# FIRSTRESP DER'STOOLBOX

### **Counterterrorism (CT) Program Considerations for Public Safety**

Significant resources to enhance terrorism prevention and response are readily available to state, local, tribal, and territorial public safety officers and private sector security personnel. These resources can be tailored for jurisdictional, budgetary, and operational factors, and implemented to varying degrees as standalone programs or incorporated into existing internal initiatives. Public safety and security organizations should consider developing and documenting CT programs, policies and procedures, and regularly evaluate them for their effectiveness. The following are three categories of resources highlighted in this document:



### **INFORMATION SHARING**

is the foundation of effective terrorism prevention and response. It should be routine and frequent and may include informal exchanges, joint-intelligence production, product dissemination, briefings, scheduled meetings, recurring conferences and other collaborative opportunities necessary for the identification, prevention and mitigation of terrorism.



### **ASSESSMENTS AND PLANS**

are other essential components of terrorism prevention and response. The accuracy and value of assessments and plans rely heavily on effective information sharing. Assessments identify gaps that are then addressed by the development of plans, policies, and procedures.



Establish an information-sharing relationship, including policy, with protective and/or public safety entities as well as local federal partners, such as the FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF), DHS Intelligence Officers, and state and major urban fusion centers.



Participate in fellowship or exchange programs to learn about outside agencies' capabilities, missions, and services that can improve multidisciplinary collaboration.



Perform multidiscipline CT training, exercises, and drills on a range of topics, such as delivering first aid or postincident actions (recovery and investigation), that meet specific needs to assess, develop, and update plans, programs, policies, and procedures within an incident management's functional area. Additionally, use intelligence products to improve response, educate staff, build relationships, and initiate conversations among multilevel partners.



Work with local law enforcement, FBI JTTF, and fusion centers to develop and train suspicious activity reporting (SAR) mechanisms that enhance streamlined notifications, reporting, and investigations.



Train staff on actions to take when encountering known or suspected terrorists to increase first-responder safety and maintain the integrity of sensitive investigations.



**CT PROGRAM CONSIDERATIONS** 

Coordinate community outreach and engagement programs that enhance trust between government and communities, and foster cooperation and partnerships to advance a range of local interests and develop intervention options that help act as a force multiplier for terrorism prevention. This outreach can include suspicious activity reports, indicators of mobilization toward violence, and security awareness.



Work with private-sector partners on innovative technology solutions and develop a coordinated media strategy to prevent violent extremism.



Be inclusive by using expertise and resources, taking into consideration specific jurisdictional needs, ensuring interoperability and alerts, and developing common terminology and understanding among first responders, security stakeholders, and public safety personnel.



Understand what public health information can be disclosed to law enforcement officials without an individual's written authorization to expedite information sharing in support of time-sensitive terrorism investigations and threats to public safety.



Be aware, and establish a contact list, of available linguistic support tools and resources such as translators who can assist public safety personnel in the facilitation of timely reporting and information gathering.



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**SCOPE:** This product is a directory of select resources available to public safety partners, which may facilitate the development and implementation of policies and processes to identify, prevent and mitigate terrorism.

#### **TRAINING AND EDUCATION**

involve the application of the necessary knowledge and skills identified and developed through assessments and plans. CT training and education are most effective when performed collaboratively.

> NCTC 034842 ID 5-19 7 MAY 2019 AUTHORED BY NCTC, DHS, FBI

# FIRST**RESPONDERS**TOOLBOX

## CT Program Considerations for Public Safety (continued)





RESOURCE	ABOUT	Ś.	<b>K</b> P	
ENTER FOR DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS (CDP)	The CDP is committed to having an emergency-response community prepared for, and capable of responding to, all-hazards events. The CDP identifies, develops, tests, and delivers training to state, local, and tribal emergency-response providers. <i>https://cdp.dhs.gov/</i>			+
T EXERCISES (FULL-SCALE/TABLETOP)	Exercise-program managers can develop, execute, and evaluate exercises that address the priorities established by an organization's leaders. These exercises may identify gaps that can be used to develop corrective actions needed to improve plans. <i>https://www.fema.gov/hseep</i>		+	-
YBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY GENCY (CISA)	CISA is responsible for protecting the Homeland's critical infrastructure from physical and cyber threats. It provides cybersecurity tools, incident-response services, and assessment capabilities to safeguard the networks that support the essential operations of federal civilian departments and agencies. <i>https://www.dhs.gov/CISA</i>		+	-
IS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE (S&T)	S&T supports DHS's terrorism prevention mission by conducting applied research and evaluation and integrating scientifically derived knowledge to inform policy and programs throughout the Homeland Security Enterprise. https://www.dhs.gov/science-and-technology/terrorism-prevention#	+	+	
HS TERRORISM PREVENTION RESOURCES	DHS has created an online repository of terrorism prevention resources to include strategies, toolkits, pilot frameworks, research and analysis, and grant information. https://www.dhs.gov/cve	+	+	-
OMESTIC SECURITY ALLIANCE COUNCIL (DSAC)	DSAC is a strategic partnership between the USG and the US private industry that enhances communication and promotes the timely and effective exchange of security and intelligence information between the federal government and the private sector. <i>https://www.dsac.gov/</i>	+	+	
GUARDIAN	The eGuardian system, part of the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative, allows law enforcement agencies to combine new SARs of incidents with existing (legacy) SAR reporting systems to form a single information repository accessible to thousands of law enforcement personnel and analysts directly supporting law enforcement. The information captured in eGuardian is also migrated to the FBI's internal Guardian system, where it is assigned to the appropriate JTFF for any further investigative action. <i>https://www.fbi.gov/resources/law-enforcement/eguardian</i>	+		
USION LIAISON OFFICERS (FLOS) AND INTELLIGENCE ND ANALYSIS (I&A) FIELD OPERATIONS NTELLIGENCE OFFICERS	FLO programs can be referred to as Intelligence Liaison Officer, Terrorism Liaison Officer, or Liaison Officer programs depending on the jurisdiction. Organizations can have FLOs within their organizations as an internal representative to receive terrorism-related information from fusion centers and further disseminate it to the organization. In addition, I&A Field Operations Intelligence Officers are situated at fusion centers to serve as information conduits and intelligence advocates for state, local, tribal, and territorial governments. <i>https://www.dhs.gov/fusion-center-locations-and-contact-information</i>	+		+
IEALTH INSURANCE PORTABILITY AND CCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1996 (HIPAA)	HIPAA training can provide situational awareness and ensure that proper information is released to law enforcement during an investigation. https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/faq/505/what-does-the-privacy-rule-allow-covered-entities-to-disclose-to-law-enforcement-officials/index.html	+		4
OMELAND SECURITY INFORMATION NETWORK (HSIN)	HSIN is a national, secure, and trusted web-based portal for information sharing, and collaboration among federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector partners engaged in the national homeland security mission. https://hsin.dhs.gov	+		-
YOU SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING®	This program raises public awareness of indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crime and emphasizes the importance of reporting suspicious activity to the proper state and local law enforcement officials. https://www.dhs.gov/see-something-say-something	+		-
NTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE (ACP)	IACP's resources are aimed at helping law enforcement executives perform their jobs better and cover a variety of topics, including professional development, leadership, management, and supervision, as well as topics such as ethics. https://www.theiacp.org/	+		4
ITERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS (IAFC)	The IAFC represents the leadership of firefighters and emergency responders worldwide; its members are the world's leading experts in firefighting, emergency medical services, terrorism response, hazardous materials spills, natural disasters, search and rescue, and public safety policy. The IAFC provides leadership through vision, information, education, services and representation to enhance their professionalism and capabilities. <i>https://www.iafc.org/</i>	+		-
ITERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ITELLIGENCE ANALYSTS (IALEIA)	IALEIA aims to enhance the understanding of the role of intelligence analysis, develop international qualification and competency standards, reinforce professional concepts, devise training standards and curriculums, furnish advisory and related services on intelligence analysis matters, conduct analytic-related research studies, and provide the ability to disseminate information regarding analytical techniques and methods. <i>https://www.ialeia.org/</i>	+	+	4
DINT TERRORISM TASK FORCE (JTTF) AND Ational JTTF	With 104 locations nationwide, JTTFs are the Homeland's front line on terrorism, including small cells of highly trained and locally based, investigators, analysts, linguists, SWAT experts, and other specialists from dozens of US law enforcement and intelligence agencies. Organizations should consider establishing a relationship with the local JTTF. <i>http://www.fbi.gov/contact-us/field</i>	+		-
AW ENFORCEMENT ENTERPRISE PORTAL (LEEP)	LEEP is a secure, Internet-based information-sharing system for agencies involved in law enforcement, first response, criminal justice, counterterrorism, and intelligence. https://cjis.gov	+		-
CTC DOMESTIC REPRESENTATIVE PROGRAM	The NCTC Domestic Representative Program comprises a memorandum of understanding representatives in 11 major cities across the country to build and sustain NCTC's partnerships with CT officials at the federal, state and local levels, and private industry throughout the country. Representative engagements can establish relationships with regional officials to contribute to ongoing CT investigations. For more information, email <i>NCTC-Domestic-Reps@nctc.gov.</i>	+	+	+
ATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK	The National Response Framework is a guide to how the Homeland responds to all types of disasters and emergencies. It is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts identified in the National Incident Management System to align key roles and responsibilities across the US. <i>https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/117791</i>		+	4
ATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION (NSA)	NSA is a professional association dedicated to serving the Office of Sheriff and its affiliates through law enforcement education and training and through the provision of general law enforcement informational resources. NSA represents thousands of sheriffs, deputies and other law enforcement, public safety professionals, and concerned citizens nationwide. <i>https://www.sheriffs.org/</i>			4
ATIONAL THREAT ASSESSMENT CENTER (NTAC)	NTAC provides guidance on threat assessment and training, both within the Secret Service and to its law enforcement, public safety, and academic partners. https://www.secretservice.gov/protection/ntac	+	+	-
TATE AND LOCAL ANTI-TERRORISM TRAINING (SLATT)	Funded by the DOJ, Bureau of Justice Assistance, SLATT provides training and resources to law enforcement including multi-agency antiterrorism detection, investigation, and interdiction training. https://slatt.org			-
TATE AND MAJOR URBAN AREA FUSION CENTERS	These centers are uniquely situated to empower frontline law enforcement, public safety, fire service, emergency response, public health, and private-sector security personnel to lawfully gather and share threat-related information. Fusion centers can receive suspicious activity reporting information to further vet the information through the local JTTF for a follow-up investigation. <i>https://www.dhs.gov/fusion-center-locations-and-contact-information</i>	+	+	4
	TRIPwire is DHS's Office for Bombing Prevention's online, collaborative information- and resource-sharing portal for the Homeland's security and emergency services' professionals across the federal, state, local, and tribal sectors to increase			



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NCTC 034842 ID 5-19

7 MAY 2019 AUTHORED BY NCTC, DHS, FBI



# **PRODUCT FEEDBACK FORM**

(U) JCAT MISSION: To improve information sharing and enhance public safety. In coordination with the FBI and DHS, collaborate with other members of the IC to research, produce, and disseminate counterterrorism (CT) intelligence products for federal, state, local, tribal and territorial government agencies and the private sector. Advocate for the CT intelligence requirements and needs of these partners throughout the IC.



ADDITIONAL COMMENTS, SUGGESTIONS, OR QUESTIONS. HOW DOES JCAT MAKE PRODUCTS BETTER?

WHAT TOPICS DO YOU RECOMMEND?