Updated on October 20, 2006

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

MAKING AMERICA SAFER

September 11, 2006 marked 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.

- ► Homeland protection: ***no terrorist attacks conducted on American soil since 9/11.***
- ► Removal of Saddam Hussein from power, and his trial before an Iraqi court.
- ► Creation of the Department of Homeland Security – the largest reorganization of government since World War II.
- ► Reorganization of the **Intelligence Community** under the Director of National Intelligence (p. 65).
- ► Degradation of the al Qaeda terrorist network.
- ► Brought the fight to the terrorists.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION (P. 3).

- ► Passage of **more than 100 legislative items** related to the war against terrorists (list starts on p. 9).
- ► Combined Congressional committees' *record of 927 oversight hearings and 186 legislative markups* relating to the war on terrorists (p. 6).
- ► *Completion of over 1,000 audits*, inspections, and studies conducted by official Congressional watchdogs in an effort to make America safer (p. 7).

HAMPERING TERRORIST TRAVEL (p. 23).

- ► Border Patrol **interdiction of over 1 million aliens** per year attempting to enter the United States illegally (p. 24).
- ► Denial of 284 visas to terrorist-related applicants; over 84,000 visa security cables sent (p. 23).
- ► Growth of **terrorist watch-list to over 400,000 names** (p. 25).
- ► **Visa holders must be *checked by watch-list and fingerprint*** before entering the United States (p. 28).
- ► Addition of thousands of new Border Patrol agents, aerial vehicles, and sensors at the border (p. 24).
- ► National Targeting Center screens foreign flights and cargo.

DESTROYING TERRORIST NETWORKS (P. 33).

- ► Prevention of 16 major terrorist plots against America that have been disclosed, including the **August 10, 2006 British airline plot** (likely countless others are undisclosed) (list on p. 34).
- ► **Conviction of 288 defendants** in terrorism-related cases since 9/11; 168 others charged (p. 45).
- ► Elimination of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi in Iraq and other al Qaeda leaders (p. 36).
- ► Economic sanctions: **$1.5 billion in terrorist assets** located in the United States **frozen** (p. 56).

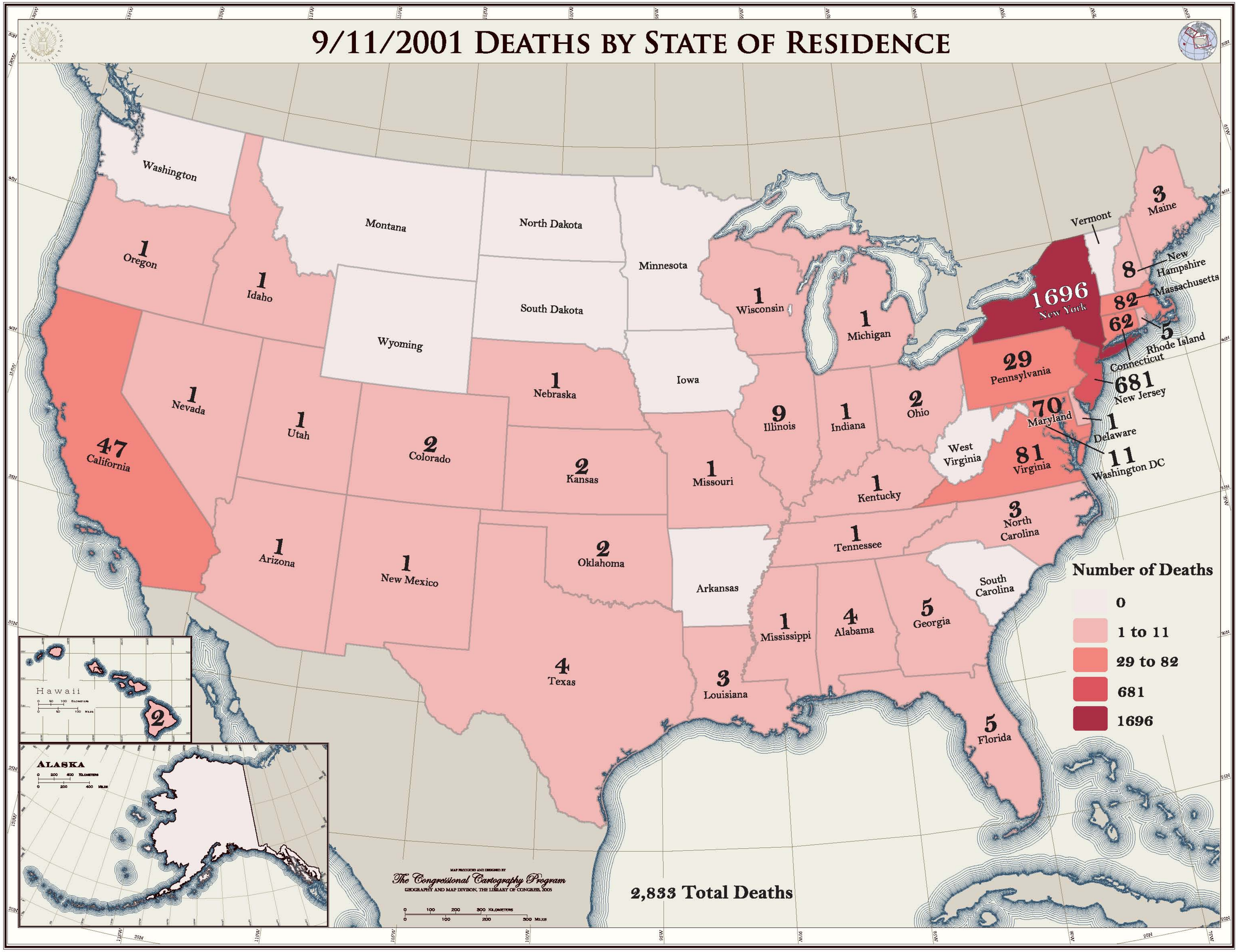
RESOURCES FOR SECURING THE HOMELAND (p. 66).

- ► Generous homeland security **State grants** (p. 67).
- ► **Full funding** of homeland security budgets (p. 70).
- ► Bush Administration **implementation of 37 of 39 9/11 Commission recommendations** that apply to the Executive Branch (pp. 74, 77).
- ► Creation of the **National Counterterrorism Center** and **Terrorist Screening Center** (p. 75)
- ► Increased screening of cargo at overseas ports and radiation/x-ray screening at the border (p. 31)
- ► Tripling of immigration enforcement by combining customs and immigration into one agency (p. 40).
- ► Bush Administration endorsement of 70 of the 74 recommendations of the **WMD** Commission (p. 97).
- ► Creation of **Bioshield** (p. 99).

MAJOR BILLS JUST PASSED IN SEPTEMBER (P.103).

- ► Secure Fence Act of 2006.
- ► Military Commissions Act of 2006 (Guantanamo Bay Tribunals).
- ► Security & Accountability for Every Port Act.
- ► Iran Freedom Support Act.
- ► DHS and DOD Appropriations Acts.

9/11/2001 Deaths by State of Residence



Congressional Action to Make America Safer

This section contains the following:

1) A Do-A-Lot Congress, on Security Issues (Getaway Card).

2) Chart on Committee action - 927 oversight hearings and 186 legislative markups.

3) Statistics on over 1000 audits, inspections, and studies conducted (at the behest of Congress) by official Congressional watchdogs.

4) List of 109th Congress Homeland Security bills signed by the President.

5) List of more than 100 legislative items passed by the Senate to make America safer.

On Security, a "Do-A-Lot Congress"

Democrats have assailed the Republican-led Congress as a "do-nothing" Congress. In fact, despite Democrat obstructionism on security issues, this Congress has been able to accomplish ***more than was realistically recommended by the 9-11 Commission***.

Major Points – Congress:

- created the Department of Homeland Security– the largest government reorganization since World War II (PL 107-296);

- reorganized the Intelligence Community, and created the National Counterterrorism Center (PL 108-458);

- enacted *73 laws* related to the war against terrorists (listed in 8/3/06 RPC report at rpc.senate.gov);

- held 927 oversight hearings and 186 bill markups relating to the war against terrorists (8/3/06 RPC report at rpc.senate.gov);

- fully funded the President's homeland security and defense budgets (PL 109-90, PL 109-148);

- required all visa holders be *checked by watch-list and fingerprint* before entering the United States (PL 107-173); and

- toughened visa restrictions on terrorist inciters (PL 109-13, REAL ID Act).

On Security, a "Do-A-Lot Congress"

Congress has committed resources to:

- the on-going implementation of 37 of 39 *9-11 Commission* recommendations;
- the prevention of at least 16 major terrorist plots against America;
- the imposition of economic sanctions, freezing $1.5 billion in terrorist assets;
- the convictions of 288 defendants in terrorism-related cases since 9/11;
- growing the terrorist watch-list to more than 400,000 names; and
- the growth of Border Patrol to interdict one million illegal entrants per year.

Hearings on Terrorism War in Iraq

Democrats claim that Republicans have not held hearings on Iraq; in fact, *62 Senate hearings were held on Iraq*, with testimony at Senate Armed Services Comm. from:

- **Gen. Abazaid**, U.S. Central Command (Iraq, Afghanistan terror hearing, 8/3/06);
- **Gen. Casey**, Iraq Multinational Force Cmndr. ("Operations in Iraq," 9/29/05);
- **Gen. Myers**, Chr. Joint Chiefs ("War on Terror," 6/30/05), among many others.

Military Commissions (Hamdan) Act

The Senate just passed S. 3930 to ensure that front-line intelligence officers can continue to interrogate alien enemy combatants and terrorists. The bill would ensure that:

- terrorists and enemy combatants are *brought to justice* and *do not return to the fight*; and
- we can obtain information that *will continue to prevent new 9/11 attacks*.

Provided by the Senate Republican Policy Committee
Chairman Jon Kyl

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

Committee	***Number of Hearings***	***Number of Legislative Markups***
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
Totals:	**927**	**186**

Government Accountability Office Reports Issued to Congress Related to the War on Terrorists

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

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

Homeland Security Legislation Passed in the 109th Congress

(Enacted Laws appear with P.L. numbers)

1. ***Secure Fence Act of 2006*** – P.L. 109-3##
2. ***Military Commissions Act of 2006*** – P.L. 109-366
3. ***National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2007*** – P.L. 109-364
4. ***North Korea Nonproliferation Act of 2006*** – P.L. 109-353
5. ***Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act*** - P.L. 109-347
6. ***Warning, Alert, and Response Network Act*** (Provision included in the Conference Report to SAFE Port Act) - P.L. - 109-347
7. ***Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act***, FY 2007 P.L. 109-295
8. ***National Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2007 –*** P.L. 109-289
9. ***Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery,*** 2006 – P.L. 109-234
10. ***USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act*** – P.L. 109-177
11. ***Department of Justice Reauthorization*** (Provision included in the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005) – P.L. 109-162
12. ***State Criminal Alien Assistance Program Reauthorization*** (S. 188) – (Provision included in the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005) – P.L. 109-162
13. ***Department of Defense Appropriation***s, FY 2006 – P.L. 109-148
14. ***Pandemic Counter Measure Protections*** (Provision in the Department of Defense Appropriations, FY 2006) – P.L. 109-148
15. ***Terrorism Risk Insurance Revision Act* of 2005** – P.L. 109-144
16. ***Military Construction and Veteran Affairs Appropriation*s**, FY 2006 – P.L. 109-114
17. ***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
18. ***Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act***, FY 2006 – P.L. 109-90
19. ***Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief*** – P.L. 109-13
20. ***REAL ID Act*** – (Included in the *Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief*) – P.L. 109-13
21. 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
22. ***Palestinian Anti-Terrorism Act of 2006*** (S. 2370) – Passed Senate
23. ***Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2006*** (S. 2611) – Passed Senate
24. ***Foreign Investment and National Security Act of 2006*** (S. 3549) – Passed Senate

Senate-Passed Legislation since 9/11 that Addresses the War Against Terrorists

107th 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 11th 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 Emittsburg, 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 Emmittsburg, 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 terrorists, 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.

21st 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.

108th 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 of 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 Appropriations 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 construction 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.

109th Congress

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief – 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 terrorists, and homeland security needs.

REAL ID Act (Provision included in the Conference Report to the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief) – P.L. 109-13
This law requires the Department of Homeland Security to issue regulations for driver's license security standards that States may employ to issue new licenses. It also requires the use of a card that meets REAL ID standards for any individual to obtain a federal benefit (a timeline to phase in these standards is specified in law).

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.

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 Terrorists, fully funded key readiness programs critical to the Global War on Terrorists, 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.

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.

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.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program Reauthorization – (Provision included in the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005) – P.L. 109-162
This bill would reauthorize the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP). SCAAP provides financial assistance to states and local governments with authority over correctional facilities that incarcerate or detain undocumented criminal aliens. This bill reflects Republicans' commitment to secure the borders and enforce the immigration laws, particularly with regard to criminal aliens.

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 Terrorists, pandemic flu preparation, increased border security, levee repair and flood control projects, without exceeding the President's requested funding level.

National Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2007 – P.L. 109-289
This law provides $436.54 billion in new budget authority for the Department of Defense, which (with the $70 billion in additional FY07 emergency appropriations for the Global War on Terrorists, which is $20 billion more than the Administration's request) is $16.1 billion above the Administration's request and $19.1 billion above the FY06 enacted level, excluding supplemental funding.

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, FY 2007 – P.L. 109-295
This law will provide $32.79 billion in new budget authority for the Department of Homeland Security. Significant initiatives include the following: funding for an additional 1,000 Border Patrol Agents to help prevent illegal border crossings and the addition of 5,000 detention beds so law enforcement no longer have to abide by a policy of "catch and release"; $745 million for high-threat, high-density urban area grants; $500 million for the State and local basic grant program to keep our communities safer; and $399.5 million for the US Visitor and Immigration Status Indicator Technology (US VISIT), which enhances the security of the U.S. by verifying the fingerprint and identity of visitors with visas at ports of entry. The law also mandates the establishment of standards for security at chemical facilities, criminalizes construction of tunnels under the land border, legalizes the importation of FDA-approved prescription drugs from Canada for personal use, and formalizes the accreditation process for law enforcement training programs.

Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act – P.L. 109-347
This law will authorize $5.5 billion over six years to overhaul port security measures. It will also require the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to create a timeline for deployment of nuclear and radiological detection systems at all seaports and to establish standard operating procedures for examining containers. The law will also establish the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, a standards identification card for port workers, and various other programs to ensure prudent inspection of cargo in-bound to the United States. It also requires 100 percent radiation scanning by December of 2008, and scanning with other non-intrusive devices as soon as possible (after certain technology thresholds are met).

Warning, Alert, and Response Network Act (Provision included in the Conference Report to Accompany Security and Accountability for Every Port Act) – P.L. 109-347
The Federal Communications Commission would establish, within 60 days of enactment, an advisory committee to recommend standards to enable a commercial mobile service to make emergency alerts of disasters. The Undersecretary of Homeland Security for Science and Technology would coordinate on developing relevant technology research. Grants could be issued to remote locations to be part of the alert system (with a 5-year sunset on grants).

North Korea Nonproliferation Act of 2006 – P.L. 109-353
This law will make North Korea subject to the requirements of the Iran and Syria Nonproliferation Act, which would direct the President to impose additional sanctions against governments and individuals responsible for transferring missiles, weapons of mass destruction, and advanced conventional weapons technologies to North Korea.

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 – P.L. 109-364
This law will provide $532.8 billion in budget authority for fiscal year 2007 for national security programs at the Defense and Energy departments, which is $4.7 billion more than the President's request. The law will provide $70 billion in supplemental funds for operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the war against Islamist terrorists. It included a 2.2-percent across-the-board pay raise for service members, and targeted pay raises for mid-career and senior enlisted personnel and warrant officers.

Military Commissions Act of 2006 – P.L. 109-366
This law will create military commissions that comport with domestic and international law so that prosecutions of war criminals may continue. The law will also ensure that the terrorist interrogations, that have been so helpful in preventing future attacks, will be continued. This law affirms the commitment of our country to prevent future terrorist attacks and ensures the safety of our homeland.

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.

Palestinian Anti-Terrorism Act of 2006 (S. 2370) – Passed Senate
This bill would promote peace through condemning terrorist organizations and urging the international community to participate in isolating terrorist groups. The bill also amends current law to encourage reform within the Palestinian Authority through the withholding of international assistance unless Hamas both publicly acknowledges Israel's right to exist and purges any persons with terrorist ties from Hamas' security forces.

Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2006 (S. 2611) – Passed Senate
This bill would authorize a number of internal enforcement and border security programs to assist in controlling illegal immigration. Among the programs is the creation of an "instant-check" electronic employment verification system for all employers to check the work eligibility of new hires. The bill would also legalize in some form unauthorized aliens who have resided in the United States since January 7, 2004, and create 200,000 new foreign worker visas per annum. Certain specialized "H-1b" temporary work visa quotas would be increased. Permanent resident "green card" quotas would be increased by two to three times their present number to eliminate most of the waiting line for green cards; new quota rules would be created. The bill would also make it more difficult for children born abroad of American parents to acquire citizenship but easier for those adopted abroad. Finally, the bill would institute a number of changes to the immigration litigation regime.

Foreign Investment and National Security Act of 2006 (S. 3549) – Passed Senate
This bill would amend current law to increase congressional oversight and to clarify the process for reviewing and investigating foreign acquisitions of U.S. companies that have potential national security implications.

Secure Fence Act of 2006 (H.R. 6061) – (Cleared for the White House)
This law will establish operational control over the international land and maritime borders of the United States, by requiring the Department of Homeland Security build 700 miles of barriers (including double and triple-layer fencing, sensors, lighting, and vehicle barriers) in specified areas along the U.S.-Mexico border. The law will help prevent unlawful U.S. entries of terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband. It will provide more effective use of personnel and technology (unmanned aerial vehicles, ground-based sensors, satellites, radar, cameras and the like) for systematic border surveillance. Approximately $1.2 billion was allocated in the Homeland Security Appropriations Act for barrier construction.

Hampering Terrorist Travel

This section contains the following:

1) Customs & Border Patrol Chart – Border Patrol has interdicted about 1 million aliens attempting to enter the United States illegally every year (chart included).

2) Customs & Border Patrol accomplishments since 9/11.

3) US-VISIT brochure illustrating the new requirement that visa holders get fingerprinted and photographed upon entry.

4) Coast Guard accomplishments since 9/11.

5) U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) accomplishments since 9/11 to secure the homeland.

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)

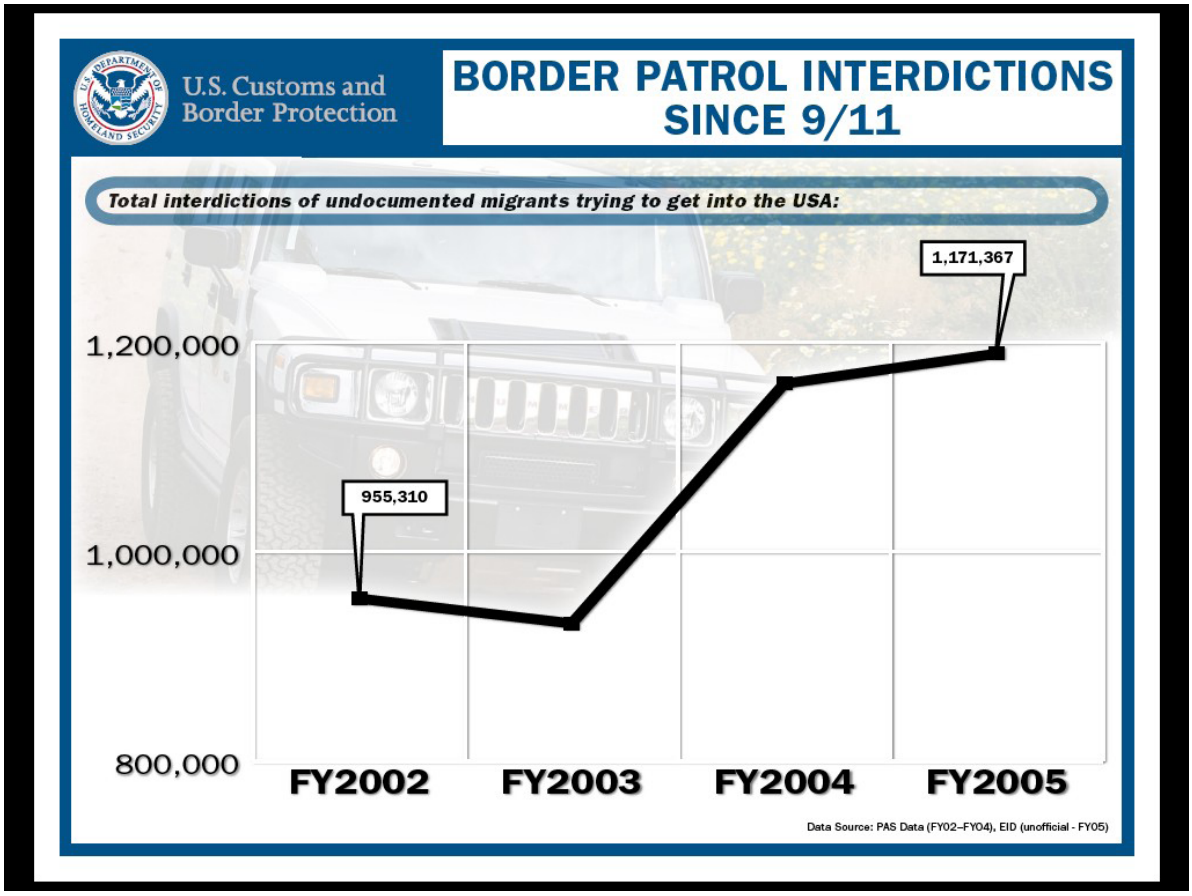
Visas Refused for Terrorist Activity

Fiscal Year	***Refusals***
2005	76
2004	51
2003	85
2002	72
Total:	***284***

Source: Report of the Visa Office 2002-2005

U.S. Customs & Border Protection

Accomplishments Since 9/11



Strengthened control of United States borders

Since Oct. 1, 2001, DHS and the U.S. Customs and Border Protection has detained 5.3 million people for illegal actions at our borders. In *fiscal year 2006, more than 942,000 illegal aliens have been apprehended* nationwide and more than 2,400 were rescued.

Congress and DHS have strengthened the Visa Waiver Program to require that only Machine-Readable Passports be used by program participants.

Border Patrol has increased the number of Agents from just over 9,000 before 9/11 to almost 12,000 in 2006. CBP is on schedule to have met the President's plan of having 18,000 Border Patrol Agents by the end of 2008.

DHS and CBP have greatly expanded the use of *expedited removal* from use only at ports of entry by CBP Officers to its use between ports of entry by CBP Border Patrol Agents. The successful training of Border Patrol agents nationwide on expedited removal, and its careful and measured deployment, has had a significant role in reducing the need for limited detention space and helping end the "catch and release" situation that occurred at our borders.

CBP has undertaken a high-tech radiation detection program, deploying 13,000 Personal Radiation Detectors to CBP officers and agents, more than 848 Radiation Portal Monitors to ports of entry, and in excess of 566 Radiation Isotope Identification Detection System to Border Patrol field locations.

CBP has deployed 178 non-intrusive inspection systems to detect potential terrorist weapons in vehicles and cargo.

DHS and CBP has increased in the use of remotely monitored cameras and sensing systems, aircraft, and helicopters to better detect, monitor, and respond to illegal crossings between ports of entry.

CBP has deployed for the first time ever a remotely piloted, unmanned aircraft system to assist in the patrol of our nation's border, with more deployments scheduled for the near future on the southwest and northern borders.

DHS has initiated implementation of the *Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004* requirement to remove the passport exemption for certain citizens of Mexico, Canada, Bermuda and returning Americans.

DHS and CBP along with ICE and DOJ, have used combined efforts to effectively end the "catch and release" situation that was occurring on our border. Previously, because of scarce detention space, most non-Mexicans who were caught at the border were released on their own recognizance, pending a hearing date before an immigration judge. With the expansion of expedited removal, increased detention, and the addition of immigration judges, we are now moving to 100 percent detention and removal of everyone caught at the border. As of late September, CBP has essentially been at 100 percent "catch-and-remove" in our southern and northern border.

Improved selectivity, screening and targeting of incoming people and shipments

In response to the need for better screening of cargo and people, CBP established the National Targeting Center as the centralized coordination point for all CBP anti-terrorism efforts. The NTC also coordinates with other federal agencies such as U.S. Coast Guard, Federal Air Marshals, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Transportation Security Administration, the Department of Energy and the Department of Agriculture. The *NTC now utilizes advance information from various systems to screen and assess all cargo, passengers, and high-risk imported food shipments before arrival into the U.S.*

DHS has increased interagency targeting efforts and watch-list coordination so that it now covers over 400,000 names from just a few thousand before 9-11.[1]

[1] Russ Travers, National Counterterrorism Center, on Jim Lehrer News Hour, Public Broadcasting System, September 7, 2006.

CBP 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. This information is vital to initial screening of cargo.

CBP has enhanced fraudulent document training for all Officers, and increased the training on the establishment of identity to be delivered as part of the CBP Officer Academy and Post Academy training.

DHS installed card reader technology in all land border primary inspection booths to allow faster and more accurate reads of machine-readable documents, including U.S. passports.

DHS *installed of state-of-the-art fraudulent document workstations,* which will provide CBP Officers with the latest in fraudulent, altered, and counterfeit document detection capabilities, and provided technology to every CBP Border Patrol Station to allow for full fingerprint screening of every subject that is apprehended.

DHS provided all CBP Officers and Border Patrol Agents with specific anti-terrorism training.

Established private, public sector and international partnerships

Equally important, DHS works to facilitate legitimate travel. Each day CBP Officers inspect more than 1.1 million passengers and pedestrians and almost 70 thousand truck, rail and sea containers. The legitimate travel and trade that crosses legally vastly contributes to the economic prosperity of our country and that of our neighbors.

As part of the facilitation effort CBP has expanded the use of "trusted traveler" programs. These include the Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection (SENTRI), Free and Secure Trade (FAST), and NEXUS programs. These programs facilitate the crossing of 225,000 low-risk, frequent travelers and commercial truck drivers at the land borders through exclusive, dedicated lanes. To enroll in these programs, travelers must undergo an intensive background check, including fingerprint checks and a personal interview with a CBP Officer.

Within weeks of 9/11, we established a landmark public-private anti-terror effort, the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism, that partners with the trade industry to emphasize a seamless security-conscious environment throughout the entire commercial process. There are currently more than 6,000 certified C-TPAT members with 125 Supply Chain Security Officers having completed more than 3,000 validations. This partnership is the largest federal government-private sector partnership in U.S. history.

The Container Security Initiative was also established after 9/11 to better target and screen containers prior to the container being laded on ships destined for the United States. As of late September, 44 of the world's largest ports are participating in the initiative.

One Face and the Border: Integrated border responsibilities into one agency

DHS CBP Successfully integrated four different border inspection organizations from three different departments of government into CBP, with no interruption in operations and greater coordination and accountability.

CBP Successfully integrated Air and Marine assets moved from ICE into existing CBP programs. With over 500 pilots and 250 aircraft, CBP Air and Marine is largest law enforcement air force in the world.

Results

On an average day, based on 2005 data:

CBP intercepts more than 200 fraudulent documents, arrests over sixty people, and refuses entry to hundreds of non-citizens, a few dozen of whom are criminal aliens who are attempting to enter the United States.

CBP Officers apprehend 84,000 individuals at the ports of entry trying to cross the border with fraudulent claims of citizenship or false documents.

The CBP-Border Patrol arrests 3,257 people attempting to cross the border illegally between official ports of entry, and seizes 3,354 pounds of narcotics while doing so.

Since the start of carrier immigration advisory efforts in 200, DHS has made more than 1,000 no-board recommendations for high-risk or inadequately documented passengers and intercepted 78 fraudulent documents. This equates to over $1.6 million in cost avoidance for U.S. Government and the air carriers.

To date in this fiscal year, the CBP-NTC has vetted the passenger manifests of 3,475 flights totaling 745,995 passengers. Air carriers have been directed to offload 17 passengers by CBP-NTC, based on security concerns or positive watch-list matches. All such offloads are communicated to NTC FAM, ICE and TSA liaisons for coordination.

In Fiscal Year 2005, *CBP encountered 431,285,595 travelers applying for admission at our Ports of Entry. Of this amount, 565,417 were aliens found to be inadmissible to the United States.* Of these, we found 493 aliens to be inadmissible for Terrorist/Security reasons.

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Homeland Security

US-VISIT
Keeping America's Doors Open and Our Nation Secure

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.

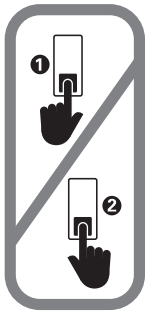
Upon Applying for a Visa

Visitors who are required to obtain a visa to travel to the Unites 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

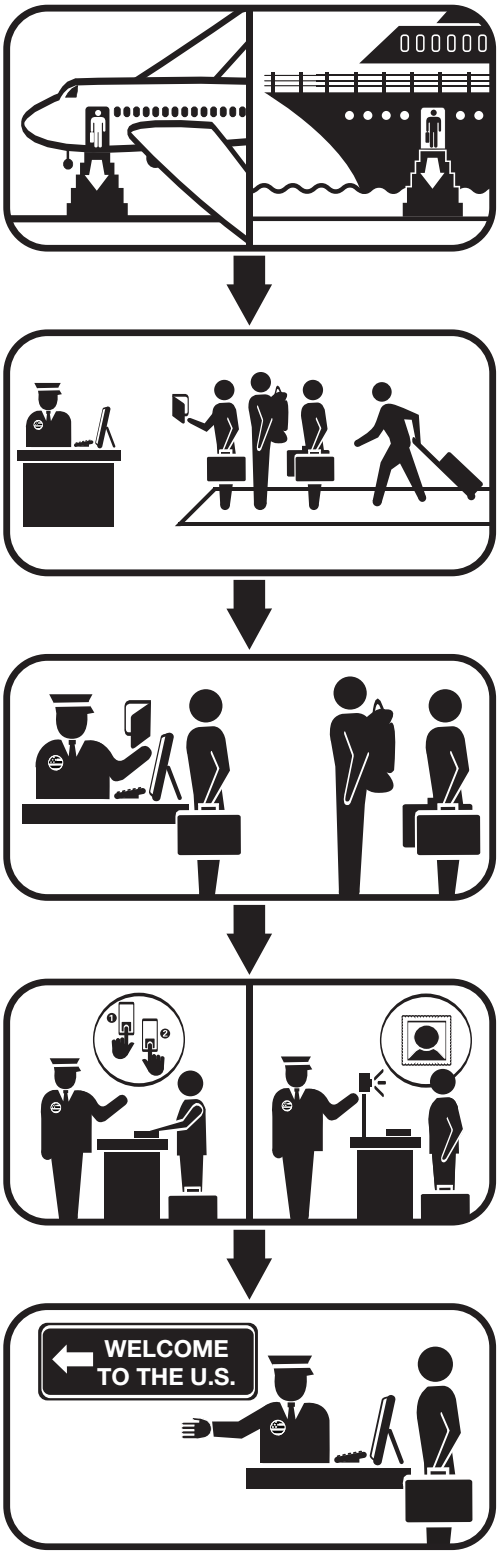
The arrival process for the most part remains unchanged and will be familiar to international visitors. At an air or sea port, travel documents such as a passport and a visa will be reviewed and a U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officer will ask specific questions regarding the visitors' stay in the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



Homeland Security

US-VISIT
Keeping America's Doors Open and Our Nation Secure

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.

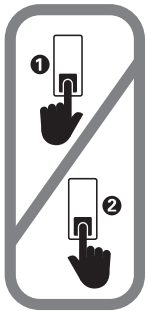
Upon Applying for a Visa

Visitors who are required to obtain a visa to travel to the Unites 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.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Coast Guard

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
United States Coast Guard

Press Release

Date: Sept. 1, 2006

Contact: Steve Blando
(202) 267-0932

FACT SHEET: THE COAST GUARD SINCE SEPT. 11, 2001

WASHINGTON - The Coast Guard protects America from all maritime threats – whether terrorists, drug smugglers, polluters or poachers. We've instituted innovative programs such as Maritime Safety and Security Teams, enforced security zones, increased our intelligence gathering and analysis capabilities, expanded our partnerships with the maritime industry, international organizations, federal, state and local agencies, implemented the requirements of the Maritime Transportation Security Act and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code, and – most importantly – we've joined with other agencies within DHS to strengthen our borders and protect America's ports and waterways.

Specific Coast Guard accomplishments include:

-- Transferred to the Department of Homeland Security: largest federal reorganization since WWII encompassing 22 agencies and nearly 180,000 people.

-- Gained Membership in National Intelligence Community: allows for greater cooperation with other intelligence agencies.

-- Spearheaded the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code: the code requires all ships and ports engaging in international trade to submit port facility and ship security plans to their home government. The Coast Guard ensures all visiting foreign vessels have complied with the code requirements and examines those foreign vessels deemed high risk for not complying with the code at an offshore location.

-- Implemented the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002: aggressively implemented this landmark legislation that requires port security committees, security plans for privately owned port facilities, and vessel security plans among its many measures. The act significantly strengthens and standardizes security measures of our domestic port security team of federal, state, local and private authorities, and authorized the creation of Coast Guard Maritime Safety and Security Teams.

-- Developed Area Maritime Security Committees: the committees are comprised of federal, state, local, and private authorities to enhance security efforts in approximately 50 major ports. An outstanding example of the private and public sector working together, these committees stress teamwork, communication and coordination in fostering stronger port security.

-- Required 96 Hour Advance Notifice of Arrival: increased notification from 24 to 96 hours and required vessels to submit detailed and specific information (crew, cargo, etc); allows for early

security review and preventive action.

-- Implemented Offshore Strategic Boardings: ships with suspect indicators arising through the notice of arrival process which represent a risk to national security can now be boarded hundreds of miles offshore.

-- Increased Scrutiny of High Interest Vessels: close analysis combined with interagency coordination provides a protective plan for high interest vessels entering U.S. waters.

-- Accelerated international requirements for the Automatic Identification System: successfully accelerated international requirements for ships to be fitted with the system, thus enabling them to be tracked by properly equipped shore stations and other ships. Has greatly increased maritime domain awareness and enhanced ship safety and port security.

-- Implemented the International Port Security Program: assessed the anti-terrorism measures of 140 U.S. trade partners, and identified and conducted additional port state control activities on vessels whose countries failed to implement requirements of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code.

-- Completed Port Security Assessments: created port security teams to assess 55 militarily and economically strategic ports and an additional six ports. Completed special assessments on several classes of vessels including ferries, LNG vessels, certain dangerous cargo barges and single skin tank vessels. Developed the port security risk assessment tool to assess and establish risk-based profiles.

-- Created America's Waterway Watch: similar to Neighborhood Watch programs, it allows waterfront users to detect and report suspicious activity that may be related to terrorism. This public outreach program ties together traditional Coast Guard Auxiliary support of vessel safety checks, public education, visitation and public affairs while promoting public awareness and involvement in maritime domain awareness.

-- Created Field Intelligence Support Teams: teams consisting of other federal, state, local and Canadian partners who integrate intelligence capabilities, intelligence and law enforcement information exchange, and key operational intelligence support. These teams regularly participate in law enforcement meetings concerning active investigations of maritime smuggling.

-- Implemented the Rescue 21 project: deployed enhanced command, control and communications system along 1500 nautical miles of coast line. Rescue 21 fills legacy system communication gaps and greatly upgrades clear and protected radio connectivity to port/costal homeland security partners. Rescue 21 includes rapid recovery assets which filled post-Katrina communications gap.

###

The U.S. Coast Guard is a military, maritime, multi-mission service within the Department of Homeland Security dedicated to protecting the safety and security of America.

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 *288 defendants who have been convicted* in terrorism-related cases since 9-11; more than 168 others have been charged.

4) Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) accomplishments since 9/11 (including the human networks, National Security Integration Center, illegal arms cases, and deportation statistics).

5) Department of Justice (DOJ) release regarding accomplishments since 9/11 (including notable cases, FBI counterterrorism efforts, and increased intelligence function).

6) Department of Treasury Report regarding Terrorist and Financial Intelligence.

7) Intelligence Community organizational chart (after the creation of the new Director of National Intelligence).

Issues
- Budget Management
- Education
- Energy
- Health Care
- Homeland Security
- Hurricane Recovery
- Immigration
- Jobs & Economy
- Medicare
- National Security
- Pandemic Flu
- Patriot Act
- Renewal in Iraq
- Social Security
- **More Issues »**

News
- Current News
- Press Briefings
- Proclamations
- Executive Orders
- Radio

RSS Feeds

News by Date
- June 2006
- May 2006
- April 2006
- March 2006
- February 2006
- January 2006
- December 2005
- November 2005
- October 2005
- September 2005
- August 2005
- July 2005
- June 2005
- May 2005
- April 2005
- March 2005
- February 2005
- January 2005
- December 2004
- November 2004
- October 2004
- September 2004
- August 2004
- July 2004

For Immediate Release
Office of the Press Secretary
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. **Iyman Faris & the Brooklyn Bridge:** In 2003, and in conjunction with a partner nation, the U.S. government arrested and prosecuted Iyman Faris, who was exploring the destruction of the Brooklyn

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.

# # #

Al Qaeda Terrorists Killed or Captured

Name	***Position***	***Status***
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

Group	***Sentence***	***Date***	***Charge***
Material Support Cases			
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 attendence 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 Johad 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
Group	***Sentence***	***Date***	***Charge***
Terrorist Financing Cases			
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 illicity 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

Group	***Sentence***	***Date***	***Charge***
## *Weapons of Mass Destruction Cases*			
Chao Tung Wu	guilty and awaiting sentencing	19-Apr-06	conspiracy to import missile dystems designed to destroy aircrafts
William Krar	pled guilty: 135 months in prison	November 2003	weapons offenses including chemical weapons charges
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	11-Apr-06	attempting to produce ricin for use as a weapon
Group	***Sentence***	***Date***	***Charge***
## *Other Key Terrorism Cases*			
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
Ahmed Hassan al-Uqaily	pled guilty: 57 months	24-Oct-05	illegal possession of machine guns

Group	*Sentence*	*Date*	*Charge*
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 public transportation vehicle; and conspiracy to detonate an explosive device with intent to cause extensive destruction
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 devices
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, in citizenship application and advocating violent terrorist acts
Soliman Biheiri****	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 information in U.S. passport application

****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)

U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement

Accomplishments Since 9/11

As part of the creation of the Department, the investigative forces of former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and Customs were combined into U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) to create a force multiplier in investigating threats to security (effectively tripling the size of the old INS investigations office); ICE is the second largest federal investigative agency.

ICE has (among other accomplishments described in the following document):

- broken records on detaining and removing aliens illegally in the U.S., and removed numerous aliens with terrorist connections;
- created the Counter Terrorism Unit with a human network to discover potential threats;
- created the National Security Integration Center to coordinate relevant databases for investigation (such as immigration, public safety, and law enforcement databases)
- increased worksite enforcement (in FY06, there were, to date, 1097 investigations, 184 indictments, and 177 convictions);
- initiated 4,781 cases of illegal arms and strategic technology acquisition, with 429 arrests, 368 indictments, and 309 convictions in the past 3 years; and
- created a Compliance Enforcement Unit to vet through immigration databases to detect threats based on non-compliance with immigration rules (e.g., foreign students who do not show up at school).

Source: U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

ICE

Selected Accomplishments

About ICE

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) was created to protect national security and uphold public safety by targeting the people, money and materials that support terrorists and criminal activities. Prior to 9/11, immigration and customs authorities were not widely recognized or used as an effective counter-terrorism tool in the United States. Since its creation, ICE has created a host of new systems to better address national security threats and detect potential terrorist activities in the U.S.

Within ICE, a broad range of divisions, units and programs are in place to use every possible resource at hand, including the cooperation of federal, state and local agencies. These programs allow ICE to achieve its mission and as a result, have contributed to ICE's tremendous success.

Numerous individuals with terrorist connections have been removed from the United States before they could have inflicted harm against the homeland. At the same time, ICE has broken previous records in terms of detaining and removing immigrants illegally entering our country. ICE is responsible for policing, securing and ensuring a safe environment in which federal agencies can conduct their business.

ICE agents, units and divisions work both independently and together, within the organization and in conjunction with other agencies, to keep the United States safe from terrorist attacks and to bring integrity to our immigration system. The agency has already enjoyed tremendous success to date and is committed to building upon this strong foundation.

Targeting Terrorists

In the aftermath of September 11, 2001, ICE developed and enhanced several programs to create a network for discovering potential terrorists. This network is bringing greater scrutiny to potential threats. The **Counter Terrorism Unit (CTU)** is primarily charged with overseeing, coordinating and enhancing ICE's participation on the nation's **Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs)**. ICE is currently the second-largest federal contributor of personnel to the JTTFs, second only to the FBI. These agents are often the lead investigators for any JTTF case where the primary charge is a violation of immigration or customs law.

The Counter Terrorism Unit also has oversight over ICE personnel assigned to Customs and Border Protection's National Targeting Center, which is a 24/7 operational center that brings together information and personnel from numerous government agencies to detect and respond to persons arriving at U.S. ports of entry who are matches or potential matches on national terrorist watch lists.

The **National Security Integration Center (NSIC)** serves as the primary mechanism for ICE to "operationalize" intelligence and threat reporting for ICE field offices. The NSIC is also responsible for developing and coordinating joint programs with other law enforcement agencies and the intelligence community that appropriately utilize ICE's authorities to support the government's war on terror. One critical component of the NSIC is the Threat Analysis Section. This section applies real-time threat information to previously compartmentalized immigration,

national security, and public safety databases to develop actionable leads for field investigation. This process allows ICE agents to look proactively for potential national security threats operating "under the radar."

The **Compliance Enforcement Unit (CEU)** focuses on preventing criminals and terrorists from exploiting the nation's immigration system by developing cases for investigation from computerized systems that include the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), the National Security Entry/Exit Registration System (NSEERS), and the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) System. Prior to 9/11, none of these systems were in place to help authorities accurately monitor the immigration status of foreign students and other visitors to this country. Today, these new systems allow the Compliance Enforcement Unit to access information on millions of foreign students, tourists, and temporary workers present in the United States at any given time and focus investigative resources on those that pose the greatest threat to national security. The work of the CEU demonstrates how ICE effectively enforces immigration laws in the national security context. The pursuit of these visa violators provides significant support to the federal government's "disrupt and deter" anti-terror strategy.

Result: *If today's security measures had been in place before 9/11, all 19 conspirators would have received greater scrutiny through the network of ICE programs.*

Worksite Enforcement

In addition to traditional worksite enforcement, ICE places a priority on targeting illegal workers who have gained access to critical infrastructure worksites including nuclear and chemical plants, military installations, airports and seaports.

Result: *In FY04, ICE initiated 460 investigations; there were 79 indictments and 87 convictions. These numbers increased in FY05 to 502 investigations, 186 indictments and 160 convictions, and in FY06 (as of August 22) there were 1,097 investigations, 184 indictments and 177 convictions.*

Identity and Benefit Fraud

ICE created the Identity and Benefit Fraud Unit in September 2003 to work closely with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to identify fraudulent immigration benefit applications and target violators. To strengthen this effort, ICE established ICE-led Document and Benefit Fraud Task Forces in Atlanta, Boston, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, St. Paul and Washington, D.C. The goal of these task forces is to target and dismantle the criminal organizations that threaten national security and public safety, and address the vulnerabilities that currently exist in the immigration process.

Result: *In FY05, ICE initiated 3,512 investigations, executed 1,430 arrests, 1,077 indictments and 1,151 convictions. In FY06 (through July), ICE initiated 2,902 investigations, executed 1,064 arrests, 732 indictments and 771 convictions.*

Arms and Strategic Technology Investigations

ICE is responsible for investigating the illegal export of U.S. munitions and sensitive technology. ICE is also reaching out to U.S. manufacturers of arms and sensitive technology to educate them about export laws and to solicit their assistance in preventing illegal foreign acquisition of their products.

Result: *ASTI initiated 4,781 cases since inception (March 1, 2003–July 31, 2006) with 429 arrests, 368 indictments and 309 convictions.*

Detention and Removal

ICE's Detention and Removal Operations is tasked with ensuring that every alien who has been ordered removed departs the United States as quickly as possible.

As part of its **Secure Border Initiative**, the Department of Homeland Security continues to expand its **Expedited Removal** efforts. It streamlines the processing and removal of illegal aliens defined as

"other than Mexicans" (OTMs). The policy permits the expedited removal of aliens apprehended within 100 miles of the border and within 14 days of entry.

Result: *The number of Expedited Removals with ICE detention was 31,839 in FY05 and is already 42,183 in FY06 (through August 20).*

ICE employs its **National Fugitive Operations Program** to reduce the number of fugitive aliens in the United States. These individuals have been ordered removed by a federal immigration judge, but have failed to comply. Currently 17 teams are active with an additional 27 to come online by December 2005. The Department of Homeland Security and ICE are expanding this program to 100 teams.

Result: *Through the Fugitive Operations Program 11,025 aliens were removed in FY05, up from 4,527 in FY02. In FY06 (through August 23) 9,401 aliens were removed through this program.*

Human Smuggling and Trafficking

ICE is using new approaches to better combat criminal organizations that smuggle and traffic humans across our borders. Prior to ICE, there was no systematic effort by U.S. law enforcement to target the illegal profits of these organizations, which generate an estimated $10 billion annually. For the first time, ICE is merging financial expertise of the former U.S. Customs Service with immigration expertise of the former Immigration and Naturalization Service to better combat these organizations.

Result: *In FY05, ICE efforts resulted in 3,125 human smuggling and trafficking investigations, 2,483 arrests, 1,442 indictments and 1,283 convictions. In FY06 (through July 31), ICE efforts initiated 2,330 human smuggling and trafficking investigations, 2,272 arrests, 1,008 indictments and 1,010 convictions. In FY05, ICE combined efforts in human smuggling and trafficking-related seizures totalled $21,777,895, and in FY06 (through July 31) in $13,006,961.*

ICE International Investigative Efforts

ICE has more than 50 offices around the globe that work closely with foreign governments to target human smuggling and trafficking organizations overseas. By targeting these criminal organizations at their source, ICE can help prevent them from moving illegal aliens across our borders.

Law Enforcement Support Center

ICE administers the Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC), which is a national, single-point-of-contact, law enforcement center that utilizes extensive databases to provide local, state and federal law enforcement agencies with instant information on aliens suspected, arrested or convicted of criminal activity.

Result: *In FY06 (through August 15), the LESC responded to 572,959 inquiries from law enforcement officials. The previous year, FY05, the LESC responded to 676,502 inquiries, while in FY00 (prior to 9/11) it responded to 168,895 inquiries and in FY02 (prior to the creation of ICE) it responded to 426,895 inquiries.*

Financial Investigations

Employing its customs and immigration expertise, ICE aggressively pursues the financial components that criminal organizations use to earn, move and store their illicit funding. These criminal organizations earn their illegal profits though alien, drug or weapons smuggling.

Result: *In FY04 and FY05, ICE financial investigations have led to 2,961 arrests, 2,109 indictments, 1,852 convictions and the seizure of $295,245,845 worth of cash and monetary instruments. In FY06 to date, ICE financial investigations have led to 1,079 arrests, 678 indictments, 740 convictions and the seizure of $109,982,120 worth of cash and monetary instruments.*

Cornerstone

ICE agents have conducted more than 4,000 Cornerstone and financial crimes presentations to more than 57,000 individuals from private sector and law enforcement communities around the world. This aggressive program has fostered outstanding partnerships and has generated more than 250 ICE criminal investigations resulting in the seizure of more than $1.3 million in currency and negotiable instruments, vehicles and merchandise.

Federal Protective Service

ICE's Federal Protective Service provides law enforcement and security services to more than 8,800 federal buildings that receive nearly one million visitors and tenants daily.

Result: *In FY04, FPS officers were responsible for 4,426 arrests and prevented nearly 555,000 prohibited items from entering buildings. In FY05, FPS officers were responsible for 6,485 arrests and citations and prevented nearly 838,546 prohibited items from entering buildings. In FY06 (through July), FPS officers were responsible for 5,299 arrests and citations and prevented nearly 729,754 items from entering buildings.*

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Report Suspicious Activity:
1-866-DHS-2-*ICE*
1-866-347-2423
www.ice.gov

Department of Justice

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 2006 (202) 514-2007
WWW.USDOJ.GOV

FACT SHEET:
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ANTI-TERRORISM EFFORTS SINCE SEPT. 11, 2001

WASHINGTON - 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 ability of the Department to identify and prosecute would-be terrorists, thereby thwarting their deadly plots, has improved dramatically over the past five years thanks to: a core set of structural reforms, the development of new law enforcement tools, and the discipline of a new mindset that values prevention and communication.

Working side by side with other federal agencies, as well as state and local law enforcement, the Justice Department has not rested in its efforts to safeguard America - and to the credit of all who have stood watch, there has not been a terrorist attack on American soil in five years.

I. Protecting America Through Investigation and Prosecution

Prosecutors and civil attorneys at the Department of Justice have had great success in America's federal courtrooms since the attacks of Sept. 11, successfully identifying, prosecuting, and locking up hundreds of terrorists or would-be terrorists. As Attorney General Gonzales has said, "Prevention is the goal of all goals when it comes to terrorism because we simply cannot and will not wait for these particular crimes to occur before taking action."

Prosecuting and Incarcerating Terrorists

To disrupt terrorist threats, the Department has used a variety of charges in terrorism and terrorism-related prosecutions since the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001. Charges have been brought in cases involving terrorist acts abroad against U.S. nationals; terrorist attacks against mass transportation systems; visa or document fraud; prohibitions against financing of terrorism; and participation in nuclear and weapons of mass destruction threats to the United States, among other charges.

* Since the Sept. 11 attacks, and as of Aug. 31, 2006, 288 defendants have been convicted or have pleaded guilty in terrorism or terrorism-related cases arising from investigations conducted primarily after Sept. 11, 2001.

* In addition to these convictions, there are approximately 168 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, have not resulted in criminal convictions, or involve defendants who are fugitives or are awaiting extradition.

Notable cases include:

* Richard Reid (District of Massachusetts) - British national Richard Reid was sentenced to life in prison following his guilty plea in Jan. 2003 on charges of attempting to ignite a shoe bomb while on an airplane from Paris to Miami.

* 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, N.Y. 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.

* Iyman Faris (Eastern District of Virginia) - In Oct. 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, and was sentenced to 20 years in prison on Oct. 28, 2003.

* Ahmed Omar Abu Ali (Eastern District of Virginia) - In Nov. 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.

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.

II. Developing New and Maximizing Law Enforcement Tools to Disrupt Terror Plots

Following the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks, it was clear law enforcement lacked the tools needed to detect and prevent terrorism. Terrorists possessed cutting-edge technology, while law enforcement struggled to use decades-old legal tools that could not keep up. In the past five years, the Justice Department worked closely with Congress to strengthen our nation's criminal laws against terror, to update the legal authorities needed to detect and disrupt terror, and to tear down the walls preventing intelligence and law enforcement from gathering, sharing, and "connecting the dots" that could be the key to protecting America from another attack. Some of the most significant changes in this area since Sept. 11 follow, including a discussion of the legal and constitutional affirmations given to these programs by federal courts.

Transforming the FBI To Meet the New Threat

Over the past five years, the FBI has fundamentally transformed its operations to cultivate detailed information on terrorism in America. In order to disrupt terrorists before they are able to strike, the FBI overhauled its counterterrorism operations, expanded intelligence capabilities, modernized business practices and technology, and improved coordination with its partners. Some of the most significant adjustments include:

* Established a number of operational units that provide new or improved capabilities to address the terrorist threat. These include the 24/7 Counterterrorism Watch and the National Joint Terrorism Task Force to manage and share threat information; the Terrorism Financing Operation Section to centralize efforts to stop terrorist financing; document/media exploitation squads to exploit material found both domestically and overseas for its intelligence value; deployable "Fly Teams" to lend counterterrorism expertise wherever it is needed; the Terrorism Reports and Requirements Section to disseminate FBI terrorism-related intelligence to the Intelligence Community; and the Counterterrorism Analysis Section to assess the indicators of terrorist activity from a strategic perspective.

* Realigned organizational structure to create five branches, including the National Security Branch, Criminal Investigations Branch, Human Resources Branch, Science and Technology Branch, and Office of the Chief Information Officer.

* Increased the FBI budget by nearly 200 percent to $6 billion since 2001, and added nearly 6,700 new positions.

* Enhanced FBI-wide intelligence capabilities by increasing the number of Special Agents assigned to Counterterrorism and doubled the number of Intelligence Analysts to 485 and tripled the number of linguists to 700.

* Consolidated Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and Counterproliferation initiatives under a new WMD directorate.

* Dramatically improved information sharing through improved intelligence products: Number of Intelligence Information Reports increased from zero before Sept. 11 to 20,281 today; Intelligence Assessments increased from zero before Sept. 11 to 827 today; Intelligence Bulletins from increased zero before Sept. 11 to 399 today.

The USA PATRIOT Act

The USA PATRIOT Act, which passed both Houses of the Congress with an overwhelming bipartisan majority and was signed into law by President Bush on Oct. 26, 2001, has been an integral part of the federal government's successful prosecution of the war against terrorism. Thanks to the Act, law enforcement has been able to identify terrorist operatives, dismantle terrorist cells, disrupt terrorist plots and capture terrorists before they have been able to strike. The expiring provisions of the Act, including critical information sharing provisions, were reauthorized on March 9, 2006, allowing investigators to continue to use these vital authorities.

The USA PATRIOT Act provided vital enhancements to our ability to protect against terrorism and other serious crimes. The Act has helped protect America in the following ways:

* Helped bring down the "wall" that prevented effective information sharing and cooperation between law enforcement and intelligence personnel.

* Allowed federal agents to better track sophisticated terrorists trained to evade detection.

* Updated investigative tools to reflect new technologies and new threats.

* Allowed law enforcement officials to obtain a search warrant from a single court regardless of where a terrorist-related activity occurred.

* Gave national security investigators tools comparable to those used in ordinary criminal cases for years.

* Increased the penalties for those who commit certain terrorist crimes and those who support them.

* The USA PATRIOT Act Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 reauthorized all expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act, added dozens of additional safeguards to protect Americans' privacy and civil liberties, strengthened port security, and provided tools to combat the spread of methamphetamine.

Examples of the use of tools and information sharing provided by the USA PATRIOT Act include the following:

* In New Jersey, Hemant Lakhani was convicted of attempting to sell shoulder-fired missiles to terrorists for use against American targets. Lakhani was captured in recorded conversations saying he supported use of the missiles for shooting down American commercial airliners, and that Usama bin Laden "straightened them all out" and "did a good thing." Three other defendants involved in money transfers related to the illegal missile deal have pleaded guilty. The Lakhani investigation would not have been possible had American, Russian and other foreign intelligence and law enforcement agencies not been able to coordinate and share the intelligence they had gained from various investigative tools.

* In a Chicago-area investigation in 2003, a court-authorized delayed-notification search warrant allowed investigators to gain evidence of a plan to ship unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) components to Pakistan, and to gain that evidence without prompting the suspects to flee. The UAVs would have been capable of carrying up to 200 pounds of cargo, potentially explosives, while guided out of line of sight by a laptop computer. Delayed-notice of a search of e-mail communications provided investigators information that allowed them to defer arresting the main suspect, who has since pleaded guilty, until all the shipments of UAV components had been located and were known to be in Chicago.

Using the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act as a Key Tool in the War on Terror

Since Sept. 11, 2001, use of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) has been a key tool in fulfilling the Department's mission to fight terrorism and protect our national security. Over the past five years, the Department has significantly increased the coverage obtained under FISA, reflecting both the increased focus on counterterrorism and counterintelligence investigations and the improvement in the operation of the FISA process:

* From 2001 to 2005, court-approved FISA applications to conduct electronic surveillance or physical search increased by over 122 percent from 934 in 2001 to 2,072 in 2005.

* Based on current operations, FISA's use as an effective tool for collecting foreign intelligence is projected to continue to increase by 10 percent or more in 2006.

* Since 2004, the number of pending non-emergency, non-expedite FISA requests has been reduced by approximately 60 percent.

* The number of days it takes to process FISA requests for electronic surveillance or physical search has declined about 35 percent since 2004.

* The Office of Intelligence Policy and Review's attorney staff has tripled in size and more will be added in the near future.

* Standardized pleadings and automating parts of the drafting process have made FISA filings shorter, more concise, and quicker to produce.

* New legislation proposed by U.S. Senator Arlen Specter would grant the FISA Court jurisdiction to issue an order approving a program of terrorist surveillance authorized by the President, subject to certain requirements, and would also allow for oversight by the Intelligence Committees of Congress.

Utilizing the Terrorist Surveillance Program

* The Terrorist Surveillance Program is an essential tool for the intelligence community in the War on Terror. In the ongoing conflict with al-Qaeda and its allies, the President has the primary duty under the Constitution to protect the American people. Officials in the intelligence community have made numerous statements about the effectiveness of this program in protecting America.

* The program is very narrow in scope, focusing on communications with al Qaeda where one end of the phone call is outside of the United States.

* The program is lawful. It has been reviewed by a number of lawyers within the Administration, including lawyers at the National Security Agency (NSA) and the Department of Justice, and is reviewed periodically for its continued effectiveness and to ensure that it remains lawful, and respectful of Americans' civil liberties.

Upheld in Court

In fighting a new kind of war requiring the use of new tools, inevitable legal challenges have been brought in our federal courts. On a number of occasions, the courts have upheld that the tools and methods we have used are consistent with the Constitution and the rule of law.

* Hamdi v. Rumsfeld, (U.S. 2004) - Upheld the President's authority to detain U.S. citizens as enemy combatants when they are captured abroad in active zones of combat, under the Authority to Use Military Force (AUMF), subject to deferential judicial review. As the Supreme Court said, "The United States may detain, for the duration of these hostilities, individuals legitimately determined to be Taliban combatants who 'engaged in an armed conflict against the United States.' If the record establishes that United States troops are still involved in active combat in Afghanistan, those detentions are part of the exercise of "necessary and appropriate force," and therefore are authorized by the AUMF."

* Holy Land Found. for Relief & Dev. v. Ashcroft (D.C. Cir 2003) - Upheld Treasury Department/Office of Foreign Asset Control designation of purported charity as "specially designated global terrorist" based on support to Hamas. As the court said, "The law is established that there is no constitutional right to fund terrorism."

* Center for National Security Studies v. United States Department of Justice (D.C. Cir 2003) - Upheld the government's decision to withhold from public release a comprehensive list of all detainees in the war on terror when that list could tip off our enemies to the progress of our anti-terror investigation. As the court said, "America faces an enemy just as real as its former Cold War foes, with capabilities beyond the capacity of the judiciary to explore. . . . we hold that the government's expectation that disclosure of the detainees' names would enable al Qaeda or other terrorist groups to map the course of the investigation and thus develop the means to impede it is reasonable."

* Khaled El-Masri v. Tenet (E.D. Va. 2006) - Upheld assertion of state secrets privilege and dismissed suit challenging alleged CIA seizure and detention abroad.

* In Re Sealed Case No. 02-001 (Foreign Intel. Ct. of Rev.) - Upheld new intelligence sharing procedures that removed artificial barriers that hampered the ability of law enforcement and intelligence agents to coordinate efforts to prevent terrorist attacks. As the court said, "Ultimately, the question becomes whether FISA, as amended by the Patriot Act, is a reasonable response based on a balance of the legitimate need of the government for foreign intelligence information to protect against national security threats with the protected rights of citizens. We ... believe firmly... that FISA as amended is constitutional because the surveillances it authorizes are reasonable."

* Al-Marri v. Wright (D.S.C. 2006) - Upheld the detention of alien enemy combatant within the United States; Alien failed to rebut the government's classification and detention of him as an enemy combatant.

III. Establishing Partnerships To Keep America Safe

In order to defeat complex terrorist networks, the Department has increased its partnerships to enhance cooperation at every level of government to better prevent terrorist attacks. These efforts include:

* Coordinating with Our State and Local Partners

* Increased the number of Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTF) from 35 to 101 since 2001, and established a National JTTF with representatives from 40 agencies.

* Increased agents and police officers on JTTFs from under 1,000 before 2001 to nearly 4,000 today.

* Established the FBI Office of Law Enforcement Coordination headed by a former police chief.

* Participating in state and regional intelligence fusion centers and other regional multi-agency intelligence centers, including the National Counterterrorism Center and the National Gang Intelligence Center; the Terrorist Screening Center; and the Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force.

· Following the Sept. 11 attacks, the Department's Community Relations Service (CRS) responded to more than 500 incidents across the country, bringing together law enforcement, local officials, and Arab, Muslim and Sikh community members, along with other members of the civil rights community, to address mutual concerns and encourage cooperation.

Coordinating with Our International Counterparts

* Since Sept. 11, 2001, the Department has leveraged international law enforcement cooperation to prevent terrorists from freely roaming the globe and to bring them to justice. Principally in this area, the Department has:

* Expanded the number of FBI Legal Attaché offices in foreign countries from 44 on Sept. 11, 2001, to more than 60 today.

* Analysts have been placed in eight Legal Attaché offices since Sept. 11, 2001: Amman, Jordan; Baghdad, Iraq; Berlin, Germany; London, England; Mexico City, Mexico; Paris, France; Rome, Italy; and Tel Aviv, Israel.

* Responded to hundreds of formal requests from our partners around the world for assistance in terrorism investigations though our global network of mutual legal assistance treaties (MLATs).

* Shared thousands of pieces of threat-related information with our international partners.

* Provided critical evidence to other countries for use in terrorism-related prosecutions and received critical evidence from other countries for use in terrorism-related prosecutions in the U.S.

* Trained over 486 Iraqi jurists and prosecutors in courses developed and/or delivered by the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development (OPDAT) Resident Legal Advisors in Iraq, through May 17, 2006.

* Trained more than 80,000 Iraqi Police cadets and 44,000 former-regime police in basic police skills and concepts, including policing in a democracy and human rights, to date, through the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP). Additionally, there are more than 20,000 Iraqi police graduates of ICITAP's specialized, advanced, and management training courses.

IV. Combating the Dangerous Spread of Radicalization

Though the Department has achieved success on many fronts in the War on Terror, new fronts have emerged through the efforts of terrorists and terrorist sympathizers to radicalize others. These efforts are taking place on the Internet, in neighborhoods, and in prisons. The Department has established several programs to combat these new threats.

* Curbing Radicalization in America's Prisons

  The Department of Justice and Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) understand the importance of controlling and preventing the recruitment of inmates in our federal prison facilities into terrorism. These efforts include:

* Housing the most dangerous and sophisticated international terrorists under the most restrictive conditions allowed in order to ensure that they cannot influence others, gain reinforcing prestige, or use other inmates to send or receive messages.

* Working with other law enforcement agencies and the intelligence community to enhance the screening process for inmates and individuals who enter federal prisons.

* Improving security awareness regarding religious materials used in correctional facilities, and improved supervision of religious services areas and activities to include constant supervision of inmate-led groups and provision of Islamic teachings and study-guides prepared by Islamic chaplains who are full-time BOP staff.

* Enhancing requirements for religious staff and volunteers. Full-time BOP chaplains must meet significant requirements for academic training, experience, thorough background checks, and a demonstrated willingness and ability to provide and coordinate religious programs for inmates of all faiths.

* Outreach to the Muslim, Arab and Sikh Communities

Following the Sept. 11 attacks, the Department of Justice placed a strong focus on promoting cultural understanding of Arabs, Muslims and Sikhs, who became new targets of backlash discrimination. Federal law enforcement has worked hard on behalf of those who are, or are perceived to be, Muslim or of Arab, Middle-Eastern, or South Asian origin.

* Since Sept. 11, the Department of Justice has investigated over 700 incidents involving violence or threats against individuals who are Muslim, or of Arab, Middle-Eastern or South Asian origin and brought Federal charges against 35 Defendants, yielding 32 convictions to date.

* With the help of the Justice Department in many cases, state and local authorities have brought more than 150 bias crime prosecutions since Sept. 11, 2001.

V. Protecting the Privacy and Civil Liberties of Americans

As an agency responsible for enforcing laws, the Department strives to be a model for ensuring that Americans' privacy and civil liberties are adequately protected in all of the Department's counterterrorism and law enforcement efforts.

* On Feb. 21, 2006, Attorney General Alberto R. Gonzales appointed Jane C. Horvath as the Department's first Chief Privacy and Civil Liberties Officer (CPCLO), who actively participates in Department policymaking, ensuring regard for privacy and civil liberties at the earliest stages of Departmental proposals.

* The Privacy and Civil Liberties Office works closely with the Department's Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA) to review bills concerning individual privacy matters, civil liberties issues, the collection of personal information, agency disclosure policies, or information sharing with the Department's partners.

* The Privacy and Civil Liberties Office actively participates in public outreach activities, which include efforts sponsored by the Department's Civil Division to Arab, Muslim and Sikh communities.

* The CPCLO works closely with the President's Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board. Together, they actively work with the Terrorist Screening Center, the Directorate of National Intelligence and the Department of Homeland Security to address terrorist watch list redress issues.

VI. Looking Forward: Making America Safe

As the Attorney General has said, "We are safer today, but not yet safe." Despite tireless efforts by the Department at home and abroad to track, investigate, and prosecute terrorists; collaborate with state, local, and international law enforcement; and stem the tide of radicalization, the following are just some of the programs the Department is working to establish in the fight to prevent future terrorist attacks.

The Department of Justice's National Security Division

The USA PATRIOT Act Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 authorizes the Attorney General to reorganize the Department of Justice by placing the Department's primary national security elements under the leadership of a new Assistant Attorney General for National Security, fulfilling a recommendation of the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction.

* This reorganization will bring together under one umbrella the attorneys from the Criminal Division's Counterterrorism and Counterespionage Sections and the attorneys from the Office of Intelligence Policy and Review (OIPR), with their specialized expertise in the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act and other intelligence matters.

* Establishing the National Security Division of the Justice Department will be another important step to ensure that those fighting terrorism on a daily basis are doing so in the most efficient way possible. The Attorney General hopes to complete the stand up of the new Division as soon as Mr. Wainstein is confirmed by the full Senate.

* On March 13, 2006, the President nominated Ken Wainstein, U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, to serve as the first Assistant Attorney General for the National Security Division.

Comprehensive Immigration Reform

Since Sept. 11, 2001, the Administration has made great progress in securing ports of entry and the border, implementing initiatives consistent with recommendations of the 9/11 Commission, and increasing the number of Border Patrol agents. The President has proposed a comprehensive plan to address illegal immigration, which includes the following elements:

* Since the President took office in 2001, the Administration has increased funding for border security by 66 percent to more than $7.6 billion.

* The Department supports the President in urging swift passage of a comprehensive plan in Congress. Any proposal must address all aspects of the broken immigration system and come up with a rational way to approach it. Congress has an obligation to act.

###

06-590

Source: U.S. Department of Justice

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

"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. The North Korean government has also sponsored the counterfeiting of U.S. currency through the creation and 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 the 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 had 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.

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 Counsel 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.

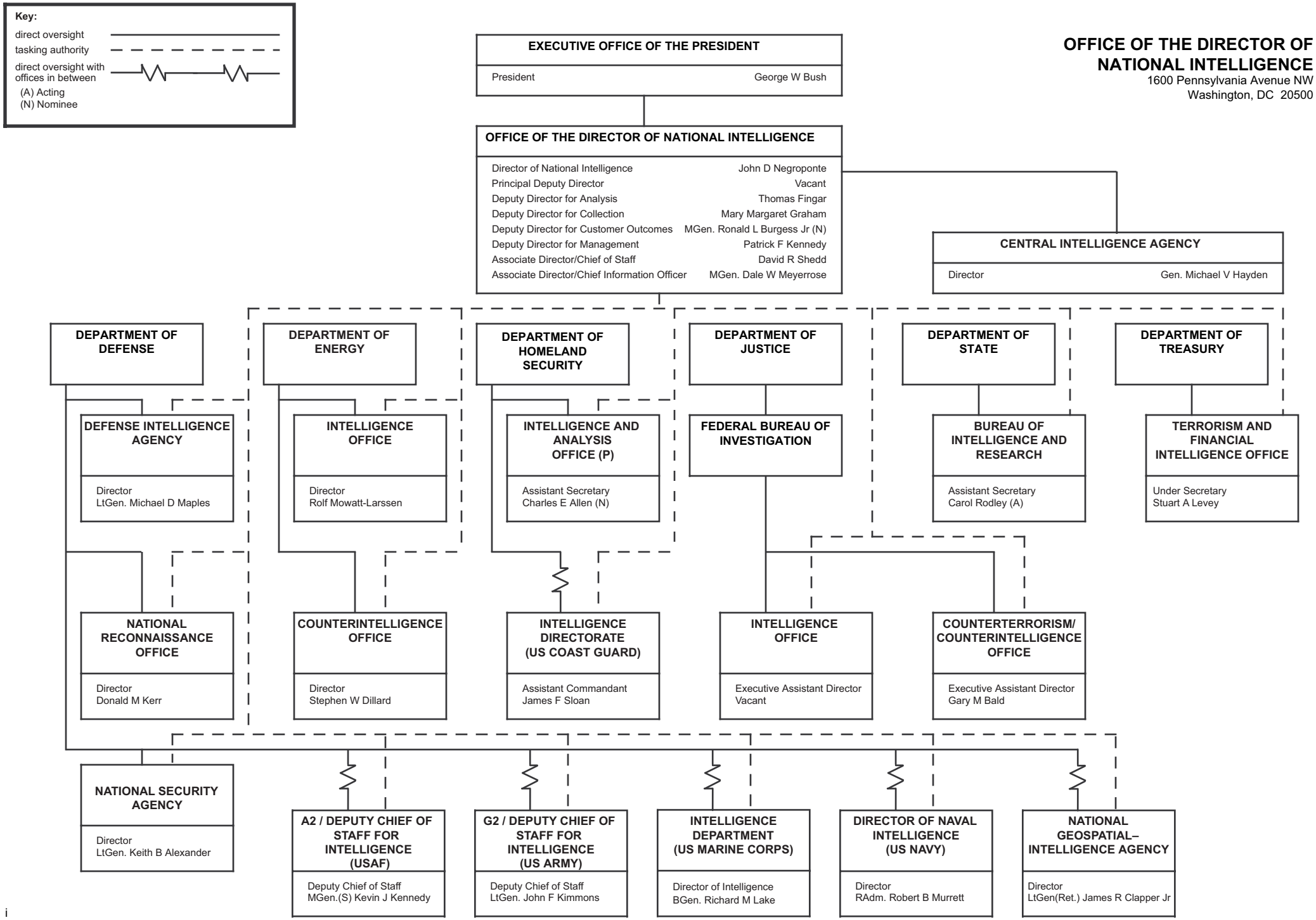
We have forged bilateral partnerships with other nations and called upon multilateral organizations to promote international standards and protocols for combating terrorist financing and financial crime generally. Such standards and protocols are essential to developing the financial transparency and 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.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500



Resources Directed to Securing the Homeland

This section contains the following:

1) State-by-State Homeland Security grants.

2) Appropriations Charts - Congress has fully funded homeland security and defense budgets and has diverted significant resources to homeland security.

3) Border Security funding increases fact sheet.

4) Chart of all 9-11 Commission recommendations and the government's response to each recommendation (40 of 41 are in some stage of implementation).

5) White House data on the implementation of 37 of 39 *9-11 Commission* recommendations that apply to the Executive branch.

6) White House background sheet on the Administration endorsement of 70 of the 74 recommendations of the WMD Commission.

7) Bioshield fact sheet (to prepare for chemical, biological and nuclear attacks).

Additional Accomplishments

- Creation of the National Counterterrorism Center and Terrorist Screening Center.

- Creation of the National Targeting Center to screen international flights and cargo.

Senate Accomplishments in the 109th Congress

✓ The Homeland Security Appropriations Act for FY2007 provides $770 million for urban area grants, and $525 million for State and local grants. It also provides:
   1. $379.6 million for 1,500 more Border Patrol agents (total: 14,819);
   2. $362 million for US-VISIT finger printing system at airports; and
   3. $6.37 billion for the Transportation Security Administration.

✓ The Department of Defense (DOD) Appropriations Act for FY 2007 provides:
   1. $453.48 billion in new budget authority for DOD;
   2. $50 billion in additional appropriations related to the war against terrorists; and
   3. 2.2 percent pay raise for military personnel.

✓ $453.28 billion in FY 2006 Department of Defense 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).

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
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
Total	**$ 13,757,490,184**	**$ 13,700,916,641**	**$ 9,190,396,956**	**$ 7,753,512,817**	**$ 5,939,179,515**

Source: Department of Homeland Security
Updated as of July 12, 2006

National Strategy Mission Area Funding

Mission Area	***FY2003*** [1]	***FY2004*** [1]	***FY2005*** [2]	***FY2006*** [2]
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.

[1] -Analytical Perspectives, Budget of the U.S. Government FY2005, "Homeland Security Funding Analysis: Table 3-2"

[2] -Analytical Perspectives, Budget of the U.S. Government FY2007, "Homeland Security Funding Analysis: Table 3-2"

Homeland Security Funding by Agency

Agency	*FY2003* [1]	*FY2004* [2]	*FY2005* [3]	*FY2006* [3]
Cabinet Departments				
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
Independent Offices				
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 of 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)

Agency	*FY2003* [1]	*FY2004* [2]	*FY2005* [3]	*FY2006* [3]
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
Total:	**$42.45 billion**	**$40.83 billion**	**$54.38 billion**	**$55.05 billion**

[1]- Analytical Perspectives, Budget of the U.S. Government FY2005, "Homeland Security Funding Analysis: Table 3-1"

[2] - Analytical Perspectives, Budget of the U.S. Government FY2006, "Homeland Security Funding Analysis: Table 3-1"

[3] - Analytical Perspectives, Budget of the U.S. Government FY2007, "Homeland Security Funding Analysis: Table 3-1"

SECURING OUR NATION & OUR BORDERS

Over the past two years, we have made significant progress in strengthening the security of our nation, focusing on the greatest threats we face: *Increasing Border Security*, *Preventing and Preparing for Weapons of Mass Destruction*, and *Improving Intelligence Capabilities*. With the passage of the Fiscal Year 2007 Homeland Security Appropriations bill, major accomplishments over the past two years (FY05 supplemental-FY07 Conference Report) include:

FUNDING INCREASES

- Increased funding by $5.3 billion for Border, Port and Maritime security
- Spent a total of $32.3 billion on Border, Port and Maritime security.

BORDER

- Added 4,000 new **Border Patrol Agents**, for a total of 14,819
- Added 9,150 new **Detention Beds** for a total of 27,500
- Added $1.5 billion for **Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure and Technology,** which includes building fences and vehicle barriers along the Southwest border
- Added 1,373 **Detention Personnel** for a total of more than 5,500
- Added 526 new **Customs and Border Protection officers** for port of entry inspections for a total 18,387 CBP officers
- Added $232 million for **Customs and Border Protection air fleet re-capitalization,** including**:** $70 million for extending the life of the P-3 surveillance aircraft; $64 million for 2 medium lift helicopters; $58 million for 2 multi-role patrol aircraft; $20 million for unmanned aerial vehicles; and $20 million for light enforcement helicopters
- Added $7.6 billion for the **Coast Guard** maritime border security, including $4.4 billion for **Coast Guard port security** and $2.1 billion for **Deepwater assets**
- **Coast Guard Surface Assets**: Added $786 million for the National Security Cutter Program and added $50 million for the Fast Response Cutter Program; extended the service of 11 medium-endurance cutters; funded the purchase of 5 patrol boats and 5 special patrol craft, and 16 medium response boats
- **Coast Guard Air Assets**: Armed 71 helicopters, over 50% of fleet; extended the service life on 18 HC-130 airplanes; re-engined the entire HH-65 helicopter fleet; missionized 2 HC-130J airplane, funded the purchase 5 maritime patrol aircraft, and provided $66 million to acquire 7 HH65C helicopters for air defense for the National Capital Region

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

- Provided $824 million for the **Domestic Nuclear Detection Office** to detect nuclear, and radiological threats within the U.S.

- Of that total, $303 million is for **Radiation Portal Monitors** to be located throughout the U.S. and overseas for use in cargo inspection

INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITY

- Added $553 million for **DHS Analysis and Operations**, including intelligence activities

- Funded a $1,000,000 study on the feasibility of establishing a **Counter Terrorism Intelligence Agency**

- Supported a new **Chief Intelligence Officer** at DHS

- Supported a **DHS Intelligence Council** to integrate intelligence across the Department

Prepared by the Office of Senator Judd Gregg

How the 9/11 Recommendations have been Addressed

	9-11 Commission Recommendation	Page	How it was addressed	Reference
1	Removing terrorist sanctuaries	p. 367	Control of Afghanistan and Iraq	http://www.state.gov/p/sa/ci/af/
2	Better relations with Pakistan	p. 369	US-Pakistan relations are good, as evidenced by recent visit by President Musharraf	http://www.state.gov/p/sa/ci/pk/
3	International commitment to a secure and stable Afghanistan	p. 370	International community defeated Taliban and NATO is now in charge of security there	http://www.state.gov/p/sa/ci/af/
4	Reform relations with Saudi Arabia	p. 374	Saudis have captured/ killed first tier al Qaeda leaders; important diplomatic progress made	http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3584.htm#relations
5	Promote clear American message and moral leadership in the world	p. 376	America is perceived to be a beacon of a free democratic society; programs and resources have been committed to expand this message (e.g., Under Secretary of State Karen Hughes)	http://www.state.gov/r/
6	US must stand for a better future for Muslim nations	p. 376	Rebuilding efforts in Afghanistan and Iraq continue to show the world that cooperation with the US leads to better futures	http://www.state.gov/r/
7	Advance international broadcasting/scholarships	p. 377	Increase in Fulbright scholars from Middle East; engaged in anti-terrorism programs to persuade youths	http://www.usaid.gov
8	Promote secular education in Islamic countries (primary and secondary schools)	p. 378	President has tripled overseas basic education funding; English Access Microscholarship Program designed to teach Arab children American values	http://www.usaid.gov
9	Advance economic policies in counter-terrorism	p. 379	Used trade and aid to integrate poor countries into the global economy	http://www.usaid.gov
10	Create a coalition strategy against Islamic fascists	p. 379	US has coordinated counterterrorism strategy with international organizations such as NATO, INTERPOL, and OSCE	http://usinfo.state.gov/is/Archive/2006/Apr/05-690464.html
11	Create a coalition detention standard	p. 380	(Guantanamo Bay) military tribunal law; Army Field Manual published	Just passed (S. 3930)
12	Maximize effort to prevent terrorists from acquiring WMD	p. 381	Eliminated WMD and SCUD missiles in Libya and Iraq; closed AQ Khan network; passed bioshield for medical countermeasures	National Strategy to Combat WMD
13	Prevent terrorist financing	p. 382	Seized $1.5 billion in terrorist assets; Terrorist Finance Tracking Program	http://www.ustreas.gov/offices/enforcement/key-issues/freezing/
14	Create an anti-terrorist travel strategy	p. 385	All visa holders must be fingerprinted, checked with watch list; grown watch list to 400,000 names; created Terrorist Screening Center to integrate databases; Issued National Strategy to Combat Terrorist Travel	http://www.fas.org/irp/threat/travel.pdf#search=%22terrorist%20travel%20strategy%22
15	Create a comprehensive screening system	p. 387	Sec. of Homeland Security appointed a Dir. of Screening Coordination to cross-check complex databases; screening starts with visa and fingerprint information; information sharing blocked by Democrats	http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/display?content=5768
16	Create a biometric entry-exit screening system	p. 389	US-VISIT fingerprint system at all air and sea ports-of-entry for all visa entries	(PL 107-173)
17	Further international collaboration on borders, document security	p. 390	Administration now requires a biometric chip passport for visa waiver travelers; lost/stolen passports are reported through INTERPOL; expanded cooperation with allies and Mexico combating terrorist travel	http://www.state.gov/p/wha/rls/rpt/26208.htm; http://www.interpol.int/Public/ICPO/PressReleases/PR2006/PR200601.asp

	9-11 Commission Recommendation	Page	How it was addressed	Reference
18	Standardize secure identifications	p. 390	REAL ID Act requires standardization of state drivers licenses	(PL 109-13)
19	National Strategy for Transportation Security	p. 391	President issued HSPD-7, a national policy to protect critical infrastructure; Chemical security provisions just passed	FY2007 DHS Approps Act.
20	Improve no-fly lists and automatic selectee lists to screen passengers	p. 393	Democrats have blocked program for screening based on privacy issues	http://www.tsa.gov/approach/secure_flight.shtm
21	Further airline passenger, explosive screening	p. 393	Continuing to expand new technologies; now 94 trace detection portals (puffer machines) at 37 airports; Foreign air carriers must supply manifest 1 hour in advance; Sec. of Homeland Security appointed a Dir. of Screening Coordination to cross-check complex databases	(PL 109-13); http://www.tsa.gov/approach/secure_flight.shtm; http://www.fbi.gov/terrorinfo/counterrorism/tsc.ht
22	Create guidelines for government sharing of personal information	p. 394	DHS has a privacy officer who has issued guidelines on information privacy issues	http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/interapp/editorial/editorial_0338.xml
23	Increase oversight against abuse of new powers (PATRIOT Act debate)	p. 394	GAO and the Inspector General, Dept. of Justice provide constant oversight over abuses; of 162 complaints to the Inspector General on civil rights at DOJ, none involved Patriot Act	http://www.gao.gov/docsearch/featured/homelandsecurity.html; http://www.usdoj.gov/oig/reports/FBI/index.htm
24	Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board	p. 395	DHS Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and Privacy Officer handle this; President is the first to ban racial profiling	http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/interapp/editorial/editorial_0371.xml
25	Mandate homeland security funds based on risk	p. 396	Addressed in SAFE Port Act	(PL 109-347)
26	Create Incident Command System	p. 397	Addressed in SAFE Port Act; Pres. Issued HSPD-5 directing a National Incident Management System	(PL 109-347)
27	Create a radio spectrum for first responders	p. 397	Addressed in SAFE Port Act	(PL 109-347)
28	Increase private sector preparedness	p. 398	DHS implemented the "Ready Campaign" to prepare private entities for terrorist attacks	http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/interapp/press_rele
29	Create National Counterterrorism Center	p. 403	Created in the Intelligence Reform Act	(PL 108-458); http://www.nctc.gov/
30	Create Director of National Intelligence	p. 411	Created in the Intelligence Reform Act	(PL 108-458); http://www.dni.gov/
31	Create new missions for CIA Director	p. 415	Created in the Intelligence Reform Act; new priorities instituted at CIA	(PL 108-458)
32	Department of Defense lead for paramilitary activities	p. 415	The President rejected this recommendation	http://www.fas.org/man/crs/RS22017.pdf#search=%22defence%20lead%2
33	Declassify top-line intelligence budget	p. 416	Congress disagrees with this recommendation; declassifying the intelligence budget is dangerous; DNI program manager coordinates this issue	http://intelligence.senate.gov/report%20_ia2006.pdf
34	Create incentives for information sharing	p. 417	Created in the Intelligence Reform Act	(PL 108-458)
35	Create trusted information network	p. 418	There are continuing efforts to integrate government databases for information sharing; Democrats block these efforts based on privacy rights grounds	http://www.fbi.gov/aboutus/transformation/technology.htm

	9-11 Commission Recommendation	Page	How it was addressed	Reference
36	Intelligence oversight reform	p. 420	Senate, House Intelligence Committees oversee the IC with vigilance (e.g., Phase I & II of pre-war intelligence, Dems delayed implementation)	(PL 108-458); http://intelligence.senate.gov/phaseiiaccuracy.pdf
37	Create Homeland Security Committees in House and Senate	p. 421	Congress created the Homeland Security Committees	http://hsgac.senate.gov/
38	Accelerate National Security appointments	p. 422	Democrats have blocked key national security appointments in the confirmation process (e.g., Amb. to UN Bolton; Steven G. Bradbury for AAG, Office Legal Counsel; Peter Flory, has not been confirmed for over 1 year as A/S of Defense for International Security Policy)	http://lugar.senate.gov/pressapp/record.cfm?id=259746
39	FBI national security workforce	p. 425	Joint Terrorism Task Forces increased to 101 from 35; intelligence analysts doubled to 2,161; linguists doubled to 1,371	http://www.fbi.gov/aboutus/transformation/ct.htm; http://www.fbi.gov/page2/september06/mueller090806.htm
40	Northern Command planning for homeland defense	p. 428	NORTHCOM now commanded by a 4-star general with expanded powers; developed CONPLAN; exercised with 150 federal, state, local, multinational forces for contingencies	http://www.northcom.mil/Home.htm
41	DHS should regularly assess types of threats	p. 428	DHS regularly assesses threat national threat levels and issues warnings to the public	http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/theme_home6.jsp

Issues

- Budget Management
- Education
- Energy
- Health Care
- Homeland Security
- Hurricane Recovery
- Immigration
- Jobs & Economy
- Medicare
- National Security
- Pandemic Flu
- Patriot Act
- Renewal in Iraq
- Social Security

More Issues

News

- Current News
- Press Briefings
- Proclamations
- Executive Orders
- Radio

RSS

For Immediate Release
Office of the Press Secretary
December 5, 2005

Fact Sheet: Progress on the 9/11 Commission Recommendations

The President Has Worked To Address The Recommendations Of The Commission

President Bush's Top Priority Is The Safety And Security Of The American People. Since September 11th, President Bush has restructured and reformed the Federal government to focus resources on counterterrorism and to ensure the security of our homeland.

The Administration Has Worked With Congress To Implement The 9/11 Commission's Recommendations. Since the Commission issued its final report, the Administration has taken action on 37 of the Commission's 39 recommendations that apply to the Executive Branch and is working with Congress to continue to improve intelligence and homeland security.

Administration Officials Repeatedly Have Testified On The Implementation Of The Recommendations. Officials from the Intelligence Community, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and other agencies have testified before Congress on the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission in over 50 hearings since the Commission issued its final report.

The President Supported The Work Of The Commission. The White House provided the 9/11 Commission with unprecedented access, including providing close to 1,000 interviews with Administration officials and making available 2.3 million pages of documents for the Commission's review.

Key Institutional Developments And Accomplishments

Appointing The Director Of National Intelligence. President Bush signed into law the landmark Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, which overhauls the intelligence community, mandating a range of reforms and centralizing in one office key authorities. The Director of National Intelligence (DNI) serves as President Bush's principal intelligence advisor and the leader of the Intelligence Community. The first DNI, Ambassador John Negroponte, was confirmed by the Senate and sworn in this past April.

Establishing The National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC). The NCTC assists in analyzing and integrating foreign and domestic intelligence acquired from all U.S. government departments and agencies pertaining to the war on terrorism. The Center identifies, coordinates, and prioritizes the counterterrorism intelligence requirements of America's intelligence agencies and develops strategic operational plans for implementation. In July 2005, the Senate confirmed the President's nominee, Vice Admiral Scott Redd, to become the first Director of the NCTC.

Establishing The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO). The DNDO, in the Department of Homeland Security, provides a single federal organization to develop and deploy a nuclear-detection system to thwart the importation of illegal nuclear or radiological materials.

Appointing A Privacy And Civil Liberties Oversight Board. The President has nominated the Chairman and Vice Chairman and appointed the other three members to serve on the Privacy and Civil Liberties

Oversight Board, to further help ensure that privacy and civil rights are not eroded as we fight the War on Terror.

Establishing The Terrorist Screening Center. In order to consolidate terrorist watch lists and provide around-the-clock operational support for Federal and other government law-enforcement personnel across the country and around the world, the Administration created the Terrorist Screening Center. The Center ensures that government investigators, screeners, and agents are working with the same unified, comprehensive set of information about terrorists.

Transforming The FBI To Focus On Preventing Terrorism. The President has led the effort to transform the FBI into an agency focused on preventing terrorist attacks through intelligence collection and other key efforts, while improving its ability to perform its traditional role as a world-class law-enforcement agency.

Strengthening Transportation Security Through Screening And Prevention. Since 9/11 the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has made significant advancements in aviation security, including the installation of hardened cockpit doors, a substantial increase in the number of Federal Air Marshals, the training and authorization of thousands of pilots to carry firearms in the cockpit, the 100 percent screening of all passengers and baggage, and the stationing of explosives-detection canine teams at each of the Nation's largest. These initiatives have raised the bar in aviation security and shifted the threat.

Improving Border Screening And Security Through The US-VISIT Entry-Exit System. US-VISIT uses cutting-edge biometric technology to help ensure that our borders remain open to legitimate travelers but closed to terrorists. US-VISIT is in place at 115 airports, 14 seaports, and 50 land border crossings across the country. Since January 2004, more than 39 million visitors have been checked through US-VISIT.

Establishing The National Targeting Center (NTC) To Screen All Imported Cargo. DHS established the NTC to examine cargo and passengers destined for the United States to identify those presenting the greatest threat. The NTC screens data on 100 percent of inbound shipping containers (9 million per year) to identify those posing a "high risk." CBP personnel examine 100 percent of high-risk containers.

Expanding Shipping Security Through The Container Security Initiative (CSI). The CSI is currently established in over 35 major international seaports to pre-screen shipping containers for illicit or dangerous materials before they are loaded on vessels bound for the United States.

Developing Project Bioshield To Increase Preparedness For A Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Or Nuclear Attack. Project BioShield is a comprehensive effort that will ensure that resources ($5.6 billion) are available to pay for "next-generation" medical countermeasures, expedite the conduct of NIH research and development on medical countermeasures based on the most promising recent scientific discoveries, and give FDA the ability to make promising treatments quickly available in emergency situations. Project BioShield will help protect Americans against a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear attack.

Cracking Down On Terrorist Financing With Our International Partners. Over 400 individuals and entities have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 13224, resulting in nearly $150 million in frozen assets and millions more blocked in transit or seized at borders. We have built an international coalition that is applying more rigorous financial standards and controls to help prevent terrorists' use of the international financial system. Specifically, we have established with the Government of Saudi Arabia a Joint Task Force on Terrorism Finance that serves as a coordinating mechanism to cooperate on important terrorism-financing investigations.

Increasing Cooperation And Reform Among International Partners At The Front Lines Of The War On Terror. In Pakistan over the next five years, we will provide more than $3 billion in security, economic, and development assistance to enhance counterterrorism capacity and promote continued reform, including of the education system. In the last three years, the United States provided more than $4.5 billion in reconstruction, economic, and security assistance programs to Afghanistan.

# # #

For Immediate Release
July 30, 2004

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
• "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)	• 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.
• "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)	• 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. • 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

	given to top students who could not otherwise afford to go to Pakistani universities.
• "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)	• 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.
• "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)	• 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.

• "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)	• 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.
• "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)	• 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)	• 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.
• "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)	• 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.
• "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)	• 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

	protecting Americans against a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) attack; and • 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.
• "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)	• 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. • 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.
• "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)	• 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. • In addition to our ongoing efforts to target terrorist travel to, from and within the United States, the

	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)	• 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.
• "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)	• 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 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)	• 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)	• 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.
• "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)	• 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)	• 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.
• "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)	• 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)	• 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.
• "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 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 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)	• 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

	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. • 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. • 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. • The President’s senior advisors are currently preparing recommendations on how best to ensure continued progress in this area.
• “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)	• 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: • 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. • 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. • 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. • The President’s senior advisors are currently

	preparing recommendations on how best to ensure continued progress in this area.
• "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)	• The Administration agrees that minimizing disruption to the national security policymaking process is critical, including expediting the process for national security appointments. • 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. • 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. • 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.
• "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)	• 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. • 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

	methods and privacy interests. • The President's senior advisors are currently preparing recommendations on how best to ensure continued progress in this area.
• "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)	• 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. • The Secretary of Defense already provides significant oversight of NORTHCOM, as do numerous Congressional committees. • 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.
• "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)	• 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. • 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.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/07/20040730-18.html

the White House
President George W. Bush

For Immediate Release
June 29, 2005

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.

# # #

---

http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/06/20050629-2.html

Issues

- Budget Management
- Education
- Energy
- Health Care
- Homeland Security
- Hurricane Recovery
- Immigration
- Jobs & Economy
- Medicare
- National Security
- Pandemic Flu
- Patriot Act
- Renewal in Iraq
- Social Security

More Issues

News

- Current News
- Press Briefings
- Proclamations
- Executive Orders
- Radio

RSS

For Immediate Release
Office of the Press Secretary
February 3, 2003

President Discusses Measures to Protect the Homeland from Bioterrorism

Remarks by the President on the Bioshield Initiative
Natcher Building
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, Maryland

Fact Sheet: Project BioShield

2:05 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thanks for that warm welcome. It's a delight to be here at the National Institutes of Health, a center of excellence, a center of the brilliance of the American people. It is a place where so many good people do work every day to help save lives. And we're thankful for that. America is really proud of what you do here. NIH is a great credit to America. (Applause.)

Two days ago, America was yet reminded again of the sacrifices made in the name of scientific discovery. The seven brave men and women from the Columbia will be remembered for their achievements, their heroism and their sense of wonder. Our prayers are with their families and their loved ones.

Their 16-day mission held the promise of answering scientific problems that elude us here on earth. Columbia carried in its payroll [sic] classroom experiments from some our students in America. I hope these children, our future scientists, will continue to ask questions, continue to explore, continue to discover.

And while we grieve the loss of these astronauts, the cause of which they died will continue, America's journey into space will go on. (Applause.) The spirit of modern science embodied in our space program can be found here at NIH, where each day you make enormous progress against disease and suffering -- these achievements that come about through the great ingenuity and determination and the serious moral purpose of America's scientific community.

Now our scientists have been called to meet a different kind of challenge: man's efforts to use diseases as weapons of war and terror. This threat has placed research scientists at the center of our mission to defend the American people. It has put NIH squarely in the midst of our war to defend America and to defeat international terrorism. With focus and determination and necessary resources, this government will act before dangers are upon us.

I want to thank Tommy Thompson for his leadership at the Department of Health and Human Services. And I want to thank my friend, Tom Ridge, for taking on the Department of Homeland Security, the new agency

designed to coordinate federal assets over state and local assets in order to protect -- better protect America.

I'm honored that members of the United States Congress have joined us. Senator Ted Kennedy from Massachusetts is with us; thank you, Senator Kennedy. And Chris Cox of California; Jim Turner of Texas; Chris Van Hollen of Maryland.

I want to thank Dr. Elias Zerhouni, who is the Director of the Institute -- the National Institutes of Health, for his fine, fine leadership of this really important institution. He really is doing a fine job. You know, when I picked him, I thought he would do okay -- (laughter) -- he's far exceeded my expectations. (Applause.) He's really, really a good man who is honoring our country with his leadership.

Tony Fauci, of course, I've known him for a long time. He is a distinguished Director of the National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Diseases -- one of the generals in the war against HIV/AIDS, for which we are really grateful, Tony, for your dedication. (Applause.) I want to thank -- Mark McClellan is here with us, the Director of the Food and Drug Administration. I appreciate your leadership, Mark, on this incredibly important agency.

Gary Nabel is with us. He is the Director of the Vaccine Research Center, who just took us on a really interesting tour. I asked him if this is the best in the world, and he said, you bet, not only do we have the best equipment in the world, Mr. President, we've got the best people in the world working there. And I want to thank you for your leadership, Gary. (Applause.)

And I want to thank all of the hard-working employees from the National Institutes of Health and the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Health and Human Services and the new Department of Homeland Security who are here today. Thank you for your dedication to our country. Thank you for working long hours, that enable me to go out to the countryside and say to the American people there's a lot of good folks working long, hard hours to protect you, do the best we can do to make sure America is safe and secure.

Today, I sent to the United States Congress my budget for fiscal year 2004. The budget keeps the fundamental commitments of our government, including our commitments to be good stewards with taxpayers' money. I propose that discretionary federal spending increase by no more than 4 percent this year. That's about as much of family income is expected to grow. It seems like a reasonable benchmark for the federal budget.

Within that limit we can fund essential priorities at home and abroad, and meet the responsibility to show spending discipline in Washington, D.C.

The first responsibility of our government is to defend our nation. The attacks of September the 11th, 2001 awakened America to the dangers of a new era. We face a different kind of threat than we were used to.

On that morning, we saw the face of an enemy that will use an means to strike America -- no matter how much destruction it causes, no matter how many innocent lives were lost. The kind of men who would seize planes filled with innocent people and crash them into buildings would not hesitate to use biological or chemical or nuclear weapons. They wouldn't hesitate at all. They don't value life like we value life in America. They don't see every life as precious, like we see every life as precious in America.

We have every reason to believe that terrorists and outlaw regimes would turn these weapons on the United States. We've been warned. On September the 11th, 2001, they clearly showed what they think about our country. And we will heed the lessons of 2001 -- September the 11th, 2001.

We know that our enemies have been working to acquire weapons of mass destruction. That is a fact. If their ambitions were ever realized, they would set out to inflict catastrophic harm on the United States, with many times the casualties of September the 11th.

So we're going to do everything in our power to protect the people and to prevent that day from ever happening. Across the world, we're making a determined effort with a lot of friends to round up terrorists wherever they hide, whatever cave they may be in, and bring them to justice. It doesn't matter how long it's going to take. One by one, we are going to dismantle their networks, so that America and our friends and allies are safe from harm.

June 2002
May 2002
April 2002
March 2002
February 2002
January 2002
December 2001
November 2001
October 2001
September 2001
August 2001
July 2001
June 2001
May 2001
April 2001
March 2001
February 2001
January 2001

Appointments

Nominations
Application

Federal Facts

Federal Statistics

West Wing

History

We're working with international authorities to track and control nuclear weapons. We seek to strengthen global agreements banning the production and shipment of missile technologies and weapons of mass destruction. We're working with others in the world to face the new threat.

And in Iraq, where a brutal regime is arming to threaten the world -- the peace of the world, we have made our intentions very clear. If the dictator does not disarm, if he doesn't get rid of his weapons of mass destruction, then the United States will lead a coalition to disarm him. And we will do so in the name of peace, and we will do so for the security of the American people.

Also, as we confront dangers abroad, we're taking unprecedented action to protect the homeland. We've stepped up security at our borders and ports, posted federal screeners in airports, begun vaccinating troops and first responders against small pox. And we have stockpiled enough vaccine to inoculate the entire population.

We are proposing billions of dollars to help first responders and hospitals increase their effectiveness. The Congress needs to finish the appropriations process as soon as possible, so we can get that money to the local governments.

We're putting in place a national system of air sensors to detect biological attack. These are responsible and essential measures to protect our homeland and our people. And in the years to come, we must broaden our defenses against the use of diseases as a weapon.

In my State of the Union address, I asked Congress to approve a comprehensive plan for research and production of needed drugs and vaccines, a plan that we call Project BioShield. My budget requests almost $6 billion to quickly make available safer and more effective vaccines and treatments against agents like small pox, anthrax, botulinum toxin, e-bola and plague.

We already have the knowledge and ability to manufacture some of the vaccines and drugs we need. Yet, we have had little reason to do so up until now, because the natural occurrence of these diseases in our country is so rare. But the world changed on September the 11th, 2001, and we've got to respond to that change.

In light of the new threats, we must now develop and stockpile these vaccines and these treatments. Right now, America must go beyond our boarders to find companies willing to make vaccines to combat biological weapons. Two main drug therapies used to treat anthrax are produced overseas. We must rebuild America's capacity to produce vaccines by committing the federal government to the purchase of medicines that combat bioterror.

Under Project Bioshield, the government will have the spending authority to purchase these vaccines in huge amounts, sufficient to meet any emergency that may come. Project BioShield will give our scientific leaders greater authority and flexibility in decisions that may affect our security. Our labs will be able to hire the experts, get more funding quickly, and build the best facilities to accelerate urgently needed discoveries.

We'll have a better and safer smallpox vaccine, antibodies to treat botox, sophisticated devices that can confirm a case of anthrax infection almost instantly. We will ensure that promising medicines are available for use in an emergency. Like other great scientific efforts, Project BioShield will have many applications beyond its immediate goals. As scientists work to defeat the weapons of bioterror, they will gain new insights into the workings of other diseases. This will also break new ground in the search for treatments and cures for other illnesses. This could bring great benefits for all of humanity, especially in developing countries where infectious diseases often go uncontrolled.

America's war on terror has tested this nation, has tested our resolve, our will, our determination, and I'm confident that we can call upon our resources and strengths to prevail. There is no doubt in my mind, the men and women of our scientific community are among this country's greatest strengths. HIV/AIDS once meant only terrible suffering and certain death. Now in America, there are life-extending treatments for AIDS, treatments we are going to share across the world.

This great, and strong, and mighty nation will not only work to keep the peace, we will work to make sure

society is a more compassionate place. We weep for those who suffer on the continent of Africa, and we intend to do something about it. (Applause.)

Our scientists have made significant gains in curing some forms of cancer. And we're going to continue to work hard to make sure that we make progress to curing all of cancer.

Illnesses that haunted other generations, such as polio and measles, are now part of the past because of the vision and ingenuity of the men and women who work here in NIH. This new century brings an urgent need to apply this vision and ingenuity to the defense of this nation. And you are up for the task.

I look forward to working with the United States Congress to get Project BioShield out of its committees, onto the floor, onto my desk, so you all can work on behalf of the American people, so you can use your God-given talents, your fantastic brains, your clear vision to better protect America. This is the right course of action. This is what we owe the American people. And this is what we will deliver.

It is such an honor to be here, a place of healing and hope, a place of genius and vision. Again, I want to thank you all very much for your hard and tireless work, on behalf of a grateful nation.

May God bless what you do, and may God continue to bless the United States of America. (Applause.)

END 2:20 P.M. EST

Highlights of Recently Passed Legislation

This section contains the Legislative Notice Highlights for bills and Conference Reports passed on September 29:

1) H.R. 6061, Secure Fence Act of 2006.

2) Amdt. 5036 to H.R. 6061, The Military Commission Act of 2006 (passed as S. 3930). P.L. 109-366.

3) Conference Report, H.R. 4954, Security & Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act. P.L. 109-347.

4) Conference Report, H.R. 5441, Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act. P.L. 109-289.

5) Conference Report, H.R. 5631, Department of Defense Appropriations Act for FY 2007. P.L. 109-295.

U.S. Senate
Republican Policy
Committee

Legislative Notice

Jon Kyl, Chairman

347 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-2946
http://rpc.senate.gov

No. 56 September 20, 2006

H.R. 6061 – Secure Fence Act of 2006

Calendar No. 615

H.R. 6061 was read the second time, and placed on the Senate Calendar on September 15, 2006.

Noteworthy

- Cloture was invoked on the motion to proceed to H.R. 6061 by a vote of 94 to 0.
- The bill would authorize approximately 700 miles of double-layered fencing *at specified locations* along the almost 2,000-mile southwest U.S. international border with Mexico (see map on page 4).
- The bill also would require the Secretary of Homeland Security, within 18 months of enactment, to take all appropriate actions to achieve operational control over all U.S. international land and maritime borders.
- On August 2, during Senate consideration of H.R. 5631, the Department of Defense appropriations bill, Senators Sessions and Kyl offered an amendment (#4775) providing $1.829 billion in emergency funding for the National Guard to construct 370 miles of triple- and double-layered border fencing and 461 miles of vehicle barriers (at unspecified locations) within two years. *The amendment passed 94-3*. (See recorded vote No. 220). That bill is currently pending in a House-Senate conference.
- Another amendment, passed by a vote of 83-16, was made to S. 2611, the Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2006, to authorize construction of 370 miles of fencing and 500 miles of physical barriers along the southwest border. (See recorded vote No. 126).
- The House of Representatives passed H.R. 6061 on September 14, by a vote of 283-138 (1 present).

U.S. Senate
Republican Policy
Committee

Legislative Notice

Jon Kyl, Chairman

347 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-2946
http://rpc.senate.gov

No. 57 September 26, 2006

The Military Commissions Act of 2006 (Amendment No. 5036 to H.R. 6061)

Noteworthy

- On September 25, 2006, during consideration of H.R. 6061, the Secure Fence Act, Majority Leader Frist offered Amendment No. 5036, the text of which is the "Military Commissions Act of 2006." In addition, the Leader filed a cloture petition on that amendment.

- The Military Commissions Act is similar to S. 3930, which was introduced last week by Senators McConnell and Frist and placed on the Senate Calendar. (This Legislative Notice addresses the amendment as it was offered on the floor.)

- The cloture vote on the amendment will occur this Wednesday, September 27, unless a unanimous consent agreement to consider the Military Commissions Act as a freestanding bill is reached before then. If an agreement is not reached, and cloture on Amend. No. 5036 is invoked, there will be up to 30 hours of post-cloture debate, followed by a vote on adoption of the amendment. Please note that the Leader also filed a cloture petition on the underlying bill, H.R. 6061, the Secure Fence Act.

- In response to the Supreme Court's decision in *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld*, this amendment creates military commissions for the prosecution of war criminals and preserves the terrorist interrogation program.

- The *Hamdan* decision invalidated the military commissions that were being used to prosecute war criminals at Guantanamo Bay. This legislation authorizes the creation of military commissions to try alien unlawful enemy combatants for violations of the law of war, pursuant to a new chapter of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

- *Hamdan* put the CIA's terrorist interrogation program in jeopardy by holding that Common Article 3 of the Geneva Convention applies to treatment of unlawful enemy combatants. President George W. Bush stated that his "single test" for this legislation would be whether that program could continue. The President has stated that this legislation serves that purpose.

U.S. Senate
Republican Policy
Committee

Conference Report Highlights

Jon Kyl, Chairman

347 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-2946
http://rpc.senate.gov

September 29, 2006

Highlights of the Conference Report to Accompany H.R. 4954–Security & Accountability For Every (SAFE) Port Act

On September 29, 2006, the conference report, H. Report 109-711, was filed.

Noteworthy

- On September 14, 2006, the Senate voted for final passage of the Senate substitute amendment to H.R. 4954, by a vote of 98-0 (vote No. 249). On September 19, the Leader announced conferees for the bill and negotiation commenced with the House of Representatives.
- On May 4, 2006, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 4954 by a vote of 421–2. The Administration had issued a Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) that generally supported H.R. 4954. On September 12, the Administration issued a SAP on the Senate substitute amendment to H.R. 4954 that was also generally supportive.
- Since the attacks of September 11, 2001 ("9/11"), policymakers have recognized the possibility that our nation's shipping ports, too, may be terrorist targets. The revelation in August that a major terrorist plot against the United States was in the works by British nationals (who allegedly were planning to exploit security flaws in aviation screening) underscores Congress's responsibility to address security issues at all of the nation's portals, including shipping ports.
- Consistent with 9/11 Commission Report recommendations, the Conference Report would require the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to enhance port security activities by allocating grants *based on risk* to port authorities, facility operators, and State and local government agencies.

U.S. Senate
Republican Policy
Committee

Conference Report Highlights

Jon Kyl, Chairman

347 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-2946
http://rpc.senate.gov

September 25, 2006

Highlights of the Conference Report to Accompany H.R. 5441 – Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Bill

On September 25, the Conference Committee reported H.R. 5441; H. Report 109-699.

Noteworthy

- The Conference Report provides $34.79 billion in new budget authority, an amount which is $1.65 billion above the House-passed bill and $2.71 billion above the Administration's request. This includes $1.829 billion in emergency designated spending.
- The Administration's request proposed $1.23 billion in offsetting collections by raising aviation passenger fees by $2.50 per passenger. The Conferees did not include this fee increase.
- H.R. 5441 provides $770 million for high-threat, high-density urban area grants, and $525 million for the State and local basic grant program.
- H.R. 5441 funds a total of 14,819 Border Patrol Agents (of which 1,500 are new) and 27,500 detention beds across the nation (of which 2,700 are new; 4,000 were funded in the FY 2006 emergency supplemental).
- H.R. 5441 provides $134.9 million, in direct appropriations, to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program, and the Employment Eligibility Verification (EEV) program.
- This bill provides $362.5 million for the US Visitor and Immigration Status Indicator Technology (US VISIT), which enhances the security of the United States by verifying the identity of visitors with visas at ports of entry.
- H.R. 5441 provides $8.32 billion for the Coast Guard, which is $334 million above the FY06 enacted level. Of this amount, $7.25 billion is discretionary spending, which is $284.8 million above the FY06 enacted level.
- H.R. 5441 provides $6.37 billion for the Transportation Security Administration, which, including $2.4 billion in offsetting fees, is $75 million above the Administration's request.
- On July 13, 2006, the Senate passed its version of H.R. 5441 by a vote of 100-0.

U.S. Senate
Republican Policy
Committee

Conference Report Highlights

Jon Kyl, Chairman

347 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-2946
http://rpc.senate.gov

September 27, 2006

Highlights of the Conference Report to Accompany H.R. 5631– Department of Defense Appropriations Bill for FY 2007

On September 25, 2006, the conference report, H. Report 109-676, was filed.

Noteworthy

- The conference report provides $436.54 billion in new budget authority for the Department of Defense, which (including the $70.0 billion in additional FY07 emergency appropriations for the Global War on Terror, which is $20.0 billion more than the Administration's request) is $16.1 billion above the Administration's request and $19.1 billion above the FY06 enacted level, excluding supplemental funding.

- The conference report [Division B] also includes a continuing resolution for temporary funding (through November 17, 2006) for programs whose FY07 appropriations bills have not yet been enacted.

- The conference report provides $70.0 billion in additional appropriations related to the Global War on Terror. Contingency operations funding in this bill is made available pursuant to section 402 of the concurrent budget resolution of FY 2007, as made applicable in the Senate by section 7035 of Public Law 109-234.

- The conference report funds key readiness programs critical to the Global War on Terror. It also provides funding for a 2.2-percent, across-the-board pay raise for military personnel.

- The House passed the conference report on September 26 by a vote of 394-22.

- On June 20, 2006, the House passed H.R. 5631, its version of the FY06 Defense Appropriations bill, by a vote of 407-19 and on September 7, the Senate passed its version by a vote of 98-0. Some programs funded in Titles I, II, and VI of the Senate-passed bill were not funded in the Conference Report of H.R. 5631, but instead will be funded through H.R. 5385, Military Quality of Life and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2007.