

KEY MESSAGES:

Organization and Planning to Improve Counterterrorism Coordination

- Following the attempted attack on December 25, 2009, I directed Rand Beers to be the Department's Coordinator for Counterterrorism in order to better coordinate counterterrorism activities across the Department's directorates, components, and offices related to detection, prevention, response to, and recovery from acts of terrorism.
- This includes syncing intelligence with operators in relevant components; breaking down obstacles that prevent components from responding to threats with appropriate countermeasures; and identifying systemic challenges afflicting the department.
- The CT Coordinator also chairs the Counterterrorism Advisory Board (CTAB), which serves as a consistent, high-level forum for coordination on counterterrorism among DHS components.
- The CTAB brings together the intelligence, operational and policy-making elements within DHS headquarters and its components.
- The CTAB has been an integral coordinating body that has assisted in responding to numerous threat streams in the past year. For example, the CTAB was the main body coordinating all of the Department's countermeasures in the lead up to the 10th Anniversary of 9/11. The CTAB also successfully coordinated the Department's countermeasures during the 2011 Holiday period and it continues to engage in intelligence review and operational coordination regarding potential threat streams.

Enhanced Domestic Capabilities to Detect and Prevent Terrorist Attacks

- **Information Sharing**
 - DHS has more efficiently and effectively disseminated information to State and Local Law Enforcement, through Joint Intelligence Bulletins (JIBS), Intelligence Briefings, and Outreach to Federal, State, Local, Private Sector, and other community partners on the new National Terrorism Alert System (NTAS).
- **Support for State and Local Law Enforcement**
 - DHS has helped establish a more robust grassroots analytic capability at fusion centers by ensuring that national intelligence is analyzed and applied to a local context to enable better operational planning for state and local law enforcement. DHS has also enhanced law enforcement and intelligence community information to support investigations, and locally-focused analytical work.
- **Standardizing Training for Officers to Report Suspicious Activities**
 - In March 2010, the Nationwide SAR Initiative (NSI) Program Management Office (PMO) was established within the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Bureau of Justice Assistance, and is an interagency office composed of representatives from DOJ, DHS, FBI, and the PM-ISE.
 - DHS and DOJ have trained over 190,000 frontline officers through the SAR Initiative and hope to reach all of America's officers on the frontlines.
- **Raising Community Awareness**
 - DHS has established the "If You See Something, Say Something (TM)", campaign in conjunction with the Department of Justice's Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative to raise public awareness of indicators of terrorism and violent crime, and to emphasize the importance of reporting suspicious activity to the authorities.

- Recent expansions of the “If You See Something, Say Something”™ campaign include partnerships with numerous sports teams and leagues, transportation agencies, private sector partners, states, municipalities, and colleges and universities.
 - DHS also unveiled new Public Service Announcements which have been distributed to television and radio stations across the country.
- **NYPD Intelligence Division**
 - This falls under the jurisdiction of the New York Police Department and I would encourage you to direct any questions on this program to the NYPD

Efforts to Counter Violent Extremism (CVE)

- **Overall CVE Approach**
 - The White House CVE strategy was released in August, 2011. On December 8, 2011, the White House released the Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP) for the Administration’s CVE Strategy. The SIP lists the current and future actions the USG will take in support of a locally-focused, community-based approach, in three broad areas:
 - Enhancing engagement and support to local communities
 - Building government and law enforcement expertise
 - Countering violent extremist propaganda
 - The SIP directly supports the DHS CVE Approach which was informed based on the recommendations from the HSAC CVE Working Group that were issued in August, 2010
 - DHS worked closely with the White House, NCTC, DOJ, and the FBI to develop the SIP, and will continue to work closely with these entities in implementing the priorities in the SIP. In support of the SIP, DHS is working on the following key initiatives:
 - **CVE Training**
 - **Overall Training** - DHS is working with state, local, tribal and federal partners to develop a CVE Curriculum for state, local, tribal, and federal law enforcement as well for use at academies.
 - **DHS CVE Training for State and Local Law Enforcement** – In January, DHS, in conjunction with the LAPD and the National Consortium for Advanced Policing (NCAP) held the CVE Curriculum Pilot for State, Local and Tribal Law Enforcement in San Diego, Calif. for officers from San Diego PD, LAPD, LASD, San Diego Harbor PD, and other area law enforcement agencies (approximately 45 students). The curriculum will undergo further review and editing and further pilots will be conducted. The Major Cities Chiefs Association also passed a motion to adopt and implement the DHS CVE curriculum in their training academies.
 - **DHS CVE Training for Federal Law Enforcement** – On February 16, 2012, DHS/FLETC hosted a full day conference on CVE for their training staff in order to better understand the administration and DHS’ CVE approach.
 - **DHS CRCL Training** - To date, CRCL has already trained more than 2,100 police officers on ways to counter violent extremism in their own communities.
 - **DHS Training for Correctional Facility Officers** - DHS, in conjunction with the Interagency Threat Assessment and Coordination Group (ITACG) piloted a CVE training for Correctional Facility Officers on March 28, 2012 in Maryland.
 - **International Partnerships**

- **DHS Work with Europol** – DHS is working closely with Europol to share information best practices at fusion centers; CVE training; increased information sharing between US fusion centers and EU fusion centers; and, improved knowledge of behaviors and indicators of violent extremism among DHS and European law enforcement.

Enhanced screening of those individuals and cargo entering the United States

- **US-VISIT**

- US-VISIT supports DHS's mission to protect our nation by providing biometric identification services to federal, state, and local government decision makers to help them accurately identify the people they encounter, and determine whether those people pose a risk to the United States.
- DHS's use of biometrics under the US-VISIT program is a powerful tool in preventing identity fraud and ensuring that DHS is able to rapidly identify criminals and immigration violators who apply for visas, try to enter the United States, or apply for immigration benefits.
- US-VISIT also analyzes biographical entry and exit records stored in its Arrival and Departure Information System to further support DHS's ability to identify international travelers who have remained in the United States beyond their periods of admission.

- **100% Scanning Mandate (Maritime)**

- 100 percent cargo scanning mandate poses significant operational, diplomatic, financial, and technical challenges.
- The Administration is taking concrete steps to strengthen maritime transportation security. DHS is addressing this issue comprehensively through a risk- and technology-based approach by mitigating threats across all potential pathways and evaluating vulnerability across a complex system.
- We're continuing research and development work to address some of the limitations inherent in available technology and to explore innovative next-generation capabilities.
 - Mobile scanning systems and technologies with enhanced penetration capabilities to strengthen the ability to find illicit materials in very dense cargo.
 - Technologies that can automatically detect and analyze suspicious anomalies within cargo containers, mitigating the need for more time-consuming and challenging manual inspections.

- **100% Screening Mandate (Air)**

- With cargo transported on passenger aircraft from over 350 domestic airports and 200 international airports with flights to the United States, the scope and nature of the 9/11 Act's 100-percent screening requirement presents significant challenges.
- Today, 100 percent of high risk cargo on international flights bound for the United States is screened and is prohibited from being transported on passenger aircraft.
- TSA will work with industry to leverage and enhance ongoing programs including the collection of pre-departure data for international inbound cargo, and certify foreign aviation security programs that are commensurate with TSA standards through TSA's National Cargo Security Program recognition process.

- Earlier this year, TSA requested feedback from the airline industry on proposed enhanced security measures for screening 100 percent of air cargo on international inbound passenger aircraft.
 - The proposal includes a potential implementation date of Dec. 1, 2012 to mandate screening 100 percent screening. TSA is reviewing industry comments prior to determining whether to move forward with this proposal, which builds additional procedures into the prescreening and analysis process.
- **Global Supply Chain**
 - **How is the US targeting a response to highly vulnerable areas?**
 - The United States has three priorities across all areas of the global supply chain: preventing terrorists from exploiting the supply chain to plan and execute attacks, protecting transportation hubs from attacks and disruptions, and building the resilience of the global supply chain to ensure that if something does happen, the supply chain can recover quickly.
 - We are working to raise international screening standards by developing and expanding upon risk-based targeting that customs agencies use to focus their resources on the most dangerous shipments.
 - We are working to develop and deploy technologies that can better track and detect illicit goods, as well as improve the capacities of countries around the world to ensure that customs agencies are able to do their jobs everywhere along the global supply chain.
 - In partnership with the World Customs Organization (WCO), INTERPOL, the UN Office of Drugs and Crime in 2010, and over 89 participating nations and organizations, we are enlisting other nations, international bodies and the private sector to increase the security of the global supply chain through a series of initiatives to make the system stronger, smarter and more resilient.
 - **You say that Global Shield has been successful in interdicting suspicious shipments. What types of materials have been seized?**
 - Since the program commenced on Nov. 1, 2010, Global Shield participants conducted and reported a total of 36 seizures of precursor chemicals from Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Pakistan, Kenya, Uganda and Kazakhstan. As of March 2012, Program Global Shield has accounted for seizures of chemical precursors totaling over 62 metric tons and 35 arrests related to the illicit diversion of these chemicals.
 - These precursor chemicals are increasingly being used to create improvised explosive devices (IEDs).
 - To put this in perspective, on July 7, 2005, more than 50 people were killed, and more than 700 were injured when the London bombers used four bombs that each contained approximately 4.5 kilograms of peroxide-based explosives - three on London Underground trains and a fourth bomb exploding in a double-decker bus.
 - Due to its success, on March 22, 2011, the WCO Enforcement Committee endorsed a proposal to make Global Shield a long-term program within the WCO; enabling police and customs administrations to continue multilateral efforts to combat the illicit trafficking and diversion of bomb-making materials by terrorist and other criminal organizations.

Screening for air travel within the United States

- **Secure Flight**

- As of November 23, 2010, 100 percent of domestic and international airlines with flights into, out of and within the United States are now being checked against government watch lists through TSA's Secure Flight program fulfilling a key 9/11 Commission recommendation a month ahead of schedule.
- Currently, Secure Flight is conducting watch list matching for 100 percent of passengers who fly into, out of and within the U.S. Secure Flight is a phased-in program and addressing routes that overfly the United States is the next phase in its implementation.
- TSA continues to work with our international and industry partners to ensure the successful implementation of vetting overflights and is carefully considering all privacy, policy and technical implications.
- TSA works closely with our international partners to share information and the latest intelligence. TSA maintains the right to divert any flight that overflies the U.S. and has the potential to cause harm within the U.S.
- Secure Flight helps prevent the misidentification of passengers who have similar names to individuals on the watch list and better identify individuals who may pose a known or suspected threat to aviation.

- **TSA PreCheck**

- The TSA PreCheck initiative implements a key component of the agency's intelligence-driven, risk-based approach to security.
- This program is designed to enhance security by placing more focus on pre-screening individuals who volunteer information about themselves prior to flying in order to potentially expedite the travel experience.
- As TSA moves further away from a one-size-fits-all approach, our ultimate goal is to provide the most effective security in the most efficient way possible.
- These are clear examples of TSA's commitment to focusing its attention and resources on those who present the greatest risk, thereby improving security and the travel experience for passengers.

- **What is TSA doing to become more risk-based in their screening at airports?**

- TSA will continue to incorporate random and unpredictable security measures throughout the airport and no individual will be guaranteed expedited screening.
- Physical screening is just one layer of aviation security. Other layers include intelligence gathering and analysis, explosive-detection canine teams, federal air marshals, closed-circuit television monitoring and behavior detection officers.
- There is no single profile of a would-be terrorist. Research and experience has shown that an individual's or a group's ethnic, religious, or cultural background does not explain why a small number of individuals choose to pursue violence.
- We therefore have no interest in policing beliefs or in profiling based on factors like religion or ethnicity. These practices are not only illegal, they are also ineffective.
- We are working with a broad range of partners to gain a better understanding of the behaviors, tactics, and other indicators that could point to terrorist activity, and the best ways to mitigate or prevent that activity.

- Over the past ten years, DHS / TSA have strengthened security through a layered, risk-based system, including full implementation of Secure Flight, under which DHS prescreens 100 percent of passengers on flights flying to, from, or within the U.S. against government watchlists.
- **What's new about the final rule to expand and make the Global Entry program permanent? Hasn't Global Entry been running for awhile?**
 - The Final Rule establishes Global Entry as a permanent voluntary program. The Global Entry program, like the Global Entry pilot, will facilitate the movement of pre-approved, low-risk air travelers arriving in the United States.
 - Under this Final Rule, current participants in the pilot program will automatically be enrolled in the permanent Global Entry program for five years from the date of enrollment in the pilot program. Participation in Global Entry will continue to be voluntary.
 - CBP anticipates that the Global Entry program will eventually be expanded to operate at most major international airport locations within the United States. CBP will announce new airports in a Federal Register notice and on the website www.globalentry.gov
 - Age eligibility criteria have changed. All references to the age limit of 14 are removed. This change will allow more families to enjoy the benefits of the program. Persons under the age of 18 who meet the general eligibility criteria and have the consent of a parent or legal guardian will be eligible to participate in Global Entry.
- **How will the U.S. government make sure that travelers enrolled in Global Entry are low-risk?**
 - First, travelers must be pre-approved before they can participate in the pilot project. All applicants will undergo a rigorous background check, including a fingerprint check, and will be interviewed by a CBP officer before they are enrolled in the Global Entry pilot. Second, automated enforcement checks will take place every time the member uses the Global Entry kiosk to enter the United States. Third, any member of Global Entry may be referred for further examination at any time when entering the United States.
- **What measures does DHS take to ensure that American citizens' civil rights and civil liberties are protected?**
 - DHS's Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties plays a key role in the Department's mission to secure the nation while preserving individual freedoms of Americans.
 - DHS builds privacy and civil rights and civil liberties protections into its operations, policies and technology deployments from the outset of their development.
 - The DHS Privacy Office partners with every component of the Department to assess programs, systems, technologies or rule-makings for privacy risks, and recommends privacy protections and methods for handling personally identifiable information.