



## Greater Boston Police Council

2 Winter Street, Suite 301, Waltham, MA 02451  
Telephone: (781) 899-3331 • Fax: (781) 647-9501  
E-Mail: [mail@gbpc.org](mailto:mail@gbpc.org) • Web: [www.gbpc.org](http://www.gbpc.org)

May 9, 2013

Secretary Marlene H. Dortch  
Office of the Secretary  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th St., S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20554

RE: PS Docket No. 13-42/ DA 13-187

Secretary Dortch:

The Greater Boston Police Council (GBPC) submits this letter to the Federal Communication Commission's Wireless Telecommunications Bureau and Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureaus in response to the February 11, 2013, open request for comment to inform the Bureaus in their recommendations to the Commission relating to its implementation of Section 6103 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (Act) as it applies to the 470-512 MHz band (T-Band).

The Greater Boston Police Council is a 501(c) (3) not-for-profit membership organization, governed by a Board of Directors comprised of the Chiefs of Police from thirteen local police departments across Eastern Massachusetts. While GBPC provides several services to its membership, the "backbone" and hallmark of the organization is the Boston Area Police Emergency Radio Network (BAPERN). BAPERN was developed in the 1970's to facilitate interagency radio communications and has been used on a daily basis since that time for wide-area and regional law enforcement notifications, as well as incident command during special events and operations. Over the past 40 years, BAPERN has grown significantly from a small number of Boston area agencies to the current 166 local, state, county, campus and federal law enforcement agencies that use the system every day to communicate essential public safety information. Further, BAPERN is governed by strict policy and procedure, thus ensuring its users are operating on the system to maximum advantage, are properly adhering to the frequent system tests, and are communicating in a manner designed to achieve maximum results and apprehensions. The system offers two, Wide-Area channels that provides all personnel in the 166 member agencies with immediate radio communications interoperability on their portable and mobile devices. In addition, BAPERN provides users with the ability to make regional-only notifications using the six district channels and four district digital tactical channels (Attachment A. BAPERN Map). All BAPERN member agency personnel have the standardized BAPERN channel plan programmed into their radios, which allows for consistent access to BAPERN channels from responding agencies during critical incidents involving mutual aid.

While BAPERN has been a local law enforcement fixture for decades in Massachusetts, the nature and extent of BAPERN usage was unprecedented during the week of April 15, 2013. Unfortunately, like the City of New York and too many cities from around the world, Boston can now be counted as the latest metropolitan area impacted by a devastating act of terrorism. As an ancillary component of this recent devastation, the GBPC can now also state that when a major terrorist event occurred in city of Boston, it was the BAPERN system that was relied upon and utilized by all responding law enforcement agencies to effectively and immediately communicate critical information across local, state, and federal lines of government.

It is with the very conflicting sentiments of sadness and pride that the GBPC presents this letter to the FCC in an effort to provide an understanding of BAPERN and how it was utilized as a central component of greater Boston-area public safety communications from the start of this devastating event on April 15<sup>th</sup> through the memorial service for MIT Officer Sean Collier on April 24, 2013.

### **THE BOSTON MARATHON BOMBINGS AND RELATED EVENTS**

On April 15, 2013, the citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts were shocked by the sudden and devastating bombings of its coveted and prestigious Boston Marathon. As has been widely reported, three spectators were fatally injured as a direct result of the bombings: 8-year-old Martin Richard, 23-year old Lu Lingzi, and 29-year old Krystle Campbell. In addition, over 260 people sustained blast-related injuries as a result of the bombings. As a result, while the bombings themselves may have represented a fixed moment in Boston's history, the repercussions will be experienced on a daily basis by the victims, and families of the victims, for many, many years to come.

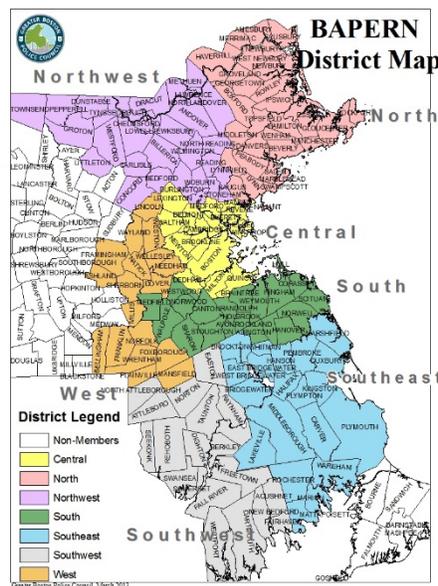
This incident has affected the citizens of the Commonwealth most profoundly, and the first responders and law enforcement support agencies are no exception to that. While no amount of training or experience can every truly prepare public safety personnel for the emotional toll such an event conjures, during the week of April 15<sup>th</sup>, law enforcement personnel performed in an exemplary manner to face and attack the facets they could understand and are best trained for: the initial crime scene and immediate investigation, the protection of the City of Boston throughout the week, and the ultimate manhunt for the perpetrators of the Boston Marathon bombings and execution one of their own, 27-year old MIT Police Officer Sean Collier.

As public safety executives across the Greater Boston area continue to process the law enforcement response to the Marathon bombings during the week of April 15<sup>th</sup>, one constant has emerged – police radio communications could not have worked any better. The greater Boston area witnessed none of the interoperability challenges that faced first responders on 9/11, due to the long-standing use and local familiarity with BAPERN. In fact, BAPERN has been used for decades to help manage communications during major events like the Boston Marathon, and the system was already in use for Marathon operations prior to the bombings on April 15<sup>th</sup>. In addition, at several points during the week following the bombings, BAPERN channels were patched with additional local (Boston, Cambridge) and State Police channels, further enhancing interoperability for the system's users. It is without question that BAPERN was an extremely valuable tool for law enforcement, and was instrumental in both the effective coordination of resources following the bombing incident, as well as the successful apprehension of the two perpetrators of the Boston Marathon bombings. Without the BAPERN system in place, the responding local, regional, state, and federal law enforcement personnel would not have

had a method for communicating with one another to implement the variety of functions that were necessary for this large-scale incident.

**How BAPERN Was Used During the Week of the Marathon Bombings.** While the BAPERN system has expanded its coverage and usage in recent years, and GBPC has been continuously upgrading its network to meet today's homeland security demands, nobody could have predicted the true operational value that BAPERN offered public safety personnel during the week of April 15<sup>th</sup>. As shown in Figure 1 and explained in detail below, BAPERN's value as an essential communications tool becomes apparent when reviewing the three core communications functions for which BAPERN was used during the week following the Marathon Bombing: (1) Coordination of Personnel and Resources, (2) Critical Law Enforcement Notifications, and (3) Communication of Tactical and Operational Information.

1. **Coordination of Personnel and Resources.** The most frequent use of BAPERN during the week following the bombings involved communications regarding the deployment of responding personnel and equipment resources throughout the city of Boston. Throughout the week, Boston received an unprecedented response from local, regional and state law enforcement agencies. Leveraging the consistent access to BAPERN, Boston Police commanders were able to simultaneously advise hundreds of responding personnel of the various Command Post, staging area and security detail locations that were utilized during the week. As personnel were deployed to their posts across the City, BAPERN was used to coordinate personnel and resources to maximum advantage. During the Watertown incident, BAPERN was used by many local agencies to report to Watertown the number of personnel they were sending to assist with the shooting incident. BAPERN was again used for coordination of law enforcement personnel and resources during the memorial at MIT for Officer Collier.
2. **Critical Law Enforcement Notifications.** From the beginning of the bombing event on April 15, 2013, through the capture of the second Marathon Bombing suspect, BAPERN channels were frequently used to communicate critical information to law enforcement personnel. The first notifications made on April 15<sup>th</sup> included a transmissions from Boston seeking outside law enforcement assistance and communications between several agencies regarding the need to shut down the Marathon route and prohibit additional entry into the City. Following the initial response to the bombings, additional notifications (BOLOs) were made when police were looking to identify specific persons of interest, and the system was used to great advantage shortly after midnight on Friday when a BOLO was issued by the Cambridge Police Department over BAPERN regarding the vehicle containing the two Marathon bombing suspects. The Watertown Police Department also used BAPERN to issue a call for immediate law enforcement assistance during the shootout with the Marathon bombing suspects. Perhaps the most significant example of BAPERN effectiveness was the multiple times BAPERN was used to advise the hundreds of responding personnel of critical officer safety issues, including: extremely dangerous emerging situations (e.g., shots fired, explosives being thrown at responding officers), the need for Command Vehicles to avoid a



particular street that had fully charged overhead transit wires, the locations of plain clothes police officers, personnel positioning during potential crossfire situations, the presence of explosives on scene, and the urgent mandate to power off cell phones to prevent any additional remote detonations. A sampling of BAPERN radio transmissions is provided as Appendix B of this correspondence.

**3. Communication of Tactical and Operational Information.** BAPERN channels were also used to effectively communicate tactical and other operational information to personnel in the field. As a result of the Marathon Bombings, reports and subsequent investigations of suspicious devices reached levels never seen before. To help facilitate communications for these investigations, the BAPERN Area Wide 4 channel was assigned to area EOD teams for coordination purposes. Similarly, SWAT Teams were assigned the BAPERN North and South District channels to help with tactical operations. Everything from communicating suspicious activity to local and federal agencies during President Obama’s visit, to obtaining up-to-the-second information from the State Police helicopter about suspect #2’s positioning on the boat in Watertown was broadcast to all personnel using BAPERN channels. BAPERN was heavily used during Officer Collier’s memorial service to report on vehicle and other searches conducted as part of the event’s heightened security.

*Figure 1. Nature of BAPERN Communications during the Week Following the Boston Marathon Bombings*

Coordination of Personnel & Resources	Critical Law Enforcement Notifications	Communication of Tactical & Operational Information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Command Post &amp; Staging Area Locations</li> <li>• Infrastructure Protection/Site Security</li> <li>• Traffic/Escorts</li> <li>• POTUS &amp; V. POTUS Visits</li> <li>• Watertown Shooting and Manhunt                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perimeter Coordination</li> <li>• Deployment of Resources (BearCat, Lighting, buses)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BOLOs: Be On The Lookout</li> <li>• Officer Safety Issues                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shots Fired</li> <li>• Explosives Thrown</li> <li>• Plainclothes Officers</li> <li>• Crossfire Issues</li> <li>• Need to Power Down Cell Phones to avoid remote detonation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Command Vehicles Avoid Street Due to High Voltage Transit Wires</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EOD Requests</li> <li>• Traffic/Road Closures                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marathon Route</li> <li>• Key Sites</li> <li>• POTUS and V.POTUS Visits</li> <li>• Watertown Perimeter</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Tactical Positioning</li> <li>• Progress with Clearing Houses in Watertown</li> <li>• Sniper Coordination</li> <li>• Communication of information from AirWing</li> </ul>

**Additional System Benefits.** In addition to the operational benefits that are clearly demonstrated through BAPERN’s core functions described above, there are additional, system-driven benefits that were attained during the week following the bombings and are worth mentioning. These system-level themes are described below:

- **Impact of Monitoring BAPERN Channels.** While only a handful of commanders and dispatchers were transmitting on the BAPERN channels during the incident, the true value of the system was witnessed on the receiving end, where broadcasts were simultaneously reaching thousands of law enforcement personnel who were monitoring BAPERN. For personnel directly working the incident, these transmissions were extremely relevant and assisted them in responding quickly and performing their duties safely. Using the apprehension of the second Marathon Bombing suspect as an example, one responder reported to us, “every first responder heard what the suspect’s exact position was at the same time over the radio, and with many of them rushing to the area immediately, there was no possibility that he would be able to escape.” In addition, many agencies and personnel outside of the city were utilizing the information obtained from BAPERN to support their local operations (i.e., as one City was moving their personnel into Boston, the neighboring jurisdiction began positioning to support that agency and call in additional personnel.). For local Chiefs of Police, there was also tremendous value and comfort gained from being able to remotely monitor the actions of their personnel working in Boston and Watertown.
- **Availability of Multiple Channels.** Prior to this event, GBPC never before witnessed a near-full deployment of its BAPERN channel plan. Throughout the week, 1 of the 2 area wide channels, and 7 of the 8 district channels were used consistently for operations relevant to the Marathon Bombings. It was due to the availability of these channels, that different functions (i.e., EOD, SWAT, and Motor) could be assigned their own dedicated channel and communications were extremely effective. As many of the BAPERN channels were patched with other systems (e.g., Boston Police, State Police, Cambridge Police, and MBTA) additional communications partners were gained within the various function areas and coordination for the missions were markedly enhanced. It has been said many times since the bombings that, “the only common channels that were available were the BAPERN frequencies. Without those channels, the different team members wouldn’t have been able to communicate with each other.” The following list details a limited sample of how certain BAPERN Channels were deployed during the week, either independently or as part of a patch with other systems.

  - **BAPERN Central** District was used continuously immediately after the bombings for law enforcement broadcasts and system monitoring among many local police, regional SWAT teams, state agencies and federal agencies. Also used continuously by Watertown Police, local police, regional SWAT teams, state agencies and federal agencies after midnight on Friday for critical communications about the altercation with the bombing suspects.
  - **BAPERN Area Wide 3** was used during President Obama visit to Boston for tactical operations, notifications, and traffic (patch with Boston Police and Federal VHF agencies)
  - **BAPERN Area Wide 4** was used for much of the week for the coordination of EOD Teams (and periodically Motor) (patched with Boston Police, State Police, Cambridge Police)
  - **BAPERN West** District was used for incident Command for a period of time (patched with Boston Police and State Police)
  - **BAPERN South and West** Districts were used by the Metropolitan Law Enforcement Council for SWAT and other operations, Command Post, and coordination with other local agencies.
  - **BAPERN North** District was used by North Eastern Massachusetts Law Enforcement Council for SWAT and other operations, Command Post, and coordination with other local agencies. It was also used for traffic escort purposes during the memorial service for Officer Collier.

- **Duration.** Typically, on any given day, BAPERN is used sporadically in 1-2 minute bursts, with law enforcement notifications being issued on the Area Wide and District Channels, as needed. Unless the system is being used for a special event, the system experiences less than 10 broadcasts a day, system wide. During special events, the system is generally used for less than 18 hours. During the Marathon Bombing extended event, BAPERN channels were used continuously, 24/7, from Sunday (for pre-planned Marathon Operations) through Saturday, and again from Tuesday into Wednesday for Officer Collier's services. Despite this increased usage, the system did not suffer any technical difficulties.

As mentioned earlier, one overarching theme regarding the law enforcement response to the Marathon Bombings is how well radio communications interoperability worked to the benefit of officers responding from all levels of government. The following pages will provide some additional insight and background information regarding the BAPERN system, how it evolved, as well as how it operates today.

### **ABOUT THE BOSTON AREA POLICE EMERGENCY RADIO NETWORK (BAPERN)**

Long before the events of September 11<sup>th</sup> and current efforts towards protecting our homeland from threats of terrorism, the GBPC recognized a critical need for law enforcement communications interoperability. In the early 1970's, a series of large scale incidents occurred in the cities of Cambridge and Chelsea that highlighted the inability of police officers from many responding agencies from communicating with one another on scene. It was this lack of interoperability that prompted the need for one radio system that could be utilized by all Boston-area law enforcement agencies. As a result, the Boston Area Police Emergency Radio Network (BAPERN) was conceived and implemented

Today, BAPERN is the only regional public safety inter-operational radio system in Eastern Massachusetts used on a daily basis for interagency communications, and the only system capable of both wide-area and district-wide interoperable radio communications during an emergency incident. By implementing design principles intended to provide uniformity, performance and enhanced officer safety, the BAPERN system has been relied upon for more than 40 years by its users for effective daily law enforcement communications across jurisdictions and incident command during major events.

**Interoperability.** The nature and extent of BAPERN operations is best understood in the context of how it is actually employed to achieve true interoperability. The network offers its members three levels of interoperability: (1) Day-to-Day usage for immediate communication of criminal activity, flight, and other inter-agency communications; (2) Mutual Aid communications in the event officers are called to another community and need on-scene radio communications, or to provide instant wide area notification of critical incidents to enable a timely response; and (3) Task Force and Investigative operations, for coordination of efforts during special events and operations. As GBPC members use the network on a daily basis, and for mutual aid and special events, it is tested and utilized heavily, thus ensuring its technical success. From helping to apprehend bank robbery subjects to facilitating inter-agency communications during Boston's 4th of July activities, BAPERN's achievements cannot be understated.

**Scope of Membership.** BAPERN serves law enforcement agencies at all levels of government – local, county, state and federal. In addition, BAPERN access is also provided to private colleges and universities, and hospital police. There are currently 166 GBPC member agencies with access to the BAPERN system. This includes 130 local police agencies, 17 college police agencies, 8 federal agencies, 5 Sheriff's Departments, 4 state agencies, and 2 hospital police. In addition, the GBPC has also expanded BAPERN access to non-police disciplines (e.g., fire service, public health and public works) in certain

regions for command and control purposes only, during emergency events affecting multiple communities. Today, well over 11,000 sworn police officers in Massachusetts have immediate access to BAPERN channels in their portable and mobile radios, allowing for both continuous monitoring for law enforcement notifications as well as the capability to make wide-area or district-only broadcasts to other law enforcement agencies. In total, the municipal members of BAPERN represent sixty percent (60%) of the Commonwealth's total population, over 3.9 million residents.

**Scope of Network.** The BAPERN system provides the GBPC membership with a total of twelve (12) fully operational channels on which they can communicate: two Area Wide Channels, six District Channels, and four District Digital Tactical Channels. The BAPERN coverage area spans over 2,000 square miles (25% of the Commonwealth), from the New Hampshire border to the Cape Cod Canal, and to Route 495 to the West. Supported by a robust backbone consisting of 22 simulcast sites and 22 receive sites, BAPERN is arguably one of the nation's largest multidisciplinary and multijurisdictional networks used on a daily basis in the interest of public safety. Like most of local Massachusetts law enforcement and other public safety agencies, BAPERN utilizes T-Band channels, as follows:

BAPERN Channel	Frequency
Areawide 3	470.7875
Areawide 4	470.5625
North District	470.4875
South District	470.9125
West District	470.7375
Central District	470.9875
Northwest District	482.6875
Southeast District	482.8875
North Digital Tactical	482.9625
Northwest Digital Tactical	482.6375
Central Digital Tactical	470.0375
South Digital Tactical	470.1500

For over 40 years, GBPC has worked tirelessly to assess network demands and expand and upgrade the BAPERN system infrastructure and user equipment to ensure high quality radio communications for area public safety personnel. Recognizing the radio communications interoperability that BAPERN offers, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Department of Homeland Security have supported GBPCs efforts by investing significant Homeland Security, Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) and Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) grant dollars into expanding and improving the network's core infrastructure. There are several federal grant-funded BAPERN expansion projects currently underway, including the culmination of a 7-year project that expands BAPERN into the MBTA tunnels in Boston, and microwave infrastructure expansion projects across the Northeast and Southeast regions of Massachusetts.

#### **IMPACT OF MANDATORY T-BAND REALLOCATION ON PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS IN EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS.**

As explained in the previous sections, the BAPERN system is a fully operational public safety communications system used by public safety personnel for both daily multijurisdictional law enforcement notifications (i.e., flight, missing persons, etc.) as well as for incident command and control and tactical communications during large scale incidents and events (e.g., Boston Marathon Bombings, Boston 4<sup>th</sup> of July Celebration, Salem Halloween). The network utilizes twelve frequencies in the T-Band and is supported by considerable backbone equipment in place across 22 simulcast sites and 22 receive sites throughout Eastern Massachusetts.

Over the summer of 2012, the GBPC conducted a survey of its membership to ascertain the impact of the T-Band legislation on GBPC members. As a result of this survey, the following facts were revealed:

- Demographics: Data was provided for 132 law enforcement agencies across eastern Massachusetts, representing over 9,700 sworn law enforcement officers.

- Of the 132 agencies surveyed, eighty-five percent (85%) or 112 agencies reported operating primary channel frequencies within the 470-512 range.
- The 112 T-Band agencies reported the following total equipment:
  - 305 Base Stations (Main and Stand-By); 32 of these Base Stations are simulcast
  - 357 Satellite Receivers
  - 88 Bi-Directional Amplifiers
  - 285 Control Stations
  - 8,603 Portable Radios
  - 3,091 Mobile Radios

While it was not captured in our survey, we can report that an additional fifteen (15) Massachusetts police departments, including the Boston Police Department, operate on UHF 450 – 470 MHz channels. Further, there are 86 Massachusetts fire departments that use T Band channels for daily operations, including the Boston Fire Department. There are 45 fire departments that use UHF channels. In addition to these local uses, there are five (5) fire mutual aid/interoperability T Band systems that provide daily interoperable communication on 28 T Band channels (e.g., Metro Fire, Norfolk County Fire, Plymouth County Fire, Bristol County Fire and Middlesex County Fire).

Based on the data we have gathered, we estimate it would cost over 100 million dollars to move all Massachusetts law enforcement and fire departments to a different band. To accomplish this move in Massachusetts, the following tasks would need to be accomplished.

1. A new band of frequencies would need to be identified to accommodate all the present UHF T Band (470 – 490) users and also the UHF (450 – 470) users. This would enable us to maintain the same level of interoperability that we have become accustomed to using BAPEREN.
2. A detailed analysis of the current radio systems, including their RF coverage, current transmit/receive sites, back haul and numbers of portables and mobile radios would need to be undertaken.
3. Depending on the frequency band that that is identified, additional transmit/receive sites along with towers may be required.
4. Extensive licensing and coordination of the new frequencies would be required along with engineering and coordination fees.
5. New equipment would need to be purchased, as the existing UHF equipment could not be reused. After the new equipment is installed and radio programming and testing is completed, a detailed conversion plan to move to the new frequencies would need to be implemented and followed.

Based on GBPCs long-standing history and experience with designing, implementing, and managing the current BAPEREN system, we also feel confident that unforeseen problems and circumstances will arise during the proposed transition, which would add additional costs and time losses. As such, it is the position of GBPC that the current legislation mandating project completion in less than 10 years is unrealistic. With the above requirements for proceeding in mind, the GBPC is requesting the FCC provide specific guidance and direction to the GBPC regarding the transition BAPEREN from our current T-Band system of operations. Specifically, GBPC is requesting your consideration and guidance on the following issues:

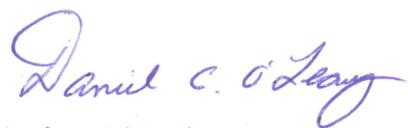
1. Is the 700 MHz band sufficient for addressing the voice and data needs of the Greater Boston Police Council's BAPERN system, as well as other independent agencies operating in major urban areas across the country?
2. Has the FCC identified any channels available for use by the existing T-Band systems, such as BAPERN?
3. What will the process be for identifying the significant infrastructure replacement costs (and end-user costs) for transitioning a large system like BAPERN off of the T-Band? BAPERN is both a unique and expansive system, and we need to ensure all financial aspects of this transition are considered with systems like BAPERN in mind. As a non-profit agency with a very limited operating budget, there is no mechanism for self-funding any portion of this mandate. Should the transition not be fully funded, or if additional unforeseen costs are unable to be supported, the BAPERN system would not be able to make the transition.
4. Can you provide additional detail regarding the mechanism through which the transition will be funded? In addition, as GBPC is a non-profit organization, there is a need to ensure that non-profit's will be eligible to receive funding.

It has taken many decades of planning, and millions of federal dollars, to achieve the high level of public safety communications successes that were recently witnessed during the Marathon bombing incident. The GBPC is very interested in working closely with the FCC during the assessment phase to ensure the needs of BAPERN are addressed and that all of our work and successful record is not lost during this transition. As the greater Boston area's BAPERN system is a true model for effective public safety communications interoperability, we need to ensure that model is highlighted and replicated for the great benefit of other areas across the nation. Any efforts that detract from that mission are counterproductive to our nation's goals towards supporting and promoting best practices across public safety agencies and criminal justice systems.

The GBPC is looking forward to engaging in discussions with members of the FCC regarding the value of existing T-Band systems, like BAPERN, in preserving officer safety, communicating critical law enforcement information, and serving as an essential public safety tool for executing operations during critical incidents. It is our hope that the FCC will reflect on the great communications successes achieved with BAPERN over the past 40 years when considering next actions regarding the implementation of Section 6103 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (Act) as it applies to the 470-512 MHz band (T-Band). As BAPERN is a T-Band system, considerable measures need to be taken to ensure this essential public safety interoperable communications system is not discarded in favor of implementing the current mandate.

On behalf of the Greater Boston Police Council, I thank you for your consideration of our comments and hope you will utilize the information gleaned through your open comment period to provide critical information and guidance on this issue currently sought by local law enforcement. If you or any member of your administration would like to discuss this matter in further detail, please contact me directly at (617) 730-2250 or contact Diana Chidsey, GBPC Director of Planning and Operations, at (978) 360-4481.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Daniel C. O'Leary". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'D'.

Chief Daniel C. O'Leary  
GBPC Chairman  
Brookline Police Department

cc: Massachusetts Congressional Delegation



## **Attachment B. Selected BAPERN Radio Transmissions, April 15 – 19, 2013**

“This is Boston. We need outside agency help. This is Boston. We need all available outside agency help for the Marathon route at approximately 755 Boylston Street.” (Boston PD to all agencies on BAPERN Central)

“Any and all departments that have an EOD Unit available. When you get into the city report to command at Boylston and Fairfield” (Boston PD to all agencies on BAPERN Area Wide 3)

“No runners allowed into the city at this point. We need everyone out.” (Boston PD to Brookline PD on BAPERN Central)

“Stand by for a BOLO. Be on the lookout for Mass reg XXXXXX, a black Mercedes SUV. Just carjacked in the last 30 min. Memorial Drive Mobil. Middle Eastern male. 2nd male Middle Eastern. Have guns...” (Cambridge PD to all agencies on BAPERN Area Wide 3)

“Shots fired in Watertown. Shots Fired. PD Watertown to surrounding units. We have shots fired in the vehicle in question from Cambridge. Last seen in the area of Dexter ave. Any units to assist in Watertown. That's Mt. Auburn at Dexter ave. Reported Shots fired at officers trying to stop the vehicle. Dexter at Mt Auburn. Shots fired at Watertown police officers. Watertown control to surrounding units, respond to Watertown. We had that vehicle stopped. They are pinned right now with our officers. Dexter at Laurel. Still need assistance. Any units available to respond to Watertown” (Watertown PD to all agencies on BAPERN Central)

“All units respond to Watertown. One suspect getting back in the vehicle trying to take off at this time. Units respond to the scene. We need assistance immediately. Any units in the area to assist Watertown. Dexter at Laurel. Shots fired. Shots fired again to outside agencies. [Newton on BAPERN we have 3 units responding]. [Cambridge to Watertown we also have 3 units responding]. [State is in route with k-9 also.]” (Watertown PD to all agencies on BAPERN Central)

“Agencies be advised. ...Suspects have possible dynamite type explosives with them. They are carrying them and they're throwing them at the officers responding. To all officers that are responding to the City of Watertown be advised they do have dynamite-type explosives.” (Watertown PD to all agencies on BAPERN Central)

“Please relay to your officers, the EOD tech asked that officers power down their cell phones immediately. Power down your cell phones immediately.” (State Police to all units in Watertown on BAPERN Central)

“From the Transit Auth. Do not go down on Mt. Auburn with your over-height Command Vehicles. The wires going down the street are 600 volts. They are fully charged at this time. Do not go down Mt. Auburn Street with your Incident Command Vehicles.” (State Police to all agencies on BAPERN Central)