

Law Enforcement Training Resources  
Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal/  
JusticeConnect Integrated Public Alert & Warning System  
March 25, 2021

Lisa Mantel:

Welcome to the second meeting on the crisis of missing or murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives. My name's Lisa Mantel and I'm the deputy director of Technical Assistance at the Police Executive Research Forum, and I'll be helping to facilitate today's session.

Lisa Mantel:

So, before we get started, I just wanted to go over some logistics with Zoom. I know many of us have been using Zoom for many months now, nearly a year, if not longer, but I just wanted to review this for those of you who aren't as familiar.

Lisa Mantel:

You're welcome to keep your cameras on or off, whatever you'd prefer, but we would like it if you could please keep your audio muted. If you unmute yourself to ask a question, please remember to re-mute after speaking.

Lisa Mantel:

Also, if you're joining through your phone, please remember not to put us on hold and use mute instead. If you put us on hold, we might hear hold music if your organization has that. To avoid an echo, please use headphones or a headset if you're able to and, if you're on the phone, it helps if you can keep your computer speakers all the way down.

Lisa Mantel:

To see your control panel, what you need to do is hover your mouse either at the top or the bottom of the screen. It might be a little bit different than what I'm seeing on my end. We do have a chat window, so please feel free to ask questions in the chat window. We'll be monitoring that throughout the call.

Lisa Mantel:

And with the exception of the presentations on the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal and Justice Connect, today's meeting will be recorded and we do plan to share the video and audio on the Operation Lady Justice website in the near future. We also plan to distribute today's presentation slides via email following the meeting. If your computer audio isn't working, please feel free to call-in over the phone. I put the call-in information in the chat window. You should have also received that in the Zoom invitation.

Lisa Mantel:

And if you're having any difficulty viewing the slides or they freeze, please feel free to leave the meeting and then rejoin.

Lisa Mantel:

So, I'd like to now turn it over to Matt Lysakowski from the Department of Justice Community Oriented Policing Services for introductions.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Thanks, Lisa.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Welcome, everyone, to our second forum this year, this fiscal year, on the MMIP issue. I see some familiar names in the participant list, so thanks to all of you who have returned. And for those first-time participants as well, welcome to today's session. I think we have a small enough crowd that we can actually go through.

Matthew Lysakowski:

It looks like we have 33 total participants so, Lisa, if you wouldn't mind perhaps running through the list of everyone who is currently on the call and just ask them to briefly introduce themselves.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Just your name and what Tribe or agency you're with would be great, so we know who we're talking with.

Lisa Mantel:

Yep, will do.

Lisa Mantel:

So the first name I have is Al Kenyon. Al Kenyon?

Lisa Mantel:

Okay, second person is Alex Bruce.

Lisa Mantel:

Alex Bruce, would you like to introduce yourself?

Matthew Lysakowski:

And if your audio is not functioning properly, you can introduce yourself in the chat as well. That's perfectly fine.

Lisa Mantel:

Next person, Benjamin Estes.

Lisa Mantel:

Bruce Lee.

Bruce Lee:

Hello everyone. Bruce Lee here, Public Safety Director for the Poarch Band of Creek Indians in Atmore, Alabama. I'm also the chair for the Tribal Justice Committee for the Youth Organization.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Thanks Bruce, welcome.

Lisa Mantel:

Thank you.

Lisa Mantel:

Chuck Weaver?

Chuck Weaver:

Hello, I'm Chuck Weaver, a detective with the Santa Ana Pueblo Police Department in New Mexico. First time.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Welcome, thanks detective.

Lisa Mantel:

Dennis Wilkins.

Dennis Wilkins:

Bonjour. I'm Dennis Wilkins. I'm the Director of Public Safety for the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians, Gun Lake Tribe in Shelbyville, Michigan.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Welcome Director, thanks.

Lisa Mantel:

Ingrid Cumberlidge.

Ingrid Cumberlidge:

Hello. My name is Ingrid Cumberlidge. I'm the MMIP coordinator here for the district of Alaska.

Lisa Mantel:

Thank you.

Lisa Mantel:

Eddie Smart.

Eddie Smart:

Good afternoon. My name is Eddie Smart I'm the Supervisory Special Agent for the Bureau of Indian Affairs [inaudible 00:05:38] Agency Fort Duchesne, Utah. Good afternoon.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Welcome, Eddie.

Lisa Mantel:

Elton Begay.

Elton Begay:

Good morning, everybody. Elton Begay, I'm the Chief of Police with the Tohono O'odham Nation Police Department on the Tohono O'odham Tribe in Southern Arizona, near the, actually against, the Mexican border. Good morning, everybody.

Lisa Mantel:

Ernie Weyand.

Ernie Weyand:

Good morning or good afternoon, everyone. Yes, I'm Ernie Weyand. I'm the MMIP Coordinator for the district of Montana.

Lisa Mantel:

Thank you. Hyla Jacobson.

Hyla Jacobson:

Hi everyone. I'm Hyla and I'm a Research Assistant at the Police Executive Research Forum, and I work with Lisa.

Lisa Mantel:

Thanks, Hyla. James Owens?

Lisa Mantel:

You might be having some audio issues.

Lisa Mantel:

Joel Postma?

Joel Postma:

Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Joel Postma the MMIP coordinator of both the Western district of Michigan, as well as the Eastern district. All 12 Tribes of Michigan.

Lisa Mantel:

Thank you.

Lisa Mantel:

Jonathan Stia?

Lisa Mantel:

Okay, Joseph Gutierrez?

Joseph Gutierrez:

Hello, everyone. My name is Joseph Gutierrez I am the [inaudible 00:07:33].

Lisa Mantel:

Well, thank you, Kathleen Lucero?

Kathy Lucero:

Good afternoon, everyone. I'm Kathy Lucero with the Isleta Police Department here in New Mexico, and I'm a detective.

Lisa Mantel:

Thank you.

Lisa Mantel:

Leslie Hagen.

Leslie Hagen:

Good afternoon. My name is Leslie Hagen. I'm the Native American, I'm sorry, the National Indian Country Training Coordinator for the U.S. Department of Justice.

Lisa Mantel:

Thank you. Kira Eckenweiler?

Kira Eckenweiler:

Good afternoon, or good morning, sorry.

Kira Eckenweiler:

My name is Kira Eckenweiler. I am working with Norton Sound Health Corporation as a Suicide Prevention Outreach Coordinator. I also am the Mayor of Unalakleet.

Lisa Mantel:

Thank you.

Lisa Mantel:

Marcia Good.

Marcia Good:

Hi everybody, this is Marcia Good. I'm the Executive Director of the Presidential Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives, also known as Operation Lady Justice.

Lisa Mantel:

Thank you.

Lisa Mantel:

Pamela Holstein-Wallace.

Pamela Holstein-Wallace:

Yes. Hi, I'm Pamela Holstein Wallace, and I'm with Integrated Public Alert and Warning System in the Stakeholder Engagement Branch.

Lisa Mantel:

Thank you.

Lisa Mantel:

Sabrina Boone.

Sabrina Boone:

Hi there. I'm Sabrina Boone. I am with Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska. I am the Emergency Operations Coordinator here in Juneau, Alaska, and we serve all of Southeast.

Lisa Mantel:

Thank you.

Lisa Mantel:  
Samson Cowboy.

Lisa Mantel:  
Okay. Shalimar O'Brien.

Shalimar O'Brien:  
Good afternoon, everyone. I'm Shalimar O'Brien and I'm a Management and Program analyst with the FBI CJIS division in Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Lisa Mantel:  
Thank you.

Lisa Mantel:  
Steven Kane.

Steven Kane:  
Hello, my name is Steven Kane. I'm Administrative Lieutenant with the White Mountain Apache Police Department here in White River, Arizona.

Lisa Mantel:  
Thank you.

Lisa Mantel:  
Tom Ross.

Tom Ross:  
Good afternoon, everybody. Tom Ross. I am the MMIP coordinator for the district of Nevada.

Lisa Mantel:  
Thanks.

Lisa Mantel:  
Wade Witmer.

Wade Witmer:  
Hi, good afternoon. I'm Wade Witmer. I'm the Division Deputy Director for the IPAWS Program at FEMA.

Lisa Mantel:  
Thanks, and William See?

William See:

Hello, I'm William See with the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services Division in Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Lisa Mantel:

Thank you.

Lisa Mantel:

I apologize if I skipped over anyone and we have a couple of people on the phone. Those on the phone, would you like to unmute yourself and introduce yourself?

Nancy Seyler:

Good morning. This is Nancy Seyler, Chief Tribal Prosecutor for the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Oregon.

Lisa Mantel:

Thank you. Welcome.

Lisa Mantel:

And I see a couple others, at least one other phone number. Is there anyone else I missed who would like to introduce themselves? William Denke? I think I might've skipped over you.

Bill Denke:

Yes. I was just going to jump in. Hi everybody. Bill Denke and I'm on the Zoom call. Chief of Police of the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation in San Diego County, California and also Chair, IACP's Indian Country section.

Lisa Mantel:

Thank you. Anyone else? Is there anyone else?

Al Kenyon:

This is Al Kenyon.

Lisa Mantel:

Hi, welcome.

Al Kenyon:

Yeah, I'm the Customer Support Branch Chief for IPAWS, and I would really like to help anyone get signed up for IPAWS if they would like to and we'll get the paperwork straightened out for you. Thank you.



Lisa Mantel:

Thank You. Okay.

Lisa Mantel:

One last check. Is there anyone else who would like to introduce themselves who hasn't done so yet? Okay, thank you. Matt, I'll turn it back over to you now.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Great. Thanks Lisa. Appreciate everyone introducing themselves there and everyone's patience with us as we go through that. It's always great to hear from everyone. It's a nice little audio sound check as well for folks, and great to see such a diverse array of Tribe representing on the call today.

Matthew Lysakowski:

So for today's agenda, we're going to do a couple of different... cover a couple of different topics here today. One is going to be the law enforcement training resources that Leslie Hagen from the National Indian Country Training Initiative will talk to us about. And then we'll hear about the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal and Justice Connect from Shalimar and William from the FBI. And then finally we'll hear from Pamela and Wade on the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System, and we'll have a Q&A session.

Matthew Lysakowski:

I think it'll probably work best for us to actually contain the Q&A's within each block. So, as you have questions that are coming to your mind, feel free to type them in the chat. At the end of each presentation, we'll have time for Q&A. And then at the very end, we'll have sort of a final discussion and Q&A period if there are additional questions.

Matthew Lysakowski:

So I think that's all we want to cover on the agenda. Is there anything else?

Matthew Lysakowski:

Okay, yeah.

Matthew Lysakowski:

So the purpose of our sessions, again, for those who might not be joining us, the COPS Office has been partnering with Operation Lady Justice over the last, what, year and a half now that the Task Force has been ongoing.

Matthew Lysakowski:

And we're really trying to engage Tribal law enforcement on the federal efforts around missing or murdered American Indians and Alaska Native issues. We're hosting these sessions this year, four of them. So we had one in January that provided a brief overview of Operation Lady

Justice and the Attorney General's MMIP Initiative and provided some brief updates, sort of generally, on those initiatives.

Matthew Lysakowski:

And these next three sessions, including today's, we're going to get a little more into the sort of meat and bones on things around specific issues and topics that you all had raised in last year's sessions that we wanted to get more in the weeds on so that you all can learn more and have some dialogue on those topics. So today again, we're going to sort of the training issue, collaboration, and the alerting systems.

Matthew Lysakowski:

We're looking at two more engagements this fiscal year in the summer and maybe early fall. We have the dates tentatively set, but things can change. So, topics and dates could change a bit, but what we're looking at is volunteer engagement and technical assistance for the next session.

Matthew Lysakowski:

The COPS Office has been working with IACP on a volunteer engagement program to assist Tribal law enforcement on emergent, missing persons cases. So we're in the process of developing that program and piloting it with a couple of Tribes. And so we're looking at the next session to focus on that topic and tell you more about that program as we finalize it a bit more.

Matthew Lysakowski:

And then our last session we're looking at focusing on funding and resources, as well as, likely, some feedback and updating on the Tribal Community Response Plans that the MMIP coordinators are working on with various tribes in their locations.

Matthew Lysakowski:

So that's our plan for the rest of the discussions. Again, today we're going to focus on three different aspects: the training, the collaboration, and the alerts. And I think that is all I have and want to make sure we have enough time for everyone today. So, I think we can turn it over to Leslie for the training presentation.

Lisa Mantel:

I'll go ahead and stop sharing my screen. So Leslie, you can share yours.

Leslie Hagen:

I keep getting a message that said host disabled participant screen sharing.

Lisa Mantel:

Yeah. I just made you a co-host so you should be able to share now. Okay. Oops.

Leslie Hagen:

Okay.

Leslie Hagen:

Oops.

Leslie Hagen:

So my name is Leslie Hagen, as I said in the introduction, it is a pleasure and an honor to be with you today. Thank you for this opportunity to talk about training, a topic that is near and dear to my heart.

Leslie Hagen:

On the screen, you see a picture of the National Advocacy Center that is in Columbia, South Carolina, and it sits on the campus of the University of South Carolina. The Department of Justice has had its National Training Center for Assistant U.S. Attorneys and Agents, and now Indian Country. It's been down there for more than 20 years.

Leslie Hagen:

The National Indian Country Training Initiative started in July of 2010. I was fortunate enough to get the job to be the Coordinator and to start the initiative. Prior to moving to Columbia, I spent five years in Washington, D.C., as the Native American Issues Coordinator in the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys.

Leslie Hagen:

Previous to that, I was an Assistant United States Attorney in the Western District of Michigan, where I prosecuted violent crime in Indian Country, primarily domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse on 11 of Michigan's 12 federally recognized Indian Reservations.

Leslie Hagen:

I've also been a Assistant Prosecuting Attorney in the state system in Michigan and an elected prosecutor. So I have more than 30 years of experience as a prosecutor. And I have been working with tribes since 1992. So there's my contact information, and I know you're going to get it after the presentation, but if you have any questions, I would be happy to answer them for you.

Leslie Hagen:

This is a picture of me, since I don't have my camera on. This is a pre-COVID hair. Me teaching at the NAC. I'm actually also running a test, so I have half my brain doing this presentation and the other half of my brain is running a test for the Criminal Jurisdiction in Indian Country class, which we will talk about in a few weeks minutes. So what is possible through the National Indian Country Training Initiative?

Leslie Hagen:

We do residential training at the NAC. Previous to the pandemic we would have between 12 and 15 residential courses a year in Columbia. And most of those classes, dealt with some type of public safety issue affecting Tribal communities. Many of them, domestic violence, sexual abuse, child abuse and human trafficking.

Leslie Hagen:

We also do cultural property law, we've done cigarette trafficking, really a myriad of topics that impact Indian Country. Since the pandemic, everything has transitioned to virtual but once the pandemic is behind us and we are open again, I expect that we will continue to hold residential training.

Leslie Hagen:

One of the things that I think is great about the initiative is we pay all of the travel and lodging. So essentially it is free training for anybody who is selected to attend the class. So you are getting national level expert training at no cost to the student or to the tribe. Excuse me.

Leslie Hagen:

We pay airfare, meals, hotel. You saw the big building there. We have about 250 hotel rooms right in the building. We also do training in the field. I host classes in the field. Many of those are done in partnership with the BIA or the FBI or with a tribe, U.S. Attorney's Office, or I go out and train for folks that ask me to.

Leslie Hagen:

Again, last year our numbers were definitely affected because of the pandemic, but in 2019, I trained over 3,200 different people at events they asked me to come to. And there is no cost for that, all of my travel expenses are run through my project.

Leslie Hagen:

We're going to talk about some of the written products that we have, and also online training that is available.

Leslie Hagen:

So residential training at the NAC.

Leslie Hagen:

I put it up there just so you could see sort of an array of classes that we would do in a typical year. This was our Fiscal Year '20 Residential Training Schedule that obviously was significantly impacted by the pandemic. We shut down on March 16th and we've been on max telework since then.

Leslie Hagen:

That said, I don't think we've ever been busier. Since our switch to virtual, the Office of Legal Education, that's where I work, and all of the different teams in that big building I showed you, our training has increased over 2000%.

Leslie Hagen:

So we are extraordinarily busy, but this gives you a showing of some of the classes that we would hold and fly folks in during a normal year at the National Advocacy Center.

Leslie Hagen:

Here's a class photo. I always liked to take class photos.

Leslie Hagen:

This was a strangulation training. So you can see a large group. This is always a very, very popular class and why everybody has their hand up for this particular class. Casey, Gwen and Gail Strack, who are two of the instructors I always use, they like to have a picture with people showing their hand that says "I'm in to help take on the tough job of investigating and prosecuting strangulation and suffocation crimes."

Leslie Hagen:

This photo is of a Inner-Tribal Technical Assistance Working Group, or ITWG, as it is called for short. And many of these individuals are Tribal judges, Tribal prosecutors, that are working to implement special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction in their home tribes. And that jurisdiction would allow them to prosecute non-Indians in Tribal court who, in certain situations, have assaulted their Native partner in Indian Country.

Leslie Hagen:

So this is one of the classrooms. Shows you just again, one of my classes that are going on. This also is the strangulation class. This is a different class: prosecution class. Just showing people, working in small groups. Showing the different ways that we try to dial into adult learning through big plenary sessions, smaller breakouts, individual discussions, having people report back. Again, just to maximize the learning that takes place.

Leslie Hagen:

Oops, I don't know what happened there. Sorry about that.

Leslie Hagen:

Again, another small group work. People were divided into teams. This is one of the trends training rooms at the National Advocacy Center where we put together a crime scene and then we had different groups move through, and there was evidence that they had to find: a phone,

there's a gun, there were some drugs. Different things that they had to locate. And this is always a fun exercise because police do this all the time. It's really nice having the prosecutors do it, because I think their eyes get opened a little bit to what police have to do and all of the steps that they have to go through. So this is a exercise that many enjoy very much. So all the funded training in the field. This is just again, cafeteria style.

Leslie Hagen:

Some of the training that I have taken out to the field, where we might have held it at an FBI office, at a BIA office, and contracted with a local hotel, and flew people in to attend a training that was conducted out in the field.

Leslie Hagen:

Columbia, South Carolina, is very east. So sometimes we try to take something to the western part of the country so that we can get tribes from Alaska and the Pacific west to attend.

Leslie Hagen:

This is an example of a homicide training I did in Albuquerque. And we used the Evidence Response team for the Albuquerque FBI, and they trained folks on how to do fingerprints, make plaster casts, all kinds of hands-on evidence processing work.

Leslie Hagen:

This is another crime scene that we did out in the field. This training was in Duluth, Minnesota.

Leslie Hagen:

And this picture is from a training that we worked on. This was the FBI and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the DEA came together to work collaboratively on putting together a drug training for Indian Country. And this particular training was in Tulsa.

Leslie Hagen:

So customized training. I have gone to the U.S. Attorney's Offices and done day long trainings for them on topics that they feel most relevant. So this is an example of an agenda I worked with the Northern District of Oklahoma on. Went out there and did a day long training on a host of topics. There were federal prosecutors, Tribal prosecutors, Tribal law enforcement, and federal agents in attendance at this class. So that is something that is possible. And again, there was no cost to the district or the attendees for this training.

Leslie Hagen:

I mentioned the Criminal Jurisdiction Indian Country. This is a class that we work with the Bureau of Indian Affairs on. The Tribal Law and Order Act gave authority to the Department of Justice to do the training for officers that are seeking their Special Law Enforcement

Commission. And that task has been delegated to me. So that is the particular class that I was holding this week. We had about 650 in the class and they are currently taking their test.

Leslie Hagen:

So this class is one of the criteria that Tribal and local officers need to get their Federal Authority, their Special Law Enforcement Commission. Not only does that allow them to exercise authority under the Major Crimes Act and the General Crimes Act, but it gives those officers holding that commission, Federal Tort Claims Act coverage. They may get some coverage if they are injured during the course of effecting a federal arrest.

Leslie Hagen:

And if they are assaulted or, God forbid, something worse while they are working a federal case, then the federal government, the U.S. Attorney's Office can charge assault on a federal officer, et cetera. So there are a lot of benefits to having this program in place. The commission is given from the BIA, but we do the testing.

Leslie Hagen:

So we have been doing this testing for a number of years and the training in a regular pre-pandemic year, I would hold at least one class at the National Advocacy Center, and U.S. Attorneys would also hold classes around the country. So you can see on this graph, let's take, for example, 2018, there were 13 of these Criminal Jurisdiction in Indian Country classes held around the country and 583 officers attended. And why this is so important, is this is a force multiplier for federal officers.

Leslie Hagen:

When we're talking about missing or murdered in Indian Country, some of the crimes that can be at the root of the issue are very serious felony crimes that could be found in the Major Crimes Act, like sexual assault, strangulation crimes, and having more officers that have the authority to be able to work those cases is very, very important.

Leslie Hagen:

Once an officer gets a Special Law Enforcement Commission, it is good for five years and then they have to re-up. So you can see there, we track pretty consistently on average between five and 600 officers that take the training. Since the pandemic, we have had to go virtual, we have had four sessions so far. The most recent one this week, you can see the numbers there. And we are just short of 2,500 officers that we have trained since August.

Leslie Hagen:

A lot of those officers that first-class was for Oklahoma because of the Supreme Court decision in McGirt. And this week, and all of the classes, we've been training, a lot of officers in Oklahoma who may now have Indian Country policing responsibility that historically did not.

Leslie Hagen:

Distance education, written products. We have put out a equivalent of a law review journal every other month: the Department of Justice Journal of Federal Law and Practice. The January issue was dedicated to missing or murdered Indigenous persons, and that issue focused on law enforcement and prevention. There is a second issue coming out either this week or the very beginning of next week, also focused on MMIP.

Leslie Hagen:

And that will look at more legal issues, prosecution, advocacy and medical. So there is the link to get these, these are public-facing documents. The January issue's about 185 pages, and the March issue is 270 pages. We have a mix of federal and Native authors. There's a lot of very good information in there on MMIP, and it comes at the issue from a host of different perspectives: advocacy, prosecution, law enforcement personnel who have years of experience working either unresolved homicide cases or long-term missing persons cases. So you'll definitely want to access this. There's a lot of good information.

Leslie Hagen:

So there is just a part of the table of contents from the January issue. Webex is the platform that we used to do the online training. That's what we use for the Criminal Jurisdiction in Indian Country course. We're also hosting a series of individual topic webinars on Monday, March 29th. I'll be the presenter for a session on Indian or, investigating and prosecuting strangulation cases, non-fatal strangulation cases. We've gotten a very good response for those sessions, averaging over 500 for every session that we do.

Leslie Hagen:

We also have a studio, two studios, at the National Advocacy Center, and we're able to record programs. This is a program recorded about a year ago for NamUs. And that's just shows a picture. The three that are seated were the on-camera talent, and then the crew behind the scenes that made the magic happen and got everything recorded.

Leslie Hagen:

So, in addition to doing video projects like that one, we've also worked with a number of DOJ components on financial management for tribes receiving grants. So there's a series, a five-part series that we worked on. The onscreen talent was OJP Office of Justice Programs, the Office [on] Violence Against Women, and then the COPS Office. So really the budget people, the numbers people, in those offices providing information on how to accurately account for the grant funds, how to write reports, how to close out programs. Those are available also for free.

Leslie Hagen:

This is a website: Tribal Justice and Safety. Again, public facing. I got the little arrow there showing videos. That is where you will find those financial management videos. And this website, Tribal Justice and Safety, I always encourage people to bookmark it. There's a lot of



good information about legal developments, grant programs, technical assistance, and upcoming consultations.

Leslie Hagen:

So there's what the Grants Financial Management Program looks like. And I don't want to eat into anybody else's time, but as you can see, we really have a host of things that we can provide for you.

Leslie Hagen:

If you have a particular training need, please do not hesitate to reach out. We would be happy to work with you to develop something – if it doesn't already exist – to develop something that that meets the needs that you have, or can certainly point you in the direction of something that already exists.

Leslie Hagen:

So thank you for your time, and I look forward to working with you in the future.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Thanks, Leslie.

Matthew Lysakowski:

There's a great overview of all the wonderful training, and thank you for coordinating all that training that you provide to Tribal law enforcement. You hit so many folks that's so important. Wide variety of topics and delivery methods. So congratulations on your successes with the transition to a virtual learning this year.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Do we have any questions for Leslie?

Matthew Lysakowski:

You can enter them into the chat or feel free to unmute yourself and ask any questions you might have about Leslie and the training initiative.

Leslie Hagen:

I see, Matt, that one of our attendees just finished taking the test.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Yes. Apparently he was multitasking as well.

Leslie Hagen:

Yes, well hopefully he passed.

Matthew Lysakowski:

All right. I don't see any questions now. We, again...

Matthew Lysakowski:

Oh, here's one. How often do you hold the SLEC training?

Leslie Hagen:

We've been holding it roughly every two to two and a half months. And my goal is within the next week to get at least two, maybe three more on the calendar for the balance of the year, and then we can get that information to BIA and to all the folks that need to know. We published those trainings far and wide, but we'll do our best to get the rest of the calendar year scheduled so folks can plan.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Great. Thanks.

Bill Denke:

Hey, Matt, I had a quick question.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Sure, go ahead, Chief Denke.

Bill Denke:

Hi, Leslie. It's great to hear you and thank you for your presentation. I just had an officer complete the test. I was just curious, will the agency receive the results? I haven't chatted with him yet. I wasn't sure how it differed from the other programs where we get a certificate from BIA.

Leslie Hagen:

Yes. I think, Chief, what we have decided to do is that we are actually going to issue the certificates from my office. I think that will shorten the time period because we compile all of the attendance records and the test scores, and then we have to ship them to the Indian Police Academy. We've already got all the information.

Leslie Hagen:

So what I told the students at the beginning of the class this week is that within a month they should expect to receive either a certificate of completion that they can use for their application, for their SLEC, or they will receive an email letting them know where the problem was. Either they didn't fully attend the class or they didn't pass the test.

Bill Denke:

Thank you, Leslie.

Leslie Hagen:

Mm-hmm.

Matthew Lysakowski:

All right. One more chance for questions for Leslie.

Matthew Lysakowski:

All right. Thanks so much, Leslie. I appreciate it. If you can stay on with us 'til the end in case there are any other questions, but I know you're multitasking there. So that would be great if you can, but if not, we certainly understand.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Next up, we'll have Shalimar and William from FBI to talk to us about the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal and Justice Connect.

Lisa Mantel:

Thanks, Matt. I will go ahead and pause the recording now while we queue up this presentation. One moment, please.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Can we hold questions on your session for either at the end or to reach out to you afterwards? Like you said, for additional information I want to ensure that Pamela and Wade have enough time for their presentation next.

Lisa Mantel:

Absolutely. Yes.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Perfect.

Shalimar O'Brien:

You can either have them filter all questions to you and then field those out to us, or they can email that email address that was listed on the screen.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Okay, great. Thanks so much.

Matthew Lysakowski:

So then Lisa, we can turn it over to Pamela and Wade for our last presentation of the day.

Lisa Mantel:

Okay. Thank you. Wade, I'll make you a cohost and then you can share your screen.

Wade Witmer:

Alrighty, thank you. There it is. Can you see my screen?

Matthew Lysakowski:

Yes.

Wade Witmer:

Super, thanks, and good afternoon, if it's still afternoon where you're at. I really appreciate the time and I'll run through these things quickly.

Wade Witmer:

Here's another application that you can use. This one in particular is the IPAWS system, which is a nationwide system that we maintain that allows authorities, who come online to use the system, the ability to send alerts to the public, to anybody who is part of the public, who is in a particular geographic area.

Wade Witmer:

So [inaudible 00:40:26] these slides here. Here we go. Just real quick, I want to talk about what it is, and what it does, and where everybody fits into it. A little bit about some Tribal authorities that have already adopted use of IPAWS and are using the system to send [inaudible 00:40:45]. And then a little bit about how it's being used and some examples of how it's being used, and then how it is that you as a Tribal authority can basically become a user of the IPAWS system.

Wade Witmer:

This is kind of our overview slide. I'm going to just talk a little bit. First, I'm going to start off right in the middle of this slide. In the middle is the Federal System or the IPAWS system. That's the piece that we, as the program office, have built and maintained primarily on the authority that the President should always have a system to warn the nation, should there ever be a national threat.

Wade Witmer:

That's never happened. We tested the system a few times. But since really, it predates FEMA. That capability has been around since the [inaudible 00:41:36] mostly logged-in to or connected to radio broadcast initially, then radio and TV. IPAWS came online in about 2010 and began expanding that access to send alerts to the public.

Wade Witmer:

On the right side are the systems that we connect to that acts as a gateway for alerts to be sent to or distributed to. Of course, the top of that system and the most familiar, you might be, with is the Emergency Alert System.

Wade Witmer:

So that's radio and television stations, cable, also satellite distributors of radio and television, per FCC regulations are required to participate in the Emergency Alert System, and that means that they have a piece of equipment at their station tuned into other stations for distribution of [inaudible 00:42:33] distribution systems and other intermediaries.

Wade Witmer:

And also listening to this IPAWS open system that we have for alerts that would be relevant for them to broadcast to their area. The newer kid on the block is, the second bubble there, is Wireless Emergency Alerts. So I will bet that you've probably already gotten a Wireless Emergency Alert, probably something from the weather service or an AMBER Alert that was sent by either state authority, in some cases there are local law enforcement authorities that have direct access to send AMBER alerts. And then of course the Department of Justice's National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, which assists all law enforcement agencies, usually through a state contact, with sending alerts and managing, really, the hunt and disseminate information for missing children that fit within the AMBER scope of alerts.

Wade Witmer:

We also have a connection with the National Weather Service. Today that connection basically delivers an alert that was written by an authority to an operator at the local weather forecast office who then can choose to send that alert. And of course they're dedicated to that, but they're kind of relationship based also, in that they want to know who the authority is that's pushing that alert through. To NOAA weather radio, if they agree they can let that go for broadcast on NOAA weather radios near you.

Wade Witmer:

Two, we have some internet services online today. And when I say services, I'm really talking about different websites or applications that have been developed to be able to retrieve alerts and then send them to their user base.

Wade Witmer:

One that's coming online soon, we hope, is the Alexa or the Dot things that sit maybe in your house. If you opt in, and I think you have to instruct the device, that device will be able to basically announce an alert for an area that's pending in your area. Then we're always working for future connect connections on that.

Wade Witmer:

On the left side, we have a bunch of authorities. We kind of throw them into the bubbles of federal, state, territorial, Tribal and local authorities that basically have been through an application process that that is managed in the IPAWS office have, basically, registered and received the appropriate connection certificates to be able to send alerts through this system. There's a MOA process that we mentioned over there in the yellow bubble. I'm going to talk about that at the last slide, and we'll talk about that some more. And then there is a digital certificate, which is a piece of code, so to speak, that is issued directly to the agency that has gone through the MOA process. That piece of software gets installed with a piece of software that you have at the agency that's a user that we like to call "Alerting Origination Software Package."

Wade Witmer:

There's many, many, actually there's about 40, 40 to 50 right now, vendors that sell different pieces of software. Usually they're called Mass Notification Systems. In some cases, they're hardware systems that many folks use to send text messages. In some cases, phone dialers and things that ring to your phone and leave a message or speak emergency information or other information that's being disseminated by an agency. And in some cases there are connections to social media sites for the agency's webpage.

Wade Witmer:

Those, like I said, there's 40 to 50 different software pieces out there today, or systems, that fall into that category that are compliant and able to inter-operate directly with the IPAWS system. Once that's enabled within that local system, FEMA doesn't provide that software or that front end, so to speak, but we do work with many vendors to make sure that it's working.

Wade Witmer:

In any case, that's where a person or an agency would create an alert, push send, it will roll through the IPAWS system, and directly out to cell carriers and radio and television stations that are supporting dissemination of those alerts based on the profile that's in the system that was created during your application.

Wade Witmer:

As of last month, there were 1,560 agencies across the United States that have access to what we call IPAWS alerting authorities or users of the system. We've been growing that number since, really 2012 when we kind of started counting. 2012 is when that Wireless Emergency Alerts piece came online and we've had a consistent and steady growth since then. We can see that, there, we do have today, there are seven different tribes that already have access and are users of IPAWS.

Wade Witmer:

And here's a map of where they're at today. The application process from a Tribal perspective is only different from all of the other types of agencies that are other levels of jurisdiction are out there and that the tribes – do you apply directly to the FEMA IPAWS office for access?

Wade Witmer:

In the case of local authorities, we have the arrangement where the local application, once it has started in our office for us to turn them on to be able to receive alerts, we have a coordinator in each of the states that we require a state authority to say, yes, that local authority with that lives within the jurisdiction of my state is an applicable authority to be sending alerts. That helps keep the locals in line with the states.

Wade Witmer:

That's not a process on the Tribal application, although we do encourage a kind of coordination with neighboring jurisdictions, whether that be locals and states that are also have the ability to send alerts within the same geographic area. And we do that just to assist. We do this with all the states and locals also, to assist with coordination of what alerts are going to be coming to the public so that there's a coordination and not a potential for different information coming from different directions to the same cell phones and the same radio and television.

Wade Witmer:

Cocopah, Navajo, Hualapai, the Rincon Band. I saw, I heard, Ms. Lucera online from the Ysleta, Eastern Band of Cherokee, and then the Confederate Tribes of Chehalis Reservation are already online today. And I know the Ysleta has used the system as well as the Navajo Tribe over the past, I think, year, a year and a half.

Wade Witmer:

Next page. Oops, there it went.

Wade Witmer:

So when are these folks who using IPAWS and for what? Pretty much any time and for almost anything that is a need to get emergency information or to get information quickly to the public within an area. 2020 was an interesting year for IPAWS. We ended up being very, very busy providing assistance, and kind of guidance, to authorities for the use. It kicked off in the beginning of March with a couple of state authorities asking about their ability to use the IPAWS system to send alerts related to the COVID emergencies.

Wade Witmer:

One thing that we are very, very adamant about is that the authorities that are online, that want to send an alert, that ability is 100% within their control. It's within their authority and that they are the folks that know what is an emergency that's happening in their area and they know the

best way and most appropriate way to communicate with their public, given their local infrastructure during an emergency.

Wade Witmer:

So in 2020 we actually saw a lot of usage related to the COVID emergency, and then we also saw a huge uptick a little bit later, starting in May and then again, I think, later in the summer in towards the end of the year in September, related to law enforcement activities due to civil unrest.

Wade Witmer:

Of course, severe weather, wildfires, and then really law enforcement usage has continued to be one of the growing areas. And a lot of times it's messages about missing people that may not be AMBER Alert qualified. So Silver Alert usage, and then other types of people, and then, of course, people of interest, as well as just alerts they're sent to an area to say: there are law enforcement activities happening in this area, please be aware of that, or take shelter, or stay in your house and until you get the next message.

Wade Witmer:

And if I got time, I have a 6-minute video, I think, that I'll go into some use cases before I get into the specifics. And actually, let me just talk to this slide while we have it here. Use cases, and in particular we're talking about Ysleta used this earlier, or excuse me, in 2020 to send a message about, I forget what it was about — Pam, if you remember. But, I think that they sent both in Spanish and English and were able to hit send and distribute messages to cell phones. And I think there was some radio stations involved in that also.

Wade Witmer:

Navajo Nation sent, in 2020, two AMBER Alerts that were in receiving or helping recover some missing folks related to that. And then I mentioned that it doesn't have to be that there's a lot of usage and the usage now does not have to be AMBER, although there is a specific category [inaudible 00:52:44] related to AMBER. Messages can be sent to the other category categories, the imminent threat category, for pretty much anything that is an emergency in the area.

Wade Witmer:

An example on the right here is usage that in state of California, for a Silver Alert. So a person is [inaudible 00:53:04] person, but, they send and, of course, that shows up on the phone as it appears in the top right corner here, as an emergency alert. But this text below there is 100% controllable. That's written by the person who originated this message. The agency that originated this message. The interesting thing is that California, the state that partnered with Twitter, so that even though there's only a 90-character window, there is also a longer form of message that can go to cell phones today, for cell phones that can support it. They partnered with Twitter to send a link. On most cell phones when they get that alert on their phone, they can touch that link or click through to that information.



Wade Witmer:

California is partnering with Twitter. So California puts the information about the missing person or the Silver Alert onto their Twitter account, which is where that link points to. And then there, at the example at the bottom, is what that California Twitter page looks like when they're using it to disseminate a Silver Alert and that comes through, it gets blasted through to all cell phones, takes people directly to that Twitter page. California did that basically to offload the crush of traffic that was hitting their systems whenever they would put a link directly to California law enforcement page, where they had information with that. That agreement with Twitter really has expanded and allowed for you to make pretty effective use of this to find missing people.

Wade Witmer:

Let me see if I can switch over and I'll run this video because it includes... and can you, I think I have to re-share it, don't I? Do you see a blue screen that says IPAWS Wireless Emergency Alerts right now?

Lisa Mantel:

Yes.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Yes.

Wade Witmer:

Perfect. Let me hit play on this.

Wade Witmer:

This is really users of the system. So authorities across the United States that we've caught in news links talking about their use of the system, and I think it does a much better job of main, the effectiveness of the system versus what I can tell you in PowerPoint slide.

Wade Witmer:

Hold on. I got to turn the audio on. Is that better?

Video Playing:

Police, jumping into action and rescuing a little girl. The 3-year-old was at the center of an AMBER alert after the car she was sitting inside was stolen.

Video Playing:

Dave, a lot of people get these AMBER Alert notifications on their phone, but nobody thinks that they're going to be the one to crack the case.

Video Playing:

When I looked outside, there was a little girl in there crying.

Video Playing:

It was a black Hyundai Santa Fe, like the SUV in the notification.

Video Playing:

So my first thought was I had to get her out of there and get her in the store where it was safe.

Video Playing:

It was a good move.

Video Playing:

The Butte County Sheriff's Department says Matthew Klein of Oroville kidnapped three children, including two of his own: 3-year-old Ella Klein and 1-year-old Aiden. At 2:30, the cell phone notification went out, by 2:34, Lolly called 911. At 2:39, Klein was in custody and the three children were safe.

Video Playing:

This really is a great example of how the AMBER Alert system is supposed to work, but 9 minutes turnaround time, from the time people were notified, to our officers having those children is fantastic.

Video Playing:

One of Metro Atlanta's biggest counties grabbed some attention by sending an emergency COVID-19 alert to cell phones. Joe Hinkle spoke with the head of DeKalb County about why they're taking this action.

Video Playing:

Cell phones around DeKalb County began ringing and buzzing this morning with what sounded like an AMBER Alert, but it was actually DeKalb County asking people to wear a mask, social distance, stay home when possible, wash their hands often, and get tested.

Video Playing:

Well, I was just struggling to come up with a strategy or resource where we could directly remind and inform people to be careful, to follow the guidelines, and prevent the spread.

Video Playing:

You may have received an emergency alert from the state this afternoon telling you to stay home. The governor announced the state is now using the same system used for AMBER alerts to get the public critical COVID-19 updates.

Video Playing:

We activated earlier today, a messaging system.

Video Playing:

Alerts like this showed up on the screen of nearly every smartphone in the areas where police were searching for the bombing suspect.

Video Playing:

No more a wanted poster on the precinct house wall. This is a modern approach that really engaged the whole community.

Video Playing:

In the middle of Monday afternoon, a manhunt for a gunman near 97th and Finney. Omaha Police didn't want any more victims and notified neighbors, like Carol German, of the danger. They sent out an emergency alert to cell phones in the area: "OPD in area, searching for suspect, stay indoors."

Video Playing:

This is the first time Omaha Police used the Cell Phone Emergency Alert System to warn a specific neighborhood of an armed suspect.

Video Playing:

"We don't have time to go to door-to-door."

Video Playing:

Lieutenant Jake Rotonya made the call.

Video Playing:

"The quickest way we can get that message out is really through a wireless type alert."

Video Playing:

Wireless emergency alerts, WEAs, are run by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Video Playing:

"Wherever there's a cell phone signal if that towers, carrying the emergency alert, then people that are within that surrounding area will receive the message."

Video Playing:

Not long after this masked man robbed a Circle K, shot an off-duty Denver detective, and then fled Arvada Police were turning to the public, requesting a Blue Alert.

Video Playing:

Our system goes statewide.

Video Playing:

Now the federal government has approved use when a police officer is missing, seriously injured, or killed in the line of duty and the suspect is on the run. An alert that Arvada investigators say help to lead to the quick capture of Samuel McConnell. Wednesday's alert was also longer than normal, a change that was made so more information could be shared at once.

Video Playing:

You've got to get into this to figure out how to use it and I think that's the most important thing that I would tell people, is that if you don't use it, you will get burned. And I mean that pun intended. You have to use every tool at your disposal and when Hell comes knocking on doors in your community, if you don't raise the alarm and tell people they need to get the hell out you will be in a world of hurt afterwards.

Video Playing:

The more intense the emergency, the more pressure it puts on your systems. It puts so much pressure on it that the cracks actually turned into breaks. And one of the most significant ones that we had with the community was the outrage that we had not used the Wireless Emergency Alert system as a County, as our Emergency Operation Center, and it was a black eye in our community because people died and a lot of people who left, left running away from flames and they felt that we should have alerted them to give them more time.

Video Playing:

Well, when an earthquake hits seconds matter and the County tested its emergency alert system for earthquakes today. You're probably one of three and a half million people in San Diego County who got this alert today, the first test of an earthquake early warning system called ShakeAlert.

Video Playing:

Here's how it works: scientists detect the first wave of energy from an earthquake. They then estimate magnitude and location of the next region that'll be effected. The alert goes out before the secondary wave hits, which brings the strongest shaking and causes the most damage. We did an experiment to see how well it worked. We set up about a dozen phones with both local and out-of-state numbers.

Video Playing:

All of them went off but one.

Video Playing:

When disaster strikes, IPAWS allows emergency managers and alerting authorities at all levels...

Wade Witmer:

There it is. Okay.

Wade Witmer:

So I think really some good, great examples of how [inaudible 01:02:02] using by law enforcement in there. And I think that [inaudible 01:02:08] probably this community. And with that, let me see what else I got here.

Wade Witmer:

Here's a couple of examples we wanted to try to show as well. Wildfire usage really took off after 2017. And as M. Gordon mentioned on the video there, the public has kind of come around to this wireless emergency alert capability, and is encouraging in some cases. They don't always know it as the IPAWS or as wireless emergency alerts. A lot of times the public refers to this as that same thing that AMBER uses, or that the Weather Service uses, which it is.

Wade Witmer:

It is that IPAWS, we access the weather service messages that are sent to you all come through the system. Weather Service, one of the first users, really to start using the system and as by far sends the most messages, if you count across the nation, primarily flash floods and tornadoes.

Wade Witmer:

But at the bottom, this may be hard to see on this little screen, but, you basically target your alert to an area, and this is applicable, ends up being applicable to both wireless emergency alerts, and to EAS, to radio and television by drawing a box on a screen. And many of these software products, you're drawing the area on the screen where you want the alert to go to. Of course, is important if you're looking for wireless emergency alerts to work, that there are, there is cellular coverage there.

Wade Witmer:

That's a piece that usually is a challenge and especially many larger or rural areas, but once that alert is targeted you're typing the text. You have complete control over the text that is going to display on their cell phones. For EAS, there are parts in the software, you are typing the text that you want to display on the television screen, and you can, in many software cases, record the message that you want to be heard over radio and television that goes out over EAS.

Wade Witmer:

I think something that we are working on is to develop better examples and guidance on what is an effective message. We're trying to bring some folks on contract that are out of the science community, the behavioral science, to assist with, hey when you only have this much space, these are the words that are effective at conveying urgency to a person that's receiving that, to do what you're asking them to do. This is a great example that Pam has found from Maricopa County.

Wade Witmer:

I believe they had been communicating about wildfires. Kind of on the left you see that this was an example, the Helena Police Department in Montana, ahead of the fire warning people that you may be asked to evacuate, you should prepare. And then here's a short text that when a fire was approaching in an area and this one happens to be in Arizona, it was a very short message that said: Go. Evacuations have been ordered in your area due to the wildfire.

Wade Witmer:

And then of course they left. They didn't send it as a link, but encouraged people if they have time later, right, to go...Oh, they did send it as a link to go to Maricopa County. The example of the phone, of the message on the phone that you see at the right where the maricopacounty.gov is in blue, means that that phone would allow that person to touch that, a link, and immediately go from their web browser through to that website.

Wade Witmer:

AMBER Alerts, just in 2020 National Center for Missing & Exploited Children talked about, or credited, the recovery of 26 children with the sending of a wireless emergency alert. Not every missing child or AMBER case do they always use wireless emergency alerts or even EAS, but, they will be disseminating information through a lot of partners that the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children connects with.

Wade Witmer:

Sometimes they use a WEA. And here's an example of a WEA that actually went across multiple states. The agency that it started, the state that it started off in, I believe, was coordinating – were using the NCMEC center to assist with coordination, and eventually got this message to be sent out in three different states. So it went out – actually four – Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

Wade Witmer:

An example of the message that was sent in Oklahoma from the Oklahoma State Emergency State Department, Emergency Management, which supports the police was sending alerts in Oklahoma. It was on the right. And again, that was two children. A driver, a truck driver, got one of those messages, saw the vehicle of interest, and was able to call 911, and they were able to catch and recover the children in that case.

Wade Witmer:

And that's the part I mentioned earlier, we try to make this process as simple as possible, but we are a federal agency. So given what that is, we kind of laid out a four-step process for access. These four steps don't have to be done in order, they can be done simultaneously.

Wade Witmer:

The first thing that we do ask, and that we actually require a certificate before we turn on the access, is completion of the one training course that is available on the web. It's on the FEMA's Emergency Management Institute online website, it's IS247.

Wade Witmer:

We also have another course, which is IS251. The 247 is really targeted as more of an overview, and then the 251, I believe, elevates a little bit to talk about, at the agency level, how to manage and support, long-term, develop a program for alerting within your agency.

Wade Witmer:

You do need to find a piece of software or a system that is compatible and will be able to send alerts. There's costs to those pieces of software. They range anywhere from about a thousand dollars upfront, I think, to possibly tens of thousands of dollars when you're talking about integrating it with a lot of other Emergency Management Functions such as WebEOC, et cetera.

Wade Witmer:

And then many of them also have an annual subscription fee, which ranges and costs all over the place, depending upon what additional, beyond just the IPAWS piece, what additional types of services and features that you use in that software. We can help you with a list of software and maybe we have some resources on our web and in our IPAWS lab, where you can take a look at or get some ideas of the different softwares that are out there.

Wade Witmer:

The first step really to starting this process is to send an email to our main box. You heard Al Kenyan, who is our branch chief for customer support, is on this call as well. [IPAWS@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:IPAWS@fema.dhs.gov).

Wade Witmer:

Pretty much any question that you have, and if you are even just thinking about it, or if you're ready to look into becoming being able to use IPAWS as an alerting authority, send an email to that box, they'll bounce back to you with the steps in the process, the forms that are required, all the form exchange. So there was a signature form where to stand up access to the system, and then there's a second form, which can many times can be sent together, which is the access to send for public alerting, where you identify the types of messages that you want to send and the area specifically that those messages are allowed to go.

Wade Witmer:

And then of course the systems that you want to be able to hit. In some states, they limit their local authorities from hitting both EAS and WEA, at least they initially were, some of that's changing. So that's why the systems that are on there as well as NOAA. Anyways, those forms will be exchanged through that email process and then there's the same way that we would disseminate the certificate that needs to go into your tool or your software that you're using that basically digitally signs each of those messages.

Wade Witmer:

And that's how we, the system, uses to identify who the message is coming from and check against the permissions that are the profile that's built in the system from the app, during the application process. There's no people in the middle of alerts once you're online. You type in there what you want to go, and hit send, and that message flows right through to the cell carriers, the radio and television, to NOAA as it may be.

Wade Witmer:

So I think that's the last slide that I was going to talk to you today. Stop sharing and give this back to you and I think we're going to get these slides out to you. There's our contact information. Myself, Pam Holstein-Wallace, who is online, who's in stakeholder engagement, and of course, Al Kenyon is our Branch Chief for IPAWS customer support.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Thanks, Wade, appreciate that.

Matthew Lysakowski:

And thanks for everyone for sticking with us. As we ran a bit over here.

Matthew Lysakowski:

I think we've tried to, I tried to pack too much in. So that's my fault over the hour and a half that we had, but want to thank everyone for the presentations.

Matthew Lysakowski:

If there are any questions for the presenters that were able to stay, feel free to ask them now and we'll give a couple of minutes to do that while we wrap up.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Are there any questions for Wade or Pam or Al?

Shalimar O'Brien:

I'm still here too Matt. This is Shalimar.



Matthew Lysakowski:

Okay. Thanks, Shalimar.

Matthew Lysakowski:

I think Marcia had mentioned in the chat to everyone that the IPAWS system is really a great tool and resource that we're encourage every Tribal community to consider taking advantage of for those missing person cases.

Matthew Lysakowski:

As Wade mentioned, if they don't rise to that AMBER criteria, this is a way for you to reach out to the community in those cases.

Matthew Lysakowski:

The next couple of sessions we're going to have I mentioned earlier, so I'm not going to go over that. If you want to reach out to Operation Lady Justice, we have our website and our email there. You can reach out to us that way.

Matthew Lysakowski:

So any other questions for any of our presenters that are still on? Feel free to unmute yourself and ask.

Matthew Lysakowski:

I don't see any in the chat either.

Matthew Lysakowski:

So, once again, I'll just say thanks to all of our presenters and thanks to our participants today for joining us and look forward to seeing you for the next session on volunteer engagement.

Matthew Lysakowski:

Thanks so much.

Lisa Mantel:

Thanks, Matt. I'll end the call now.