



Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group

2002 Annual Report



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Executive Summary

“The fight against terrorism is now the first and overriding priority of the Department of Justice. The American people face a serious, immediate and ongoing threat from terrorism. It falls to the men and women of justice and law enforcement to engage terrorism at home. History’s judgment will be harsh, and the people’s judgment will be sure, if we fail to use every available resource to prevent future terrorist attacks.”

John Ashcroft
U.S. Attorney General

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he events of September 11, 2001, and other terrorist acts on United States soil have vividly driven home the need for all law enforcement officers at the federal, state, and local levels to increase their knowledge, awareness, and understanding of the terrorism threat. To aid law enforcement in meeting the challenges of terrorism and as part of the Office of Justice Programs’ (OJP) mission to develop the nation’s capacity to prevent and control crime, OJP Assistant Attorney General Deborah Daniels tasked Bureau of Justice Assistance Director Richard Nedelkoff to establish the Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group, to be made up of personnel from various components of the Department of Justice.

The goal of the Working Group is to maximize the use of limited resources by ensuring that counter-terrorism training offered by federal agencies conveys a consistent message, is of the quality needed, and meets the needs of law enforcement and first responders. The Working Group initially focused its efforts on determining

training currently offered or being contemplated by Department of Justice (DOJ) components, identifying duplication or gaps, and recommending the most effective mechanisms for training delivery.

Key representatives from federal offices were included in the initial meetings of the Working Group as follows:

- ◆ Bureau of Justice Assistance
- ◆ Executive Office for United States Attorneys
- ◆ National Institute of Justice
- ◆ Office for Domestic Preparedness
- ◆ Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
- ◆ Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education

However, group members quickly realized that their goal would be more successfully accomplished if additional government agencies were brought on board. This decision prompted the addition of the following agencies to the group:

- ◆ Federal Bureau of Investigation
- ◆ Federal Emergency Management Agency
- ◆ Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
- ◆ Office of Justice Programs
- ◆ U.S. Army Military Police School
- ◆ U.S. Customs Service*
- ◆ U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- ◆ U.S. Department of Labor
- ◆ U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service*

As the Working Group's membership grew, so, too, did the scope of its primary goal. In addition to training offered by DOJ components, the goal was expanded to include examination of the availability, quality, effectiveness, consistency, and coordination of other (non-DOJ) justice-related anti-terrorism technical assistance and training activities. Focus is on continuing coordination, with emphasis on broad policy directives; information sharing among federal, state, and local counterparts; and capitalizing on the existing resources of federal partners and their grantees.

* On March 1, 2003, functions of the U.S. Customs Service (USCS) and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) were absorbed, in whole or in part, into the Department of Homeland Security under the Border and Transportation Security Directorate. Working Group members originally from USCS and INS now represent the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).



Background and Implementation

“ ...confronting crime presents continuing challenges. Terrorism is foremost among those challenges. ”

Deborah J. Daniels
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Justice Programs

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he goal of the Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group is to maximize the use of limited resources by ensuring that counter-terrorism training offered by federal agencies conveys a consistent message, is of the quality needed, and meets the needs of law enforcement and first responders. Efforts focus on determining training currently offered or being contemplated by Department of Justice (DOJ) components and other justice-related agencies, identifying duplication or gaps, and recommending the most effective mechanisms for training delivery.

The initial meetings of the Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group were convened on December 13, 2001, and January 17, 2002. The following agencies participated in these meetings:

- ◆ Bureau of Justice Assistance
- ◆ Executive Office for United States Attorneys
- ◆ National Institute of Justice
- ◆ Office for Domestic Preparedness
- ◆ Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
- ◆ Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education

At the first meeting, each agency presented a short briefing on its current counter-terrorism programs and training. Following the meeting, a survey was sent to meeting participants to identify terrorism-related training currently in place, as well as training in the planning stages.

At the second meeting, the Working Group focused on ways to ensure coordination, including steps for maintaining the ongoing process of coordination, establishing agreements for coordinated review of training content to ensure consistent messages, determining mechanisms to maximize resources to avoid overlap and duplication of efforts, and beginning the process of identifying training offered by non-DOJ sources, including grantees.

The Working Group made the following recommendations as a result of these initial meetings:

- ◆ Continue Working Group coordination activities through the expansion of the Working Group to include partner agencies working on state and local anti-terrorism training.
- ◆ Enhance information access for constituents and other communication matters through the establishment of a portal web site.
- ◆ Capitalize on existing resources, encourage collaboration, and develop and implement training in the areas of identified need.

Since that time, the Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group has continued to meet every other month. Due to the Working Group's recommendation to include partner agencies working on state and local anti-terrorism training, additional federal agencies have joined the Working Group and have participated in these meetings.



Member Agencies

“ We have a great challenge before us if we are to ensure the safety and security of our citizens. Only by working together to create a justice system that is both responsive and effective will we meet that challenge. ”

Richard R. Nedelkoff, Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance

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broad spectrum of federal agencies is represented in the membership of the Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group. While each agency has a unique mission, each serves the criminal justice or public safety community.

Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

<http://www.cbp.gov>

The priority mission of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection is to prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States. This important mission calls for improved security at America’s borders and ports of entry, as well as for extending our zone of security beyond our physical borders—so that American borders are the last line of defense, not the first.

CBP also is responsible for apprehending individuals attempting to enter the United States illegally; stemming the flow of illegal drugs and other contraband; protecting our agriculture and economic interests from harmful pests and diseases; protecting American businesses from theft of their intellectual property; and regulating and facilitating international trade, collecting import duties, and enforcing U.S. trade laws.

CBP

ICE

Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

<http://www.bice.immigration.gov>

The priority mission of the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement is to protect the United States and its people by deterring, interdicting, and investigating threats arising from the movement of people and goods into and out of the United States; and by policing and securing federal facilities across the nation.

BJA

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bja/>

The mission of the Bureau of Justice Assistance is to provide leadership and assistance in support of local criminal justice strategies to achieve safe communities. BJA's overall goals are to reduce and prevent crime, violence, and drug abuse; and improve the functioning of the criminal justice system. To achieve these goals, BJA programs emphasize enhanced coordination and cooperation of federal, state, and local efforts.



Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA)

<http://www.usdoj.gov/usao/eousa/>

The mission of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, generally, is to be a liaison between the Department of Justice and the 93 United States Attorneys. EOUSA provides general executive assistance and direction, policy development, administrative management direction and oversight, and operational support to the United States Attorneys. EOUSA responsibilities also include certain legal, budgetary, administrative, and personnel services, as well as legal education.



Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

<http://www.fbi.gov/>

The mission of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is to uphold the law through the investigation of violations of federal criminal law; to protect the United States from foreign intelligence and terrorist activities; to provide leadership and law enforcement assistance to federal, state, local, and international agencies; and to perform these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the public and faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

<http://www.fema.gov/>

The vision of the Federal Emergency Management Agency is to lead America to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from disasters with a vision of a "Nation Prepared."

FLETC

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)

<http://www.fletc.gov/>

The mission of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is to serve as the Federal Government's leader for and provider of world-class law enforcement training. FLETC prepares new and experienced law enforcement professionals to fulfill their responsibilities in a safe manner and at the highest level of proficiency. FLETC also ensures that training is provided in the most cost-effective manner by taking advantage of economies of scale available only from a consolidated law enforcement training organization.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/>

The mission of the National Institute of Justice is to advance scientific research, development, and evaluation to enhance the administration of justice and public safety.



Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP)

<http://www.ojp.gov/odp/>

The Office for Domestic Preparedness has the primary responsibility within the executive branch of government to build and sustain the preparedness of the United States to reduce vulnerabilities and to prevent, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism, including eight expanded responsibilities:



- ◆ Incorporate the national strategy into planning guidance
- ◆ Support risk analysis and risk management activities
- ◆ Direct and supervise federal terrorism preparedness grant programs
- ◆ Coordinate preparedness efforts
- ◆ Provide training for federal, state, and local agencies and international entities
- ◆ Coordinate and consolidate communications relating to homeland security
- ◆ Cooperate closely with FEMA
- ◆ Consolidate terrorism-related elements of FEMA's Office of National Preparedness

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/>

The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services is an innovative agency that has been the driving force in advancing the concept of community policing throughout the nation. COPS has a unique mission to directly serve the needs of local law enforcement, and its programs respond specifically to those needs.



Office of Justice Programs (OJP)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/>

Since 1984, the Office of Justice Programs has provided federal leadership in developing the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems, increase knowledge about crime and related issues, and assist crime victims.



Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/opclee/>

The mission of the Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education is to increase the professional capabilities and stature of law enforcement officers through training and education. By engaging these officers with distinct communities, we will increase trust and respect between law enforcement and all of our citizens, thereby creating safer communities while protecting individual liberties.





U.S. Army Military Police School (USAMPS)

<http://www.wood.army.mil/usamps>

The mission of the U.S. Army Military Police School is to train military police leaders and soldiers who are well-grounded in war-fighting doctrine, and capable of performing the five military police functional areas across the spectrum of conflict, and to design organizations and equipment to facilitate the accomplishment of those functions now and into the future.



U.S. Department of Homeland Security (USDHS)

<http://www.dhs.gov>

The three primary missions of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security are to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage from potential attacks and natural disasters.



U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL)

<http://www.dol.gov/>

The U.S. Department of Labor fosters and promotes the welfare of the job seekers, wage earners, and retirees of the United States by improving their working conditions, advancing their opportunities for profitable employment, and protecting their retirement and health care benefits. USDOL also helps employers find workers; strengthens free collective bargaining; and tracks changes in employment, prices, and other national economic measurements.

Major Initiatives

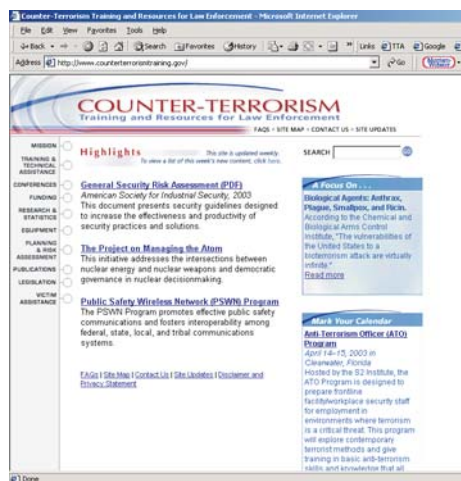
“ It is affirming to be part of a dedicated group with such integrity, focus, and commitment to the goal of maximizing limited federal resources. ”

Dolores Kozloski
National Criminal Justice Reference Service

The Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group initiated several projects to help further its mission to research, document, and assess terrorism training offerings. These initiatives include the development of a training and resources web site, outreach to constituent organizations, development of a curriculum review process, and development of various informational products for use by the group. Activities to expand and modify these projects will continue through Working Group meetings and communication.

1. Counter-Terrorism Training and Resources for Law Enforcement Web Site

Recognizing that information sharing is essential to the coordination of efforts to support state and local counter-terrorism training, the **Counter-Terrorism Training and Resources for Law Enforcement** web site was established. In August 2002, the web site www.counterterrorismtraining.gov was made available as a single point of access to counter-terrorism training opportunities, related materials, and web site links available across the Federal Government and from private and nonprofit organizations.



This portal web site provides specialized expertise and resources designed to help law enforcement decision-makers as they build counter-terrorism strategies, including strategic plans for professional training and local emergency response.

Site content is researched, identified, validated, and updated on a weekly basis to ensure the availability of the most comprehensive and up-to-date information. To assist frequent users and facilitate usage of the site, it includes a “Site Updates” feature that highlights the most recent additions to the web site.

The site offers links to valuable resources and publications that address emerging counter-terrorism issues in the following categories:

Training and Technical Assistance



A variety of counter-terrorism training, educational, and technical assistance resources are available to law enforcement professionals and other first responders. Specialized curricula allow for crafting a training schedule that targets local needs.

Conferences



This section offers links to workshops, conferences, symposia, and other events where law enforcement officers, first responders, and others can meet to exchange ideas and information. The events listed feature advances in technology and best practices that are critical to strengthening the fight against terrorism.

Funding



Law enforcement decision-makers should look carefully at how current funding programs may fit into their counter-terrorism planning. Grant programs that address specific topics such as communications interoperability, equipment acquisition, information sharing and analysis, investigative sciences, or surveillance may be applicable to counter-terrorism needs.

Research and Statistics



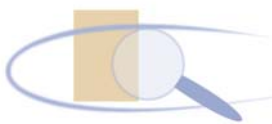
Current and accurate research and analysis can help law enforcement agencies make the most of training resources. This section lists organizations which provide valuable data on a variety of topics that may help assess an agency’s training and information needs.

Equipment



This section provides law enforcement and first responders information on counter-terrorism equipment, funding opportunities for equipment, and information on emerging equipment-related technology to assist in planning, response, and recovery efforts.

Planning and Risk Assessment



Knowledge is the essential first step to careful threat assessment and planning, which enables criminal justice decision-makers to build a comprehensive and effective counter-terrorism strategy. The agencies and organizations listed in this section of the web site provide specialized expertise and resources to build a knowledge pool.

Publications

The Publications section includes resources to help law enforcement decision-makers and other first responders develop agency policies, programs, and training strategies. Organized by topic, these publications come from government, nonprofit, and private sources and address emerging counter-terrorism issues, research findings and statistics, policy and program development, and technical assistance and skill-building.



Legislation

A general understanding of current legislation affecting counter-terrorism strategies and efforts will help law enforcement decision-makers develop plans for professional training and local emergency response. This section provides links to legislation that outlines our nation's stance on terrorism; establishes protocols for preparation, investigation, and national security; and allocates funds for training, equipment, and response planning.



Victim Assistance

Law enforcement officers and emergency responders are often the first people to make contact with victims following a traumatic incident. Access to the right services can be critical to helping victims cope with and recover from their victimization. The organizations listed in this section of the web site can provide direct victim assistance during a crisis, support victims after a traumatic event, or help understand and meet the immediate needs of crime victims.



2. Constituent Organization Outreach and Coordination

In support of the Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group's efforts to facilitate coordination of counter-terrorism training information, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Director Richard Nedelkoff invited representatives from nine criminal justice constituent organizations to participate in a Constituent Organization Briefing on November 13, 2002. The following organizations were invited to the meeting:

- ◆ International Association of Chiefs of Police
- ◆ International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training
- ◆ National Criminal Justice Association
- ◆ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
- ◆ National Law Enforcement Trainers Association
- ◆ National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
- ◆ National Sheriffs' Association
- ◆ Police Executive Research Forum
- ◆ Police Foundation

Participants were briefed on the ongoing and planned activities of the Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group that were of particular interest to their organizations and member agencies. In addition, Director Nedelkoff informed constituent group representatives of the Working Group's availability to help meet the training needs of their organizations.

As part of the meeting, constituent organization representatives were asked to help announce the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working

Group and the Counter-Terrorism Training and Resources for Law Enforcement web site. They were also invited to submit pertinent counter-terrorism information for posting to the web site. Since this meeting, several constituent organizations have added a link on their web site to the Counter-Terrorism Training and Resources for Law Enforcement web site.

Constituent participants were invited to attend future Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group meetings to continue the exchange of valuable counter-terrorism training information.

3. Proposed Curriculum Review Process Development

Another initiative of the Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group is to pursue development of a process for use by state and/or local criminal justice entities interested in submitting counter-terrorism curricula for review and feedback. A sub-working group was established to identify existing resources in this area, review those resources for applicability to the counter-terrorism arena, and explore development of a specialized process, if needed.

This sub-working group is comprised of representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The group identified an existing curriculum review process used by the Office for Domestic Preparedness and recommended that this process be adopted and modified to meet the objectives of the Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group. Actions to further develop and modify this adopted process will be addressed at future Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group meetings.

4. Informational Products

News Article

A news article announcing the Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group and the Counter-Terrorism Training and Resources for Law Enforcement web site was provided to attendees of the Constituent Organization Briefing and members of the Working Group for use in their organizational newsletters and publications.

Informational Card and Bookmark

Two additional informational products have been designed for distribution to criminal justice agencies by Working Group member agencies. First is a two-sided, color informational card, which briefly describes the Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group, its functions, and its membership. Similarly, a bookmark was created describing the Counter-Terrorism Training and Resources for Law Enforcement web site and its features. These items were distributed among Working Group members and have been forwarded upon request to organizations interested in announcing the group and its offerings at agency-sponsored training events.





Training and Resources

“The cooperation of agencies and coordination of their training efforts is necessary if law enforcement is to effectively and efficiently meet the complex challenges of terrorism in the new century.”

*Ray Franklin
IADLEST POST-Net Manager*

In a preliminary effort to satisfy the Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group’s task of determining available training, a survey was distributed to Working Group member agencies. The survey requested (among other things) information regarding the type of anti-terrorism training available, funding sources, targeted audience, number of people trained, training length, and delivery method. While all information has not yet been compiled, a preliminary review of available data reveals that there are two general categories of anti-terrorism training available—pre-incident and post-incident. These broad categories are further divided into more specific areas of training. Training under the pre-incident heading focuses on prevention and awareness and investigation and intelligence, while post-incident training focuses on first response and recovery and mitigation issues.

Pre-Incident Training

Prevention and Awareness

Supporting Agencies

Bureau of Customs and Border Protection

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Prevention and Awareness (continued)

Supporting Agencies

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

Office for Domestic Preparedness

Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education

Investigation and Intelligence

Supporting Agencies

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Office for Domestic Preparedness

Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education

Planning and Exercise

Supporting Agencies

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Office for Domestic Preparedness

Post-Incident Training

First Response

Supporting Agencies

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

Office for Domestic Preparedness

Recovery and Mitigation

Supporting Agencies

Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education



Conclusion

*“ Our survival and success in this long war on terrorism demands
that we continuously adapt and improve our capabilities.... ”*

John Ashcroft
U.S. Attorney General

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he primary mission of the Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group has been to research, document, and assess terrorism training offerings throughout the justice system. To successfully accomplish this mission, the Working Group has, among other things, searched the web, surveyed criminal justice entities, opened communication with constituent agencies, and created a resource web site and other informational materials. Many of these initiatives are ongoing and, through communication with government executives and member agency support, the activities of the Working Group will continue. Work on existing initiatives will be refined and finalized, and the group will continue to serve as a mechanism to assess new or proposed counter-terrorism initiatives.

