Attorney General."**

### **RECOMMENDATION # 3:**

Law enforcement agencies reasoned that the same racial profiling training required on an annual basis would become repetitive and non-effective. They also believed that the specific requirements of the current statutes limited the ability to modify the training to keep it fresh and interesting and meaningful to law enforcement officers. They believed that training should be conducted every other year or the specific requirements as to topics be altered to allow agencies to address issues with different minority populations and cultural traditions. Other members of the task force believed it was important that training take place annually but many agreed that the training might be limited by the current language in statute.

**The GTFORP recommends that racial profiling training specifics as referred to in 22-4610 (c) (2) be changed as follows:**

**"The agency policies shall require annual racial and other biased policing training which shall include but not be limited to training relevant to racial and other biased policing."**

### **RECOMMENDATION # 4:**

Law enforcement professionals, both chiefs, sheriffs and professional trainers, explained that over half of the law enforcement agencies in Kansas have five (5) or fewer officers. Due to the time requirements for officers to be pulled from their duties and on many occasions drive great distances to attend training, alternatives were discussed. The training time, especially logistical time in attending training, is debilitating in the effort to serve and protect their communities. It was reasoned that distance learning technologies could reduce the time involved in training and should be allowed with the understanding that accountability must be included in the training procedures.

**The GTFORP recommends that distance learning training technology should be allowed for the racial and other biased policing training.**

### **RECOMMENDATION # 5:**

In order to insure accountability and an appropriate training curriculum it was decided that an oversight group of law enforcement, community members and professional academia members should approve the racial and other biased policing curriculum.

A minority view was that professional law enforcement trainers including personnel from the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center (KLETC) could assist law enforcement agencies in appropriate racial and biased policing training. The logistics and expense of "approving" the training curriculum of each law enforcement agency in the state seems

unrealistic. If such a group existed for each agency or for the state in general, the time constraints for approving such annual training would be overwhelming.

**The GTFORP recommends that a consortium composed of law enforcement, the community, and academia should approve the racial and other biased based policing training curriculum.**

#### **RECOMMENDATION # 6:**

One of the issues which has confronted the task force and many law enforcement agencies statewide in regard to racial profiling training has been the expenses involved in the development and conducting of such training. KLETC, the GTFORP, the KHP, Wichita State University and several local law enforcement agencies have contributed personnel and financial resources to the formulation and delivery of racial profiling training in the past few years. Frankly, those agencies are unable to continue to contribute those resources.

The GTFORP has used funding from the racial profiling grant to assist agencies in train the trainer programs and direct racial profiling training for agencies. As budgets are negatively affected in the future, funding for training will become a critical issue. When the GTFORP grant is depleted the quantity and quality of the training may be affected. Because the training is a state requirement, most members felt the state should allocate funding for this state mandated training.

**The current racial profiling grant (KDOT/NHTSA) funds should be the funding source for the training until the grant funds are depleted and thereafter the Governor and legislature should allocate funding for the training.**

#### **RECOMMENDATION # 7:**

It was brought to the attention of the task force that there are numerous individuals living legally in the state of Kansas who are not citizens and, due to their race, national origin, ethnicity, religion or other personal characteristics, they would be good resources and/or members of the citizen advisory boards. Therefore the task force agreed that a more appropriate title for the boards would be "community advisory boards".

**The GTFORP recommends that the citizen advisory boards as referred to in 22-4610 (c) (3) be renamed "community advisory boards".**

#### **RECOMMENDATION # 8:**

During the research and deliberations of the task force several community members and task force members expressed the opinion that rather than only cities of the first class

being required to have a citizen advisory board whose members reflect the racial and ethnic community, that all law enforcement agencies should have advisory boards. It was acknowledged that no county law enforcement agencies i.e. sheriff's departments are required to have advisory boards despite some sheriff's agencies being far larger with more officers than many city agencies. After significant discussion regarding the resources of small law enforcement agencies and the fact that very small agencies represent jurisdictions with so little population, that they already receive significant participation of their communities and therefore may not need advisory boards. The task force concluded that law enforcement agencies with ten (10) or more full-time officers are large enough and represent those jurisdictions with diverse populations that they could benefit from input from community advisory boards.

**The GTFORP recommends that the requirement for citizen advisory boards as referred to in 22-4610 (c) (3) be changed to require law enforcement agencies with ten (10) or more full-time, certified law enforcement officers to establish or use current independent community advisory boards which include participants who reflect the racial and ethnic community, to advise and assist in policy development, education and community outreach and communications related to preempting racial and other biased policing by law enforcement officers and agencies.**

#### **RECOMMENDATION # 9:**

Racial and other biased policing is a very serious issue involving the protection the civil rights of individuals. It can elicit emotional responses from both individuals who perceive their very basic civil rights to have been violated and from law enforcement officers who are accused of being racists or at least violating someone's rights through bias. These are extremely serious charges that can lead to decertification and termination of employment for an officer. It can also destroy the reputation of a law enforcement agency. Because community advisory boards are expected to objectively apply their knowledge of the effect of bias policing on a law enforcement agency and the community to assist in policy development, education and community outreach and communications related to racial and other biased policing, it was believed that the board members should have an opportunity to receive proper training.

The task force felt that the racial profiling grant funds could be used to sponsor training workshops in several areas throughout the state to offer training about fair and impartial policing utilizing contemporary research and broader perspectives such as elements of a comprehensive plan for law enforcement agencies.

**The GTFORP recommends that members of community advisory boards should receive training on fair and impartial policing and broader perspectives such as elements of a comprehensive plan for law enforcement agencies.**



#### **RECOMMENDATION # 10:**

Law enforcement agencies are required to submit a report to the Kansas Attorney General's Office annually of all racial profiling complaints received. This requirement did not reference whether a report was required if an agency did not receive any racial profiling complaints. This ambiguity led to confusion as to whether some agencies were complying with the statute if they did not receive any complaints and did not submit a report and speculation as to whether some agencies were receiving complaints but not reporting them. The task force believes, and most Kansas law enforcement associations including Kansas Association of Chiefs of Police, Kansas Sheriff's Association, and Kansas Peace Officer's Association have encouraged all agencies to submit a report whether they received complaints or not. The vast majority of law enforcement agencies have complied but not all.

**The GTFORP recommends that all law enforcement agencies be required to report annually to the Attorney General's Office whether they received any racial or biased policing complaints rather than only those agencies who received complaints as required in 22-4610 (d).**

#### **RECOMMENDATION # 11:**

The current statute requires the annual racial profiling report by law enforcement agencies to be sent to the Kansas Attorney General's Office by January 31 which gives agencies one month to compile the data and submit it for each calendar year. Law enforcement agencies are also required to submit data on training requirements annually to the Kansas Commission on Police Officer Standards and Training (KSCPOST). In order to standardize the reporting requirement deadlines, especially in lieu of the recommendations in Recommendation # 12 of this report, it would be beneficial to change the reporting requirement to one month after the end of the Kansas law enforcement training year which would be July 31.

**The GTFORP recommends that the date for annual law enforcement agency reporting to the Attorney General's Office as required in 22-4610 (d) be changed from "on or before January 31" to "on or before July 31".**

#### **RECOMMENDATION # 12:**

The effects of racial and other biased policing or even the perception of such activities are manifested in suspicion, fear and lack of confidence in the fair and impartial exercise of the laws by law enforcement officers and agencies. Some community members feel that the complaints of biased policing are kept from the public. They also believe that some law enforcement agencies do not comply with statutes designed to preempt biased policing. Although current statutes require law enforcement agencies to report racial

profiling complaints to the Kansas Attorney General's Office annually, it is the position of the task force that the reporting should be expanded to include all agencies and all bias policing requirements in accordance with K.S.A. 22-4610 (d) which include whether or not all agency law enforcement officers not exempted by KSCPOST completed the annual racial and biased policing training; whether the agency has a policy prohibiting racial profiling; whether the agency policy mandates specific discipline for sustained complaints of racial and other biased policing; whether the agency policy details the discipline to be administered for sustained complaints of racial and other biased policing; whether the agency has a community advisory board and whether the agency has a racial and biased policing comprehensive plan or if it collects traffic stop data.

**The GTFORP recommends that the required annual law enforcement reporting to the Attorney General's Office as required in 22-4610 (d) be expanded to the following:**

**The annual report shall include:**

- (1) The date each racial and biased policing complaint is filed;**
- (2) action taken in response to each racial and biased policing complaint;**
- (3) the decision upon disposition of each racial and biased policing complaint;**
- (4) the date each racial and biased policing complaint is closed;**
- (5) whether or not all agency law enforcement officers not exempted by KSCPOST completed the annual racial and biased policing training;**
- (6) whether the agency has a policy prohibiting racial profiling;**
- (7) whether the agency policy mandates specific discipline for sustained complaints of racial and other biased policing;**
- (8) whether the agency policy details the discipline to be administered for sustained complaints of racial and other biased policing;**
- (9) whether the agency has a community advisory board; and**
- (10) whether the agency has a racial and biased policing comprehensive plan or if it collects traffic stop data.**

### **RECOMMENDATION # 13:**

The data from the annual racial profiling complaint reports submitted to the Kansas Attorney General's Office by all law enforcement agencies on or before January 31 is posted on the official website of the attorney general. The taskforce has recommended that those reports be expanded to include six additional items. It is the view of the task force that this additional data should also be reported on the official website of the attorney general.

**The GTFORP recommends that all required annual law enforcement reporting to the Attorney General's Office as required in 22-4610 (d) be posted on the Attorney General's website.**

### **RECOMMENDATION # 14:**

The GTFORP has researched and deliberated on the logistics, research value, costs and, ramifications of requiring all law enforcement agencies in the state of Kansas to collect data on traffic stops and even further on possibly all traffic and pedestrian stops and contacts. The taskforce developed an optically scanable form to collect data as required by statute although a significant number of task force members were not convinced that the collection of traffic stop data was a cost effective tool in combating racial profiling.

The vast majority of task force members and resources consulted believe that data collection statewide will indicate that racial and ethnic minorities are stopped disproportionately to their percentage of the population. It was also believed that although this could be a tool to use in formulating strategies, that it was not proof of racial profiling or biased policing.

The task force was unable to identify appropriate benchmarks to utilize the traffic stop data. This is an issue nationwide. Do you compare the number of individuals in a particular racial or ethnic group stopped to their percentage of the population, their percentage of the population driving in the area of the traffic stop, their percentage of the driving public in general, their percentage of individuals responsible for traffic accidents (which might indicate driving violations/errors), or the age and/or gender of the drivers of their particular groups? Does the time of day, type of vehicle, street location and configuration, or other factors have anything to do with the disproportionality of traffic stops? Is this data appropriately used for comparison purposes or must you compare the data from all officers to determine whether an officer is stopping individuals in numbers disproportionate to his/her fellow officers. The options are numerous and there is no consensus locally or nationally as to how to benchmark data collection.

Even if we have consensus in how to benchmark data collection in a particular city or county or sub-area of a jurisdiction, that does not mean that it is appropriate to another jurisdiction. The task force agreed that the appropriate manner in which to deal with the

data collection question, and the racial and biased policing issue in general, is that jurisdictions must decide themselves the strategies to address the issue in their community although there are several areas that are critical everywhere to success in regard to combating biased policing.

All law enforcement agencies should have meaningful policies to prohibit and preempt biased policing. They should recruit and hire officers representing the diversity in their community and those who can police in a non-biased manner. They should train their personnel to control and override any biases. They should employ supervisors who will detect and react to biased behavior. They should promote positive interactions with all individuals and groups in their communities. They should determine whether data collection or other tools and strategies are appropriate and cost effective in the preemption and elimination of racial and other biased policing.

In order to apply this customized approach all law enforcement agencies should develop a comprehensive plan detailing the strategies they will use and the manner in which they will hold the law enforcement agency and officials accountable to the community.

Some communities may decide that they do not have significant issues with racial and other biased policing, do not need a comprehensive plan, and data collection will show, to that degree possible, that the law enforcement agency does not police with bias. The task force decided that those agencies that do not want to institute a comprehensive plan may instead collect data on traffic stops and make it available to the public for inspection.

Some members of the task force still expressed the view that data collection should be implemented statewide and we should continue to attempt to find appropriate benchmarking and methods to analyze the data.

Some members of the task force expressed that a Comprehensive Plan creates and fosters expectations of those in law enforcement communities. In order for all to know, that indeed the comprehensive plan is effecting changes in the behaviors that lead to racial and other biased based profiling/policing there has to be an evaluative tool in place to both track and assess the progress. This process can be encapsulated in the individual training programs or hiring procedures and there should be legislation that an oversight committee be formed to review and assess the effectiveness of the plan. In order for lasting changes to result from the comprehensive plan, monitors or checks must be in place. With these checks in place the community and law enforcement can ensure sustainability and a long term commitment to work together to monitor and maintain the changes.

**The GTFORP recommends that each law enforcement agency in the state of Kansas should be required to either develop a comprehensive plan in conjunction with a community advisory board (or other community partners in the absence of a formal community advisory board) by January 1, 2012 to preempt racial profiling and other biased policing or be required to collect traffic stop data beginning July 1,**

2011 and make it publicly available. The comprehensive plans should be developed to include but not be limited to items one through six below.

1. **Meaningful policies prohibiting racial and other biased based policing.**  
Guide well-meaning officers with policy.  
Address racist officers.
2. **Recruitment and hiring.**  
Promote to the recruitment and hiring of a diverse workforce.  
Ensure workforce is comprised of people who can police in a race-neutral and non-biased fashion.
3. **Training.**  
Use training to promote employees controlled responses to override racial and other biases.
4. **Leadership supervision and accountability.**  
Conduct ongoing training of supervisors to enable them to detect and respond effectively to biased behavior.
5. **Outreach to diverse communities.**  
Implement a style of policing that promotes positive interactions between police officers and all communities.
6. **Measurement.**  
Make an informed decision regarding whether to include or not include data collection as part of the comprehensive plan.

The state of Kansas through the Governor's Taskforce on Racial Profiling should hire a nationally recognized consultant to work with one or more beta test sites in the state of Kansas on a comprehensive plan to deal with racial and other biased policing. The plan would then be disseminated to agencies throughout the state of Kansas in accordance with the above noted deadlines to be used as a model for comprehensive plans.

Although the task force is scheduled to sunset, the GTFORP generally agrees that some entity should be formed to act as an oversight group to ensure accountability and maintain the progress associated with each of the required criteria included in the comprehensive plan.

#### **# 15 STATE RACIAL PROFILING INVESTIGATIONS: (NO RECOMMENDATION)**

K.S.A. 22-4611 (a) states that any person who believes they have been subjected to racial profiling by a law enforcement officer or agency may file a complaint with the law

enforcement agency or they may file a complaint with the Kansas Human Rights Commission (KHRC) or both. In accordance with 22-4611 (b) upon disposition of a complaint, the complainant shall have a civil cause of action in the district court against the law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency, or both, and shall be entitled to recover damages, if it is determined by the court that such persons or agency engaged in racial profiling. The court may allow the prevailing party reasonable attorney fees and court costs.

The task force received complaints from community members and law enforcement officers and agencies that the finding of probable cause by the KHRC does not resolve the racial profiling complaint for the complainant nor for the law enforcement officer and/or agency. Even if probable cause were the finding, the complainant must then sue the agency and/or officer and, if there is not a lawsuit generated by the complainant to resolve the complaint, the officer has no due process to defend his/her name in regard to the complaint.

Although most members of the task force believed there should be a better resolution to complaints, there was no consensus. The following motions were made, discussed and voted upon by the taskforce but none of the motions received a majority vote of task force members. Therefore the task force has not made a formal recommendation but has offered the motions as options.

**Motion # 1: Designate the Kansas Commission on Police Officer Standards and Training (KSCPOST) as the agency to investigate racial and other biased policing complaints on the state level. KSCPOST is the certification agency for Kansas law enforcement officers and KSCPOST investigates and sanctions officers and agencies for inappropriate actions.**

Some members of the task force indicated that allowing KSCPOST to investigate complaints of racial profiling was having "cops policing cops" and was unacceptable. They did not believe that KSCPOST could credibly investigate and sanction officers and agencies when the investigation involved suspected racial profiling. Some members believed that, although they believed that KSCPOST could conduct and sanction officers for racial profiling, they believed that public perception of objectivity by KSCPOST was a concern. Some members took the position that KSCPOST sanctions officers routinely for violations from very serious violations of the law to less serious ethical violations without question and the only exception is racial profiling that statute designates investigations to be completed by the Kansas Human Rights Commission.

**Motion # 2: Continue to allow the Kansas Human Rights Commission (KHRC) to investigate complaints of racial/biased policing and make findings of "probable cause" or "no probable cause". Require KHRC to forward any findings of "probable cause" to the Kansas Commission on Police Officer Standards and Training (KSCPOST) for any necessary further investigation. KSCPOST as currently proscribed by statute would review the complaint and impose any necessary sanctions on the officer or agency or both as appropriate.**

The task force was informed that this option could be implemented without statutory changes if KSCPOST would make an official request to KHRC to forward any cases resulting in probable cause findings to KSCPOST. KSCPOST could then investigate as necessary and impose sanctions as they deem appropriate. Critics of this option indicate that having two state agencies investigate the same incident might result in conflicting results and could confuse and exacerbate the situation. Critics indicate that the conflict could be resolved by either a recommendation to further investigate by the KHRC to KSCPOST rather than a finding of probable cause being sent to KSCPOST which presupposes some level of wrongdoing.

**Motion # 3: Continue to allow the Kansas Human Rights Commission (KHRC) to investigate complaints of racial/biased policing. Require KHRC to forward investigations with a recommendation, rather than a finding, to KSCPOST. KSCPOST would review the KHRC investigation and recommendation. KSCPOST, as currently proscribed by statute, would review the complaint, investigate and impose any necessary sanctions on the officer or agency or both as appropriate.**

Motion # 3 is basically motion #2 with a "recommendation" from KHRC to KSCPOST rather than the "finding" of probable cause by KHRC referred to KSCPOST.

Although the task force could not come to a conclusion on how to investigate racial profiling investigations on the state level, most members wanted the task force to include KSCPOST for the ability to sanction officers and agencies and to provide due process for law enforcement officers and agencies as currently built into the system.

Another view of members was that the officers and agencies did not require any further level of due process because there was no finding of "guilty of racial profiling" but simply a finding of "probable cause" that was never proven and therefore not binding on the officer/agency.

**ATTACHMENTS:**

**Current Statutes:**

**22-4606**

**Chapter 22.--CRIMINAL PROCEDURE  
KANSAS CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE  
Article 46.--GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**22-4606. Racial and other profiling; definitions.** As used in this act:

(a) "Governmental unit" means the state, or any county, city or other political subdivision thereof, or any department, division, board or other agency of any of the foregoing.

(b) "Law enforcement agency" means the governmental unit employing the law enforcement officer.

(c) "Law enforcement officer" has the meaning ascribed thereto in K.S.A. 74-5602, and amendments thereto.

(d) "Racial profiling" means the practice of a law enforcement officer or agency relying, as the sole factor, on race, ethnicity, national origin, gender or religious dress in selecting which individuals to subject to routine investigatory activities, or in deciding upon the scope and substance of law enforcement activity following the initial routine investigatory activity. Racial profiling does not include reliance on such criteria in combination with other identifying factors when the law enforcement officer or agency is seeking to apprehend a specific suspect whose race, ethnicity, national origin, gender or religious dress is part of the description of the suspect.

(e) "Routine investigatory activities" includes, but is not limited to, the following activities conducted by law enforcement officers and agencies in conjunction with traffic stops: (1) Frisks and other types of body searches, and (2) consensual or nonconsensual searches of persons or possessions, including vehicles, dormitory rooms, school lockers, homes and apartments.

(f) "Collection of data" means that information collected by Kansas law enforcement officers after each traffic [stop].

**History:** L. 2005, ch. 159, § 1; July 1.

**22-4607**

**Chapter 22.--CRIMINAL PROCEDURE  
KANSAS CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE  
Article 46.--GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**22-4607. Same; taskforce; review of and recommendations on policies and procedures.** (a) A 15-member taskforce on racial profiling shall be appointed by the governor. The taskforce shall include representatives of the Kansas attorney general's office, the Kansas highway patrol, city and county law enforcement agencies, the Hispanic and Latino American affairs commission, the advisory commission on African-American affairs, the department of revenue, Kansas human rights commission, Kansas district courts, Kansas civil rights advocates and others who can assist in the performance of the functions of the taskforce.



(b) The governor's taskforce on racial profiling shall work in partnership with local and state law enforcement agencies to review current policies and make recommendations for future policies and procedures statewide for the full implementation of the provisions of K.S.A. 22-4606 through 22-4611, and amendments thereto. The taskforce shall hold public hearings and meetings as needed to involve and inform the public on issues related to racial profiling.

(c) On July 1, 2009, the governor shall appoint the membership of the taskforce. Any person serving as a member of the taskforce on June 30, 2009, may be reappointed. The terms of members appointed or reappointed to the taskforce shall expire on July 1, 2011. Vacancies occurring before the expiration of a term shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(d) The chairperson of the taskforce shall be designated by the governor. The taskforce shall meet at the call of the chairperson at least quarterly or as often as necessary to carry out the functions of the taskforce.

(e) The staff of the Kansas advisory commission on African-American affairs and the Kansas Hispanic/Latino American affairs commission shall provide administrative support to the taskforce and its chairperson.

(f) Members of the taskforce attending a meeting of the taskforce, or any subcommittee meeting authorized by the taskforce, shall receive amounts provided for in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 75-3223, and amendments thereto.

(g) The taskforce shall make a report of its activity to the public each calendar year.

(h) The provisions of this section shall expire on July 1, 2011.

**History:** L. 2005, ch. 159, § 2; L. 2006, ch. 179, § 1; L. 2009, ch. 126, § 1; July 1.

## **22-4608**

### **Chapter 22.--CRIMINAL PROCEDURE KANSAS CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE Article 46.--GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**22-4608. Same; unlawful for law enforcement to engage in.** It shall be unlawful for any law enforcement officer or any law enforcement agency to engage in racial profiling.

**History:** L. 2005, ch. 159, § 3; July 1.

## **22-4609**

### **Chapter 22.--CRIMINAL PROCEDURE KANSAS CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE Article 46.--GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**22-4609. Same; prohibited as sole basis for making stop or arrest.** The race, ethnicity, national origin, gender or religious dress of an individual or group shall not be the sole factor in determining the existence of probable cause to take into custody or to arrest an individual or in constituting a reasonable and articulable suspicion that an offense has been or is being committed so as to justify the detention of an individual or the investigatory stop of a vehicle.

**History:** L. 2005, ch. 159, § 4; July 1.

## **22-4610**

### **Chapter 22.--CRIMINAL PROCEDURE KANSAS CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE Article 46.--GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**22-4610. Same; policies preempting profiling, requirements; annual reports of complaints.** (a) All law enforcement agencies in this state shall adopt a detailed, written policy to preempt racial profiling. Each agency's policy shall include the definition of racial profiling found in K.S.A. 22-4606, and amendments thereto.

(b) Policies adopted pursuant to this section shall be implemented by all Kansas law enforcement agencies within one year after the effective date of this act. The policies and data collection procedures shall be available for public inspection during normal business hours.

(c) The policies adopted pursuant to this section shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) A prohibition of racial profiling.

(2) Annual educational training which shall include, but not be limited to, an understanding of the historical and cultural systems that perpetuate racial profiling, assistance in identifying racial profiling practices, and providing officers with self-evaluation strategies to preempt racial profiling prior to stopping a citizen.

(3) For law enforcement agencies of cities of the first class, establishment or use of current independent citizen advisory boards which include participants who reflect the racial and ethnic community, to advise and assist in policy development, education and community outreach and communications related to racial profiling by law enforcement officers and agencies.

(4) Policies for discipline of law enforcement officers and agencies who engage in racial profiling.

(5) A provision that, if the investigation of a complaint of racial profiling reveals the officer was in direct violation of the law enforcement agency's written policies regarding racial profiling, the employing law enforcement agency shall take appropriate action consistent with applicable laws, rules and regulations, resolutions, ordinances or policies, including demerits, suspension or removal of the officer from the agency.

(6) Provisions for community outreach and communications efforts to inform the public of the individual's right to file with the law enforcement agency or the Kansas human rights commission complaints regarding racial profiling, which outreach and communications to the community shall include ongoing efforts to notify the public of the law enforcement agency's complaint process.

(7) Procedures for individuals to file complaints of racial profiling with the agency, which, if appropriate, may provide for use of current procedures for addressing such complaints.

(d) Each law enforcement agency shall compile an annual report of all complaints of racial profiling received and shall submit the report on or before January 31 to the office of the attorney general for review. The annual report shall include: (1) The date the complaint is filed; (2) action taken in response to the complaint; (3) the decision upon disposition of the complaint; and (4) the date the complaint is closed. Annual reports filed pursuant to this subsection shall be open public records and shall be posted on the official website of the attorney general.

**History:** L. 2005, ch. 159, § 5; July 1.

## **22-4611**

### **Chapter 22.--CRIMINAL PROCEDURE KANSAS CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE Article 46.--GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**22-4611. Same; complaints, procedure; civil action.** (a) Any person who believes such person has been subjected to racial profiling by a law enforcement officer or agency may file a complaint with the law enforcement agency. The complainant may also file a complaint with the Kansas human rights commission. The commission shall review and, if necessary, investigate the complaint. The commission's designee shall consult with the head of the law enforcement agency before making final recommendations regarding discipline of any law enforcement officer or other disposition of the complaint.

(b) Upon disposition of a complaint as provided for in subsection (a) the complainant shall have a civil cause of action in the district court against the law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency, or both, and shall be entitled to recover damages if it is determined by the court that such persons or agency engaged in racial profiling. The court may allow the prevailing party reasonable attorney fees and court costs.

**History:** L. 2005, ch. 159, § 6; July 1.

# KANSAS STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT DATA COLLECTION FORM

Form # 321-019

The following information should be obtained and documented for all vehicle stops.

## MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black or blue pen or a number 2 pencil.
- Do not use pens with ink that soaks through the paper.
- Make dark marks that fill the oval completely.
- Make no stray marks.

Employee Identification Number	Age, race, gender and ethnicity of the primary person contacted:			Agency ORI	County Code
	Age:	Race:	Gender:		
00000	00	<input type="radio"/> White	<input type="radio"/> Male	KS	00
00001	01	<input type="radio"/> Black	<input type="radio"/> Female	0000000000	01
00002	02	<input type="radio"/> Native American	<input type="radio"/> Unknown	0000000000	02
00003	03	<input type="radio"/> Asian	Ethnicity:	0000000000	03
00004	04	<input type="radio"/> Other	<input type="radio"/> Hispanic/Latino	0000000000	04
00005	05	<input type="radio"/> More than one race	<input type="radio"/> Non-Hispanic	0000000000	05
00006	06			0000000000	06
00007	07			0000000000	07
00008	08			0000000000	08
00009	09			0000000000	09
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Location of the stop: Beat or Response Area	Time and date of stop: Time Date Mo. Day Year	Primary Reason for Officer Investigation: <input type="radio"/> Call related <input type="radio"/> Officer initiated Information was obtained by: <input type="radio"/> Officer's perception <input type="radio"/> Investigation Religious Dress <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Number of passengers in the vehicle: <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4-10 <input type="radio"/> 10 or more Duration of the stop: <input type="radio"/> 0-15 minutes <input type="radio"/> 16-30 minutes <input type="radio"/> 31+ minutes
Primary reason for the stop:	Action taken:	Search Rationale: Mark all that apply	Type of Search: Mark all that apply
<input type="radio"/> Moving Violation <input type="radio"/> Equipment Violation <input type="radio"/> Criminal Offense/ Probable Cause <input type="radio"/> Other Violation <input type="radio"/> To render service <input type="radio"/> Suspicious circumstances <input type="radio"/> Pre-existing knowledge <input type="radio"/> Special detail	<input type="radio"/> Citation <input type="radio"/> Search <input type="radio"/> Warning <input type="radio"/> Arrest <input type="radio"/> Outstanding Warrant <input type="radio"/> Resisting Arrest <input type="radio"/> Property Crime <input type="radio"/> Offense Against Person <input type="radio"/> Drug Violation <input type="radio"/> Traffic Violation <input type="radio"/> DUI <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> Assistance Provided <input type="radio"/> No Action	<input type="radio"/> Not Applicable <input type="radio"/> Vehicle Indicators <input type="radio"/> Verbal Indicators <input type="radio"/> Physical/Visual Indicators <input type="radio"/> Document Indicators (DOT) <input type="radio"/> Incident to Arrest <input type="radio"/> Other	<input type="radio"/> No Search Conducted <input type="radio"/> Consent Search Conducted <input type="radio"/> Inventory <input type="radio"/> Stop and Frisk <input type="radio"/> Search Warrant <input type="radio"/> No Search/Consent Denied <input type="radio"/> Search Incident to Arrest <input type="radio"/> Plain View <input type="radio"/> Probable Cause
			Contraband Seized: Mark all that apply
			<input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Currency <input type="radio"/> Firearms <input type="radio"/> Other Weapons <input type="radio"/> Drugs/Paraphernalia <input type="radio"/> Alcohol/Tobacco Products <input type="radio"/> Stolen Property <input type="radio"/> Other

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## Governor's Task Force on Racial Profiling

### Racially Biased Policing April 28, 2009

Law enforcement professionals, public policy makers, and other stakeholders are grappling with the national issue of racially biased policing. To assist us in developing strategies to promote fair and impartial policing in Kansas, the Governor's Task Force on Racial Profiling is hosting a day-long session with a national expert on this topic. In this session, Dr. Lorie Fridell will discuss the nature and history of the issue, the ways that racial bias might manifest in policing, and "best practices" for promoting fair and impartial policing. This author of *By the Numbers: A Guide for Analyzing Race Data from Vehicle Stops*, will present information on the potential and challenges of data collection and discuss key elements of data collection programs and methods for data analysis (or "benchmarking").

#### Who Should Attend? Law Enforcement Professionals, State/Community Leaders, Other Interested Stakeholders



**Dr. Lorie Fridell**, an Associate Professor of Criminology at the University of South Florida, is a national expert on racial profiling, or what she terms "racially biased policing." She has authored and co-authored a number of chapters and books on the topic. While at PERF she co-authored with colleagues *Racially Biased Policing: A Principled Response*, to guide law enforcement executives in their response to the issues of racially biased policing and the perceptions of its practice. Concerned about the very high expectations that stakeholders had developed for data collected on police stops, she wrote *By the Numbers: A Guide for Analyzing Race Data from Vehicle Stops*. Her most recent publication is "Racially Biased Policing: The Law Enforcement Response to the Implicit Black-Crime Association."

Dr. Fridell is a keynote speaker at conferences on this important topic and has been invited to speak with various chiefs/sheriffs associations around the country. She is working with the San Francisco Police Department and its Police-Community Advisory Board to implement a comprehensive program to facilitate fair and impartial policing. She has consulted with a number of other agencies/entities including the LAPD, Toronto Police Services, Austin PD, Massachusetts Chiefs Association, Institute on Race and Justice, and Rand Inc, to name a few. With funding from the US DOJ and with the assistance of national experts on law enforcement and the social psychology of bias, Dr. Fridell is developing model Fair and Impartial Policing curriculums for both academy recruits and first-line supervisors.

#### TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- The nature and history of the issue of racially biased policing
- How the public and police view "racial profiling"
- The social science of human bias and the implications for policing
- The elements of a comprehensive program to facilitate fair and impartial policing
- Collecting data on police stops: Issues and facts
- Developing change- and trust-producing partnerships

#### Location

Robert K. Weary Education Center  
719 SW Van Buren, Topeka

#### Time

## **GTFORP Members/Staff/Attendees/Resources:**

### **Current Task Force Co-Chairpersons**

Mr. Curtis L. Whitten, Co-chair, Kansas African American Affairs Commission, Wichita  
Mr. William M. Watson, Co-chair, Kansas Association of Chiefs of Police, Milford

### **Past Task Force Co-Chairpersons**

Mr. Jackie Williams, Co-chair, Wichita  
Reverend Allen Smith, Co-chair, Salina

### **Current Task Force Members**

Mr. Clyde Howard, Kansas Human Rights Commission, Manhattan  
Mr. Herman Jones, Kansas Highway Patrol, Topeka  
Mr. Michael Padilla, Kansas Department of Revenue, Topeka  
Sheriff Dean Bush, Kansas Sheriff's Association, Ford County  
Representative Melody McCray-Miller, Public Member, Wichita  
Representative Delia Garcia, Public Member, Wichita  
Representative Valdenia Winn, Public member, Kansas City  
Ms. M. Cecilia Ysaac-Balmores, KHLAAC Representative, Kansas City  
Mr. Brendon Fox, Public Member, Wichita  
Mr. Jabari Wamble, Kansas Attorney General's Office, Topeka, Kansas  
Ms. Wilma Sanders, Kansas District Courts, Wichita, Kansas

### **Past Task Force Members**

Pastor Virgil Horn, Coffeetown  
Ms. Paula Flores, Garden City  
Ms. Shala Perez, Wichita  
Sheriff Gary Steed, Wichita  
Director Mike Watson, Manhattan  
Sheriff Leroy Green, Kansas City  
Mr. Kevin Myles, Wichita  
Ms. Susana Valdovinos, Topeka  
Dr. Penny Armstrong, Pittsburg  
Mr. James Terrones, Olathe  
Ms. Janith Davis, Topeka  
Ms. Carrie Jones-Williams, Wichita  
Ms. Darla Farnsworth, Leavenworth

### **Current Task Force Staff Members**

Dr. Mildred Edwards, Director, Kansas African American Affairs Commission  
Tolla White, Kansas African American Affairs Commission, Executive Assistant

Norma Hinton, Kansas Hispanic Latino American Affairs Commission, Executive Assistant

### **Former Task Force Staff Members**

Shala Perez, Director, Kansas Hispanic Latino American Affairs Commission  
Danielle Dempsey-Swopes, Director, Kansas African American Affairs Commission  
Steve Cisneros, Director, Kansas Hispanic Latino American Affairs Commission  
Michael Waters, Governors Taskforce on Racial Profiling, Administrative Assistant

### **Other Task Force Meeting Attendees/Resources**

#### **2009**

##### **October**

Don Krone (Lenexa PD), and Bob Keller (Johnson County SO).

##### **November**

Don Krone (Lenexa PD), Bob Keller (JCSO), Terri Moses (Wichita PD), Ed Pavey (KLETC), John Green (KLETC), Rick Fischli (KHRC), Eric Williams (KSCPOST), Bob Sage (Rose Hill PD), Darren Beck (KLETC), and Dr. Michael Birzer (Wichita State University).

##### **December**

Chris Bortz (KDOT), Pete Bodyk (KDOT), Ed Pavey (KLETC), Darin Beck (KLETC), Rick Fischli (KHRC), Terry Moses (WPD), Steve Culp (KSCPOST), and Eric Williams, (KSCPOST).

#### **2010**

##### **January**

Ed Pavey (KLETC), Darin Beck (KLETC), Eric Williams (KSCPOST), Rick Fischli (KHRC), Kyle Smith (Topeka PD), Ed Klumpp (KACP), Don Krone (LPD), Jerry Kullumber (Lenexa PD), and Ron Brown (FOP).

##### **February**

Beatriz Ledezma - Racial Profiling Citizens Advisory Board for the City of Wichita (RPCAB-COW), Sheila Officer (RPCAB-COW), Rick Ojeda (RPCAB-COW), Ron Brown (FOP), Darin Beck (KLETC), Ed Pavey (KLETC), Terri Moses (WPD), Pete Bodyk (KDOT), Bob Keller (Johnson County SO), Don Krone (Lenexa PD), Rick Fischli (KHRC), Dennis Romero, Bob Hernandez, Eric Williams (KSCPOST), Walt Chappell (RPCAB-COW),

##### **March**

Terri Moses (WPD), Ron Brown (FOP), Pete Bodyk (KDOT), Don Krone (Lenexa PD), John Green (KLETC), Bob Keller (Johnson County SO), Rick Fischli (KHRC), Eric

Williams (KSCPOST), Steve Culp (KSCPOST), Lane Hemsley (KSDOA), Senator Oletha Faust-Goudeau.

#### **April**

Ron Brown (FOP), Darin Beck (KLETC), Ed Pavey (KLETC), Terri Moses (WPD), Pete Bodyk (KDOT), Bob Keller (Johnson County SO), Don Krone (Lenexa PD), Rick Fischli (KHRC), Steve Culp (KSCPOST), Eric Williams (KSCPOST), Dan Gibb (KS AG Office),

#### **May**

Terri Moses (WPD), Ron Brown (FOP), Don Krone (Lenexa PD), Bob Keller (Johnson County SO), Darin Beck (KLETC), Eric Williams (KSCPOST), Ed Klumpp (KACP, KSA), Gordon Lansford (KCJIS)

#### **June**

Bob Keller (Johnson County SO), Eric Williams (KSCPOST), Ed Pavey (KLETC), Darin Beck (KLETC), Steve Culp (KSCPOST), Rick Fischli (KHRC), Pete Bodyk (KDOT), Terri Moses (Wichita PD), John R. Williams (LEPP)

#### **August**

Bob Keller (Johnson County SO), Eric Williams (KSCPOST), Ed Pavey (KLETC), Darin Beck (KLETC), Steve Culp (KSCPOST), Rick Fischli (KHRC), Pete Bodyk (KDOT), Terri Moses (Wichita PD), John R. Williams (LEPP)

#### **September**

Darin Beck (KLETC), Rick Fischli (KHRC), Terri Moses (WPD), Pete Bodyk (KDOT).

#### **October 8**

Darin Beck (KLETC), Rick Fischli (KHRC), Terri Moses (WPD), Pete Bodyk (KDOT).

#### **October 29**

Terri Moses (WPD), Rick Fischli, (KHRC), Ron Brown (FOP), Ed Pavey (KLETC), Bob Keller (Johnson County Sheriff's Office), Darin Beck (KLETC), Eric Williams (KSCPOST), Steven Culp (KSCPOST), D. Krone (Lenexa PD), John Green (KLETC), Chris Bortz (KDOT)

#### **November**

Terri Moses (WPD), Rick Fischli, (KHRC), Ron Brown (FOP), Bob Keller (JCSO), Darin Beck (KLETC), Eric Williams (KSCPOST), Ed Pavey (KLETC), Pete Bodyk (KDOT), Ed Klumpp (KACP)



***Director Kansas Division of Emergency Management  
Director Kansas Homeland Security  
The Adjutant General***



# ***Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee***

**Brigadier General Lee Tafanelli  
Adjutant General's Department  
18 January 2010**

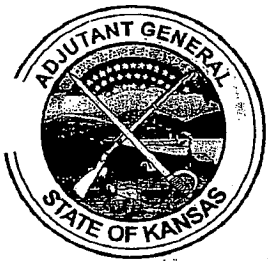




# Overview

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- Global Trends
  - Changing World
  - Chain of Command
  - What Are We Doing?
  - Deployments
  - KNG Facilities Update
  - Programs for Soldiers and Dependents
  - Training
  - Kansas Storms
-



# *Global Trends*

**95% of future conflict is projected to be asymmetric (not mil vs. mil)**

Types: Civil Wars, Ethnic Cleansing, Piracy, Terrorism, Cyber War, Religious/Tribal Conflict, WMD Terrorism, Economic Warfare

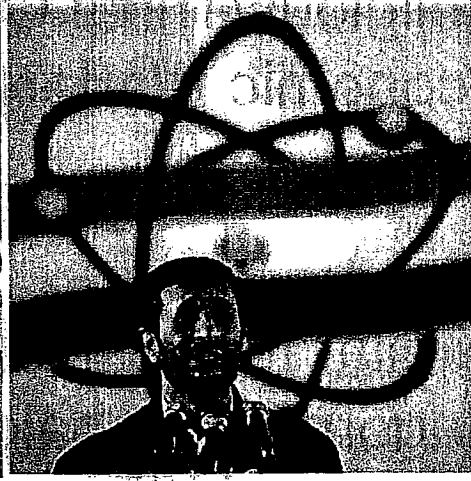
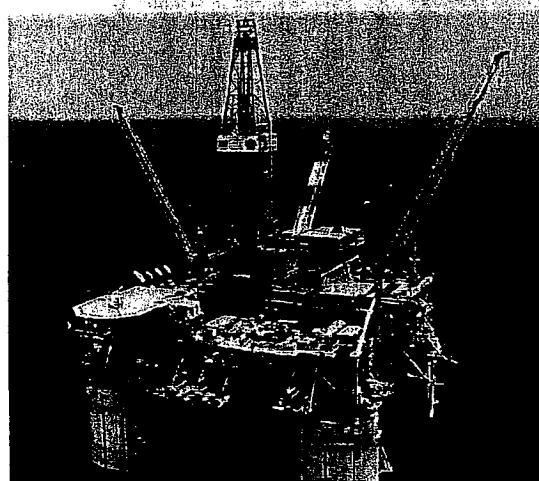
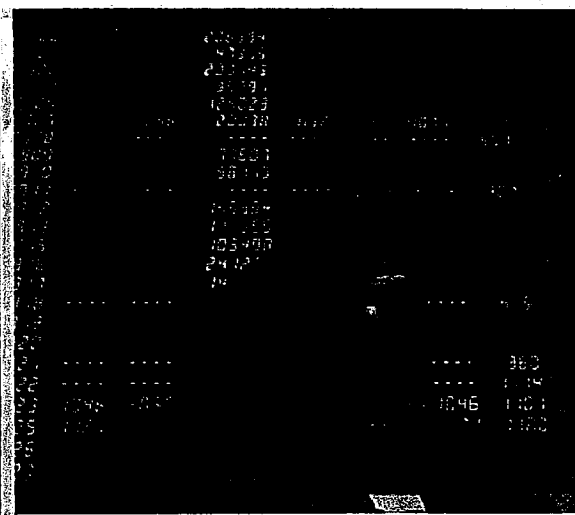
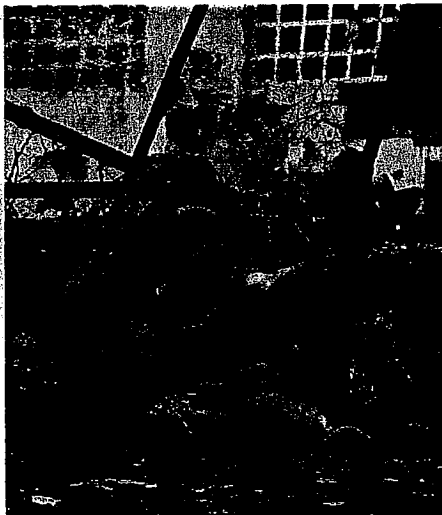


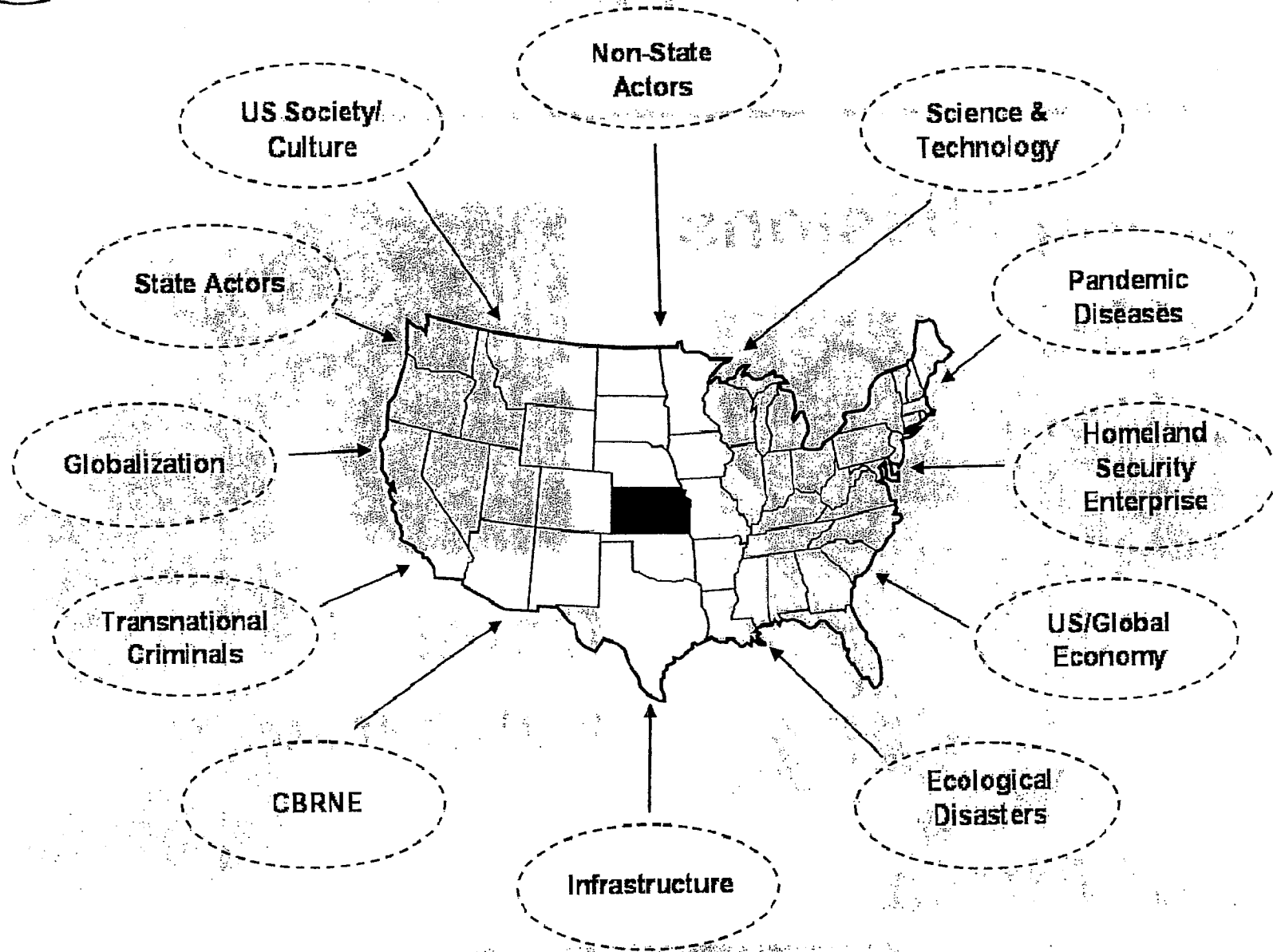
Similar to: Bosnia, Rwanda, Chechnya, Kashmir, Somalia, Nagorno-Karabakh, Liberia



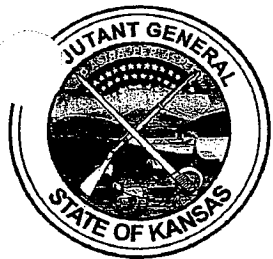
# Global Trends

2-4



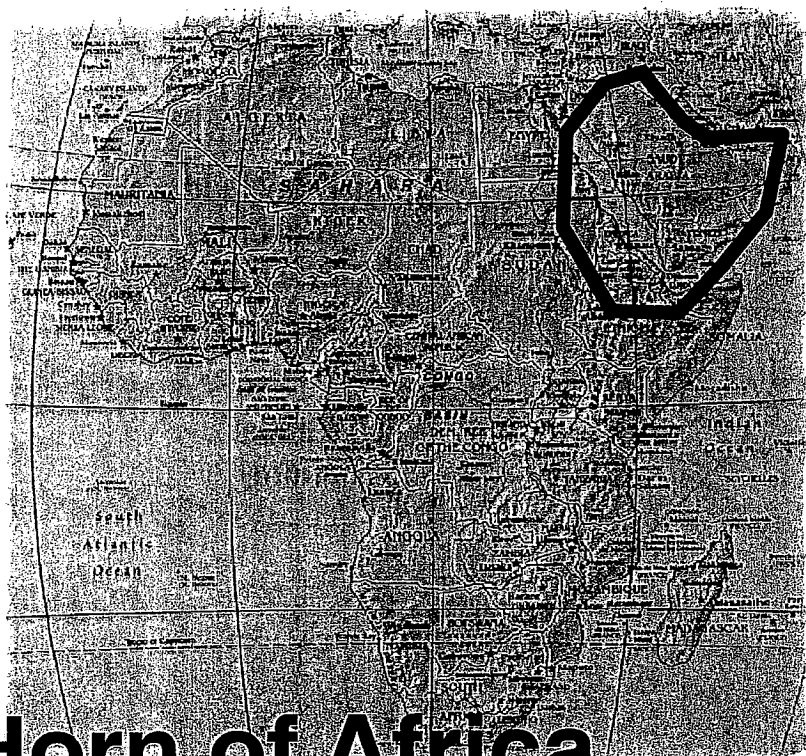




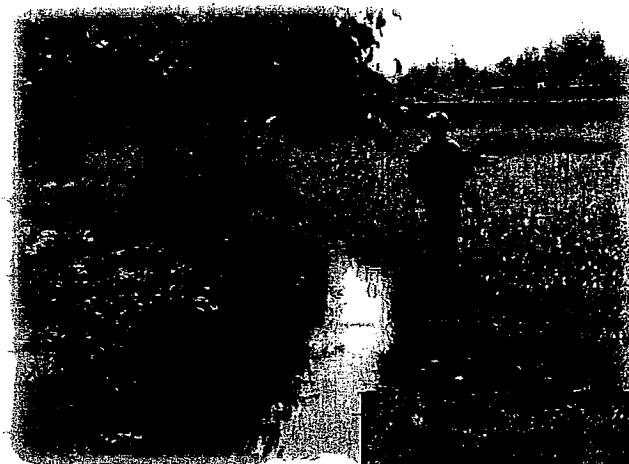


# ***What Are We Doing?***

## **Enduring Missions**

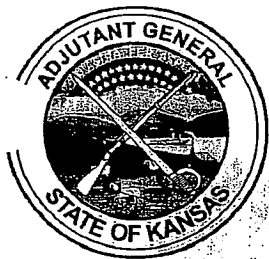


**Horn of Africa**



**Combat  
Farmers**





# Kansas National Guard Chain of Command

Governor

Adjutant General

Commander KSARNG  
Assistant AG - Army

Commander KSANG  
Assistant AG - Air

Joint Staff

Army Staff

Air Staff

35<sup>th</sup>  
Infantry  
Division

69<sup>th</sup>  
Troop  
Command

287<sup>th</sup>  
Sustainment  
Brigade

635<sup>th</sup>  
RSG

235<sup>th</sup>  
Regiment

184<sup>th</sup>  
Intelligence  
Wing

190<sup>th</sup> Air  
Refueling  
Wing

Army Battalions

Air Squadrons

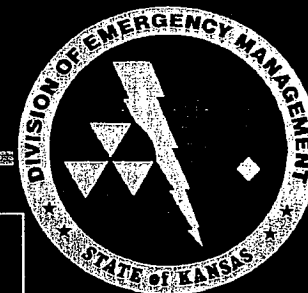
**Governor**



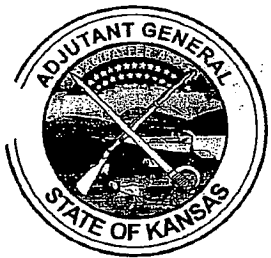
**Adjutant General**

**Homeland Security**

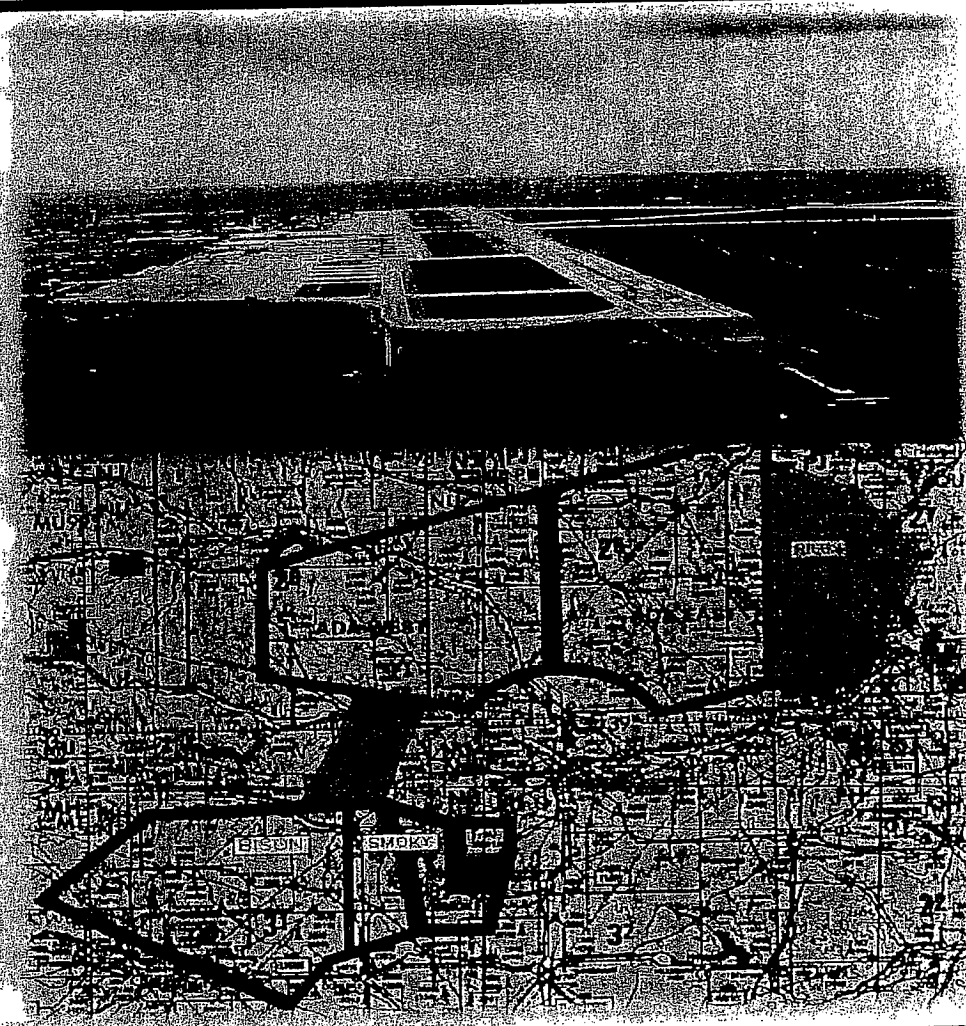
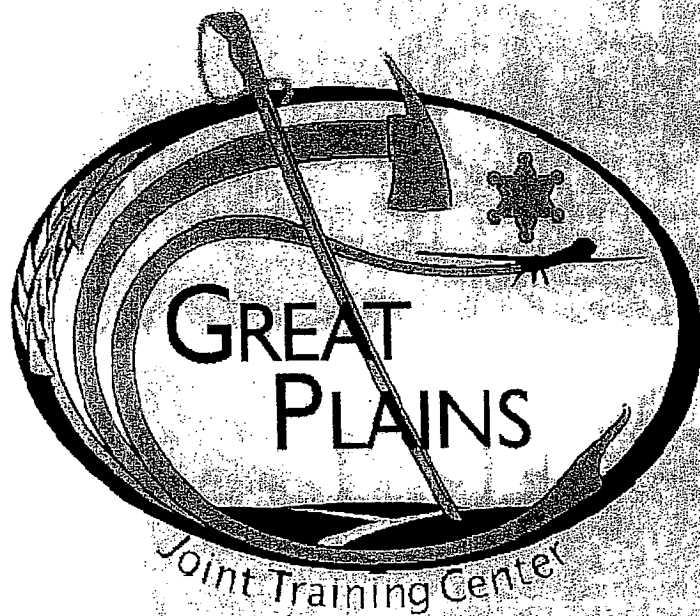
**Joint, Army, Air  
& State Staff**

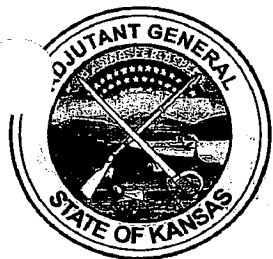






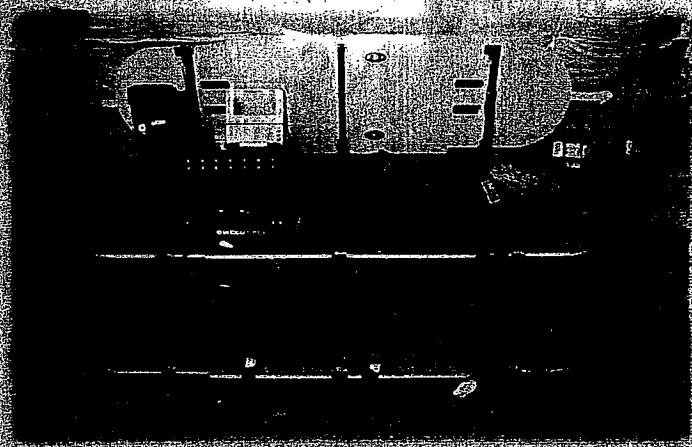
# ***What Are We Doing?***

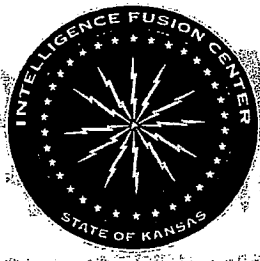




# ***What Are We Doing?***

## **Medical**

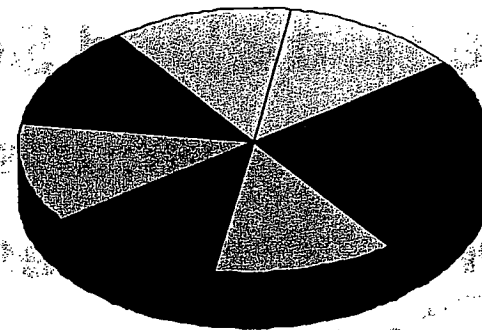




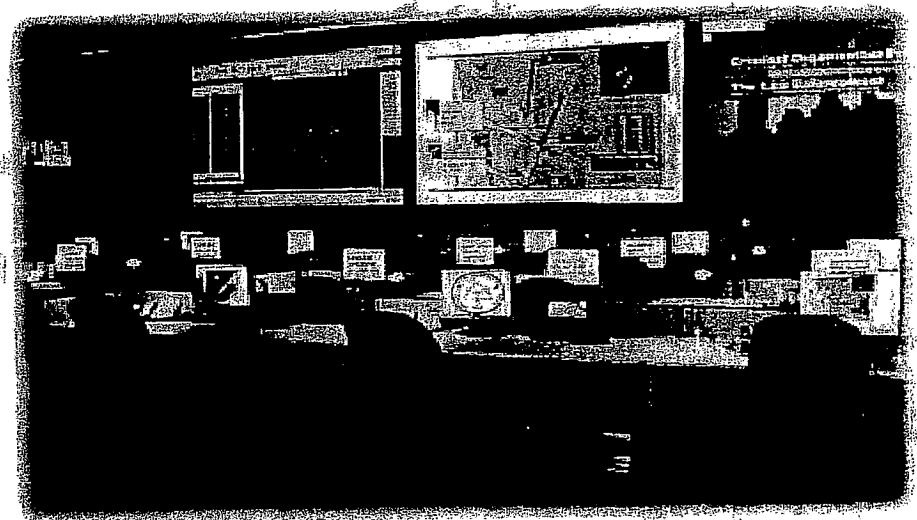
# ***What Are We Doing?***

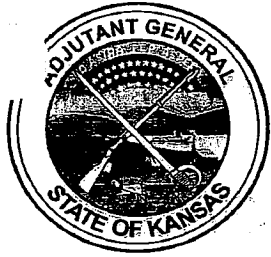
## ***Kansas Fusion Center***

- **Multi-Disciplinary**
  - Partnerships with over 25 federal, state, and local agencies
- **All Source Analysis**
- **Kansas Focused**
- **TS/SCI Facility**
  - Located in SCIF



- Law Enforcement
- Military
- Medical/Health
- Agriculture
- Private Industry
- NGOs
- Transportation
- Other





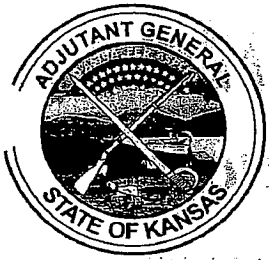
# What Are We Doing?

## *Eisenhower Center*

**Maximize Homeland Security Resource Use**  
**Education/Simulations**  
**Surge for Emergencies**  
**Four Core Missions:**

- 1. Multi-Discipline Education**
- 2. Research and Forecasting**
- 3. Integrated Evaluation**
- 4. HLS Best Practices**





# ***Eisenhower Center***

2-13

- **Public/Private Consortium**
- **One Stop Shop for Kansas Training**
- **Partners:**

**The Adjutant General's Department**  
**Kansas Universities & Community Colleges**  
**Emergency Managers**  
**Local, State & Federal Responders**  
**Private Industry**  
**Non-Governmental Organizations**  
**Elected Officials**  
**Media**



# ***Eisenhower Center for Homeland Security Studies***

---

- Facilitated the delivery of 22 courses from the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC) providers to 840 Kansas first responders
  - Sent 867 Kansas first responders to courses on the campuses of NDPC providers
  - Coordinated the delivery and attendance at 48 training or conference events for the 7 Regional Homeland Security Councils
-



# ***Eisenhower Center***

## ***for Homeland Security Studies***

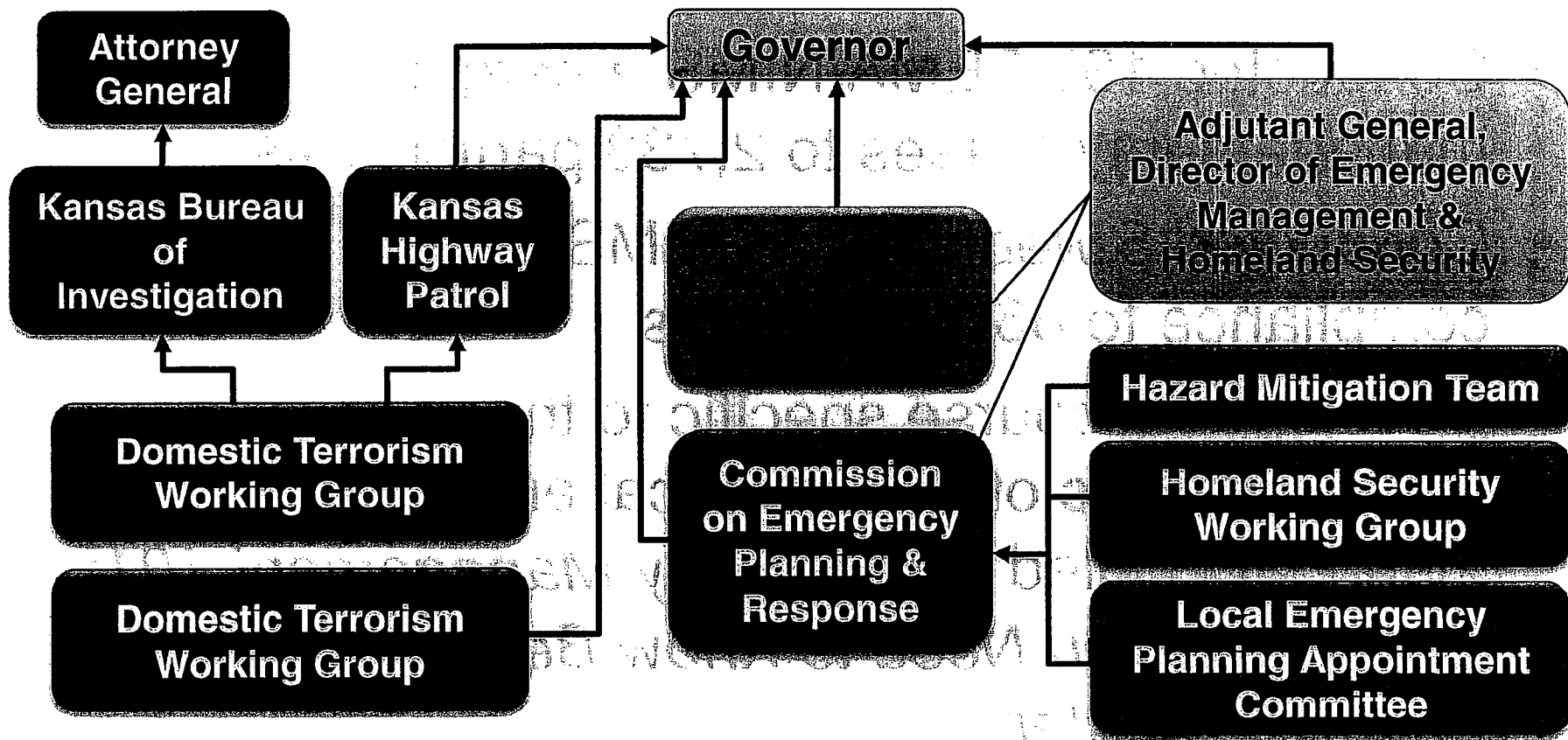
---

2-15

- Conducted 133 FEMA/NIMS emergency management courses to 2,733 participants
  - Conducted 5 webinars on NIMS 2010 compliance to 86 participants
  - Developed a course specific to the responsibilities of Kansas local emergency managers called "*Emergency Management 101: Everything You Need to Know Before the Next Kansas Disaster*"
  - Total of 4,000 trained in COOP
-



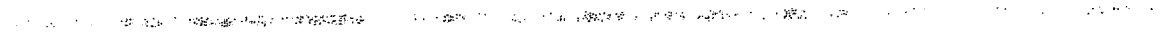
# Homeland Security







# Homeland Security



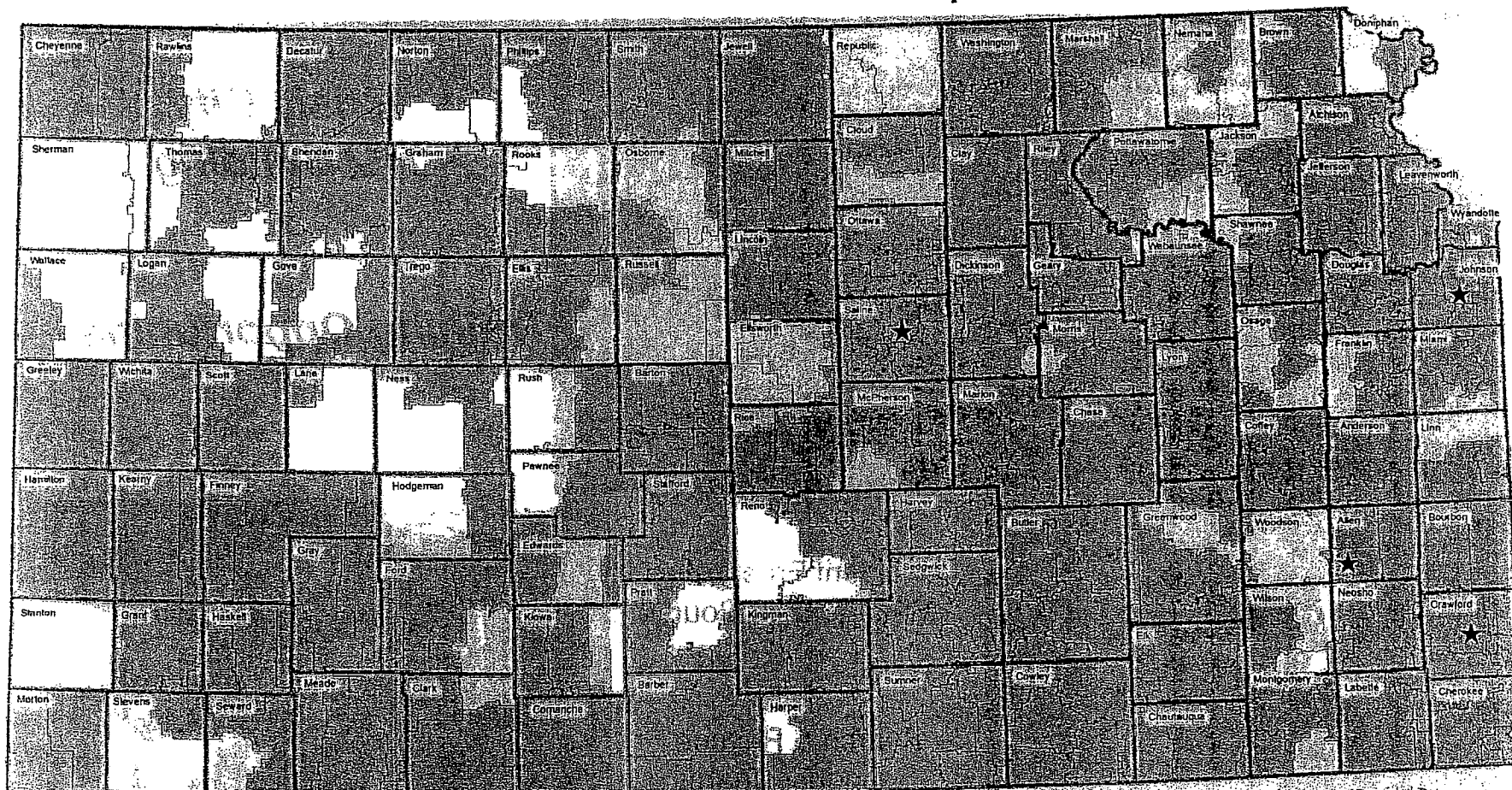


# ***Kansas Center for Safe and Prepared Schools***

---

- Membership of 248 school districts
  - Formed Working Group to advise & counsel (*Supt / Administrators*)
  - Governor's Proclamation – Prepared Schools Week (Sept)
    - Presented mini-grants to support district initiatives
  - Co-host "Safe and Prepared Schools" Conference (*2009 / 2010*)
  - Participated / hosted over 2 dozen workshops
  - Examining structure for attaining Emergency Management CEU credits for school administrators
-

# Kansas Center for Safe and Prepared Schools



Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Kansas Division of Legislative Research; Kansas Adjutant General's Department; Safe and Prepared School Center

★ Participating Schools    ■ Participant    □ Non-Participant    □ Counties

Participating Individual Schools/Educational Service Centers

Allen Co - ANW Coop; Humboldt - Crawford Co - Greenbush, Girard - Johnson Co - Kansas School for the Deaf, Olathe - Saline Co - Smoky Hill ESC; Salina

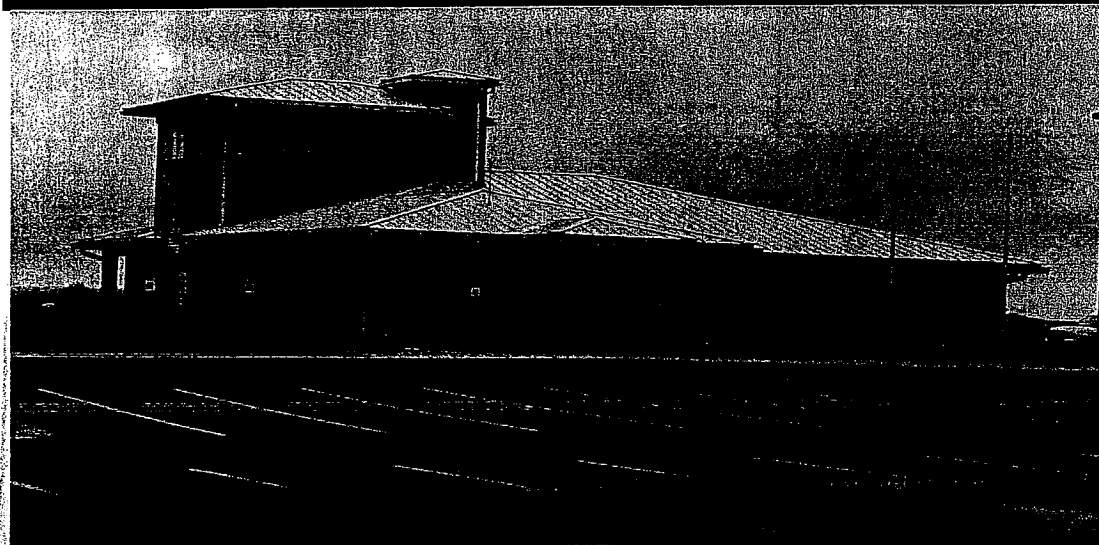
Map Provided By:  
Kansas Adjutant General's Department  
Geospatial Technologies Section  
24 May 2016



# ***KDEM Facilities***

## ***Salina, Crisis City***

2-20



***Crisis City  
HQ Building***

***Training Opportunities***



**Incident Emergency  
Management Course**

**Search & Rescue  
Response Teams**

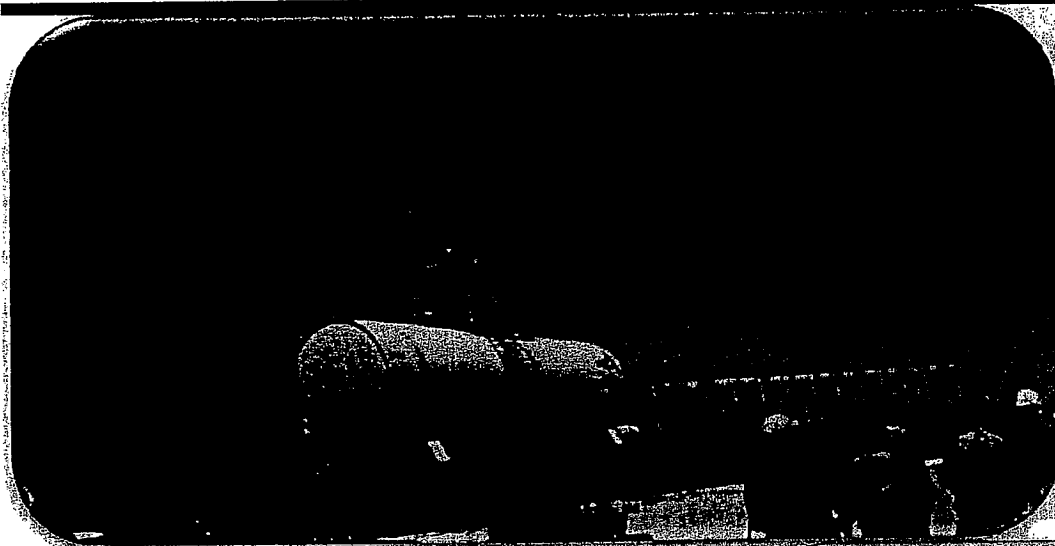




# ***KDEM Facilities***

## ***Salina, Crisis City***

2-21

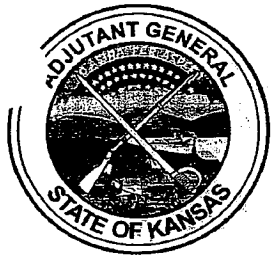


***Railway Donated by  
Burlington Northern Santé Fe***



***Rubble Pile***

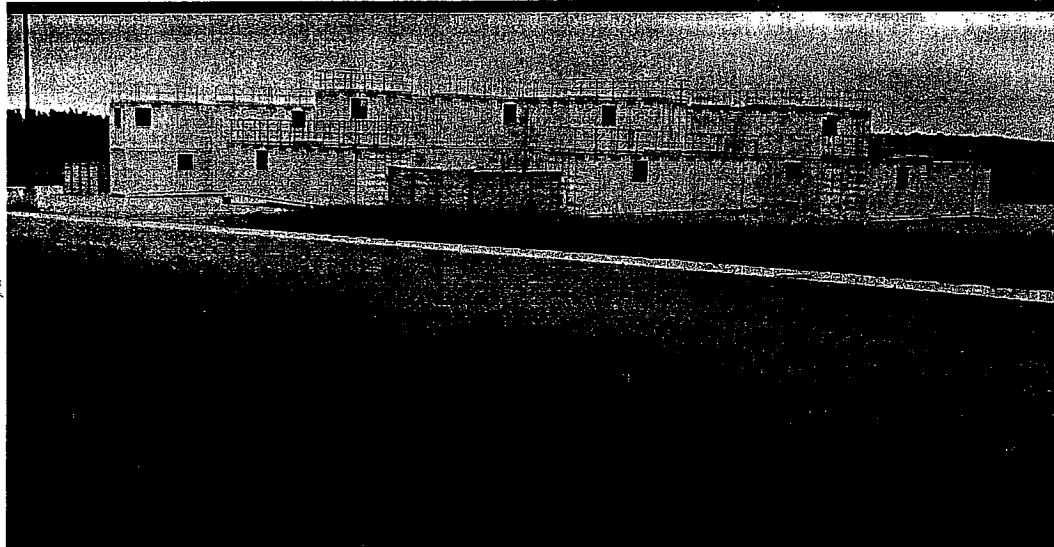




# ***KDEM Facilities***

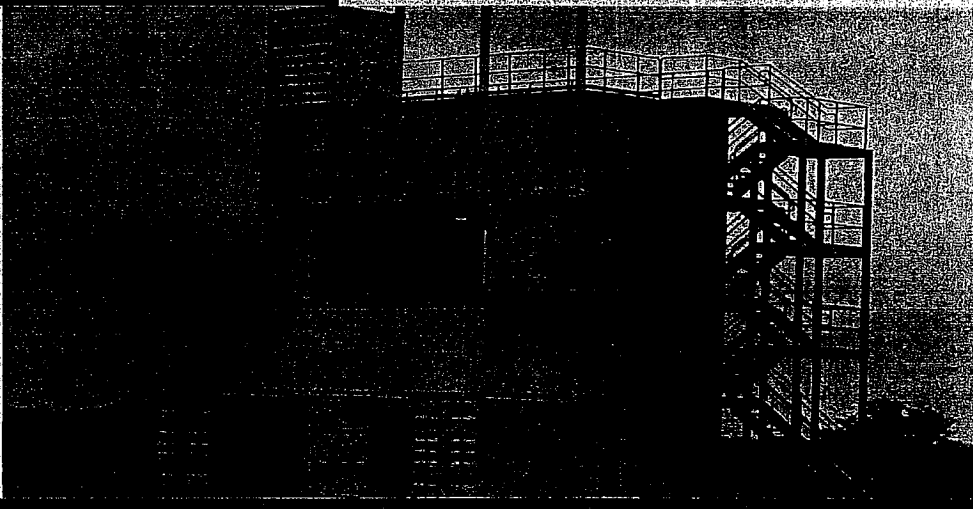
## ***Salina, Crisis City***

2-22



***Urban Village***

***Technical Rescue Tower***





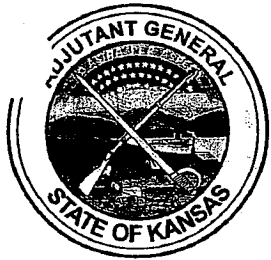
# ***Business Forum***

---

## **3rd Annual Business and Industry Forum**

Crisis City and GPJRTC Salina, May 26-27, 2010, 140 + Attendees from state federal and local emergency management, military, private business, industry, contractors and associations to work on how each can partner in disasters.

---

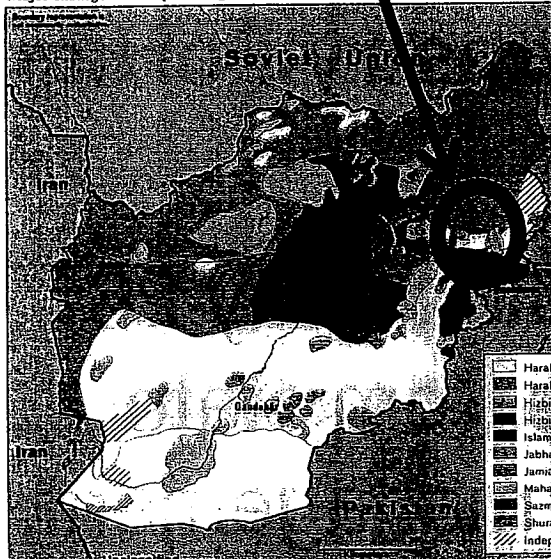


# Deployments

2-24

## Laghman Province

Major Insurgent Groups in Afghanistan



Agri-Business Development Team, Afghanistan

Supported by KS State agricultural department

ADT 3 in Theater

ADT 4 deploys  
4<sup>th</sup> QTR/FY11



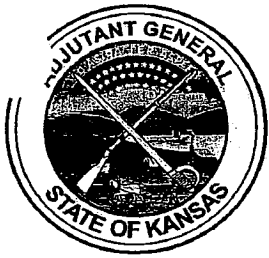




# ***Deployment Predictability***

2-25

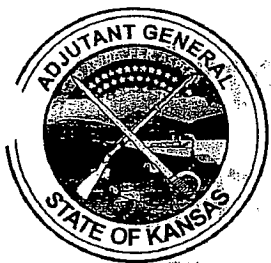
- Concept: Coordinate with NGB for sequential Mobs to the same mission by rotating units
- Allows For:
  - “Deployment Predictability” for KSARNG soldiers & units
  - Minimum of 24 Month cycle / dwell time for individual soldiers and units
  - Management of OPTEMPO
  - Modeling of Mobs around assigned Strength and availability (Dwell Time)
  - Better management of resources to units & elements In deployment cycle
  - More focused near term planning and execution



# ***Deployments***

---

- **Fiscal Year 2011 total**
    - **Army – 1670**
    - **Air - 332**
-

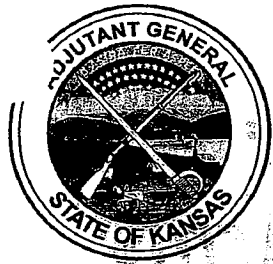


# Upcoming Deployments

## Army

2-27

UNIT	MISSION	THEATER	PAX	M-DAY	MITCAD
1-161 <sup>st</sup> FA	HOA #2 (Security Force)	HOA	294	28 FEB 11	3 MAR 11 (CP Atterbury)
1161 <sup>st</sup> FSC	HOA #2 (Security Force)	HOA	112	28 FEB 11	3 MAR 11 (CP Atterbury)
E TAB 161 <sup>st</sup>	HOA #2 (Security Force)	HOA	37	28 FEB 11	3 MAR 11 (CP Atterbury)
35 <sup>th</sup> MP	HOA #2 (Security Force)	HOA	122	28 FEB 11	3 MAR 11 (CP Atterbury)
DET 37 OSA	Provide Intel, Surveillance & Recon	OEF	8	20 JUL 11	23 JUL 11 (FT Hood)
69TC	ADT #4 (Ag Development)	OEF	58	26 JUL 11	29 JUL 11 (CP Atterbury)
108 <sup>th</sup> AV	Air Assault Support	OIF	289	15 AUG 11	18 AUG 11 (FT Hood)
35 <sup>th</sup> ID	Command & Control	OND	708	7 SEP 11 *	10 SEP 11 *
35 <sup>th</sup> DIV BAND	Support	OND	40	7 SEP 11 *	10 SEP 11 *



# Upcoming Deployments Army

2-28

UNIT	MISSION	THEATER	PAX	M-DAY	MTCAD
137 <sup>th</sup> CST	CH Support	OEF/OS	2 ACH	5 Nov 11 * 11 Nov 11 *	8 Nov 11 *
102d MHD	Historical Documentation	OIF	3 ACH	4 MAY 12 *	7 MAY 12 *
TBD	ADT #5 (Ag Development)	OEF	58	16 JUN 12 *	19 JUN 12 *
1979 <sup>th</sup> CCT	Contract & Procurement	OEF	4	20 JUN 12 *	23 JUN 12 *



# Upcoming Deployments

## Air

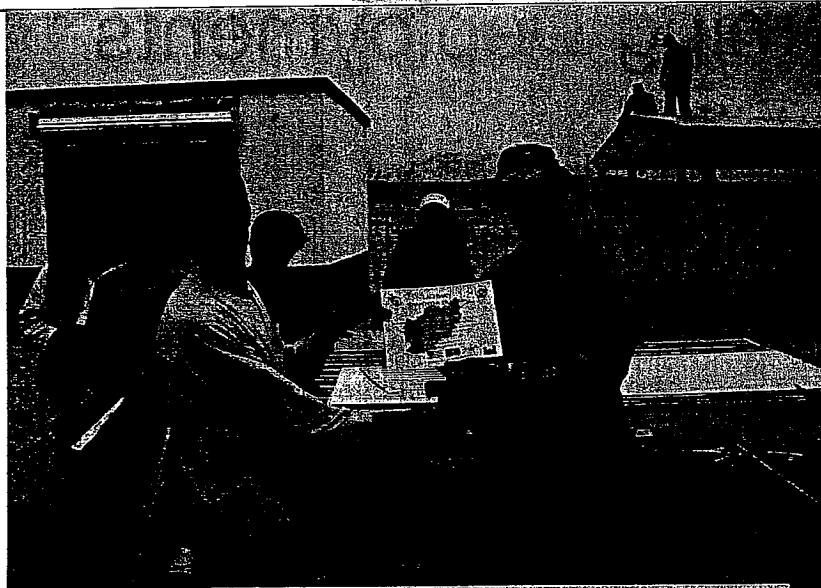


### Combined Air Wings Deployment Schedule

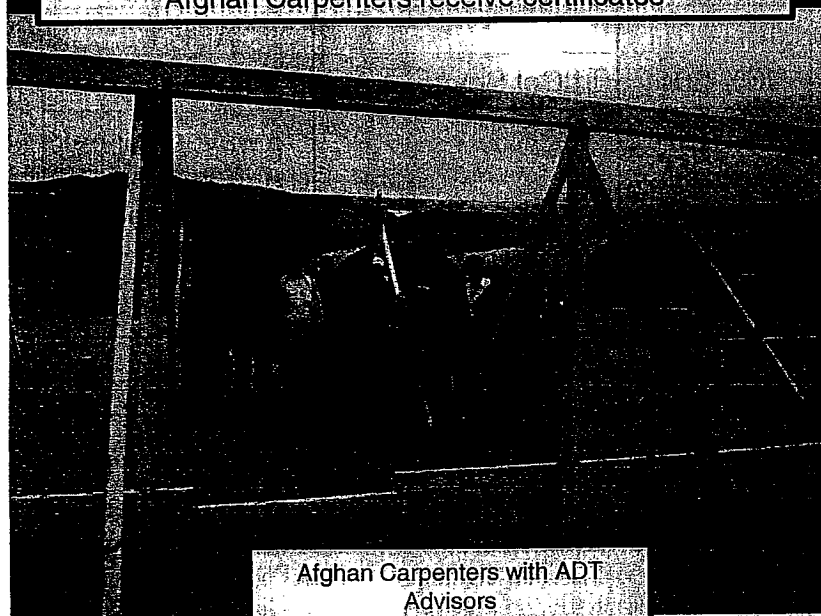
Unit	PAX	Operation/Location	Est Start Date	Est End Date	OIC	Remarks
184 CF	1	TBD	JAN 2011	APR 2011	MSgt McKinley	
190 SFS	18	Saudi	MAR 2011	TBD		AEF 7/8
190 ARW	172	TBD	MAY 2011	JUN 2011		AEF 1/2
134 ACS	78	TBD	JUL 2011	NOV 2011	Lt Col Snyder	
184 CES	35	TBD	DEC 2010	AUG 2011		3 waves will be deployed between these dates
190 ARW	28	TBD	JUL 2011	AUG 2011		AEF 1/2
<b>Total</b>	<b>332</b>					

# ADT Laghman Storage Shelter Project

2-30



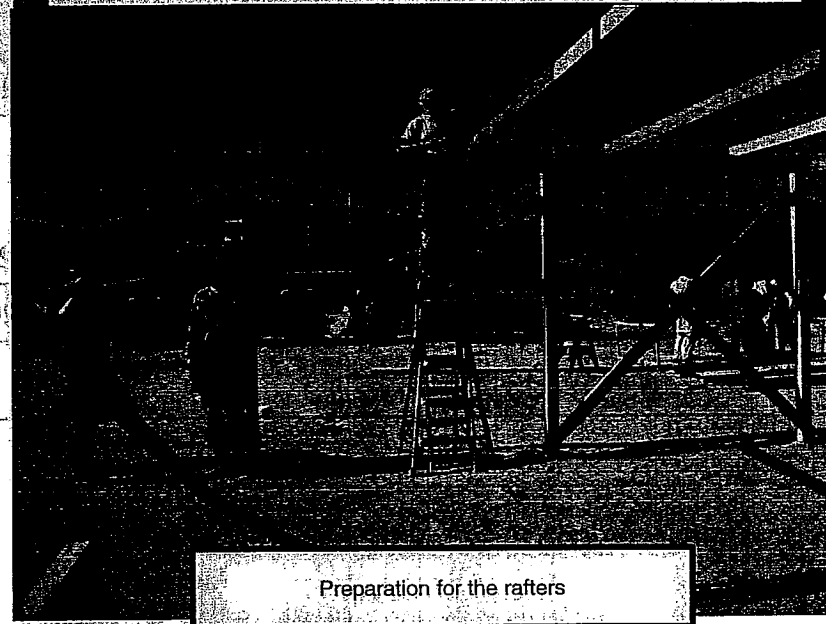
Afghan Carpenters receive certificates



Afghan Carpenters with ADT Advisors



Afghan Carpenter setting the walls

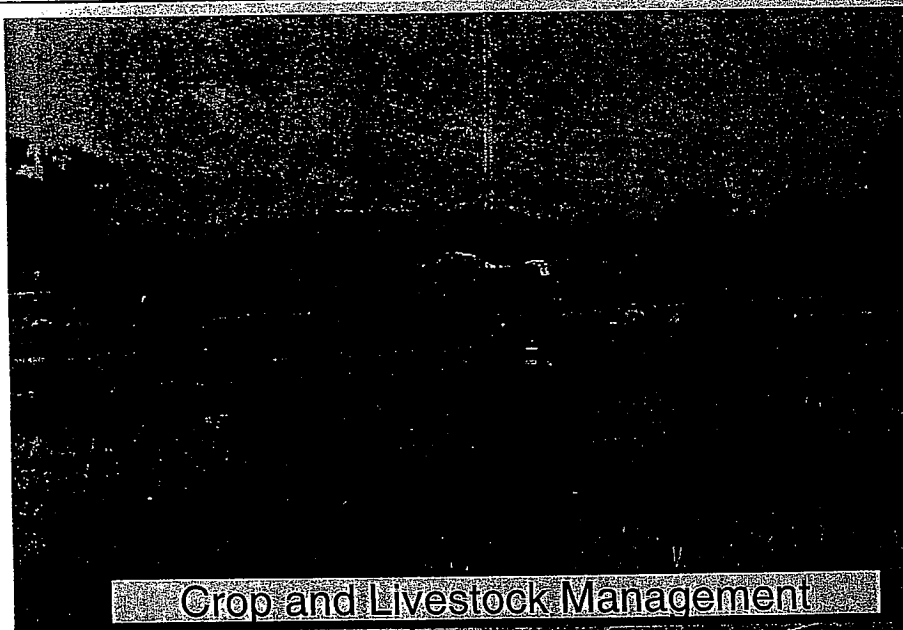


Preparation for the rafters

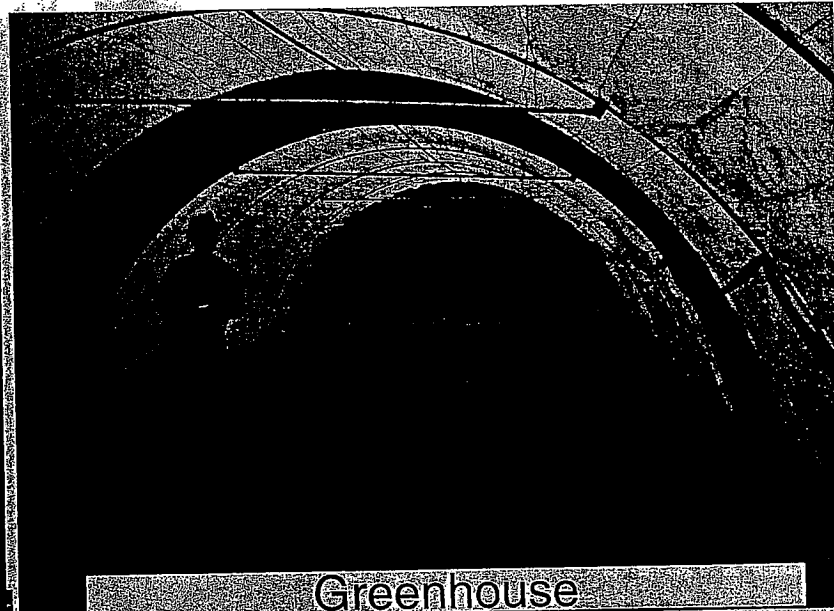
***"Growing Afghanistan's future.....one seed at a time"***

# ADT Laghman – Horticulture and Alternate Energy projects

2-31



Crop and Livestock Management



Greenhouse



Grape trellis in the orchard area



Planting equipment

***"Growing Afghanistan's future....one seed at a time"***

# Team Laubman Welcomes Dr. Anna Fontanone

2-32



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SGT Halverson, C Co, 2-137th IN assists Liberian Armed Forces (AFB) with land navigation near Monrovia, Liberia



LTC Mittman instructs TOC operations with Rwandan Defense Forces



Co A delivers soccer balls to an Orphanage in Manda Ba, Kenya



1LT Lies instruction Cordon and Search Operations with the Rwandan Defense Force



*Members of the Swedish Navy and Marines pose with Soldiers from Company C, 2nd Combined Arms Battalion, 137th Infantry, after the two groups conducted a co-operative range day.*





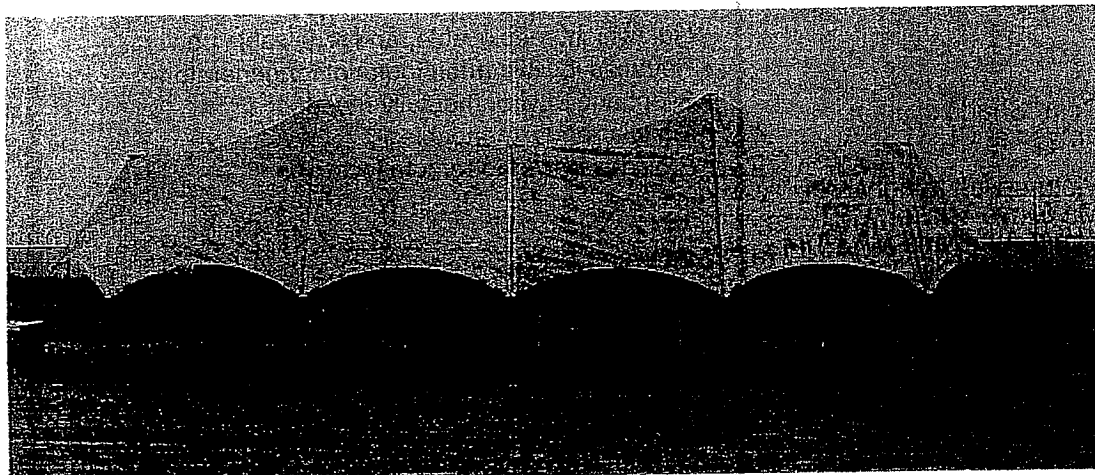
2010 07 28

UNCLASSIFIED//FOUO

2137<sup>th</sup> FSC, 2<sup>nd</sup> CAB, 137<sup>th</sup> IN  
EVENT: Solar Shade LMUA  
LOCATION: Camp Lemonnier



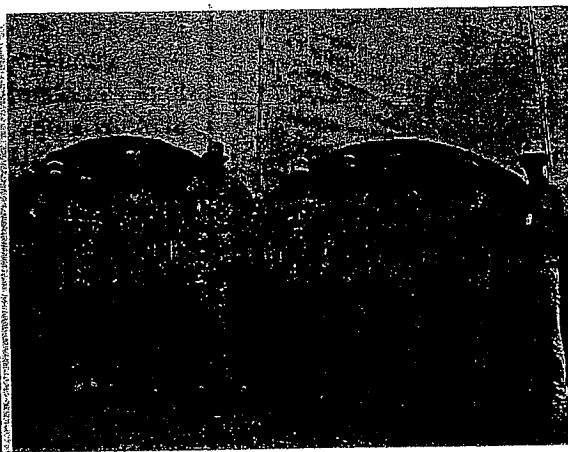
2-35



Solar Shade erected at BLAHA on 28 July.



Beckett and lace construction



Assessment Team

Assessment: At the end of this assessment period, the team will provide feedback to AFRICOM on the utility of the system in this operational setting.

Purpose:

- Lightweight, deployable, and renewable power
- Reduces logistic (fuel) footprint for generators
- Silent and environmentally friendly
- Modular and expandable
- Provides power to remote locations

Assessment Team:

Project Lead - CPT Kim Young  
AFRICOM Science Advisor - MAJ Tim Franklin  
Lead Engineer - Mr. Steve Tucker, Natick Labs  
Assembly Team - SGT Mixon, SGT Vandruft, SGT Brodersen, SPC Poojara, SPC Patterson, PFC Nasternak

Discussion:

Power is needed in many locations on the continent of Africa, for US and Host Nation Forces. Transportation and access to power generation equipment and fuel is costly and difficult in many areas. This material solution can provide enhanced capability for US and Host Nation Forces; reduced logistic burden, and increased force protection. Our proposed application of the system on GLDJ will provide increased heat mitigation for the Soldier on the ground while generating low-level power to improve the duty position.

Way Ahead:

- 24 July - MAJ Franklin and Mr. Tucker arrive
- 28 July - Setup and training completed
- 29-31 July - System load and monitoring
- O/A 5 Sept - MAJ Franklin and Mr. Tucker return
- 7-9 Sept - Inspect system and gather user feedback
- 11 Sept - Provide out-brief to CJTF-HOA

2010 07 26

UNCLASSIFIED//FOUO

2137<sup>th</sup> FSC, 2<sup>nd</sup> CAB, 137<sup>th</sup> IN  
EVENT: Solar Shade LMUA  
LOCATION: Camp Lemonnier



2-36



Solar Shade system arrives at CLDJ SSA

Pictured left to right are Mr. Steve Tucker, CPT Kim Young, and MAJ Tim Franklin

Purpose:

- Lightweight, deployable, and renewable power
- Reduces logistic (fuel) footprint for generators
- Silent and environmentally friendly
- Modular and expandable
- Provides power to remote locations

Assessment Team:

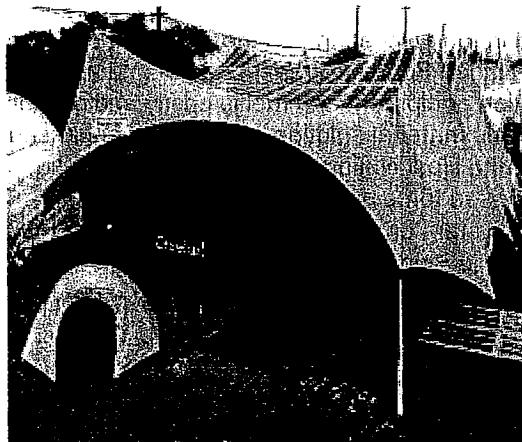
Project Lead - CPT Kim Young  
AFRICOM Science Advisor - MAJ Tim Franklin  
Lead Engineer - Mr. Steve Tucker, Natick Labs  
Assembly Team - SGT Mixon, SGT Vandruff, SGT Brodersen, SGT Mendez, SPC Jackson and SPC Edwards

Discussion:

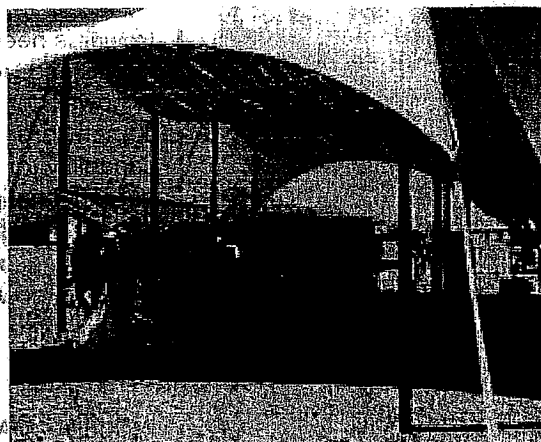
Power is needed in many locations on the continent of Africa, for US and Host Nation Forces. Transportation and access to power generation equipment and fuel is costly and difficult in many areas. This material solution can provide enhanced capability for US and Host Nation Forces, reduced logistic burden, and increased force protection. Our proposed application of the system on CLDJ will provide increased heat mitigation for the Soldier on the ground while generating low-level power to improve the duty position.

Way Ahead:

- 24 July - MAJ Franklin and Mr. Tucker arrive
- 27-29 July - Setup and training, pending site approval
- 30 July - Complete training and verify system functionality
- O/A 5 Sept - MAJ Franklin and Mr. Tucker return
- 7-9 Sept - Inspect system and gather user feedback
- 11 Sept - Provide out-brief to CJTF-HOA



Example Application 1



Example Application 2

Assessment: At the end of this assessment period, the team will provide feedback to AFRICOM on the utility of the system in this operational setting.



2010 07 26

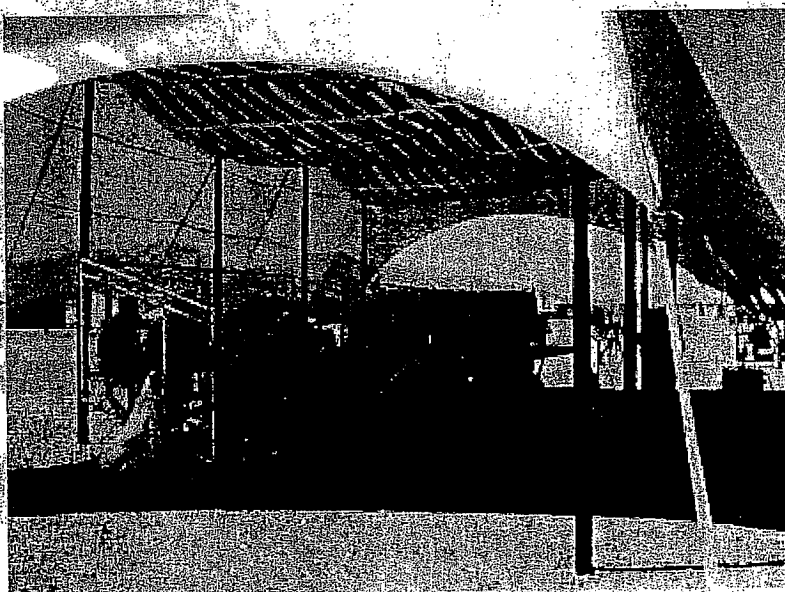
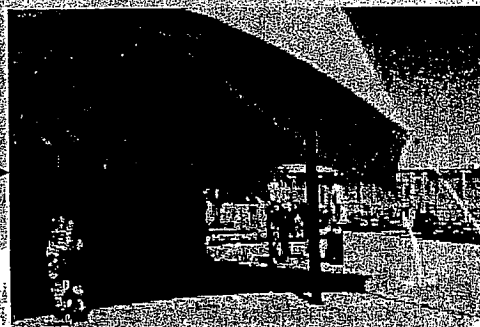
UNCLASSIFIED//FOUO

2137<sup>th</sup> FSC, 2<sup>nd</sup> CAB, 137<sup>th</sup> IN  
EVENT: Solar Shade LMUA  
LOCATION: Camp Lemonnier



2-37

## Solar Shade System Assembly







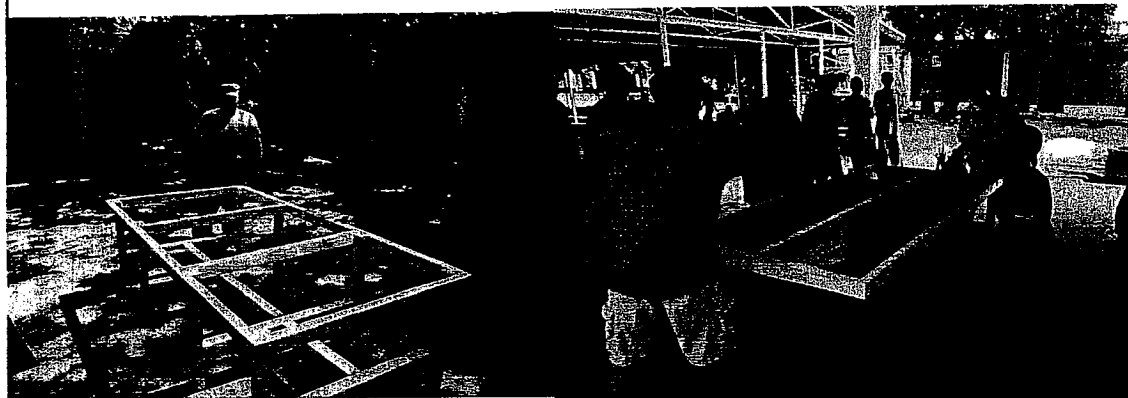
DATE 26/07/2010

UNCLASSIFIED//FOUO

A Company 2<sup>nd</sup> CAB 137<sup>th</sup> IN  
EVENT: Ping Pong Table LOCATION: Dire Dawa



2-38



SPC Ross taking some free time to build a ping pong table for the local mission.

Finished and delivered to the mission  
SPC Ross playing a local expert



Helping out with local activities for the sick and mentally ill patients for the male side of Mother Teresa's Mission.

### Purpose:

SPC Ross paid a visit to the local mission with the Force Protection team one day. After his visit he noticed that there were really no activities for the mentally ill and sick individuals who are housed at this mission.

### Attendees:

**Project Leader.** SPC Ross

**Assistant painters.** SPC Ownes

**Movers.** SPC Ross, SFC Davids, SPC Whitfield

### Discussion:

Many of the patients there are basically numb to the world. There are no TVs of course with little entertainment for others to even watch to pass the time. This way they can learn something new and enjoy the competition with others.

### Way Ahead:

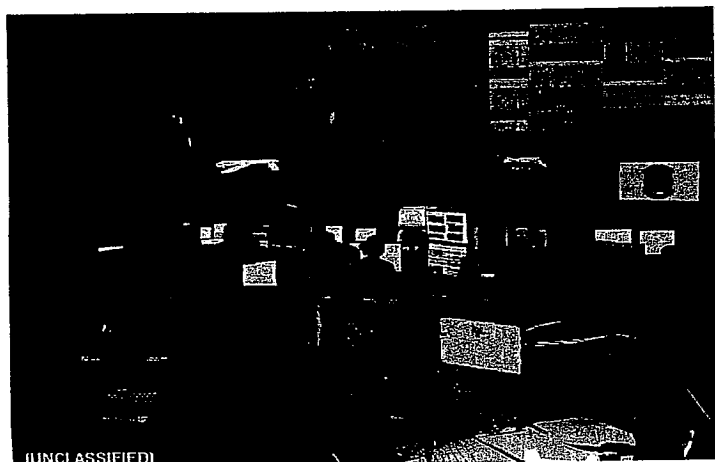
At Mother Teresa's Mission we have a few more projects in the work. We want to restore the water use there and build several screen doors for children and infants who are handicap or newborns.



# 184 Intelligence Wing

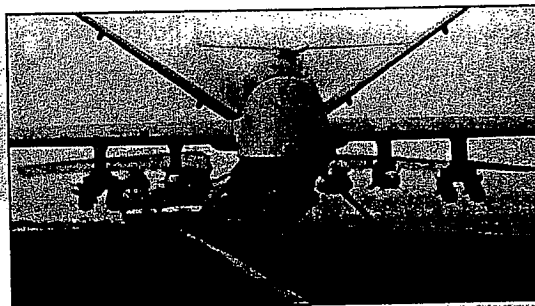
Third year of in-garrison deployment of over 130 personnel in Title 10 active duty status.

Near real-time intelligence to the war fighter



(UNCLASSIFIED)

Kansas ANG  
Imagery Analysts





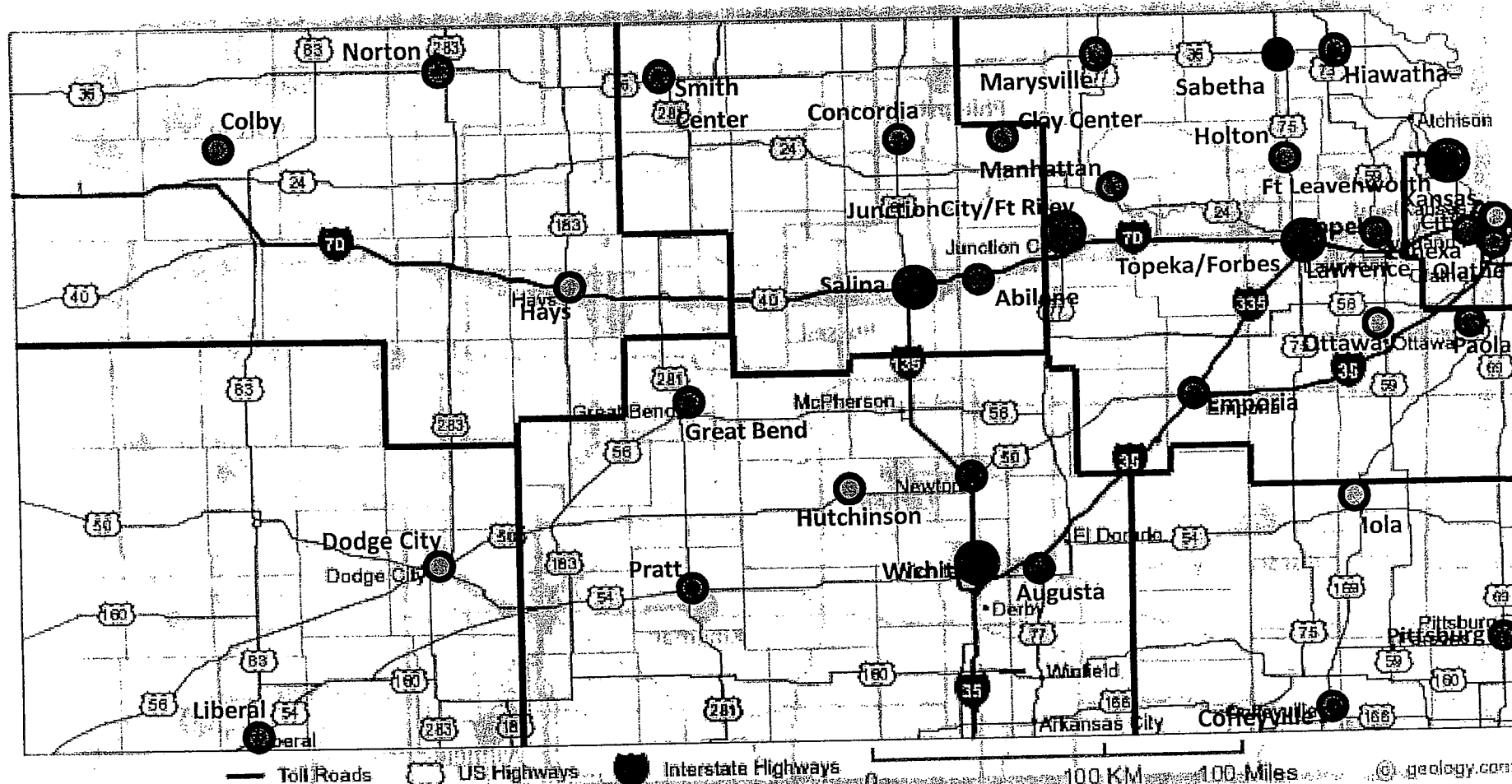
# ***KNG Facilities***





# Current Armory Facilities by Region

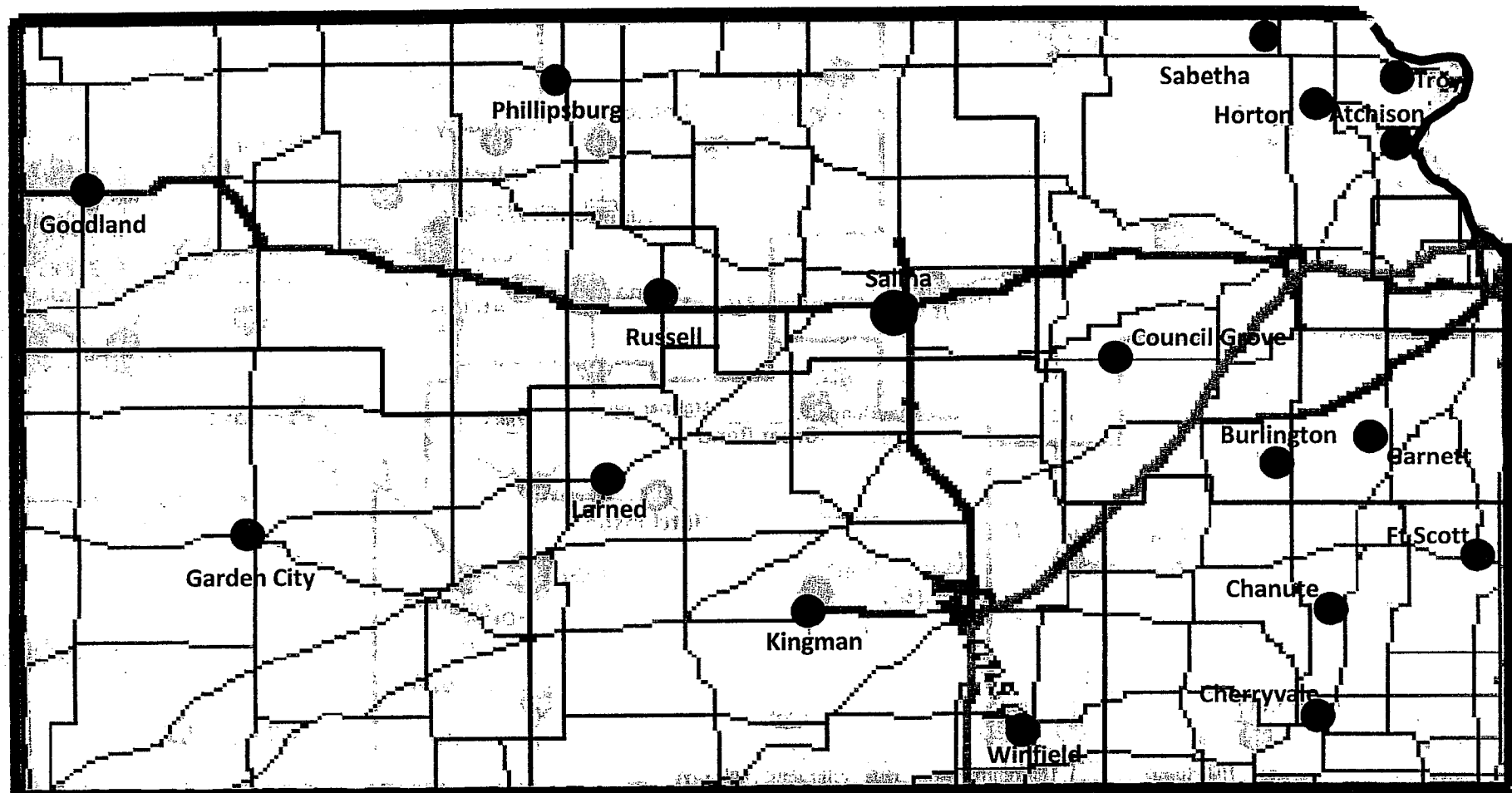
2-41

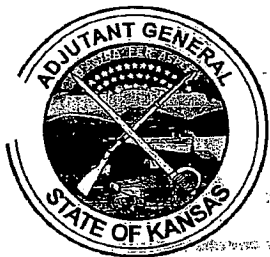


- Armory
- Armory & Maint Shop
- Multiple Facilities
- FMS Shop Only

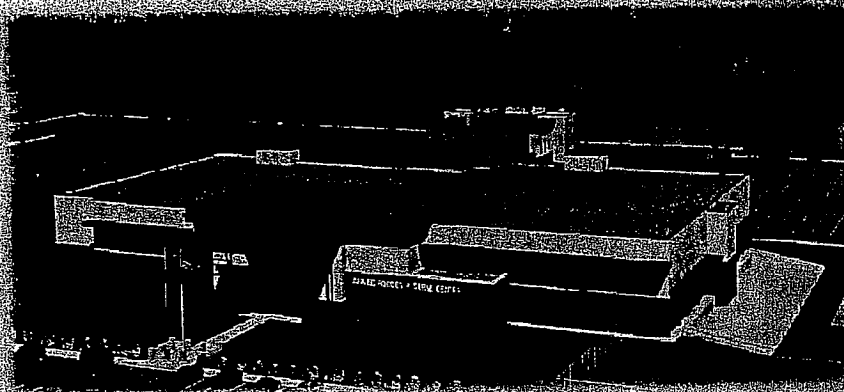


## Armory Closings Identified in Red



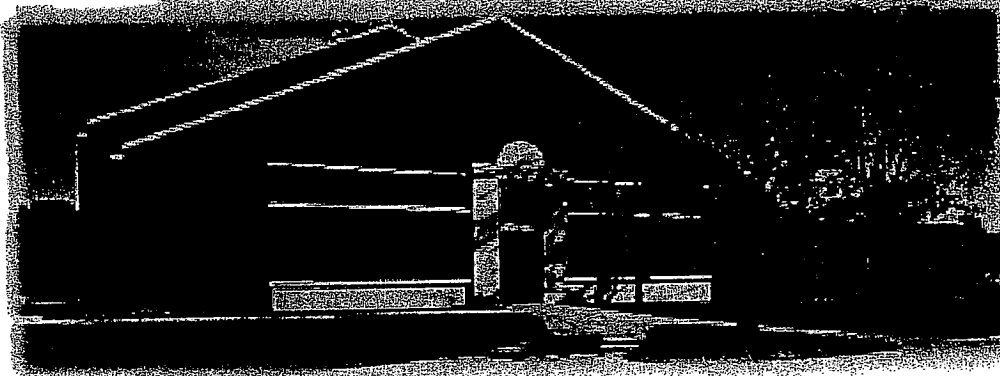


# Master Plans



Heartland Preparedness Center

FY-11 Construction Armory \$43M  
Field Maintenance Shop \$24M



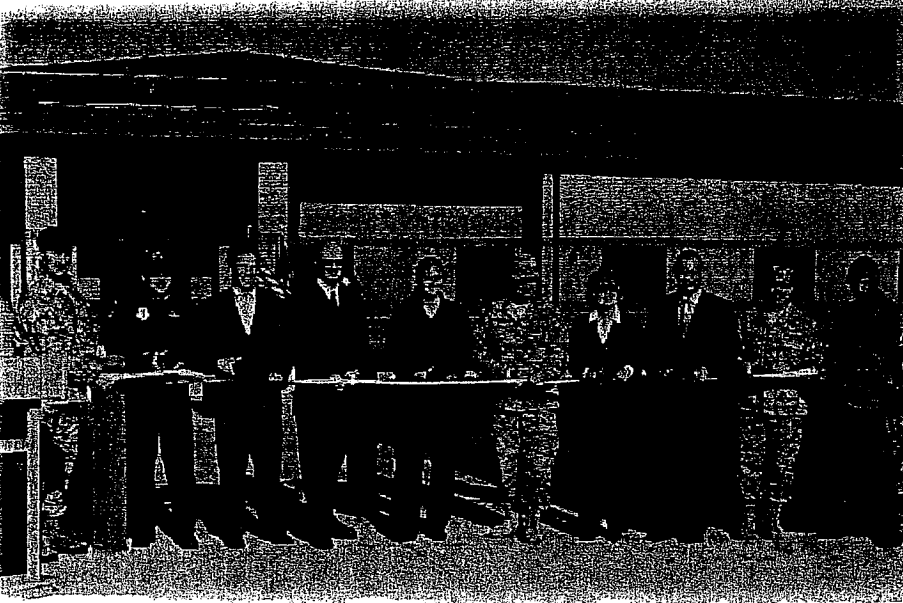
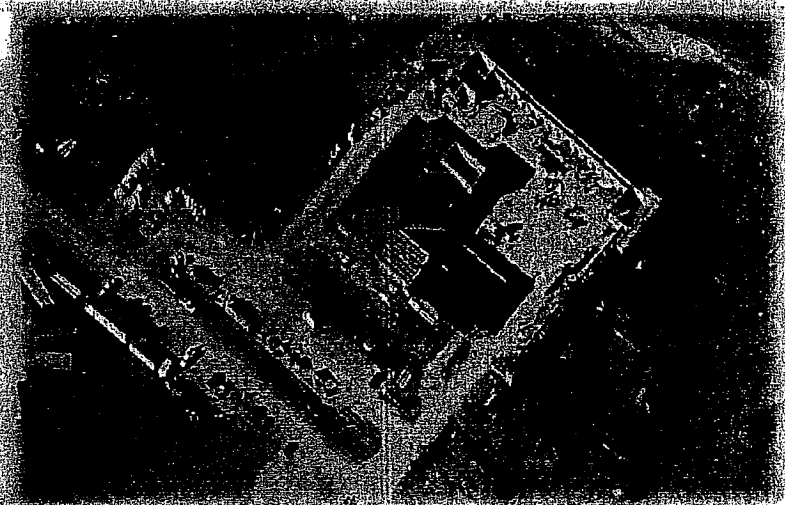
FY-15 Construction  
Armory \$33M

35<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division Armory



# 284<sup>th</sup> Air Support Operations Sq

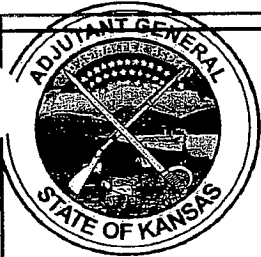
## Salina, KS



*From Concept*

*To Construction*

*To Reality*



# TEAM

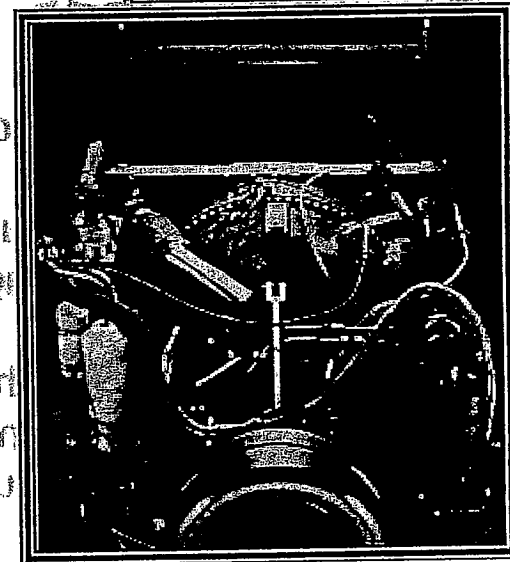
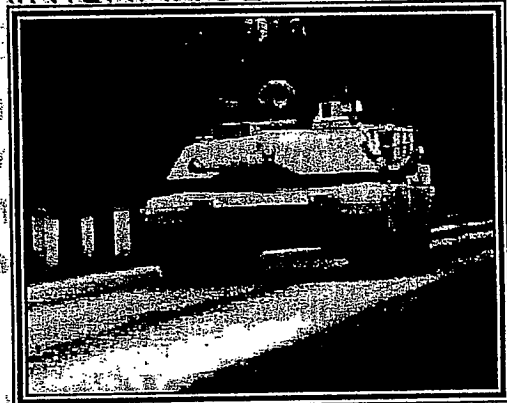
ADVANCED TURBINE ENGINE ARMY MAINTENANCE

## • Mission:

Rebuild AGT 1500 M-1 Tank Engines

## • Value to Kansas:

- 82 Army and Air National Guard employees
- 77 engines completed in FY-09
- 56 engines completed for FY-10
- 30 engines programmed for FY-11 (for NGB)
- 42 full-up power packs (FUPPs) Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Warranty 1400 hours/5 years
- ISO 9001-2008 – registered (Quality Program)
- \$46 million economic impact: (\$12M NGB and \$34M TACOM)



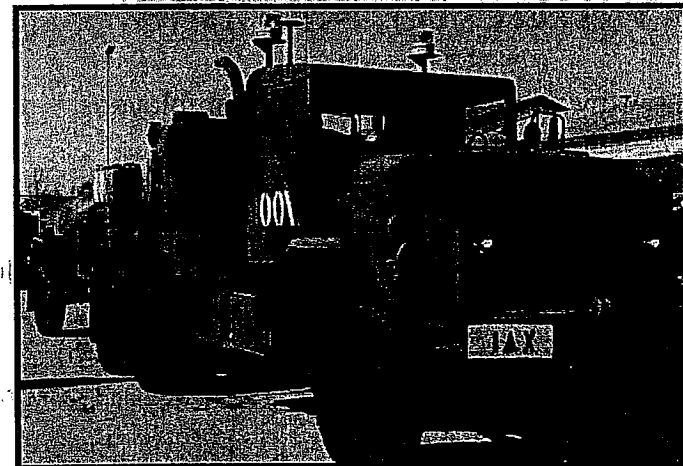
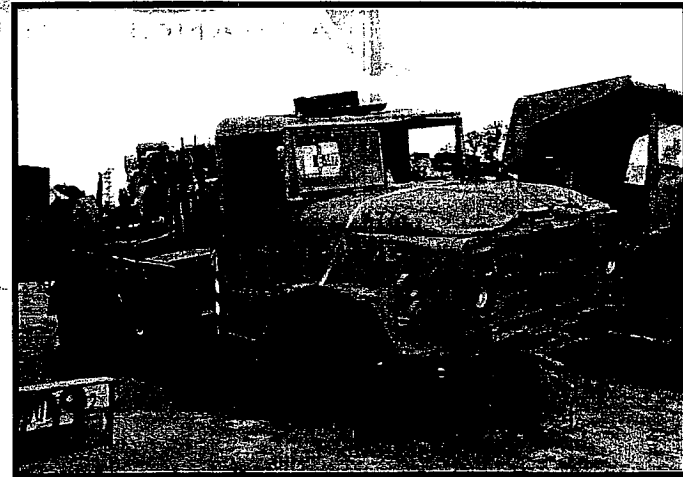


# Readiness Sustainment Maintenance Site (RSMS)

• **Mission:** The RSMS' mission is to repair, rebuild and overhaul military equipment as directed by the Army National Guard Logistics Division. The RSMS' purpose is to increase ARNG Readiness by filling zero balance equipment on hand requirements

## • Value to Kansas:

- 210 federally reimbursed state employees
- In 2011 the Kansas RSMS is scheduled to refurbish 483 trucks and trailers.
- In 2010 the Kansas RSMS refurbished 510 trucks and trailers at a cost savings of \$22.1 million.
- Since 1998 the Kansas RSMS has saved \$183.9 million through their refurbishment mission.
- ISO 9001-2008 - registered (Quality Program)
- \$26.2 million economic impact





2-479

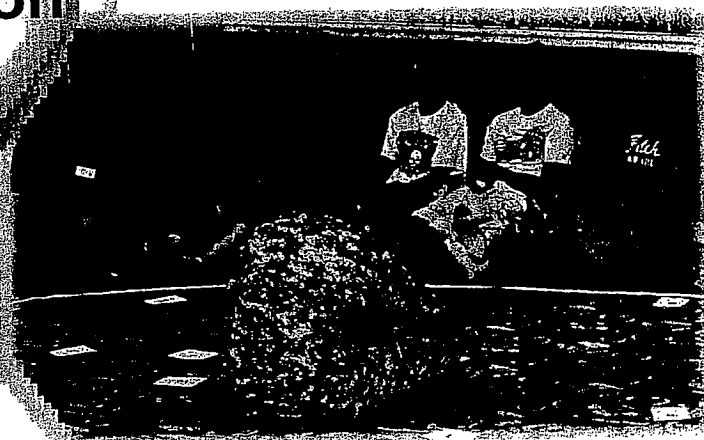
# Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program

**Pre Mobilization**

**During Mobilization**

**Demobilization**

**Reconstitution**



Pre-Alert

Alert

Deployment

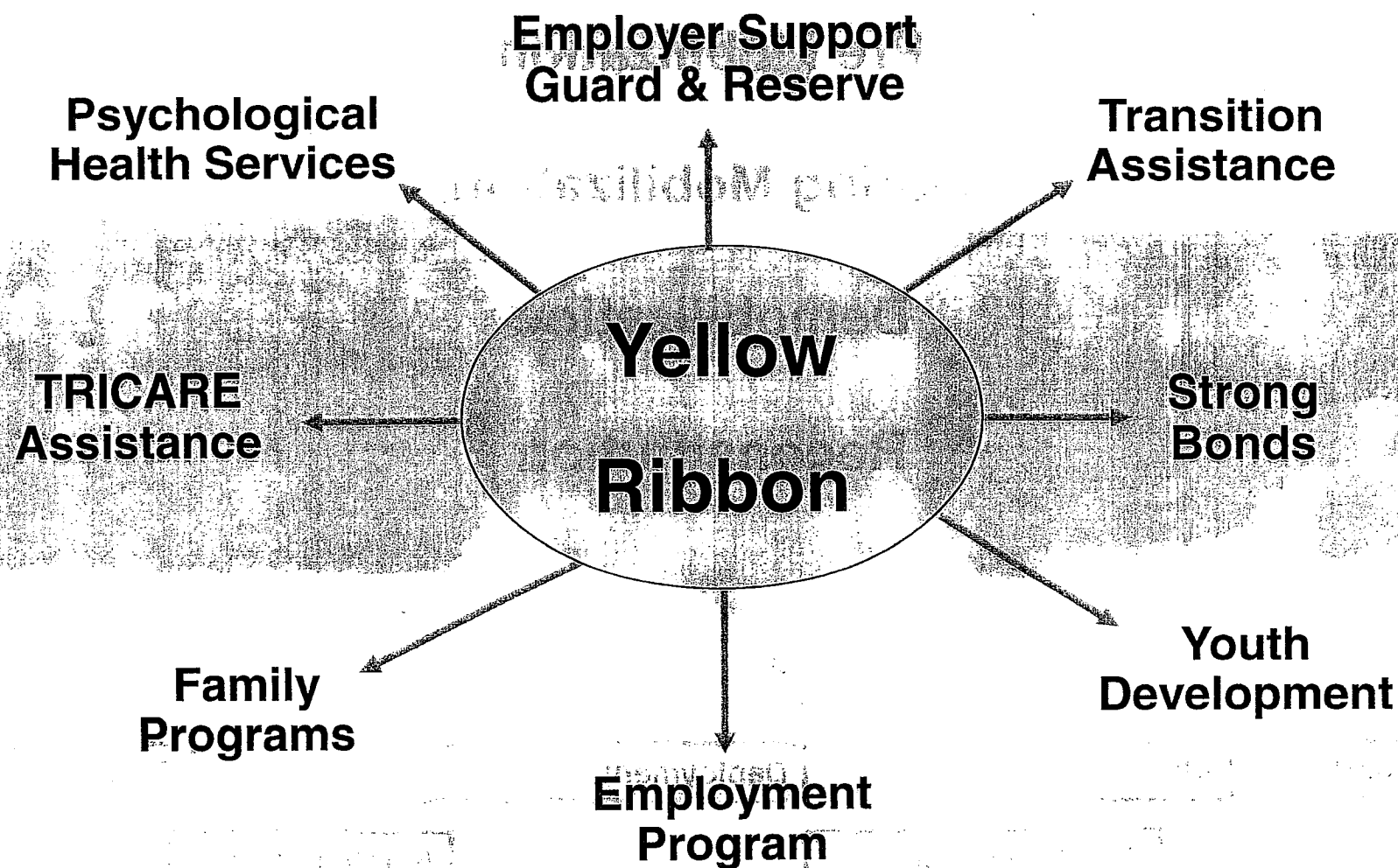
Post-Deployment

Pre-Deployment

Reintegration



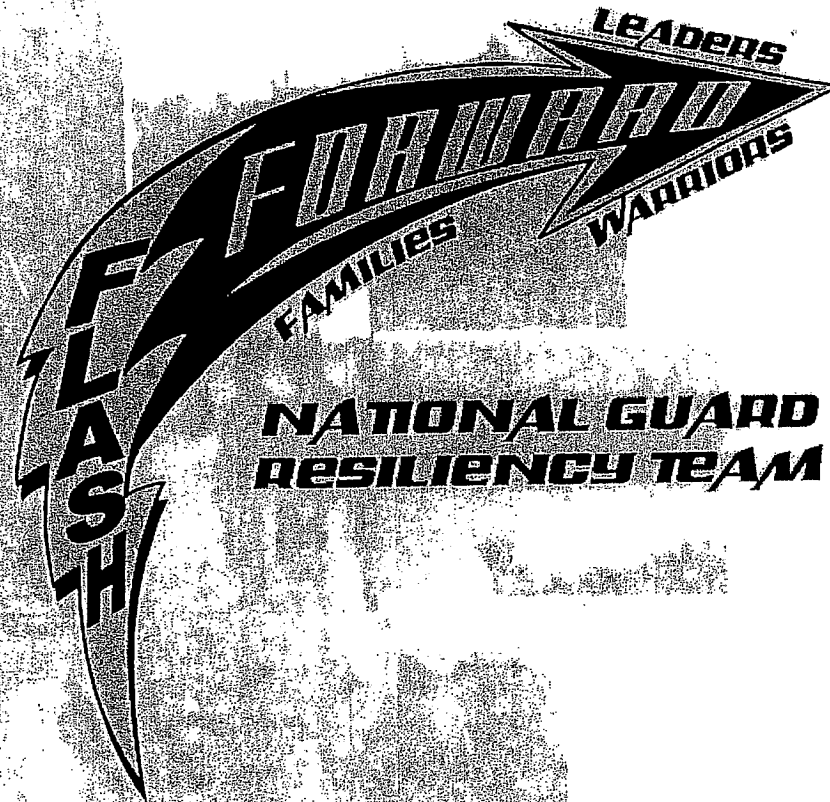
# Spectrum of Care







# Resiliency



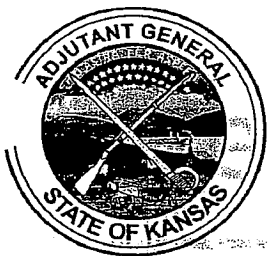
2-4-2



# ***Kansas Military Emergency Relief Fund (KSMERF)***

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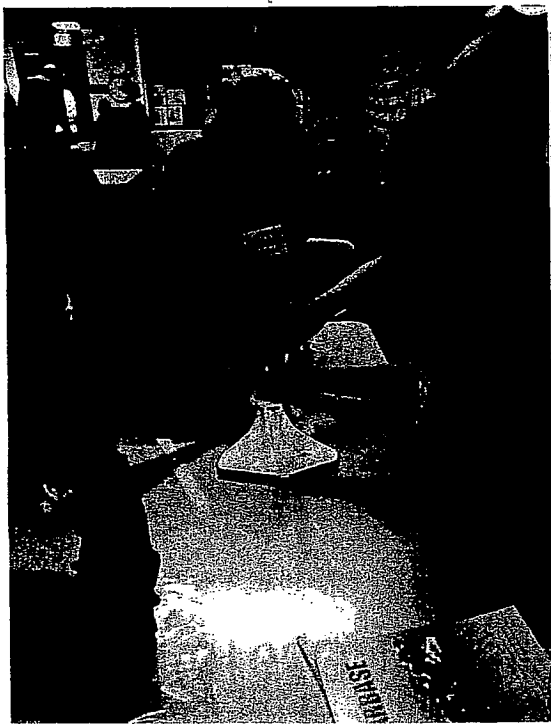


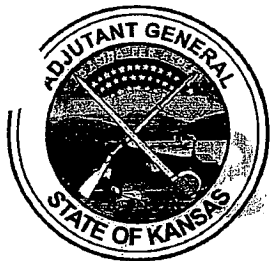
# STARBASE

2-51

- Four sites: Wichita, Salina, Kansas City and Topeka
- Defense Department funded program, however, KS STARBASE received grants & donations to supplement Federal funding from private and business donors
- Focus is on Science, Math and Technology for 4<sup>th</sup> through 6<sup>th</sup> graders

More than 4,000 KS students annually  
More than 200 Guard members  
volunteered in excess of 4,500 hours  
to the program





# Open Disasters

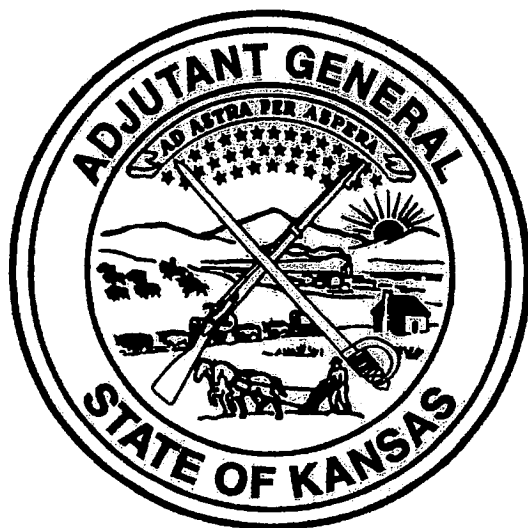
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- DR-1675 Winter Storm (JAN2007)
  - DR-1699 Severe Storms/flooding (MAY2007)
  - DR-1711 Severe Storms/flooding (JULY2007)
  - DR-1741 Winter Storm (FEB2008)
  - DR-1776 Severe Storms/flooding (JULY2008)
  - DR-1808 Flooding and severe storms (OCT2008)
  - DR-1848 Winter storm (JUNE2009)
  - DR-1849 Flooding and severe storms (JUNE2009)
  - DR-1860 Severe storms (SEPT2009)
  - DR-1868 Winter storm (NOV2009)
  - DR-1885 Winter storm (FEB2010)
  - DR-1932 Severe Storms and flooding (AUG2010)
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# ***Questions?***



**BG Lee Tafarielli**  
**Kansas Adjutant General's Department**  
**18 January 2011**

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