



# **DHS State and Local Law Enforcement Resource Catalog**

**Volume II-2**

*August 2014*

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## Letter from the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement

August 11, 2014

Dear Law Enforcement Partners:

Homeland security begins with hometown security, and as part of our commitment to hometown security, DHS tirelessly works to get tools, information, and resources out of Washington, D.C. and into the hands of our state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners. With the release of the *DHS State and Local Law Enforcement Resource Catalog Volume II-2*, we are pleased to announce a continuation of that effort.

The *DHS State and Local Law Enforcement Resource Catalog* is a one-stop shop for non-Federal law enforcement. This document summarizes and provides links to training, publications, newsletters, programs, and services available from across the Department to our law enforcement partners.

At DHS, we are continually developing new programs and resources that could be of assistance to state, local, and tribal law enforcement. If you cannot find what you are searching for in this catalog, please do not hesitate to contact the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement for additional assistance.

The Office for State and Local Law Enforcement has always worked to enhance the support that DHS provides to our law enforcement partners. We hope this catalog is another one of those tools that will assist in your efforts to keep our communities safe, secure, and resilient.

Sincerely,

Office for State and Local Law Enforcement  
Department of Homeland Security



# Office for State and Local Law Enforcement

## Overview

On the recommendation of the 9/11 Commission, Congress created the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement (OSLLE) in 2007 to lead the coordination of DHS-wide policies related to state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement's role in preventing, preparing for, protecting against, and responding to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters within the United States.

## Contact OSLLE

**Phone:** 202-282-9545

**Email:** [OSLLE@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OSLLE@hq.dhs.gov)

**Website:** <http://www.dhs.gov/office-state-and-local-law-enforcement-oslle>

## Responsibilities

- Serve as the primary Department liaison to state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement;
- Advise the Secretary on the issues, concerns, and recommendations of state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement;
- Keep the law enforcement community informed about Department-wide activities and initiatives such as “If You See Something, Say Something™”, the Blue Campaign, Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative (NSI), and the Department’s efforts in Countering Violent Extremism;
- Identify and respond to law enforcement challenges that affect homeland security;
- Coordinate with the Office of Intelligence and Analysis to ensure timely coordination and distribution of intelligence and strategic information to state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement; and
- Work with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to ensure that law enforcement and terrorism-focused grants to state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement agencies are appropriately focused on terrorism prevention activities.

*Helping to Build a Safe, Secure, and Resilient Nation*

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## Department-Wide Resources

**Blue Campaign to Fight Human Trafficking.** DHS is responsible for investigating human trafficking, arresting traffickers, and protecting victims. DHS also provides immigration relief to victims of human trafficking. The Blue Campaign is the unified voice for the DHS' efforts to combat human trafficking. Working in collaboration with law enforcement, government, non-governmental and private organizations, Blue Campaign strives to protect the basic right of freedom and to bring those who exploit human lives to justice. Increased awareness and training will lead to more tips to law enforcement, which results in more victims being identified. We cannot do this alone so please join us in the fight to end human trafficking. Visit the Blue Campaign website to learn about how we can work together and to find out about available training, outreach materials, and victim assistance. Go to: [www.dhs.gov/bluecampaign](http://www.dhs.gov/bluecampaign). Or, contact us at: [BlueCampaign@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:BlueCampaign@hq.dhs.gov).

You can also report tips to the ICE Tip line at 866-DHS-2-ICE, or 866-347-2423.

Specific Blue Campaign training products include:

- Web-based training about the indicators of human trafficking;

- Roll call videos explaining how available immigration relief for foreign victims provide a benefit to law enforcement;
- Printed educational and reference materials for law enforcement, non-governmental organizations, judicial officials, first responders, school staff, and victims or potential victims; and
- Human trafficking awareness posters and public service announcements.

Visit

[www.dhs.gov/bluecampaign](http://www.dhs.gov/bluecampaign) to access these and other products.

### **Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)**

is a national secure and trusted web-based portal for information sharing and collaboration between Federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, private sector, and international partners engaged in the homeland security mission. HSIN is made up of growing network of communities, called Communities of Interest (COI). COIs are organized by state organizations, Federal organizations, or mission areas such as emergency management, law enforcement, critical sectors, and intelligence. Users can securely share within their communities or reach out to other communities as needed. HSIN provides secure, real-time collaboration tools, including a virtual meeting space, instant messaging, and document

sharing. HSIN allows partners to work together instantly, regardless of their location, to communicate, collaborate, and coordinate. For more information, please visit [www.dhs.gov/HSIN](http://www.dhs.gov/HSIN).

**"If You See Something, Say Something™"**. The nationwide "If You See Something, Say Something™" public awareness campaign is a simple and effective program to raise public awareness of indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crime, and to emphasize the importance of reporting suspicious activity to the proper local law enforcement authorities. The campaign was originally used by New York's Metropolitan Transportation Authority, which has licensed the use of the slogan to DHS for anti-terrorism and anti-terrorism crime related efforts. For more information about the initiative please go to: [www.dhs.gov/ifyouseesomethingsaysomething](http://www.dhs.gov/ifyouseesomethingsaysomething).

**National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS)** has replaced the Homeland Security Advisory System as our nation's primary domestic terrorism alerting resource. This new system more effectively communicates information about terrorist threats by providing timely, detailed information to the public, government agencies, first responders, airports and other transportation hubs, and the private sector. It recognizes that Americans all share responsibility for the nation's security, and should always be

\*Substantive edits since last update

\*\*New addition to Resource Catalog

8/11/14

aware of the heightened risk of terrorist attack in the U.S. and what they should do. After reviewing the available information, the Secretary of Homeland Security will decide, in coordination with other Federal entities, whether an NTAS Alert should be issued. For more information please go to [www.dhs.gov/national-terrorism-advisory-system](http://www.dhs.gov/national-terrorism-advisory-system).

**Office of Inspector General (DHS OIG).** DHS OIG conducts independent and objective criminal investigations, inspections and audits into fraud, waste, abuse, mismanagement, theft, or other criminal or noncriminal misconduct related to the funds, programs, or operations of DHS. DHS OIG derives its authority from the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, and [the Homeland Security Act of 2002](#), and maintains a cadre of criminal investigators, inspectors, and auditors throughout the country who carry out the mission of promoting excellence, integrity, and accountability within DHS programs and operations.

DHS OIG operates a publicly accessible Complaint Hotline that DHS employees or members of the public can report criminal or noncriminal employee misconduct or inefficiencies related to DHS programs or operations. The Hotline encourages those wishing to make a report to use the [online allegation form](#), call toll-free at 1 800-323-8603 or fax at 202-254-4292. For more

information, including information regarding confidentiality, or to make a report, please visit: [www.oig.dhs.gov](http://www.oig.dhs.gov).

### **U Visa Law Enforcement Certification Resource Guide.**

The U visa is an immigration benefit that can be sought by victims of certain crimes who are currently assisting or have previously assisted law enforcement in the investigation or prosecution of a crime, or who are likely to be helpful in the investigation or prosecution of criminal activity. This Guide provides law enforcement officials information about U visa requirements, the law enforcement certification process, and answers to frequently asked questions from law enforcement agencies to support investigations and prosecutions involving qualified immigrant victims of crime.

The U Visa Resource Guide is available as a print and electronic resource. Included in the guide is a selection of best practices and a frequently asked questions section that draws upon questions received by state and local law enforcement. For more information visit: [www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/dhs\\_u\\_visa\\_certification\\_guide.pdf](http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/dhs_u_visa_certification_guide.pdf).

## **U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)**

USCIS is the government agency that oversees lawful immigration to the United States. USCIS will secure America's promise as a nation of immigrants by providing accurate and useful information to our customers, granting immigration and citizenship benefits, promoting an awareness and understanding of citizenship, and ensuring the integrity of our immigration system.

**A Guide to Naturalization** contains information about the benefits and responsibilities of citizenship, an overview of the naturalization process, and eligibility requirements. See [www.uscis.gov/natzguide](http://www.uscis.gov/natzguide).

**USCIS Citizenship Resource Center** is a web-based portal that centralizes citizenship resources for immigrants, educators, and organizations. This free, easy-to-use website helps users understand the naturalization process and gain skills to assist them during the naturalization interview and test. For more information, see [www.uscis.gov/citizenship](http://www.uscis.gov/citizenship).

**\*E-Verify** is an Internet-based service through which an employer, using information reported on an employee's Form I-9, confirms an employee's eligibility of their newly hired employees to work in the United States. There is no charge to enroll in the E-Verify

program. Enrollment in the E-Verify program is voluntary for employers, but is a contracting requirement for some, such as employers with Federal contracts or subcontracts that contain the Federal Acquisition Regulation E-Verify clause, and a licensing condition for employers in certain states that have legislation that mandates the use of E-Verify for some or all employers.

Available resources for employers and workers include searchable webpages, demonstration videos, guides on employee rights and employer responsibilities, fact sheets, [free live webinars](#), an overview presentation, e-newsletter (E-Verify Connection), brochures, and posters. USCIS has an online multi-media employee rights toolkit to assist stakeholders and workers to understand employee rights in the employment eligibility verification process. E-Verify also has speakers available to give live presentations at conferences and meetings across the country. For more information on E-Verify visit [www.dhs.gov/everify](http://www.dhs.gov/everify) or call the employers hotline at 888-464-4218/877-875-6028 (TTY) or the worker hotline at 888-897-7781/877-875-6028 (TTY).

**Form I-9, Employment Eligibility Verification** is a form that U.S. employers must complete for each new employee. Completion of Form I-9 establishes that the employer has examined documentation from each newly hired

employee to verify a new hire's identity and authorization to work in the United States. Available resources (English and Spanish) include the I-9 Central website (a collection of helpful information for workers and employers covering how to properly complete the form, employee rights, avoiding errors, and discriminatory practices); free webinars; the Handbook for Employers; Guidance for Completing Form I-9 (M-274); and the USCIS fact sheet: *How Do I Complete Form I-9*. For more information on Form I-9, visit I-9 Central ([www.uscis.gov/I-9Central](http://www.uscis.gov/I-9Central) or [www.uscis.gov/I-9Central/espanol](http://www.uscis.gov/I-9Central/espanol)) or [www.uscis.gov](http://www.uscis.gov) or call 888-464-4218/877-875-6028 (TTY) or the worker hotline at 888-897-7781/877-875-6028 (TTY).

**USCIS Information for Employers and Employees** is a website regarding the authorization verification process and the immigration petition process. For more information, visit [www.uscis.gov/working-united-states/information-employers-employees/information-employers-and-employees](http://www.uscis.gov/working-united-states/information-employers-employees/information-employers-and-employees) or contact [Public.Engagement@dhs.gov](mailto:Public.Engagement@dhs.gov).

**Law Enforcement Support Operation Unit.** USCIS's Fraud Detection and National Security (FDNS) Directorate has developed a centralized operation to administer the S Visa Program and facilitate the

issuance of notional (cover) immigration documents.

The S visa program is available for aliens who possess "critical reliable information" regarding criminal activity, who are willing to share their information with a U.S. agency or court and whose presence in the U.S. is necessary for the successful prosecution of the criminal activity. The S-6 visa is available to aliens possessing "critical reliable information" regarding terrorist activity. State and Federal law enforcement authorities (including Federal or state courts and U.S. attorneys) can initiate a request under the "S" category. Requests for "S" status are processed through the requesting agency, the Department of Justice, and ultimately USCIS FDNS.

Notional ("cover") immigration documents are genuine immigration documents issued to individuals who do not possess the associated immigration status. These documents are issued in furtherance of covert operations, by creating the appearance that an individual possesses or has been approved for a particular immigration status. Law enforcement requests for notional documents are submitted to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), which reviews the notional document request to ensure that documents are being requested for a legitimate investigative purpose. If ICE believes the document request is appropriate, a concurrence

memorandum is transmitted to USCIS for action in producing the requested document.

**USCIS's Public Engagement Division (PED)** seeks to focus on open, candid, and constructive collaboration with community stakeholders at all levels. PED is dedicated to coordinating and directing agency-wide dialogue with external stakeholders to actively collaborate and maintain open and transparent communication and to seek feedback regarding policies, priorities, and organizational performance reviews. The goal of the division is to provide information and invite feedback to inform USCIS's work. See [www.uscis.gov](http://www.uscis.gov) for more information or contact [Public.Engagement@dhs.gov](mailto:Public.Engagement@dhs.gov).

**USCIS Resources** offers a variety of resources including customer guides, videos, an immigration law glossary, reports and studies, civics and citizenship education resources, and a historical library. See the "Resources" section at USCIS has also made all of our public use applications and petitions available on our website. Customers can immediately access forms from a computer, download and save the forms, fill them in electronically, and print them on demand. See the "Forms" section at [www.uscis.gov](http://www.uscis.gov) or visit the Resources page at [www.uscis.gov/tools/resources](http://www.uscis.gov/tools/resources). For more information contact [Public.Engagement@dhs.gov](mailto:Public.Engagement@dhs.gov).

**Self Check** is a free online service of E-Verify that allows U.S. workers to confirm their own employment eligibility. It is the first online E-Verify service offered directly to workers. Available in English and Spanish, Self Check enables individuals to enter the same information into Self Check that employers enter into E-Verify. If a problem exists with their records related to employment eligibility, Self Check explains how to resolve that issue. Job seekers are encouraged to use Self Check to make sure their records are in order. The Self Check site also has an information tool kit with materials that can be distributed to increase awareness of the service. For more information on Self Check, please visit [www.uscis.gov/selfcheck](http://www.uscis.gov/selfcheck) or [www.uscis.gov/selfcheck/espanol](http://www.uscis.gov/selfcheck/espanol).

**\*T and U Nonimmigrant Status ("T Visas" and "U Visas") for Victims of Human Trafficking and Other Qualifying Crimes.** The T visa program is generally available for victims of human trafficking who have complied with any reasonable request for assistance in the investigation or prosecution of the human trafficking, and who meet other requirements. The U visa program is generally available for victims of certain qualifying crimes who have been, are being, or are likely to be helpful to law enforcement in the investigation or prosecution of the crime, and who meet other requirements. Federal, state, local, tribal or territorial law

enforcement agencies may sign a law enforcement certification for the victim detailing the crime and the victim's cooperation in the investigation or prosecution. U visa petitioners are required to submit this law enforcement certification with their Form I-918, Petition for U Nonimmigrant Status, and T visa applicants may submit a law enforcement certification with their Form I-914, Application for T Nonimmigrant Status. The investigating or prosecuting law enforcement agency does not apply to USCIS for a T or U visa on the victim's behalf. The victim applies to USCIS for T or U nonimmigrant status and USCIS reviews the request and all submitted evidence to determine eligibility. Other related resources include:

- **Law Enforcement Fact Pages.** USCIS has a fact sheet entitled "Immigration Relief for Victims of Human Trafficking and Other Crimes" for law enforcement officials. The fact sheet answers frequently asked questions on the immigration relief options for victims of human trafficking and other crimes through DHS (ICE and USCIS). The fact sheet provides information on Continued Presence, T visas, and U visas.
- **Immigration Relief Brochure.** USCIS has a brochure entitled "Immigration Options for Victims of Crime" covering

the basics of Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) self-petitions, T visas, and U visas which provides information for law enforcement and health care providers.

- **In-Person and Web-Based Training.** USCIS offers in person and web-based presentations for law enforcement on T and U visas. If interested, contact USCIS at [T-U-VAWATraining@dhs.gov](mailto:T-U-VAWATraining@dhs.gov).

These resources (available in several languages) and more information on T and U visas can be found at [www.uscis.gov/humantrafficking](http://www.uscis.gov/humantrafficking) and [www.dhs.gov/bluecampaign](http://www.dhs.gov/bluecampaign).

### **U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman (Ombudsman's Office)**

The USCIS Ombudsman's Office is available to help law enforcement with issues or concerns that they have regarding their interactions with USCIS. The USCIS Ombudsman's Office is an independent, impartial, and confidential office within DHS that helps individuals and employers resolve problems with USCIS applications and petitions. The office also makes recommendations to fix systemic problems and improve the overall delivery of services provided by USCIS.

### **Send Your Recommendations to the Ombudsman's Office.**

The Ombudsman is dedicated to identifying systemic problems in the immigration benefits process and preparing recommendations for submission to USCIS for process changes.

Recommendations for process changes should not only identify the problem experienced, but should also contain a proposed solution that will not only benefit an individual case, but others who may be experiencing the same problem. Send comments, examples, and suggestions to [cisombudsman@dhs.gov](mailto:cisombudsman@dhs.gov).

### **Submit a Request for Case Assistance to the Ombudsman's Office.**

If you, or someone you are working with, are experiencing problems during the adjudication of an immigration benefit with USCIS, you can submit a request online to the Ombudsman using DHS Form 7001 (Case Assistance Form). To submit a request for assistance on behalf of somebody other than yourself, you should ensure that the person the case problem is about (the applicant for a USCIS immigration benefit, or the petitioner who seeks to obtain an immigration benefit for a third party) consents to your inquiry (see *Submitting a Request for Case Assistance* using DHS Form 7001). For more information, see [www.dhs.gov/files/programs/editorial\\_0497.shtm](http://www.dhs.gov/files/programs/editorial_0497.shtm).

### **Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL)**

DHS CRCL is available to help law enforcement with issues relating to the DHS mission and the protection of civil rights and civil liberties. CRCL works with other DHS offices and components to develop policies, programs, and training material; it also investigates complaints alleging violation of rights, programs, or policies by DHS employees, leading to recommendations to fix identified problems and help DHS safeguard the nation while preserving individual liberty, fairness, and equality under the law.

CRCL is also responsible for assuring that the Department's federally-assisted programs comply with various civil right laws, including but not limited to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended; and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

### **Civil Rights Requirements in Federally-Assisted Programs.**

CRCL provides resources, guidance, and technical assistance to recipients of DHS financial assistance on complying with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and related statutes.

Information for recipients on meeting their nondiscrimination

requirements under Title VI is available on CRCL's website, [www.dhs.gov/title-vi-overview-recipients-dhs-financial-assistance](http://www.dhs.gov/title-vi-overview-recipients-dhs-financial-assistance).

CRCL also published guidance to help those who carry out Department-supported activities to understand and implement their obligations under Title VI to provide meaningful access for people with limited English proficiency ([www.dhs.gov/guidance-published-help-department-supported-organizations-provide-meaningful-access-people-limited](http://www.dhs.gov/guidance-published-help-department-supported-organizations-provide-meaningful-access-people-limited)). For more information, please contact [crcl@dhs.gov](mailto:crcl@dhs.gov).

**Common Muslim American Head Coverings and Common Sikh American Head Coverings Posters** provide guidance to Department personnel on the appropriate ways in which to screen and, if necessary, search Muslim or Sikh individuals wearing various types of religious head coverings. Although these posters are primarily designed for DHS personnel, they are available to state and local law enforcement. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/civil-rights-and-civil-liberties-institute](http://www.dhs.gov/civil-rights-and-civil-liberties-institute).

Educational posters in customizable digital and hard copy form can be ordered from the DHS CRCL by emailing [crcltraining@dhs.gov](mailto:crcltraining@dhs.gov).

**Community Roundtables.** CRCL leads, or plays a significant role, in regular roundtable

meetings across the country in over 14 U.S. cities. These roundtables bring exceptionally diverse demographic communities together with Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial government representatives. Issues discussed range from immigration and border issues to civil rights issues in aviation security. CRCL also conducts roundtables with young leaders of diverse communities. For more information please contact [communityengagement@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:communityengagement@hq.dhs.gov).

**Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) training.** In accordance with the White House's National Security Strategy and the DHS Homeland Security Advisory Council Recommendations on Countering Violent Extremism, CRCL created a training program designed to increase the cultural competency of law enforcement and encourage community-oriented policing partnerships between law enforcement and community groups. Topics of discussion include: an unclassified threat briefing; misconceptions and stereotypes of Islam and Muslims; a how-to guide for community interaction; effective policing without the use of racial or ethnic profiling; and the U.S. Government's approach to engagement and outreach. Duration: Flexible based on needs. Generally, 2-4 hours of instruction. For more information, email [crcltraining@dhs.gov](mailto:crcltraining@dhs.gov).

**Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Training Guidance and Best Practices.** This written guidance provides best practices for Federal, state, and local government and law enforcement officials organizing CVE, cultural awareness, and counterterrorism training. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/civil-rights-and-civil-liberties-institute](http://www.dhs.gov/civil-rights-and-civil-liberties-institute).

**CRCL Facebook Page.** As one of the few DHS Headquarters offices that engages directly with the public, CRCL utilizes its Facebook page to increase and deepen its regular contact with community stakeholders, and also reach and inform a wider audience on the CRCL's work to incorporate civil rights and civil liberties protections into DHS programs and activities.

**CRCL Impact Assessments** review Department programs, policies, and activities to determine whether these initiatives have an impact on the civil rights and civil liberties of those affected by the initiative. For more information about CRCL Impact Assessments, visit [www.dhs.gov/crcl](http://www.dhs.gov/crcl).

**CRCL Newsletter** is distributed monthly to inform our stakeholders and the public about office activities, including how to make complaints; ongoing and upcoming projects; opportunities to offer comments and feedback; etc. Newsletters are distributed via an email list to thousands of non-governmental organizations, community members, and

government partners, and made available to community groups for redistribution. For more information contact [crcloutreach@dhs.gov](mailto:crcloutreach@dhs.gov).

### **Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Reports.**

CRCL EEO & Diversity Division prepares and submits a variety of annual progress reports relating to the Department's EEO activities. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/crcl](http://www.dhs.gov/crcl).

### **E-Verify and Unfair Labor Practices Training**

is provided by CRCL on the worker rights and the responsibilities imposed upon the private sector when using E-Verify and verifying employment eligibility. Training includes best practices, examples of unlawful practices against workers, remedies for workers, and instructions for how to prepare a human resources department. The training assists employer understanding of how to use E-Verify in a responsible manner without violating prohibitions against discrimination. In collaboration with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, CRCL has created two videos, *Understanding E-Verify: Employer Responsibilities and Worker Rights* and *Know Your Rights: Employee Rights and Responsibilities*, to ensure employers and employees are knowledgeable about their rights and responsibilities. To view the videos, visit [www.dhs.gov/E-Verify](http://www.dhs.gov/E-Verify) or [www.youtube.com/ushomelandsecurity](http://www.youtube.com/ushomelandsecurity). For more information,

contact [crcltraining@dhs.gov](mailto:crcltraining@dhs.gov) or 1-866-644-8360.

### **Guidance Regarding Use of Race for Law Enforcement Officers.**

Developed by CRCL in partnership with the Department of Justice (DOJ), this training reviews the DOJ guidance regarding racial profiling. Duration: 20 minutes. CD-ROMs can be ordered from CRCL by emailing [crcltraining@dhs.gov](mailto:crcltraining@dhs.gov).

### **How to File and Submit a**

**Complaint.** Under [6 U.S.C. § 345](#) and [42 U.S.C. § 2000ee-1](#), CRCL reviews and assesses information concerning abuses of civil rights, civil liberties, and profiling on the basis of race, ethnicity, or religion, by employees and officials of DHS. Complaints are accepted in languages other than English. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/crcl](http://www.dhs.gov/crcl).

### **Human Rights and Vulnerable Populations.**

CRCL is the DHS single point of contact for international human rights treaty reporting and coordination. In coordinating treaty reporting for the Department, CRCL works across DHS and with other Federal agencies and departments. At DHS, CRCL also ensures that U.S. human rights obligations are considered in Department policies and programs. For more information please contact [HumanRightsOfficer@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:HumanRightsOfficer@hq.dhs.gov).

### **Introduction to Arab American and Muslim American Cultures**

is an hour-long training DVD,

released in the fall of 2006, that provides insights from four national and international experts, including an Assistant U.S. Attorney who is a practicing Muslim; a member of the National Security Council who is a practicing Muslim; a scholar of Islamic studies; and a civil rights attorney who advocates on issues of concern to Arab American and Muslim American communities. The training assists law enforcement officers and other personnel who interact with Arab and Muslim Americans, as well as individuals from Arab or Muslim communities in the course of their duties. For more information, <http://www.dhs.gov/civil-rights-and-civil-liberties-institute> or contact [crcltraining@dhs.gov](mailto:crcltraining@dhs.gov).

### **I Speak Language Identification Pocket Guides and Posters.**

CRCL has created a set of three tools ("I Speak" poster, pocket guide, and job aid) for use by state and local law enforcement officers and sheriffs who work directly with the public and who may need to identify the language of the person with whom they are interacting. These tools support the Limited English Proficiency plans that many sheriff's offices have put in place to meet the requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. The "I Speak" format includes 75 of the most frequently encountered languages, as well as 13 of the indigenous languages of Mexico and Central America. For more information, digital copies,

samples, or customization of a low literacy version, email [crcltraining@dhs.gov](mailto:crcltraining@dhs.gov).

### **Privacy, Civil Rights & Civil Liberties Fusion Center**

#### **Training Program.** The Implementing

Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act requires that DHS support fusion centers by providing training on privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. As a result, CRCL and the DHS Privacy Office have partnered with the DHS Office of Intelligence & Analysis, State and Local Program Office, and the DOJ Bureau of Justice Assistance to deliver this training program. The program has included: A website resource center ([www.it.ojp.gov/PrivacyLiberty](http://www.it.ojp.gov/PrivacyLiberty)); a training of Privacy/Civil Liberties Officers program; a technical assistance program; and an on-site training program.

Topics covered include: civil rights and civil liberties basics and red flags (how to spot potential issues and incorporate safeguards into your procedures); privacy fundamentals (how to integrate your privacy policy and recognize and respond to a privacy incident); cultural tactics for intelligence and law enforcement professionals (covers frequently encountered misconceptions and stereotypes and addresses policies against racial or ethnic profiling); and First Amendment issues in the information sharing environment (covers considerations when fusion centers may encounter

constitutionally protected activities, such as freedom of speech, demonstrations, petitions for redress, etc.). Fusion centers and their liaison officer networks have the option of choosing additional topics to create a customized agenda. Technical assistance is also available.

Duration: Full-day (8 hours) but can be customized to shorter sessions.

For more information, email [FusionCenterTraining@dhs.gov](mailto:FusionCenterTraining@dhs.gov).

### **Quarterly Non-governmental Organization (NGO) Civil Rights/Civil Liberties**

**Committee Meeting.** CRCL hosts regular meetings with representatives of over 20 civil society organizations primarily working on matters at the intersection of immigration and civil and human rights. Assisted by extensive grassroots networks, Committee members articulate the concerns of organizations and communities across the country on these issues. The CRCL Officer meets quarterly with the Committee to identify systemic and policy concerns relevant to CRCL. For more information please contact [CRCLOutreach@dhs.gov](mailto:CRCLOutreach@dhs.gov).

### **Secure Communities and Briefing Material for State and Local Law Enforcement.**

CRCL and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement have collaborated to create a series of downloadable awareness briefings for state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement on the civil rights and civil liberties issues that may arise in

the implementation of Secure Communities. These short roll call/muster video briefs are designed to provide actionable information to state and local law enforcement about civil rights and civil liberties issues and are supplemented by separate materials packets for leadership and trainers. Topics include what Secure Communities is (and is not), responding to immigration detainers, consular notification requirements, limited English proficiency, unlawful retaliation by private actors, protecting victims and witnesses of crime, outreach, and avoiding racial and ethnic profiling. For more information, visit [www.ice.gov/secure\\_communities/crcl.htm](http://www.ice.gov/secure_communities/crcl.htm).

### **The First Three to Five Seconds: Arab and Muslim Cultural Awareness for Law Enforcement.**

This course is intended to help law enforcement personnel to better understand the culture of Arab and Muslim Americans, including topics such as why an individual's name may differ among documents and general background on Islam in the United States. This video was developed by the DOJ Community Relations Service and reproduced by DHS.

Duration: 10 minutes.

Available from: CRCL's website: [www.dhs.gov/civil-rights-and-civil-liberties-institute](http://www.dhs.gov/civil-rights-and-civil-liberties-institute). This site also offers a transcript and limited resources and glossary. Available from: DVD can also be ordered from the CRCL by emailing [crcltraining@dhs.gov](mailto:crcltraining@dhs.gov).

## **Web Portal for Privacy and Civil Rights & Civil Liberties Officers.**

This portal provides training materials and video resources for state and local personnel and trainers on privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties issues encountered by fusion centers and justice entities. The recently updated web portal includes over 30 pages of new content specifically geared toward privacy and civil rights and civil liberties officers. The portal was developed as a result of a partnership between CRCL, Privacy Officers, and the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis.

Available at:

[www.it.ojp.gov/PrivacyLiberty](http://www.it.ojp.gov/PrivacyLiberty).

## **United States Coast Guard (USCG)**

USCG has a wide array of surface, air, and specialized assets and capabilities available for multiple levels of response, patrol, and mission specific tasks.

Surface platforms consist of boats and larger cutters. Vessels under 65 feet in length are classified as boats and usually operate near shore on inland waterways and from cutters. Craft include: Motor Lifeboats; Medium and Small Response Boats; special purpose response boats; port security boats; Aids to Navigation boats; and a variety of smaller, non-standard boats including rigid hull inflatable boats. Sizes range from 64-foot in length down to 12-foot. Cutters are basically

any commissioned USCG vessel 65 feet in length or greater, having adequate accommodations for crew to live onboard. Cutters usually have one or more rigid hull inflatable boats onboard. Polar Class icebreakers also carry an Arctic Survey Boat and Landing Craft. The USCG cutter fleet ranges from a 420-foot Icebreaker to a 65-foot harbor tug, however, most commonly recognized and widely utilized are National Security Cutters, High and Medium Endurance Cutters (420-foot, 378-foot, 270-foot, and 210-foot) and our smaller 87-foot Marine Protector Class, 110-foot Island Class, and 154-foot Sentinel Class patrol vessels.

There are a total of 190 aircraft in Coast Guard inventory, a figure that will fluctuate due to operational and maintenance schedules. Major Missions consist of Search/Rescue, Law Enforcement, Environmental Response, Ice Operations, and Air Interdiction. Fixed-wing aircraft (C-130 Hercules and C-144 Ocean Sentry turboprops) operate from large and small Air Stations. Rotary wing aircraft (H-65 Dolphin and HH-60 Jayhawk helicopters) operate from flight-deck equipped Cutters, Air Stations, and Air Facilities.

USCG Deployable Specialized Forces (DSF) provides additional teams and resources such as Maritime Safety and Security Teams (11), Port Security Units (8), Tactical Law Enforcement Teams (2), Maritime Security

Response Team (1), National Strike Force and Regional Dive Lockers (2). DSF teams are capable of worldwide deployment via air, ground or sea transportation in response to changing threat conditions and evolving Maritime Homeland Security mission requirements. Core capabilities include: Enhanced Law Enforcement Boardings; Waterside Security/Force Protection; Landside Security/Force Protection; Port Security; Subsurface Operations; Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Enhanced Conventional Weapons (CBRNE) Detection and Identification; Disaster Response; Environmental Response; Deployable Incident Management; Advanced Planning; and multiple supporting capabilities.

**America's Waterways Watch** is a combined effort of the USCG and its Reserve and Auxiliary components to enlist the active participation of those who live, work, or play around America's waterfront areas. For more information, contact [aww@uscg.mil](mailto:aww@uscg.mil) or visit <http://americaswaterwaywatch.uscg.mil>. To report suspicious activity call 877-24WATCH (877-249-2824).

**USCG Maritime Information eXchange ("CGMIX")** makes USCG maritime information available to the public on the internet in the form of searchable databases. Much of the information on the CGMIX web site comes from the USCG's

Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement (MISLE) information system. For more information see <http://cgmix.uscg.mil/>.

**USCG Navigation Center** supports safe and efficient maritime transportation by delivering accurate and timely maritime information services and Global Position System (GPS) augmentation signals that permit high-precision positioning and navigation. See <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/>. For more information call 703-313-5900.

**\*USCG Sector Command Centers.** Given USCG mission diversity, asset readiness status and ongoing operations, the main avenue for proper and expeditious USCG asset mobilization requests are through USCG Sector Command Centers. There are 37 USCG Sector Commands throughout the U.S. and U.S. territories:

Sector Command Centers		
Sector Name	Location	24/7 Contact
Anchorage	Anchorage, AK	907-428-4100
Baltimore	Baltimore, MD	410-576-2525
Boston	Boston, MA	617-223-5757
Buffalo	Buffalo, NY	716-843-9527
Charleston	Charleston, SC	843-740-7050
Columbia River	Warrenton, OR	503-861-6211
Corpus Christi	Corpus Christi, TX	361-939-6393
Delaware Bay	Philadelphia, PA	215-271-4940
Detroit	Detroit, MI	313-568-9560
Guam	Santa Rita, Guam	671-355-4824
Hampton Roads	Portsmouth, VA	757-668-5555
Honolulu	Honolulu, HI	808-842-2600
Houston-Galveston	Houston, TX	281-464-4800
Humboldt Bay	McKinleyville, CA	707-839-6113
Jacksonville	Atlantic Beach, FL	904-564-7511
Juneau	Juneau, AK	907-463-2990
Key West	Key West, FL	305-292-8727
Lake Michigan	Milwaukee, WI	414-747-7182
LA-Long Beach	San Pedro, CA	213-521-3600
Lower	Memphis, TN	901-521-4822
Long Island	New Haven, CT	203-468-4401
Miami	Miami, FL	305-535-4472
Mobile	Mobile, AL	251-411-6211
New Orleans	New Orleans, LA	504-365-2533
New York	Staten Island, NY	718-354-4037
North Bend	North Bend, OR	541-756-9210
North Carolina	Wilmington, NC	910-343-3880
Northern New England	South Portland, ME	207-767-0303
Ohio Valley	Loiusville, KY	502-779-5400
Pugent Sound	Seattle WA	202-217-6002
San Diego	Sand Diego, CA	619-278-7000
San Francisco	San Francisco, CA	415-399-3547
San Juan	San Juan, PR	787-289-2041
Sault Ste Marie	Sault Ste Marie,	906-635-3233
Southeastern		
New England	Woods Hold, MA	866-819-9128
St Petersburg	St Petersburg, FL	727-824-7506
Upper	St Louis, MO	314-269-2500

### **U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)**

CBP is one of the DHS' largest and most complex components, with a priority mission of keeping terrorists and their weapons out of the United States. It also has a responsibility for securing the border and facilitating lawful international trade and travel while enforcing hundreds of U.S. laws and regulations, including immigration and customs laws. For more information, visit [www.cbp.gov](http://www.cbp.gov) or contact 202-344-1700.

**Carrier Liaison Program** provides standardized training and assistance to international air carriers related to admissibility and fraudulent document detection in order to encourage carrier compliance with U.S. immigration laws. For more information about the Carrier Liaison Program, visit [www.cbp.gov/travel/travel-industry-personnel/carrier-liaison-prog](http://www.cbp.gov/travel/travel-industry-personnel/carrier-liaison-prog) or contact [CLP@dhs.gov](mailto:CLP@dhs.gov) or 202-621-7817.

**CBP Border Community Liaison Program.** Border Community Liaisons focus on outreach to community stakeholders and provide fact-based information regarding the CBP mission, functions, authorities, and responsibilities. Border Community Liaisons nationwide can be assessed through the CBP State, Local, Tribal Liaison Office at 202-325-0775 or by emailing [CBP-STATE-LOCAL-TRIBAL-LIAISON@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:CBP-STATE-LOCAL-TRIBAL-LIAISON@cbp.dhs.gov).

**CBP Information Center** provides general information about CBP requirements and procedures, as well as handling the intake for complaints related to CBP interactions. The CBP INFO Center also maintains an on-line database of Q&A's covering all aspects of customs and immigration operations. The CBP INFO Center can be reached at 877-CBP-5511 or 202-325-8000 or visit <https://help.cbp.gov/app/home>.

**CBP Laboratories and Scientific Services** coordinates technical and scientific support to all CBP and DHS-wide trade and border protection activities including laboratory analysis for trade enforcement and product safety, forensic services for criminal investigations, and 24/7 telephonic access to scientific resources for technical case adjudication for radiation/nuclear materials and other potential weapons of mass effect. For more information, visit [www.cbp.gov/about/labs-scientific-svcs](http://www.cbp.gov/about/labs-scientific-svcs).

**Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA)** is an automated system that determines the eligibility of visitors to travel to the U.S. under the Visa Waiver Program. ESTA applications may be submitted at any time prior to travel, though it is recommended travelers apply when they begin preparing travel plans. ESTA applicants are required to pay a \$14.00 fee with their application. For more information, visit <https://esta.cbp.dhs.gov> or visit [www.cbp.gov](http://www.cbp.gov) or contact at 877-227-5511 or 202-344-3710.

**Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).** CBP's IPR Help Desk provides information on IPR border enforcement procedures and receives allegations of IPR infringement. Questions regarding IPR enforcement at U.S. borders and information on IPR infringing goods that may be entering the U.S. can be directed to the IPR Help Desk at

562-980-3119 ext. 252, or via email at [jpr.helpdesk@dhs.gov](mailto:jpr.helpdesk@dhs.gov).

**Missing or Late International Travelers.** Information regarding reported missing or late international travelers can be obtained from the nearest port of entry. For a list of ports, visit <http://cbp.gov/xp/cgov/toolbox/contacts/ports/>.

**No Te Engañes (Don't be Fooled)** is the CBP outreach campaign to raise awareness of human trafficking among potential migrants. For more information, visit [www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/border-security/human-trafficking/no-te-enganes/](http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/border-security/human-trafficking/no-te-enganes/) or contact Laurel Smith at [laurel.smith@dhs.gov](mailto:laurel.smith@dhs.gov) or 202-344-1582.

**Port of Entry Information.** CBP enforces the import and export laws and regulations of the U.S. Federal Government, processes international passengers and cargo, and performs agriculture inspections at ports of entry. Port personnel are the face at the border for most cargo and persons entering the United States. For a list of ports, visit <http://cbp.gov/xp/cgov/toolbox/contacts/ports/>.

**Preventing International Non-Custodial Parental Child Abduction.** DHS CBP partners with the Department of State's (DOS) Office of Children's Issues to prevent the international abduction of children involved in custody disputes or otherwise against the published order of the court. If you are concerned about the

international travel of a child, please contact the DOS Office of Children's Issues at [PreventAbduction@state.gov](mailto:PreventAbduction@state.gov) or the 24 hour hotline 888-407-4747.

**State, Local and Tribal Liaison.** A component of the CBP Commissioner's Office, the State, Local, and Tribal Liaison strives to build and maintain effective relationships with state, local, and tribal governments through regular, transparent, and proactive communication. Governmental questions regarding issues and policy pertaining to border security, trade, and facilitation can be referred to the SLT at [CBP-STATE-LOCAL-TRIBAL-LIAISON@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:CBP-STATE-LOCAL-TRIBAL-LIAISON@cbp.dhs.gov) or 202-325-0775.

**Suspicious Aircraft or Boats.** The CBP Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC) is responsible for securing the airspace at and beyond our Nation's borders through detection, monitoring, sorting and interdiction of general aviation and maritime threats. Suspicious air or maritime activity to include low flying aircraft and drug or human smuggling activity should be directed to AMOC at 1-866-AIRBUST.

**Tip Line.** Suspicious activity regarding international travel and trade can be reported to CBP at 1-800-BE-ALERT.

**Visa Waiver Program (VWP)** enables citizens and nationals from 36 countries to travel to

and enter the U.S. for business or visitor purposes for up to 90 days without obtaining a visa. For more information about the Visa Waiver Program, please visit <http://www.cbp.gov/travel/international-visitors/visa-waiver-program>.

### **Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO)**

DNDO is a jointly staffed office within DHS. DNDO is the primary entity in the U.S. government for implementing domestic nuclear detection efforts for a managed and coordinated response to radiological and nuclear threats, as well as integration of Federal nuclear forensics programs. Additionally, DNDO is charged with coordinating the development of the global nuclear detection and reporting architecture, with partners from Federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and international governments and the private sector. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/about-domestic-nuclear-detection-office](http://www.dhs.gov/about-domestic-nuclear-detection-office) or contact [DNDO.INFO@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:DNDO.INFO@hq.dhs.gov).

#### **\*Equipment Test Results.**

Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial agencies intending to purchase radiological and nuclear detection equipment are strongly encouraged to consider only instruments that have been independently tested by accredited laboratories and have demonstrated conformity with

the applicable American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (ANSI/IEEE) N42 standards. Manufacturers offering new equipment for consideration should be asked to provide evidence of independent testing for compliance with these standards. DNDO has resources described below that are available to assist Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial entities in selecting the right radiological and nuclear equipment to meet their operational needs.

DNDO has conducted several equipment test campaigns to evaluate the effectiveness of detection systems in multiple performance areas to better support radiological and nuclear detection procurement decisions and concept of operations development by Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial stakeholders.

These test campaigns have included detection system categories such as: radiation isotope identification devices (RIIDs), personal radiation detectors (PRDs), backpacks, and mobile systems (vehicle-mounted, boat-mounted, and aerial-mounted).

When test reports are completed and are available for release, Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial stakeholders are notified via DNDO Operations Support Directorate's weekly newsletter, *The Source*. To be added to the distribution list for

*The Source*, simply email a request to [DNDO.JAC2@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:DNDO.JAC2@hq.dhs.gov).

DNDO Systems Engineering and Evaluation Directorate POCs for reports and other questions and concerns are Arnold Turner ([Arnold.turner@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:Arnold.turner@hq.dhs.gov)) or Glenn James ([glenn.james@associates.hq.dhs.gov](mailto:glenn.james@associates.hq.dhs.gov)).

Test reports and other pertinent information are also available on the DNDO Report Analysis and Archive System (RAAS) at <https://raas.anl.gov>. Stakeholders may also contact DNDO at [DNDO.INFO@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:DNDO.INFO@hq.dhs.gov).

**Exercises.** DNDO provides assistance in developing, designing, and conducting exercises that are compliant with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program methodology. The exercises provide valuable hands-on experience for personnel performing radiation detection missions and assist decision makers in integrating the PRND mission into their daily operations. Additional information about PRND exercises is available by contacting DNDO at [DNDO.SLA@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:DNDO.SLA@hq.dhs.gov).

#### **The GRaDER® Program.**

GRaDER® provides objective and reliable performance testing information to Federal, state, and local stakeholders for radiological and nuclear detection equipment tested against consensus and technical capability standards to assist in

making informed radiological and nuclear detection equipment procurements. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/GRaDER](http://www.dhs.gov/GRaDER) or email [GRaDER.questions@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:GRaDER.questions@hq.dhs.gov).

**\*Joint Analysis Center (JAC).**

The JAC, located within DNDO, provides awareness of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) and provides technical support to Federal, state, local, and tribal authorities. Utilizing the Joint Analysis Center Collaborative Information System (JACCIS), the JAC facilitates radiological and nuclear alarm adjudication from detection events and consolidates and shares information and databases.

GNDA Awareness is achieved by establishing and maintaining links to detectors and access to Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Agreement State Material Licensing Data. GNDA Awareness also depends upon non-time critical requirements such as access to historical data on all detection events (illicit and legitimate) and access to information about commerce and related radiological and nuclear infrastructure that affects detection assets and response protocols.

JACCIS provides Federal, state, tribal, territorial, and local stakeholders adjudication connectivity, a detector database, and status information regarding the events and activities relating to radiological and nuclear (R/N) detection and nuclear forensics at the

“Unclassified//For Official Use Only” level. In this capacity, JACCIS maintains awareness of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA), which involves facilitating alarm adjudication and monitoring global efforts in R/N detection. JACCIS is completely web enabled so connectivity is possible anywhere in the country in real-time and utilizes an agile development process to release updates every quarter. The JAC provides information integration and analysis coupled with awareness of the GNDA. This enables the right information to be available at the point of detection and ensures that detection events result in either a proper response to a threat or a quick dismissal of a non-threat. To contact the JAC, call 866-789-8304 or e-mail [DNDO.JAC2@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:DNDO.JAC2@hq.dhs.gov). For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/about-domestic-nuclear-detection-office](http://www.dhs.gov/about-domestic-nuclear-detection-office).

**\*Mobile Detection Deployment Program (MDDP).**

A National Radiological and Nuclear Detection Support Capability Collaboration between Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement and public safety entities is crucial to the Federal Government’s layered approach to security. DNDO developed the Mobile Detection Deployment Units (MDDU) to assist the DNDO’s state, local, tribal, and territorial colleagues with detecting and reporting radiological and nuclear threats.

The MDDU is a national radiological and nuclear detection “surge” asset, designed to supplement first responders’ existing radiological and nuclear detection and reporting capabilities, especially in support of national and other special security events.

Each MDDU contains radiation detection equipment for emergency responders, housed in a mobile trailer package. These detection packages are spread out across the U.S. and maintained through a DNDO agreement with the Department of Energy Radiological Assistance Program. MDDU equipment includes portable backpack radiation detection units, high and low-resolution radiation identification hand-held instruments, and personal radiation detection devices. Each MDDU is accompanied by a technical support staff to train personnel on the use of equipment and to help integrate these capabilities into existing operations.

Federal, state, local, tribal, or territorial governments may request an MDDU by contacting [dndo\\_mddu\\_request@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:dndo_mddu_request@hq.dhs.gov).

**Open Access to American National Standards Institute (ANSI) N42 Series Standards.**

DNDO sponsors the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) to provide copies of the ANSI N42 Radiation Detection Standards free of charge to anyone who wants a copy. The website to

obtain the latest published version of one of the sponsored standards is <http://standards.ieee.org/about/get/>.

**PRND Program Management Handbook with Commercial Vehicle Inspection, Small Maritime Vessel Operations, and Special Events Modules and Technical Appendices.**

DNDO has redefined and re-published a PRND Program Management Handbook with modules and technical appendices that address operational environments such as commercial vehicle inspections, small maritime vessel operations, and special events. This handbook provides guidance for the administration of a domestic PRND program and is intended to assist with program development and implementation at both the senior policy making and operational levels. The PRND PM Handbook and supporting resources can be obtained on the [Homeland Security Information Network \(HSIN\)](#) PRND Community of Interest (COI) web portal at or by contacting [DNDO.SLA@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:DNDO.SLA@hq.dhs.gov).

**\*Radiological /Nuclear Detection and Adjudication Capability Development Framework (CDF).** The Capability Development Framework (CDF) provides guidance to Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial stakeholders to help jurisdictions identify and develop targeted levels of radiological and nuclear detection capability based on

risk factors and the likelihood of encountering illicit radiological and nuclear material. The CDF informs stakeholders of potential gaps in their ability to detect, report, and respond to radiological and nuclear material outside of regulatory control. It is intended to provide strategic guidance based on best practices, but not to establish specific requirements. The CDF is a DNDO product that supports the Screening, Search, and Detection core capability and can be leveraged to support investment justifications. A CDF Calculator is also available to assist jurisdictions with identifying recommended levels of radiological and nuclear detection capability quickly and easily. The CDF and supporting resources are available on the [Homeland Security Information Network \(HSIN\)](#) PRND Community of Interest (COI) web portal or by contacting [DNDO.SLA@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:DNDO.SLA@hq.dhs.gov).

**Radiological and Nuclear Detection (RND) Community of Interest (COI).** DNDO's RND COI is a site located on the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) that provides a repository of useful information on DNDO, PRND, the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA), and other nuclear detection related activities that can be accessed by external users. It is also a forum where nuclear detection community stakeholders can securely collaborate and share best practices and lessons learned. State, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement, fire,

emergency management and radiation health personnel, Federal agencies, Federally-funded Research and Development Centers, and academia directly supporting nuclear detection capability development at all levels of government are encouraged to join the site with other GNDA community stakeholders. To join the RND COI, submit a request by email to DNDO with a message subject line of: "DNDO RND COI HSIN Access Request" to the address: [PRND\\_COI@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:PRND_COI@hq.dhs.gov).

**\*Radiological and Nuclear Detection (RND) Assistance Program.** DNDO works with Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial government policy makers, program managers, and operational administrators to design, implement, and sustain a radiological and nuclear detection program. DNDO's RND Assistance Program includes the development of Concepts of Operation, Standard Operating Procedures, Multiyear Training and Exercise Plans, Sustainment Plans, Table Top Exercises, and the sharing of lessons learned and best practices.

The program goal is to prevent the use of a radiological or nuclear terrorist weapon against the interior of the United States. The Assistance Program seeks to establish a sustainable RND capabilities among Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial agencies and emergency responders to detect and report unauthorized radiological

and/or nuclear materials out of regulatory control within their jurisdictions/regions.

### **\*Securing the Cities (STC)**

**Program.** The STC Program assists state, local, and tribal stakeholders to design and implement or enhance existing architectures for coordinated and integrated detection and interdiction of nuclear materials out of regulatory control that may be used as a weapon within high-threat/high-density Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) areas. The program assists Urban Areas selected through a competitive application process by using cooperative agreements to enhance regional capabilities to detect, identify, and interdict nuclear materials that are out of regulatory control, guide the coordination of Federal, state, local, and tribal entities in their roles defined by the GNDA and encourage participants to sustain their nuclear detection program over time. There are three phases to the program; In Phase I, STC assists state and locals to develop an initial operating capability to detect and report the presence of nuclear materials that are out of regulatory control. The initial regional capabilities are mutually supportive through cooperative agreements, region specific operations, interoperable equipment, collective training, and progressive exercise planning. In Phase II, STC provides additional resources to enhance detection, analysis, communication, and coordination to better integrate state and local capabilities with

Federal government activities and the GNDA beyond Phase I. Finally, in Phase III, STC provides indirect support to sustain the program. DNDO works with regional partners to maintain connectivity with the established local architecture through alarm adjudication and subject matter expertise and provides advice on long-term training, exercise, and other program support. State and local participants will maintain and continue to improve their developed capabilities to support the GNDA using local funds or other Federal Government grant funds. For more information visit [www.dhs.gov/keywords/securing-cities](http://www.dhs.gov/keywords/securing-cities) or email [DNDOSTC@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:DNDOSTC@hq.dhs.gov).

**Training.** DNDO training strives to provide quality products and support to develop, enhance, and expand radiological and nuclear detection capabilities in support of the GNDA. Together with other Federal partners, the DNDO training program provides technical review, evaluation, and continual developmental improvement of the radiological and nuclear detection training curriculum to increase the operational detection capabilities of Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial agencies to detect and interdict radiological and nuclear materials and/or devices. The program seeks to develop and exercise protocols and training standards for effective use of radiation detection equipment and the associated alarm

reporting and resolution processes and develop training curricula in support of emerging detection technologies and operational profiles. DNDO and its partners have completed radiological and nuclear detection training for over 27,000 law enforcement, first responder personnel, and public officials through Fiscal Year 2013.

Radiological and nuclear detection training courses are available through FEMA's National Preparedness Directorate. Courses are taught by the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium member – Counter Terrorism Operations Support. For more information, visit [www.ctosnnsa.org/](http://www.ctosnnsa.org/). Courses are also available through the FEMA Federal Sponsored Course catalog. FEMA FSCC Web page: [www.firstrespondertraining.gov/webforms/pdfs/fed\\_catalog.pdf](http://www.firstrespondertraining.gov/webforms/pdfs/fed_catalog.pdf). For additional information regarding Radiological and Nuclear detection training, visit <https://gnda.energy.gov>.

### ***Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)***

FEMA's mission is to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a nation we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

**\*\*All-Hazards Emergency Planning Guides.** In accordance with *Now is the Time: The President's Plan to Protect Our Children and Our Communities by Reducing Gun Violence*, FEMA along with the DHS, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, Justice, and Education, collaboratively designed and published revised all-hazards emergency management planning guides that include sections that speak to the importance of preparing for, preventing, protecting against, mitigating, responding to, and recovering from an active shooter or mass casualty incident. This joint Federal effort has resulted in the development of four guides designed for Houses of Worship, Institutions of Higher Education, Schools for Kindergarten through Twelfth Grade, U.S. Airports, and Medical Care Facilities.

**Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 502: Considerations for Fusion Center and Emergency Operations Center Coordination** provides state and major urban area fusion center and emergency operations center (EOC) officials with guidance for the coordination between fusion centers and EOCs. It outlines the roles of fusion centers and EOCs and provides steps by which these entities can work together to share information and intelligence on an ongoing basis. CPG 502 supports the implementation of the [Baseline Capabilities for State and Major Urban Area Fusion Centers](#), and likewise, assists EOCs to fulfill their

missions in both steady state and active state emergency operations, as supported by the CPG 601: *Design and Management of Emergency Operations Centers* (future release). CPG 502 provides guidance on the broad capability requirements of an EOC.

#### **First Responder Training.**

- National Training and Education Division (NTED) serves the nation's first responder community by offering more than 200 courses that help build the skills responders need to effectively function in mass consequence events. Course subjects include citizen and community preparedness, response to terrorist events, and recovery operations for disasters of all shapes and sizes. The curricula is structured to meet the needs of this diverse nation and our wide range of first responders with an emphasis on separate organizations working together in all-hazards emergencies to save lives and protect property. The NTED Course Catalog provides valuable information and can be found at [www.firstrespondertraining.gov](http://www.firstrespondertraining.gov)
- FEMA's [Center for Domestic Preparedness](#) (CDP), is DHS's only Federally-chartered Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) training center. The interdisciplinary resident and nonresident training courses at CDP promote a greater

understanding among the diverse responder disciplines: Emergency Management, Emergency Medical Services, Fire Service, Governmental Administrative, Hazardous Materials, Healthcare, Law Enforcement, Public Health, Public Safety Communications, and Public Works.

- [Emergency Management Institute](#) (EMI) serves as the national focal point for the development and delivery of emergency management training to enhance the capabilities of state, local, tribal, and territorial government officials; volunteer organizations; FEMA's disaster workforce; other Federal agencies; and the public and private sectors to minimize the impact of disasters and emergencies on the American public.

**\*\*Joint Counterterrorism Awareness Workshop Series (JCTAWS).** The Joint Counterterrorism Awareness Workshop Series (JCTAWS) is a nationwide initiative designed to improve the ability of local jurisdictions to detect, prevent, and disrupt terrorist activities. JCTAWS has been held in over 16 major cities across the U.S., bringing together Federal, state, and local participants from across the law enforcement, fire, emergency response, medical services, and private sector communities to include hospital and medical personnel. The

workshops, emphasizing the state and local response, delve into the challenges presented by both the operational and medical responses, and aim to: Review existing preparedness, response and interdiction plans, policies, and procedures related to a complex terrorist attack; Identify gaps in plans, operational capabilities, response resources, and authorities; Examine healthcare system challenges unique to a complex attack; Strategize about community and bystander assistance to the wounded and consider providing medical management nearer to the attack site; Identify Federal, state, and local resources—including grants, training, exercises, and technical assistance—available to address potential gaps in capabilities.

**Office of the Law Enforcement Advisor.** The mission and role of FEMA’s Senior Law Enforcement Advisor is to enhance communication and coordination between FEMA and the law enforcement community and provide the Administrator and Agency with a law enforcement perspective on plans and policies and to support the agency’s integration of law enforcement, public security, and emergency management communities.

**Preparedness (Non-Disaster) Grant** funding in the form of competitive grants to enhance the capacity of state, local, tribal, and territorial emergency responders to prevent, respond to, and recover from a weapon

of mass destruction, terrorism incident involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive devices, and cyber-attacks. For more information on how to find and apply for grants visit [www.fema.gov/preparedness-non-disaster-grants](http://www.fema.gov/preparedness-non-disaster-grants) or [www.Grants.gov](http://www.Grants.gov).

**Protection and National Preparedness** contributes to the development and implementation of preparedness doctrine that reaches Federal state, local, tribal, and territorial emergency management communities, as well as non-government entities and the private sector. The guidance and doctrine includes [Preparedness \(Non-Disaster\) Grants](#), [National Preparedness Goal and National Preparedness System](#), [National Incident Management System](#), and [National Planning Frameworks](#).

- Within its [National Preparedness Directorate](#), the National Integration Center examines emerging technologies, develops state and local planning guidance, [provides technical assistance](#) and supports resource typing and the credentialing of emergency response personnel.
- Within its National Continuity Programs, FEMA provides guidance and tools for continuity at all levels of government and communications systems. [Continuity of Operations](#) is an effort within departments

and agencies to ensure that Primary Mission Essential Functions continue to be performed during a wide range of emergencies, including localized acts of nature, accidents, and technological or attack-related emergencies. The [Integrated Public Alert and Warning System](#) (IPAWS) provide law enforcement officials with resources for training, information, and guidance on integrating IPAWS Common Alerting Protocol compliant emergency and incident management tools with existing and evolving national alert and warning systems, as well as the availability of grants to update alert and warning infrastructures.

**\*Responder Knowledge Base (RKB)** serves as a resource to the state, local, tribal, and territorial homeland security responder community by providing information on commercial equipment and technology to assist them with purchasing and equipment decisions. The services include online, integrated sources of equipment-related information such as available FEMA grants, the FEMA Authorized Equipment List, equipment specifications, related certifications and applicable standards, test reports, the Interagency Board Standardized Equipment List, and other information. For more information visit: [www.llis.dhs.gov/knowledgebase](http://www.llis.dhs.gov/knowledgebase).

**Federal Law Enforcement  
Training Centers  
(FLETC)**

**Contact Information:**

**\*Federal Law Enforcement  
Training Centers**

**Address:** 1131 Chapel Crossing  
Road, Bldg. 2200, Glynco, GA  
31524

**E-mail:**  
[stateandlocaltraining@dhs.gov](mailto:stateandlocaltraining@dhs.gov)

**Phone:** 800-743-5382 or 912-  
267-2345 (Available 24 hours a  
day/7 days a week)

The FLETC offers advanced and specialized law enforcement training in a variety of topics through the State, Local, and Tribal Division (SLTD) to state, local, and tribal law enforcement officers throughout the U.S. and Indian country. The programs SLTD delivers are developed with the advice, assistance and support of Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies and are continuously updated to ensure relevance to today's issues. They are conducted at selected venues throughout the country hosted by a local law enforcement agency or at one of FLETC's training delivery points which are located in Artesia, NM; Charleston, SC; Cheltenham, MD; and Glynco, GA. Tuition assistance may be available to state, local, and tribal officers, but attendance is on a "space-available" basis. For further information regarding the registration process or for a complete listing of FLETC's advanced and specialized

training programs please visit [www.fleetc.gov](http://www.fleetc.gov) and select "State and Local Training" or you may contact SLTD by e-mail at [stateandlocaltraining@dhs.gov](mailto:stateandlocaltraining@dhs.gov) or by phone at 800-743-5382.

**The FLETC Online Campus** is a secure online learning management system (LMS) developed by the FLETC in support of the law enforcement learning environment. The Online Campus currently offers over 100 professionally developed interactive online courses available for access by U.S. sworn, vetted law enforcement officers and agents. Online Campus registration and access to course materials is provided through the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS), and requires law enforcement officers to complete the ATIX Application form. Please visit [www.fleetc.gov/elp-splash](http://www.fleetc.gov/elp-splash) for more information.

**Office of Health Affairs  
(OHA)**

OHA serves as DHS's principal authority for all medical and health issues. OHA provides medical, public health, and scientific expertise in support of the DHS mission to prepare for, respond to, and recover from all threats. OHA serves as the principal advisor to the Secretary and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Administrator on medical and public health issues. OHA leads the Department's workforce health protection and medical

oversight activities. The office also leads and coordinates the Department's biological and chemical defense activities and provides medical and scientific expertise to support the Department's preparedness and response efforts.

OHA has four strategic goals that coincide with the strategic goals of the Department:

- Provide expert health and medical advice to DHS leadership;
- Build national resilience against health incidents;
- Enhance national and DHS medical first responder capabilities; and
- Protect the DHS workforce against health threats.

**BioWatch** is a nationwide biosurveillance monitoring system operating in more than 30 metropolitan areas across the country that is designed to detect the release of select aerosolized biological agents. OHA provides program oversight for the BioWatch program; state and local agencies operate the system in their jurisdiction. BioWatch is a collaborative effort of multidisciplinary partners at the Federal, state, and local level, including public health, laboratory, environmental agencies, emergency management, and law enforcement. Jurisdictional preparedness and response planning efforts related to the BioWatch program are developed through these partnerships. Biowatch

partnerships bring experts at every level of government together to enhance resilience.

### **The National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC)**

integrates biosurveillance activities across the human health, animal, plant, food, water, and environmental domains to provide a biological common operating picture and facilitate earlier detection of adverse events and trends. NBIC works in partnership with Federal, state, local, territorial, tribal, and private sector partners to synthesize and analyze information collected from across the spectrum of these organizations to provide more rapid identification of and response to biological threats. NBIC shares this information with stakeholders via the DHS Common Operating Picture (COP), providing a comprehensive electronic picture with assessments of current biological events, trends, and their potential impacts on the Nation's homeland security. Additionally, access to state and local NBIC Biosurveillance Reports are available on the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) to public health, health care, agriculture, environment, and law enforcement personnel across the country at all levels of government. To request access to HSIN-NBIC-SL, contact [nbicoha@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:nbicoha@hq.dhs.gov).

For more information on OHA resources for support to state and local law enforcement, please send an e-mail to

[HealthAffairs@dhs.gov](mailto:HealthAffairs@dhs.gov), or [NOC.OHA@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:NOC.OHA@hq.dhs.gov).

### **U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)**

ICE's primary mission is to promote homeland security and public safety through the criminal and civil enforcement of Federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration. The agency has an annual budget of more than \$5.7 billion dollars, primarily devoted to its two principal operating components - Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) and Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO).

**287(g) Fact Sheet** provides information regarding the 287(g) program, one of ICE's top partnership initiatives. For more information, see [www.ice.gov/news/library/factsheets/287g.htm](http://www.ice.gov/news/library/factsheets/287g.htm).

**A Day in the Life of Enforcement and Removal Operations** is a document that provides relevant and commonly requested statistics regarding ICE ERO. Updated quarterly, it offers a snapshot of an average day's activities throughout ICE ERO. For more information, see [www.ice.gov/doclib/news/library/factsheets/pdf/day-in-life-ero.pdf](http://www.ice.gov/doclib/news/library/factsheets/pdf/day-in-life-ero.pdf) or you can access it online by visiting [www.ice.gov](http://www.ice.gov).

**\*\*Ballistics Laboratory.** The ICE Office of Firearms and Tactical Programs Ballistics Laboratory is the premier testing facility for law enforcement ammunition and firearms. This ISO 9001 2008 certified facility is staffed by experienced engineers and ballisticians who conduct a multitude of tests on a variety of duty related ammunition and firearms. The laboratory offers assistance to other Federal, state, and local agencies by providing market research and contract performance data on ammunition and firearms, as well as services to assist in determining the cause of ammunition and firearms related catastrophic events. For further information, contact Supervisory Engineer, Lowell Johnson at [Lowell.D.Johnson@ice.dhs.gov](mailto:Lowell.D.Johnson@ice.dhs.gov).

**\*Border Enforcement Security Task Force (BEST).** In response to increased crime along the Southwest border, ICE HSI, in partnership with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and other Federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and international law enforcement officials expanded its ongoing Border Crimes Initiative by creating BEST, a multi-agency initiative. There are currently 35 BEST units comprised of approximately 1,000 members representing 100 law enforcement agencies working jointly to investigate transnational criminal activity along the Southwest Border, Northern Border, and major seaports. For additional

information, please contact 800-973-2867 and ask to speak with the Unit Chief for the HSI Narcotics, Smuggling, and BEST Unit in Washington, D.C. More information is available at [www.ice.gov/best/](http://www.ice.gov/best/).

**\*Cyber Crimes Center (C3)**, a component of ICE HSI, was established in 1997 for the purpose of combating crimes committed on, or facilitated by, the Internet. C3 brings together highly technical assets dedicated to conducting trans-border criminal investigations of Internet-related crimes within the HSI portfolio of immigration and customs authorities. C3 is responsible for identifying and targeting any cybercrime activity in which HSI has jurisdiction. C3's current mission is fourfold: (1) Keep pace with emerging computer technology and Internet processes; (2) Proactively use these new technologies to combat criminal activity and address vulnerabilities created by the Internet; (3) Disseminate to field offices and the worldwide law enforcement and intelligence organizations the most current trends, risks, procedures, lessons learned, and investigative leads; and (4) Support investigations into Internet criminal activities and vulnerabilities with state-of-the-art cyber investigative methods and forensic techniques. For more information, see [www.ice.gov/cyber-crimes/](http://www.ice.gov/cyber-crimes/).

**\*Cyber Crimes Unit (CCU)** is responsible for managing the cyber component of traditional

immigration and customs investigative categories. CCU special agents provide support for international level investigations. HSI's cyber investigations primarily focus on international economic crime, Internet-facilitated smuggling and money laundering, the illegal acquisition and proliferation of export controlled technology and data, the theft and sale of digital intellectual property, and child exploitation crimes.

**\*Document and Benefit Fraud Task Forces (DBFTF)**. ICE HSI leads 19 interagency task forces across the United States. Individual task forces can be comprised of Federal, state, and/or local law enforcement partners working together to combat immigration document and benefit fraud, as well as related criminal violations. DBFTF locations include Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Newark, Orlando, Philadelphia, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, San Juan, St. Paul, and Washington D.C. Through collaboration and partnership with multiple Federal, state, and local agencies, the DBFTFs maximize resources, eliminate duplication of efforts, and produce a strong law enforcement presence. They combine HSI's unique criminal and administrative authorities with a variety of other law enforcement agencies' tools and authorities to achieve focused, high-impact criminal prosecutions and financial

seizures. Partners include U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Fraud Detection and National Security; U.S. Department of State, Diplomatic Security; U.S. Department of Labor, Office of the Inspector General; U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of the Inspector General; U.S. Postal Inspection Service; U.S. Secret Service and numerous state and local law enforcement agencies. Supporting these task forces is the HSI Forensic Laboratory, the only Federal crime laboratory dedicated to the forensic examination of travel and identity documents, and the HSI Cyber Crimes Center (C3). For more information, see [www.ice.gov/document-benefit-fraud/](http://www.ice.gov/document-benefit-fraud/).

**\*Forced Labor Program**. ICE HSI investigates allegations of forced labor in violation of the Tariff Act of 1930 (Title 19 USC §1307), relating to the illegal importation of goods mined, manufactured, or produced, wholly or in part, through the use of forced labor, prison labor, and/or indentured labor under penal sanctions. When contacting ICE to report instances of forced labor, please provide as much detailed information and supporting documentation as possible, including the following: a full statement of the reasons for the belief that the product was produced by forced labor and that it may be or has been imported into the United States; a detailed description of the product; and all pertinent facts known regarding the production

of the product abroad. Reports may be sent to [ICE.ForcedLabor@ice.dhs.gov](mailto:ICE.ForcedLabor@ice.dhs.gov). ICE also maintains a 24/7 hotline at 866- 347-2423 (from U.S. and Canada) or 802-872-6199 (from any country in the world), that can take this information.

**\*HSI Forensic Laboratory** (HSI-FL) provides a broad range of forensic, intelligence, and investigative support to HSI, ICE, DHS, and many other U.S. and foreign law enforcement agencies. The HSI-FL is accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors / Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD/LAB). Forensic disciplines include questioned documents, fingerprints, and chemistry. Additionally, the HSI-FL provides intelligence alerts, reference material on travel and identity documents, and fraudulent document detection training. The HSI-FL oversees the HSI Evidence Recovery Team Program. For more information, visit [www.ice.gov/hsi-fl](http://www.ice.gov/hsi-fl).

**HSI Tip Line.** The HSI Tip Line and the HSI Online Tip Form serve as conduits for individuals to report suspected criminal activity. Managed by the agency's Tip Line Unit, the tip line and tip form receive and record information from the general public and law enforcement 24/7/365. Investigative leads are forwarded to 7,000 special agents in 200 cities nationally and to 47 countries around the

world. Unit members reach out to duty agents to relay time sensitive information and have the capability to customize questions to meet the needs of national enforcement priorities. Phone toll free 866-347-2423 from the U.S. and Canada, or from any country in the world phone 802- 372-6199. For more information, visit [www.ice.gov/tips](http://www.ice.gov/tips).

**Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Center** protects the public by targeting war criminals and those who violate human rights, including violators living both domestically and abroad. ICE HSI investigators, intelligence analysts, and attorneys work with governmental and non-governmental agencies to accept tips and information from those who report suspected war criminals and human rights violators. Individuals seeking to report these abuses of human rights may contact the center at [hrv.ice@dhs.gov](mailto:hrv.ice@dhs.gov).

**HSI Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) Outreach** was developed to raise awareness about corruption at DMV facilities. A principal component of the campaign is to alert DMV employees, law enforcement, and the public to the seriousness of fraud schemes perpetrated at DMV facilities. By adding education and outreach components, ICE HSI and its partners work together to deter the crime from happening, encourage people to report the crime, and ensure that their investigations are

comprehensive and more efficient. Outreach materials, including posters, brochures, and a short video were developed by ICE HSI to support the outreach and are utilized by nearly every U.S. jurisdictional (state) and territorial DMV in employee new-hire and refresher ethics training. The materials provide guidance to DMV employees by promoting accountability and vigilance in an effort to reduce corruption and preserve the integrity of the DMV process. For more information, please email the Identity and Benefit Fraud Unit at [ibfu-ice-hq@dhs.gov](mailto:ibfu-ice-hq@dhs.gov).

**ICE Mutual Agreement between Government and Employers (IMAGE) Program** is a joint government and private sector voluntary initiative that enhances employer compliance and corporate due diligence through training and sharing best practices regarding hiring practices. The goal of IMAGE is for the government to work with employers to develop a more secure and stable workforce and restore the integrity of the U.S. immigration system. For more information, see [www.ice.gov/image](http://www.ice.gov/image) or contact [IMAGE@dhs.gov](mailto:IMAGE@dhs.gov).

**\*\*Law Enforcement Information Sharing Initiative (LEISI)** facilitates the sharing of DHS sensitive but unclassified law enforcement information with other federal, tribal, state, local, and international law enforcement agencies. LEISI provides the electronic Law

Enforcement Information Sharing Service (LEIS Service) that other law enforcement agencies can utilize to query records pertaining to ICE criminal subjects and ICE and CBP immigration violators. For more information, contact LEISI at [DHS-LEISI@ice.dhs.gov](mailto:DHS-LEISI@ice.dhs.gov).

**\*\*Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC)**, administered by ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO), is a critical point of contact for the national law enforcement community, providing a wide range of information services to officers and investigators at Federal, state, and local levels. The LESC operates 24 hours a day; 365 days a year to provide timely, accurate and real-time assistance to law enforcement agencies that are in need of the immigration status and identities of a foreign national that has been encountered, arrested or is under investigation for criminal activity.

To support these law enforcement efforts, the most efficient method to request and receive immigration information is by submitting an Immigration Alien Query (IAQ) to the LESC. The IAQ is generated in two ways; either an automated biometric (fingerprints) submission via Secure Communities or a biographic, initiated by utilizing the International Justice and Public Safety Network (Nlets), message key IAQ at VTICE0900. Direct contact can also be made via the Law Enforcement Hotline at 1-802-872-6020. For additional

information, visit [www.ice.gov/lesc](http://www.ice.gov/lesc).

**National Bulk Cash Smuggling Center (BCSC)** is a 24/7 operations and intelligence facility providing real-time tactical intelligence and investigative support to the Federal, state, and local officers involved in enforcement and interdiction of bulk cash smuggling and the transportation of illicit proceeds. This is accomplished through the examination and exploitation of evidence obtained at our borders, during traffic interdictions, and other law enforcement encounters. The BCSC targets transnational criminal organizations who seek to avoid traditional financial institutions by repatriating illicit proceeds through an array of methods including commercial and private aircraft, passenger and commercial vehicles, maritime vessels, and pedestrian crossings at our U.S. land borders. For more information, contact the center at [BCSC@dhs.gov](mailto:BCSC@dhs.gov) or 866-981-5332.

**\*National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPR Center)** stands at the forefront of the U.S. government's response to global intellectual property (IP) theft. As a task force, the IPR Center uses the expertise of its member agencies to share information, develop initiatives, coordinate enforcement actions, and conduct investigation related to IP theft. Through this strategic interagency partnership, the IPR

Center protects the public's health and safety, the U.S. economy, and the nation's war fighters. In 2010, ICE HSI established the State and Local Engagement Program to educate and foster better relationships between state and local law enforcement and HSI field offices. The State and Local Engagement Program leverages the resources of the IPR Center to deliver IPR-focused training to state and local law enforcement. The IPR Center and the International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition Foundation, with the support of local HSI field offices, delivers IP-focused hands-on training. The training seminars provide a forum for Federal, state, local law enforcement and prosecutors to share best practices and develop relationships with industry representatives, which is crucial in the investigation and prosecution of IP theft violations. These trainings help state and local law enforcement to become aware of the ways IP theft attacks American businesses and finances organized crime. Additionally, the IPR Center supports the National Association of Attorneys General and the National White Collar Crime Center, who also deliver IP-focused training to state and local law enforcement officers. For additional information on available resources and training please contact the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center, Global Outreach and Training Unit at [iprcenteroutreach@dhs.gov](mailto:iprcenteroutreach@dhs.gov).

**The Office of State, Local and Tribal Coordination (OSLTC)** is responsible for building and improving relationships and coordinating partnership activities for multiple stakeholders – including state, local, and tribal governments, as well as law enforcement agencies/groups. OSLTC’s vision is to provide stakeholders with a clear understanding of ICE’s components, structure, mission, goals, and responsibilities. For additional information, visit [www.ice.gov/about/offices/leadership/osltc/](http://www.ice.gov/about/offices/leadership/osltc/).

**Operation Community Shield Task Forces (OCSTF).** Operation Community Shield is the HSI anti-gang initiative that combines ICE’s expansive statutory and administrative enforcement authorities to combat the growth and proliferation of transnational criminal street gangs, prison gangs, and outlaw motorcycle gangs throughout the United States in cooperation with our Federal, state, local, tribal, and foreign law enforcement partners. OCSTFs officially align HSI with our partners to enhance intelligence gathering and information sharing, exploit 21st century law enforcement technology, and further capitalize on our worldwide presence to combat these global criminal networks and mitigate the threats they pose to the public safety and national security of the United States and other countries.

**\*Online Detainee Locator System (ODLS)** is a public system available on the Internet at [www.ice.gov](http://www.ice.gov) that allows family members, legal representatives, and members of the public to locate immigration detainees who are in ICE detention. As part of detention reform, ICE deployed the ODLS so that family members and attorneys can locate detainees more easily online, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The system is available in Spanish, with more languages to come. The ODLS can be searched in two ways: 1) by Alien Registration number (or A-number, the nine-digit identification number assigned to a person who applies for immigration benefits or is subject to immigration enforcement proceedings); or 2) by last name, first name, and country of birth. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/external/online-detainee-locator-system-ice](http://www.dhs.gov/external/online-detainee-locator-system-ice).

**Project CAMPUS Sentinel** is an outreach initiative established in April 2011 by ICE HSI directed toward academic institutions that are approved by ICE HSI to enroll nonimmigrant students. The purpose of this outreach program is to build mutual partnerships between ICE HSI Special Agent in Charge offices and Student and Exchange Visitor Program certified institutions. This exchange enables ICE HSI to detect and proactively combat student visa exploitations and address inherent national security vulnerabilities. For more

information, contact [CTCEU@DHS.gov](mailto:CTCEU@DHS.gov).

**Secure Communities: Get the Facts and Frequently Asked Questions.** These two online resources provide explanations for and clarifications to many issues surrounding the Secure Communities initiative. For more information, see [www.ice.gov/secure\\_communities/get-the-facts.htm](http://www.ice.gov/secure_communities/get-the-facts.htm) and [www.ice.gov/secure\\_communities/faq.htm](http://www.ice.gov/secure_communities/faq.htm).

**Secure Communities and Civil Rights.** Secure Communities is a critical tool for carrying out the immigration enforcement priorities ICE. To continue to improve the program, DHS is committed to addressing concerns that have been raised about its operation. This series of awareness briefings for state and local law enforcement is designed primarily for front line agency personnel and local leadership. Short videos, discussion guides, and job aids provide actionable information about the civil rights and civil liberties issues that may arise as ICE activates the Secure Communities Federal information-sharing capability in their jurisdictions. Topics include: what law enforcement needs to know, explaining Secure Communities to your community, immigration law protections for asylum seekers and for victims of crimes and human trafficking victims, working with non-English speakers, avoiding racial and ethnic profiling, contacting foreign consulates, misuse of

Secure Communities as retaliation, use of ICE detainees, and civil rights and civil liberties complaints. For more information, visit [www.ice.gov/secure\\_communities](http://www.ice.gov/secure_communities).

### **Secure Communities Training/Briefing Materials for State and Local Law Enforcement.**

These training/briefing materials include a series of modules; each module contains short viewable video and related materials such as fact sheets, discussion guides, web-based resources, and job aids. Although the modules will cover a number of topics and are designed to be presented as a series, law enforcement agencies may also present the materials in a variety of combinations to suit the needs of individual jurisdictions. The materials are designed for two distinct audiences: front line officers and law enforcement leadership (noted as the “Commander’s packets”). For more information, visit [www.ice.gov/secure\\_communities/crcl.htm](http://www.ice.gov/secure_communities/crcl.htm).

**Shadow Wolves.** The ICE HSI Shadow Wolves are Native American Tactical Officers assigned to the Tohono O’odham Nation in Arizona to enforce immigration and customs laws and regulations. This reservation contains 2.8 million acres of land and includes a 75-mile-long stretch of the U.S. border with Mexico. The Shadow Wolves use their unique language and tracking skills to interdict and investigate

contraband and have assisted law enforcement with the investigation of kidnappings, the deaths of illegal aliens, sexual assaults, missing children, and any reports of border violence. The Shadow Wolves have traveled to the Blackfeet Indian Reservation and the Bay Mills Chippewa Indian Reservation to share their expertise.

Additionally, the Shadow Wolves have conducted training with the U.S. Department of Defense in several of the former Soviet Republics to teach the ancient art of tracking to combat nuclear proliferation from the former Soviet Republics. For additional information, please contact 800-973-2867 and ask to speak with the Unit Chief for the HSI Narcotics, Smuggling, and BEST Unit in Washington, D.C. For more information, visit [www.ice.gov/news/library/factsheets/shadow-wolves.htm](http://www.ice.gov/news/library/factsheets/shadow-wolves.htm).

### **Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP)**

was established in 2003 as the DHS front line effort to ensure that the student visa system is not exploited by those wishing to do harm to the United States. SEVP collects, maintains, and shares information in accordance with applicable laws and DHS policies so that only legitimate foreign students or exchange visitors gain entry to the United States. The result is an easily accessible information system that provides timely information to the Department of State, Department of Justice, and DHS

Components. For more information, visit [www.ice.gov/sevis/](http://www.ice.gov/sevis/) or contact the SEVP Response Center at 703-603-3400.

### **Title 19 Cross-Designation.**

The HSI Title 19 Directive provides a mechanism for HSI to cross-designate Federal, state, local, tribal, and foreign law enforcement officers as “Customs Officers.” The unique resources and subject matter expertise of these officers complement HSI investigations to effectively combat transnational crime. Law enforcement officers cross-designated under Title 19 U.S.C. § 1401 (i) harness their invaluable experience with this unique federal authority to collectively enhance joint investigations of narcotics smuggling, money laundering, and fraud-related activities that disrupt and dismantle criminal organizations threatening this country’s borders. With this authority, Title 19 cross-designated officers have the ability to execute and serve arrest warrants, subpoenas, and summonses in compliance with customs laws as well as carry firearms in compliance with ICE HSI firearms policy. For more information on the Title 19 Program Directive, please contact 800-973-2867 to speak with the Unit Chief for the HSI Narcotics, Smuggling, and BEST Unit in Washington, D.C., or email the unit at [crossdes@fins3.dhs.gov](mailto:crossdes@fins3.dhs.gov). More information is available at [www.ice.gov/customs-cross-designation](http://www.ice.gov/customs-cross-designation).

**Toolkit for Prosecutors.** To demonstrate its commitment to strengthening coordination with state and local prosecutor partners, ICE developed the Toolkit for Prosecutors. This Toolkit is aimed at helping prosecutors navigate situations where important witnesses, victims, or defendants may face removal because they are illegally present in the United States. For more information, see

[www.ice.gov/doclib/about/offices/osltc/pdf/tool-kit-for-prosecutors.pdf](http://www.ice.gov/doclib/about/offices/osltc/pdf/tool-kit-for-prosecutors.pdf).

### **Trade Transparency Unit**

**(TTU)** provides world-renowned subject matter expertise on trade-based money laundering through investigative, analytical, and intelligence case support to ICE HSI domestic and international offices, and to our U.S. and international law enforcement partners. The TTU's unique capabilities are enhanced by international cooperation agreements with foreign partners that seek the ability to share trade data which can be compared through HSI's Data Analysis & Research for Trade Transparency System (DARTTS), which allows for the detection of trade and financial discrepancies that are indicative of trade-based money laundering and other financial crimes. For more information, contact the TTU at [TTU@ice.dhs.gov](mailto:TTU@ice.dhs.gov) or 1-800-973-2867.

### **U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement – Enforcement and Removal Operations 101**

**(ERO 101)** is a PowerPoint presentation compiled to introduce ICE ERO and its program offices. Though the slides themselves are not accessible to the public, the presentation can be delivered by any field office upon request. ERO 101 is a condensed overview of ICE ERO programs and initiatives and is updated quarterly. In addition, each field office has area of responsibility-specific slides to accompany the overall ERO 101 in order to provide a more focused look at ICE ERO in the local area.

### **Victim Assistance Program**

**(VAP)** provides information and assistance to victims of Federal crimes, including human trafficking, child exploitation, human rights abuse, and white collar crime. VAP also provides information to victims on post-correctional release or removal of criminal aliens from ICE custody. VAP has developed informational brochures on human trafficking victim assistance, crime victims' rights, white collar crime, and the victim notification program. For further information, please contact VAP at 866-872-4973.

### **Office of Intelligence and Analysis** **(I&A)**

I&A is a member of the national Intelligence Community (IC) and ensures that information related to homeland security threats is collected, analyzed, and disseminated to the full spectrum of homeland security partners in the Department, at Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial levels, in the private sector, and in the IC. I&A works closely with Department Component intelligence organizations as well as state, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector entities to ensure non-traditional streams of information are fused with traditional IC sources to provide a complete assessment of threats to the homeland.

The Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, in the capacity of Chief Intelligence Officer for DHS, implements a mandate to integrate the Department's intelligence components and functions—the DHS IE—by driving a common intelligence mission.

I&A is the Executive Agent for coordinating Federal support for state and major urban area fusion centers. It also leads the Department's information sharing efforts. I&A works to solidify productive and collaborative relationships with its partners to enhance information sharing. This collaboration and coordination is bolstered by the placement of I&A intelligence officers at most

of the state and major urban area fusion centers, providing direct intelligence support to key State, local, tribal, and territorial partners, and private sector partners.

### **\*Counterintelligence**

#### **Fundamentals Workshop**

**(CIFWS)** is a training initiative offered by the DHS Counterintelligence Division (CIPD) to provide a one-day, on-site workshop to fusion centers as a means of promoting counterintelligence awareness to the fusion centers. The CIFWS program is intended to familiarize the fusion center personnel with the potential intelligence collection threat directed against their facility, and state, local, tribal and territorial officials. This training also equips attendees with the ability to recognize an elicitation attempt or recruitment pitch. Prior to the training, CIPD notifies the I&A field representative assigned to the fusion center of training intent, potential training dates, and logistic requirements for this effort. I&A field representatives will be responsible for coordinating with their local FBI counterparts and promoting the event to their state, local, tribal and territorial counterparts; as well as to other DHS representatives.

#### **DHS Open Source Enterprise Daily Intelligence Reports.**

These daily and weekly reports provide open source information on multiple topics of interest to facilitate a greater understanding of the nature and

scope of threats and hazards to the homeland. They are provided to Federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector officials to aid in the identification and development of appropriate actions, priorities and follow-on measures. These reports may be accessed via the Homeland Security Information Network.

#### **DHS-Single Point of Service**

**(DHS-SPS)** serves as DHS Headquarters' 24x7 central ingest point for receiving, tracking, and facilitating Operational and Intelligence Requests For Information (RFIs) to and from Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial partners. This process—undertaken by I&A and the Office of Operations Coordination and Planning—is not a replacement for existing lines of communication; rather, it serves as a resource to facilitate validated RFIs with an organization capable of providing a response. Before submitting an RFI to SPS, Federal and DHS Component partners should route their RFIs through their respective headquarters to ensure they have visibility. State and local partners should work through their Fusion Center(s) (via their deployed I&A Intelligence Officers) to verify all local resources have been exhausted.

DHS-SPS representatives can be contacted at:

Open/STE: 202-282-9555

NSTS: 766-0888

NIPR: [DHS-SPS-RFI@dhs.gov](mailto:DHS-SPS-RFI@dhs.gov)

HSDN: [DHS-SPS-RFI@dhs.gov](mailto:DHS-SPS-RFI@dhs.gov)

JWICS: [DHS-SPS-RFI@dhs.ic.gov](mailto:DHS-SPS-RFI@dhs.ic.gov).

**HSDN Resources for State and Local Partners.** Appropriately-cleared state and local personnel assigned to Fusion Centers are granted access to Secret-level network resources via the Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN). These resources include intelligence products from I&A that are hosted on HSDN, as well as a range of SLE mission-related non-DHS information available via the DHS SLT SIPRNet Whitelist, which includes resources such as access to the National Counterterrorism Center Current portal for counter-terrorism information, the DEA portal for counternarcotics intelligence, and a number of Department of Defense sites including cybersecurity, counterterrorism, intelligence, and counternarcotics information.

#### **\*I&A Homeland Security Intelligence Training Academy**

**(ITA).** The ITA's mission is to advance students' knowledge, skills, and abilities through the creation and dissemination of Homeland Security intelligence training enabled by professional staff and instructors, innovative learning programs, and modern facilities. The ITA offers more than a dozen intelligence training courses to the Homeland Security Enterprise. To obtain a course catalog contact the I&A Registrar at 202-282-8866, 202-275-4160, or

email [IA-Registrar@HQ.DHS.GOV](mailto:IA-Registrar@HQ.DHS.GOV).

**National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD)**

NPPD leads the national effort to protect and enhance the resilience of the nation's physical and cyber infrastructure.

***ACTIVE SHOOTER PREPAREDNESS RESOURCES***

**Active Shooter Preparedness** resources include a desk reference guide; a poster; and a pocket-size reference card to address how employees, managers, training staff, and human resources personnel can mitigate the risk of, and appropriately react in the event of an active shooter situation. Access all of these resources at [www.dhs.gov/active-shooter-preparedness](http://www.dhs.gov/active-shooter-preparedness). Materials are also available in Spanish.

**\*Active Shooter Awareness Training for Tenant Agencies.** NPPD's Federal Protective Service (FPS) offers awareness-level instruction for occupants of Federal facilities regarding active shooter situations. The presentation covers the history of active shooter incidents; the evolution of police response tactics; reacting to an active shooter; facility lockdown procedures; what to do when law enforcement arrives; and employer responsibilities. For more information contact Training and Professional

Development at 703-235-6100 or [Robert.C.Marohn@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:Robert.C.Marohn@hq.dhs.gov).

***BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT***

**Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM) Biometric Support Center (BSC)** provides expert fingerprint identification services in support of DHS's Automated Biometric Identification System, which contains the fingerprints of over 160 million individuals. The BSC supports fingerprint search requests including those of unknown individuals (e.g., deceased subjects, cold cases). The BSC operates 24 hours a day/7 days a week. For additional information, contact the BSC at [afis@dhs.gov](mailto:afis@dhs.gov).

***CHEMICAL SECURITY***

**Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS).** The CFATS program is the Department's regulatory program focused specifically on security at high-risk chemical facilities not located on navigable waterways. The program identifies and regulates high-risk chemical facilities to ensure they have security measures in place to reduce the risks associated with these chemicals. DHS chemical security inspectors work in all 50 states to help ensure facilities have security measures in place to meet security risk-based performance standards.

For more information, visit

[www.dhs.gov/chemicalsecurity](http://www.dhs.gov/chemicalsecurity). To report a facility you believe may not be in compliance with the regulation, call the DHS CFATS Tip Line, at 877-394-4347 (877-FYI 4 DHS).

***COUNTER-IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE (IED) PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES***

**\*Counter-IED & Risk Mitigation Courses.** To reduce risk to the Nation's critical infrastructure, NPPD's Office of Bombing Prevention (OBP) develops and delivers a diverse curriculum of training to build nationwide counter-IED core capabilities and enhance awareness of terrorist threats. Coordinated through State Homeland Security Officials and training offices, courses educate Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial participants such as municipal officials and emergency managers, state and local law enforcement and other emergency services, critical infrastructure owners and operators, and security staff on strategies to prevent, protect against, respond to, and mitigate bombing incidents. Available courses are listed below. For more information or to request training, contact your local Protective Security Advisor (PSA) or email [OBP@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OBP@hq.dhs.gov).

- **\*Bomb-making Materials Awareness Program (BMAP) Training** is an outreach initiative, developed in partnership with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), to

\*Substantive edits since last update

\*\*New addition to Resource Catalog

8/11/14

increase public and private sector awareness of homemade explosives (HME) by promoting private sector point-of-sale awareness and suspicious activity reporting to prevent misuse of explosive precursor chemicals, explosive powders, and components commonly used in IEDs. BMAP training is designed for first responders responsible for outreach to build knowledge of IED threats, HMEs, and bomb-making materials. The course also provides guidance and materials to help participants conduct outreach to industries and businesses within their jurisdiction in order to strengthen prevention opportunities by building a network of vigilant and informed private sector partners who serve as the Nation's counter-IED "eyes-and-ears". The eight-hour course designed for first responders can accommodate 25 participants. FEMA EMI IS-912, Retail Security Awareness, is a prerequisite for this course. For more information, contact [OBP@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OBP@hq.dhs.gov).

- **Bomb Threat Management Workshop** improves the ability of critical infrastructure owners, operators, and security personnel to manage IED threats by highlighting specific safety precautions associated with explosive

incidents and bomb threats. The workshop reinforces an integrated approach that combines training, planning, and equipment acquisition to maximize available resources for bomb threat management. Public and private sector representatives knowledgeable in emergency management procedures are encouraged to attend. This four-hour course can accommodate 50 participants. For more information, contact [OBP@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OBP@hq.dhs.gov).

- **\*IED Counterterrorism Workshop** enhances the participant's understanding of the IED threat, surveillance detection methods, and soft target awareness. The workshop also covers awareness and prevention measures, as well as collaborative information-sharing resources to enable first responders, and critical infrastructure owners, operators, and security staff to deter, prevent, detect, and protect against the illicit and terrorist use of explosives in the United States. This eight-hour workshop can accommodate 250 participants. For more information, contact [OBP@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OBP@hq.dhs.gov).
- **\*IED Search Procedures Workshop** increases IED awareness and educates participants on bombing prevention measures and

planning protocols to detect IEDs by reviewing specific search techniques. This workshop builds knowledge of counter-IED principles and techniques among first responders and public/private sector security partners tasked with IED search and response protocols. This eight-hour workshop can accommodate 40 participants. For more information, contact [OBP@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OBP@hq.dhs.gov).

- **Protective Measures Course** builds awareness and understanding of the IED threat, terrorist planning cycle, and indicators of suspicious activity. Participants, including critical infrastructure staff tasked with increasing the security posture of a facility or event, learn about facility vulnerability analysis, counter-IED protective measures, and strategies which can be utilized to mitigate risk and reduce vulnerabilities within their unique sectors. This two-day course can accommodate 25 participants. For more information, contact [OBP@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OBP@hq.dhs.gov).
- **\*Surveillance Detection Course for Law Enforcement and Security Professionals** provides instruction on how to detect hostile surveillance by exploring surveillance techniques, tactics, and procedures from a hostile

perspective. These skills enhance counter-IED capabilities of law enforcement and security professionals to detect, prevent, protect against, and respond to IED threats. This three-day course can accommodate 25 participants. FEMA EMI IS-914, Surveillance Awareness, is a prerequisite for this course. For more information, contact [OBP@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OBP@hq.dhs.gov).

- **Vehicle Borne IED (VBIED) Detection Course** improves participants' ability to successfully inspect for, detect, identify, and respond to a VBIED. Instruction covers the VBIED threat, explosive effects, IEDs, and vehicle inspections, enabling participants to detect, deter, and protect against the illicit use of explosives. The course is designed for first responders and public and private sector security staff tasked with inspecting vehicles for explosives, dangerous goods, or any contraband. This eight-hour course can accommodate 20 participants. For more information, contact [OBP@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OBP@hq.dhs.gov).

**\*Counter-IED & Risk Mitigation Products.** The following products are made available by OBP.

- **Counter-IED Awareness Cards & Posters** are available to public and private sector security partners to enhance

awareness of IED threats, protective measures for mitigating vulnerabilities, and information on reporting suspicious activity. Available products include information on black powder; black powder substitutes; smokeless powder; hazardous chemicals; peroxide products; precursor chemicals poster for online retailers; suicide bomber/active shooter awareness; suspicious (purchasing) behavior; suspicious online purchases; and suspicious behavior for hotels and lodgings. For more information, contact [OBP@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OBP@hq.dhs.gov).

- **DHS-DOJ Bomb Threat Guidance Brochure.** Developed in partnership with the FBI, the DHS-DOJ Bomb Threat Guidance Brochure is a quick reference guide that provides site decision makers with pre-threat preparation, threat assessment considerations, staff response guidelines, and evacuation and shelter-in-place considerations. The brochure is available to registered TRIPwire users or upon request at [OBP@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OBP@hq.dhs.gov).

- **DHS Bomb Threat Procedures Checklist.** This quick reference tool helps public and private sector partners respond to a bomb threat by providing basic procedural guidelines and a checklist (on the back) to

document important information if a bomb threat is received over the phone. For more information, contact [OBP@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OBP@hq.dhs.gov).

- **DHS-DOJ Bomb Threat Stand-off Card.** Developed in partnership with the FBI, the DHS-DOJ Bomb Threat Stand-off Card is a quick reference guide providing recommended evacuation and shelter-in-place distances for various types and sizes of IED. For more information, please contact [OBP@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OBP@hq.dhs.gov).
- **FIRST Application**, or First Responder Support Tools Application, was developed by OBP and DHS Science & Technology Directorate in collaboration with the private sector. The application allows first responders to quickly define safe stand-off distances around a potential bomb location; calculate rough damage and injury contours; suggest appropriate roadblocks; and identify other nearby facilities of concern using their smartphones and laptop computers. DHS bomb stand-off data is considered sensitive and only made available to those who register the application using a .gov, .mil, or .us email address. For additional information on downloading the application, visit [www.ara.com/products/first](http://www.ara.com/products/first).

- **\*\*Incident Management Preparedness and Coordination Toolkit (IMPACT)** was developed as a collaborative effort between DHS and Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and provides a robust laptop planning tool that allows users to evaluate an area impacted by explosive threats. Capabilities include an interactive evacuation program and report generation tool. For additional information and to request the software, contact [OBP@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OBP@hq.dhs.gov).
- **Protective Measures Guidance** is provided by OBP to assist public and private sector security partners in establishing secure environments with IED threat preparation and planning to bolster security posture and IED incident mitigation. Information includes pre-event and incident response planning; measures for reducing vulnerabilities; suspicious behavior awareness; and reporting protocols to address various IED threat scenarios. These documents are available to registered TRIPwire users or upon request at [OBP@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OBP@hq.dhs.gov).
- **VBIED Identification Guide: Parked Vehicles** is a reference card for use by law enforcement and security professionals to identify indicators of a possible VBIED. The product is

available to registered TRIPwire users or upon request at [OBP@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OBP@hq.dhs.gov).

- **Vehicle Inspection Guide (VIG) & Video.** The Vehicle Inspection Guide was developed for use by law enforcement, bomb squads, HAZMAT teams, other emergency and public government service organizations, and professional security personnel involved with inspection of vehicles that may pose a terrorist bomb threat. The Vehicle Inspection Video is designed to complement the Vehicle Inspection Guide by providing demonstrations of vehicle search techniques. An electronic copy of the Guide and Video are available to registered TRIPwire users. For more information, contact [OBP@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OBP@hq.dhs.gov).

**Multi-Jurisdiction Improvised Explosive Device Security Planning (MJIEDSP)** program is a systematic process that fuses counter-IED capability analysis, training, and planning to enhance urban area IED prevention, protection, mitigation, and response capabilities. The MJIEDSP assists with collectively identifying roles, responsibilities, capability gaps, and how to optimize limited resources within a multi-jurisdictional planning area. OBP works closely with communities to provide expertise on planning and operational requirements for IED

incident preparedness in alignment with the National Preparedness Goal and Core Capabilities. For more information, contact [OBP@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OBP@hq.dhs.gov).

**National Counter-IED Capabilities Analysis Database (NCCAD)** is an assessment program that uses a consistent and repeatable analytical methodology to assess and analyze the capabilities of bomb squads, explosives detection canine, dive, and SWAT teams throughout the United States. NCCAD assessments measure the capability elements of personnel, equipment, and training required for effective prevention, protection, and response to IED threats. This integrated information provides a snapshot of local, state, regional and national counter-IED preparedness that informs decision makers on policy decisions, resource allocation for capability enhancement, and crisis management. For more information, contact [OBP@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OBP@hq.dhs.gov).

**\*Technical Resource for Incident Prevention (TRIP wire)** is the DHS 24/7 online, collaborative information-sharing network for bomb technicians, first responders, military personnel, government officials, intelligence analysts, and select private sector security professionals to increase awareness of evolving terrorist IED tactics, techniques, and procedures, as well as incident lessons learned and counter-IED

preparedness information. Developed and maintained by OBP, the system combines expert analyses and reports with relevant documents, images, and videos gathered directly from terrorist sources to help users anticipate, identify, and prevent IED incidents. TRIPwire is also regularly used to share critical information with our Federal, state, local, tribal, territorial (FSLTT) and private sector security partners during periods of heightened alert or following IED related incidents. TRIPwire is available at no cost to prospective subscribers. For additional information, contact [OBP@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OBP@hq.dhs.gov).

### **CYBERSECURITY**

**\*Cobalt Compartment** is a web-based information sharing compartment within the US-CERT Portal that provides actionable cybersecurity information to the broader community of cybersecurity professionals. The National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) shares cyber threat indicators and advisory information through Cobalt with public and private partners, including sector-specific stakeholders. For more information and to request access, contact [cobalt@us-cert.gov](mailto:cobalt@us-cert.gov).

**\*\*The Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) Program** enables Federal, state, local, and tribal governments to obtain the risk-based, cost-effective tools and capabilities

they need to fortify their IT systems and government networks. CDM allows system administrators to know the state of their respective network at any given time, and identify flaws for priority resolution at near-network speed, resulting in lower operational risk/exploitation.

DHS, in partnership with the General Services Administration (GSA), established a government-wide acquisition vehicle for CDM—the CDM Tools and Continuous Monitoring as a Service (CMaaS) blanket purchase agreement (BPA)—which is available to Federal, state, local, and tribal government entities. BPA participants achieve cost savings through tiered-price and task order discounts, enabling more efficient use of financial resources.

State and local governments may use the Direct Order/Direct Bill option to procure products/services from the CDM BPA via the delegated procurement authority, GSA Federal Systems Integration and Management Center (FEDSIM). For specific ordering options, visit GSA's 2013 CDM/CMaaS Ordering Guide at [www.gsa.gov/cdm](http://www.gsa.gov/cdm).

For more information about CDM, visit:

- [www.gsa.gov/cdm](http://www.gsa.gov/cdm) for ordering information
- [www.us-cert.gov/cdm](http://www.us-cert.gov/cdm) for operational information

- [www.dhs.gov/cdm](http://www.dhs.gov/cdm) for the CDM public website

The CDM Program also offers a secure community of interest for stakeholders, hosted on the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN). To request membership, email the CDM Program at [cdm.fnr@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:cdm.fnr@hq.dhs.gov).

### **Control Systems Security Program – Cybersecurity**

**Training** is provided through an instructor-led introductory course for control system and IT professionals or a five-day advanced course which includes hands-on instruction in an actual control system environment. On-line introductory cybersecurity courses are also available. For more information, contact [CSSP@dhs.gov](mailto:CSSP@dhs.gov).

**\*Cyber Resiliency Review (CRR)** is an assessment that the Cyber Security Evaluation Program offers to measure and enhance the implementation of key cybersecurity capacities and capabilities of critical infrastructure. The purpose of the CRR is to gather information regarding cybersecurity performance from specific critical infrastructure in order to gain an understanding of the relationships and impacts of infrastructure performance in protecting critical infrastructure operations. The results can be used to evaluate a provider independent of other assessments, used with regional studies to build a common perspective on resiliency, and

used to examine systems-of-systems (i.e., large and diverse operating and organizing models). The key goal of the CRR is to ensure that core process-based capabilities exist, are measureable, and are meaningful as predictors for an organization's ability to manage cyber risk to national critical infrastructure. For more information about the CRR, contact the CSEP program at [CSE@dhs.gov](mailto:CSE@dhs.gov).

**\*Cybersecurity Evaluation Program (CSEP)** conducts voluntary cybersecurity assessments across all 16 critical infrastructure sectors and within state governments and large urban areas. CSEP affords critical infrastructure and key resources sector participants a portfolio of assessment tools, techniques, and analytics, ranging from those that can be self-applied to those that require expert facilitation or mentoring outreach. The CSEP works closely with internal and external stakeholders to measure key performances in cybersecurity management. The Cyber Resiliency Review is being deployed across all 16 critical infrastructure sectors, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments. For more information, visit [www.us-cert.gov/ccubedvp/self-service-crr](http://www.us-cert.gov/ccubedvp/self-service-crr) or contact [CSE@dhs.gov](mailto:CSE@dhs.gov).

**\*Cybersecurity Information Products and Recommended Practices** provide current cybersecurity information resources and recommend security practices to help

industry understand emerging control systems, cybersecurity issues, and mitigate vulnerabilities. This information helps users reduce their exposure and susceptibility to cyber-attacks and exploits. For a complete list and access to cybersecurity information products, visit <http://ics-cert.us-cert.gov/Information-Products>. For more information, contact [CSSP@dhs.gov](mailto:CSSP@dhs.gov).

**Emergency Services Sector-Cyber Risk Assessment (ESS-CRA)**. The 2012 ESS-CRA is the first ESS-wide cyber risk assessment that analyzes strategic cyber risks to ESS infrastructure. The ESS-CRA process provides a national-level risk profile that ESS partners can use to prioritize how they spend resources and where to focus training, education, equipment investments, grant requests, and further study. The risk assessment consisted of seven evaluation sessions to solicit input from ESS subject-matter experts. Each scenario evaluated threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences to ESS cyber infrastructure. Stakeholders chose scenarios based on what would have the widest impact - the scenarios likely to affect the most disciplines at a time. The final ESS-CRA report includes a risk profile showing how the scenarios would affect each discipline, and the operational impact. Cyber risks to each discipline are ranked from high to low in terms of likelihood and consequence. The assessment approach is not

intended to be guidance for individual entity's risk management activities. Instead, by increasing the awareness of risks across the public and private sector domains, the ESS-CRA serves as a foundation for ongoing national-level collaboration to enhance the security and resilience of the ESS disciplines. If you have any questions about the ESS Cyber Risk Assessment, please contact [ESSTeam@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:ESSTeam@hq.dhs.gov).

**Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT)**. The ICS-CERT focuses on control system security across all critical infrastructure and key resource sectors. The ICS-CERT supports asset owners with reducing the risk of cyber-attacks by conducting outreach for awareness, performing assessments, providing alerts and advisories, conducting incident response activities, and performing technical analysis of malware, artifacts, and vulnerabilities. For more information, visit [www.ics-cert.us-cert.gov](http://www.ics-cert.us-cert.gov) or contact ICS-CERT at [ics-cert@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:ics-cert@hq.dhs.gov).

If an organization believes it is experiencing a cyber event on control systems/critical infrastructure please call 1-877-776-7585 or e-mail ICS-CERT at [ics-cert@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:ics-cert@hq.dhs.gov). To report ICS software vulnerability visit [www.kb.cert.org/vuls/html/report-a-vulnerability/](http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/html/report-a-vulnerability/) and fill out the Vulnerability Reporting Form. Please follow the directions to encrypt to the

CERT Pretty Good Privacy key in order to protect sensitive, non-public vulnerability information.

### **Industrial Control System Cybersecurity Standards and References**

provides an extensive collection of cybersecurity standards and reference materials as a ready resource for the industrial control system stakeholder community. The collection provides a one-stop location for accessing papers, reports, references, and standards associated with industrial control system cybersecurity. To view the collection, visit <http://ics-cert.us-cert.gov/Standards-and-References>. For more information, contact [ics-cert@dhq.dhs.gov](mailto:ics-cert@dhq.dhs.gov).

### **Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training**

ICS-CERT performs outreach activities and assists the control systems community to improve their cybersecurity preparedness through various cybersecurity training courses. For more information, visit <http://ics-cert.us-cert.gov/Training-Available-Through-ICS-CERT>.

### **Information Technology Government Coordinating Council**

provides a forum for interagency coordination, and partnership among DHS, National Cyber Security Division, Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments with a role in protecting the IT Sector. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/information-](http://www.dhs.gov/information-)

[technology-sector](#).

### **Information Technology Sector Risk Assessment**

provides an all-hazards risk profile that public and private IT Sector partners can use to inform resource allocation for research and development and other protective measures which enhance the security and resiliency of the critical IT Sector functions. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/nipp\\_it\\_baseline\\_risk\\_assessment.pdf](http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/nipp_it_baseline_risk_assessment.pdf) or contact [ncsd\\_cips@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:ncsd_cips@hq.dhs.gov).

### **Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC)**

seeks to improve the overall cybersecurity posture of state, local, tribal, and territorial partners. Collaboration and information sharing among members, private sector partners, and DHS are the keys to success. State, local, tribal, and territorial Government representatives who believe they are experiencing a cyber event of any kind, please call 1-866-787-4722 for the 24x7 MS-ISAC Security Operations Center, or visit <http://msisac.cisecurity.org/about/incidents> and click on the "Report an Incident" button.

### **National Coordinating Center for communications (NCC)**

continuously monitors National and international incidents and events that may impact National security and emergency preparedness communications. Incidents include not only acts of terrorism, but also natural

events such as tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, and earthquakes. To receive information on the NCC, please e-mail [NCCIC@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:NCCIC@hq.dhs.gov) and ask to be added to the NCC distribution list. The National Cybersecurity & Communications Integration Center will review and grant access based upon authorization by the NCC approval authority.

### **National Cybersecurity & Communications Integration Center (NCCIC)**

serves as a centralized location where operational elements involved in cybersecurity and communications reliance are coordinated and integrated. NCCIC partners include all Federal departments and agencies; state, local, tribal, and territorial governments; the private sector; and international entities. The center's activities include providing greater understanding of cybersecurity and communications situation awareness vulnerabilities, intrusions, incidents, mitigation, and recovery actions. Stakeholders can report cybersecurity incidents (including unexplained network failures), the discovery of malicious code, and vulnerability information at <https://forms.us-cert.gov/report>. Contact the NCCIC Operations Center at [NCCIC@us-cert.gov](mailto:NCCIC@us-cert.gov) or 888-282-0870.

### **National Cybersecurity Awareness Month (NCSAM)**

held annually each October, is the culmination of yearlong

Stop.Think.Connect.™ Campaign cybersecurity activities. Through events and other initiatives, NCSAM helps increase understanding of the cyber threats and vulnerabilities facing the general public and the owners and operators of the Nation's critical infrastructure. Each week of the month covers a pressing cybersecurity theme, typically including a week devoted to cybercrime. For more information visit [www.dhs.gov/national-cyber-security-awareness-month](http://www.dhs.gov/national-cyber-security-awareness-month) or contact the Campaign at [stopthinkconnect@dhs.gov](mailto:stopthinkconnect@dhs.gov).

**State, Local, Tribal and Territorial (SLTT) Cybersecurity Engagement Program** fosters the relationships that protect our Nation's critical infrastructure and facilitates access to no-cost programs, resources, and services for SLTT governments. Governors and other appointed and elected SLTT government officials receive cybersecurity risk briefings and information on available resources. More importantly, these officials look to the program to identify cybersecurity initiatives and partnership opportunities with Federal agencies, as well as state and local associations, that will help protect their citizens online. For more information on the SLTT Cybersecurity Engagement Program, contact [SLTT@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:SLTT@hq.dhs.gov).

**Stop.Think.Connect.™ Campaign** is a national public awareness campaign aimed at increasing the understanding of

cyber threats and empowering the American public to be safer and more secure online. Initiated by President Obama's Cyberspace Policy Review, DHS leads the Campaign in partnership with the National Cyber Security Alliance and the Anti-Phishing Working Group. Law enforcement agencies and other organizations can receive cybersecurity materials and collaborate with other members by joining the Cyber Awareness Coalition of government agencies or the National Network of non-profit groups. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/stopthinkconnect](http://www.dhs.gov/stopthinkconnect) or contact the Campaign at [stopthinkconnect@dhs.gov](mailto:stopthinkconnect@dhs.gov).

**\*US-CERT National Cyber Awareness System (NCAS)** provides regularly updated cybersecurity information for users, administrators and cybersecurity practitioners. The NCAS includes current activity updates from US-CERT, technical alerts, weekly vulnerability bulletins, and more. For more information, visit [www.us-cert.gov/ncas](http://www.us-cert.gov/ncas), contact [info@us-cert.gov](mailto:info@us-cert.gov) or call 888-282-0870.

**\*US-CERT Vulnerability Notes Database** includes technical descriptions of each vulnerability, as well as the impact, solutions and workarounds, and lists of affected vendors. For more information, visit [www.kb.cert.org/vuls](http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls), contact [info@us-cert.gov](mailto:info@us-cert.gov) or call 888-282-0870.

**\*The C<sup>3</sup> Voluntary Program** (pronounced "C-Cubed") is a public-private partnership aligning business enterprises as well as Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments to existing resources that will assist their efforts to use the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity Framework to manage their cyber risks as part of an all-hazards approach to enterprise risk management. For more information, visit [www.us-cert.gov/ccubedvp](http://www.us-cert.gov/ccubedvp).

### ***FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE RESOURCES***

The Federal Protective Service (FPS) protects Federal facilities and their occupants and visitors by providing law enforcement and protective security services, leveraging the intelligence and information resources of our network of Federal, state, local, tribal, territorial and private sector partners. FPS provides security planning; stakeholder engagement; law enforcement and information sharing services; and incident response.

**Explosive Detector Dog (EDD) Program** is a critical element of FPS's comprehensive security measures and supports strategic detection activities to clear identified areas of interest of explosive threats. The EDD teams provide mobile and effective capabilities for the protection of life and property through the provision of a strong, visible, and psychological deterrence against

criminal and terrorist threats. EDD teams are the most effective countermeasure available today for detection of explosives. The EDD teams, each comprised of a dog and a handler with law enforcement authority, conduct searches for a variety of explosive materials on or near building exteriors, parking lots, office areas, vehicles, materials, packages and persons in and around federal facilities. They also provide immediate and specialized response to bomb threats and unattended packages or other such dangerous items that may present a hazard to a federal facility. For more information contact the Chief of the Canine Operations Branch Uniformed Operations Division at 703-235-6080 or [John.Hogan1@dhs.gov](mailto:John.Hogan1@dhs.gov).

**Mobile Command Vehicle (MCV) Program** supports FPS's mission through the provision of mobile, on-site platforms for command, control, and communications during terrorist attacks, natural disasters, National Special Security Events, and other similar occurrences. The MCVs can rapidly deploy to any location in the continental U.S. where the communications infrastructure is inadequate or has been disrupted, or where enhanced interoperability among law enforcement agencies is needed. Incident management in the nation's current threat environment requires mobility, interoperability among public safety agencies, reliability, and cost effectiveness. FPS MCVs meet this need. MCVs can

support daily operations as well as special deployments of the FPS Crisis Response Teams and other organizational elements. These highly specialized vehicles augment the capabilities of the FPS dispatch and call centers, known as MegaCenters, by allowing them to remotely dispatch units and link different radio systems together without the need to actually send personnel to the scene. Each MCV also provides an environmentally controlled platform for on-scene command and control functions, with small conferencing areas, video-teleconferencing, data analysis and processing, and information acquisition and management for situational awareness and common operating picture development.

FPS has eight MCVs located at regional offices around the country, as well as four SUV-based mobile communications vehicles, known as "Rabbits." The Rabbits provide most of the same communications capabilities as the MCVs, but lack the command and control space and workstations. The Rabbits afford a rapid deployment capability, as well as the ability to navigate tight spaces and unimproved roads, which allows for the projection of communications services into areas that would otherwise be inaccessible. The Rabbits are designed to extend their electronic footprint into buildings of opportunity so that they can be rapidly converted into command posts with the full communications services.

Strategic locations around the country ensure that each vehicle has a 750 mile "first due" response radius and that any area of the continental U.S. can be provided with service within one day. For more information, contact the Chief of the Critical Incident Management Branch, Uniformed Operations Division at 703-235-6080 or [Robert.Scott4@dhs.gov](mailto:Robert.Scott4@dhs.gov).

### ***INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AND RESILIENCE TRAINING AND RESOURCES***

**Critical Infrastructure Asset Protection Technical Assistance Program** is a weeklong course designed to assist state and local law enforcement, first responders, emergency management, and other homeland security officials understand the steps necessary to develop and implement a comprehensive critical infrastructure protection program in their respective jurisdictions through the facilitated sharing of best practices and lessons learned. This includes understanding processes, methodologies, and resources necessary to identify, assess, prioritize, and protect critical infrastructure assets, as well as those capabilities necessary to prevent and respond to incidents, should they occur. Through a partnership with the National Guard Bureau, the U.S. Army Research, Development and Engineering Command, and NPPD's Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP), this service also provides Web-based and

instructor-led training on Protected Critical Infrastructure Information and the use of the Automated Critical Asset Management System (ACAMS) and DHS geospatial viewers. For more information, visit [www.fema.gov/zh-hans/media-library/assets/documents/24744](http://www.fema.gov/zh-hans/media-library/assets/documents/24744) or contact IP's Training Team at [TrainingHelp@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:TrainingHelp@hq.dhs.gov).

### **Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience Training**

includes web-based independent study and classroom training and materials that address a variety of topics relevant to law enforcement that are designed to promote the knowledge and skills needed to implement critical infrastructure protection, and resilience activities. The Independent Study courses developed by the Office of Infrastructure Protection are available free of charge through the FEMA Emergency Management Institute. More information about infrastructure protection training programs is available at [www.dhs.gov/video/training-programs-infrastructure-partners](http://www.dhs.gov/video/training-programs-infrastructure-partners).

- **Critical Infrastructure Protection: Achieving Results through Partnership and Collaboration (IS-913)** provides an overview of the elements and processes that develop and sustain successful critical infrastructure protection partnerships and collaborations. It covers the skills and tools needed to achieve critical infrastructure protection and resilience

through partnership and collaboration. For more information, visit <http://training.fema.gov/E MIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?CODE=IS-913.a>.

- **Implementing Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs (IS-921.a)** addresses processes for informing partnerships, sharing information, managing risk, and ensuring continuous improvement. For more information, visit <https://training.fema.gov/E MIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-921.a>
- **Active Shooter: What You Can Do (IS-907)**, which uses interactive scenarios and videos to illustrate how individuals who become involved in an active shooter situation should react. For more information, visit <http://training.fema.gov/E MIWeb/IS/IS907.asp>.
- **Critical Infrastructure Security: Theft and Diversion – What You Can Do (IS-916)** is designed for critical infrastructure employees and stakeholders, and provides information and resources available to identify threats and vulnerabilities to critical infrastructure from theft and diversion of critical resources, raw materials, and products that can be used for criminal or terrorist activities. The course also identifies actions that can be taken to reduce or prevent theft and diversion. For more information, visit

<http://training.fema.gov/E MIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-916>.

- **Protecting Critical Infrastructure Against Insider Threats (IS-915)** provides guidance to critical infrastructure employees and service providers on how to identify and take action against insider threats to critical infrastructure. It is designed for all personnel and service providers who are associated with critical infrastructure. For more information, visit <http://training.fema.gov/E MIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-915>.
- **Retail Security Awareness: Understanding the Hidden Hazards (IS-912)**, which is designed to make persons involved in commercial retail operations aware of the actions they can take to identify and report suspicious purchases or thefts of products that actors could use in terrorist or other criminal activities. For more information, visit <http://training.fema.gov/E MIWeb/IS/IS912.asp>.
- **Surveillance Awareness: What You Can Do (IS-914)** provides training on actions that can be taken to detect, deter, and report suspicious activities associated with adversarial surveillance. It is designed for individuals with little to no physical or operations security experience. For more information, visit <http://training.fema.gov/E MIWeb/IS/IS914.asp>.

[MIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=is-914](http://MIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=is-914).

- *Workplace Security Awareness (IS-906)* which provides training for a broad audience recognizing threats and improving security in the workplace. For more information, visit <http://training.fema.gov/E/MIWeb/IS/IS906.asp>.

These courses can be used by law enforcement to educate members of their community. The Workplace Security and Active Shooter courses are supplemented by classroom materials (instructor guides, student manuals, and visuals) that can be downloaded from the website.

### **Homeland Security Information Network – Critical Infrastructure (HSIN-CI)**

HSIN-CI provides secure networked information sharing covering the full range of critical infrastructure interests. Validated critical infrastructure partners are eligible for HSIN-CI access.

- The National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC) posts content from a variety of internal and external sources that is available to all Critical Infrastructure partners, including incident situation reports, threat reports, impact modeling and analysis, common vulnerabilities, potential

indicators, and protective measures.

- The NICC combines current high-interest incidents and events on the HSIN-CI “front page” to enable easy access to relevant information.
- Individual sectors and sub-sectors self-manage more specific portals within HSIN-CI where smaller communities of participants receive and share relevant information for their particular information needs.
- HSIN-CI also includes capabilities to facilitate multiple types of information sharing and coordination, including suspicious activity reporting, webinars, shared calendars, etc.
- To ensure broad sharing of essential information, the NICC also receives and provides information via other HSIN portals.

To request HSIN-CI access, submit the following to [HSIN.Helpdesk@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:HSIN.Helpdesk@hq.dhs.gov):

- Name
- Employer
- Title
- Business email
- Brief written justification

For questions regarding HSIN-CI access, please contact the NICC.

**Infrastructure Protection Gateway** serves as the single interface through which DHS mission partners can access a

large range of integrated IP tools and data to conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments and data analysis. This, in turn, enables homeland security partners to quickly identify relevant vulnerability and consequence data in support of event planning and response efforts. The IP Gateway provides various data collection, analysis, and response tools into one system, streamlining access to IP’s tools and datasets by leveraging a single user registration, management, and authentication process. Highlights of the IP Gateway include the ability to access: a selection of physical and cyber vulnerability tools and security surveys; a consolidated library of critical infrastructure data, assessments and reports; integrated data visualization and mapping tools to support complex data analysis; and situational awareness tools to support special event and incident planning and response activities. For more information, visit:

[www.dhs.gov/criticalinfrastructure](http://www.dhs.gov/criticalinfrastructure), or contact the Help Desk: [iicd@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:iicd@hq.dhs.gov) or 1-866-844-8163.

### **National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC)**

The NICC serves as a clearinghouse to receive and synthesize critical infrastructure information and provide that information back to decision makers at all levels inside and outside of government to enable rapid, informed decisions in steady state, heightened alert, and during incident response.

\*Substantive edits since last update

\*\*New addition to Resource Catalog

8/11/14

The NICC serves as the national focal point for critical infrastructure partners to obtain situational awareness and integrated actionable information to protect physical critical infrastructure. The mission of the NICC is to provide 24/7 situational awareness, information sharing, and unity of effort to ensure the protection and resilience of the Nation's critical infrastructure. When an incident or event impacting critical infrastructure occurs that requires coordination between DHS and the owners and operators of critical infrastructure, the NICC serves as a national coordination hub to support the protection and resilience of physical critical infrastructure assets.

Establishing and maintaining relationships with critical infrastructure partners both within and outside the Federal Government is at the core of the NICC's ability to execute its functions. The NICC collaborates with Federal departments and agencies and private sector partners to monitor potential, developing, and current regional and national operations of the Nation's critical infrastructure sectors. For more information, contact [nicc@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:nicc@hq.dhs.gov) or 202-282-9201.

**Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis (OCIA), formerly: Homeland Infrastructure Threat and Risk Analysis Center (HITRAC)** provides infrastructure consequence analysis and prioritization capabilities to

DHS, government, and private sector stakeholders. OCIA experts analyze the effects of risk mitigation actions in many forms, including strategic threat and risk analysis; modeling and simulation; and analytic support to Department decision makers and security partners before, during, and after incidents. OCIA, the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, and FEMA also provides risk analysis tradecraft training to State Fusion Centers. For OCIA products available on the Homeland Security Information Network, visit <https://hsin.dhs.gov/ci/iir/hitrac/Pages/default.aspx>. For access to risk analysis tradecraft training call 202-282-8866 or e-mail [FusionCenterSupport@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:FusionCenterSupport@hq.dhs.gov). For questions or requests, contact [risk@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:risk@hq.dhs.gov).

### ***PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS***

**All-Hazards Communications Unit Leader (COML) Course** is an NPPD's Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) Technical Assistance course that familiarizes communications professionals with the role and responsibilities of a COML under the National Incident Management System Incident Command System (NIMS ICS) and provides exercises that reinforce the lecture materials. OEC offers this course jointly with FEMA/EMI, as "E-969, NIMS ICS All Hazards Communications Unit Leader." This course is available to state and local law enforcement

agencies as part of OEC Technical Assistance. For more information, contact [oc@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:oc@hq.dhs.gov).

**\*\*All-Hazards Communications Unit Technician (COMT) Course** introduces public safety professionals and support staff to various communications concepts and technologies including interoperable communications solutions, land mobile radio (LMR) communications, satellite, telephone, data and computer technologies during an incident response and for planned events. The course is taught by OEC/ICTAP instructors who have both practitioner and Communications Unit experience and is designed for state, territory, tribal and urban emergency response personnel in all disciplines who have a technical communications background. For more information, contact [oc@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:oc@hq.dhs.gov).

**Auxiliary Communications** workshop is designed for the Auxiliary Communicator and volunteer who provide emergency backup radio communications support to public safety agencies for planned or unplanned events at state and local levels. It is designed for amateur radio operators or groups who work with public safety and cross-disciplinary emergency response professionals. This workshop is available to state and local public

safety personnel as part of OEC's Technical Assistance Program. For more information, contact [oec@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:oec@hq.dhs.gov).

**Emergency Communications Guidance Documents and Methodologies** are stakeholder-driven guidance documents and methodologies to support emergency responders across the Nation as they plan for and implement emergency communications initiatives. These resources identify and promote best practices for improving statewide governance, developing standard operating procedures, managing technology, supporting training and exercises, and encouraging use of interoperable communications. Each is available publicly and is updated as needed. Examples include the Public Safety Communications Evolution Brochure, Establishing Governance to Achieve Statewide Communications Interoperability, and the Formal Agreement and Standard Operating Procedure Template Suite. For more information, contact [oec@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:oec@hq.dhs.gov) or visit [www.publicsafetytools.info](http://www.publicsafetytools.info).

**National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP)** sets goals and identifies key national priorities to enhance governance, planning, technology, training, exercises, and disaster communications capabilities. The NECP establishes specific national priorities to help state and local jurisdictions improve communications interoperability by adopting a series of goals and

milestones that measure interoperability achievements over a period of years beginning in 2008, and ending in 2013. In order to successfully implement the NECP, increased collaboration between the public and private sector is vital. As a result, the plan establishes specific initiatives and milestones to increase such collaboration. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/national\\_emergency\\_communications\\_plan.pdf](http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/national_emergency_communications_plan.pdf) or [oec@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:oec@hq.dhs.gov).

**OEC Interoperable Communications Technical Assistance (TA) Program** provides technical assistance at no cost to all levels of state, local, and tribal law enforcement to support interoperable communications solutions and practices. This assistance is offered annually through Statewide Interoperability Coordinators (SWICs) based on risk and capabilities, and it supports all lanes of the SAFECOM Interoperability Continuum. There are 72 TA services are offered through the OEC TA Catalog that can be viewed on the PSTools site at: [www.publicsafetytools.info](http://www.publicsafetytools.info). These offerings are at no-cost and can be requested through statewide Interoperability Coordinators. The services provided range from communications-focused exercises, NIMS ICS communications training to developments in broadband for public safety, dispatch

operations and NG9-1-1 implementation. Three of these technical assistance offerings are described in detail below. For more information, contact [oec@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:oec@hq.dhs.gov).

**The SAFECOM Program** works to improve multi-jurisdictional and intergovernmental communications interoperability. Its membership includes more than 70 members representing state, local, and tribal emergency responders, and major intergovernmental and national public safety associations, who provide input on the challenges, needs, and best practices involving emergency communications. The SAFECOM website provides members of the emergency response community and other constituents with information and resources to help them meet their communications and interoperability needs. For more information, visit [www.safecomprogram.gov](http://www.safecomprogram.gov), or contact [SAFECOMGovernance@dhs.gov](mailto:SAFECOMGovernance@dhs.gov).

**SAFECOM Guidance on Emergency Communications Grants** provides recommendations to grantees seeking funding for interoperable emergency communications projects, including allowable costs, items to consider when funding emergency communications projects, grants management best practices for emergency communications grants, and information on standards that ensure greater interoperability. The guidance is intended to

ensure that Federally-funded investments are compatible and support national goals and objectives for improving interoperability nationwide. For more information visit [www.safecomprogram.gov/grant/Default.aspx](http://www.safecomprogram.gov/grant/Default.aspx) or contact [oecc@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:oecc@hq.dhs.gov).

### **The Southwest Border Communications Working Group (SWBCWG)**

Group (SWBCWG) serves as a forum for Federal, state, local, and tribal agencies in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas to share information on common issues, collaborate on existing and planned activities, and facilitate Federal involvement in multi-agency projects within the Southwest Border Region. The SWBCWG aims to enhance communications operability and interoperability, effectively use the region's available critical communications infrastructure resources, and ensure that programs continue to meet the stakeholders' needs. For more information, contact [oecc@dhs.gov](mailto:oecc@dhs.gov).

### **Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans (SCIPs)**

are locally-driven, multi-jurisdictional, and multi-disciplinary statewide strategic plans to enhance emergency communications. The SCIP provides strategic direction and alignment for those responsible for interoperable communications at the state, regional, local, and tribal levels. These strategic plans outline and define the current and future vision for communications

interoperability within the state or territory. They also align emergency response agencies with the goals, objectives, and initiatives for achieving that vision. SCIPs are living documents that are typically updated on an annual basis, or as frequently as needed. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/statewide-communication-interoperability-plans](http://www.dhs.gov/statewide-communication-interoperability-plans).

### ***DHS Privacy Office (PRIV)***

PRIV protects all individuals regardless of citizenship by embedding and enforcing privacy protections and transparency in all DHS activities. PRIV works with every DHS component and program to ensure that privacy considerations are addressed when planning or updating any program, system, or initiative.

PRIV uses the DHS Fair Information Practice Principles as the policy framework to enhance privacy protections by assessing the nature and purpose for all personally identifiable information (PII) collected to fulfill the Department's mission.

PRIV makes as much of its work publically accessible via [www.dhs.gov/privacy](http://www.dhs.gov/privacy) to share its experience and work products with DHS's partners and the public.

PRIV is always available to support our state and local partners. Please feel free to

contact us at 202-343-1717 or [privacy@dhs.gov](mailto:privacy@dhs.gov).

The following materials may be of particular interest to state and local law enforcement offices, programs, and IT systems:

#### **Privacy and Cybersecurity.**

DHS builds privacy protections into all of its operations. Some areas of DHS operations are particularly sensitive. As part of these high profile activities, DHS created public resources to demonstrate the privacy protections it built into the programs – cybersecurity is an example of this directed resource. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/cybersecurity-and-privacy](http://www.dhs.gov/cybersecurity-and-privacy).

#### **Privacy Compliance Reviews.**

PRIV issues privacy policies and conducts Privacy Impact Assessments (PIAs) to implement those policies. Later, PRIV revisits the results of these efforts to evaluate performance according to its guidance principles and standards. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/privacy-investigations-compliance-reviews](http://www.dhs.gov/privacy-investigations-compliance-reviews).

#### **Privacy Compliance program, guidance, and templates.**

PRIV operates a robust privacy compliance program, using the PIA and other tools to assess and document the integration of rules into the Department's programs and IT systems. To foster public trust through transparency, DHS publishes its PIAs, as well as the templates

and guides used to create those PIAs, directly to the public. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/privacy-compliance](http://www.dhs.gov/privacy-compliance).

### **Policy Establishing the Fair Information Practice**

**Principles as a matter of Department procedure.** DHS believes in a set of privacy principles that guide all DHS strategies, programs, and IT systems. DHS uses these principles as the foundation for new initiatives and Privacy Impact Assessments of existing programs. DHS memorialized these principles as department policy. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/privacy/privacy\\_policyguide\\_2008-01.pdf](http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/privacy/privacy_policyguide_2008-01.pdf).

### **Policy Establishing the Privacy Impact Assessment as a standardized government privacy compliance process.**

PRIV uses a structured approach to build privacy protections into specific programs: The Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA). DHS formally established the PIA requirement as a matter of policy. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/privacy/privacy\\_policyguide\\_2008-02.pdf](http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/privacy/privacy_policyguide_2008-02.pdf).

### **Privacy Incident Handling**

**Guidance.** All organizations face the risk of privacy breaches and other incidents. PRIV created a formal approach to preparing for and responding to privacy incidents. For more information, visit

[www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/privacy/privacy\\_guide\\_pihg.pdf](http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/privacy/privacy_guide_pihg.pdf).

### **Privacy Outreach & Education.**

PRIV shares its experience directly with the public and its partners in the public, private, and academic sectors. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/privacy-events](http://www.dhs.gov/privacy-events).

PRIV issues tailored educational materials to support its government and commercial colleagues, for example: The Handbook for Safeguarding Sensitive Personally Identifiable Information. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy/Guidance/handbookforsafeguardingsensitivePII\\_march\\_2012\\_webversion.pdf](http://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy/Guidance/handbookforsafeguardingsensitivePII_march_2012_webversion.pdf).

## ***Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate***

The S&T Directorate's mission is to improve homeland security by providing to customers state-of-the-art technology that helps them achieve their missions. S&T customers include the operating components of the Department, and state, local, tribal, and territorial emergency responders and officials. [www.dhs.gov/scienceandtechnology](http://www.dhs.gov/scienceandtechnology).

**Centers of Excellence (COE)** network is an extended consortium of hundreds of universities generating groundbreaking ideas for new technologies and critical knowledge, while also relying

on each other's capabilities to serve the Department's many mission needs.

All COE work closely with academia, industry, Department components, and first-responders to develop customer-driven research solutions to 'on the ground' challenges as well as provide essential training to the next generation of homeland security experts. The research portfolio is a mix of basic and applied research addressing both short and long-term needs. The COE extended network is also available for rapid response efforts.

Managed through the Office of University Programs, the COE organize leading experts and researchers to conduct multidisciplinary homeland security research and education. Each center is university-led or co-led in collaboration with partners from other institutions, agencies, national laboratories, think tanks and the private sector. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/st-centers-excellence](http://www.dhs.gov/st-centers-excellence).

Also see [www.firstresponder.gov](http://www.firstresponder.gov) or <https://communities.firstresponder.gov>.

The **First Responders Group** is S&T's component that works directly with first responder organizations to identify and prioritize gaps in capabilities, establish operational requirements and standards, and develop and commercialize solutions. Projects in the First Responders Group's four

strategic priority areas – communications, data sharing, first responder safety and effectiveness, and radiological/nuclear response and recovery research and development – result directly from close collaboration with the end users. Reflecting S&T’s focus on transition, FRG has worked to ensure that technologies developed in coordination with S&T are available to first responder communities nationwide; S&T’s technologies are included in the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s Authorized Equipment List that public safety agencies are authorized to purchase from with their Federal grant dollars. For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/st-frg](http://www.dhs.gov/st-frg).

**FirstResponder.gov** is a website that enables Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial first responders to easily access and leverage Federal resources on products, standards, testing and evaluation, and best practices to develop or deploy technologies to enhance homeland security. The website provides original content through blogs and articles, which highlight Federal programs, initiatives, webinars, and research. “Technology Profiles” display DHS-funded research and technologies by state. FirstResponder.gov also categorizes information by discipline: medical, explosives, fire, hazardous materials, law enforcement, and search and rescue. The website also provides a user feedback mechanism via email at:

[first.responder@dhs.gov](mailto:first.responder@dhs.gov). Visit [www.firstresponder.gov](http://www.firstresponder.gov).

**First Responder Communities of Practice** is an online network, sponsored by DHS Science and Technology First Responders Group, for vetted active and retired first responders, emergency response professionals; Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial Homeland Security and government officials, academic, non-profit, and volunteers sponsored by the DHS S&T’s First Responder Technologies program. Registered members of this professional network share information, ideas, and best practices, enabling them to more efficiently and effectively prepare for all hazards. To date, First Responder Communities of Practice has more than 7,000 active members and nearly 200 active communities based on diverse interests and disciplines. For more information, visit [www.firstresponder.gov](http://www.firstresponder.gov) or <https://communities.firstresponder.gov>.

The **First Responder Resource Group (FRRG)** serves as a mechanism for continuous dialogue and the coordination of research, development and delivery of technology solutions to first responders and the emergency preparedness and response community at the Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial levels. More than 120 responders from around the country are engaged throughout S&T’s established solution development process to identify, validate, and facilitate the

fulfillment of first responder needs through the use of existing and emerging technologies, knowledge products, and standards. The group meets annually in person and virtually throughout the year. To learn more about the FRRG, contact [SandTFRG@dhs.gov](mailto:SandTFRG@dhs.gov).

The **National Urban Security Technology Laboratory (NUSTL)** is tasked with the mission to test, evaluate, and analyze Homeland Security capabilities while serving as a technical authority to first responder, state, and local entities in protecting our cities. In executing its mission, the Laboratory serves as a Federal technical authority promoting the successful development and integration of homeland security technologies into operational end-user environments by objectively:

- Conducting test programs, pilots, demonstrations, and other forms of evaluations of homeland security technologies, both in the field and in the laboratory.
- Leveraging knowledge of end-user operations for more effective development of technologies, training and exercises, ConOps, and procedures.
- Enabling first responders to meet their mission requirements by supporting them in the development of operational requirements and advising them on potential solutions to meet these needs.

- Supporting development and use of homeland security equipment and operational standards.

For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/st-nustl](http://www.dhs.gov/st-nustl).

**Project 25 Compliance Assessment Program (P25 CAP)** was established, in coordination with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), to provide a process for ensuring that first responder communications equipment complies with P25 standards, meets performance requirements, and is capable of interoperating across manufacturers. P25 standards are focused on developing radios and other components that can interoperate regardless of manufacturer. P25 CAP allows emergency responders to confidently purchase and use P25-compliant products, and the Program represents a critical step toward allowing responders to communicate with their own equipment. In 2009, the first eight laboratories were officially recognized by DHS as part of the P25 CAP. A DHS-approved laboratory is authorized to produce summary and detail test reports for P25 equipment. For more information, visit [www.llis.dhs.gov/knowledgebase/certifications-declarations](http://www.llis.dhs.gov/knowledgebase/certifications-declarations).

**System Assessment and Validation for Emergency Responders (SAVER)** Program assists emergency responders making procurement decisions by providing objective assessments of commercial

responder equipment and systems. SAVER provides those assessment results along with other relevant responder equipment information in an operationally useful form. SAVER focuses primarily on answering two questions: “What equipment is available?” and “How does it perform?” The Knowledge Products produced by the SAVER Program are available to the responder community through [www.firstresponder.gov](http://www.firstresponder.gov).

**Video Quality in Public Safety (VQiPS) Working Group** was formed to focus on the major policy, technology, and practical uses and challenges of public safety video systems. The working group is comprised of emergency responders across all levels of government, academia, Federal partners, and industry. The VQiPS Working Group creates knowledge products, fosters a knowledge-sharing environment, and supports research, development, testing, and evaluation for enhanced video quality through measurable, objective, and standards-based solutions across the full spectrum of video-use cases for the public safety community. For more information, contact [VQiPS@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:VQiPS@hq.dhs.gov)

**Virtual Training** provides a virtual environment that every jurisdiction within the country can access, train within, and modify to meet their individual needs. S&T is leveraging investments and technological advances made by the military,

specifically the U.S. Army’s prototype virtual environment called Enhanced Dynamic Geo-Social Environment (EDGE) Virtual Training. S&T is using EDGE to develop a series of realistic, first responder-identified scenarios. The scenarios will have varying levels of difficulty and will require users to successfully employ tactics, techniques, and procedures to respond. The tool also has a strategic component requiring responders to establish Unified Command to manage complex cross discipline events. S&T worked with first responders to identify critical incidents and chose an active shooter for the first scenario. S&T worked with the U.S. Army to create a 3-D environment for the scenario, as well as accurate avatars, equipment, and simulations of individuals and crowds. S&T conducted a pilot to demonstrate this scenario with emergency response agencies in Sacramento, California, and is currently upgrading EDGE with feedback collected from the Sacramento exercise. Eventually, S&T plans to incorporate this scenario, as well as others, into a customizable, multi-player online game that is interoperable with multiple user interfaces (e.g., joy stick, keyboard, gaming console). To learn more about simulation tools for first responders, contact [SandTFRG@dhs.gov](mailto:SandTFRG@dhs.gov).

## **United States Secret Service (Secret Service)**

The mission of the Secret Service is to safeguard the nation's financial infrastructure and payment systems to preserve the integrity of the economy, and to protect national leaders, visiting heads of state and government, designated sites and National Special Security Events.

### **Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) at Carnegie Mellon.**

In August 2000, the Secret Service and the Software Engineering Institute, a Federally-funded research and development center located at Carnegie Mellon University, instituted the Secret Service Computer Emergency Response (CERT) liaison program. This program positions the Secret Service to meet emerging cyber security threats as part of the agency's investigative and protective missions. The agents assigned to the CERT liaison program lead Secret Service-sponsored research and development as well as direct technical support for investigative and protective operations. The agents assigned to the CERT liaison program work closely with the Software Engineering Institute and Carnegie Mellon University to identify and implement advanced technology in support of the full spectrum of Secret Service operations. CERT does distribute forensic tools developed at the university to state and local law enforcement agencies. For more information,

visit [www.cert.org/forensics/tools.html](http://www.cert.org/forensics/tools.html).

**Cyber Intelligence Section (CIS).** CIS collects, analyzes, and disseminates data in support of Secret Service investigations worldwide and generates new investigative leads based upon this intelligence. CIS leverages digital equipment and information obtained through private partnerships to monitor developing technologies and trends in the financial payments industry. This information is used to enhance the Secret Service's capabilities to prevent and mitigate attacks against the financial and critical infrastructures. CIS has developed an operational investigative unit, which targets, pursues, and arrests international cyber criminals involved in cyber intrusions, identity theft, credit card fraud, bank fraud, and other computer-related crimes. CIS provides crucial information and coordination to facilitate the successful dismantling of international criminal organizations. For more information, visit [www.secretservice.gov/ectf.shtml](http://www.secretservice.gov/ectf.shtml). Requests for investigative assistance should be facilitated through your local Secret Service Field Office at [www.secretservice.gov/field\\_offices.shtml](http://www.secretservice.gov/field_offices.shtml) or contact your local ECTF.

**eInformation Network.** The Secret Service's eInformation Network is available – for free – to authorized law enforcement

officers, financial institution investigators, academic partners, and commercial partners of the Secret Service. The site contains two tools: the eLibrary, a unique collection of resource databases which allows authorized users from throughout the law enforcement community to obtain information on a range of sensitive topics including counterfeit corporate checks, credit card issuing bank information, and recovered skimming devices; and the U.S. Dollars Counterfeit Note Search, a site that provides the user with the ability to conduct a search of the Secret Service counterfeit note database. For more information, visit [www.einformation.usss.gov](http://www.einformation.usss.gov).

### **Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program (ECSAP).**

ECSAP trained specialists conduct forensic examinations of computers, telecommunication devices, electronic organizers, scanners, and other electronic media. These agents possess the required expertise to collect and process digital evidence to support computer related investigations in the field. They also provide expertise in the investigations of network intrusions and database thefts. The program provides a venue that establishes and maintains relationships with the private sector in order to sustain and continually improve its knowledge of emerging trends in the cyber industry. ECSAP agents conduct forensic examinations for other Federal, state, or local law enforcement

upon request. For more information, please contact your local Secret Service Field Office at [www.secretservice.gov/field\\_offices.shtml](http://www.secretservice.gov/field_offices.shtml) or contact your local ECTF.

**Electronic Crimes Task Force (ECTF).** The USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 mandated the Secret Service to establish nationwide Electronic Crimes Task Forces to combine the resources of academia; the private sector; and local, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies to “prevent, detect and investigate various forms of electronic crimes, including potential terrorist attacks against critical infrastructure and financial payment systems.” There are currently 33 Secret Service ECTFs, to include London, England and Rome, Italy. Membership in the Secret Service ECTFs include approximately 300 academic partners; over 2,200 international, Federal, state, and local law enforcement partners; and over 3,000 private sector partners. Through the ECTFs, local and state law enforcement officers may request investigative assistance from the Secret Service’s Mobile Wireless Investigations teams. There are currently 22 MWI teams throughout the United States. For more information, visit [www.secretservice.gov/ectf.shtml](http://www.secretservice.gov/ectf.shtml).

**Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN).** FinCEN, a bureau within the Department of Treasury, provides financial transaction information to law enforcement at the Federal,

state, local, and international level. FinCEN enhances the integrity of financial systems by facilitating the detection and deterrence of financial crime, by receiving and maintaining financial transactions data; analyzing and disseminating that data for law enforcement purposes; and building global cooperation with counterpart organizations in other countries and with international bodies. FinCEN utilizes numerous databases to provide intelligence and analytical support to law enforcement investigators protecting the U.S. financial system from the abuses of criminal activities to include terrorist financing, money laundering, and other illicit activity. For more information, please contact your local Secret Service Field Office at [www.secretservice.gov/field\\_offices.shtml](http://www.secretservice.gov/field_offices.shtml).

**Financial Crimes Task Forces (FCTF).** The Secret Service through years of collaboration on investigative endeavors established unique partnerships with state, local, and other Federal law enforcement agencies. Leveraging those partnerships with the agencies long-standing cooperation with the private sector, the Secret Service established a national network of Financial Crimes Task Forces (FCTFs). The FCTFs combine the resources of the private sector and other law enforcement agencies in an organized effort to combat threats to our financial payment systems and critical infrastructures. The multi-

agency components are well suited to conduct complex, in-depth, multi-jurisdictional investigations. Through their membership in a FCTF, local and state law enforcement entities may access investigative resources to include FinCEN, INTERPOL, and IOC-2 databases. For more information, please contact your local Secret Service Field Office at [www.secretservice.gov/field\\_offices.shtml](http://www.secretservice.gov/field_offices.shtml).

**International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center (IOC-2).** The U.S. Department of Justice’s International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center (IOC-2) marshals the resources and information of nine U.S. law enforcement agencies, as well as Federal prosecutors, to collectively combat the threats posed by international criminal organizations to domestic safety and security. The Secret Service IOC-2 detailee serves as the liaison between the Secret Service and the IOC-2 acting as a conduit for information and requests in support of field agents. For more information, please contact your local Secret Service Field Office at [www.secretservice.gov/field\\_offices.shtml](http://www.secretservice.gov/field_offices.shtml).

**Mobile Device Forensic Facility.** The Mobile Device Forensic Facility in Tulsa, OK was created in 2008 to meet the challenges associated with the forensic extraction of data from mobile devices. The Secret Service established a partnership

with the University of Tulsa, Digital Forensic Laboratory Center of Information Security to create and co-locate the Mobile Device Forensic Facility at the University. The facility provides training and conducts forensic examinations and research on mobile devices. The ongoing research into these new devices, operating systems and mobile device technologies provides valuable tools in the Secret Service's fight against cybercrime. For more information, visit [www.secretservice.gov/TulsaCPFF.shtml](http://www.secretservice.gov/TulsaCPFF.shtml). Requests for investigative assistance should be facilitated through your local Secret Service Field Office at [www.secretservice.gov/field\\_offices.shtml](http://www.secretservice.gov/field_offices.shtml).

**National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.** The Secret Service supports the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and local law enforcement with its expertise in forensic analysis to include crime scene, handwriting, document authentication, ink analysis, fingerprints and photography, graphic design, video productions, audio/image enhancement and speaker recognition services. Specialized polygraph and crime scene services are evaluated upon request. For more information, visit [www.secretservice.gov/partnerncmec.shtml](http://www.secretservice.gov/partnerncmec.shtml).

**National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI).** Hoover, AL - The NCFI was established in 2007 through a partnership

initiative between DHS, the Secret Service, and the Alabama District Attorneys Association. The NCFI offers state and local law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges a variety of cyber-related training courses based on the Secret Service electronic crimes training model. NCFI offers the following 12 courses: Basic Investigation of Computer and Electronic Crimes Program, Basic Computer Evidence Recovery Training, Advanced Forensics Training, Basic Network Investigation Training, Network Intrusion Response Program, Basic Mobile Device Investigations, Mobile Device Examiner, Advance Mobile Device Examiner, Online Social Networking, Computer Forensics in Court – Prosecutors, Computer Forensics in Court – Judges, Mobile Devices in Court – Prosecutors. NCFI provides funding for all travel expenses, hotel and per diem for state and local law enforcement officers. Additionally, all NCFI graduates receive hardware, software and licenses necessary to conduct forensic computer and network intrusion examinations. For more information, see [www.ncfi.uss.gov](http://www.ncfi.uss.gov).

### **Transportation Security Administration (TSA)**

TSA protects the nation's transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce.

### ***DVD Training – Protecting Pipeline Infrastructure: The Law Enforcement***

**Role.** Identifying a gap in the existing training materials, TSA developed this DVD training program to enhance the understanding of pipeline systems and their security issues by law enforcement officials. This DVD provides a basic understanding of how pipeline systems function, the principal products they transport, as well as a description of the threats to, and vulnerabilities of, pipelines. Law enforcement officials will achieve a better understanding of the usual measures taken to protect pipelines, and actions they can take to assist in this effort during times of heightened security. For more information and to order your training materials, visit [www.tsa.gov/stakeholders/training-and-exercises](http://www.tsa.gov/stakeholders/training-and-exercises).

### **Intermodal Security Training and Exercise Program (I-STEP)**

provides exercise, training, and security planning tools and services to the transportation community. I-STEP is the only Federal exercise program to focus on the security nexus of the intermodal transportation environment. As a result, it not only reduces risk to individual systems, but the entire transportation network. Working in partnership with the various transportation modes, I-STEP provides a variety of products and services that enable security partners to enhance security capabilities by

participating in and conducting exercises and training that strengthens security plans, test emergency procedures, and sharpen skills in incident management. I-STEP builds partnerships by collaborating with modal partners, law enforcement personnel, first responders, medical professionals, government leaders, and industry representatives to address challenges in transportation security. For more information, contact the I-STEP Program Office at 571-227-5150 or [ISTE@dhs.gov](mailto:ISTE@dhs.gov).

- Managed by the I-STEP, the **Exercise Information System (EXIS)** is the only exercise tool specifically tailored to the transportation sector. EXIS takes a step-by-step approach as it guides users through exercise planning. First it directs users to identify the exercise planning schedule and sector focus; next it enables users to select specific objectives and scenario elements; and finally, it allows users to plan evaluation criteria, share best practices and lessons-learned, and create post-exercise reports. EXIS communities facilitate information sharing among users. Users can create private communities and sub-communities to design operator-specific exercises and to delegate tasks to other planning team members. EXIS is provided at no cost by the TSA as an integral part of I-STEP. To become an

EXIS member, visit <http://exis.tsa.dhs.gov>. For more information, contact [EXIS@dhs.gov](mailto:EXIS@dhs.gov).

**Joint Vulnerability Assessment (JVA) Training.** The Security Assessments Section (SAS), under the Office of Law Enforcement/Federal Air Marshal Service, Security Services and Assessments Division conducts JVAs in partnership with the FBI for the purpose of assessing current and potential threats to commercial air transportation facilities within the United States. The assessment process is a direct result of the increasing threat to aviation, a threat which prompted Congress to pass Section 310 of the Federal Aviation Reauthorization Act of 1996, requiring the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the FBI to conduct joint threat and vulnerability assessments of security at U.S. airports. In response to this mandate, during Fiscal Years (FY) 1999, 2000, and 2001, FAA and FBI prepared three-part assessments addressing the vulnerability, criminal activity, and terrorist threat at selected airports nationwide. In Fiscal Year 2002, TSA took on the responsibility of conducting assessments from the FAA pursuant to the Aviation and Transportation Security Act. SAS conducts JVAs in order to identify vulnerabilities and recommends options to mitigate those vulnerabilities. SAS conducts JVA training as needed and it can be made available to

local law enforcement and security personnel upon request. For more information, contact [OLEFAMSSOSA@dhs.gov](mailto:OLEFAMSSOSA@dhs.gov).

**Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) Reimbursement Program** provides partial reimbursement to state, local, or other public institutions/organizations responsible for commercial airport operations within their jurisdiction, as specified in U.S. statute or TSA program guidance documents and regulations. Funding is intended to help defray the cost of providing highly visible Law Enforcement presence and support of passenger screening activities at U.S. commercial airports. For more information, visit [www.tsa.gov/about-tsa/law-enforcement-officer-leo-reimbursement](http://www.tsa.gov/about-tsa/law-enforcement-officer-leo-reimbursement).

**\*Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) Awareness Training** is a portable surface to air guided missile system designed to be carried by an individual. The SAS, under the Office of Law Enforcement/Federal Air Marshal Service, Security Services and Assessments Division, conducts MANPADS Vulnerability Assessments (MVA) at commercial airports nationwide in an effort to identify and define potential launch areas, areas that are rated on the basis of seven specific characteristics. A multi-dimensional approach is designed to detect, deter, and defeat a MANPADS threat against civil aviation. SAS also provides

oversight and guidance on the development and implementation of MANPADS mitigation plans at the commercial airports.

SAS provides a MVA Basic Training Program (MVABTP) course that provides field personnel with the basics on how to conduct a MVA and the requirements for the MMP. In addition, it will provide knowledge on how to identify areas of concern for other stand-off weapons threats. Report templates, reference and briefing material will be provided to all trainees.

SAS provides MANPADS awareness training and outreach to local law enforcement and other first responders. The Law Enforcement MANPADS Awareness Training Program (LEMATP) provides law enforcement and other first responders with the basic knowledge on how to mitigate an attack. The course includes MANPADS capabilities, SAS MVA methodology and selection of sites, the requirements for a MMP, patrol/security techniques, law enforcement response to a MANPADS attack, and investigative tips after a MANPADS attack. TSA also provides MANPADS pocket identification cards and posters to law enforcement and first responders to assist in the identification of MANPADS and their components.

For more information, contact [OLEAFAMSOSA@dhs.gov](mailto:OLEAFAMSOSA@dhs.gov).

### **National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program**

**(NEDCTP)** prepares dogs and handlers to serve on the frontlines of America's War on Terror. These very effective mobile teams provide an effective means to detect, deter, and prevent the introduction of explosives into the public transportation systems. Explosives Detection Canine Teams (EDCTs) are trained to work within the major transportation environments, i.e., aviation, maritime, mass transit surface and rail, etc., to detect various explosives odors. Screening capabilities include, but are not limited to, the following: aircraft, trains, ferries, cruise ships, vehicles, passenger terminals, cargo, baggage, as well as people and items either concealed on their person or in their possession. Just as important, EDCTs can quickly rule out the presence of dangerous materials in unattended packages, structures or vehicles, allowing the free and efficient flow of commerce. Departments or airports interested in participating in the NEDCTP may submit a letter of interest (on the official departmental letterhead) to the following address:

Chief, National Explosives Detection  
Canine Team Program  
Federal Air Marshal Service  
1900 Oracle Way Suite 400  
Reston, VA 20190

### **Sensitive Security Information (SSI) Program.**

Sensitive Security Information (SSI) is information obtained or developed which, if released

publicly, would be detrimental to transportation security, and is defined at 49 CFR Part 1520. SSI is not authorized for public disclosure and is subject to handling and safeguarding restrictions.

The TSA SSI Program, the central SSI authority for all of DHS, develops SSI guidance and training materials to assist state and local law enforcement partners in the recognition and safeguarding of SSI. The SSI Program also develops SSI policies and procedures, analyzes and reviews records for SSI content, and coordinates with stakeholders, other government agencies and Congress on SSI-related issues.

For more information about SSI or for assistance in identifying SSI, visit [www.tsa.gov/stakeholders/sensitive-security-information-ssi](http://www.tsa.gov/stakeholders/sensitive-security-information-ssi) or contact 571-227-3513 or [SSI@dhs.gov](mailto:SSI@dhs.gov).

\*The **TSA Call Center (TCC)** is responsible for fielding incident reports from the public. TSA's Internal Affairs Division (IAD) is responsible for conducting criminal and administrative investigations of employees who are alleged to have committed misconduct, including identifying and investigating potential worker's compensation fraud by TSA employees.

If a person suspects that a TSA employee is engaging in misconduct or fraud, they are asked to e-mail [TSAInspectionHotline@tsa.dhs.gov](mailto:TSAInspectionHotline@tsa.dhs.gov)

[ov](#). They are asked to provide the name of the employee suspected for alleged misconduct and an explanation of the issue, including date(s) and time(s). They are also asked to provide their name and contact information for appropriate follow-up. Employees should provide their name even if they choose to remain anonymous throughout the process. The public may also report security-related incidents to TCC, and may request follow up information on the status of those reports through TCC.

**\*TSA Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) Flying Armed Training Program.** The TSA Office of Training and Workforce Engagement, Law Enforcement and Industry Training Division is responsible for oversight of the TSA LEO Flying Armed Training Program, which is mandatory for all law enforcement officers flying armed under the Code of Federal Regulation 1544.219, Carriage of Accessible Weapons. The LEO Flying Armed training is a 1.5 to 2 hour block of instruction that is comprised of a structured lesson plan, slide presentation, FAQs, NLETS procedures, and applicable codes of Federal regulation. This material is provided to Federal, state, local, territorial, tribal, and approved railroad law enforcement agencies and departments to properly instruct their officers on the subject of flying on board commercial aircraft while armed. The training includes protocols in the handling of

prohibited items, prisoner transport, and dealing with an act of criminal violence aboard an aircraft. The program training material may be obtained by emailing the TSA Office of Training and Workforce Engagement, Law Enforcement and Industry Training Division, at [LEOFA@dhs.gov](mailto:LEOFA@dhs.gov).

To request this training material you must:

- Be a full-time law enforcement officer meeting the instructor qualification standards of the agency, academy, or department in which you are employed;
- Send the request from a governmental email address; and
- Include the following information in the body of the email: (1) Your name and contact information; (2) Your department's name and address; and (3) Your supervisor's name and contact information.

If you are not a qualified instructor, please request a member of your training staff to contact us by email. For time sensitive training requests, please call (855) 359-5367 between the core business hours of 9:00 am to 5:00 pm EST.

## ACRONYMS

ACAMS	Automated Critical Asset Management System	FEDSIM	Federal Systems Integration and Management Center
AMOC	Air and Marine Operations Center	FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
ANSI	American National Standard Institute	FinCEN	Financial Crimes Enforcement Network
BCSC	National Bulk Cash Smuggling Center	FiRST	First Responder Support Tool
BEST	Border Enforcement Security Task Force	FLETC	Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers
BMAP	Bomb-making Material Awareness Program	FPS	Federal Protective Services
BPA	Blanket Purchase Agreement	FRRG	First Responder Resource Group
BSC	Biometric Support Center	GNDA	Global Nuclear Detection Architecture
C3	Cyber Crime Center	GSA	General Services Administration
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection	HSDN	Homeland Security Data Network
CCU	Cyber Crimes Unit	HSI	ICE Homeland Security Investigations
CDF	Capability Development Framework	HSIN	Homeland Security Information Network
CDM	Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation	I&A	Office of Intelligence and Analysis
CDP	FEMA Center for Domestic Preparedness	IAQ	Immigration Alien Query
CFATS	Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards	IC	Intelligence Community
CGMIX	USCG Maritime Information eXchange	IED	Improvised Explosive Device
CI	Critical Infrastructure	IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
CIS	Cyber Intelligence Section	ICE	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
CIFW	Counterintelligence Fundamental Workshop	ICS-CERT	Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team
CMaaS	Continuous Monitoring as a Service	ICTAP	OEC Interoperable Communications Technical Assistance Program
COE	Centers of Excellence	IMAGE	ICE Mutual Agreement between Government and Employers
COI	Community(ies) of Interest	IMPACT	Incident Management Preparedness and Coordination Toolkit
COML	Communications Unit Leader	INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
COMT	Communications Unit Technician	IOC-2	International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center
CRCL	Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	IP	Intellectual Property
CRR	Cyber Resiliency Review	IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
CSEP	Cybersecurity Evaluation Program	IPR Center	National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism	I-STEP	Intermodal Security Training and Exercise Program
DARTTS	Data Analysis & Research for Trade Transparency Systems	ITA	Intelligence Training Academy
DBFTF	Document and Benefit Fraud Task Force	JAC	Joint Analysis Center
DHS	Department of Homeland Security	JACCIS	JAC Collaborative Information System
DHS-SPS	DHS Single Point of Service	JACTAWS	Joint Counterterrorism Awareness Workshop Series
DMV	Department of Motor Vehicles	JVA	Joint Vulnerability Assessment
DNDO	Domestic Nuclear Detention Office	LEO	Law Enforcement Officer
DOE	Department of Energy	LESC	ICE Law Enforcement Support Center
DOJ	Department of Justice	MANPADS	Man-Portable Air Defense Systems
DOS	Department of State	LEISI	Law Enforcement Information Sharing Initiative
DSF	Deployable Special Forces	LEMATP	Law Enforcement MANPADS Awareness Training Program
ECSAP	Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program	LMR	Land Mobile Radio
ECTF	Electronic Crimes Task Force	LMS	FLETC Learning Management System
EDCT	Explosive Detection Canine Team	MCV	Mobile Command Vehicle
EDD	Explosive Detector Dog	MDDP	Mobile Detection Deployment Program
EDGE	Enhanced Dynamic Geo-Social Environment	MDDU	Mobile Detection Deployment Unit
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity	MISLE	Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement
EMI	Emergency Management Institute	MJIEDSP	Multi-Jurisdictional Improvised Explosive Device Security Planning
EOC	Emergency Operations Center		
ERO	ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations		
ESS	Emergency Sector Services		
ESS-CRA	Emergency Sector Services-Cyber Risk Assessment		
ESTA	Electronic System for Travel Authorization		
EXIS	Exercise Information System		
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration		
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation		
FCTC	Financial Crimes Task Force		
FDNS	Fraud Detection and National Security		

MS-ISAC	Multi-State Information Sharing Center	SAVER	System Assessment and Validation for Emergency Responders
MVA	MANPADS Vulnerability Assessments	SCIP	Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan
MVABTP	MANPADS Vulnerability Assessments Basic Training Program	SEVP	Student Exchange Visitor Program
NBIC	National Biosurveillance Integration Center	SLT	CBP State, Local, Tribal, Liaison
NCC	National Coordination Center	SLTT	State, local, tribal, and territorial
NCCAD	National Counter-IED Capabilities Analysis Database	SSI	Sensitive Security Information
NCCIC	National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center	STC	Security the Cities
NCFI	National Computer Forensics Institute	SWBCWG	Southwest Border Communications Working Group
NCSAM	National Cybersecurity Awareness Month	SWIC	Statewide Interoperability Coordinator
NECP	National Emergency Communications Plan	US-CERT	U.S. Computer Emergency Readiness Team
NEDCTP	National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program	USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization	USCIS	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
NICC	National Infrastructure Coordination Center	TCC	TSA Call Center
NIMS	National Incident Management System	TRIPwire	Technical Resource for Incident Prevention
NIMS ICS	NIMS Incident Command System	TSA	Transportation Security Administration
NIPP	National Infrastructure Protection Plan	TTU	Trade Transparency Unit
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology	UASI	Urban Area Security Initiative
NPPD	National Protection and Program Directorate	VAP	Victims Assistance Program
NTAS	National Terrorism Advisory System	VAWA	Violence Against Women Act
NTED	National Training and Education Division	VBIED	Vehicle-borne Improvised Explosive Device
NUSTL	National Urban Security Technology Laboratory	VIG	Vehicle Inspection Guide
OBIM	Office of Biometric Identity Management	VQiPS	Video Quality in Public Safety
OBP	Office of Bombing Prevention	VWP	Visa Waiver Program
OCSTF	Operation Community Shield Task Forces		
ODLS	Online Detainee Locator System		
OEC	Office of Emergency Communications		
OHA	Office of Health Affairs		
OIG	Office of Inspector General		
OSLLE	Office for State and Local Law Enforcement		
OSLTC	ICE Office of State, Local, and Tribal Coordination		
PED	UCSIS Public Engagement Division		
PIA	Privacy Impact Assessment		
PII	Personally Identifiable Information		
PRIV	DHS Office of Privacy		
PRND	Preventative Radiological/Nuclear Detection		
PRD	Personal Radiation Detector		
RAAS	Report Analysis and Archive System		
RFI	Request for Information		
RKB	Response Knowledge Base		
RIID	Radiation Isotope Identification Device		
RISS	Regional Information Sharing System		
RND	Radiological and Nuclear Detection		
S&T	Science and Technology Directorate		
SAS	Security Assessment Section		

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