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**Congress's Vigilance in the Five Years since 9/11**

**Making America Safer**

September 11, 2006 will mark the five-year anniversary of the terrorist attacks on the United States of America. In the five years since the attacks, Congress and the President have taken great strides to make America safer. This document summarizes the significant steps taken towards securing the nation in the war against terrorists who practice a radical form of Islam.

**Major Accomplishments**

- Protection of the homeland: *no terrorist attacks successfully conducted on American soil since 9/11.*
- Removal of Saddam Hussein from power, and his capture and trial before an Iraqi court.
- Creation of the Department of Homeland Security, with a sole mission of safeguarding the homeland – the largest reorganization of government since World War II.
- Reorganization of the Intelligence Community under the Director for National Intelligence.
- Degradation of the al Qaeda terrorist network, and establishment of control over its safe haven territories.

**Congressional Action to Make America Safer**

- Enactment of 71 laws and various other bills passed by the Senate related to the war on terrorists.
- Combined Congressional committees' record of 927 oversight hearings and 186 legislative markups relating to the war on terrorists.
- Completion of over 1,000 audits, inspections, and studies conducted by official Congressional watchdogs in an effort to make America safer – at the behest of Congress.

### **Hampering Terrorist Travel**

- Border Patrol apprehension of approximately 1 million aliens per year attempting to enter the United States illegally.
- Denial of 284 visas to terrorist-related applicants; issuance of over 84,000 visa security cables.
- Growth of terrorist watch-list to over 400,000 names from a few thousand before 9/11.
- Enhancement of visa screening: holders must be *checked by watch-list/fingerprint* before entering the United States.
- Addition of thousands of new Border Patrol agents, sensors, unmanned aerial vehicles, and other resources at the border.

### **Destroying Terrorist Networks**

- Prevention of 15 major terrorist plots against America that have been disclosed (likely countless others that are undisclosed).
- Conviction of 261 defendants in terrorism-related cases since 9/11; more than 180 others charged.
- Elimination of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, the designated leader of al Qaeda in Iraq.
- Imposition of economic sanctions, thus freezing \$1.5 billion in terrorist assets located in the United States.

### **Resources Directed to Securing the Homeland**

- Full funding of homeland security and defense budgets.
- Bush Administration implementation of 37 of 39 *9-11 Commission* recommendations.
- Creation of the National Counterterrorism Center and Terrorist Screening Center (FBI).
- Creation of the National Targeting Center to screen international flights and cargo.
- Creation of Bioshield to prepare for chemical, biological and nuclear attacks.
- Implementation of increased screening of cargo at overseas ports and radiation/x-ray screening at the border.
- Tripling of border screening by combining customs and immigration agents into one agency.
- Bush Administration endorsement of 70 of the 74 recommendations of the WMD Commission.

## **Congressional Action to Make America Safer**

*This section contains the following:*

- 1) Chart on Committee action - 927 oversight hearings and 186 legislative markups.
- 2) Statistics on over 1000 audits, inspections, and studies conducted (at the behest of Congress) by official Congressional watchdogs.
- 3) List of 71 enacted laws and various bills passed by the Senate that have made America safer.

**Congressional Oversight and Legislative Markups**  
**Since 9/11 Regarding War on Terror**

<i>Committee</i>	<i>Number of Hearings</i>	<i>Number of Legislative Markups</i>
Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee	154	10
Senate Foreign Relations Committee	82	28
Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee	21	3
Senate Finance Committee	10	0
Senate Appropriations Committee	105	20
Senate Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee	1	0
Senate Environment and Public Works Committee	8	12
Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee	8	4
Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee	21	2
Senate Veterans Affairs Committee	1	0
Senate Judiciary Committee	82	15
House Committee on Homeland Security	168	18
House Committee on Government Reform	47	1
House Committee on International Relations	111	26
House Ways and Means Committee	7	0
House Committee on Financial Services	10	0
House Committee on Appropriations	44	20
House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure	7	2
House Committee on Energy and Commerce	5	1
House Committee on the Judiciary	35	24
<b><i>Totals:</i></b>	<b>927</b>	<b>186</b>

## Government Accountability Office Reports Issued to Congress Related to the War on Terror

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Reports</i>
Airport Security	80
Disaster Preparedness, Response and Reconstruction	92
Homeland Security	337
Immigration	27
Influenza-Related	11
Terrorism	461
<b><i>Totals:</i></b>	<b>1008*</b>

\*As of 2005, 85% of GAO recommendations have been implemented  
(GAO Performance & Accountability Highlights, FY2005)

# Senate-Passed Legislation since 9/11 that Addresses the War on Terror

## 107<sup>th</sup> Congress

**To provide for the expedited payment of certain benefits for a public safety officer who was killed or suffered a catastrophic injury as a direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty in connection with the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 – P.L. 107-37**

*This law expedited beneficiary payments to public safety officers catastrophically injured, or the families of those killed, responding to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in Washington and New York.*

**2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States – P.L. 107-38**

*This law provided \$40 billion to the Executive Office of the President for the Emergency Response Fund. The appropriations found in the bill were used to respond to the terrorist attacks, fund recovery assistance, and provide support to counter domestic and international terrorism. At least \$20 billion of the total allocation was to be used for domestic humanitarian assistance and disaster recovery activities.*

**A joint resolution expressing the sense of the Senate and the House of Representatives regarding the terrorist attacks launched against the United States on September 11, 2001 – P.L. 107-39**

*This measure expressed the sense of the Congress condemning the attacks of September 11 and the terrorists who planned and carried them out. The law extended condolences to the victims and their families and declared September 12, 2001 to be a National Day of Unity and Mourning.*

**Authorization for Use of Military Force – P.L. 107-40**

*This law authorized the President to use all appropriate means of force against nations, organizations, or persons determined to have planned, committed, or aided the September 11 terrorist attacks.*

**September 11<sup>th</sup> Victim Compensation Fund of 2001 (Provision included in Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act) – P.L. 107-42**

*This provision established a compensation program, administered by the Attorney General, for any individual who was injured or killed as a result of the terrorist-related aircraft crashes of September 11, 2001. The provision also restricted air carrier liability for damages arising from the aircraft crashes.*

**A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide permanent authority for the admission of “S” visa non-immigrants – P.L. 107-45**

*This law amended the Immigration and Nationality Act to make the S-visa program permanent. This allowed non-citizens with information about terrorism to remain in the United States to help in investigations and bring their immediate families to the United States. Any immigrant admitted to the United States with an S-visa could be given permanent residence by the Attorney General.*

**Defense Production Act Amendments of 2001 – P.L. 107-47**

*This law amended the Defense Production Act of 1950 to extend its expiration date and authorization of appropriations through fiscal year 2003. The Defense Production Act authorizes government activities to requisition property for national defense, expand productive capacity and supply, and establish contract priorities and materials allocation designed to aid national defense.*

**Memorializing fallen firefighters by lowering the American flag to half-staff in honor of the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Service in Emmitsburg, Maryland – P.L. 107-51**

*This law required that the American flags on all Federal office buildings be lowered to half-staff each year in honor of the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Service in Emmitsburg, Maryland.*

**Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA PATRIOT ACT) Act of 2001 – P.L. 107-56**

*This law expanded the federal government’s ability to investigate, prosecute, and punish terrorists through increased law enforcement measures and tightened banking regulation. The law made it easier for law enforcement personnel to track Internet communication, granted government agents more flexibility to exchange information, authorized “black bag” searches and expanded the number of days the Attorney General could detain a foreigner without a charge. In addition, the law required banks to have minimum anti-money laundering due diligence standards for private accounts.*

**A bill to authorize the President to exercise waivers of foreign assistance restrictions with respect to Pakistan through September 30, 2003, and for other purposes – P.L. 107-57**

*The law waived all restrictions on foreign aid to Pakistan in fiscal year 2002 and allowed for short-term loans to Pakistan. The law also simplified the transfer of excess weapons to other countries to prevent or respond to terrorist acts.*

**Military Construction Appropriations Act, 2002 – P.L. 107-64**

*This law provided \$10.5 billion for military construction, family housing and base closure projects in fiscal year 2002. The law included funding to strengthen military infrastructure throughout the world.*

**Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2002 – P.L. 107-67**

*This law provided \$17.1 billion for the Treasury Department and other general government programs in fiscal year 2002. Security spending included over \$2 billion for the Customs Service and a dog-training program to combat and respond to chemical and biological terrorist threats.*

**Aviation and Transportation Security Act – P.L. 107-71**

*This law federalized airport security workers and creates a Transportation Security Administration (TSA) within the Department of Transportation with jurisdiction over airport security. The law required all baggage to be screened using an explosive detection system and mandated the development of a system to allow passenger lists to be referenced against “watch lists.” In addition, the law required the random deployment of armed federal “sky marshals,” allows pilots to carry guns after training, and mandates that cockpit doors be reinforced.*

**Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 – P.L. 107-77**

*This law provided \$41.6 billion for Commerce, Justice and State departments in fiscal year 2002. Security spending included spending on security upgrades and public diplomacy efforts.*

**Amending title 36, United States Code, to designate September 11 as Patriot Day – P.L. 107-89**

*This law designates September 11 as Patriot Day and requested that the President issue a proclamation each year observing Patriot Day and the display of the U.S. flag at half-staff.*

**District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2002 – P.L. 107-96**

*This law provided \$408 million for the District of Columbia in fiscal year 2002. Security measures include a \$16 million provision for the development and enactment of an emergency security plan for the city.*

**National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 – P.L. 107-107**

*This law authorized appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for Department of Defense military activities and Department of Energy defense activities. Security spending included appropriations for nuclear stockpile safety and non-proliferation programs, as well as funding for a ballistic missile defense system.*

**Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 – P.L. 107-108**

*This law authorized appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the federal government. The law focused on strengthening the National Security Agency and its operations, hiring more human intelligence workers, increasing the percentage of analyzed intelligence materials and putting a greater emphasis on technological research and development.*

**Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002 – P.L. 107-115**

*This law provided \$415.4 billion for foreign aid, export assistance and State Department programs in fiscal year 2002. Provisions in the law supported national security policy and public diplomacy efforts to prevent future terrorist attacks.*

**Department of Defense and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States Act, 2002 – P.L. 107-117**

*This law provided \$317.4 billion in discretionary spending for the Department of Defense and allocates the \$20 billion previously funded in response to the September 11 terrorist attacks. Security spending measures included \$881 million for counterterrorism activities and more funding for intelligence programs.*

**Victims of Terrorism Tax Relief Act of 2001 – P.L. 107-134**

*This law provided tax relief to families of victims of the September 11 terrorist attack,; the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing, and anthrax-related deaths between September 2001 and January 2002.*



**To extend the period of availability of unemployment assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act in the case of victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 – P.L. 107-154**

*The law directed the President to make unemployment assistance available to individuals eligible under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act as a result of the September 11 terrorist attacks.*

**Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002 – P.L. 107-173**

*This bill reinforced immigration control agencies so that federal officials could more thoroughly scrutinize visitors. Highlights of the bill include the hiring of an additional 200 inspectors and 200 investigators for the Immigration and Naturalization Service; a \$150 million authorization for the Customs Service and the INS for technological security upgrades; the requirement of a “terrorist outlook committee” to be established by each U.S. diplomatic outpost; and foreign student activity to be reported electronically.*

**Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 – P.L. 107-188**

*This bill created a bioterrorism preparedness plan. Bioterrorism programs and the renewal of the Prescription Drug User Fee Act were authorized \$4.6 billion over FY 2002 and FY 2003. \$1.6 billion was granted to state and local governments for hospital and clinic preparedness and more vaccines for the Department of Health and Human Services in efforts to combat a biological attack. States must outline a bioterrorism response plan in order to receive these grants.*

**To implement the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings to strengthen criminal laws relating to attacks on places of public use, to implement the International Convention of the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, to combat terrorism and defend the Nation against terrorist acts, and for other purposes – P.L. 107-197**

*This bill toughened domestic anti-terrorism laws to better conform to international treaties. The legislation makes it a federal crime to plan, attempt, or carry out the bombing of public or government facilities and increased the penalties for these acts.*

**2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act for Further Recovery From and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States – P.L. 107-206**

*This legislation made appropriations focusing on the war on terror and homeland security. \$14.5 billion was to be used for national defense and the war on terror, including \$11.9 billion for the Defense Emergency Response Fund, and \$6.7 billion was to be used for homeland security.*

**Trade Act of 2002 – P.L. 107-210**

*In addition to providing the President with so-called fast-track authority to negotiate trade agreements, this law reauthorized certain functions of the Customs Service, including acquisition and use of anti-terrorist and narcotics detection equipment along U.S. borders and Gulf Coast seaports. It also authorized unspecified funds for a new Customs office in New York to re-establish operations formerly located at the World Trade Center.*

**Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 – P.L. 107-228**

*This law authorized FY 2002 and 2003 spending for the State Department and foreign assistance programs, including \$8.6 billion for FY 2003. Of the total, \$4 billion was for the State Department, including \$564 million for security upgrades to protect U.S. diplomatic missions and personnel abroad and \$555 million in for the security and maintenance of U.S. embassies abroad.*

**Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 – P.L. 107-243**

*This law authorized the President to use "necessary and appropriate" military force to defend the United States from threats posed by Iraq and to enforce U.N. resolutions.*

**Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2003 – P.L. 107-248**

*This law provided \$355.1 billion for FY 2003 for the Defense Department, including increased funding for various counterterrorism accounts. It established a Center for Biological Counterterrorism, as well as biological surveillance systems in Washington and other urban areas. In total, the bill provided a total of \$474 million for chemical and biological defense. The bill also included \$7.4 billion for missile defense.*

**Military Construction Appropriation Act, 2003 – P.L. 107-249**

*This law appropriated \$10.5 billion for FY 2003 for military construction, including \$799 million for fighting terrorism and force protection and \$158 million for a chemical weapons demilitarization program.*

**21<sup>st</sup> Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act – P.L. 107-273**

*This bill authorized \$20.5 billion in FY 2003 for the Justice Department, including \$4.3 billion for the FBI, \$4.1 billion for the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), and \$1.6 billion for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The INS authorization included \$3.3 billion for the Border Patrol, which, in turn, included \$89 million for immigration services.*

**Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 – P.L. 107-295**

*This bill authorized efforts to improve port security and reauthorized the Coast Guard. It requires the Department of Transportation to assess the vulnerability of U.S. ports to identify high-risk areas susceptible to terrorist attacks and to develop national, area, and individual port facility anti-terrorism plans based upon the assessments. It authorized \$90 million in grants through FY 2008 for research and development to improve the ability of the Customs Service to inspect cargo.*

**Homeland Security Act of 2002 – P.L. 107-296**

*This law authorized creation of the Department of Homeland Security, which comprises 22 existing agencies and is charged with preventing terrorist attacks within the United States, reducing the nation's vulnerability to terrorism, minimizing damage from terrorist attacks, and assisting with recovery from major attacks. The law established the five main divisions of DHS: information analysis and infrastructure protection, science and technology, border and transportation security, emergency preparedness and response, and management.*

**Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 – P.L. 107-297**

*This law established a three-year federal program to cover the losses of property and casualty insurance companies incurred as a result of future terrorist attacks – thereby requiring the federal government to share in the risk of loss from future attacks and limiting the exposure of insurance companies.*

**Cyber Security Research and Development Act – P.L. 107-305**

*This law authorized \$903 million over five years, through FY 2007, for research programs at the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Standards and Technology. It included \$233 million in grants for "innovative" basic research on computer and network security, \$191 million for undergraduate and graduate school cyber security curricula, and \$144 million to create cyber security research centers at colleges, universities or nonprofit research institutions.*

**Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 – P.L. 107-306**

*This bill authorized appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government. It established the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States to investigate the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and identify, review, and evaluate lessons learned from such attacks.*

**Armed Forces Domestic Security Act – P.L. 107-311**

*This law declared that a civilian order of protection (any court order issued for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, or contact or communication with or physical proximity to, another person) shall have the same force and effect on a military installation as such order has within the jurisdiction of the court that issued the order.*

**Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 – P.L. 107-314**

*This law authorized \$393 billion for the Department of Defense for FY 2003, including the President's request for \$10 billion in a separate anti-terrorism contingency fund. It also authorized the President's request of \$7.3 billion for counterterrorism programs and \$7.6 billion for ballistic missile defense programs.*

**Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002 – P.L. 107-327**

*This bill authorized \$1.7 billion to meet specific economic, humanitarian, and development needs in Afghanistan and authorized the president to spend money on counter-drug efforts.*

**108<sup>th</sup> Congress****Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2003 – P.L. 108-11**

*This law provided \$78.49 billion for ongoing military operations in Iraq, postwar occupation, reconstruction and relief in Iraq, international assistance to countries contributing to the war in Iraq or the global war on terrorism, the cost of the continued U.S. presence in Afghanistan, and additional homeland security needs. The bill provided an additional \$13.7 billion for military personnel in FY03.*

**Emergency Funds for Defense and Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan – P.L. 108-106**

*This law provided \$87.44 billion in emergency supplemental appropriations for defense and for the reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004. The bill provided an additional \$17.8 billion for military personnel in FY04.*

**Defense Authorization Act – P.L. 108-136**

*This law authorized \$401.3 billion for FY04 for military activities of the Department of Defense – including programs to combat terrorism and for initial deployment of a national missile defense system. It also included a military pay raise of 3.7 percent for all uniformed service personnel, and higher targeted pay raises for mid-grade personnel, for an overall average raise of 4.15 percent.*

**National Transportation Safety Board Reauthorization – P.L. 108-168**

*This law authorizes funding for the NTSB and requires the NTSB to work with the Federal Bureau of Investigation to design a program to support victims in terrorist attacks resulting in mass fatalities.*

**Undetectable Firearms Act Extension – P.L. 108-174**

*This law reauthorized the ban on undetectable firearms (sometimes referred to as “plastic guns”) for another 10 years under the Undetectable Firearms Act of 1988 (which makes it illegal to manufacture, import, possess, or transfer a firearm that is not detectable by walk-through metal detectors or airport x-ray machines).*

**Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty – P.L. 108-175**

*In this law, the U.S. government called on Syria to halt its support for terrorism, end its occupation of Lebanon, and stop its development of weapons of mass destruction. It held Syria accountable for the serious international security problems it has caused in the Middle East, and imposed sanctions on Syria.*

**Servicemembers’ Civil Relief Act – P.L. 108-189**

*This law provided for financial protection and temporary suspension of certain judicial proceedings for servicemembers on active duty. It increased the rent level under which a servicemember or family members is protected from eviction, limits a state’s ability to increase the tax liability of a servicemember’s spouse, and increased the value of life insurance coverage that is protected by the government if premiums are not paid.*

**Troop Leave Domestic Transportation Reimbursement – P.L. 108-220**

*This law directed the Secretary of Defense to reimburse members of the armed forces for round-trip transportation expenses incurred within the United States in connection with the Central Command Rest and Recuperation Leave Program.*

**Campaign Medals: Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom – P.L. 108-234**

*This law provided for the establishment of separate medals to recognize members of the military for their service in defense of the nation in Iraq and Afghanistan.*

**Identity Theft Penalty Enhancement Act – P.L. 108-275**

*By increasing penalties for those who steal identities to commit immigration violations, Medicare fraud, and other serious crimes, this new law addressed the growing identity theft problem, which victimizes 10 million Americans each year. The law imposed a higher maximum penalty for identity theft used to facilitate acts of terrorism.*

**Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act – P.L. 108-277**

*This law enhanced the ability of trained officers — including those who are retired or off-duty — to keep themselves and their communities safe by exempting qualified current and former law enforcement officers from state laws prohibiting the carrying of concealed handguns.*

**Department of Defense Appropriation Bill for FY 2005 – P.L. 108-287**

*This law provided \$416.2 billion in new spending authority for the Department of Defense, including \$25 billion in an Emergency Wartime Appropriation request from the President for costs associated with operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. Other highlights of this legislation included funding for a 3.5-percent, across-the-board pay raise for military personnel, and an overall Department of Defense end strength of 2,263,900.*

**Combat Pay Tax Relief – Section 104 of P.L. 108-311**

*This tax-relief package included combat pay in the calculation to determine refundability related to the Child Tax Credit.*

**Military Construction Appropriations – P.L. 108-324**

*This law provided \$10 billion for high-priority military constructions projects, including alteration, improvement, operation, and maintenance of military family housing. This bill also served as the source for the U.S. share of the NATO Security Investment Program.*

**Department of Homeland Security Financial Accountability Act – P.L. 108-330**

*This legislation improved the financial accountability of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and established requirements for the Future Years Homeland Security Program.*

**Homeland Security Appropriations – P.L. 108-334**

*This law provided \$1.6 billion in spending above FY04 levels on Security, Enforcement, and Investigations. Other spending included: fund management and operations; preparedness and recovery; research and development, training, assessments and services; and other general provisions.*

**National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2005 – P.L. 108-375**

*This law authorized \$447.2 billion for FY05 for military activities of the Department of Defense and Department of Energy, including programs to combat terrorism and for the continued development of a national missile defense system to be put on alert this year. It also provided for an across-the-board pay raise of 3.5 percent for military personnel. Additionally, this bill added \$925 million for several force protection measures and authorized \$25 billion in a contingency reserve fund for continued operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.*

**Oil-for-Food Program Investigation – Title XII of P.L. 108-375**

*This legislation called on the U.N. to make its Oil-for-Food documents available to congressional investigators and authorized Congress to conduct a thorough investigation of the United Nations' Oil-for-Food Program, whose real beneficiaries appear to have been Saddam Hussein and corrupt U.N. and foreign officials rather than the Iraqi people.*

**National Intelligence Reform Act – P.L. 108-458**

*This legislation reformed the federal Intelligence Community by creating a Director for National Intelligence (DNI), a National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), and a National Counterproliferation Center (NCPC). The DNI now serves as the head of the country's intelligence community and the principal adviser to the President on intelligence matters. The NCTC coordinates the sharing and analyzing of critical information relating to counterterrorism. The NCPC oversees interdiction activities for weapons of mass destruction.*



**Intelligence Authorization Act – P.L. 108-487**

*This bill authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government.*

**Senate Intelligence and Homeland Security Oversight (S. Res. 445) – Passed Senate**

*This package of reforms would improve the effectiveness of the Select Committee on Intelligence in its oversight mission; it also would create a Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs in the Senate.*

**Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) Amendment (S. 113) – Passed Senate**

*This bill would amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to cover individuals (“agents of a foreign power”), other than United States persons, who engage in international terrorism without affiliation with an international terrorist group, for the purposes of securing warrants for the electronic surveillance of communications between and among foreign powers.*

**Air Cargo Security Act (S. 165) – Passed Senate**

*This bill would improve America’s air transportation security by requiring the screening of cargo transported on commercial passenger aircraft.*

**Iraqi Scientists Immigration Act of 2003 (S. 205) – Passed Senate**

*This bill authorized the issuance of immigrant visas to, and the admission to the United States for permanent residence of, certain scientists, engineers, and technicians who have worked in Iraqi weapons of mass destruction programs.*

**Homeland Security Federal Workforce Act (S. 589) – Passed Senate**

*This bill would help the government recruit and retain excellent candidates to work in critical areas of national security; it would provide an education loan repayment program and a fellowship program for qualified, superior candidates. This bill would also assist government agencies in addressing personnel deficiencies in specialized skill areas important to national security.*

**Survivor Benefit Increase (S. 704) – Passed Senate**

*This bill would increase the amount of the death gratuity payable with respect to deceased members of the Armed Forces.*

**Re-enlistment Bonus (S. 711) – Passed Senate**

*This bill would alleviate the delay in the payment of the Selected Reserve reenlistment bonus to members of the Selected Reserve who are mobilized.*

**Reserve Survivor Benefits (S. 712) – Passed Senate**

*This bill would provide Survivor Benefit Plan annuities for surviving spouses of Reservists not eligible for retirement who die from a cause incurred or aggravated while on inactive-duty training.*

**Troops Phone Home Free (S. 718) – Passed Senate**

*This bill would direct the Secretary of Defense to provide prepaid phone cards, or the equivalent telephone service benefit, to military personnel stationed outside the United States who are directly supporting military operations in Iraq or Afghanistan so that they may call family and friends in the United States at no cost, for calls up to \$40 per month, per person.*

**Federal Railroad Safety Improvement Act (S. 1402) – Passed Senate**

*This bill would authorize nearly \$1 billion over five years to improve safety on the nation's railways through the Federal Railroad Administration's safety and research programs. The bill also would study the conditions of the nation's railways and recommend ways to improve the ability of emergency responders to perform their duties.*

**Homeland Security Technology Improvement Act (S. 1612) – Passed Senate**

*In order to provide state and local law enforcement agencies with the tools necessary to protect Americans, this bill would establish a technology, equipment, and information transfer program within the Department of Homeland Security. Law enforcement agencies protecting borders, ports, and high-threat areas would be able to more easily secure cutting-edge detection and monitoring equipment.*

**Arming of Cargo Pilots Against Terrorism (S. 1657) – Passed Senate**

*This bill would amend current law to allow flight deck crew members of a cargo aircraft to be armed with a firearm and taser to defend the aircraft against an attack by terrorists that could result in the use of the aircraft as a weapon of mass destruction or for other terrorist purposes.*

**Rail Security Act of 2004 (S. 2273) – Passed Senate**

*This bill would improve rail security by requiring the completion of a vulnerability assessment and security plan for the rail system, and by authorizing funds to address immediate security needs.*

**Maritime Transportation Security (S. 2279) – Passed Senate**

*This bill would require the Departments of Transportation and Homeland Security to report on the implementation progress of the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (MTSA), and would clarify planning and reporting requirements.*

**Homeland Security Grant Program (S. 2635) – Passed Senate**

*This bill would establish an intergovernmental grant program to identify and develop homeland security information, equipment, capabilities, technologies, and services to further the homeland security needs of the United States and to address the homeland security needs of Federal, State, and local governments.*

**Public Transportation Terrorism Prevention Act (S. 2884) – Passed Senate**

*This bill would authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to award grants to public transportation agencies to improve security, and provide \$3.37 billion for capital and operational security improvements.*

**NATO Enlargement (Treaty Doc. 108-04) – Enacted on May 8, 2003**

*This treaty provided Senate consent to amend the 1949 North Atlantic Treaty to allow seven Central and Eastern European nations to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). They are Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.*

**Moscow Treaty (Treaty Doc. 108-8) – Enacted on March 6, 2003**

*This treaty provided Senate consent for an agreement between the United States and Russian Federation that each country will commit to reduce the total number of strategic offensive nuclear warheads in its possession to between 1,700 and 2,200 warheads by December 31, 2012.*

## **109<sup>th</sup> Congress**

### **Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, FY 2005 – P.L. 109-13**

*This law provided \$82.04 billion for ongoing military operations, postwar reconstruction and relief in Iraq and Afghanistan, aid for international partners in the war on terrorism, and homeland security needs.*

### **Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, FY 2006 – P.L. 109-90**

*This law provided \$31.86 billion in new budget authority for the Department of Homeland Security. Significant initiatives include the following: increasing funding for border security to provide an additional 1,000 border patrol agents, expanding Border Patrol Stations, and improving customs and border protection; implementing proactive steps to combat the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction; preventing terrorist attacks in the U.S through risk assessment and improving intelligence gathering; and improving security and readiness programs to respond to both natural and man-made crises through emergency planning.*

### **Reducing the Number of Alien Absconders (Provision included in the Conference Report to Accompany the Science, State, Justice, Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations, FY 2006) – P.L. 109-108**

*This provision directed the Departments of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security to work together to study existing apprehension, detention, appeal, and removal policies of illegal aliens and to supply a report to Congress of effective means of reducing the absconder rate.*

### **Automated Biometric Identification System/Fingerprint Identification System (Provision included in the Conference Report to Accompany the Science, State, Justice, Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations, FY 2006) – P.L. 109-108**

*This provision directed the Department of Justice to update Congress on its efforts to fully integrate the databases at the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with regard to fingerprint scans at U.S. ports of entry. The use of biometric identifiers such as fingerprints is an important tool to ensure that terrorists or criminals monitored by the FBI or DHS are identified and stopped before they are able to enter the country.*

### **Military Construction and Veteran Affairs Appropriations, FY 2006 – P.L. 109-114**

*This law provided \$82.57 billion in new budget authority for FY 2006, including funding for military construction for the active and reserve component accounts; family housing construction and improvement, operations and maintenance; and the base realignment and closure account (BRAC). It also provided \$70.25 billion for the Department of Veterans Affairs, including \$23.55 billion for medical services to provide care for veterans whose service has kept all Americans safe.*

### **Terrorism Risk Insurance Revision Act of 2005 – P.L. 109-144**

*This law extended the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA) through FY 2007, providing a reinsurance “backstop” for insurers in exchange for a requirement that they provide terrorism risk insurance to commercial firms at reasonable rates. This law helped shift the burden from the taxpayer to the private sector by increasing the property and casualty insurance loss threshold that would trigger federal assistance, increased the amounts of terrorism losses retained by the insurance industry, and reduced the federal share of insured loss compensation in 2007. The law also instructed the Presidential Working Group on Financial Markets to recommend to Congress legislation to address the long-term availability and affordability of terrorism risk insurance.*



**Department of Defense Appropriations, FY 2006 – P.L. 109-148**

*This law provided \$453.28 billion in new obligational authority for the Department of Defense for FY 2006. This Act provided \$50 billion in supplemental funds for the Global War on Terror, fully funded key readiness programs critical to the Global War on Terrorism, and also provided funding for a 3.1-percent across-the-board pay raise for military personnel. This law also established uniform standards for interrogation and prohibited cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment of individuals under the control of the Department of Defense.*

**Department of Justice Reauthorization (Provision included in the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005) – P.L. 109-162**

*This provision authorized appropriations for law enforcement programs in the Department of Justice, including the FBI, the DEA, the ATF, the Office on Violence Against Women, and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. The law established the United States-Mexico Border Violence Task Force to combat drug and firearms trafficking, violence, and kidnapping along the border between the United States and Mexico. The law also authorized the establishment of a National Gang Intelligence Center and gang information database to increase state-federal cooperation.*

**USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act – P.L. 109-177**

*This law permanently renewed 14 provisions of the USA Patriot Act and temporarily extended two provisions previously set to expire. This renewal was essential to prevent future terrorist attacks by providing law enforcement and intelligence agencies with the tools necessary to detect, apprehend, and prosecute terrorists and criminals.*

**Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 – P.L. 109-234**

*This law provided \$74.6 billion to meet the needs of troops overseas fighting the Global War on Terror, pandemic flu preparation, increased border security, levee repair and flood control projects, without exceeding the President's requested funding level.*

**A resolution condemning all acts of terrorism in Lebanon and calling for the removal of Syrian troops from Lebanon and supporting the people of Lebanon in their quest for a truly democratic form of government (S. Res. 77) – Passed Senate**

*This resolution condemned all acts of terrorism against innocent people in Lebanon and around the world and condemned the continued presence of Syrian troops in Lebanon and called for their immediate removal. It also urged the President to consider imposing additional sanctions on Syria under the Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty Restoration Act of 2003.*

**Pandemic Counter Measure Protections (Provision in the Department of Defense Appropriations, FY 2006) – P.L. 109-148**

*The provision provided targeted liability protections under State and Federal law for manufacturers and distributors of pandemic and epidemic products (including vaccines) and security countermeasures, in the event that the Secretary of Health and Human Services makes a declaration of a public health emergency as a result of a disease or other health condition. The provision also provided a process for providing compensation for any cases in which the administration or use of a product covered by the emergency declaration caused injury or death.*

## Hampering Terrorist Travel

*This section contains the following:*

- 1) Customs & Border Patrol Fact Sheet – In FY04, Border Patrol apprehended more than 1 million aliens who were attempting to enter the United States illegally.
- 2) Customs & Border Patrol chart illustrating Border Patrol interdictions of undocumented migrants since 9/11.
- 3) US-VISIT brochure illustrating the new requirement that visa holders get fingerprinted and photographed upon entry.

### Additional Accomplishments

- Increased the watch-list to over 400,000 names from a few thousand before 9-11. (Source: National Counterterrorism Center)
- Temporary visa holders must be *checked by watch-list/fingerprint* before entering the United States.
- Added thousands of new Border Patrol agents, sensors, unmanned aerial vehicles, and other resources at the border.
- 284 visas were officially denied to terrorist-related applicants; over 84,000 visa security cables issued. (Source: U.S. Department of State)

### Visas Refused for Terrorist Activity

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Refusals</i>
2005	76
2004	51
2003	85
2002	72
<b>Total:</b>	<b>284</b>

Source: Report of the Visa Office 2002-2005



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **CUSTOMS & BORDER PROTECTION - ACTIONS TAKEN SINCE 9/11**

“For the first time in our nation’s history, one agency has the lone responsibility for protecting our borders. As the single, unified border agency, CBP’s mission is vitally important to the protection of America and the American people. CBP’s priority mission is preventing terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States, while also facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel.”

-Robert C. Bonner, Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

#### **Strengthening our control of the United States borders**

- To date, in FY 04, more than 1,057,900 illegal aliens have been apprehended nationwide, and more than 1,200 were rescued.
- Improved radiation detection capabilities by deploying 10,400 Personal Radiation Detectors to CBP officers and agents, more than 274 Radiation Portal Monitors to ports of entry, and in excess of 60 Radiation Isotope Identification Detection System to Border Patrol field locations.
- Deployed 87 additional non-intrusive inspection systems to detect potential terrorist weapons in vehicles and cargo.
- Increased the use of remotely monitored cameras and sensing systems, aircraft, helicopters, and unmanned aerial vehicles to better detect, monitor, and respond to illegal crossings.

#### **Improve selectivity, screening, and targeting**

- Established the National Targeting Center as the centralized coordination point for all of CBP’s anti-terrorism efforts. NTC also coordinates with other federal agencies such as U.S. Coast Guard, Federal Air Marshals, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Transportation Security Administration, and the Departments of Energy and Agriculture.
- Utilized advance information from various systems to screen and assess all cargo, passengers, and high-risk imported food shipments before arrival into the U.S.
- Implemented the 24-Hour Rule, effective December 2002, requiring sea carriers and non-vessel operating common carriers to provide a detailed description of container contents bound for the U.S. 24 hours before a container is loaded on a vessel.

#### **Private, public sector, and international partnerships**

- Established Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism, currently with more than 7,000 members, to work with the trade industry to emphasize a seamless security conscious environment throughout the entire commercial process. C-TPAT is the largest federal government public/private partnership in U.S. history.
- Established the Container Security Initiative (CSI) to target, and with our foreign counterparts, screen containers, prior to the container being laded on ships destined for the United States. To date 19 countries have committed to participation in CSI, and there are 37 ports within those countries in various stages of CSI implementation.

#### **One Face at the Border**

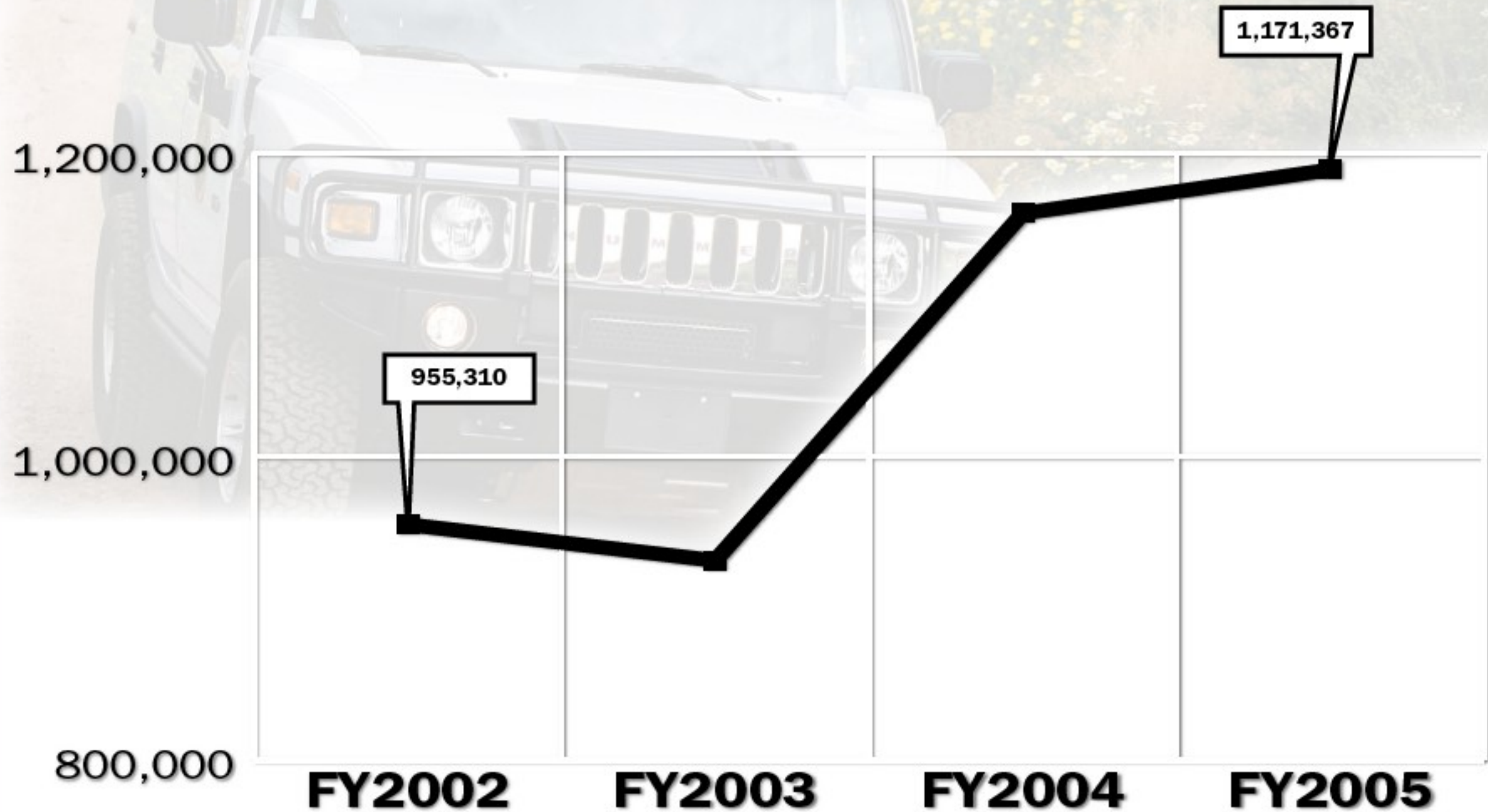
Successfully integrated four different organizations from three different departments of government into CBP with no interruption in operations.

Converted over 18,000 Customs, Immigration, and Agriculture Inspectors to two new positions -- Customs and Border Protection Officer (1895 Series) and Agriculture Inspector (0401 Series), fully integrating the inspectional functions of CBP’s legacy inspectors.



# BORDER PATROL INTERDICTIONS SINCE 9/11

Total interdictions of undocumented migrants trying to get into the USA:



Data Source: PAS Data (FY02-FY04), EID (unofficial - FY05)



**US-VISIT** is a continuum of security measures that begins overseas, at the Department of State's visa-issuing posts, and continues through arrival and departure from the United States of America. Using biometrics such as digital, inkless fingerscans and digital photographs, the identity of visitors requiring a visa to travel to the United States is now matched at each step to ensure that the person crossing our border is the same person who received the visa. It also helps us know when visitors overstay the terms of their admission. Finally, the biometrics help secure the visitors' identity in the event their travel documents are lost or stolen.

**US-VISIT procedures apply to visitors holding a foreign passport or visa.**

**For all travelers, the process is fast and simple.**

**The goals of US-VISIT are to:**

- ★ Enhance the security of our citizens and visitors
- ★ Facilitate legitimate travel and trade
- ★ Ensure the integrity of our immigration system
- ★ Protect the privacy of our visitors

The US-VISIT process involves collecting travel information and "biometric identifiers" (such as digital fingerscans, using a simple, inkless device) from visitors to assist the Department of State Consular Officer and the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officer in making admissibility decisions.

The identity of visitors who travel to the United States will be matched upon their arrival and departure. These entry and exit procedures address our critical need for tighter security and our ongoing commitment to facilitate travel for the millions of legitimate visitors we welcome each year to conduct business, learn, see family, or tour the country.

By capturing visitors' "biometrics" using an inkless digital fingerscanner, we are able to conduct this matching process more quickly and with more certainty than by searching databases by name alone.

## Upon Applying for a Visa

Visitors who are required to obtain a visa to travel to the United States must go through a personal interview at a visa-issuing post. This process includes enrolling in US-VISIT – having two index fingers scanned by an inkless device and a digital photograph taken. This information assists the Department of State Consular Officer in making decisions about issuing a visa.

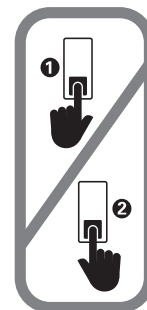
## Upon Arrival

The arrival process for the most part remains unchanged and will be familiar to international visitors. At an air or sea port, travel documents such as a passport and a visa will be reviewed and a U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officer will ask specific questions regarding the visitors' stay in the U.S.



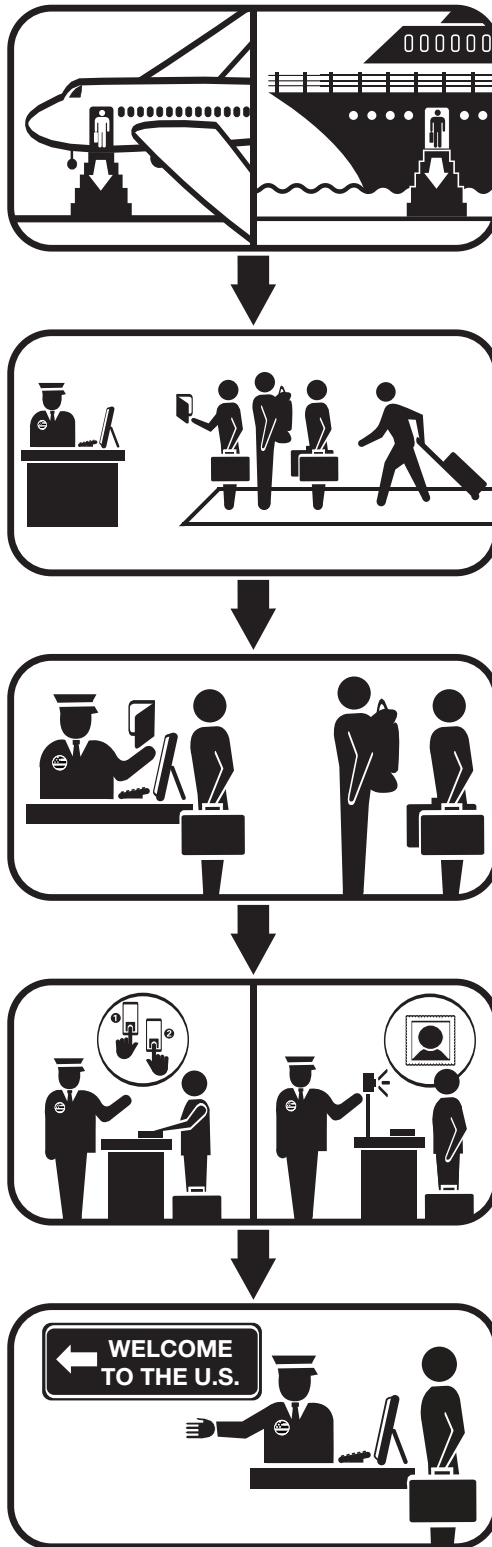
As part of the enhanced procedures, **visitors have their two index fingers scanned by an inkless device and a digital photograph taken.** This information is used to assist the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officer in determining whether or not to admit the visitor. **These enhanced procedures add only seconds to the visitor's overall processing time.**

Visitors who enrolled in US-VISIT at the visa-issuing post will repeat the process of having their two index fingers scanned and photograph taken to ensure that the person entering the country is the same person who was issued the visa.





# Air and Sea Port US-VISIT Arrival Process for Visitors



# Upon Departure

The most notable change for international visitors will be new exit procedures.



As part of US-VISIT, **visitors will eventually need to verify their departure.** The US-VISIT system is designed to make this check-out process easy, and involves a test of automated self-service workstations and other alternatives in the international departure areas of air and sea ports. By scanning travel documents and capturing fingerscans on the same inkless device, the system matches the visitors' identity, verifies departure, and confirms compliance with U.S. immigration policy. Compliance with these new security procedures is critical because the exit information also will be added to the visitors' travel record to document their status for future visits to the United States.

## About Privacy

US-VISIT will safeguard the personal information collected in a manner that is responsible and respectful of privacy concerns. Data obtained from visitors is securely stored and made available only to authorized officials on a need-to-know basis. US-VISIT conforms to all appropriate U.S. privacy laws. A US-VISIT privacy officer is available to answer questions or resolve concerns and may be contacted through [www.dhs.gov/us-visit](http://www.dhs.gov/us-visit), by sending an email to [privacy@dhs.gov](mailto:privacy@dhs.gov), or by writing to the Privacy Officer, Department of Homeland Security, US-VISIT, 425 Eye Street, NW, Washington DC 20536.



**US-VISIT** enhances the security of the United States while facilitating legitimate travel and trade. The United States is still a nation where diversity is celebrated and people from all over the world are welcome. Today we – like most other countries – are working to keep our borders secure while we maintain the freedom to exchange ideas, keep businesses thriving, and enrich lives all over the world.

**US-VISIT helps to secure our borders, facilitate the entry and exit process, and ensure the integrity of our immigration system while respecting the environment and the privacy of our visitors.**

[www.dhs.gov/us-visit](http://www.dhs.gov/us-visit)

## **Destroying Terrorist Networks**

*This section contains the following:*

- 1) White House list of *15 major terrorist plots, casings, or infiltrations* against America thwarted.
- 2) List of *major al Qaeda figures eliminated* or captured.
- 3) List of select cases involving *261 defendants who have been convicted* in terrorism-related cases since 9-11; more than 180 others have been charged.
- 4) Department of Justice releases regarding terrorism prosecutions.
- 5) Department of Treasury Report regarding Terrorist and Financial Intelligence.
- 6) Intelligence Community organizational chart.





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October 6, 2005

## Fact Sheet: Plots, Casings, and Infiltrations Referenced in President Bush's Remarks on the War on Terror

### President Discusses War on Terror at National Endowment for Democracy

Overall, the United States and our partners have disrupted at least ten serious al-Qaida terrorist plots since September 11—including three al-Qaida plots to attack inside the United States. We have stopped at least five more al-Qaida efforts to case targets in the United States or infiltrate operatives into our country.

### 10 Plots

1. **The West Coast Airliner Plot:** In mid-2002 the U.S. disrupted a plot to attack targets on the West Coast of the United States using hijacked airplanes. The plotters included at least one major operational planner involved in planning the events of 9/11.
2. **The East Coast Airliner Plot:** In mid-2003 the U.S. and a partner disrupted a plot to attack targets on the East Coast of the United States using hijacked commercial airplanes.
3. **The Jose Padilla Plot:** In May 2002 the U.S. disrupted a plot that involved blowing up apartment buildings in the United States. One of the plotters, Jose Padilla, also discussed the possibility of using a "dirty bomb" in the U.S.
4. **The 2004 UK Urban Targets Plot:** In mid-2004 the U.S. and partners disrupted a plot that involved urban targets in the United Kingdom. These plots involved using explosives against a variety of sites.
5. **The 2003 Karachi Plot:** In the Spring of 2003 the U.S. and a partner disrupted a plot to attack Westerners at several targets in Karachi, Pakistan.
6. **The Heathrow Airport Plot:** In 2003 the U.S. and several partners disrupted a plot to attack Heathrow Airport using hijacked commercial airliners. The planning for this attack was undertaken by a major 9/11 operational figure.
7. **The 2004 UK Plot:** In the Spring of 2004 the U.S. and partners, using a combination of law enforcement and intelligence resources, disrupted a plot to conduct large-scale bombings in the UK.
8. **The 2002 Arabian Gulf Shipping Plot:** In late 2002 and 2003 the U.S. and a partner nation disrupted a plot by al-Qa'ida operatives to attack ships in the Arabian Gulf.
9. **The 2002 Straits of Hormuz Plot:** In 2002 the U.S. and partners disrupted a plot to attack ships transiting the Straits of Hormuz.
10. **The 2003 Tourist Site Plot:** In 2003 the U.S. and a partner nation disrupted a plot to attack a tourist site outside the United States.

### 5 Casings and Infiltrations

1. **The U.S. Government & Tourist Sites Tasking:** In 2003 and 2004, an individual was tasked by al-Qa'ida to case important U.S. Government and tourist targets within the United States.
2. **The Gas Station Tasking:** In approximately 2003, an individual was tasked to collect targeting information on U.S. gas stations and their support mechanisms on behalf of a senior al-Qa'ida planner.
3. **lyman Faris & the Brooklyn Bridge:** In 2003, and in conjunction with a partner nation, the U.S. government arrested and prosecuted lyman Faris, who was exploring the destruction of the Brooklyn

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Bridge in New York. Faris ultimately pleaded guilty to providing material support to al-Qa'ida and is now in a federal correctional institution.

4. **2001 Tasking:** In 2001, al-Qa'ida sent an individual to facilitate post-September 11 attacks in the U.S. U.S. law enforcement authorities arrested the individual.
5. **2003 Tasking:** In 2003, an individual was tasked by an al-Qa'ida leader to conduct reconnaissance on populated areas in the U.S.

###



PHOTO ESSAYS

## **Al Qaeda Terrorists Killed or Captured**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Status</i>
Abu Musab al-Zarqawi	Operational commander of the terrorist movement in Iraq	Killed in Iraq
Khalid Shaykh Muhammad	Mastermind of the September 11 attacks.	Captured in Pakistan
Hamza Rabia	Al-Qaeda external operations commander	Killed in Pakistan
Abu Faraj al-Libi	Key Al-Qaeda operational commander	Captured in Pakistan
Abd al-Rahman al-Muhajir	Indicted for involvement in the 1998 East Africa Embassy bombings	Killed in Pakistan
Mohammed Atef	Al-Qaeda's senior field commander	Killed in Afghanistan
Abu Zubaida	Usama bin Laden's field commander after the killing of Atef	Captured in Pakistan
Ramzi Binalshibh	A coordinator of the September 11 attacks	Captured in Pakistan
Hambali	Top strategist for Al-Qaeda's associate group Jemaah Islaniah in Southeast Asia	Captured in Thailand
Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri	Al-Qaeda's chief of operations in the Persian Gulf	Captured in the United Arab Emirates
Ahmed Kahalfan Ghailani	A suspect in the 1998 bombings of the US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania	Captured in Pakistan
Abu Issa al-Hindi	A central planner of detailed reconnaissance of American financial institutions	Captured in Britain

## Status of Court Proceedings in Terrorist-Related Cases

<i>Group</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Charge</i>
<b><i>Material Support Cases</i></b>			
Lackawanna Six (Yahya Goba, Shafal Mosed, Yasein Taher, Faysal Galab, Mukhtar Al-Bakri, Jaber Elbaneh, and Sahim Alwan)	guilty: 7-10 years in prison	19-May-03	conspiracy and providing support to al-Qaeda in pre-9/11 travel to Afghan training camps
Ahmed Abdul Sattar, Lynne Stewart, Mohammed Yousry, Yasser al-Sirri	guilty	10-Feb-05	violated SAMs restricting Abdel-Rahman communication and providing material support and resources to the Islamic Group
Iyman Faris	guilty: 20 years in prison	October 2003	conspiracy and providing material support and information to al-Qaeda
Mahmound Youssef Kourani*	guilty: 54 months in prison and deportation	14-Jun-05	conspiracy to provide material support to Hizballah
Hamid Hayat	guilty	25-Apr-06	four counts of providing material support to terrorists and false statements regarding attendance at Pakistani terrorist camp
Umer Hayat	charged and awaiting trial	31-May-06	making false statements to authorities regarding his son's attendance at a Pakistani terrorist camp
Ali Asad Chandia and Mohammed Ajmal Khan	guilty and awaiting sentencing	6-Jun-06	conspiracy to provide material support to Lashkar e Taiba (LET)
Ali Al-Timimi (spiritual leader of Virginia Jihad Network)	guilty: life in prison	25-Apr-05	charged with soliciting other to levy way against the U.S. and inducing others to use firearms in violation of federal law
<i>Group</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Charge</i>
<b><i>Terrorist Financing Cases</i></b>			
Derrick Cleveland and Robert Hansen	pled guilty	2004	RICO conspiracy, insider trading and conspiracies involving securities fraud and obstruction of justice in regards to foreknowledge of 9/11
Amr Elgindy	guilty: 135 months in prison**	24-Jan-05	racketeering, securities fraud and extortion in regards to foreknowledge of 9/11
Jeffrey Royer	guilty and awaiting sentencing	24-Jan-05	racketeering, securities fraud, obstruction of justice and witness tampering in regards to foreknowledge of 9/11
Lynn Wingate	pled guilty	24-Jan-05	obstruction of justice charge with regards to Elgindy case
Troy Peters	awaiting trial	N/A	RICO conspiracy, insider trading and conspiracies involving securities fraud and obstruction of justice in regards to foreknowledge of 9/11
Enaam Arnaout- Executive Director of Benevolence International Foundation (BIF)	guilty: 120 months in prison	10-Feb-03	racketeering conspiracy to illicitly obtain funds to support al Qaeda, the Chechen mujahideen, and Bosnian violence

Dr. Rafil Dhafir (U.S. branch of "Help the Needy" charity)	guilty: 264 months in prison	10-Feb-05	defrauding donors, IRS in soliciting donations; illegally laundering millions of dollars along with Medicare fraud
Elia Mohamad Akhdar	guilty: 70 months in prison	July 2003	production of counterfeit credit cards and stamps and money laundering to support Hizballah
Hassan M. Makki	guilty: 57 months in prison	December 2003	providing material support to Hizballah and conspiracy to conduct an enterprise through racketeering activity
Monasser Mosad Omian, Sadik Monasser Omian, Jarallah Nasser Wassil and Saleh Alli Nasser	pled guilty	11-May-06	operating an unlicensed money remitting business which was sent to Yemen and disbursed to unknown recipients
Sami Amin Al-Arian***	pled guilty: 57 months in prison and deportation	14-Apr-06	knowingly conspiring to make or receive contribution of funds, goods and services to Palestinian Islamic Jihad
Sameeh Taha Hammoudeh and Nadia Hammoudeh	pled guilty: 5 years probation, restitution and orders of removal	3-Jun-05	tax, immigration, mail and wire fraud
Hatem Naji Fariz	pled guilty and awaiting sentencing	16-Jun-06	wire fraud and money laundering

\* previously convicted of illegally harboring an alien, for which he served a six-month sentence

\*\*includes 27 consecutive months on separate false statement indictment

<i>Group</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Charge</i>
<b><i>Weapons of Mass Destruction Cases</i></b>			
Chao Tung Wu	guilty and awaiting sentencing	19-Apr-06	conspiracy to import missile systems designed to destroy aircrafts
William Krar	pled guilty: 135 months in prison	November 2003	weapons offenses including chemical weapons charges; possession and transfer of false
Judith Bruey	pled guilty: 57 months in prison	November 2003	weapons offenses including chemical weapons charges
Edward Feltus	pled guilty: 18 months in prison	N/A	possession and transfer of false identification documents
Kenneth Olsen	guilty: 165 months in prison	17-Jul-03	possession of biological and chemical weapons
Casey Cutler	pled guilty: 36 months in prison, 60 months	11-Apr-06	attempting to produce ricin for use as a weapon
<i>Group</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Charge</i>
<b><i>Other Key Terrorism Cases</i></b>			
Zacarias Massaoui	pled guilty: life in prison	22-Apr-05	conspiracy to commit acts of terrorism, commit air piracy, destroy aircraft, use weapons of mass destruction, murder U.S. employees and destroy property
Richard Reid	pled guilty: life in prison plus 110 years	4-Oct-02	attempted use of a weapon of mass destruction, attempted murder and placing an explosive device on an aircraft
Saajid Badat	pled guilty	indicted June 2004	multiple conspiracy charges, including conspiracy to destroy an aircraft; attempted
Ahmed Hassan al-Uqaily	pled guilty: 57 months in	24-Oct-05	illegal possession of machine guns and

Gale Nettles	guilty: 160 years in prison	15-Sep-05	attempting to bomb the Dirksen Federal Building in Chicago and illegal purchase of ammonium nitrate
Imran Mandhai	pled guilty: 140 months in prison	8-Aug-02	conspiracy to destroy power stations using explosives to retaliate for government support of Israel
Shahawar Matin Siraj	convicted and awaiting sentencing	24-May-06	multiple conspiracy charges including conspiracy to maliciously damage or destroy; conspiracy to wreck, derail, or disable a
James Elshafay	pled guilty	October 2004	conspiracy to damage or destroy subway station by means of an explosive
David Wayne Hull	guilty: 12 years in prison	28-May-04	numerous firearms offenses and instructing others to manufacture improvised destructive

\*\*\*previous indictment, September 2004 (involvement and material support for the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ))

### ***Terrorism-Related Offenses***

Fawaz Damrah	guilty: 2 months in prison and deportation	17-Jun-04	concealing material facts of affiliation with groups such as the Palestinian Islamic Jihad,
Soliman Biheirj****	guilty: 13 months in prison and deportation	October 2003	passport fraud and false statements to government investigators
Mohammad Radwan Obeid	pled guilty: 1 year in prison	29-Dec-05	lying to the FBI regarding correspondence regarding terrorist activity
Mohammad Salman Farooq Qureshi	pled guilty: 4 years in prison and \$50,000 fine	11-Feb-06	false statements to the FBI regarding contacts with al-Qaeda member Wadih El Hage
Arwah Jaber	guilty and awaiting sentencing	19-Jun-06	using a false social security number, naturalization fraud and providing false

\*\*\*\*Biheiri was the president of a New Jersey-based investment firm, suspected of links to terrorist financing

Source: Data found in the Department of Justice's Counterterrorism White Paper (22 June 2006)



# Department of Justice

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## **Fact Sheet: Department of Justice Terrorism-Related Convictions Since Sept. 11, 2001**

WASHINGTON, D.C. – The highest priority of the Department of Justice since the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001 has been to protect Americans by preventing acts of terrorism. The Department's efforts include a number of successful prosecutions of criminal cases that result from international terrorism investigations.

Since the Sept. 11 attacks, and as of June 22, 2006, 261 defendants have been convicted or have pleaded guilty in terrorism or terrorism-related cases arising from investigations conducted primarily after Sept. 11, 2001. Those cases have an international connection, including certain investigations conducted by the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Forces and other cases involving individuals associated with international terrorists or Foreign Terrorist Organizations.

The charges in these terrorism or terrorism-related convictions include a variety of crimes, such as:

- terrorist acts abroad against U.S. nationals, terrorism transcending national boundaries
- hostage taking
- aircraft piracy
- conspiracy within the United States to murder, kidnap or main persons or damage property overseas

- providing material support to terrorists, providing material support to designated terrorist organizations
- prohibitions against financing of terrorism, violations of the International Emergency Economic Protection Act (IEEPA) harboring terrorists
- terrorist attacks against mass transportation systems use, possession and conspiracy involving biological, nuclear, chemical or other weapons of mass destruction
- conspiracy to conduct bombings of places of public use, government facilities, public transport systems and infrastructure
- participation in nuclear and weapons of mass destruction threats to the United States
- receiving military-type training from a foreign terrorist organization immigration, visa or document fraud
- false statements in connection with a terrorism investigation

In addition to these convictions, there are approximately 180 other defendants who have been charged since Sept. 11, 2001, in connection with terrorism or terrorism-related investigations. Those cases are either still pending in federal courts, or have not resulted in criminal convictions, such as acquittals or dismissals, or the defendants are fugitives or are awaiting extradition.

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06-388





# Department of Justice

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**FOR  
IMMEDIATE  
RELEASE  
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## **Department of Justice Examples of Terrorism Convictions Since Sept. 11, 2001**

Below are examples of some of the convictions obtained by the Department of Justice in terrorism cases since Sept. 11, 2001:

Hassan Moussa Makki (Eastern District of Michigan) – In September 2003, Hassan Makki pleaded guilty to racketeering charges and providing material support to Hizbollah in conjunction with the Mohammed Hammoud case in Charlotte, NC. Makki was sentenced to 57 months in prison.

Richard Reid (District of Massachusetts) – British national Richard Reid was sentenced to life in prison following his guilty plea in January 2003 on charges of attempting to ignite a shoe bomb while on an airplane from Paris to Miami. Reid was subdued by passengers on the Dec. 22, 2001 American Airlines flight before he could ignite the explosives.

John Walker Lindh (Eastern District of Virginia) – Lindh pleaded guilty in July 2002 to one count of supplying services to the Taliban and a charge that he carried weapons while fighting on the Taliban's front lines in Afghanistan against the Northern Alliance. Lindh was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Lackawanna Six: Shafal Mosed, Yahya Goba, Sahim Alwan, Mukhtar Al-Bakri, Yasein Taher , Elbaneh Jaber (Western District of New York) – Six defendants from the Lackawanna, New York area pleaded guilty to charges of providing material support to al Qaeda, based on their attendance at an al Qaeda terrorist training camp. The defendants were sentenced to terms ranging from seven years to 10 years in prison.

Portland Cell: Maher “Michael” Hawash, October Martinique Lewis, Habis Abdullah Al-Saoub, Patrice Lamumba Ford, Ahmed Ibrahim Bilal, Muhammad Ibrahim Bilal, Jeffrey Leon Battle (District of Oregon) – The defendants in the so-called “Portland Cell” case pleaded guilty to criminal charges ranging from laundering money to conspiracy to supply goods to the Taliban, to seditious conspiracy. Ford and Battle were each sentenced to 18 years in prison. The charges resulted from an investigation into the defendants’ training for preparation to fight violent jihad in Afghanistan.

Earnest James Ujaama (Western District of Washington) – Pursuant to a cooperation agreement, Earnest James Ujaama was sentenced to two years in jail in February 2004 following his guilty plea on a charge of conspiring to supply goods and services to the Taliban in violation of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act.

Sayed Mustajab Shah, Ilyas Ali, Muhammed Abid Afridi (Southern District of California) – In April 2006, Muhammed Abid Afridi was sentenced to 57 months in prison on one count of conspiracy to distribute heroin and hashish and one count of providing material support to terrorists. Afridi was arrested in September 2002 and indicted by a federal grand jury in October 2002 along with co-defendants Sayed Mustajab Shah and Ilyas Ali for their involvement in an international drugs-for-weapons program. Shah’s sentencing is scheduled for June 2006. Ali was sentenced to 57 months in prison.

Carlos Ali Romero Valera, Uwe Jensen, Edgar Fernando Blanco Puerta, Elkin Alberto Arroyave Ruiz, Carlos Adolfo Romero-Panchano, Fanny Cecilia Barrera De-Amaris, Adriana Gladys Mora (Southern District of Texas) – As part of Operation White Terror, Carlos Ali Romero Valera, Uwe Jensen, Edgar Fernando Blanco Puerta, and Elkin Alberto Arroyave Ruiz were convicted on charges of supplying material support to a terrorist organization (the United Self-Defense Forces (AUC) of Colombia) through a weapons-for-drugs deal. In December 2005, Fanny Cecilia Barrera de Amaris and Carlos Adolfo Romero-Panchano were convicted on charges of conspiracy to provide material support and resources to a foreign terrorist organization. Both were extradited in 2004 and pleaded guilty. Barrera de Amaris was sentenced to five years and one month in prison while Panchano was sentenced to three years. Adriana Gladys Mora was convicted in January 2004 of conspiring to provide material support to a terrorist organization and distributing cocaine.

Iyman Faris (Eastern District of Virginia) – In October 2003, Iyman Faris was sentenced to 20 years in prison for providing material support and resources to al Qaeda and conspiracy for providing the terrorist organization with information about possible U.S. targets for attack. Faris pleaded guilty in May 2003.

Virginia Jihad: Masoud Ahmad Khan, Seifullah Chapman, Hammad Abdur-Raheem (Eastern District of Virginia) – In the Virginia Jihad case, Masoud Ahmad Khan was convicted in March 2004 of eight charges including conspiracy to levy war against the United States; providing support to the Taliban and conspiracy to provide support to Lashkar-e-Taiba (LET); and gun violations. He was later sentenced to life in prison. Hammad Abdur-Raheem was convicted on three charges of providing material support to LET, firearms and conspiracy charges, and later sentenced to 52 months in prison on each count. Seifullah Chapman was convicted on five counts, including conspiracy to provide material to LET and weapons

charges, and later sentenced to 780 months in prison.

Virginia Jihad: Aatique Mohammed, Donald Thomas Surratt, Khwaja Mahmood Hasan, Yong Ki Kwon, Randall Todd Royer, Ibrahim Ahmed Al-Hamdi (Eastern District of Virginia) – Also in the Virginia Jihad case, these six defendants pleaded guilty to various charges, including conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States and weapons violations, and were sentenced to terms ranging from 46 months to 20 years in prison.

Virginia Jihad: Ali Al-Timimi (Eastern District of Virginia) – Al-Timimi was convicted in April 2005 on all 10 charges brought against him in connection with the “Virginia Jihad” case. Al-Timimi, a spiritual leader at a mosque in Northern Virginia, encouraged other individuals at a meeting to go to Pakistan to receive military training from Lashkar-e-Taibi, a designated foreign terrorist organization, in order to fight U.S. troops in Afghanistan. Al-Timimi was sentenced to life in prison.

Abdurahman Alamoudi (Eastern District of Virginia) – In October 2004, Alamoudi was sentenced to 23 years in prison for his activities in the United States and abroad with nations and organizations that have ties to terrorism. In September 2003, Alamoudi was arrested at Dulles International Airport and pleaded guilty in July 2004 to three federal offenses: violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act; false statements made in his application for naturalization; and a tax offense involving a long-term scheme to conceal from the IRS his financial transactions with Libya and his foreign bank accounts and to omit material information from the tax returns filed by his charities.

Hamant Lakhani (District of New Jersey) – British national Hemant Lakhani was convicted by a federal jury on charges of attempting to sell shoulder-fired missiles to what he thought was a terrorist group intent on shooting down U.S. airliners. Lakhani was sentenced to 47 years in prison.

Mohammed Junair Babar (Southern District of New York) – In June 2004, Mohammed Junaid Babar, a naturalized American originally from Pakistan, pleaded guilty to five counts of conspiring to provide material support to Al Qaeda. He is awaiting sentencing.

Lynne Stewart, Mohammed Yousry, Ahmed Abdel Sattar, (Southern District of New York) – In February 2005, a federal jury in Manhattan convicted attorney Lynne Stewart, Mohammed Yousry, and Ahmed Abdel Sattar on charges including providing, and concealing the provision of, material support or resources to terrorists. The defendants were associates of Sheikh Abdel-Rahman, leader of the terrorist organization Islamic Group (IG), who is serving a life sentence for his role in terrorist activity, including the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center.

Rafil Dhafir, Osameh Al-Wahaidy, Ayman Jarwan (Northern District of New York) – In February 2005, a federal jury convicted Dhafir of participating in a conspiracy to unlawfully send money to Iraq and money laundering. Dhafir was sentenced to 22 years in prison. Al-Wahaidy and Jarwan pleaded guilty to charges in the same case.

Mohammad Ali Hasan Al-Moayad, Mohammed Moshen Yahya Zayed (Eastern District of New York) –

In March 2005, a federal jury convicted Al-Moayad, a Yemeni cleric, and Zayed on charges of providing and conspiring to provide material support and resources to al Qaeda and Hamas. Al-Moayad was sentenced to 75 years in prison; Zayed was sentenced to 45 years in prison.

Zacarias Moussaoui (Eastern District of Virginia) – In April 2005, Zacarias Moussaoui pleaded guilty to six charges against him related to his participation in the September 11th conspiracy. In May 2006, Moussaoui was sentenced to life in prison.

Basman Elashi, Bayan Elashi, Ghassan Elashi, Hazim Elashi, Ihsan Elashi (Northern District of Texas) – In April 2005, a federal jury convicted Basman, Bayan and Ghassan Elashi, and the Infocom Corporation, on charges of conspiracy to deal in the property of a specially designated terrorist and money laundering. The activities were related to Infocom, an Internet Service provider believed to be a front for Hamas. Hazim and Ihsan Elashi were also convicted in the same case and were sentenced to 66 months and 72 months in prison, respectively.

Mark Robert Walker (Western District of Texas) – In April 2005, Walker was sentenced to two years in prison for aiding a terrorist organization. He was indicted in December 2004 and pleaded guilty to two counts of attempting to make a contribution of goods and services to a designated terrorist organization (Al-Ittihad Al-Isiami in Somalia).

Carlos Gamarra-Murillo (Middle District of Florida) – In August 2005, Gamarra-Murillo was sentenced to 25 years in prison for engaging in the business of brokering and exporting defense articles without a license and providing material support to a foreign terrorist organization (FARC). Gamarra-Murillo was charged in April 2004 and pleaded guilty in February 2005.

Ahmed Omar Abu Ali (Eastern District of Virginia) – In November 2005, a federal jury convicted Ali on all counts of an indictment charging him with terrorism offenses, including providing material support and resources to al Qaeda, conspiracy to assassinate the President of the United States, conspiracy to commit air piracy and conspiracy to destroy aircraft. Ali was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

Uzair Paracha (Southern District of New York) -- Paracha was convicted in November 2005 on charges of providing material support to al Qaeda. Evidence at trial demonstrated that Paracha agreed with his father and two al Qaeda members to provide material support to al Qaeda by, among other things, trying to help an al Qaeda member re-enter the United States to commit a terrorist act.

Hamid Hayat (Eastern District of California) – On April 25, 2006, a federal jury in Sacramento convicted Hamid Hayat of Lodi, California, of one count of providing material support or resources to terrorists and three counts of lying to the FBI in a terrorism investigation. The jury found that Hayat provided material support to terrorists by attending a jihad training camp overseas, and that he attempted to conceal his training from the FBI. Hayat faces up to 39 years in prison; sentencing is scheduled for July 2006.

Ali Asad Chandia and Mohammed Ajmal Khan (Eastern District of Virginia) On June 6, 2006, Ali Asad Chandia was found guilty on charges of conspiracy to provide material support to Lashkar e Taiba (LET).

This case resulted from the continuation of the Virginia Jihad investigation. All four counts of the indictment rested upon the premise that Chandia and Mohammed Ajmal Khan conspired to provide, and did provide, material support to LET both before and after it was designated as a foreign terrorist organization. Chandia met Khan, a senior official and procurement officer for LET, at an office of that organization in Pakistan in late-2001. Khan traveled to the United States in 2002 and 2003 to acquire equipment for Lashkar-e-Taiba, and Chandia assisted him in these efforts both times.

A jury found Chandia guilty of three of the four counts of the indictment. Chandia's sentencing is set for August 18, 2006. Khan is serving a nine-year sentence in the UK on terrorism charges; the U.S. will seek his extradition at the conclusion of that sentence.

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06-389



## OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

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*“We have been at the forefront of a concerted effort with our allies around the world - public and private sector alike - to collect, share, and analyze all available information to track and disrupt the activities of terrorists. Finance ministries and central banks play a key role in this effort, as financial intelligence is among our most valuable sources of data for waging this fight.”*

**--Treasury Secretary John W. Snow  
April 22, 2006**

**Established:** On April 28, 2004, Treasury Secretary John W. Snow signed the Treasury Order establishing the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence.

**Mission:** The Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI) marshals the department’s intelligence and enforcement functions with the twin aims of safeguarding the financial system against illicit use and combating rogue nations, terrorist facilitators, WMD proliferators, money launderers, drug kingpins, and other national security threats.

**Comprises:** Office of the Under Secretary for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI)  
Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA)  
Office of Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes (TFFC)  
Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC)  
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN)  
Executive Office of Asset Forfeiture (TEOAF)  
*Works in close cooperation with:*  
Internal Revenue Service – Criminal Investigation (IRS-CI)

**Leadership:** Stuart Levey, Under Secretary for TFI  
Janice Gardner, Assistant Secretary for OIA  
Pat O’Brien, Assistant Secretary for TFFC  
Barbara Hammerle, OFAC Acting Director  
Robert Werner, FinCEN Director  
Eric Hampl, TEOAF Director  
Matthew Levitt, Deputy Assistant Secretary for OIA  
Daniel Glaser, Deputy Assistant Secretary for TFFC  
Nancy Jardini, Chief IRS-CI



## **THE OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE**

### ***Terrorism and Financial Intelligence***

The Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI) was established via Treasury Order on April 28, 2004. The office brings a wide range of intelligence and authorities together under a single umbrella, allowing us to strategically target a range of threats – whether terrorists, narcotics traffickers, proliferators of WMD or rogue regimes, like Iran and North Korea.

TFI fills a unique and important role in our national security system. When the U.S. is confronted with a threat that is unreceptive to diplomatic outreach and when military action is not appropriate, TFI's tools offer a powerful means to exert pressure and achieve a tangible impact. The innovation exercised by Congress in giving TFI these powerful tools has been pivotal to the office's successes.

### ***Office of Intelligence and Analysis***

The Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA) is a fully functional intelligence office, staffed by expert analysts focused on the financial networks of terrorists and other threats to our national security. OIA is responsible for the receipt, analysis, collation, and dissemination of foreign intelligence and foreign counterintelligence information related to the operation and responsibilities of the Department of the Treasury.

By producing expert analysis of intelligence on financial and other support networks for terrorist groups, WMD proliferators, and other key national security threats, OIA supports the Treasury's formulation of policy and execution of authorities. OIA also provides timely, accurate, and focused intelligence on the full range of economic, political, and security issues.

### ***Office of Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes***

As the policy development and outreach office for TFI, the Office of Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes (TFFC) collaborates with the other elements of TFI to develop policy and initiatives for combating money laundering, terrorist financing, WMD proliferation, and other criminal activities both at home and abroad.

TFFC works across the law enforcement, regulatory and intelligence communities and with the private sector and its counterparts abroad to identify and address the threats presented by all forms of illicit finance to the international financial system. TFFC advances this mission by promoting transparency in the financial system and the global implementation of targeted financial authorities. A primary example of its leadership and successes is its role in spearheading the U.S. Government delegation to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which has developed leading global standards for combating money laundering and terrorist financing.

### ***Office of Foreign Assets Control***

The Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is charged with administering and enforcing U.S. economic and trade sanctions based on foreign policy and national security goals. OFAC currently administers roughly 30 programs that target terrorists, rogue countries and regimes, narcotics traffickers, proliferators of weapons of mass destruction and other illicit economic and national security threats.

The Treasury Department has a long history of dealing with sanctions. Dating back prior to the War of 1812, Secretary of the Treasury Gallatin administered sanctions imposed against Great Britain for the harassment of American sailors. During the Civil War, Congress approved a law which prohibited such transactions with the Confederacy, called for the forfeiture of goods involved in such trade, and provided a licensing regime under rules and regulations administered by Treasury.

OFAC is the successor to the Office of Foreign Funds Control (FFC), which was established at the advent of World War II following the German invasion of Norway in 1940. The FFC program was administered by the Secretary of the Treasury throughout the war. The FFC's initial purpose was to prevent Nazi use of the occupied countries' holdings of foreign exchange and securities and to prevent forced repatriation of funds belonging to nationals of those countries. These controls were later extended to protect assets of other invaded countries. After the United States formally entered World War II, the FFC played a leading role in economic warfare against the Axis powers by blocking enemy assets and prohibiting foreign trade and financial transactions.

OFAC itself was formally created in December 1950, following the entry of China into the Korean War, when President Truman declared a national emergency and blocked all Chinese and North Korean assets subject to U.S. jurisdiction.

OFAC's expertise in administering sanctions has made it a model for countries throughout the world. Although OFAC's programs differ in terms of their scope and application, they all involve the exercise of the President's constitutional and statutory wartime and national emergency powers to impose controls on transactions and trade, and to freeze foreign assets that come within the jurisdiction of the United States.

#### ***Treasury Executive Office of Asset Forfeiture***

The Treasury's Executive Office of Asset Forfeiture (TEOAF) manages and directs the proceeds from non-tax related asset forfeitures made by Treasury and Homeland Security to fund programs and activities aimed at disrupting and dismantling criminal infrastructures. Forfeited funds are used to help train law enforcement personnel and promote cooperation among federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies through funding of expenses including equitable sharing, as well as the development of targeted task forces.

#### ***Financial Crimes Enforcement Network***

The mission of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) is to safeguard the financial system from the abuses of financial crime, including terrorist financing, money laundering, and other illicit activity. FinCEN, a bureau of the Treasury, administers the Bank Secrecy Act of 1970, which authorizes the reporting and recordkeeping obligations with respect to financial transactions for law enforcement purposes.

Since its creation in 1990, FinCEN has worked to maximize information sharing among law enforcement agencies and its other partners in the regulatory and financial communities to combat money laundering, terrorist financing, and other illicit finance.

As the United States' financial intelligence unit (FIU), FinCEN links to a network of over a hundred similar FIUs around the world, sharing information to pursue money laundering, terrorist, and other investigations.



### ***IRS – Criminal Investigation Division***

TFI also works closely with the Criminal Investigation division of the Internal Revenue Service in its anti-money laundering, terrorist financing, and financial crimes cases. IRS-CI houses the finest financial investigators in the world that investigate financial crimes and are central in tracing assets looted by corrupt foreign officials.

## **TREASURY’S TOOLS AND AUTHORITIES**

### **Combating Terrorist Financing**

As President Bush declared on September 24, 2001, “We will direct every resource at our command to win the war against terrorists, every means of diplomacy, every tool of intelligence, every instrument of law enforcement, every financial influence.”

Our focus is on the pillars that support terrorism, and we draw upon all of the tools at our disposal to erode and topple these pillars. This is a war fought not on the battlefield, but rather in banks, along cash courier routes, and in the depths of shadowy financial networks.

Working shoulder-to-shoulder with dedicated public servants in the U.S. Government, our allies abroad and our partners in the private sector, Treasury follows the terrorists’ money trails aggressively, exploits them for intelligence, and severs links where we can. Our collaborative efforts have al Qaida and other terrorist groups feeling financial pressure and grasping for new channels through which to move money.

While we may never shut off the spigot of terrorist money entirely, we and our partners around the world have made it costlier, riskier and harder for terrorists to raise, move and store money. A notable example is an intercepted letter from Ayman al-Zawahiri, al Qaida’s number two, to Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, the leader of al Qaida in Iraq. Dated July 9, 2005, Zawahiri pleaded for Zarqawi to send more money, as their financing support lines had been cut off.

### ***International Emergency Economic Powers Act***

OFAC acts under Presidential emergency powers, as well as authority granted by specific legislation, to impose controls on transactions and freeze foreign assets under U.S. jurisdiction. The core authority for such sanctions is the International Emergency Economic Powers Act of 1977 (IEEPA).

IEEPA gives the President the authority to, in a time of national emergency, impose sanctions against those threatening the U.S. economy, national security, or foreign policy, investigate, regulate and prohibit certain financial transactions, and freeze assets of foreign adversaries, including foreign governments, designated individuals and entities. The President has delegated his IEEPA powers with respect to certain matters to the Secretary of the Treasury, who in turn has delegated them to OFAC.

On September 23, 2001, the President invoked IEEPA and issued Executive Order 13224, which allows us to identify and designate terrorists and their facilitators. Designations deny terrorists access to the financial system and shut down channels through which they raise, move and store money. By designating terrorists, we place them in financial handcuffs by restricting where and how they are able to get their hands on funding.

Designations also serve as a powerful deterrent. Unlike terrorist operatives willing to die for their hateful cause, financiers often cling desperately to their social status and property. Designations and prosecutions of terrorist supporters are public reminders that we treat those who fund terror as the terrorists that they are.

Since E.O. 13224 was issued, OFAC has designated more than 420 entities as terrorists, their financiers or facilitators. Additionally, under the United Nations Participation Act and United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267, supporters of al Qaida, Usama bin Laden and the Taliban can be designated worldwide, imposing a global assets freeze and travel ban.

#### **SUCCESSES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 11, 2001**

- ✓ Over 1600 terrorist-related accounts and transactions have been blocked around the world, including over 150 in the United States.
- ✓ Over 150 nations have endorsed global standards to combat terrorist financing, including provisions governing charities, cash smuggling, and money service businesses.
- ✓ The United States has designated more than 420 individuals and entities as terrorists or terrorist supporters under Executive Order 13224.
- ✓ More than 80 countries have also introduced new terrorist-related legislation, and over 100 have established Financial Intelligence Units.
- ✓ Consistent with applicable UN Security Council Resolutions, more than 170 countries and jurisdictions have issued freezing orders against terrorist supporters.
- ✓ Over 40 charities that were funneling money to al Qaida, HAMAS and like-minded terrorist organizations have been publicly designated and denied access to the U.S. financial system.

## **Combating Illicit Finance**

All national security threats – from terrorists to narcotics traffickers to WMD proliferators – depend on a financial network to survive. Terrorists need to access the financial system to move money in order to train and indoctrinate operatives, to bribe officials and procure false documents, and of course, to carry out horrific attacks. Weapons proliferators need access to the financial system to launder ill-gotten gains from illicit activities, such as smuggling. Drug cartels funnel money through sham businesses and front companies to cloak their trafficking activities.

The Treasury Department harnesses its financial information, expertise, and economic authorities and influence to attack the financial underpinnings of these groups, playing a unique part in helping to safeguard the economic and national security of the United States.

### ***Bank Secrecy Act***

The Bank Secrecy Act (BSA), enacted in 1970, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue regulations requiring that financial institutions keep records and file reports on certain financial transactions for law enforcement purposes. The authority of the Secretary to administer these authorities has been delegated to the Director of FinCEN.

Hundreds of financial institutions are currently subject to BSA reporting and recordkeeping requirements, including depository institutions; brokers or dealers in securities; money services businesses; and casinos and card clubs.

In implementing BSA requirements, financial institutions not only strengthen their defenses against illicit transactions, but also provide critical information on certain financial flows by reporting suspicious activity and transactions meeting a defined threshold. FinCEN is then able to utilize this data and share it, as appropriate, with law enforcement, intelligence and regulatory agencies to bolster government-wide efforts to combat illicit financial transactions.

### ***USA PATRIOT Act***

The Bank Secrecy Act was amended by the USA PATRIOT Act, which broadens and deepens the anti-money laundering system to more segments of the financial community. The Act allows FinCEN not only to regulate the financial services community more broadly, but also to share information with our partners in the financial sector, to identify corrupt dollars flowing through the system, and to prevent tainted capital that could support terrorist or other criminal activity from entering the financial system.

Section 311 of the Patriot Act authorizes the Treasury to use financial force against foreign jurisdictions, banks, or classes of transactions that are of “primary money laundering concern,” to isolate the designated entity and protect the U.S. financial system from tainted capital running through the entity. Section 311 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to require U.S. financial institutions to take certain “special measures” against identified targets.

Section 311, a defensive regulatory measure, has a profound effect not only in insulating the U.S. financial system from an identified illicit finance risk, but also in placing the global system on notice of such a threat.

**Case Study: Banco Delta Asia**

The North Korean regime, a state sponsor of terrorism, facilitates criminal activity to support its repressive regime. North Korea is involved in a range of illicit activities, including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, narcotics trafficking and smuggling. North Korean government has also sponsored the counterfeiting of U.S. currency through the creation distribution of “supernotes,” high-quality bills that are virtually indistinguishable from the genuine \$100 bill except by the specially-trained eye.

North Korea is subject to a variety of economic sanctions administered by OFAC and other government agencies. FinCEN has also taken a leading role in using its anti-money laundering authorities to help limit threat to legitimate financial systems posed by North Korean activity.

In September 2005, the Treasury designated Banco Delta Asia (BDA) in Macau pursuant to Section 311, naming the institution a “willing pawn” of the North Korean government. The Treasury found that BDA been facilitating North Korean front companies and government agencies engaged in narcotics trafficking, currency counterfeiting, production and distribution of counterfeit cigarettes and pharmaceuticals, and laundering the proceeds.

In conjunction with Treasury’s designation, FinCEN issued a “notice of proposed rulemaking,” that, if finalized, will prohibit U.S. financial institutions from holding correspondent accounts for BDA. FinCEN followed the proposed rule by issuing an advisory to financial institutions in December 2005 warning that North Korea, acting through government agencies and associated front companies, was seeking banking services for their illicit financial activities elsewhere. FinCEN warned financial institutions to take reasonable steps to guard against these illicit financial activities.

These actions have produced encouraging results. Jurisdictions in the region have begun conducting investigations and taking necessary steps to identify and cut off illicit North Korean business. Responsible financial institutions are also taking a closer look at their own operations, terminating or declining to take on such business.

**USA PATRIOT ACT  
SECTION 311**

**The Treasury has designated the following financial institutions to be of ‘primary money laundering concerns’ under Section 311:**

- September 15, 2005: Banco Delta Asia of Macau
- April 21, 2005: VEF Bank and Multibanka of Latvia
- August 24, 2004: First Merchant Bank of the “Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus”
- August 24, 2004: Infobank of Belarus
- May 11, 2004: Commercial Bank of Syria (CBS) and its subsidiary Syrian Lebanese Commercial Bank
- November 19, 2003: Myanmar Mayflower Bank
- November 19, 2003: Asia Wealth Bank of Burma

**The Treasury has designated the following jurisdictions to be of ‘primary money laundering concerns’ under Section 311:**

- November 19, 2003: Burma
- December 20, 2002: Nauru
- December 20, 2002: Ukraine

*Note: On April 15, 2003, Treasury rescinded the 311 designation against the Ukraine in recognition of important steps taken to improve its anti-money laundering regime.*

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## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON TERRORIST FINANCING

The terrorist attacks in Dahab, Egypt on April 24, 2006, provide painful confirmation that we are still at risk. Indeed, from the railway bombings of Madrid and Moscow to the attacks in Casablanca and London, we have seen that terrorism does not discriminate among race, religion or national origin.

A robust international coalition is currently working to combat terrorist financing and to focus the world's attention on previously unregulated, high-risk sectors like charities and hawalas. As we continue to push terrorists out of the formal financial system, they will be forced to find new, unfamiliar ways to raise and move money, which may be slow, cumbersome and expose them to detection. As terrorists adapt to our vigorous efforts, we too must continue to broaden and expand our focus to stay one step ahead.

The success of our efforts to combat terrorist financing depends in large part on the support of our allies and the international community. The United States works with the international community to develop and strengthen counter-terrorist financing initiatives and regimes, and to enhance the transparency and accountability of global financial systems generally. We work bilaterally, regionally and multilaterally to improve global capabilities to identify and freeze terrorist-related assets. We are committed to establishing and bolstering international standards to address identified vulnerabilities, and to ensure global compliance with these standards. We also focus on financing mechanisms of particular concern, such as bulk cash smuggling, and facilitating information sharing to aggressively combat these emerging threats.

Internationally we have received support from countries and jurisdictions worldwide, including blocking orders to freeze assets from over 170 countries and jurisdictions. Along with other direct actions around the globe to deal with the common scourge of terrorism, more than 80 countries have also introduced new terrorist-related legislation, and over 100 are now members of the Egmont Group, an international network of Financial Intelligence Units.

A great success for the international community was the passage of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1617 last year, which strengthens the international regime for targeting the support networks of al Qaida and the Taliban and enables vigorous action to cut off al Qaida's support lines around the world. Resolution 1617 strengthens what might be the most powerful tool for global action against those who provide money, arms, technology, or other support to al Qaida and the Taliban: targeted sanctions. When an individual or entity is designated pursuant to the resolution, states are required to freeze their assets, deny them access to the international financial and commercial systems, and prevent them from traveling internationally or acquiring arms. Any who choose to do business with these targets face the same consequences. The message is clear: if you assist those seeking to destroy our society, you will be publicly identified and cut off from society's resources.

With this strengthened resolution, the international community is armed to take unified, decisive action against al Qaida's support networks. By exercising and implementing these authorities vigorously and globally, we have the power to deal al Qaida and other terrorist organizations a significant blow.

We have also worked with our counterparts in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to revise the 40 Recommendations on Money Laundering, thereby enhancing international standards of transparency and accountability for effectively combating money laundering and other financial crimes. In June 2003, the FATF issued the revised 40 Recommendations to address, among other things, shell banks, politically-

exposed persons, correspondent banking, wire transfers, bearer shares, trusts, and an expansion of the sectors in which AML/CFT measures should be adopted.

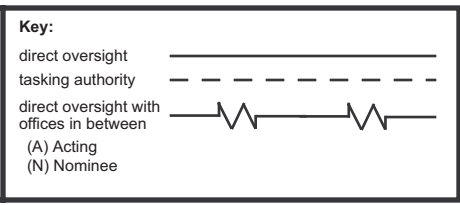
The FATF has also adopted and issued the Nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing to carry out, among other objectives, criminalizing terrorist financing, protecting charities and non-profit organizations from terrorist abuse, regulating alternative value transfer systems, such as hawalas, and strengthening information-sharing mechanisms.

The Ninth Special Recommendation on Terrorist Financing was issued in November 2004. It requires countries to have measures in place to detect the physical cross-border transportation of currency, including a declaration or disclosure system similar to our reporting requirements in the United States.

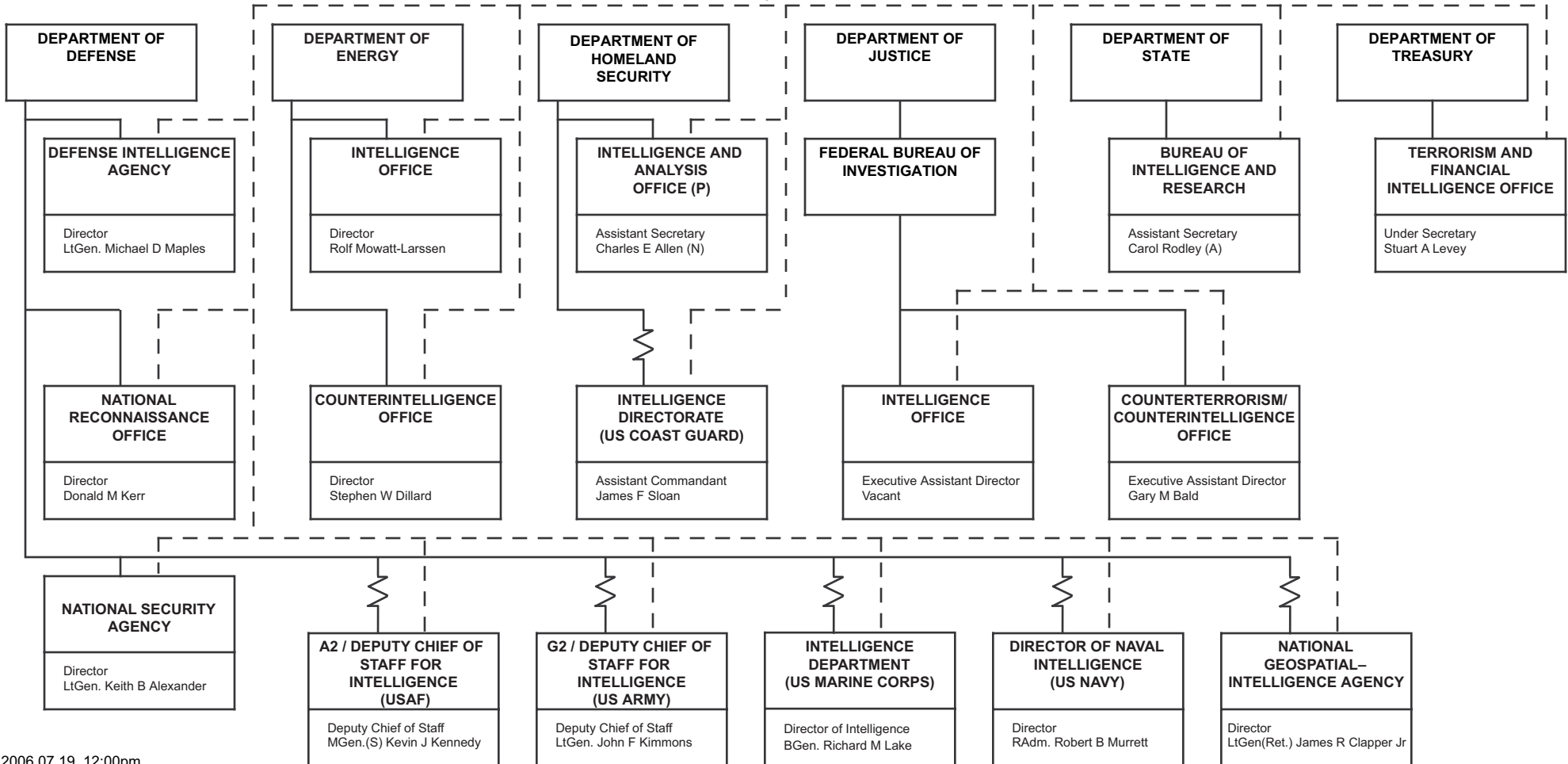
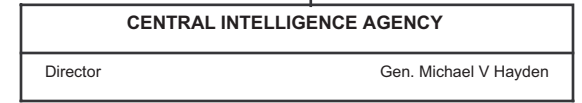
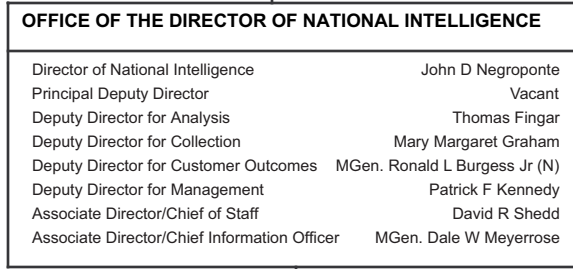
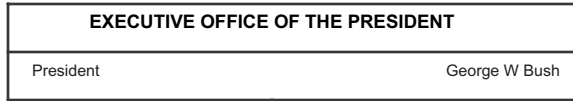
We have forged bilateral partnerships with other nations and called upon multilateral organizations to promote international standards and protocols for combating terrorist financing and financial crime generally. Such standards and protocols are essential to developing the financial transparency and accountability required to identify and attack elements of financial crime, including terrorist financing networks.

We have targeted specific financing mechanisms that are particularly vulnerable or attractive to terrorist financiers. Notably, these mechanisms include the abusive use of charities, NGOs, hawalas and other alternative remittance or value transfer systems, wire transfers, and cash couriers, as well as trade-based money laundering and cyber-terrorist financing.

To improve the global flow of financial information related to terrorist financing, we have also worked to establish and expand formal and informal international information-sharing channels, both bilaterally and multilaterally. Through the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), the U.S. Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), we have persuaded the Egmont Group to leverage its information-collection, analysis and sharing capabilities to support the global war on terrorism. These ongoing efforts have greatly improved our ability to identify and unravel terrorist financing networks by tracking and tracing terrorist money trails through multiple jurisdictions.



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## **Resources Directed to Securing the Homeland**

*This section contains the following:*

- 1) State-by-State Homeland Security grants.
- 2) Appropriations Chart - Congress has fully funded homeland security and defense budgets and has diverted significant resources to homeland security.
- 3) White House background sheet on the Administration endorsement of 70 of the 74 recommendations of the WMD Commission.
- 4) White House data on the implementation of 37 of 39 *9-11 Commission* recommendations.

### **Additional Accomplishments**

- Creation of the National Counterterrorism Center and Terrorist Screening Center.
- Creation of the National Targeting Center to screen international flights and cargo.
- Creation of Bioshield to prepare for chemical, biological and nuclear attacks.

### **Senate Accomplishments in the 109<sup>th</sup> Congress**

- ✓ \$74.6 billion in FY 2006 emergency funding for troops fighting the war, border security, and hurricane recovery
- ✓ PATRIOT Act reauthorization (prevention of future terrorist attacks)
- ✓ \$453.28 billion in FY 2006 war funding
- ✓ \$82.57 billion for FY 2006 military construction and Veterans Affairs
- ✓ \$31.86 billion for FY 2006 homeland security, including increased funding for border security
- ✓ Service members' life insurance (ensuring that military survivors are cared for)
- ✓ \$82.04 billion for ongoing military operations, postwar construction efforts (FY 2005)
- ✓ Defense authorization for programs in FY 2007, including \$50.0 billion for ongoing military operations
- ✓ Respect for America's Fallen Heroes Act (protects dignity and honor at funeral services)

**Department of Homeland Security - State Grants**

**FY 2002-2006**

State by State

<b>State</b>	<b>Total Allocated</b>	<b>Total Award Amount</b>	<b>Total Obligated</b>	<b>Drawdown to Date</b>	<b>Total Balance</b>
Alabama	\$ 204,203,394	\$ 199,191,672	\$ 110,773,530	\$ 142,749,711	\$ 56,441,961
Alaska	\$ 90,670,999	\$ 90,670,767	\$ 64,581,240	\$ 54,733,694	\$ 35,912,533
Arizona	\$ 210,999,677	\$ 210,599,177	\$ 154,205,175	\$ 122,786,776	\$ 87,812,401
Arkansas	\$ 144,720,567	\$ 143,666,802	\$ 83,523,600	\$ 99,030,082	\$ 44,636,720
California	\$ 1,433,606,763	\$ 1,430,568,858	\$ 1,025,394,659	\$ 543,678,590	\$ 886,542,229
Colorado	\$ 192,833,230	\$ 192,698,230	\$ 140,415,813	\$ 137,776,912	\$ 54,921,315
Connecticut	\$ 162,742,141	\$ 162,556,375	\$ 100,358,517	\$ 67,897,312	\$ 94,641,558
Delaware	\$ 82,982,763	\$ 82,982,763	\$ 60,659,919	\$ 51,595,607	\$ 31,387,157
Dist. of Columbia	\$ 314,831,792	\$ 314,819,388	\$ 232,061,248	\$ 139,251,407	\$ 175,540,625
Florida	\$ 618,389,990	\$ 618,217,190	\$ 423,585,716	\$ 334,174,674	\$ 283,030,863
Georgia	\$ 301,332,641	\$ 300,031,241	\$ 197,864,718	\$ 174,137,543	\$ 125,712,801
Hawaii	\$ 114,637,853	\$ 114,637,853	\$ 87,877,697	\$ 45,403,347	\$ 68,265,468
Idaho	\$ 97,979,110	\$ 97,944,910	\$ 64,332,666	\$ 59,231,363	\$ 38,713,547
Illinois	\$ 571,736,936	\$ 570,274,536	\$ 355,165,969	\$ 306,840,680	\$ 263,382,659
Indiana	\$ 231,147,260	\$ 230,658,380	\$ 144,677,238	\$ 137,150,938	\$ 93,507,443
Iowa	\$ 157,914,749	\$ 157,225,880	\$ 86,371,438	\$ 117,968,868	\$ 39,257,012
Kansas	\$ 135,786,855	\$ 134,350,005	\$ 83,316,000	\$ 97,025,223	\$ 37,324,782
Kentucky	\$ 202,351,371	\$ 201,210,441	\$ 118,424,292	\$ 142,078,629	\$ 59,131,812
Louisiana	\$ 291,261,894	\$ 290,994,902	\$ 205,808,122	\$ 161,223,289	\$ 127,816,072
Maine	\$ 108,993,829	\$ 108,380,029	\$ 69,146,589	\$ 76,486,432	\$ 31,853,939
Maryland	\$ 247,953,427	\$ 246,517,926	\$ 180,079,405	\$ 172,965,744	\$ 73,232,186
Massachusetts	\$ 328,488,132	\$ 326,934,278	\$ 215,156,831	\$ 176,819,644	\$ 149,793,862
Michigan	\$ 349,868,457	\$ 349,117,902	\$ 223,669,477	\$ 210,582,469	\$ 138,408,039
Minnesota	\$ 220,846,645	\$ 220,070,935	\$ 139,663,356	\$ 144,059,816	\$ 76,001,631
Mississippi	\$ 150,798,458	\$ 149,656,448	\$ 90,029,720	\$ 101,933,303	\$ 47,715,556
Missouri	\$ 296,680,123	\$ 295,139,143	\$ 183,260,864	\$ 173,891,564	\$ 121,247,578
Montana	\$ 97,799,206	\$ 97,362,760	\$ 58,770,869	\$ 66,243,571	\$ 31,119,189
Nebraska	\$ 124,677,272	\$ 124,201,172	\$ 75,233,387	\$ 71,571,104	\$ 52,630,069

## Department of Homeland Security - State Grants

**FY 2002-2006**

State by State

State	Total Allocated	Total Award Amount	Total Obligated	Drawdown to Date	Total Balance
Nevada	\$ 136,377,600	\$ 136,126,307	\$ 95,354,568	\$ 90,344,833	\$ 45,781,474
New Hampshire	\$ 106,059,594	\$ 106,010,994	\$ 65,593,499	\$ 63,777,212	\$ 42,230,631
New Jersey	\$ 376,611,628	\$ 375,606,328	\$ 252,093,038	\$ 215,555,243	\$ 159,947,179
New Mexico	\$ 100,532,045	\$ 100,532,045	\$ 70,638,503	\$ 41,474,070	\$ 59,057,975
New York	\$ 1,245,490,865	\$ 1,243,398,779	\$ 876,475,142	\$ 562,473,369	\$ 679,318,389
North Carolina	\$ 293,064,371	\$ 291,625,281	\$ 179,988,598	\$ 181,998,870	\$ 109,592,912
North Dakota	\$ 83,468,679	\$ 83,348,079	\$ 55,074,200	\$ 60,035,009	\$ 23,313,071
Ohio	\$ 418,945,473	\$ 416,684,255	\$ 275,914,933	\$ 294,539,949	\$ 122,008,839
Oklahoma	\$ 161,755,785	\$ 160,716,285	\$ 98,660,206	\$ 72,787,351	\$ 87,882,787
Oregon	\$ 183,010,863	\$ 182,725,113	\$ 123,830,278	\$ 114,347,592	\$ 68,377,521
Pennsylvania	\$ 526,203,068	\$ 515,468,318	\$ 321,881,067	\$ 275,030,265	\$ 240,368,052
Rhode Island	\$ 89,847,106	\$ 89,847,106	\$ 65,753,530	\$ 52,186,136	\$ 37,660,970
South Carolina	\$ 189,874,030	\$ 189,200,579	\$ 125,227,626	\$ 130,470,533	\$ 58,478,165
South Dakota	\$ 87,993,931	\$ 87,776,671	\$ 57,149,391	\$ 69,202,814	\$ 18,573,857
Tennessee	\$ 235,464,248	\$ 233,523,326	\$ 150,540,274	\$ 137,018,075	\$ 96,503,304
Texas	\$ 817,213,233	\$ 814,344,266	\$ 597,251,153	\$ 451,949,795	\$ 362,150,128
Utah	\$ 107,796,243	\$ 107,796,243	\$ 78,854,115	\$ 83,936,264	\$ 23,859,979
Vermont	\$ 84,185,945	\$ 84,175,145	\$ 55,870,048	\$ 60,747,995	\$ 23,427,150
Virginia	\$ 267,643,573	\$ 265,788,673	\$ 174,320,444	\$ 200,940,493	\$ 64,844,110
Washington	\$ 341,410,749	\$ 340,114,748	\$ 235,718,518	\$ 191,323,010	\$ 148,516,230
West Virginia	\$ 122,572,028	\$ 121,218,338	\$ 71,730,086	\$ 83,865,516	\$ 37,352,822
Wisconsin	\$ 221,381,773	\$ 219,857,979	\$ 134,969,815	\$ 141,219,311	\$ 78,601,969
Wyoming	\$ 74,351,816	\$ 74,351,816	\$ 53,099,869	\$ 49,000,821	\$ 25,350,995
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 13,757,490,184</b>	<b>\$ 13,700,916,641</b>	<b>\$ 9,190,396,956</b>	<b>\$ 7,753,512,817</b>	<b>\$ 5,939,179,515</b>

Source: Department of Homeland Security

Updated as of July 12, 2006

## Bush Administration Implements WMD Commission Recommendations

Actions to Implement WMD Commission Recommendations

### FACT SHEET

**Today, President Bush Announced Actions To Implement Recommendations In The WMD Commission's Report To Make America Safer And To Ensure The Intelligence Community Is Prepared To Address The Threats Of The 21st Century.** The Administration endorsed 70 of the 74 recommendations of the WMD Commission, and will study further three of the recommendations. A single classified recommendation will not be implemented.



- **Acting On The Commission's Recommendations Addresses Threats Posed By Terrorists And The Proliferation Of Weapons Of Mass Destruction.** These actions build on historic reforms undertaken since September 11, 2001, including the creation of the Department of Homeland Security, the Homeland Security Council, the Terrorist Threat Integration Center, the National Counterterrorism Center, the Terrorist Screening Center, and the position of Director of National Intelligence.

### President Bush Has Acted On The WMD Commission's Recommendations

**President Bush Transformed Government Institutions to Meet New National Security Threats.**

- **Restructuring The Justice Department And FBI To Further Integrate Their National Security Efforts.** The President directed the Attorney General to bring together the Justice Department's national security elements and directed the creation of a National Security Service within the FBI that will specialize in intelligence and other national security matters and respond to priorities set by the Director of National Intelligence.
- **President Bush Clarified the Lines of Authority Over Information Sharing.** President Bush directed that the Program Manager for Information Sharing report to the Director of National Intelligence. The Program Manager will facilitate information sharing between all levels of government, the private sector, and foreign allies to combat terrorism more effectively.

- **President Bush Endorsed The Establishment Of A National Counter Proliferation Center.** The National Counter Proliferation Center will manage and coordinate the intelligence community's activities concerning proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, and their delivery systems.
- **President Bush Targets Proliferation Activities.** President Bush signed an Executive Order to combat trafficking of weapons of mass destruction and proliferation-related materials by cutting off financing and other support for proliferation networks.

### **President Bush Will Work With Congress On Recommendations That Require Legislation.**

- **The President Supports Reforming Congressional Oversight.** The Administration will work with Congress to streamline its structures for conducting oversight of intelligence community agencies as recommended by the WMD Commission and previously by the 9/11 Commission.
- **President Bush Supports Creating A New Assistant Attorney General Position.** President Bush supports the creation of this new position to centralize responsibility for intelligence and national security matters at the Department of Justice in a single office.
- **President Bush Proposes Legislation To Investigate Foreign Agents.** President Bush supports extending the duration of electronic surveillance in cases involving agents of foreign powers who are not U.S. persons.

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## Homeland Security Funding by Agency

<i>Agency</i>	<i>FY2003<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>FY2004<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>FY2005<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>FY2006<sup>3</sup></i>
<b><i>Cabinet Departments</i></b>				
Agriculture	\$409.9 billion	\$411.1 million	\$595.9 million	\$563.0 million
Commerce	\$111.6 million	\$124.6 million	\$166.7 million	\$181.1 million
Defense	\$8.44 billion	\$7.02 billion	\$18.81 billion	\$16.44 billion
Education	\$5.7 million	\$8.0 million	\$23.9 million	\$27.5 million
Energy	\$1.41 billion	\$1.36 billion	\$1.56 billion	\$1.71 billion
Health and Human Services	\$4.15 million	\$4.06 billion	\$4.23 billion	\$4.30 billion
Homeland Security	\$23.06 billion	\$22.92 billion	\$24.55 billion	\$25.68 billion
Housing and Urban Development	\$1.6 million	\$1.7 million	\$2.0 million	\$1.9 million
Interior	\$54.7 million	\$82.9 million	\$65.0 million	\$55.6 million
Justice	\$2.35 billion	\$2.18 billion	\$2.77 billion	\$2.99 billion
Labor	\$69.4 million	\$52.4 million	\$56.1 million	\$48.3 million
State	\$634.1 million	\$696.4 million	\$824.1 million	\$1.11 billion
Transportation	\$382.8 million	\$283.5 million	\$219.3 million	\$181.0 million
Treasury	\$80.0 million	\$90.4 million	\$101.5 million	\$115.8 million
Veterans Affairs	\$154.3 million	\$271.3 million	\$249.4 million	\$308.8 million
<b><i>Independent Offices</i></b>				
Corporation for National and Community Service	\$16.3 million	\$22.8 million	\$17.0 million	\$20.4 million
District of Columbia	\$25.0 million	\$19.0 million	\$15.0 million	\$13.5 million
Environmental Protection Agency	\$132.9 million	\$131.0 million	\$106.3 million	\$129.3 million
Executive Office the President	\$41.0 million	\$35.0 million	\$29.5 million	\$20.8 million
Federal Communications Commission	\$1.0 million	\$1.0 million	\$1.8 million	\$2.3 million
General Services Administration	\$67.1 million	\$78.9 million	\$65.2 million	\$98.6 million
Intelligence Community Management Account	\$0.00	\$1.0 million	\$72.4 million	\$56.0 million
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	\$205.0 million	\$207.0 million	\$220.5 million	\$212.6 million
National Archives and Records Administration	\$10.1 million	\$16.0 million	\$17.1 million	\$18.2 million

## Homeland Security Funding by Agency (cont'd)

<i>Agency</i>	<i>FY2003<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>FY2004<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>FY2005<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>FY2006<sup>3</sup></i>
National Science Foundation	\$284.6 million	\$340.0 million	\$342.2 million	\$344.2 million
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$47.0 million	\$66.8 million	\$59.2 million	\$79.3 million
Office of Personnel Management	\$3.0 million	\$3.0 million	\$3.0 million	\$2.7 million
Postal Service	\$0	\$0	\$503.0 million	\$0
Securities and Exchange Commission	\$5.0 million	\$5.0 million	\$5.0 million	\$5.0 million
Smithsonian Institute	\$82.8 million	\$78.3 million	\$75.0 million	\$83.7 million
Social Security Administration	\$132.0 million	\$143.4 million	\$154.7 million	\$176.8 million
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	\$8.0 million	\$8.0 million	\$8.0 million	\$7.8 million
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$42.45 billion</b>	<b>\$40.83 billion</b>	<b>\$54.38 billion</b>	<b>\$55.05 billion</b>

<sup>1</sup> - Analytical Perspectives, Budget of the U.S. Government FY2005, "Homeland Security Funding Analysis: Table 3-1"

<sup>2</sup> - Analytical Perspectives, Budget of the U.S. Government FY2006, "Homeland Security Funding Analysis: Table 3-1"

<sup>3</sup> - Analytical Perspectives, Budget of the U.S. Government FY2007, "Homeland Security Funding Analysis: Table 3-1"



## National Strategy Mission Area Funding

<i>Mission Area</i>	<i>FY2003</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>FY2004</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>FY2005</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>FY2006</i> <sup>2</sup>
Intelligence and Warning	\$211.1 million	\$268.7 million	\$349.8 million	\$428.2 million
Border and Transportation Security	\$15.36 million	\$15.32 million	\$17.04 billion	\$18.51 billion
Domestic Counterterrorism	\$3.03 million	\$2.99 million	\$4.23 billion	\$4.57 billion
Protecting Critical Infrastructures and Key Assets	\$13.28 billion	\$12.57 billion	\$18.69 billion	\$17.85 billion
Defending Against Catastrophic Threats	\$2.63 billion	\$2.83 billion	\$8.29 billion	\$8.64 billion
Emergency Preparedness and Response	\$6.15 billion	\$7.13 billion	\$8.25 billion	\$4.94 billion

Note: Statistics on the funding for National Strategy Mission Areas were not available before FY2003.

<sup>1</sup> -Analytical Perspectives, Budget of the U.S. Government FY2005, "Homeland Security Funding Analysis: Table 3-2"

<sup>2</sup> -Analytical Perspectives, Budget of the U.S. Government FY2007, "Homeland Security Funding Analysis: Table 3-2"

## **Bush Administration Actions Consistent with 9/11 Recommendations**

### President Bush Administration Actions Consistent with 9/11 Recommendations

President Bush welcomes the 9/11 Commission report and agrees with its conclusion that our Homeland is safer today, but we are not yet safe. He has ordered the highest levels of government to examine in short order the Commission's recommendations and to use them to develop a plan for further action.

The Commission carefully and thoughtfully studied the many complex and critical issues facing our Nation in the War on Terror – and we are gratified that the Commission's final report comes to conclusions similar to the Administration's on the vast majority of the key policy issues.

As the Commission recommended:

- **The Administration is already pursuing a worldwide strategy of disrupting and denying safe harbors to terrorist groups.** We continue to build on these efforts, and the Administration is giving serious consideration to the Commission's recommendations.
- **The Administration is already undercutting the ideological appeal of terrorism by standing for a "forward strategy of freedom" and promoting needed reforms in the broader Middle East.** The Administration welcomes the Commission's recommendations for further strengthening and expanding these efforts.
- **The Administration is already developing and deploying cutting-edge technologies to secure our borders, our ports, our critical infrastructure, and other parts of our homeland.** Although there is no such thing as perfect security in our vast, free Nation, the Administration believes more can be done to build on the efforts we have begun, and the Commission's homeland security recommendations are being seriously reviewed.
- **The Administration has already moved significantly along the road to intelligence reform** by vastly improving cooperation and information-sharing among the intelligence, law enforcement, and homeland security communities through:
  - passage of the USA PATRIOT Act;
  - the ongoing transformation of the FBI;
  - expansion of the collection and analytical capabilities of CIA; and
  - creation of the Department of Homeland Security, the Terrorist Threat Integration Center, and the Terrorist Screening Center.

These are important steps along the road the Commission charts for intelligence reform. More steps are needed – and more will be taken – but a solid foundation for future action is in place. The Commission's intelligence-reform proposals build on this foundation. The reform efforts we take now will establish an intelligence structure to protect America for decades to come, and it is important to get it right, which is why the Administration is actively and seriously examining each of the Commission's recommendations.

The following are examples of actions already taken by the Bush Administration that are fulfilling the 9/11 Commission’s recommendations.

Commission Recommendations	Administration Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “The U.S. government must identify and prioritize actual or potential terrorist sanctuaries. For each, it should have a realistic strategy to keep possible terrorists insecure and on the run, using all elements of national power. We should reach out, listen to, and work with other countries that can help.” (Ch. 12, p. 367)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The removal of all al Qaeda sanctuaries was part of our strategy before 9/11. Since 9/11, the United States has removed the #1 terrorist sanctuary, the Taliban regime in Afghanistan, and also Saddam Hussein’s regime in Iraq, a long-time state sponsor of terror. We continue to use all elements of national power to identify and eliminate other such sanctuaries around the world and to work with other governments to make sure they are not available to terrorists. We are destroying the leadership of terrorist networks; disrupting their planning and financing; and shrinking the space in which they can freely operate by denying them territory and the support of governments. The effort to identify and eliminate terrorist sanctuaries is ongoing and will continue to be a central element of our strategy in the War on Terror.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “If Musharraf stands for enlightened moderation in a fight for his life and for the life of his country, the United States should be willing to make hard choices too, and make the difficult and long-term commitment to the future of Pakistan. Sustaining the current scale of aid to Pakistan, the United States should support Pakistan’s government in its struggle against extremists with a comprehensive effort that extends from military aid to support for better education, so long as Pakistan’s leaders remain willing to make the difficult choices of their own.” (Ch. 12, p. 369)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The United States has dramatically re-fashioned its relationship with Pakistan in the wake of the 9/11 attacks. As the Commission notes, even before 9/11, the Bush Administration was actively engaged in diplomatic efforts to get Pakistan to change its policy of support for the Taliban and help eliminate the al Qaeda threat. President Bush personally wrote President Musharraf in February 2001 emphasizing that Bin Ladin and al Qaeda were a “direct threat the United States and its interest that must be addressed” and urging Musharraf to use his influence with the Taliban on this critical issue. Again in August 2001, President Bush personally asked Musharraf for Pakistan’s active engagement against al Qaeda. Today, the United States and Pakistan are working closely in the fight against terror, and Pakistani forces are rounding up terrorists along their nation’s western border. President Musharraf is a friend of our country, and has taken out of commission over 500 al Qaeda and Taliban operatives, including Khalid Sheik Mohammed, the operational planner behind the 9/11 attacks. Finally, we have proposed a five-year, \$3 billion military and aid package to support Pakistan’s security, economic and social programs.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• American assistance to help improve the lives of Pakistanis will reach \$300 million for the period of 2002 to 2006. Improvements to primary and secondary education, modernization of health care – especially for women and children – and helping small and medium Pakistani businesses compete in the international market are some areas in which Pakistanis and Americans are working together. This year alone, 130 schools are being refurbished, a program to reduce maternal and infant mortality is being launched, and scholarships are being</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “The President and the Congress deserve praise for their efforts in Afghanistan so far. Now the United States and the international community should make a long-term commitment to a secure and stable Afghanistan, in order to give the government a reasonable opportunity to improve the life of the Afghan people. Afghanistan must not again become a sanctuary for international crime and terrorism. The United States and the international community should help the Afghan government extend its authority over the country, with a strategy and nation-by-nation commitments to achieve their objectives.” (Ch. 12, p. 370)</li> </ul>	<p>given to top students who could not otherwise afford to go to Pakistani universities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The United States and its coalition partners defeated the Taliban, put al Qaeda on the run and eliminated Afghanistan as the international hub for al Qaeda terrorist training. This Administration committed \$2 billion for Afghanistan’s development. Today, Afghans have a new stable currency, a new Constitution, and are looking forward to voting in the country’s first democratic elections. The United States has reassured the Afghan government that America is a steadfast partner. The UN and international community have also pledged to ensure Afghanistan does not plunge into anarchy. To ensure security and stability, the United States and the international community are training security forces to extend Kabul’s authority in the provinces. Currently there are over 13,000 soldiers in the well-respected Afghan National Army and over 21,000 Police officials. In addition, the United Kingdom and the United States are better positioning themselves to counter a growing narcotics threat now and over the long-term. Reconstruction programs such as completing the Kabul to Kandahar road; continuing work on the Kabul to Herat road and secondary roads; building clinics and schools; training teachers; and establishing market centers all contribute to a stable and secure Afghanistan.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “The problems in the U.S.-Saudi relationship must be confronted, openly. The United States and Saudi Arabia must determine if they can build a relationship that political leaders on both sides are prepared to publicly defend—a relationship about more than oil. It should include a shared commitment to political and economic reform, as Saudis make common cause with the outside world. It should include a shared interest in greater tolerance and cultural respect, translating into a commitment to fight the violent extremists who foment hatred.” (Ch. 12, p. 374)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three years ago, terrorists were well established in Saudi Arabia. Inside that country, fundraisers and other facilitators gave al Qaeda financial and logistical help – with little scrutiny or opposition. Today, after attacks in Riyadh and elsewhere, the Saudi government knows that al Qaeda is its enemy. Saudi Arabia is working hard to shut down the facilitators and financial supporters of terrorism, and has captured or killed many first-tier leaders of the al Qaeda organization in Saudi Arabia – including one in June 2004. Today, because Saudi Arabia has seen the danger, and has joined the War on Terror, the American people are safer. While there is still much work to be done, the Saudis have made important progress in confronting the terrorist threat and the United States has forged a genuine partnership with Saudi Arabia in this war, one that will continue to pay dividends in the years ahead.</li> </ul>

- “The U.S. government must define what the message is, what it stands for. We should offer an example of moral leadership in the world, committed to treat people humanely, abide by the rule of law, and be generous and caring to our neighbors. America and Muslim friends can agree on respect for human dignity and opportunity. To Muslim parents, terrorists like Bin Ladin have nothing to offer their children but visions of violence and death. America and its friends have a crucial advantage—we can offer these parents a vision that might give their children a better future. If we heed the views of thoughtful leaders in the Arab and Muslim world, a moderate consensus can be found.” (Ch. 12, p. 376)

- “Where Muslim governments, even those who are friends, do not respect these principles, the United States must stand for a better future. One of the lessons of the long Cold War was that short-term gains in cooperating with the most repressive and brutal governments were too often outweighed by long-term setbacks for America’s stature and interests.” (Ch. 12, p. 376)

- In Afghanistan and Iraq, the United States is leading international coalitions to help citizens build a democratic future. Free and fair national elections will be held for the first time in Afghanistan this October, and in Iraq by the end of January. Last June, President Bush led the G-8 Leaders in launching the “Partnership for Progress and a Common Future” to support political, economic, and social reform in the Broader Middle East and North Africa region by committing to: establish a Forum for the Future, bring together regularly G-8 and regional ministers to discuss reforms and support progress in the region; bring together democracy foundations, civil society groups, and governments from the G-8, the region, and other countries to promote and strengthen democratic institutions, coordinate and share information on democracy programs, initiate new democracy programs, and sponsor exchanges; assist the region’s efforts to halve the illiteracy rate over the next decade, including by training 100,000 teachers by 2009; help as many as 250,000 young entrepreneurs, especially women, expand their employment opportunities; invest \$100 million to assist small and medium-sized enterprises; expand sustainable microfinance in the region to help over two million potential small entrepreneurs pull themselves out of poverty; coordinate the work of development institutions and international financial institutions working in the region; and assist the region’s efforts to improve the business climate.

- The President has embedded democracy, transparency, and respect for the rule of law into the core of our foreign policy and assistance strategies. A few examples of this fundamental commitment include:

- The Millennium Challenge Account (MCA). At the Inter-American Development Bank on March 14, 2002, President Bush called for “a new compact for global development, defined by new accountability for both rich and poor nations alike. Greater contributions from developed nations must be linked to greater responsibility from developing nations.” The President pledged that the United States would lead by example and increase its core development assistance by 50 percent over the next three years, resulting in an annual increase of \$5 billion by FY 2006;
- The Middle East Partnership Initiative, which is based on the President’s conclusion that we must never seek “stability” at the price of freedom; and
- The Anti-Corruption efforts in the G-8, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and Summit of the Americas.

- “Just as we did in the Cold War, we need to defend our ideals abroad vigorously. America does stand up for its values. The United States defended, and still defends, Muslims against tyrants and criminals in Somalia, Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan, and Iraq. If the United States does not act aggressively to define itself in the Islamic world, the extremists will gladly do the job for us.” (Ch. 12, p. 377)

- “The U.S. government should offer to join with other nations in generously supporting a new International Youth Opportunity Fund. Funds will be spent directly for building and operating primary and secondary schools in those Muslim states that commit to sensibly investing their own money in public education.” (Ch. 12, p. 378)

- “A comprehensive U.S. strategy to counter terrorism should include economic policies that encourage development, more open societies, and opportunities for people to improve the lives of their families and to enhance prospects for their children’s future.” (Ch. 12, p. 379)

- President Bush is committed to the long-term future of Afghanistan and Iraq, two nations in the midst of historic transitions from dictatorship to democracy. On November 6, 2003, the President announced the Forward Strategy of Freedom in the Broader Middle East, which is a vision based on the President’s conclusion that we must never seek “stability” at the price of freedom. The President’s Broader Middle East Initiative, endorsed at the G-8, US/EU, and NATO summits in June 2004, is rooted in a partnership to support the region’s aspirations for freedom, democracy, rule of law, economic opportunity, and social justice. The partnership involves not only governments, but also business and civil society leaders as full partners.

- Promoting literacy and developing new opportunities for young people in the Broader Middle East region are key priorities underpinning the President’s Broader Middle East and North Africa initiative. The President led the G-8 at the Sea Island Summit in launching new initiatives to support the region’s literacy efforts and sponsor entrepreneurship and vocational training programs. Internationally, the President has more than tripled U.S. overseas basic education funding.

- In an unparalleled manner, the President has united aid and trade policies to help integrate the poorest countries into the global economy in a way that promotes free, democratic, and prosperous societies. Examples include the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA), the Digital Freedom Initiative, the Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) Initiative, the Middle East Partnership Initiative, the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) II and III, and an unprecedented number regional, sub-regional, and bilateral free trade agreements that the Administration is negotiating or has concluded with developing countries. This includes a Presidential initiative to establish a U.S.-Middle East Free Trade Area (MEFTA) by 2013. The recently passed U.S.-Morocco FTA, completion of FTA negotiations with Bahrain, and the signing of Trade and Investment Framework Agreements with every country in the Arabian Gulf demonstrate concrete progress toward the MEFTA goal. Finally, the Administration provided a critical global leadership in successfully launching the WTO’s Doha Development Agenda trade negotiations – the first round of global trade talks focused on developing country development.



- “The United States should engage other nations in developing a comprehensive coalition strategy against Islamist terrorism. There are several multilateral institutions in which such issues should be addressed. But the most important policies should be discussed and coordinated in a flexible contact group of leading coalition governments. This is a good place, for example, to develop joint strategies for targeting terrorist travel, or for hammering out a common strategy for the places where terrorists may be finding sanctuary” (Ch. 12, p. 379)

- In addition to our bilateral counterterrorism (CT) relationships with key partners around the world, the United States has sought to advance an aggressive CT agenda in numerous multilateral fora, such as NATO, the APEC forum, and the G-8, where the President led leaders in June 2003 in establishing a dedicated group of donor countries to expand and coordinate training and assistance for weak but willing countries. Other organizations, including the Organization of American States (OAS), the European Union (EU), the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the Australia, New Zealand, and United States (ANZUS) Treaty members took concrete steps to combat terrorism more effectively and to cooperate with each other to address this transnational threat. Reorienting existing partnerships and developing multilateral solutions to the threat remains an essential part of our strategy to win the War on Terror.

- “The United States should engage its friends to develop a common coalition approach toward the detention and humane treatment of captured terrorists. New principles might draw upon Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions on the law of armed conflict. That article was specifically designed for cases in which the usual laws of war did not apply. Its minimum standards are generally accepted throughout the world as customary international law.” (Ch. 12, p. 380)

- The United States has worked closely with its coalition partners regarding the detention and treatment of captured terrorists, and is open to exploring whether a “common coalition approach” is feasible and consistent with our national security.

- “Our report shows that al Qaeda has tried to acquire or make weapons of mass destruction for at least ten years. There is no doubt the United States would be a prime target. Preventing the proliferation of these weapons warrants a maximum effort—by strengthening counterproliferation efforts, expanding the Proliferation Security Initiative, and supporting the Cooperative Threat Reduction program.” (Ch. 12, p. 381)

- Since publishing the National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction in 2002, this Administration has fundamentally changed the way our Nation responds to this threat. For example, we have:

- eliminated the WMD programs and SCUD-C missiles in Libya;
- brought to a close Saddam Hussein’s decades-long pursuit of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons;
- closed down the A.Q. Khan nuclear proliferation network;
- achieved the unanimous passage of UNSCR 1540 that requires states to enact legislation that criminalizes proliferation activities;
- established “Biodefense for the 21st Century,” a national strategy for meeting the full range of biological threats;
- provided record-level resources devoted to Nunn-Lugar and other nonproliferation assistance, including through the creation of the G-8 Global Partnership, which will provide \$20 billion to this effort over 10 years;
- signed into law Project BioShield, which provides new tools to improve medical countermeasures



	<p>protecting Americans against a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) attack; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>established the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), a broad international partnership of countries to coordinate actions to interdict proliferation shipments of WMD and related materials – at sea, in the air, and on land – and to shut down proliferation networks and entities.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Vigorous efforts to track terrorist financing must remain front and center in U.S. counterterrorism efforts. The government has recognized that information about terrorist money helps us to understand their networks, search them out, and disrupt their operations. Intelligence and law enforcement have targeted the relatively small number of financial facilitators—individuals al Qaeda relied on for their ability to raise and deliver money—at the core of al Qaeda’s revenue stream. These efforts have worked. The death or capture of several important facilitators has decreased the amount of money available to al Qaeda and has increased its costs and difficulty in raising and moving that money. Captures have additionally provided a windfall of intelligence that can be used to continue the cycle of disruption.” (Ch. 12, p. 382)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the war on terrorist financing we have successfully disrupted and, in some cases, dismantled the financial infrastructure of terrorist operations. Working in cooperation with the international community, we have frozen more than \$140 million in terrorist-related assets, designated 383 individuals and entities as terrorist supporters, apprehended or disrupted key terrorist facilitators and deterred donors from supporting al Qaeda and other like-minded terrorist groups. America is safer today because we have made it harder and costlier for al Qaeda and other terrorist groups to raise and move money around the world.</li> <li>The Administration has collaborated with Congress to develop a new Treasury Department structure to strengthen our efforts to fight terrorist financing. The Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI) will bring together Treasury's intelligence, regulatory, law enforcement, sanctions, and policy components in a high-profile effort led by an Under Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Targeting travel is at least as powerful a weapon against terrorists as targeting their money. The United States should combine terrorist travel intelligence, operations, and law enforcement in a strategy to intercept terrorists, find terrorist travel facilitators, and constrain terrorist mobility.” (Ch. 12, p. 385)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have already undertaken numerous post-9/11 initiatives that significantly enhance security with respect to travelers to the United States. Consular interviews of visa applicants are much more rigorous and utilize a larger database of terrorism-related information. Applications of concern are referred to Washington for in-depth review through the Security Advisory Opinion (SAO) process. Incoming international air travelers are subject to comprehensive prescreening carried out by the new National Targeting Center (NTC). When travelers reach U.S. ports of entry, the new Customs and Border Protection (CBP) agency conducts integrated “one face at the border” inspections. Watch lists are being consolidated through the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) and the Terrorist Threat Integration Center (TTIC). These, and many other US intelligence analysis capabilities, are being used to attempt to exploit terrorists’ vulnerabilities as they travel and to learn more about their activities and methods. The US-VISIT entry-exit system uses biometrics to compare the identity of the traveler with known data.</li> <li>In addition to our ongoing efforts to target terrorist travel to, from and within the United States, the</li> </ul>

Administration is seeking, on both a bilateral and multilateral basis, to promote similar efforts by other responsible governments, and to provide those governments with relevant terrorist-related information.

- “The U.S. border security system should be integrated into a larger network of screening points that includes our transportation system and access to vital facilities, such as nuclear reactors. The President should direct the Department of Homeland Security to lead the effort to design a comprehensive screening system, addressing common problems and setting common standards with the systemwide goals in mind. Extending those standards among other governments could dramatically strengthen America and the world’s collective ability to intercept individuals who pose catastrophic threats.” (Ch. 12, p. 387)

- The Administration has made great progress in implementing an improved homeland security strategy that relies extensively on a “layered” approach to screening that actually begins well beyond U.S. borders.

- The comprehensive screening process begins with the careful review of all visa applications by consular officers overseas, who now have ready access to extensive databases with terrorism-related information.
- New Federal Regulations require traveler and cargo information to be provided to U.S. authorities before arrival in the United States.
- The Container Security Initiative allows U.S. inspectors at 17 major foreign seaports to examine high-risk containers before they are placed on U.S.-bound ships.
- Three years ago, there were inspectors from three different Federal agencies at our ports of entry. Today, through DHS, the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) consolidates not only all of our border inspectors, but also those who patrol between the ports of entry to create “one face at the border.”
- The Administration is working with other governments on transportation security, including through detailed action plans for implementing Border Accords with Canada and Mexico. The U. S.-introduced Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI), announced at the recent G-8 Summit at Sea Island, Georgia, constitutes a redoubled commitment by G-8 countries to a coordinated, comprehensive strategy to move travelers (and goods) across international borders quickly and easily, while providing enhanced security procedures.

- “The Department of Homeland Security, properly supported by the Congress, should complete, as quickly as possible, a biometric entry-exit screening system, including a single system for speeding qualified travelers. It should be integrated with the system that provides benefits to foreigners seeking to stay in the United States. Linking biometric passports to good data systems and decisionmaking is a fundamental goal. No one can hide his or her debt by acquiring a credit card with a slightly different name. Yet today, a terrorist can defeat the link to electronic records by tossing away an old passport and slightly altering the name in the new one.” (Ch. 12, p. 389)

- “The U.S. government cannot meet its own obligations to the American people to prevent the entry of terrorists without a major effort to collaborate with other governments. We should do more to exchange terrorist information with trusted allies, and raise U.S. and global border security standards for travel and border crossing over the medium and long term through extensive international cooperation.” (Ch. 12, p. 390)

- “Secure identification should begin in the United States. The federal government should set standards for the issuance of birth certificates and sources of identification, such as drivers licenses. Fraud in identification documents is no longer just a problem of theft. At many entry points to vulnerable facilities, including gates for boarding aircraft, sources of identification are the last opportunity to ensure that people are who they say they are and to check whether they are terrorists.” (Ch. 12, p. 390)

- DHS has established the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) Program, an integrated, automated entry-exit system that records the arrival and departure of aliens; checks aliens’ identities; and authenticates aliens’ travel documents that are biometrically enabled. Already on line at 115 airports and 14 seaports for those travelers requiring a visa, US-VISIT will be extended by September 30 of this year to travelers from countries that participate in the Visa Waiver program, and then to all land ports of entry by December 31, 2005. Since January 2004, this new program has processed more than six million travelers and yielded nearly 800 matches to persons who were the subject of look-out bulletins.

- In terms of speeding “qualified travelers” through the system, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is testing the Registered Traveler Program (RTP) that allows aviation travelers in select domestic markets to provide TSA with certain biographical information and a biometric imprint (fingerprints and iris-scan). After passing a security assessment, RTP participants may use a dedicated lane at the airport for expedited screening.

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 6 (HSPD-6), issued on September 16, 2003, assigns a high priority to sharing terrorism-related information between and among responsible governments. The Department of State has been coordinating the overall effort to share with foreign governments the key watchlist and other information that could prove useful in identifying and apprehending terrorists. As one example, we now share our data on lost and stolen U.S. passports with other countries through INTERPOL. We have also committed, with our G-8 partners, to broader international information exchange through the Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI).

- Secure identification is a priority for the United States. Currently underway are several government initiatives enabling the Federal Government to better authenticate the identities of individuals seeking access to federally controlled facilities. For example, the Federal Identity Credentialing Committee, chartered by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), is developing a common approach to identity badges and credentials across the Federal Government for employees and contactors. US-VISIT combats fraud in the travel documents of foreign nationals by obtaining biometric identifiers.

- The President’s senior advisors are also currently preparing recommendations on what additional steps can be taken in this area.

- “Hard choices must be made in allocating limited resources. The U.S. government should identify and evaluate the transportation assets that need to be protected, set risk-based priorities for defending them, select the most practical and cost-effective ways of doing so, and then develop a plan, budget, and funding to implement the effort. The plan should assign roles and missions to the relevant authorities (federal, state, regional, and local) and to private stakeholders. In measuring effectiveness, perfection is unattainable. But terrorists should perceive that potential targets are defended. They may be deterred by a significant chance of failure.” (Ch. 12, p. 391)

- “Improved use of ‘no-fly’ and ‘automatic selectee’ lists should not be delayed while the argument about a successor to CAPPs continues. This screening function should be performed by the TSA, and it should utilize the larger set of watchlists maintained by the federal government. Air carriers should be required to supply the information needed to test and implement this new system.” (Ch. 12, p. 393)

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7 (HSPD-7), issued December 17, 2003, establishes “a national policy for Federal departments and agencies to identify and prioritize United States critical infrastructure and key resources and to protect them from terrorist attacks.” This effort includes development of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan. The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is responsible for leading an interagency evaluation of the various modes of transportation to identify security gaps and response strategies.
- Other DHS actions taken include: (1) issuing Security Directives requiring protective measures to be implemented by passenger rail operators, and screening high-risk rail cargo entering the United States; (2) establishing the Highway Information Sharing and Analysis Center to link workers in the truck and bus industry to intelligence community analysts who collate, disseminate, and analyze threat information; (3) providing security grants and partnering with industry through various education and outreach efforts to improve bus, truck, and rail security; and (4) launching the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) that provides for real-time information to be shared between the DHS Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) and State and local agencies in responding to transportation-related or other terrorist incidents.
- Additionally, DHS and DOT are working with other Federal departments and agencies to evaluate potential long-term and short-term measures to protect rail shipments of hazardous materials, like chlorine, from deliberate attack.

- Expansion of the current “no-fly” and “selectee” lists is already underway as integration and consolidation of various watchlists by the Terrorist Threat Integration Center (TTIC) and the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) progresses. International flight pre-screening is the responsibility of the new National Targeting Center (NTC) and domestic pre-screening the responsibility of Transportation Security Administration (TSA). The Administration is developing the next-generation approach to aviation passenger prescreening, implementation of which will enable the U.S. government to further expand the use of “no fly” and “selectee” lists to screen airline passengers in advance of their arrival at airports.

- “The TSA and the Congress must give priority attention to improving the ability of screening checkpoints to detect explosives on passengers. As a start, each individual selected for special screening should be screened for explosives. Further, the TSA should conduct a human factors study, a method often used in the private sector, to understand problems in screener performance and set attainable objectives for individual screeners and for the checkpoints where screening takes place.” (Ch. 12, p. 393)

- The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has made progress in improving the number and capability of the explosives detectors in place at our airports and our related procedures. For example, the National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program now oversees over 300 dog teams that provide coverage at each of the Nation’s major airports. Outside the aviation context, in May 2004, TSA launched a test program to measure the feasibility of explosives screening for people and bags traveling on U.S. trains. In addition, several screening and other security technologies are under development, including an explosives detection portal for passengers to determine if explosives are being carried on an individual’s person, document scanners to detect trace amounts of explosive materials on items such as boarding passes, and scanners for better screening of casts and prosthetic devices.

- “As the President determines the guidelines for information sharing among government agencies and by those agencies with the private sector, he should safeguard the privacy of individuals about whom information is shared.” (Ch. 12, p. 394)

- Throughout the development of the Terrorist Threat Integration Center (TTIC), the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC), and other information-sharing entities, new procedures and systems have been engineered with all applicable privacy and security issues in mind. The safeguarding of individual privacy is a key concern in the new rules DHS is presently developing on the protection of information specifically related to homeland security.

- “The burden of proof for retaining a particular governmental power should be on the executive, to explain (a) that the power actually materially enhances security and (b) that there is adequate supervision of the executive’s use of the powers to ensure protection of civil liberties. If the power is granted, there must be adequate guidelines and oversight to properly confine its use.” (Ch. 12, pp. 394-395)

- The Administration shares the Commission’s dedication to preserving the constitutional freedoms that are the bedrock of our system of governance, and indeed, the Administration works every day to safeguard those freedoms. In addition, both Congress and the courts exercise substantial authority to oversee the executive branch’s use of tools necessary to make America safer.
  - In his most recent report to Congress on abuses concerning civil rights or civil liberties, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice advised that, of 162 complaints received alleging DOJ misconduct, “None ... related to their use of a substantive provision in the Patriot Act.” (IG Report of January 27, 2004)



- “At this time of increased and consolidated government authority, there should be a board within the executive branch to oversee adherence to the guidelines we recommend and the commitment the government makes to defend our civil liberties.” (Ch. 12, p. 395)

- The President issued a ban on the use of racial profiling by federal law enforcement, the first ever to do so.
- The Administration’s commitment to these principles is demonstrated in part by the appointment of an Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and a Privacy Officer within the senior leadership of the Department of Homeland Security.
- In June the DHS Officer for Civil Rights & Civil Liberties submitted a report to Congress detailing DHS’s successful efforts to carry out the President’s commitment to the protection of civil liberties.
- DHS has taken strong steps to ensure that aliens detained in connection with a national security investigation will be provided timely notice of the charges against them, access to counsel, satisfactory detention conditions, an individualized review of the possibility of bond, and an individualized consideration for whether the immigration hearings should be closed or open to the public.
- The Justice Department’s successful leadership in these efforts is also reflected in the section above.

- “Homeland security assistance should be based strictly on an assessment of risks and vulnerabilities. Now, in 2004, Washington, D.C., and New York City are certainly at the top of any such list. We understand the contention that every state and city needs to have some minimum infrastructure for emergency response. But Federal homeland security assistance should not remain a program for general revenue sharing. It should supplement state and local resources based on the risks or vulnerabilities that merit additional support. Congress should not use this money as a pork barrel.” (Ch. 12, p. 396)

- As a result of historic funding increases sought by the President since 9/11, the Administration has allocated more than \$13 billion to improve the terrorism preparedness of state and local first responders and public health agencies. The FY 2005 Budget request for these programs is 1400 percent above their FY 2001 funding level, and includes proposals to better target funds towards risks and vulnerabilities, such as doubling the Urban Area Security Initiative for “high-threat urban areas” to \$1.4 billion. As the Administration agrees that such assistance should not be “revenue-sharing,” Presidential homeland security directives require Federal departments and agencies providing preparedness assistance to first responders to base allocations on terror threat assessments, population concentrations, critical infrastructure, and similar risk factors, to the extent permitted by law. The Administration is developing nationwide risk-based preparedness goals which will help to further refine grant allocations.

- “Emergency response agencies nationwide should adopt the Incident Command System (ICS). When multiple agencies or multiple jurisdictions are involved, they should adopt a unified command. Both are proven and effective frameworks for emergency response. We strongly support the decision that federal homeland security funding will be contingent, as of October 1, 2004, upon the adoption and regular use of ICS and unified command procedures. In the future, the Department of Homeland Security should consider making funding contingent on aggressive and realistic training in accordance with ICS and unified command procedures.” (Ch. 12, p. 397)

- “Congress should support pending legislation which provides for expedited and increased assignment of radio spectrum for public safety purposes. Furthermore, high-risk urban areas such as New York City and Washington, D.C., should establish signal corps units to ensure communications connectivity between and among civilian authorities, local first responders, and the National Guard. Federal funding of such units should be given high priority by Congress.” (Ch. 12, p. 397)

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5), issued by the President on February 28, 2003, directs all Federal departments and agencies, beginning in FY 2005, to adopt the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and make its adoption a requirement for providing Federal preparedness assistance through grants, contracts, or other activities. The NIMS, which includes the Incident Command System (ICS) and a unified command structure, provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, state, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. A NIMS Integration Center, involving Federal, state, and local government representation, continues development and improvement of this system. DHS plans to conduct research in FY05 to develop location devices for first responders, and allow Incident Commanders to better understand where their resources are and how they are employed; and to provide virtual reality simulation training. The National Response Plan, to be completed in 2004, applies the incident command concepts to include Federal support to states and local governments during disasters. It will integrate operations into a seamless system and get help to victims more quickly and efficiently.

- The Department of Homeland Security is launching a new office that will coordinate federal, state, and local communications interoperability, leveraging both ongoing and new efforts to improve the compatibility of equipment, training, and procedures. As part of the RapidCom program, DHS is working with the state and local leadership in New York City, the DC Region, and eight other major cities to ensure that first responders can communicate by voice, regardless of frequency or mode during an emergency. In addition to these targeted efforts, interoperable communications planning and equipment has been a high priority for Federal homeland security assistance to states and localities, particularly in high-risk urban areas.



- “We endorse the American National Standards Institute’s recommended standard for private preparedness. We were encouraged by Secretary Tom Ridge’s praise of the standard, and urge the Department of Homeland Security to promote its adoption. We also encourage the insurance and credit-rating industries to look closely at a company’s compliance with the ANSI standard in assessing its insurability and creditworthiness. We believe that compliance with the standard should define the standard of care owed by a company to its employees and the public for legal purposes. Private-sector preparedness is not a luxury; it is a cost of doing business in the post-9/11 world. It is ignored at a tremendous potential cost in lives, money, and national security.” (Ch. 12, p. 398)

- “We recommend the establishment of a National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), built on the foundation of the Terrorist Threat Integration Center (TTIC). Breaking the older mold of national government organization, this NCTC should be a center for joint operational planning and joint intelligence, staffed by personnel from the various agencies. The head of the NCTC should have the authority to evaluate the performance of the people assigned to the Center.” (Ch. 13, p. 403)

- “The current position of Director of Central Intelligence should be replaced by a National Intelligence Director with two main areas of responsibility: (1) to oversee national intelligence centers on specific subjects of interest across the U.S. government and (2) to manage the national intelligence program and oversee the agencies that contribute to it.” (Ch. 13, p. 411)

- Private-sector preparedness is a critical part of national preparedness. The Administration endorses the need for a standard of care for the duties and responsibilities of a company to its employees and the public. The Administration also believes in the importance of educating the public, on a continuing basis, about how to be prepared in case of a national emergency – including a possible terrorist attack. To address this goal, the Department of Homeland Security has implemented the Ready Campaign, which is a national public service advertising campaign designed to educate and empower citizens to prepare for and respond to potential terrorist attacks and other emergencies. DHS will strengthen the success of the Ready Campaign by launching Ready for Business, a campaign specifically targeted to preparing businesses in the case of an emergency or terrorist attack. The Ready for Business Campaign is consistent with the recommendations contained within the ANSI standard.

- The President directed the establishment of the Terrorist Threat Integration Center (TTIC) in his 2003 State of the Union address, and TTIC began operations on May 1, 2003. The creation of the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) was announced on September 16, 2003. These programs are significant steps taken in the direction of the recommended NCTC, as are the numerous forums for coordinated operational planning currently in use in the U.S. government.
  - The President’s senior advisors are currently preparing recommendations on how best to move forward in this area.

- The President has laid out three principles for intelligence reform: (1) increasing the quality and quantity of human intelligence; (2) strengthening our technological capabilities to stay ahead of the terrorists; and (3) ensuring the most effective and coordinated use of these resources and personnel, because there are multiple agencies with intelligence responsibilities.
  - The President’s senior advisors are currently preparing recommendations on how best to move forward in this area.

- “The CIA Director should emphasize (a) rebuilding the CIA’s analytic capabilities; (b) transforming the clandestine service by building its human intelligence capabilities; (c) developing a stronger language program, with high standards and sufficient financial incentives; (d) renewing emphasis on recruiting diversity among operations officers so they can blend more easily in foreign cities; (e) ensuring a seamless relationship between human source collection and signals collection at the operational level; and (f) stressing a better balance between unilateral and liaison operations.” (Ch. 13, p. 415)

- CIA initiated new efforts to expand its collection and analytical capabilities even before 9/11. CIA’s efforts were greatly accelerated in the wake of the attacks, including through hiring, training, and deploying a cadre of new highly-qualified human source collectors and analysts at an unprecedented rate, the implementation of a new language program, integration of human and electronic intelligence, and increased focus on unilateral (non-liaison) sources.
- The CIA has a sophisticated metrics program allowing senior Agency managers to measure progress against its goals. The CIA Executive Board meets at least bi-monthly to review each metric, make adjustments in plans where necessary, and reaffirm priorities.
- The President’s senior advisors are currently preparing recommendations on how best to ensure continued progress in this area.

- “Lead responsibility for directing and executing paramilitary operations, whether clandestine or covert, should shift to the Defense Department. There it should be consolidated with the capabilities for training, direction, and execution of such operations already being developed in the Special Operations Command.” (Ch. 13, p. 415)

- CIA paramilitary officers and DoD officers have performed together exceptionally in the field, including in both Afghanistan and Iraq. Close coordination and joint planning between CIA and military special operators is standard.
- The President’s senior advisors are currently preparing recommendations on what steps can be taken to ensure continued optimal CIA/DOD coordination in the future.

- “Finally, to combat the secrecy and complexity we have described, the overall amounts of money being appropriated for national intelligence and to its component agencies should no longer be kept secret. Congress should pass a separate appropriations act for intelligence, defending the broad allocation of how these tens of billions of dollars have been assigned among the varieties of intelligence work.” (Ch. 13, p. 416)

- The overall Intelligence Community appropriation has been declassified twice in recent years (in fiscal years 1997 and 1998), when a specific determination was made that the figure for that year could be released safely.
- The President’s senior advisors are currently preparing recommendations on what steps can be taken in this area consistent with national security requirements.

- “Information procedures should provide incentives for sharing, to restore a better balance between security and shared knowledge.” (Ch. 13, p. 417)

- The President established the Terrorist Threat Integration Center (TTIC), integrating and analyzing terrorism threat-related information collected domestically and abroad, ensuring that intelligence and law enforcement entities are working in common purpose.
- The Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) was established to consolidate terrorist watchlists and provide 24/7 operational support for thousands of Federal screeners across the country and around the world. The Center ensures that government investigators, screeners, and agents are working with the same unified, comprehensive set of anti-terrorist information – and that they have access to information and expertise that will allow them to act quickly when a suspected terrorist is screened or stopped.
- With the development of the Terrorist Threat Integration Center (TTIC) and the Terrorist Screening

	<p>Center (TSC) has come a series of steps, including agreement, on March 4, 2003, by key federal departments and agencies, to a comprehensive Memorandum of Understanding to break down barriers to information sharing, increase the writing of intelligence products with unclassified “tear-line” versions, reduce information controls to the extent consistent with our national security, and take other steps in this direction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Since 9/11, the FBI has continued to enhance its longstanding practice of sharing terrorism threat-related information with state and local law enforcement through its joint terrorism task forces.</li> <li>● The Administration is also developing guidelines and regulations to improve information-sharing both among Federal Departments and Agencies and between the Federal Government and state and local entities.</li> <li>● The President’s senior advisors are currently preparing recommendations on how best to ensure continued progress in this area.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● “The president should lead the government-wide effort to bring the major national security institutions into the information revolution. He should coordinate the resolution of the legal, policy, and technical issues across agencies to create a ‘trusted information network.’” (Ch. 13, p. 418)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Since 2001, the President has improved intelligence collection, analysis, and sharing to obtain the best picture of the terrorist threat to the Nation. An important part of each of the major organizational changes since 9/11 has been conscious attempts to increase database accessibility to those who need information, while, at the same time, building into our information-sharing architecture safeguards both for security and privacy. Information technology advances in these areas have been integral parts of the development of the TTIC, TSC, and other efforts, including the following:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● DHS launched the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN), a real-time collaboration system used by more than one thousand first responders, mainly from the law enforcement community, to report incidents, crimes and potential terrorist acts to one another and the DHS Homeland Security Operations Center.</li> <li>● The Department of Defense created U.S. Northern Command, to provide for integrated homeland defense and coordinated DoD support for Federal, state, and local civilian governments.</li> <li>● President Bush signed the USA PATRIOT Act, which strengthens law enforcement's abilities to prevent, investigate, and prosecute acts of terror, facilitating Federal government efforts to thwart potential terrorist activity throughout the United States. The President continues to call on Congress to take action to ensure that these vital law enforcement tools do not expire.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● The President’s senior advisors are currently</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Since a catastrophic attack could occur with little or no notice, we should minimize as much as possible the disruption of national security policymaking during the change of administrations by accelerating the process for national security appointments. We think the process could be improved significantly so transitions can work more effectively and allow new officials to assume their responsibilities as quickly as possible.” (Ch. 13, p. 422)</li> </ul>	<p>preparing recommendations on how best to ensure continued progress in this area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Administration agrees that minimizing disruption to the national security policymaking process is critical, including expediting the process for national security appointments.</li> <li>• The Administration supports the Commission’s view that the Senate should take steps to speed confirmations at the beginning of an administration and its recommendation that the number of positions requiring Senate confirmation should be reduced.</li> <li>• In addition, the Federal government has in place robust programs to ensure that essential functions of government, such as uninterrupted continuity of leadership and policymaking mechanisms, continue during emergencies. We continue to work to improve the effectiveness of these continuity programs to minimize disruption of critical governmental functions.</li> <li>• As noted by the 9/11 Commission, responsibility for improving transitions lies largely with Presidents-elect and with Congress. The President’s senior advisors are currently preparing recommendations on what the Executive Branch can do to move forward in this area.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “A specialized and integrated national security workforce should be established at the FBI consisting of agents, analysts, linguists, and surveillance specialists who are recruited, trained, rewarded, and retained to ensure the development of an institutional culture imbued with a deep expertise in intelligence and national security.” (Ch. 13, pp. 425-426)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The FBI has implemented a strategic plan to recruit, hire, and retain Intelligence Analysts. The Bureau has selected veteran analysts to attend events at colleges, universities, and designated career fairs throughout the country. It executed an aggressive public recruiting plan and, for the first time in FBI history, is offering hiring bonuses for FBI analysts. In its Special Agent hiring, the FBI has changed the list of “critical skills” it is seeking in candidates to include intelligence experience and expertise, foreign languages, and technology.</li> <li>• The FBI continues to grow the Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs) established in every FBI field office and is on track to add some 300 Intelligence Analysts to the FIGs in FY 2004. The FIGs conduct analysis, direct the collection of information to fill identified intelligence gaps, and ensure that information is disseminated horizontally and vertically to internal and external customers, including our state, local and tribal partners. As of June 2, 2004, there are 1,450 FIG personnel, including 382 Special Agents and 160 employees from other government agencies. To support information sharing, there is now a Special Agent or Intelligence Analyst in each Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) dedicated to producing “raw” intelligence reports for the entire national security community, including, as appropriate, state, municipal, and tribal law enforcement partners and other JTTF members. These “Reports Officers” are trained to produce intelligence reports that both maximize the amount of information shared and, equally important, protect intelligence or law enforcement sources and</li> </ul>

	<p>methods and privacy interests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The President’s senior advisors are currently preparing recommendations on how best to ensure continued progress in this area.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “The Department of Defense and its oversight committees should regularly assess the adequacy of Northern Command’s strategies and planning to defend the United States against military threats to the homeland.” (Ch. 13, p. 428)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Department of Defense created U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM), and principal responsibility for defending the homeland is now assigned to a four-star unified military commander wielding capabilities and resources that did not exist prior to 9/11.</li> <li>• The Secretary of Defense already provides significant oversight of NORTHCOM, as do numerous Congressional committees.</li> <li>• The President’s senior advisors are currently preparing recommendation on what additional steps, if any, may be needed to ensure the defense of the United States against threats to the homeland.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “The Department of Homeland Security and its oversight committees should regularly assess the types of threats the country faces to determine (a) the adequacy of the government’s plans—and the progress against those plans—to protect America’s critical infrastructure and (b) the readiness of the government to respond to the threats that the United States might face.” (Ch. 13, p. 428)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7 (HSPD-7) details the roles and responsibilities of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other Federal departments and agencies in protecting national critical infrastructure. DHS is currently working with all Federal departments and agencies to develop a comprehensive, cross-sector National Critical Infrastructure Protection Plan. The plan will be completed by this fall and will be reviewed annually for its adequacy in protecting against current threats. Additionally, with the creation in March 2003 of the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection (IAIP) directorate within DHS, the United States now has a single focal point for the matching of real-time threat information with potential vulnerabilities in national critical infrastructure. Furthermore, Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD-8) directs the development of a measurable National Preparedness goal and a training and exercise program to ensure that the Federal Government, states, and localities are making progress toward that goal.</li> <li>• The President’s senior advisors are currently preparing recommendations on what additional steps might be taken to ensure the protection of America’s critical infrastructure.</li> </ul>