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POLICING CAPITAL SITES: IMPROVING COORDINATION, TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 2006

House of Representatives,
Committee on Government Reform,

[House Hearing, 109 Congress]
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POLICING CAPITAL SITES: IMPROVING COORDINATION, TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT

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HEARING

before the

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT REFORM

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED NINTH CONGRESS

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Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 2154, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Tom Davis (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Tom Davis, Cummings, Watson, Ruppertsberger, and Norton.

Staff present: Larry Halloran, deputy staff director; John Hunter, counsel; Andrea LeBlanc, deputy director of communications; Shalley Kim, professional staff member; Teresa Austin, chief clerk; Michael Galindo, deputy clerk; Kim Trinca, minority counsel; Earley Green, minority chief clerk; and Jean Gosa, minority assistant clerk.

Chairman Tom Davis. The committee will come to order.

The primary obligation of any government is the safety and security of its citizens, and we've been acting on many fronts to fulfill that obligation. Our region faces unique challenges when it comes to planning and implementing security measures. A multitude of local, State and Federal agencies need to work in unison. Today it's our hope to examine the extent to which that coordination is working and where it needs to be improved.

As the Federal seat of government, Washington, DC, is unique in that it houses the executive, legislative and judicial branches and many independent agencies. Washington is home to many national landmarks and key operational facilities like the Washington Monument, the Capitol and the Navy Yard. Not only do we have the Federal work force at these sites, many thousands of visitors come to visit these landmarks. In addition, Washington is a city that has people living in it. It has neighborhoods, and it needs law enforcement protection just like any other major city.

In 1997, Congress adopted the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act, which in part authorized the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department and 32 Federal law enforcement agencies to enter into cooperative agreements to assist in carrying out crime prevention and law enforcement activities in the District of Columbia. Those agreements could cover such activities as Federal law enforcement agency patrolling areas in D.C., sharing and donating equipment and supplies, operating on shared radio frequencies, and Federal agency processing and papering of suspects they arrest in the District of Columbia. As a result, today we have a situation where many secure Federal sites are operated and protected by Federal police units.

The Government Accountability Office recently reported that agencies found it difficult to measure initiatives to improve security and that resources were scarce. GAO stated, "Given their competing priorities and limited security resources, U.S. Federal agencies could benefit from specific performance measurement guidance and standards for facility protection to help them address the challenges they face and to help ensure that their physical security efforts are achieving the desired results."

While sites such as the Capitol and the White House are well guarded, there are many other high-level and sensitive targets that, if attacked, could result in loss of life and serious damage to property and national prestige. September 11, 2001, confirmed the Nation's Capital as a terrorist target. Those who wish us harm have demonstrated their perverted preference for high-profile targets of both operational and symbolic value. As we harden some targets, they shop for others. We need to remain vigilant and continue to improve facility security here.

Despite clear progress, it appears more needs to be done. According to a January 6, 2006, Washington Post article, the Navy police lacked basic training, equipment and critical resources in protecting the public and secure sites. Officers were reported complaining about incidents of carrying unworkable police radios and armor-piercing ammunition used in service weapons but inappropriate, even dangerous, in a civilian security mission. We were told the Navy has been working to address these issues, and we look forward to hearing the testimony on the status of those efforts.

The committee is dedicated to fostering greater efficiency and coordination among the Federal police units and District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department. The Federal law enforcement agencies share responsibility with the Metro force for protecting the Federal facilities of the Nation's Capital. The critical nature of this joint mission and the shared responsibility of a myriad of agencies demand an unprecedented degree of cooperation and coordination between traditionally independent public safety agencies which may not be trained or resourced for that critical joint mission.

This coordination becomes all the more important now that the Metropolitan Police Chief has declared a "crime emergency" in the District as a result of a sudden increase of serious crimes after a steady reduction in crime rates. Protection from street crimes and terrorism demands a coordinated and comprehensive response.

This morning, we have representatives from four Federal law enforcement agencies that share in providing law enforcement services in the District: the Navy Police Division-Naval District Washington, the Army Military District of Washington, the Federal Protective Service and the U.S. Park Police. We expect to receive information that will enable us to assess the current readiness of each of these units and the level of coordination in their core law enforcement missions. We expect each witness to provide information concerning the agency's security force, including training and technologies used to secure and protect Federal facilities, coordination of security efforts within and among agencies to improve or enhance site security, and impediments that make it difficult to maintain increased security at Federal facilities.

[The prepared statement of Chairman Tom Davis follows:]

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.001

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.002

Chairman Tom Davis. I would now recognize Ms. Norton for an opening statement.

Ms. Norton. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I very much appreciate your willingness to hold this hearing on Federal police forces that I requested and hope that before the end of this congressional session, other hearings I have requested, particularly hearings on the Office of the U.S. Attorney and another on the District's structural imbalance, can be held. I particularly appreciate your willingness to add the U.S. Park Police to the panel today in light of the emergence of crime on the Mall.

Among the least well known and least understood police in the United States are the civilian Federal police forces that police our most secure Federal facilities. The police that guard Defense Department facilities such as the Army or Navy bases, for example, are not military police but civilian police. The most secure facilities in the United States, some

of them particularly vulnerable terrorist targets such as nuclear facilities, are guarded by civilian police.

The District of Columbia and the National Capital Region are laced with many secure facilities that depend on these civilian Federal police. Although they guard very high-value targets, they have been virtually forgotten in the rush to secure the more obvious targets, such as the Congress and the White House.

Precisely because these well-known targets are so well policed and secure, however, other targets have become more vulnerable. For example, the District alone has six military installations within its borders. Among them is the newly renovated Navy Yard, home of the Naval Sea Systems Command, one of the most technologically advanced secure agencies. This facility is policed by Naval District Washington, a civilian police force that is also responsible for other secure facilities, among them the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency and the Anacostia installation and the Naval Observatory, which includes the Vice President's residence, and the top secret research facility at the Patuxent Naval Air Station in southern Maryland.

I had a special interest in the Naval Sea Systems Command since I worked to help bring the agencies to the Navy Yard instead of a planned relocation to California.

My interest was piqued by a Washington Post article that the chairman has described, describing complaints from Naval District police officers about malfunctioning radios, substandard equipment and armor-piercing bullets borrowed from military supplies that are highly unsuitable for use guarding a civilian facility in an urban area.

After meeting with the Command and the officers, it became clear that the issues were not peculiar to the Naval District Police. The civilian police across the country are not treated as coherent assets that must be coordinated for maximum effect but appear to operate like little-noticed stepchildren, notwithstanding their training and police background.

The value of the police who guard the most secure facilities nationwide is underestimated. The country can ill afford to continue to regard these valuable police forces with just passing attention of the kind they received before September 11th. Without a great deal more resources but with more attention, information-sharing equipment and especially coordination, these civilian police throughout the United States can become a true post-September 11th asset, linked to other forces with similar responsibilities. In today's public safety and security conscious environment, these police forces are too valuable to be left outside the circle of our national strategy to secure our country and to assure public safety.

I welcome today's witnesses and look forward to their testimony. Thank you again, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Tom Davis. Thank you.

Are there any other Members who wish to make statements?

Ms. Watson.

Ms. Watson. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, particularly for holding this most important hearing on the authority of the police units in our Nation's Capital and nationwide.

Adequate attention for essential security forces used to protect Federal facilities is a part of the many steps this Congress must take in helping improve our homeland security, and the fact that we have seen a threat to tourism in the last few days indicates that we are lagging in the kind of security we need to give to our Federal sites within the local environment.

Since September 11th, lessons we have learned here in Washington preparing for natural disasters means there are State and local first responders that possess valuable real-world experience, experience that can be a value to other States and communities across the Nation as they seek to develop terrorism response plans of their own.

This is not to imply that response plans developed for natural disasters can be used in a cookie-cutter approach to respond to terrorist attacks. Preparation for a response to a terrorist incident has its own unique needs, and our Federal police forces should have the skills and training to protect our homeland. The Federal Government still needs to conduct a comprehensive threat and risk assessment for all Federal police units.

The administration has proposed large increases in homeland security funding without objectively assessing the best way to spend those funds. I hope to work with my colleagues on this committee to persuade the administration to conduct a comprehensive national coordination and training assessment for all of our police forces, and I want to thank all of you for your willingness to come and testify in order for us to understand the dire need for law enforcement agencies to receive the proper training and funding in order to protect our Nation.

This committee, I am sure, will do everything in its power to help provide all of you with the proper funding to fight and protect America's homeland and particularly our memorial sites here in the Nation's Capital and protect the people who come to America to see the greatness of this country. So I want to encourage you to please continue your diligent efforts in protecting our America.

I thank you, and I yield back, Mr. Chair.

Chairman Tom Davis. Thank you very much.

Mr. Cummings. Mr. Chairman, I have a very brief statement.

Thank you again for--I just join my colleagues in thanking you, Mr. Chairman, for working with Ms. Norton to bring about this hearing.

In the wake of the September 11th terrorist attack on the Pentagon and the anthrax attack on the Hart Senate Office Building, I think we all can agree on the need to provide our residents, workers and visitors with the utmost protection. The reality is that the District of Columbia is a terrorist target, and we must protect it.

It appears that inefficiencies exist in the NCR police program. There are over 50 Federal police forces with jurisdiction over the District, ranging from the Library of Congress force, which patrols the area surrounding its building, to the National Park Service, which covers thousands of acres. To better coordinate Federal police forces, Congress in 1997 enacted the Police Coordination Act of 1997 as a part of the National Capital Revitalization Self-Government Improvement Act. Under the law, 31 agencies were encouraged to establish a memorandum of understanding with the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia to streamline efforts, but, to date, only eight of those agencies have done so.

This is not necessarily bad news. Some agencies were already working with the police department and therefore did not need to establish a formal MOU, but some agencies still are not communicating effectively and efficiently with the District forces. We must rectify this situation to ensure that we are providing the best protection to all who live and work in and visit the District.

Mr. Chairman, I look forward to the testimony; and, again, I thank you for holding this hearing.

Chairman Tom Davis. Thank you very much, Mr. Cummings.

[The prepared statement of Hon. Elijah E. Cummings follows:]

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.003

Chairman Tom Davis. Members will have 7 days to submit opening statements for the record.

We will have to recognize our very distinguished panel. We have Rear Admiral Terence McKnight, the Commandant of the U.S. Navy, Naval District of Washington. Welcome. Major General Guy C. Swan, U.S. Army Commanding General, Military District of Washington. Welcome, General. Mr. Joseph W. Trindal, Regional Director, National Capital Region, Federal Protective Service. Thank you for being here. And Mr. Michael D. Fogarty, the assistant chief of police, U.S. Park Police. Thank you as well.

It is the policy of this committee that all witnesses be sworn before you testify. So if you'd please rise with me, please raise your right hands.

[Witnesses sworn.]

Chairman Tom Davis. Thank you very much.

Admiral McKnight, we will start with you.

We have a light in front of you. It goes green when you start. It turns orange or yellow after 4 minutes, red after 5. We would like to try to keep that frame. Your entire statement was submitted into the record, and any questions will be based on that. Thank you very much.

STATEMENTS OF REAR ADMIRAL TERENCE McKNIGHT, U.S. NAVY, COMMANDANT, NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON; MAJOR GENERAL GUY C. SWAN III, U.S. ARMY COMMANDING GENERAL, MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON; JOSEPH W. TRINDAL, REGIONAL DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION, FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE; AND MICHAEL D. FOGARTY, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE, U.S. PARK POLICE

STATEMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL TERENCE McKNIGHT

Admiral McKnight. Chairman Davis and members of the committee, good morning. I'm Rear Admiral Terence McKnight, Commandant of the Naval District Washington.

The Naval District Washington is one of seven major regions in the continental United States, all of which fall under the command of the Commander, Navy Installations Command. The mission of each region is to sustain fleet combat readiness through effective and efficient shore installation management and support for those Navy and Marine Corps installations within the areas of responsibility. The Naval District Washington region is very large, covering parts of Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia. To manage this, the Naval District Washington is organized into five naval support activities responsible for 19 different installations. Those 19 installations cover more than 26,000 acres. They house more than 400 commands and activities, including 70,000 military and civilian employees.

The security force for Naval District Washington is comprised of approximately 660 well-equipped, well-trained military, government civilian and contractor employees. The security force is ultimately under my authority, reporting through a chain of command that includes an Installation Commanding Officer and the Naval District Washington Public Safety Director.

The mission of Naval District Washington's security force is to secure good order and discipline within each installation, maintaining a safe environment for installation personnel to perform their assigned mission and to protect installation property within the installation boundaries or fence line.

Naval District Washington's installation supports the Vice President's residence and one of our national clocks at the National Research Lab and Navy Test Pilot School and the U.S. Naval Academy, to name just a few.

Clearly, the professionals in the Naval District Washington security force perform a job vital to our national security. I am pleased to tell you that our Naval District Washington security force is well trained in its important mission. All officers receive basic training that covers a variety of topics needed to their jobs, including traffic law enforcement, radio communication, patrol procedures, the rules of evidence, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. They also attend sustainment training in accordance with Navy standards and are provided supplemental training for specialized areas as needed for a particular position.

In addition, Naval District Washington Headquarters Command is a member of a team led by the U.S. Army that has been tasked by the Office of the Secretary of Defense to develop uniform standards, including a new trainee curriculum for the Department of Defense security. We stand ready to implement the recommendations that come from this team so Naval District Washington security force has the right skills to meet our mission.

I am also pleased to report the Naval District Washington security force provides us with equipment that is needed to accomplish its mission. They are issued guns, batons, pepper spray, flashlights, handcuffs, radios and is quickly going to be supplied body armor.

I am aware of some concerns expressed in the past about body armor, radios and bullets supplied to officers. Let me address these items quickly, because I believe that we have made a great stride and are continuing to make tremendous improvements in these areas.

In the past, because of resource constraints and the demand of equipping our troops in Afghanistan and Iraq has placed our manufacturers of body armor--and our officers did not receive all the body armors needed. However, I can report that 90 percent of our officers serving in the Washington, DC, area are with body armor today. We expect all the rest of these to be fitted out shortly.

Also, in the past, not all of our radios have been operational. The equipment is old, and replacement parts were not being provided. Today, I can report that all our officers are supplied with operational radios that are maintained in the highest order.

In addition, enterprise land mobile radio, often referred to as ELMR, system, a new DOD watch system has already begun to be deployed. It is expected by the end of 2007 these new handheld bay station mobile radio descriptor units will be placed in Naval District Washington. The ELMR system has the capability to allow us to communicate more efficiently with the law enforcement groups, both Federal and local.

I am also aware of concerns about the type of ammunition that is used for our security force. The bullets provided are known as ball ammunition and have the capability of passing through an intended target. Another type of ammunition, jacket or hollow point ammunition, flattens out when it hits the

targets, limiting its ability to pass through an object. However, I must report we are constrained by Navy requirements and the Navy supply system to use ball ammunition.

I understand that the focus of the committee's interest today concerns coordination among law enforcement in the District. The authority of the Naval District Washington security force and all Naval District facilities generally is limited to the installation boundaries, because of our mission and because the Naval District Washington security force is under the control of a military commander.

Despite the limits of authority, the Naval District Washington security force seeks to be good partners to local and Federal law enforcement agencies by coordinating and communicating with the Metropolitan Police Department and other Federal agencies on a day-to-day need.

While the Naval District Washington security force did not have a formal cooperative agreement with the Metropolitan Police Department, entering into an agreement has been discussed and the U.S. Attorney has been working with us on this issue. However, the lack of formal agreement has not hindered our cooperation and communication.

In addition, the Naval District Washington security force coordinates with the Naval Criminal Investigation Services, whose official business is liaison with the agencies in the area. Naval District Washington also participates in the National Capital Region Council of Governments. Additionally, I am the Deputy Commander of the Joint Forces Headquarters for the National Capital Region.

In closing, as demonstrated by our improvements we reported to you earlier, Naval District Washington continues to find ways to support its security force so they can accomplish their mission within our installation. On behalf of all the Navy sailors and civil servants and their families, I thank the Congress for continuing support for all of us. I am prepared to answer your questions.

Chairman Tom Davis. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Admiral McKnight follows:]

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.008

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.009

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.010

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.011

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.012

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.013

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.014

Chairman Tom Davis. General Swan.

STATEMENT OF MAJOR GENERAL GUY C. SWAN III

General Swan. Chairman Davis, members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to discuss my command's role in supporting the important mission of safeguarding the Nation's capital. As was pointed out, I am the Commander of the U.S. Army Military District of Washington, but I also am dual-hatted as the Commander of the Joint Force Headquarters, National Capital Region.

Joint Force Headquarters-NCR, activated in June 2003, is the Department of Defense and U.S. Northern Command standing joint military headquarters in the National Capital Region. We are charged with important missions in the areas of homeland defense and defense support to civil authorities. The Military District of Washington is the Army component of this headquarters, along with the counterpart commands from the Air Force, Admiral McKnight's naval district and the Marine Corps.

As part of the broad community of local, State and Federal nongovernmental emergency management professionals in the region, we would be a vital component of any response to a man-made incident or natural catastrophe here in the greater Washington area. Within this context, I'd like to highlight the training and emerging technologies used to secure your military installations, our current security coordination efforts and the security posture at our regional military bases.

The complex task of deterring enemies, defeating attacks, ensuring continuity of government and military operations as well as mitigating the effects of natural or man-made catastrophes cannot be done by the Army alone, by the military alone or even by the government alone. In my view, it's all about unity of effort at the local, Federal, State, civil and military levels.

In the past year, we've made great strides in aligning our service command partners, the Military District, Naval District, Air Force District of Washington, the Marine Corps National Capital Region Command and Coast Guard District 5. With their full participation and in consultation with our many interagency partners, the State National Guards, NORTHCOM, we have mapped out a direction that increases our value within the emergency management community of the region.

JFHQ-NCR's daily interaction with Federal, State and local agencies, nongovernmental organizations, numerous jurisdictions and even the private sector enables the command to execute missions seamlessly when needed.

We have established a strong working relationship with all law enforcement organizations, including active participation in the Metro Washington Council of Government Police Chiefs Committee. We communicate daily with a host of law enforcement agencies and first responders, and through our Joint Operation Center at Fort McNair we share valuable information needed to maintain regional situational awareness and conduct planning. We are ready and able to provide trained military police, military working dogs and other equipment when directed to do so in support of civil authorities and have done so on numerous occasions.

This day-to-day relationship building provides the command with timely and relevant information critical to our mission of being the eyes and ears of DOD and NORTHCOM in and around the Nation's Capital. As a result, the command maintains constant awareness of the likely needs of our civil agency partners in a potential crisis or emergency.

Anticipation of local and State requirements are one of the key lessons learned from last year's Hurricane Katrina response. These lessons have also been applied to our critical role in supporting the frequent national special security events [NSSEs], that occur in the NCR. For example, during January's Presidential State of the Union Address, we provided over 2,000 military personnel from all of the armed services and a host of military capabilities to the U.S. Secret Service in its role as the principal Federal agency.

Likewise, our participation in exercises, training events and conferences with the Metro Washington Council of

and EMS and a wide array of other Federal, State and local partners.

In order for our officers and inspectors and special agents to safely and effectively accomplish their mission, we place a priority in obtaining the best quality equipment and training required to use such equipment. Matters pertaining to firearms, ammunition, protective ballistic vests and less lethal weapons are governed by ICE policy promulgated by the National Firearms Tactical Training Unit. Our duty sidearm is a SIG model P-229 semi-automatic pistol chambered in the .357 caliber SIG. In addition to the issuance of all uniform and duty accessory items, each officer, inspector and special agent is issued a ballistic protective vest that meets or exceeds NFFTU standards for Level IIIA protective capability.

A number of challenges lay ahead for FPS and NCR. One of the greatest challenges facing all emergency services agencies in our region is communications interoperability. FPS and a number of our partners have the capability to overcome variations in radio band and frequencies for pre-planned and critical incidents. These systems work well and the quarterly exercise of our region's emergency services community mobile command vehicles is a huge step forward.

In the future, we look forward to continuing our liaison with Federal, State and local law enforcement security and emergency planning entities to strengthen our collective efforts in this area.

In closing, I would like to thank the members of the committee for your support in our efforts. This concludes my prepared statement. I will be pleased to answer any questions you may have. Thank you.

Chairman Tom Davis. Thank you very much.

Mr. Fogarty, thank you for being with us.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL D. FOGARTY

Mr. Fogarty. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the committee. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you at this oversight hearing regarding the policing of capital sites. My written copy of this testimony has been submitted for the record.

The U.S. Park Police has provided law enforcement services on the public lands of our Nation's Capital for over 200 years. Currently, there are 605 sworn members in the U.S. Park Police who serve in our Nation's Capital, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the Presidio in San Francisco, the Statue of Liberty and Gateway National Recreation Area in New York City. In the Washington metropolitan area, the force patrols over 24,000 acres of urban parklands, including the Washington Monument, Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, Lafayette Park, the Ellipse and the National Mall from the Capitol Reflecting Pool to the Potomac River.

In addition, we patrol over 70 miles of Federal parkways leading into and through our Nation's Capital, including Baltimore/Washington, Clara Barton, George Washington, Rock Creek and Suitland Parkways.

As a full-service police department, the force is responsible for anti-terrorism patrols, prevention and detection crimes ranging from homicide to drunk driving, quality-of-life crimes and the performance of other law enforcement and visitor services. Our criminal investigators and detectives have done an outstanding job in successfully closing down crimes which occur on Federal parklands and occasionally in other areas. For example, 3 weeks ago we

provided valuable assistance in the recovery of the Veterans' Administration laptop computer that contained the personal data of millions of U.S. military veterans.

The U.S. Park Police is well known for its work at high-profile special events. These events include major protests and demonstrations, large events like the Fourth of July celebration and one-time events such as the dedication of the World War II Memorial. Most of these events are very orderly and easily policed. Others, due to their sheer size, present significant logistical challenges; and others result in a significant number of arrests. The force coordinates with and requests assistance from other agencies for management of these large events. Without the assistance from these other agencies, we could not maintain as safe an environment for the public as we currently provide.

Our officers attend the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, have done so since its founding in 1974. Our new officers attend basic police school for 23 weeks, receive 5 additional weeks of training in Washington, DC, followed by 12 weeks of field training instruction, for a total of approximately 10 months of training prior to performing independent patrols.

Within the Metropolitan Washington area, all force operational commanders meet at least three times a week to discuss emerging crime patterns, potential terrorist threats and special events. The force weekly coordinates with park superintendents and makes recommendations for additional security measures. In the downtown area, additional security enhancements reflect the need to provide increased protection for the historical features of our monuments and memorials as well as the safety of the visitors, while still maintaining an open and inviting atmosphere to the public.

We have sworn members deployed to serve with the Joint Terrorism Task Force, the Department of Homeland Security's National Operations Center, and during large special events or emergencies, we participate in joint operation centers. Our officials routinely meet with representatives of the U.S. Attorney's Office and other law enforcement agencies to coordinate operations and disseminate information of mutual concern.

Our closed circuit television system consists of cameras at key locations around the monuments and memorials, allowing us to rapidly and accurately dispatch officers to emergencies and to review reports of suspicious activity from a distance. We enhance visitor safety both the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument through the use of technology and the construction of new vehicle barriers.

It is always a challenge to provide open access to our icons in public spaces while maintaining a secure environment. For years, the force has deployed significant resources in the fight against terrorism. After September 11, 2001, the force underwent a significant redeployment of sworn officers to augment icon protection and other anti-terrorism security needs. In order to use the public funds as efficiently as possible, the force has incorporated the use of security guards at the icons in Washington, DC, and at the Statue of Liberty to augment our police personnel performing non-law enforcement security functions.

We recognize that a visible presence by the force is required to ensure an appropriate level of safety and security on the National Mall and other park areas. The President's budget for fiscal year 2007 requests additional funds to bolster the presence of the force on the National Mall to

reflect this increased need for patrols. These additional officers, if approved, will increase the likelihood of intercepting potential terrorists and other threats and crimes aimed at the icons and the visitors to them. In spite of the redeployment, reprioritization and other actions resulting from the events of September 11th, we continue to perform our responsibilities and duties to accomplish our primary missions as safely and effectively as possible.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to comment. This concludes my prepared remarks.

Chairman Tom Davis. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Fogarty follows:]

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.024

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.025

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.026

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.027

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.028

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.029

Chairman Tom Davis. I would ask unanimous consent that a letter from Chief Ramsey, the chief of the Metropolitan Police Department, be placed in the record.

[The prepared statement of Chief Ramsey follows:]

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.030

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.031

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.023

Chairman Tom Davis. Coordination has become all the more important now that the Metropolitan Police Chief has declared this crime emergency in the city as a result of the sudden increase of serious crimes after we'd seen a steady reduction of crime rates over the past few years. Have all of you had a chance to talk and coordinate with the Chief since he's declared this crime emergency, just each of you for the record? Admiral McKnight.

Admiral McKnight. No, sir. I have not personally, but we're always working with the Metropolitan Police Department.

Chairman Tom Davis. OK.

General Swan. Sir, the same here. I haven't talked to Chief Ramsey personally on this, but we're in day-to-day contact with MPD.

Mr. Trindal. We're working very closely with Commander Groom of the first district in dealing with this particular issue and focusing our patrol areas along the Constitution Avenue and the Federal triangle and Foggy Bottom areas in concert with MPD.

Mr. Fogarty. Chief Bedford has met with and spoken with Chief Ramsey, and we do continue our daily cooperation with the Metropolitan Police Department.

Chairman Tom Davis. Mr. Fogarty, you don't have a specific agreement, do you, under the National Capital Revitalization Self-Government Improvement Act?

Mr. Fogarty. No, sir, we do not. And the reason for that is that, since 1882, we have had the same police authority in the

District of Columbia as the Metropolitan Police Department.

Chairman Tom Davis. So you overlap anyway so you don't need separate----

Mr. Fogarty. That's right.

Chairman Tom Davis. In the Chief's testimony, he praises the level of cooperation we've seen on that. I guess what I would ask, you really have two different law enforcement functions, you have street crime and combating terrorism. They are different functions. So we're talking about coordinating in two different areas and protecting Federal facilities and non-Federal areas. Does your agency consider it has primary responsibility for either type of law enforcement outside the territories where we have primary jurisdiction?

Mr. Fogarty. No, sir. Our primary responsibility is within the National Park Service lands. If we're talking in the District of Columbia, we certainly support with and work with the other agencies, and clearly our officers make arrests on city streets when it is appropriate. We do not routinely exceed our areas of patrol other than by request.

Chairman Tom Davis. You do have specific areas?

Mr. Fogarty. Yes, sir. But our beats are very large. We have approximately 700 reservations in the city. We have our police officers who are patrolling constantly. They are out on city streets. There are many opportunities for them to take action, and they do so when warranted.

Chairman Tom Davis. I think you note in your testimony there are 605 sworn officers.

Mr. Fogarty. Yes, sir.

Chairman Tom Davis. The former Chief Chambers estimates that the Park Police force for the entire area is smaller than the 400 officers that she had in 2003. Has the number of officers decreased?

Mr. Fogarty. No, sir. There may be confusion; 400 may have been the number in the D.C. area.

Chairman Tom Davis. OK.

Mr. Fogarty. And that's relatively stable.

Chairman Tom Davis. All right. So you have 605 sworn. That's throughout the country?

Mr. Fogarty. Yes, sir. That includes New York and San Francisco.

Chairman Tom Davis. So there's been no marked decrease that you are aware of?

Mr. Fogarty. There is a slight reduction.

Chairman Tom Davis. Is that budgetary or is that just caused by other----

Mr. Fogarty. Right now, sir, we're at 605. Last year at this time we were at 621, but if you had gone 2 weeks earlier, we were at 604. It's a matter of which date you pick the numbers from.

Chairman Tom Davis. OK. Obviously, you have attrition and you are filling and everything else. So, OK, what is your buildup level that you are allowed to get--do you have a number that you are allowed to get to if everybody's full?

Mr. Fogarty. The number in the President's budget we're trying to get to is 639.

Chairman Tom Davis. OK, let me ask all of you this, I know that in Fairfax County we go through--we recruit officers--most of our officers have college degrees. We go through training and sometimes they'll go work for the Federal Government afterwards. Do you get a lot of cross-recruiting from local governments where somebody else can pay the training costs and you can get them and vice versa? Is it a competitive environment to get good officers?

Mr. Fogarty. Yes, sir. Very competitive.

Admiral McKnight. Yes, sir. It is very competitive. It's very hard to maintain and retain the officers. We are continually hiring, but it's a very competitive----

Chairman Tom Davis. Where would you lose your people to? You train them. You get them up. If they leave your service, where would they be likely to go?

Admiral McKnight. They would like to go upward to the Metropolitan Police, to the Parks Service and things like that. They just like to take a step farther up.

Chairman Tom Davis. And once you've locked them in for a few years, you get them into the system, but it's the young officers who generally leave, isn't it?

Admiral McKnight. Yes, sir. That's correct.

General Swan. Same for us, sir.

Chairman Tom Davis. How about Mr. Trindal?

Mr. Trindal. Yes, sir. It is very competitive. We strive to maintain a solid work force through our training, through the challenges that we provide for our officers. But in this area in particular there's an awful lot of opportunities for those officers to look elsewhere.

Chairman Tom Davis. And how's the interoperability and the communications between the Metropolitan Police Department and all of your agencies? You are on different frequencies. You can get--how's that work if there's an incident in the area? For example, you're close by. You have manpower there. How quick is it to call--you know, start----

Admiral McKnight. Sir, as I addressed earlier, we are just a little step behind. We're going to the new radio system. We have some sites that are manned up. So, right now, it would have to be through the standard process. An officer would notify that there's an incident, and we would have to either phone--but our radio system's just a little bit behind. We don't have a frequency that we can talk.

Chairman Tom Davis. Let me just add, the area down by where the Navy Yard is, for example----

Admiral McKnight. Yes, sir.

Chairman Tom Davis [continuing]. Is rapidly changing.

Admiral McKnight. Yes, sir.

Chairman Tom Davis. Getting more intensity. They have a stadium down there. Your role in working with the Police Department then is changing as a result of that?

Admiral McKnight. Sir, my jurisdiction is just with inside the fence lines of the Naval District Washington, especially down on Maine Street and M Street right there. But when we bring on the new radio system, we'll be able to coordinate better with the Metropolitan Police Department.

Chairman Tom Davis. OK.

General Swan. Yes, sir. And the system that Admiral McKnight is talking about is a Department of Defense system, so that's already been fielded in the Army component here. The Air Force and the Navy are coming on later this year. It gives us--this is a post-September 11th radio system that allows us to talk to civil agencies at all levels, fire protection agencies as well as law enforcement, but at the Command Center level--there is a great deal of interoperability at the Command Center level that we pride ourselves on.

Chairman Tom Davis. Yeah. Key is to make sure, if you have officers in the area, you have assets in the area, that they can be redeployed in an emergency.

General Swan. Yes, sir.

Chairman Tom Davis. OK. Mr. Trindal.

Mr. Trindal. Our central dispatch is at the Suitland

megacenter, and presently we would communicate with MPD via telephone at this point in time. However, under critical incidents or preplanned incidents, we do have capability of cross-talking with them, using their equipment as well as other Federal, State and local agencies in the National Capital Region and our equipment cross-channeling with them.

Chairman Tom Davis. Thank you. Mr. Fogarty.

Mr. Fogarty. Yes, sir. With the Metropolitan, our best is still the old standby civil defense line. We do use that routinely.

As far as our patrol supervisors also do have Metropolitan Police portable radios with them, and if there is an emergency they can switch over. Normally, we would prefer going through our dispatch to their dispatch because that way everyone is aware and not just one or two people.

Chairman Tom Davis. Thank you.

Ms. Norton.

Ms. Norton. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Could I ask first Assistant Chief Fogarty, are Park Police who have been pulled from other areas still working, some of them, on 12-hour days?

Mr. Fogarty. Yes, ma'am. Our central district is on a 12-hour shift. That's their normal routine patrol. It is not an overtime function.

Ms. Norton. Oh, they are always--the people on patrol are always there for 12 hours?

Mr. Fogarty. Yes, ma'am. That's their regularly scheduled patrol function. It's been that way for some time. Twelve-hour shifts are your most efficient man power usage. They're not necessarily the most effective but they're the most efficient.

Ms. Norton. Let me understand this. When you say a 12-hour shift, do you mean that an officer is standing or patrolling for 12 hours? Or do you mean that he is doing Park Service, Park Police work in some fashion for 12 hours?

Mr. Fogarty. They are assigned to the patrol function for the 12 hours, which includes work all the time. But most of the time they will be out on the street or, if they make an arrest, they will be back processing.

Ms. Norton. How does that compare with police in the other forces? Are you on 12-hour days?

General Swan. We're on 8-hour inside our Army installations.

Ms. Norton. How about you, Mr. Trindal?

Mr. Trindal. We're also on 8-hour shifts.

Ms. Norton. So you are telling me on a 90-degree day that your officers, for example, who are assigned to the Lincoln Memorial are there for 12 hours?

Ms. Norton. Yes, ma'am.

Mr. Fogarty. Yes, ma'am.

Ms. Norton. Why is that--since you tell me that is normal, the normal case, why is that the most efficient way?

Mr. Fogarty. As far as when you look at the actual scheduling of personnel, when you do it on the 12-hour shifts you actually can deploy more personnel than you can through any of the other shifts.

Ms. Norton. So it has to do with the numbers that need to be deployed. That's how you are getting the numbers.

Mr. Fogarty. Yes, ma'am. And others--some of our other districts are on 8-hour shifts. It depends on the district.

Ms. Norton. In the region and in the city, they're on 12-hour days or is it only in the city?

Mr. Fogarty. It's only in our central district. For instance, our Rock Creek District, which is also in the

District, is on an 8-hour shift.

Ms. Norton. So it is only in this area, the Mall area, that we have 12-hour shifts?

Mr. Fogarty. Yes, ma'am.

Ms. Norton. And that is in the coldest of winter and in the hottest of summer, people are on 12-hour shifts?

Mr. Fogarty. Yes, ma'am.

Ms. Norton. And you think that has largely to do with the numbers, need for--you can maximize your numbers that way?

Mr. Fogarty. It's effective; and the officers, from what I have been told, like the 12-hour shifts.

Ms. Norton. Twelve-hour shifts without overtime pay?

Mr. Fogarty. That's correct.

Ms. Norton. And they like that?

Mr. Fogarty. Yes, ma'am.

Ms. Norton. And why do they like that?

Mr. Fogarty. I can't say for sure, but I think it has to do with the fact they have more days off at the end of the week.

Ms. Norton. All right. You should say that. Because, otherwise, it's very hard to understand. It's pretty hard to understand.

Mr. Fogarty. It gives them more actual time at home than they would have on the 8-hour shifts because the commuting time is cut down.

Ms. Norton. All right. Thank you.

You patrol the entire region. Your officers--I'm sorry--Mr. Fogarty, patrol the entire region, isn't that so?

Mr. Fogarty. Yes, ma'am. That's correct.

Ms. Norton. Would you name some of the parks, larger parks in Maryland and Virginia, for example--we know the ones in D.C.--that you're responsible for, some of the larger ones?

Mr. Fogarty. Greenbelt Park; Fort Washington Park; Fort Hunt; Great Falls, VA; Great Falls, MD; Wolftrap; plus all the park--all the areas along the parkways.

Chairman Tom Davis. They can give tickets along the parkway, isn't that right?

Mr. Fogarty. Yes, sir.

Chairman Tom Davis. I don't know that from personal experience, but some of my staff know it.

Ms. Norton. How have you--do you still have a uniform presence in the Mall now until midnight when the area closes?

Mr. Fogarty. Yes, ma'am. The Mall area is patrolled 12 hours a day.

Ms. Norton. I didn't ask you that. I asked you was there uniform presence down there all evening?

Mr. Fogarty. Yes, ma'am.

Ms. Norton. All right. Many of those officers are borrowed from other parks, is that not the case?

Mr. Fogarty. Some of the officers have been redeployed. A lot of those are from the motorcycle unit, or our special forces branch, if they're not otherwise assigned, they would be reassigned to the Mall. Some of it has been done through the use of overtime.

Ms. Norton. When I visited the Mall and talked with some of your officers, I asked them where they came from and they named some of the parks. Among them was Anacostia Park, for example. I appreciated that he was there, but it did seem to me that was a classic case of borrowing from Peter to pay Paul except that Peter has more crime than Paul does.

I'm not blaming that on you, sir, but let me ask you, when is the last time you have had an increase in the actual number of officers?

Mr. Fogarty. We have been relatively stable for the last, I

would say at least the last 5 years.

Ms. Norton. How many miles are you responsible for in the National Capital Region?

Mr. Fogarty. I'm sorry, how many?

Ms. Norton. Acres; I'm sorry.

Mr. Fogarty. I believe it was 24,000.

Ms. Norton. I have understood that a class for new park police officers was recently canceled. Is that the case?

Mr. Fogarty. Yes, ma'am.

Ms. Norton. Why was that the case?

Mr. Fogarty. There was just a funding issue. At the end of the year we had hoped to have enough funding to staff it, and we did not.

Ms. Norton. You had some increase in funding, isn't it true?

Mr. Fogarty. This year it was a \$100,000 increase over the year before.

Ms. Norton. When is the last time you had a significant increase in funding, Mr. Fogarty?

Mr. Fogarty. 2002.

Ms. Norton. When?

Mr. Fogarty. 2002.

Ms. Norton. Mr. Fogarty, I don't see how you can continue to operate by borrowing personnel if your last increase was 2002. How much an increase in officers was that?

Mr. Fogarty. The actual number of increase in officers was not significant. It allowed us to catch up where we had been a shortfall in our equipment and supplies and where we had been basically borrowing from Peter to pay Paul at that point.

With the cost of living increases, things like that, even if the budget goes up, it does not necessarily translate into an increase in personnel.

Ms. Norton. So in terms of personnel, you have been stable even when you have had an increase in funding.

Mr. Fogarty. We had a slight increase at that point, which we've been trying to maintain since then. The 2007 budget is a request for an actual real increase in personnel.

Ms. Norton. But that's not through yet?

Mr. Fogarty. It's been through the House and in the Senate committee, but it has not been passed yet.

Ms. Norton. What kind of increase in the House did you get?

Mr. Fogarty. The amount was exactly the same. It was a total of a \$4.5 million increase, which came out to approximately \$2.8 million that actually would have been used for personnel. The rest would have been basically cost of living adjustments.

Ms. Norton. The Senate has not acted yet on that amount, but the House has allowed that amount?

Mr. Fogarty. Yes, ma'am. The House has and the Senate committee has also approved that level.

Ms. Norton. Now if in fact that passes and you said \$2 million or so can be used for personnel, how many new officers, approximately?

Mr. Fogarty. The goal is to get up to 639 sworn officers by the end of fiscal year 2008, and again that's the problem with attrition. The training sites----

Ms. Norton. From 6--to 639 by the end of 2008?

Mr. Fogarty. Yes, ma'am. Actually, functional police officers. Part of that is the training cycle, and we hire them, they are on paper but they're really of no value to us at this point.

Ms. Norton. Would they all be used here in this region, the National Capital?

Mr. Fogarty. The vast majority would be assigned here to the Washington Metropolitan Area.

Ms. Norton. When the first set of assaults occurred on the Mall there was an immediate response. I was very grateful for it, actually. Mr. Fogarty, I'm very familiar with the Park Police. You have worked on some of our really high crime areas because so many parks abut those areas and you are known as crackerjack cops who understand real criminals and have partnered with the D.C. Police to crack important cases, cases that the press writes about, drug busts and very violent criminals and the like. So I'm aware of your work.

I am very concerned though about what I saw on the Mall. You indeed had reinforcements right after the first muggings. When the second set of muggings occurred, there had been about five police in that entire area. It was hard for me to be critical of it.

It seemed to me that you have no sustained capacity to continue to borrow police from Maryland, Virginia and the District without putting areas that have greater crime rates than the Mall at risk. Is that not the case?

Mr. Fogarty. Part of police work is always trying to get ahead of the criminals and deploy your personnel appropriately. This year our crime rate actually, our violent crime rate actually is down from last year. We've had high profiles crimes on the Mall and we have redeployed to try to end that problem.

Ms. Norton. My question, and I will pass on to my good friend in a moment, but my question really goes to what happens after there are assaults like this. You see how embolden these people have become. The reason we are so concerned is not only have they assaulted visitors who have always regarded the Mall as what it has always been, crime free. We regard this as an assault on our economy because those are people that come to visit, and in visiting they are a major support for our economy.

When--the reason I asked for, and I was very grateful for the uniform presence after the muggings in May, was because it is very hard to do what you just said, act ahead of time. Indeed, the Chief told me about undercover people that he was going to have. I said that's fine, it's very important, but if we want to prevent crime we not only need undercover people, we need uniform people who essentially send their own message, don't even try. It is the message they send.

Clearly you were so hard-pressed that the uniform presence that might have deterred these July assaults was not possible to sustain. Is that not the case?

Mr. Fogarty. We increased our coverage after the May assaults and then obviously after the July assaults we increased it again.

Ms. Norton. And of course it retrenched after the May assaults.

Mr. Fogarty. It had not reduced it from what we had actually assigned, but what we had done is the officers who were asked to go through on routine patrols, some of them were obviously redeployed to other areas or other assignments on a day-to-day basis. We did have an increase in the sustained increase in the number of officers assigned to the Mall area.

Ms. Norton. Five officers is what the chief told me in that area. I'm very concerned about that, and I'm going to pass on now to Ms. Watson.

Ms. Watson. Thank you so much. As I listen to all of you, we've got to focus in on Mr. Fogarty because I think that the problems that have been identified are occurring within the Park Service's jurisdiction. And listening very intently, it

seems that you have a shortage of resources, is that true? I know you said you are increasing from 605 to 639 but it has not happened.

Mr. Fogarty. It's been requested.

Ms. Watson. And then I'm reading in our analysis that equipment is old, that it doesn't work in certain urban areas, and probably that you're short of the effective tools to do the job. Is that correct?

Mr. Fogarty. There's some highlights in that. For instance, our radio system which is from the 1970's, it is in the process both here and New York of replacing the entire system. That is actually a joint operation with other Federal agencies, which will improve our interoperability and also our area of coverage.

Ms. Watson. Now is there a dedicated line--this is to all the witnesses--that would go across--there are 51 services that provide protection, supposedly. Is there a dedicated line, a band that all of you could use to communicate? Does it work?

General Swan. There is an established 800-megahertz standard that the Department of Homeland Security has established that all first responders are capable or should be capable of operating on. We're pretty good on that in the NCR, at least from the military perspective.

Ms. Watson. Apparently it is not working as effectively as it should because when we talk about homeland security, if we cannot secure the Nation's Capital, the streets of the capital, we can't secure this country.

I was appalled by the kinds of rash of crimes on the streets that were taking place, these foraging street gangs, these foraging thugs that are moving freely it appears through our streets, attacking people on the streets, killing some. I don't know how that happens.

And I hear from you, Mr. Fogarty, that your staff works 12 hours a day and then they have a day when they probably are in court, and that doesn't give them the kind of time to do the job effectively.

I think what we need is an appearance of law enforcement. You know, I'm from Los Angeles and our colors are black and white, but when you park a black and white on a main street, that's a signal and that's a message there's somebody around here that is going to provide and enforce the law, so maybe I better not knock this store off or mug this person.

And so I mentioned in my opening statement that we really need an assessment, because I hear three things; I hear that you really are under equipped, I hear that you don't have the personnel to stretch across all of these venues, and I hear there are plans for the future and it's all based on the budget.

So we here in the Congress have a job to do, and while we're pumping billions of dollars in countries 10,000 miles and more away, if we really are serious about securing our land, Mr. Chairman, we're going to have to look internally.

If we cannot protect our citizens, our visitors when they come to the Nation's Capital, then how can we protect our country. It's just verbiage.

So I am so pleased that you're here. Don't be restrained. We are friendly. Eleanor Holmes Norton is the best mouthpiece that you have. Our Chair is the best mouthpiece you have. The other member from Maryland will speak up for you, but you have to come and let us know.

So we're gleaning from your remarks what the story has to be, Eleanor. During our budget discussions we must put the resources in so you can do what you're expected to do to

protect our homeland and the people on it, be they Americans or visitors.

And so I want to thank you, and know, I want you to know that we're going to be supporting what you do because it's an embarrassment. Not only is it an embarrassment, it's tragic to know that people come here to see our historic sites and they're in jeopardy. That doesn't make sense.

So we should have learned from September 11th, and we need to look internally and fix these problems.

So with that I'm going to say thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I hope that we as a committee can make some strong recommendations in this regard.

Chairman Tom Davis. Thank you very much.

Ms. Norton, I think you have just one or two more questions.

Ms. Norton. That's all I had, Mr. Chairman.

I had not asked the other police forces, and actually it's you who stimulated me to want this hearing. You are among the Army and Navy police. First, let me ascertain, hired by--you notice that the Federal Protective Service is a centralized service and you come onto the Federal Protective Services and I take it get assigned to agencies, is that right, sir? Mr. Trindal.

Mr. Trindal. Yes, ma'am. That's correct.

Ms. Norton. Do your police get hired by the Department of Defense?

General Swan. Yes, ma'am. Our police are hired by our services; our police are Department of the Army.

Ms. Norton. So the Navy would hire and Army would hire?

General Swan. But there are Department of Defense standards that we all adhere to.

Ms. Norton. Yes, but are your police trained alongside his police the way the FPS police all train together?

General Swan. They train to the same standards but in different facilities.

Ms. Norton. You in Army facilities and they in Navy facilities?

General Swan. We use Fort Leonard Wood, MO, which is our military police school, and Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland is for our Department of the Army civilian police.

Ms. Norton. Much that you described that you do under your command, your description of what you do did not involve--did not seem to involve the police. I understand what you do but I did not hear from either of you how your civilian police either fit in or do not fit into what you do under your command.

Admiral McKnight. Yes, ma'am. I, like General Swan, we're both military commanders and the police force fall under us to protect our installations and what is between our fence lines, and that's our base of where we train our people to protect, within our fence lines.

General Swan. If I could expand on that, the military police forces of the Department of Defense are there, as Admiral McKnight described, for security and law enforcement within our DOD installations, enforcing DOD law on those military reservations.

Ms. Norton. What is DOD law? If I steal something on a reservation.

General Swan. The Uniform Code of Military Justice applies inside----

Ms. Norton. Many of these are civilian agencies. Like the Naval Sea Systems Command has mostly civilians. So if somebody commits a felony in there, what happens?

General Swan. There are other Federal laws that applies

inside DOD that are also enforced.

Ms. Norton. Go ahead.

Admiral McKnight. Yes, ma'am. If there's a crime inside the Navy Sea Systems Command we would turn that over to the Navy Criminal Investigative Service. The police force that we have is to provide the perimeter security for our bases, not for crimes such as anything that they would commit----

Ms. Norton. So if there was an altercation or a criminal act, now I'm dealing only within the facility, how would your police force respond?

Admiral McKnight. They would respond as trained. They would go to the scene and respond just like any officer who was trained for those type----

Ms. Norton. Could they make an arrest?

Admiral McKnight. Yes, ma'am, on our installations. They can make arrests on our installations.

Ms. Norton. Since it was an ordinary felony or misdemeanor violation of the local jurisdiction, let's say, how would that be processed and handled?

Admiral McKnight. If it was a military altercation, it would be handled within the Uniform Code of Military Justice. If it's a civilian infraction then it would be handled within the civilian corps.

Ms. Norton. I understand that you are talking perhaps--you, Admiral McKnight, are talking to the U.S. Attorney here.

Admiral McKnight. That's correct, ma'am.

Ms. Norton. Because you are among the agencies who have not signed onto the Police Coordinating Act, which allows some patrol around the perimeter. The whole purpose of passing this act by Congress was to try to keep the crime from getting to a particular facility. And I understand the difference between you and other Federal police, but you are in conversations?

Admiral McKnight. Yes, ma'am. Last spring some of my lawyers had a conversation with the U.S. Attorney's Office and we're awaiting for their interpretation.

Ms. Norton. Thank you very much.

Chairman Tom Davis. I want to thank the Members for their questions. I want to thank you for your testimony. It has been very helpful to us. The hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:18 a.m., the committee was adjourned.]

[The prepared statement of Hon. C.A. Dutch Ruppertsberger follows:]

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.004

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.005

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.006

[GRAPHIC] [TIFF OMITTED] T9334.007