



Homeland
Security

JULY 22, 2009

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY: PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING 9/11 COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

GUARDING AGAINST TERRORISM AND ENSURING TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

RECOMMENDATION: Develop a Risk-Based Plan for Transportation Security

Transportation Systems Sector-Specific Plan

- In 2007, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and its partners completed the **Transportation Systems Sector-Specific Plan**, establishing the sector's strategic approach to transportation security and prioritizing key transportation infrastructure assets. The plan supports the overarching **National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP)** and outlines in greater detail how the NIPP framework applies to transportation infrastructure.

Transportation Security Funding

- In FY2009, Secretary Napolitano announced the following grants and Recovery Act Funding for transportation security:
 - **\$388 million for the Transit Security Grant Program**, in addition to **\$150 million in Recovery Act funding**, to protect critical transit infrastructure from terrorism, including freight and passenger rail systems.
 - **\$300 million in Recovery Act funding for Passenger Screening** through Advanced Technology X-Ray and Imaging Technology Machines, bottle liquid scanners, Explosive Trace Detector machines, and other enhanced threat-detection equipment.
 - **\$700 million in Recovery Act funding for state-of-the-art in-line explosive detection systems to streamline checked baggage screening** at airports throughout the U.S.

Surface Transportation Protection

- Since FY 2005, TSA has used **Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) Teams**, comprised of Federal Air Marshals, surface/aviation transportation security inspectors, and canine teams, to protect surface transportation, provide deterrent and detection capabilities, and introduce an element of unpredictability to disrupt potential terrorist planning activities.
- DHS is protecting the Nation's roadways through the **Intercity Bus Security Grant Program**, which provides vehicle and driver protection, and the **Trucking Security Program**, which improves transportation of supplies and commodities during catastrophic events.

Maritime Transportation Security

- Since 2003, the United States Coast Guard (USCG) has conducted **Operation Neptune Shield**, which includes waterborne and aerial patrols and armed escorts of hazardous cargos and passenger vessels, to reduce the risk of terrorism to the transportation system.
- In 2005, USCG began developing **Advanced Interdiction** capabilities to target chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives threats.
- In May 2009, USCG issued **Maritime Security Directives** and **Port Security Advisories** for vessels operating in piracy-prone waters to reduce their vulnerability.
- USCG conducts **Re-Entry Security Boardings**, based on risk and intelligence, to verify the identity of vessel operators and to confirm that the vessels do not pose a threat to the port.
- USCG's **International Port Security Program**, operational since 2004, assesses port security of foreign nations who conduct maritime trade with the U.S.

RECOMMENDATION: Improve airline passenger pre-screening

- **100% of passengers** on all flights arriving in, departing from and within the U.S. are now pre-screened prior to boarding a flight through a process that crosschecks every passenger name against government watch lists.
- In 2009, TSA began implementing **Secure Flight**, which prescreens passenger name, date of birth, and gender against government watch lists for domestic and international flights.
- In 2007, DHS implemented the **Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) Pre-Departure Final Rule**, which requires commercial carriers to electronically submit notices of arrival/departure, traveler manifests, and master crew lists. In 2008, DHS implemented the **Private Aircraft Final Rule**, which requires the private aviation community to submit the same information through APIS.

RECOMMENDATION: Improve airline passenger explosive screening

- TSA has deployed more than **48,000 Transportation Screening Officers and Behavior Detection Officers** across the U.S. All officers receive extensive advanced explosive training.
- TSA has more than **800 Advanced Technology X-Ray Machines** deployed nationally to detect potential threats; more than **900 Machines** will be deployed by the end of FY 2009.
- TSA is piloting **Imaging Technology Machines** at 19 airports across the country to better detect metal and non-metal concealed weapons, explosives, and other prohibited items.
- The Recovery Act provided **\$300 million in funding for Passenger Screening** for Advanced Technology X-Ray and Imaging Technology Machines, bottle liquid scanners, Explosive Trace Detector machines, and other enhanced threat-detection equipment.

RECOMMENDATION: Improve checked bag and cargo screening

Checked Baggage

- TSA **screens 100% of all baggage for explosives**, checked or carried-on.
- More than **500 explosive detection systems** have been deployed to every major U.S. airport.
- The Recovery Act provided **\$700 million in funding for state-of-the-art in-line explosive detection systems to streamline checked baggage screening at airports** throughout the U.S.

Cargo Screening

- TSA **screens 100% of cargo** on more than 95% of all flights originating from U.S. airports.

- TSA is on track to meet the congressionally-mandated **100% screening requirement** for all domestic flights by August 2010.
- TSA currently employs more than **430 Cargo Transportation Security Inspectors**, who are exclusively dedicated to the oversight of air cargo, and expects to have **450 authorized inspector positions** filled and trained by the end of 2009.
- There are currently 1.3 million shippers qualified as "Known Shippers" in TSA's **Known Shipper Management System**. Known Shipper status, which is achieved by meeting specific security standards, is required to have goods transported on passenger aircraft.

Port Security

- DHS implemented the **Container Security Initiative** at 58 foreign ports to ensure that all U.S.-bound maritime containers that pose a potential risk are identified and inspected before they are placed on vessels destined for the U.S.
- DHS implemented the **Secure Freight Initiative** in five locations to scan U.S.-bound maritime containers for nuclear material overseas.
- Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) has deployed more than 1,200 Radiation Portal Monitors and other radiation detection technologies to seaports, land border ports, and mail facilities. These systems scan **98% of all cargo arriving in the U.S.**, including **100% of vehicles arriving through our southern border ports, 98% of arriving sea containers, 98% of trucks and 96% of personal vehicles** arriving at our northern border ports.

Canine Teams

- CBP has deployed more than **1,200 canine detection teams** at and between ports of entry, expediting inspections along the border to combat terrorist threats and interrupt the smuggling of illegal drugs, currency, firearms, humans, and agricultural products.
- TSA has deployed **over 130 canine teams** specifically assigned to the screening of air cargo at the nation's highest cargo volume airports, and is on track to deploy **170 teams** by the end of FY 2010, significantly increasing the volume of cargo screened.
- USCG has deployed **canine explosive detection teams** to strategic U.S. ports to enhance security throughout the maritime transportation sector.

Nuclear Detection

- In 2005, DHS established the **Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO)** to improve the Nation's capability to detect and report unauthorized attempts to import, develop, or transport nuclear or radiological material for use against the U.S.
- All USCG teams are now equipped with **radiation detection capabilities**, including USCG personnel specifically trained to board and search vessels.
- DNDO has launched more than **200 research and development projects** with National Laboratory, academic, and industrial partners, aimed at advancing detection technologies.
- DNDO has made radiological and nuclear detection training available to **over 7,000 state and local officers and first responders**.

RECOMMENDATION: Vigorously track and disrupt terrorist financing

- From 2006 to February 2009, the U.S. Secret Service participated in the interagency **Iraq Threat Finance Cell**, which identified individuals and groups supporting terrorist financing, as well as insurgents seeking funding or supplying funding to terrorist groups.

- Secret Service expanded its **Electronic Crimes Task Force program**, designed to prevent, detect, and investigate various forms of electronic crimes, including potential terrorist attacks against critical infrastructure and financial payment systems.
- In 2005, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) launched **Operation Firewall**, a bulk-cash smuggling initiative that intercepts currency smuggling en route to the border. Since its inception, Operation Firewall has led to more than 450 arrests and the seizure of more than \$195 million, including \$64 million seized overseas.
- ICE developed the **Cornerstone** initiative to detect and close gaps within U.S. financial, trade, and transportation sectors that can be exploited by criminal networks.
- ICE's **Trade Transparency Units**, which target money laundering and illegal trade transactions, have launched 225 investigations and seized more than \$32 million since 2004.
- ICE has provided outreach and training on the interdiction and investigation of bulk currency violations to **more than 2,000 law enforcement, financial, and government officials in more than 75 countries.**

SECURING OUR BORDERS

RECOMMENDATION: Standardize secure identification

- DHS implemented the **Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI)** for land and sea travel to the U.S., increasing border security while facilitating legitimate travel and trade by requiring that U.S. and Canadian citizens present a passport or other secure travel document that denotes identity and citizenship when crossing the border.
- DHS worked with congressional allies and the National Governors Association to develop **PASS ID** (S. 1261), a bill that enhances the security of driver's licenses while reforming and resolving many of the privacy concerns in the REAL ID Act.
- CBP and the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho signed the first ever Memorandum of Agreement for the development of an **Enhanced Tribal Card (ETC)**, which serves as a WHTI compliant document that can be used to enter the U.S. and formally recognizes tribal membership and U.S./Canadian citizenship for the purpose of border crossing. CBP is currently working with more than 30 tribes on the development of an ETC.
- DHS has enrolled over one million port workers and merchant mariners in the **Transportation Worker Identity Card (TWIC)** program, a tamper-resistant biometric credential issued to those who require unescorted access to secure areas of ports and vessels.

RECOMMENDATION: Integrate border security into larger network of screening points that includes the transportation system and access to vital facilities

Biometric entry-exit screening system

- **US-VISIT biometric identity and verification process** became fully operational in 2005 for non-U.S. citizens at all U.S. visa-issuing posts and ports of entry, adding an individual's fingerprints, photograph and information from travel and identity documents to the **Automated Biometric Identification System**.
- US-VISIT conducted **biometric air exit pilots at two airports from May 28 - July 2, 2009** for non-U.S. citizens leaving the U.S. as the basis of a national initiative (final rule expected March 2010) for biometric data collection to expedite legitimate travel and enhance security.

- DHS has achieved **ten-fingerprint matching** for 92% of inbound travelers, and CBP continues to work to expand this capability.
- DHS has implemented the **Global Entry Pilot Program** at 7 U.S. airports, which allows frequent international travelers who have passed a background check to use an automated kiosk that scans their fingerprints to clear passport control, reducing average wait times by 70%; over 75% of travelers using Global Entry are processed in under 5 minutes.

Visa Waiver Program and Lost and Stolen Passport Screening

- DHS implemented the **Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA)** to screen **Visa Waiver Program (VWP)** applicants prior to travel to the United States.
- DHS has developed a cooperative program with INTERPOL to screen all passengers (as well as all ESTA applications) against INTERPOL's Stolen and Lost Travel Document Database, which contains the **lost and stolen passport records** of more than 120 countries.
- DHS, in collaboration with the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation and Australia and New Zealand, developed a program called the Regional Movement Alert System that provides **additional travel document authentication and verification**.

Implement a comprehensive screening system

- CBP intelligence officers now use the **Analytical Framework for Intelligence** for traveler screening, which integrates multiple operational and intelligence databases.
- DHS instituted the **Traveler Redress Inquiry Program** in 2007 to provide a single point of contact for individuals who seek resolution regarding difficulties experienced during travel screening at transportation hubs or ports of entry.
- USCG established **Coast Watch**, which screens **100 % of all cargo and crew** entering the U.S. on any vessel more than 300 gross tons and requires **Notice of Arrival 96 hours in advance** so that USCG can screen a vessel's last five ports of call and cross-check names and citizenship of crew and passengers with terrorist watch lists.

Southwest Border

- In March 2009, the Obama Administration announced the joint efforts of DHS, the Department of Justice (DOJ), and the Department of State (DOS) to assist Mexico in combating drug cartel violence along the border through the **Southwest Border Initiative**.
- DHS initiatives include:
 - **Doubled Border Enforcement Security Teams**, which bring together federal, state, local, and Mexican law enforcement and intelligence to counteract smuggling.
 - **Doubled ICE agents assigned to Violent Criminal Alien Sections**, who work with U.S. Attorney's Offices to target smugglers on the U.S. side of the border.
 - **Tripled DHS intelligence analysts** to help direct the expanded effort against drug cartels in a smart, focused, and intelligence-driven manner.
 - **Established the Homeland Security Intelligence Support Team** to ensure front line personnel receive timely and relevant intelligence.
 - **Quadrupled Border Liaison Officers**, who encourage collaboration between U.S. and Mexican law enforcement agencies to fight cross-border criminal organizations through information- and intelligence-sharing.

- **Increased ICE attaché personnel in Mexico by 50%**, who work with Mexican law enforcement to combat transnational smuggling on both sides of the border.
- **Provided 100 additional Border Patrol Agents** to help with inspections, focusing on outbound vehicles and pedestrians, in order to detect arms and bulk-cash smuggling.
- **Deployed 3 Mobile Response Teams** of 25 CBP Officers each to the Southwest border to provide an increased enforcement presence for additional outbound inspections.
- **Deployed 7 additional cross-trained canine teams**, trained to identify weapons and currency, to the Southwest Border to augment the 5 teams already in place.
- **Expanded the Secure Communities Program** to high-risk communities to share suspects' biometric information between jurisdictions.
- **Added 9 Z-Backscatter mobile X-ray Units** to augment search technology and help CBP identify anomalies in passenger vehicles.
- **Added license plate readers** to 52 lanes at land ports of entry along the Southwest Border to help CBP officers search for vehicles of known smugglers.
- **Announced \$90 million¹ in Operation Stonegarden grants**, including \$75 million to enhance law enforcement preparedness and operational readiness along the Southwest border.

Enhanced Collaboration on Southwest Border Issues

- In June 2009, the Obama Administration released its **Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy**, which provides the Administration's overarching framework to address the threats posed by the illicit narcotics trade along the Southwest border.
- ICE and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives signed an agreement **enhancing coordination and cooperation in combating arms trafficking**.
- ICE and the Drug Enforcement Administration signed an agreement to **strengthen collaboration, bolster information sharing**, and provide ICE agents the authority to work on important **drug trafficking cases**.
- Secretary Napolitano created the **Southwest Border Task Force**, a diverse group of national security experts charged with examining the Department's efforts along the U.S.-Mexico border and providing recommendations directly to the Secretary.
- Secretary Napolitano and Mexican Secretary of Finance Agustín Carstens signed an **agreement providing for further cooperation in the areas of enforcement, planning, and trade facilitation** along the Southwest border.

Southwest Border Screening and Seizures

- DHS began **screening 100% of southbound rail shipments** for illegal weapons, drugs and cash – for the first time.
- In FY2009 to date (as of July 14, 2009), CBP and ICE have seized over **\$81.2 million in currency** and over **1.4 million kilograms of drugs** at the Southwest Border. These numbers represent a substantial increase over FY2008 seizures. At this point in FY2008, CBP and ICE had seized over \$42.7 million in currency and over 983,000 kilograms of drugs.

Northern Border

- Northern Border security has been enhanced by additional Border Patrol Agents, technology and infrastructure.

¹ Including \$30 million from the FY2009 War Supplemental, H.R. 2346.

- There are currently more than **1,500 Border Patrol Agents** along the Northern Border, up from 1,300 at the end of FY 2008 and 1,000 at the end of FY 2004. DHS aims to have more than 2,200 total agents deployed to the Northern Border by the end of FY2010, a **700% increase since 9/11**.
- DHS is deploying **thermal camera systems**, **Mobile Surveillance Systems**, and a **Remote Video Surveillance System** to the Northern border.
- Secretary Napolitano signed the **Shiprider Agreement** with Canada to make joint law enforcement teams permanent along the international maritime border.
- **Integrated Border Enforcement Teams**, comprised of investigators and intelligence analysts from DHS and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, share information and analysis.

Exterior Enforcement

- In 2006, DHS began deploying **Predator B Unmanned Aircraft Systems and P3 aircraft** to expand surveillance efforts along our Northern and Southern borders.
- DHS has expanded **SBinet Technology** along the border to provide enhanced detection, tracking, response, and situational awareness capabilities that assist front-line officers in deterring, detecting, and resolving illegal cross-border activities.
 - Since 2007, **Project 28**, a land-based sensor system along a 28-mile stretch of border in Arizona, has assisted agents in apprehending more than 5,000 illegal border crossers and seizing 13,000 pounds of marijuana.
 - Through the **Microwave Spectrum Relocation Project**, CBP is updating its microwave systems to advanced wireless services.
 - In 2009, CBP began deployment of **nine sensor towers and eight communication towers** to cover a 23-mile stretch of border south of Tucson, AZ.
 - In 2009, CBP began deployment of **remote camera systems** along the Niagara River near Buffalo, New York and along the St. Clair River near Detroit, Michigan. The deployments will be completed in December 2009 and February 2010, respectively.

STRENGTHENING PREPAREDNESS EFFORTS

RECOMMENDATION: Allocate homeland security funds based on risk

- DHS uses risk-based methodology to identify areas eligible for homeland security grants, accounting for threats, population, economic output, and prevalence of critical infrastructure.
- In FY2009, Secretary Napolitano announced the following security grants based on risk:
 - **\$861 million for the State Homeland Security Program** to build and strengthen preparedness capabilities at all levels through planning, equipment, and readiness.
 - **\$799 million for the Urban Areas Security Initiative** to enhance urban preparedness capabilities in 62 high-threat, high-density areas, with the seven highest risk areas (Tier 1) receiving 55% of available funds.
 - **\$777 million** and an additional **\$300 million in Recovery Act funds for Port and Transit Security Grant Programs** to create a sustainable, risk-based effort to protect critical infrastructure from terrorism.
 - **\$49 million for the Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program** for planning, training, exercises and equipment to states, territories, local and tribal governments to carry out initiatives identified in Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans.

- **\$90 million² for the Operation Stonegarden Grant Program** to enhance law enforcement preparedness and operational readiness along the border. Based on risk, cross-border traffic and border-related threat intelligence, nearly 84% of 2009 Operation Stonegarden funds went to Southwest border states.
- DHS launched the **Cost-to-Capabilities initiative** to measure the impact and effectiveness of federal grant funds.

RECOMMENDATION: Improve interoperable communications at all levels of government

- In 2007, DHS established the **Office of Emergency Communications** to serve as a focal point for emergency communications programs across all levels of government.
- In 2008, DHS published the **National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP)** to provide a national strategy for improving emergency communications.
 - In 2008 and 2009, DHS awarded a total of **\$97 million** through the **Interoperable Emergency Communication Grant Program** to fund activities that assist in the implementation of the NECP and the Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans.
- DHS awarded **\$968 million** in 2007 through the **Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program** to fund interoperable communications projects in all 50 states and six territories.
- During fall 2009, the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) will conduct the final phase of **Multi-Band Radio** testing, which enables emergency responders to communicate with partner agencies regardless of radio band.
- USCG is deploying a **cross-banding switch** in ports that allows port partners, who operate on various radio frequencies, to communicate.
- USCG's **Mobile Command Center** capability, which provides robust, interoperable communications anywhere in the world, will be available by the end of FY2009.

RECOMMENDATION: Establish a unified incident command system

- DHS incorporated the **Incident Command System** and **National Response Framework** into the **National Incidents Management System**, which provides nationwide guidelines to clarify the roles of federal, state and local governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector in protecting against, responding to and recovering from disasters.
- DHS requires state and local grant recipients to adopt the **National Incident Management System** at all jurisdictional levels as a condition of receiving grant funding (Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5).
- DHS developed a simulation-based training system in compliance with the **National Incident Management System/Incident Command System** for first responders to handle multi-jurisdictional events.
- DHS developed the **Unified Incident Command and Decision Project** to share information and enhance multi-agency incident command systems and coordination.
- In July 2009, Secretary Napolitano announced the formation of a task force to conduct a 60-day review of the **Homeland Security Advisory System** to assess the effectiveness of the system in

² Including \$30 million from the FY2009 War Supplemental, H.R. 2346.

informing the public about terrorist threats and communicating protective measures within government and to the private sector.

- The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is developing the **Integrated Public Alert and Warning System**, the nation's next-generation infrastructure of alert and warning networks that will expand to new mediums of communication from the traditional audio-only radio and television Emergency Alert System.

RECOMMENDATION: Prioritize private sector preparedness

- DHS created the **Private Sector Office** to provide America's private sector with a direct line of communication to DHS, promote public-private sector partnerships, and advise the Secretary on key issues. The Private Sector Office reaches **nearly 2,000 private sector stakeholders**, connecting with more than **4 million** businesses and stakeholders worldwide.
- DHS launched the **Ready Business Campaign** and the **Ready Business Mentoring Initiative**, which help businesses prepare their employees and operations in the event of an emergency.
- FEMA established a **Private Sector Division** to improve information sharing and coordination with the private sector during disaster planning, response and recovery efforts.
- DHS established **Sector and Government Coordinating Councils** for the 18 Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource Sectors, including over 700 owner and operator institutions and 200 trade associations (representing over 4 million institutions).
- DHS is developing the **Voluntary Private Sector Preparedness Accreditation and Certification Program** to establish a common set of criteria and standards for private sector preparedness in disaster management, emergency management, and business continuity.
- DHS published the **Information Technology (IT) Sector Specific Plan** in May 2007 to provide a framework for identifying and managing IT Sector risk, enhancing information sharing, identifying existing and future protective programs, and structuring research and development.

RECOMMENDATION: Assess critical infrastructure and readiness

- DHS developed the **National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP)**, which provides a common plan and unifying structure for the government and private sector to prevent, deter, neutralize, or mitigate deliberate attempts to destroy, incapacitate, or exploit critical infrastructure and key resources.
- In FY2009, Secretary Napolitano announced the following DHS Infrastructure Protection Program grants:
 - **\$777 million** and an additional **\$300 million in Recovery Act funds for Port and Transit Security Grant Programs** to create a sustainable, risk-based effort to protect critical infrastructure from terrorism.
 - **\$49 million** for the **Buffer Zone Protection Program** to increase prevention and protection capabilities of law enforcement agencies responsible for safeguarding critical infrastructure such as chemical facilities and nuclear power plants.
 - **\$11.7 million** for the **Intercity Bus Security Grant Program** to support security plans, facility security upgrades, and vehicle and driver protection.
 - **\$2.2 million** for the **Trucking Security Program** to implement security improvements, increased tracking of vehicles, and plans to improve transportation of supplies and commodities during catastrophic events.

- DHS is implementing the **Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Act** to regulate national security at high-risk chemical facilities; to date, over 36,500 facilities have submitted data on their chemical holdings, and 6,400 have been assessed according to their risk level.
- DHS has deployed **93 Protective Security Advisors** to all 50 states to assist with ongoing state and local critical infrastructure/ key resource security efforts.
- DHS develops an annual **National Risk Profile** that provides an all-hazards assessment of risks facing critical infrastructure, including terrorist threats, cyber risks, and natural disasters.
- USCG's **Maritime Security Risk Analysis Model** has assessed over 10,000 potential terrorist targets **spanning 13 critical infrastructure sectors**.

PROTECTING PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

RECOMMENDATION: Safeguard Individual Privacy When Sharing Information

DHS is working with congressional allies on **PASS ID** (S. 1261) which:

- Contains protections against creating a national database of ID information;
- Requires states to adopt adequate procedures to prevent unauthorized access to or sharing of personally identifiable information;
- Requires public notice of privacy policies enacted under law;
- Establishes a redress process for individuals who believe their personal information should be amended in records systems;
- Restricts private entities from selling or trading personal information contained in the barcode of a PASS ID document; and
- Prohibits printing social security numbers on the front of driver's licenses/ID cards.
- The DHS Privacy Office works to ensure privacy is protected when personally identifiable information is collected, used, shared, or maintained by the Department, and supports U.S. Government-wide policy initiatives governing information sharing. These efforts include:
 - Publishing **System of Record Notices** required under the Privacy Act
 - Conducting and publishing **Privacy Impact Assessments** which examine the potential risk to privacy associated with various information sharing initiatives and offer recommendations for mitigating those potential risks.

RECOMMENDATION: Maintain Balance between Security and Civil Liberties

- The DHS **Office for Civil Rights and Liberties** (CRCL) created a **Civil Liberties Impact Assessment** process to review Departmental programs, regulations, policies and guidelines.
- **CRCL** has conducted extensive outreach to Arab-American, Muslim, Sikh, South Asian, Middle Eastern, and Somali community leaders, elected officials, and NGOs across the country.

IMPROVING COLLABORATION AND INFORMATION SHARING

RECOMMENDATION: Reform the Institutions of Government

- ICE and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives signed an agreement **enhancing coordination and cooperation in combating arms trafficking**.

- ICE and the Drug Enforcement Administration signed an agreement to **strengthen collaboration, bolster information sharing**, and provide ICE agents the authority to work on important **drug trafficking cases**.
- S&T began the **Virtual USA project**, which facilitates data exchange among jurisdictions at all levels of government through a variety of media—voice, video, geospatial, and imagery—and can be shared on any device without requiring a change of systems.
- USCG deploys **Investigative Service Special Agents** to Joint Terrorism Task Forces around the country that have significant port/maritime operations to improve interagency coordination.
- The **Maritime Operational Threat Plan** establishes an integrated network of national-level maritime command centers to achieve coordinated, unified, and timely planning.

RECOMMENDATION: Provide Incentives for Information Sharing

State and Local Fusion Centers

- DHS supports **State and Local Fusion Centers** across the country, which share information and intelligence within their jurisdictions as well as with the federal government.
 - To date, **72 fusion centers** have been designated throughout the country.
 - DHS has provided more than **\$340 million** from FY 2004-2009 to state and local governments to support these centers.
 - DHS has deployed the **Homeland Security Data Network** to 29 fusion centers, which allows the federal government to share information and intelligence with states and provides fusion center staff access to the most current terrorism-related information.
 - DHS has provided the **Homeland Security Information Network** to fusion centers, State and local law enforcement, and State Homeland Security for situational awareness of high-priority national events and incidents.

Coordinating with Law Enforcement

- DHS established the **Office for State and Local Law Enforcement** to lead the coordination of department-wide policies relating to state and local law enforcement, and to serve as the primary liaison between law enforcement agencies across the country and DHS.
- I&A developed the **Homeland Security State and Local Intelligence Community of Interest**, which allows intelligence analysts across the country to share sensitive homeland security intelligence information and analysis on a daily basis.
- ICE established the **287(g) program**, which improves public safety by forging partnerships with state and local law enforcement to remove criminal aliens who are a threat to local communities.
 - ICE currently has **66 active agreements in 23 states** and has offered agreements to 11 new jurisdictions.
 - In July 2009, ICE redrafted its 287(g) MOA to **ensure consistency in immigration enforcement** across the country.
- In 2009, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center established the **Rural Policing Institute**, which trains and shares information with law enforcement agencies and other emergency response providers in rural areas.
- USCG implemented the **Maritime Awareness Global Network** to facilitate the sharing of maritime data among all USCG components including search and rescue, drug interdiction, and foreign vessel inspection.

Bilateral Collaboration on Transportation Security

- DHS has **pre-clearance agreements** allowing CBP and TSA to pre-screen passengers and luggage in Aruba, the Bahamas, Bermuda, Canada and Ireland.
- To identify high-risk travelers and facilitate legitimate travel, DHS has agreements with several countries regarding **Advanced Passenger Information (API)** (basic information including a traveler's name, date of birth, citizenship/nationality and passport information) and **Passenger Name Record (PNR)** (more detailed information including the traveler's itinerary, address, and check-in information).
- DHS participates in various **bilateral cooperation groups** on transportation and border security to coordinate standards including the U.S.-France Civil Aviation Working Group, U.S.-EU Transportation Security Cooperation Group, U.S.-Canada Transportation Security Cooperation Group, U.S.-Germany Security Cooperation Group, and U.S.-UK Joint Contact Group.
- DHS has implemented **Immigration Advisory Program** arrangements, which use advanced targeting and passenger analysis information to identify high-risk travelers at foreign airports before they board aircraft bound for the U.S., in Germany, Japan, South Korea, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, and the UK.

Bilateral Partnerships in Threat Detection, Science and Technology

- DHS, in collaboration with DOJ, has signed **agreements to prevent and combat crime** with 13 foreign partners. These agreements allow for the exchange of fingerprints and other data on known terrorists and criminals while protecting individual privacy.
- DHS signed **Mutual Recognition Arrangements** to observe unified security standards in the handling of goods and information with New Zealand, Canada, Japan, and Jordan, and is negotiating arrangements with South Korea, Singapore, and the EU.
- DHS signed the **Program Arrangement on Radiological and Nuclear Detection Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation** with the UK to address information-sharing between the countries in the development of radiation and nuclear detection equipment and technology.
- Secretary Napolitano signed agreements with Germany and Spain to **facilitate scientific research and collaboration to combat transnational threats**. DHS has signed similar agreements with the UK (2004), Canada (2004), Australia (2005), Singapore (2007), Sweden (2007), Mexico (2008), Israel (2008), and France (2008). DHS is finalizing an agreement with the EU and negotiations are underway with Japan, Spain, and New Zealand.

Multilateral Collaboration

- DHS worked within the **Five Country Conference** to sign the High Value Data Sharing Protocol to enhance asylum and other immigration-related fraud detection.
- DHS works with the **G8 Roma-Lyon Group of Law Enforcement, Migration Experts, and Transportation Security** subgroups to develop recommended travel security practices.
- DHS participates in the **International Civil Aviation Organization**, which has developed best practices for the processing of API and PNR.
- DHS developed a cooperative program with **INTERPOL** to screen all passengers against the lost and stolen passport records in over 120 countries.
- TSA leads the **Quadrilateral Working Group on Transportation Security**, which is comprised of representatives from the U.S., Australia, Canada, and the EU.
- In collaboration with Australia and New Zealand, DHS developed the **Regional Movement Alert System**, a computer application that is used to identify lost, stolen, and counterfeit passports for international travel.