

BOARD OF HOMELAND SECURITY

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 2022
1:30 TO 3:00 PM
GEMA/HS HEADQUARTERS
TRAINING ROOM

BOARD MEETING MINUTES

Board Members Present:

James Stallings, Vice Chairperson
Col. Chris Wright
MG Thomas Carden (WebEx)
Russell McMurry
Shawnzia Thomas (WebEx)
Bill Cowsert (WebEx)
Alan Powell (WebEx)

Board Members Absent:

Chris Carr
Vic Reynolds
Mark Williams
Kathleen Toomey
Richard Woods
Gary Black
Kyle Sapp

Representatives Present:

Tina Piper (WebEx)
Col. Thomas Barnard (WebEx)
Leah Hoffacker
Jeffery Hodges (WebEx)

The Board of Homeland Security held the board meeting on July 6, 2022 at the Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency (GEMA/HS) Headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. A List of Attendees, the Agenda, and the Board Presentations are attached hereto and made official parts of these minutes as Attachments #1, #2, and #3. Vice Chairperson James Stallings called the meeting to order at 1:35 PM.

All board members are present except Attorney General Chris Carr with the Georgia Department of Law, Director Vic Reynolds with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, Commissioner Mark Williams with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Commissioner Kathleen Toomey with the Georgia Department of Public Health, Superintendent Richard Woods with the Georgia Department of Education, Commissioner Gary Black with the Georgia Department of Agriculture, and Sheriff Kyle Sapp with Tattnall County.

Vice Chairperson James Stallings welcomed everyone to the GEMA/HS Headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

Roll Call

Approval of the Minutes:

Vice Chairperson James Stallings postponed the approval of the June 1, 2022 meeting minutes since a quorum was not present.

New Business:

Vice Chairperson James Stallings opened the floor for discussion on any new business.

a) DPS Update to the Strategic Plan

Captain Paul Waller with the Georgia Department of Public Safety presented on what their agency has been working on regarding the Strategic Plan. Captain Waller focused on Response Goal #1: enhance the response to a disaster, attack, or event through the development of multiagency response teams using the finite resources of the government.

b) GEMA/HS Update

Tod Keys with GEMA/HS provided an update on the Homeland Security operations for the agency. Warren Shepard with GEMA/HS presented on Objective 5: evaluate and enhance unmanned aerial systems detection for the State. Ali Mims with GEMA/HS provided a progress report on the Georgia Search and Rescue Teams.

Adjournment:

There being no further business to be brought before the Board, Vice Chairperson James Stallings adjourned the meeting at 2:59 PM.

Official Attachments:

1. List of Attendees
2. Agenda
3. Board Presentations

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Representatives:

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Col. Thomas Barnard (WebEx)
Leah Hoffacker
Jeffery Hodges (WebEx)

Others Attending:

Chris Allen
Maj. Dean Allen
Anna Braue
Mike Davis
Emily Fish
Gary Kelley (WebEx)
Tod Keys
Ali Mims
Tom Moore
Tina Piper (WebEx)
Harlan Proveaux
Ashley Seay
Mark Sexton
Warren Shepard
Kirk Smith
David Walker
Capt. Paul Waller



Board of Homeland Security Meeting

AGENDA

July 6, 2022

1:30 - 3:00 P.M.

GEMA/HS Headquarters

Training Room

Atlanta, GA

WebEx/Conference Call

gema.webex.com OR call 1-855-282-6330

Meeting Number: 2432 968 2348

Access Code: HS070622

| <u>Agenda Topic</u> | <u>Speaker</u> |
|--|---|
| Call to Order | James C. Stallings, Vice Chairperson GEMA/HS |
| Roll Call | Harlan Proveaux, GEMA/HS |
| Approval of Minutes from June 1, 2022 | |
| New Business | |
| a) DPS Update to the Strategic Plan | Paul Waller, DPS |
| b) GEMA/HS Update | Tod Keys, GEMA/HS Warren Shepard, GEMA/HS |
| Adjournment | |

Homeland Security Board Meeting July 6, 2022

Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027



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Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027

2.4 Response Goal 1: Enhance the response to a disaster, attack, or event through the development of multiagency response teams using the finite resources of the government.

2

Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027

Response Goal 1 Objectives:

1. Evaluate current team assignments, duties, training needs, equipment needs, and response capabilities (6-12 months).

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Department of Public Safety

DPS is comprised of three divisions:

Georgia State Patrol currently has 826 sworn Troopers

Motor Carrier Compliance Division currently has 235 sworn Officers

Capitol Police Division currently has 24 sworn Officers



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Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027

- **SWAT Team Assignments:**
- **Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT) Command Structure:** 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 SFC, 1 Corporal.
- **Team Members:** There are 11 full time members including the command structure. Fulltime members are cross trained as DIVE Team Members. In addition to the 11 full-time members, there are 21 collateral members. These team members are made up from the three DPS Divisions comprising of GSP, MCCD and Capitol Police. These members conduct normal DPS duties until activated for call outs or training. SWAT Team members have 4 additional personnel who provide logistical support. SWAT has one K-9 that is trained in apprehension, detecting explosives, SWAT entry and tracking.

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Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027

- **Duties/ Response Capabilities:**
- High-Risk Warrant Service
- Barricaded Gunman
- Woodland Fugitive Searches
- Aerial Sniper
- Quick Response Force
- Support Mobile Field Force Operations
- Personal Security Details
- Event Security
- Maritime Security and SWAT Missions
- Hostage Situations that utilize a **Crises Negotiation Team:** The CNT negotiates during any SWAT operation where the potential for a peaceful resolution is possible. Attempts to reason with suspects through direct dialog and encourage compliance. This is a separate unit from SWAT made up of DPS personnel from GSP, MCCD and Capitol Police. CNT currently has 10 negotiators.

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Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027

Training:

- SWAT School training consists of 160 hours over approximately 2 weeks.
- Minimum of 16 hours per month: consisting of firearms, entry training, and specialized quarterly recertifications.
- Minimum of at least one 40-hour session per year
- Specialized training offered in the following areas: Sniper, Less Lethal, Mechanical Breaching, and Explosive Breaching.
- Training is spread over the entire state.

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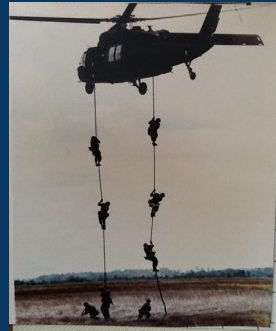
Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027

Explosive Breaching



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Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027



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Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027

- **Equipment:**
- 2 Command Trucks
- 3 HMMVs – 2 armored, 1 unarmored
- 1 Ford F550
- 1 Ford F450 Flatbed
- 1 Ford F350 four door pick up.
- 1 Kawasaki Side by Side ATV
- 11 Chevrolet Tahoes
- Less lethal weapons are also assigned to the Team
- Night vision equipment for each member
- Body armor for each member

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Equipment Continued:

- 1 Robot
- 1 Drone



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- Each member has a LWRC M6 – 5,56 mm rifles
- Each member has a GLOCK G45 – 9 mm handguns

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Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027



Equipment Continued:
2 Barrett M82 Weapons that can penetrate a CMV or heavy equipment

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Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027



Equipment continued:

5 Lenco Bearcats (Armored Vehicles) with a desire to purchase a 6th Bearcat to strategically position in the state
1 Rook (Armored Skidsteer)

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Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027



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Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027

- 2. Evaluate teams' geographic location to determine if assets are positioned for the most effective and robust response to an incident (6-12 months).
- The 5 Bearcats are positioned strategically around the state. There are two Bearcats in Atlanta, one Bearcat each in Statesboro, Forsyth, and Dalton.
- Aviation is utilized to reposition SWAT Team Members and resources.

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Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027

- 3. Ensure the limited fund sources are being used effectively to provide for the most effective and robust response to an incident (1-60 months).
- SWAT receives grant funding from GEMA/HS annually.
- SWAT equipment and training is funded by grant, asset forfeiture or general funds

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Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027

- 4. Using data from the evaluation process; determine if teams or equipment should remain as is, expanded, consolidate, deactivated, or redeployed (12-36 months).
- SWAT will remain consolidated and very capable of providing a statewide response. Relationships and awareness of SWATs capabilities continue to grow, agencies from around the state are relying on the DPS Special Operations Unit. A dramatic jump of calls for service began in 2020, which coincided with numerous protests in Atlanta and other parts of the state.

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Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027

Request for service:

- 2017- 26 calls
- 2018- 36 calls
- 2019- 48 calls
- 2020- 100 calls
- 2021- 148 calls
- 2022- 65 calls as of 6-16-22

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Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027

6. Evaluate and enhance state-wide voice and data communications network used by public safety for response to manmade or natural events (24-36 months).

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Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027

DPS has 88 VHF tower sites with designs to add 3 additional sites in the next 12 months to enhance coverage between sworn state law enforcement agencies

DPS currently offer radio services, which provides interoperability, with DNR, DOR, GBI, GFC, DJJ and GEMA/HS

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Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027

Compact Rapid Deployment (CRD) for emergency responses (Natural disasters).

- Provides connectivity when/where cellular coverage is unavailable via satellites
 - First Net Range up to 1 mile
 - Wi-Fi range up to 1000 feet
 - 60-hour generator run time



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Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027

Southern Linc :


- Phone/radio capabilities on Southern Linc's Network
- Uses current standard for wireless (LTE-Long Term Evolution)
- Ability for DPS to create a "patch" between its Southern Linc LTE talk groups and its VHF towers, giving instant interoperability to anyone utilizing Southern Linc services. This also provides immediate interoperability between local 911 centers and State Agencies utilizing Southern Linc.
- DPS owns a portable 106-foot tower that can be used to provide radio communications when existing towers are damaged, until a permanent structure is erected.

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Board of Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2022-2027

Questions?

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Georgia Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency

GEMA/HS Update

Tod Keys
Homeland Security Operations Manager

1




Responsibilities

HS Operations Manager

- Homeland Security Coordinators/HSTF
- Intel Unit
- EOD K9 Program
- EOD
- SWAT
- LE CBRNE


2



EOD K9 Program

- History of the Program
- 2008
- 1 Hour Response
- 18 teams
- Augmented Existing Teams
- Vehicles
- Training Aids
- Storage Bunker


3



EOD K9 Program

- 70 teams
- Local-Sheriff Department, Police Department
- State
- GSP, Capitol Police, GDC, UGA, GTPD,

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EOD K9 Program

Training

- Georgia Department of Corrections
- Chatham County Sheriff's Office
- Department of Public Safety-GSP/Capitol Police
- Weekly
- Quarterly
- Annual Training
- Specialty Event Training
- 84 Training Events-2021

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EOD K9 Program

Program Requirements

- Annual Certification-State Standards
- Statewide Paging System
- Provide Response Statistics
- Maintain Training Records

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EOD K9 Program

Teams Trained on 22 Odors

- Ammonium Nitrate
- Ammonium Perchlorate
- Ammonium Chlorate
- Black Powder
- Civilian C-4
- Military C-4
- Comp B
- Cast Booster
- Det. Cord

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EOD K9 Program

Teams Trained on 22 Odors

- Dyno AP
- Dynamite
- Granular TNT
- Single Base
- Double Base
- Safety Fuse
- Pyrodex
- Slip-on

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EOD K9 Program

Teams Trained on 22 Odors

- Syntex
- PETN (pentaerythritol tetranitrate)
- Potassium Perchlorate
- Watergel

9




EOD K9 Program

Homemade Explosives (HME)

- Xvægixri xxtivs | mih\$XEXT-
- hexamethylene triperoxide diamine (HMTD)
- Erythritol tetranitrate (ETN)


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EOD K9 Program

- Sterility Sweeps
- Bomb Threats
- Search Warrants
- Unattended/Suspicious Packages
- Post Blast
- VIP Details-Presidential Visits
- Gun Searches


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EOD K9 Program

- Special Events-Strike Teams
- Mercedes Benz Stadium
- Master's
- Saint Patrick's Day Parade
- NASCAR
- Atlanta Braves
- Peachtree Road Race


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EOD K9 Program

- Bomb Threats-412
- Search Warrants for Explosives-94
- Gun Searches- 345
- Gun Finds-54
- Sterility Sweeps-16,204
- Suspicious Package-176
- Demonstrations-279
-
- Special Events- 84 Events

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EOD K9 Program

Updates since last year

- Added additional odor-Erythritol tetranitrate (ETN)
- Added 5 additional teams
- Replaced 4 EOD K9 Vehicles
- Replaced 3 Retired EOD K9's

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EOD Program

State Teams

- Georgia Bureau of Investigations (GBI)
- Bomb Tech's- 20
- 3 Awaiting HDS Training

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EOD Program

FY-22 Stats

- Total number of cases opened: 230
- Total number of items cleared: 453
- Total number of destructive devices: 14
- Total number of military ordnance: 460
- Responses to bomb threats: 2

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EOD Program

Local Teams-12

Bibb County SO

- Richmond County SO
- Floyd County PD
- Gwinnett County PD
- DeKalb County PD
- Cobb County PD

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EOD Program

Local Teams

MARTA PD

- Clayton County PD
- Atlanta PD
- Muscogee County SO
- UGA PD
- Savannah PD

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EOD Program

Updates since last year

- Updated F-6 A/B Robots to Spartans
- Gwinnett
- DeKalb
- Cobb
- Clayton
- Project completed March 2022

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EOD Program

Updates since last year

- GBI
- Currently updating 1 F-6A
- Project completion date by August 2022
- 9 robots eligible

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EOD Program

Details of Spartan Upgrade

- Replacement of all components
- Running Gear/Motors
- Electronics
- Cameras and Lights
- Lifting Arms
- \$198,000.00
- 7 Day Completion

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SWAT Program

Details of SWAT Program

- Started Approximately 2006
- Funding Provided for local/GSP teams
- FY-21 SHSP Grant- 24 Teams
- Many Teams unable to maintain Standards
- Reviewed SWAT Funding Process

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SWAT Program

Updates from Last Year

- Regional Response Teams
- Georgia State Patrol-State Response
- Floyd County Joint SWAT Team
- Hall County SO
- Waycross PD
- Chatham County SO
- Crisp County SO

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LE CBRNE Program

History of the Program

- Started Approximately 2004
- Born out of the need to deal with clandestine labs
- Over the years it has morphed into different response
- White Powder Response
- Tactical Haz-Mat Response
- Stop funding till we can determine direction
- Meeting at GPSTC with SME to determine future

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Tod Keys
HS Operations Manager
706-621-1190

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Georgia Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency




Objective 5: Evaluate and enhance unmanned aerial systems detection



Warren Shepard
CIKR Unit Manager

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Two Primary Types of UAV (Drones)

There are two primary types of UAV: fixed wing and rotocopter. Some UAV attempt to combine aspects associated with both types; however, these are less prevalent.

- Fixed wing UAV have a motor(s) and propeller(s) to create propulsion in a roughly horizontal direction. The flight path is determined by the manipulation of the flight control surfaces on the wings (i.e., ailerons) and tail (i.e., rudder and elevator).
- Rotocopters may have two or more propellers that generate lift in a roughly vertical direction. Rotocopters have no wings and their flight path is determined by independently adjusting the rotation speed of each of their propellers.




Fixed Wing



Rotocopter

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Sensors Commonly Used in C-UAS Operations


Various technologies exist to counter use of UAS. These technologies, collectively referred to as C-UAS technologies, employ a variety of sensors and processes that account for or exploit the physical components of a UAS and the communications between the UAV and the Ground Control System (GCS).

There are four types of sensors commonly used in C-UAS operations to detect, locate/track, and classify/identify UAS. The four common modalities are:

- Radar
- Passive RF (sometimes referred to as electronic surveillance measures (ESM))
- Electro-Optical (EO) and Infrared (IR) cameras
- Acoustic

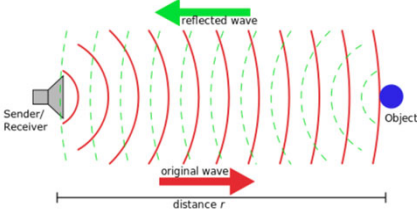
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Radar and EO/IR Sensors

Radars operate by transmitting a radio signal of known frequency and power in a focused direction and then detecting the reflected signal that is bounced back from the target.




EO/IR sensors are digital video cameras that collect environmental information in the visible and infrared light spectrum. This generally incorporates electromagnetic radiation with wavelengths between 400 nanometers and 1 millimeter.






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Acoustic Sensors

Acoustic sensors are passive and use high sensitivity microphone arrays coupled with audio analysis applications to detect, track and identify sounds produced by UAV motors and propellers. The spinning of different types of UAV propellers produce unique acoustic patterns, which makes it possible to create a library of these acoustic signatures to identify different types of UAV and determine the general direction of the sound source.

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Passive RF Sensors


Passive RF sensors rely on antennas to receive, and computers to analyze RF signals associated with communications between the GCS and the UAV. Systems that use passive RF sensors as their primary sensor are sometimes referred to as ESM. Passive RF sensors analyze the radio signatures and modulations specific to UAS signals and are capable of identifying certain UAS models and manufacturers as well as locating the signal's transmission origin—the UAV and/or the GCS.

Passive RF sensors can employ several different signal processing methods to help locate the source of a UAS associated signal.

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Comparison Of C-UAS Modalities

| Modality | Active/ Passive | Can Detect | | Locate/Track | | Identify/ Classify | Need LOS | Affected by Weather | Night-Time Operation |
|----------|--------------------|------------|-----|--------------|-----|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | UAV | GCS | UAV | GCS | | | | |
| Radar | Active | Yes | No | Yes | No | Limited | Yes | No | Yes |
| EO | Passive | Yes | No | Yes | No | Limited | Yes | Yes | No |
| IR | Passive | Yes | No | Yes | No | Limited | Yes | No | Yes |
| RF | Passive | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Preferred | No | Yes |
| Acoustic | Passive | Yes | No | Yes | No | Limited | Preferred | Yes | Yes |

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Selection of a UAV Detection Solution

After completing a comparison of the various UAV detection modalities, it was clear that the RF solution offered the most comprehensive detection, location, and tracking capabilities.


Eight UAV Detection products were assessed:

- Drone Detector
- AntiDrone
- Fortem
- Drone Shield
- Orelia
- Dedrone
- Domestic Drone Countermeasures
- Aerial Armor

Aerial Armor was found to meet all requirements to allow for the lawful detections of drones, data sharing, interconnected systems, provides serial number of drone, take off location, pilot location, flight path with speed and altitude, multiple alert zones, and produces record of flight.

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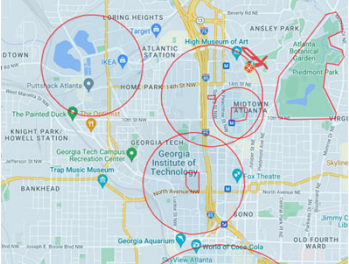
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GEMA/Homeland Security C-UAS

Welcome to the Aerial Armor Data Portal
Please go to any available page.

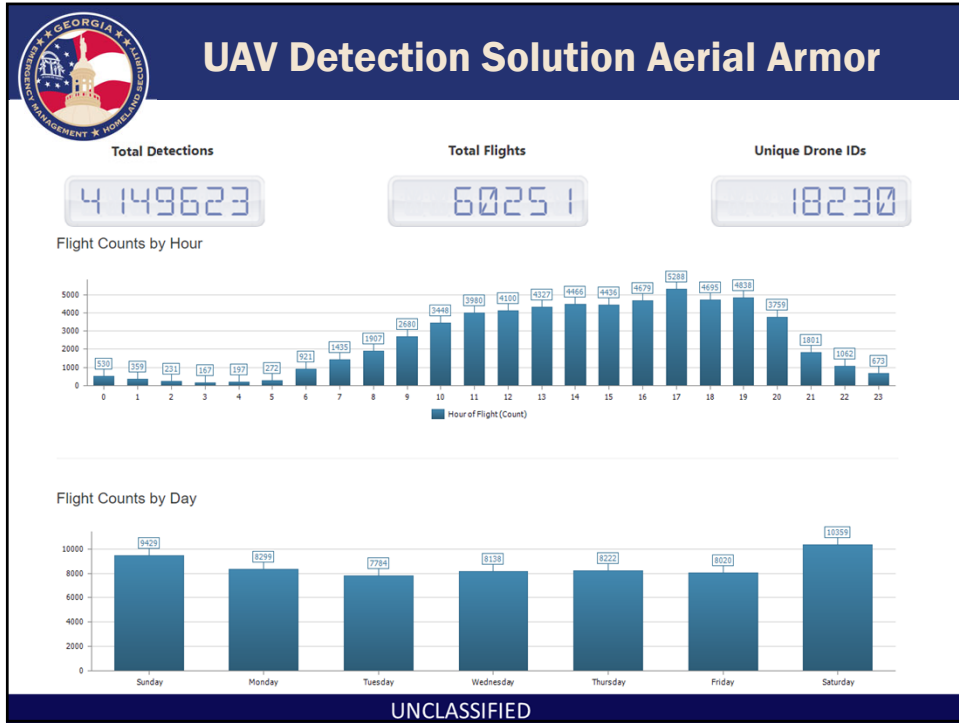
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| | | | |
| Live Detections View all live detections within your alert zones. | Alert Zones View and manage your alert zones. Set and edit your alert zones. | White List View and manage your white list. Add and remove items. | Flight Paths View and manage your flight paths. Add and remove items. |
| | | | |
| Watch List View and manage your watch list. Add and remove items. | Summary View and manage your summary. Add and remove items. | Sensors Status View and manage your sensors status. Add and remove items. | Risk Report View and manage your risk report. Add and remove items. |
| | | | |
| Drone Details View and manage your drone details. Add and remove items. | Zone Summary View and manage your zone summary. Add and remove items. | Flight Comments View and manage your flight comments. Add and remove items. | All Flights View and manage your all flights. Add and remove items. |
| | | | |
| Users View and manage your users. Add and remove items. | User Settings View and manage your user settings. Add and remove items. | | |



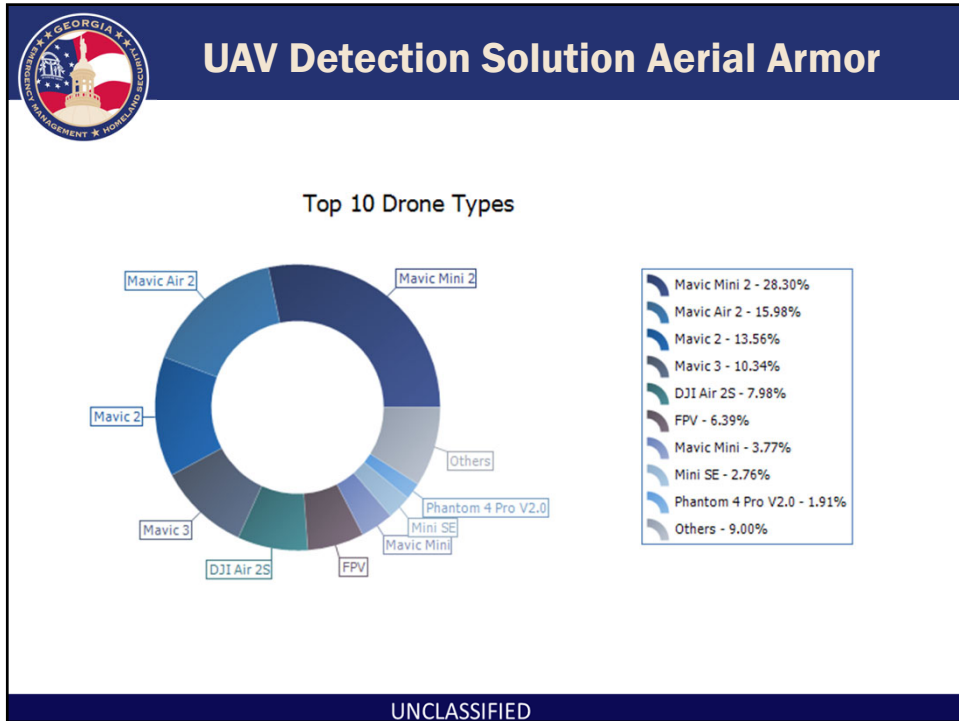
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|--|---|
| | Type: Mavic Mini 2 Serial: 9N2C7C05493M2 Sensor: Atlanta Falcons Drone: 33.8117, -84.4231 Altitude: 371.39 ft Time: 04-01-2022 08:59:12 ! Inside the Perimeter (I-285 Metro Atlanta) |
| | Type: Mavic 2 Serial: 163C4DR0A7Q1M Sensor: Atlanta Falcons Drone: 33.7891, -84.3834 Altitude: 415.68 ft Time: 04-01-2022 08:56:34 ! Israel Consulate 1/2 mile |

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Questions?

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Georgia Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency

Progress Report for GSAR Teams

Ali Mims, Field Training Coordinator
LIAISON GSAR/HAZMAT Teams

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Progress Report

Current team assignments, duties, training needs, equipment needs, and response capabilities. (6-12 months).

- Currently GEMA/HS has 9 active teams, with 4 having an active roster with a MRP (Mission Ready Package) in place.
- Training is done monthly by all teams and documentation must be showed in order to deploy, and the goal is to start working with neighboring states to improve training.
- Equipment is in deployable status, based off yearly inspections that is done by GSAR Liaison.
- This report has been accomplished in the first 3 months of the year with equipment needs and response capabilities, and training is ongoing through the whole 12 months.

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Progress Report

Evaluate teams' geographic location to determine if assets are positioned for the most effective and robust response to an incident.

- Teams are placed strategically across the state to respond to the variety of incidents that may happen across the state.
- Teams' response time to roster and deploy on average is 1-2 hours depending on the incident.
- Both assessments of this report are ongoing through the whole 12-month period.

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Progress Report

Ensure the limited fund sources are being used effectively to provide for the most effective and robust response to an incident.

- 3-year plan in place to fund the teams that are active with training and participating with deployments within and outside of the state.
- These teams will receive the funding to maintain their teams and upgrade if necessary.

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Progress Report

Using data from the evaluation process; determine if teams or equipment should be remained as, expanded, consolidate, deactivated, or redeployed.

- Equipment will remain as is and upgrades will be done based on funding, new technology and broken equipment. This will be evaluated yearly.
- Teams will only become deactivated if county where Unit resides no longer wants to be a part of the teams, no training has been done in years and once training is updated and members has the required hours for the disciplines, then reactivated and redeployment status can be given back, and this will be check yearly.

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Progress Report

Evaluate and enhance state-wide voice and data communications network used by public safety for response to manmade or natural events. (24-36 months)

- State Warning Point contacts ESF-9, to dispatch GSAR Teams for deployments to manmade or natural disasters.
- And any other request are made through WebEOC for assistance from the GSAR Teams.