STATE, LOCAL, TRIBAL, AND PRIVATE SECTOR
POLICY ADVISORY COMMITTEE (SLTPS-PAC)

SUMMARY MINUTES OF THE MEETING

The SLTPS-PAC held its ninth meeting on Tuesday, January 28, 2015, at 10:00 a.m., at the National Archives Building, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC. John Fitzpatrick, Director, Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO), chaired the meeting, which was open to the public. The following minutes were finalized and certified on June 2, 2015.

Welcome, Introductions, and Administrative Matters

The Chair welcomed the attendees. He reminded them that all SLTPS-PAC meetings are recorded events subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act and a transcript of the meeting would be made available through the ISOO website. He also stated that this meeting is the second iteration of a virtual meeting, in that there were 15 or more people in the room, as well as another 10 or more participating via telephone. Next, he stated that the meeting folders included the agenda, the minutes from the last meeting, and the slides for one of today's presentations.

The Chair then acknowledged four government SLPTS-PAC members who have served the Committee since its inauguration four years ago: Elaine Cummings, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Rick Hohman, Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI), Joseph Lambert, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and Leo Masciana, Department of State. In addition, he recognized the newly reappointed SLTPS-PAC Vice-Chair, Clyde Miller, who has also served on the SLTPS-PAC since its start. He then acknowledged the four years of service of two departing members and introduced their replacements: Dr. Patricia Holahan, member from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, who has been replaced by Michael Layton, who in turn is being represented at today's meeting by the NRC alternate, Darryl Parsons; and Dick Donovan, member from the Department of Energy, who has been replaced by Marc Brooks. Also, the Chair informed the Committee that Chris Pickering, SLTPS-PAC member who served as Homeland Security Advisor-Coordinator for the Missouri Department of Public Safety, has advised us that he will no longer be available to serve the Committee. The Chair noted that ISOO has requested that nominations for a replacement be submitted to ISOO no later than February 9, 2015. Following the Chair's introductions, all present proceeded with their introductions, followed by all membership and guests participating via telephone. (See Attachment 1 for a list of members and guests in attendance.)

I. Old Business

Updates from the Designated Federal Officer (DFO)

Greg Pannoni, DFO, began by reminding the membership that, due to Federal budget constraints, the reimbursement of travel expenses continues not to be possible and encouraged future Committee participation via teleconference. He then proceeded to review the three action items from the July 23, 2014, SLTPS-PAC Meeting, which would all be addressed at the current

meeting. The first concerned a briefing by the Joint Counterterrorism Assessment Team (JCAT), describing its function and role in information sharing and public safety. The second is an update on activities by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) who have been working jointly on updating the Central Verification System's (CVS) to provide improved access to the stakeholders and constituency of this Committee. Finally, Charlie Rogers, DHS, will report on initiatives to include personnel from the offices of the Governors and the Homeland Security Advisors in the liaison workshops that DHS conducts.

II.   New Business

(A)   Presidential Enhancements that affect SLTPS Information Sharing

The Chair opened new business with a review of recent Presidential enhancements affecting SLTPS information sharing initiatives. He pointed out that while the President created the SLTPS forum as a way to enhance the protection and sharing of classified information, this happens as a subset of that larger government to nonfederal partner information sharing. He noted that recent announcements, to include the State of the Union Address, have put a greater emphasis on cyber security information sharing. The importance of cyber security information sharing is inherently and understandably important both within the discipline of cyber security itself as well as beyond to cyber security issues that crosscut the government's critical infrastructure protection priorities. He reminded the Committee that he stated in this forum six months ago that cyber security is everything and everything is cyber security, meaning that at some point as we analyze any issue we must conclude that it's either primarily cyber security related or that cyber security touches it in some significant way.

The Chair indicated that he wants the members to consider the efforts that the administration has been making in cyber security information sharing in the context of the SLTPS information sharing environment. He noted his need to be careful in this discussion because the President is not yet finished making announcements in this area, and he did not want to say anything that might even appear to upstage that. Noting that actions were in process with regard to cyber security information sharing that should be announced soon, he highlighted that there is a cyber security summit planned to be held on or around February 13, at which the President is going to gather cyber security experts. There is now much attention being placed on a continuing dialogue that will ultimately produce additional enhancements to cyber security policy. Therefore, although it is important to recognize that while most of our agenda for today is about things that we've been talking about and trying to incrementally initiate during this past four years, there is always new work, new emphasis. This reflects well on interagency cooperation. There is a lot of cyber security expertise in the DHS, which also has the critical infrastructure protection program. So, it is clear why leadership continues to come from there. He also noted that there are cyber security partners from other Federal programs represented in the room, such as the FBI, the Department of Justice (DOJ), and the Intelligence Community (IC). The Chair indicated to the membership that he wanted them to focus their attention on the dialogue around cyber security and look for future announcements on that, indicating that he expected that those issues would be discussed in future SLTPS-PAC meetings. He predicted that the members will see an increase in the thrust of cyber security information sharing in the context of the SLTPS

classified national security information sharing program. He then called on Charlie Rodgers, DHS Chief, SLTPS Security Management Division, for security information program implementation updates.

(B)   Security Information Program Implementation Updates

Charlie Rogers, DHS began with an update of the DHS's Security Compliance Review (SCR) program, describing it as a DHS initiative established under the implementing directive for Executive Order (E.O.) 13549, "Classified National Security Information Programs for State, Local, Tribal, and Private Sector Entities," that requires, on a periodic basis, visits to state and local facilities that have classified information, with the primary targets being the fusion centers, wherein are located Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN) systems. He further explained that the primary focus of the SLTPS SCR program is, similar to other government security compliance review programs, on how well classified information is being safeguarded. The SCRs evaluate whether established policies are consistently applied, all required training is accomplished, and secure facilities are properly managed. Since the SCR program was initiated in September of 2012, 43 formal reviews have been conducted, of which 19 were completed in 2014 alone. Two SCRs have been completed in fiscal year (FY) 2015, and four more are programmed during the year. In addition, he explained that a new a final certification review has been completed on a room at the Guam Fusion Center, which would soon receive its HSDN system and complete connection to the network. Also, new certifications are finally planned for centers in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands Centers, these having been saved for last as their locations outside of the continental United States present special challenges related to alarming remotely located rooms.

Next, Mr. Rogers described the latest security liaison training initiatives. Putting them in context, he noted that the implementing directive for E.O. 13549 requires state, local, and tribal locations that store classified information to appoint a security liaison who serves as a security officer for the facility with specific responsibilities related to classified materials processing and storage. He explained that training is critical to maintaining expertise in these locations, which can be challenging as the Centers experience frequent liaison turnover. In addition, quite a number of the liaisons are in career positions, and thus the security duties are among their "other duties as assigned," resulting in a frequent need for retraining. Specifically the implementing directive requires that a newly appointed security liaison be trained within 60 days of assignment. DHS provides comprehensive training to the security liaisons, but it is accomplished via a national conference, which only occurs about once every 18 to 24 months. In an attempt to meet the 60-day requirement, the Administrative Security Division (ASD) has been conducting a series of webinars, on a more or less monthly basis. Thus far, eight webinars have been completed. They provide a general overview of security liaison responsibilities, put the trainees in touch with appropriate key personnel, supply the documentation the liaisons need, and begin a conversation relative to their roles and responsibilities. To date, 27 security liaisons have been trained through these webinars, including nine in FY 2015 alone. However, even though the overall success of this initiative is encouraging, webinars are not really the most effective way to train. Thus the ASD has formed a partnership with the DHS Intelligence & Analysis (I&A) Directorate, which already has an interest in the fusion centers since they are its primary information sharing partners. I&A funds quarterly, two-day training events here in Washington,

DC, where newly appointed security liaisons are provided full-fledged training, employing a combination of ASD and I&A staff. At the same time this SLTPS-PAC meeting is being held, one of these training seminars is in progress, with 10 security liaisons in attendance, who are receiving critical information on policies that directly affect their duties, such as how to manage a secure room, how to manage the security clearance process, Communication Security (COMSEC), and methodology for conducting self-inspections. Finally, I&A also funds a national event, usually about once every 18 to 24 months, which brings 75 to 80 liaisons into a single location for a three-day training session, and the ASD is developing a partnership to share in this initiative. Naturally, all these events and partnerships are reliant upon numerous and aggressive funding and coordination processes, which require much time to complete.

Next, Mr. Rogers presented a brief overview of challenges related to providing training for state governors and their Homeland Security Advisor (HSA) staffs. It is important that there is an effective training process for the HSA staffs because they maintain and store a certain amount of classified at their locations, they are integrally involved in the security clearance nominating process for personnel in their states by validating nominations that come to the DHS from the fusion centers, and they usually have classified COMSEC for the governors. To that end, the decision has been made to bring the HSA liaisons to the next security liaison conference. In the interim, the ASD will be working with the DHS Office of Intergovernmental Affairs to communicate directly with the HSAs. The ASD maintains a roster of the security points of contact in each HSA office, which is being updated constantly. Since the elections it is important to identify the new staff in these offices. The idea is to bring the new staff into the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) initially and then integrate them into the coordination process, identifying training blocks for the next I&A conference

Mr. Rogers then briefed on a recently implemented tool, originally recommended by an SLTPS-PAC member: the security liaison transition checklist. He described it as a mechanism to help new security liaisons to transition into their duties, which is important because of the sizable turnover rate in liaison staff. Again, the I&A staff and the ASD combined efforts to develop the elements for the checklist, which was subsequently staffed out to a select number of security liaisons for their input, resulting in the publication of a completed product. The security liaison transition checklist consists of 10 major sections, each with core sub-sections. The first half of the checklist focuses on the outgoing security liaison so that he/she accomplishes the tasks that must be completed prior to exit from liaison duties, to include the documents they must collect, the materials they need to glean, and the overview they must present. The second part of the checklist is designed for incoming liaisons and advises them on primary contacts, securing both CVS and HSIN accounts, the identification of the alarm company passwords, an accounting of the number of security containers under their control, and the procedures for accomplishing the required container combination changes. The security liaison transition checklist has been implemented and distributed to the existing security liaisons and posted to the HSIN site. He offered to share the checklist with SLTPS-PAC membership upon request.

With regard to the SCR program, Mr. Rogers briefed a new initiative that provides the fusion centers an opportunity to evaluate DHS's SCR efforts: the ASD has developed a survey, which it sends to the fusion center director who in turn may share it with the security liaisons and any other of his personnel whom he feels played a role in the SCR. The primary objective of the

survey is to provide feedback on how well the ASD is achieving its goals. Under the current SCR procedures, fusion center personnel have little or no opportunity to comment on DHS's efforts. The survey will give the fusion centers the opportunity to help the ASD refine its processes. In addition, the survey asks the non-liaison personnel to comment on how well equipped the security personnel are to perform the duties they are assigned and whether they are knowledgeable, professional, and effective communicators. It also seeks to determine how the evaluators can make adjustments and improvements in coordination, time expended, and approach to uncovering what the ASD needs to know about compliance with program objectives.

Finally, Mr. Rogers gave a brief recap of personnel security initiatives to date. He reminded the membership that since DHS was created in 2003, just under 5,000 state, local and tribal personnel have received security clearances and that an additional 2,000 private sector personnel have received clearances. Therefore, in the SLTPS community, some 6,500 to 7,000 personnel have been cleared in support of a variety of DHS missions and information sharing initiatives, the most important of which is the protection of critical infrastructure, in particular those at the fusion centers, as they all fall into that number. The vast majority of these clearances are at the Secret level, including those locations where the HSDN is deployed. However, there are just over 400 personnel who have been cleared to operate at the Top Secret (TS) collateral level or who are cleared at the TS/Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) level. These last personnel are exceptions to policy, as they have specialized mission requirements to either sit on a board, to be detailed to a DHS SCIF, or to otherwise be engaged in a federal mission activity that requires that level of classified access. As previously mentioned, there is always a high turnover rate. Also, DHS is beginning to see increases in the private sector, because there is an increase in mission activity in which cyber security plays an important role, and there is a need to identify subject matter experts who can work alongside DHS personnel. All this activity has lead to increased clearance sponsorship in the private sector. Mr. Rogers then noted these clearance numbers highlight the challenge to train personnel effectively. Training is provided via an HSIN site, but it's a significant challenge to get 7,000 people an account that they're going to use just once a year to receive training. So, DHS is working through the challenge of figuring out how to use the HSIN as a platform for training where the ASD can invite people for a one time sign-on, yet still be able to track that they completed the training. Mr. Rogers then closed his presentation by introducing to the Committee a new Office of Security employee, Mervin Schoolfield, a systems analyst, who will work to put the pieces together for a more effective training protocol,

The Chair capped Mr. Rogers' presentation by offering congratulations to all involved in the evolution of the SLTPS program. He suggested that all in attendance should contemplate the vast distance the program has come over the past four and a half years, from the time when the DHS representative was talking about all the things that needed to get started and stood up to where the program is now, when the discussion is about refinements, additions, new features, and efforts at finding the best path to train such a broad number of people. The Chair then called for an update on the CVS.

**(C)	CVS Updates**

Mr. Rogers then presented an overview of recent CVS advances. He began by reminding the Committee that the executive order governing SLTPS included a requirement to provide state and local officials the ability to verify security clearances in order to facilitate the performance of their classified operations. He pointed out that we in the Federal government have been engaged in that task for many years and have thoroughly refined our clearance processes; whereas state and local officials were just taking on this rather awesome burden, complicated by the fact that the fusion centers had to quickly adapt to working simultaneously with numerous Federal agencies. In addition, state and local officials found themselves in the unenviable position of having to attend a classified meeting while they verified clearances and searched for the appropriate Federal official through whom to pass their clearances, needing to accomplish all this in approximately one day. Therefore, it was determined that there must be some kind of verification system adapted for this purpose, and the OPM subsequently identified the CVS as the most appropriate mechanism that could be employed as a central repository for state and locals to get accounts and to be able to access and verify the clearances they required in order to conduct their business. He further described this as an ongoing, developing process of systems transformation and reconfiguration even as they worked with the DHS and other Federal agencies to identify the kind of structure that this security liaison user role should have. So much progress has been made that as soon as the existing state and local users can be transferred to this system, it can be fully operational, as it is now ready for deployment. In addition to permitting clearance verifications up to the fusion center's Secret-level posture, the system also connects to both the Suitability Investigation Index and to the Department of Defense's (DoD) Joint Personnel Adjudication System (JPAS). There remain a few technical glitches to resolve, but the OPM has recently created a new user guide and a webinar, and following some final transitioning requirements, new security liaisons, who do not have users' accounts yet, can be nominated. Carol Morehart, the CVS Functional Lead, OPM, then confirmed via teleconference that the team will be meeting soon to assist in the completion of the user transitions.

Chris Forest, DoD observer via teleconference, asked if there was any cost estimate associated with this effort. Mr. Rogers responded that there were no costs incurred by the DHS, but he yielded the floor to Trisha Prasnikar, OPM, who stated that the OPM did incur some costs, as it was necessary to design the new user role, create some additional screens, and configure the process for access to JPAS in order to complete the required Secret level inquiries.   Ms. Prasnikar noted that the CVS was already undergoing systemic upgrades and transformations. Consequently, the costs for this part of the project were significantly less than they could have been. She offered to provide more in-depth information regarding these costs if additional clarification was required. Clyde Miller, SLTPS Vice-Chair made the observation that these DHS and OPM efforts deserved to be recognized for the monumental achievements they are and that much has been accomplished in information sharing across the state, local, tribal, and private sectors. The Chair heartily concurred and offered special thanks to Ms. Morehart and Ms. Prasnikar for their long-term and ongoing support for these efforts. Mr. Rogers concluded, noting that the OPM, with some strategic assistance from the JPAS officials, must receive the lion's share of the praise, in that they were the ones who performed the majority of the tasks that have ensured present day success. The Chair then explained that the focus of the meeting would now shift from process development and background information to the actual business of

information sharing and the context in which it happens. He called on Dr. Lora Loethen, FBI, who is attending today's meeting in behalf of SLTPS member Dr. Elaine Cummins, and who would introduce representatives from JCAT.

(D)   JCAT Presentation

Dr. Loethen began by explaining that JCAT is located at the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) in McLean, VA. She indicated that the mission of JCAT is to improve information sharing and enhance public safety. In coordination with the FBI and DHS, JCAT collaborates with other members of the IC to research, produce, and disseminate counterterrorism intelligence products for Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial government agencies, and the private sector, advocating for the counterterrorism intelligence requirements and needs of these partners throughout the IC. She then introduced today's JCAT spokesmen: Todd Coyt, from the Atlanta, Georgia, Police Department, and a FBI Fellow; Captain Lachlan Macneish, from the New Hanover County, North Carolina, Sheriff's Department, and a DHS Fellow; and Deputy John Mook, from the Harris County, Texas, Sheriff's Department, and a DHS Fellow. She explained that each holds a TS/SCI clearance and has been brought to the NCTC on a one-year fellowship in order to work with the NCTC, DHS, FBI, and the rest of the IC partners to produce products and advance the information sharing initiatives in behalf of the nation's first responders.

Captain Macneish began by defining the mission of JCAT (see Attachment 2) as an NCTC venture, which, as an ODNI, DHS, and FBI partnership, coordinates efforts to research, produce, and disseminate counterterrorism intelligence products for state, local, tribal, private sector entities and to serve as a advocate for the counterterrorism intelligence requirements and needs of these partners throughout the IC. He characterized JCAT's focus as concentration on the development of products that identify trends and establish tactics and procedures suitable for use by non-cleared personnel who serve as our first responders and whose primary function is the day-to-day protection of the homeland. He noted that JCAT evolved from the Interagency Threat Assessment and Coordination Group (ITACG), reaching its present posture subsequent to the 9/11 commission report wherein Congress recognized a lack of information sharing between Federal agencies and state, local, tribal, and private sector entities. JCAT then became the bridge to plug the information sharing gap to equip cleared personnel to coordinate, develop, and establish products from high-level intelligence, which would then be reduced to basic, unclassified fundamental procedural information designed to inform and guide the efforts of first responders across the country. He quantified these first responders as being represented by approximately 800,000 law enforcement officers, 1.2 million firefighters, and the nation's government-employed health and human services personnel, paramedics, and health care workers. Thus, this program provides a weighty volume of sanitized intelligence to a robust segment of the society, resulting in a substantial, every-day counterintelligence asset.

Deputy Mook then described some of the products the NCTC has developed in support of counterterrorism efforts and the methodology used to get these products in the hands of the people who can most use them. Typically, NCTC personnel meet regularly with IC personnel to learn what terrorism-related activities are occurring throughout the world, so that unclassified products can be developed that spread the word to first responders who can then better prepare themselves to confront potential terrorism in their local sphere of influence. In addition, JCAT

personnel determine how to best deploy these products, so that they can reach the largest audience possible. He then described several forms of methodology and information sharing tactics, such as use of the HSIN, the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal, and an array of online processes to which first responders can subscribe. Also, he noted that JCAT fellows travel to police and fire conventions throughout the nation to inform the participants of the existence of the NCTC and the JCAT teams and of their mission and the means to get their information. He reminded the Committee that this outreach initiative is especially important and utilitarian, as most of the nation's police departments have less than ten active duty officers and have severely limited funds available for counterterrorism training. However, most do have access to a computer and can be made aware of the existence of the NCTC products and of the considerable importance in accessing them and availing themselves of their value. He then showed some of the products JCAT has produced, explaining that they are made available to first responders at the For Official Use Only level, and that many have remarkable utility as roll call releases and fire line products. He went on to explain that law enforcement officers are assigned to the NCTC for a one-year period, which gives them a good idea of what is occurring in today's counterterrorism climate and molds them into excellent counterterrorism ambassadors when they return to their home base assignments. The Chair then asked whether this group of JTAC officers were the first detailees of this kind. Deputy Mook responded that with the creation of the ITACG there had been many detailees. He explained that there were, at present, nine positions available, with four of them currently filled and the hope that one day they will reach a full complement.

Dr. Loethen then added that some of the products JTAC has produced have made a clear and positive impact on the private sector, and that quite a number of private sector personnel have access to them through the HSIN. She also noted that they send out products through InfraGard, which is a partnership between the FBI and the private sector and functions as an association of persons who represent businesses, academic institutions, state and local law enforcement agencies, as well as other participants dedicated to sharing information and intelligence in an attempt to prevent hostile acts against the nation. She stressed that the NCTC, the DHS, and the FBI, though their nation-wide contacts network, are constantly working to provide more breadth to the fellowship program, as it is their touchstone to the community and perhaps the primary method they can employ to educate more and more citizens. She reminded the Committee that the FBI, the DHS, and the NCTC strongly encourage all SLTPS-PAC members, as well as all who have joined us today via teleconference, to please contact her for more information, and that although each of these entity's fellowship programs are slightly different, she was certain that one or more would be of interest to everyone working in or with the private sector in the pursuit of reducing acts of terrorism. Also, she offered her personal assistance to any interested party who is in pursuit of either the fellowship program or obtaining access to the array of available products. Finally, she offered a heartfelt thanks to the people, such as the officers here today, who come to JCAT and sacrifice a year of their lives to provide this vital service to our nation's first responders.

Mr. Pannoni then offered his appreciation for the JCAT efforts and asked if there was any active involvement between these NCTC programs and the U.S. Postal service, since this agency benefits from perhaps one of the best frequent public contact opportunities of all government services. Captain Macneish responded that indeed the U.S. Postal Inspector's Office holds a seat

on the National Joint Terrorism Task Force (NJTTF), which is a part of the activities of NCTC and thus has access to all these resources. He pointed out that, in addition, local offices of the NJTTF embed within their sphere of influence elements of state and local first responders from throughout the nation's metropolitan areas, so that all can coordinate in antiterrorism efforts. Deputy Mook added that the DHS, through the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative collects and reports to state and local law enforcement agencies information regarding behaviors and incidents associated with criminal activity. Finally, Lindsey Johnson, SLTPS member, responding via teleconference from the Tennessee Fusion Center, stated that many fusion centers have frequent contact with postal workers throughout the nation in order to enhance information sharing and education outreach initiatives.

Marcia Hurd, DOJ Office of Tribal Justice, asked if there have been any of these types of initiatives aimed specifically at the nation's tribal interests. Captain Macneish responded that indeed there have been, and he added that he recently traveled to the National Association of Native American Law Enforcement Agents conference in Las Vegas, Nevada, where he set up an outreach booth and engaged in discussions and information sharing with Native American law enforcement representatives. Also, he pointed out that there has been at least one tribal representative to serve a fellowship on JCAT. The Chair again thanked all who make these informational and educational contributions to our state, local, tribal, and private sector entities and thanked Dr. Loethen for bringing the Committee's attention to this important information sharing and educational outreach initiative.

III.   General Open Forum/Discussion

The Chair indicated that the end of the planned agenda had been reached and solicited comments from Clyde Miller, SLTPS, Vice-Chair. Mr. Miller thanked the Chair for providing this virtual teleconferencing opportunity for all the membership who were unable to attend today's meeting in person. He posited that the process had worked very efficiently, that the sound system had performed admirably, and that he was especially appreciative for the presentation provided by representatives of JCAT, stating that he had been previously unaware that such an initiative even existed, let alone one that was so effectively reaching so many of the nation's first responders. In addition, he offered his admiration and appreciation for how far Mr. Rogers and the DHS SLTPS team has come in these four years. Finally, he thanked the Chair for his politically astute comments regarding some of the President's forthcoming information-sharing initiatives, and he looks forward to our enhanced participation in the process. The Chair then solicited final questions and comments from all in attendance. The SLTPS-PAC attendees did not pose any additional questions or raise any points of discussion.

IV.   Closing Remarks and Adjournment

The Chair thanked everyone for attending the meeting and for their contributions. He announced that the next SLPTS-PAC meeting would be held on Wednesday, July 22, 2015, in the National Archives Building from 10:00 a.m. to 12 noon, and that ISOO would continue to provide teleconferencing capability for future meetings. He closed by adding that anyone who has suggestions or requests for topics they wished to have addressed, or anyone who has a

presentation they feel would be helpful for this group, should please make that suggestion known to ISOO, addressing all such matters to Bob Skwirot. The meeting was adjourned at 11:12 a.m.

Attachment 1

SLTPS-PAC MEETING ATTENDEES/ABSENTEES

The following individuals were present at the January 28, 2015, SLTPS meeting:

- John Fitzpatrick   Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO)   Chairman
- Greg Pannoni   Designated Federal Officer (DFO) (ISOO)   DFO
- Clyde Miller   SLTPS Entity Representative   Vice-Chair*
- Joseph W. Lambert   Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)   Member
- Glenn R. Bensley   Department of Justice (DOJ)   Member*
- Leo Masciana   Department of State (DOS)   Member
- Elizabeth (Beth) Hanley   DOS   Alternate Member*
- James Dewey Webb   SLTPS Entity Representative   Member*
- Benjamin E. Leingang   SLTPS Entity Representative   Member*
- Lindsey Johnson   SLTPS Entity Representative   Member*
- Jeffery Alan Friedland   SLTPS Entity Representative   Member*
- Julie Evans   (SLTPS) Center for Internet Security   Observer***
- Charlie Rogers   Department of Homeland Security (DHS)   Presenter**
- Capt Lachlan Macneish   (JCAT) New Hanover County, NC Sheriff's Office   Presenter
- John Mook   (JCAT) Harris County, TX Sheriff's Office   Presenter
- Todd Coyt   (JCAT) Atlanta, GA Police Department   Observer
- Brian Hyer   DHS   Observer
- Karen J. Herndon   Office of the Director National Intelligence   Observer
- Marc Brooks A.   Department of Energy   Member*
- Darryl Parsons   Nuclear Regulatory Commission   Alternate Member*
- Dr. Lora Loethen   Federal Bureau of Investigation   Observer**
- Lt. Greg Phillips   (SLTPS) MD State Police Department   Observer***
- Carol Morehart   Office of Personnel Management (OPM)   Observer*
- Trisha Prasnikar   OPM   Observer*
- Mervin Schoolfield   DHS   Observer
- Lisa Gearheart   Defense Security Services   Observer*
- Marcia Hurd   DOJ (Office of Tribal Justice)   Observer
- Cindy Richards   CIA   Observer
- Christopher Forest   DoD (Security Policy and Oversight Division)   Observer*
- Michael Manning   ISOO   Staff
- Robert Skwirot   ISOO   Staff
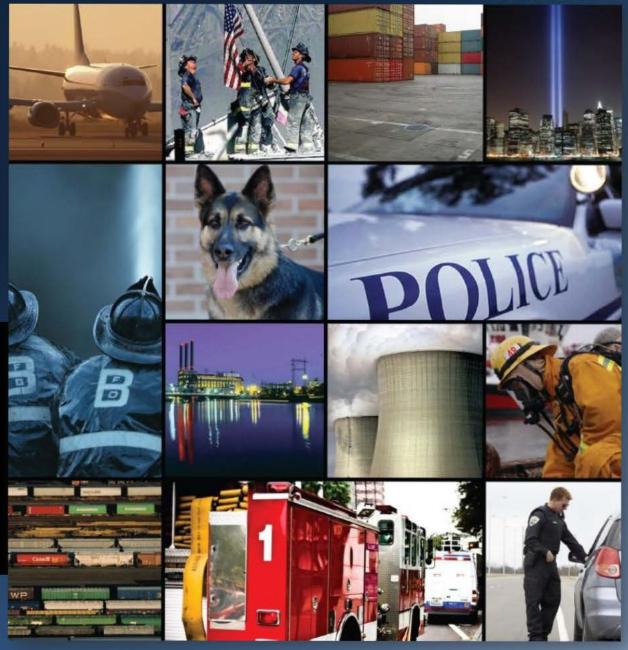- Joseph Taylor   ISOO   Staff

*   Participated via teleconference
** Observing due to absence of member/alternate
*** Participated via teleconference and observing due to absence of member

1

Joint Counterterrorism Assessment Team

JCAT

NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER

MISSION

The Mission of the Joint Counterterrorism Assessment Team is to improve information sharing and enhance public safety. In coordination with the FBI and DHS, JCAT will collaborate with other members of the intelligence community to research, produce, and disseminate counterterrorism intelligence products for federal, state, local, and tribal government agencies and the private sector and advocate for the counterterrorism intelligence requirements and needs of theses partners throughout the intelligence community.

- JCAT is a joint-agency unit established in 2013 as a partnership among the National Counterterrorism Center, Department of Homeland Security, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

- JCAT continues the momentum of the Interagency Threat Assessment and Coordination Group (ITACG)

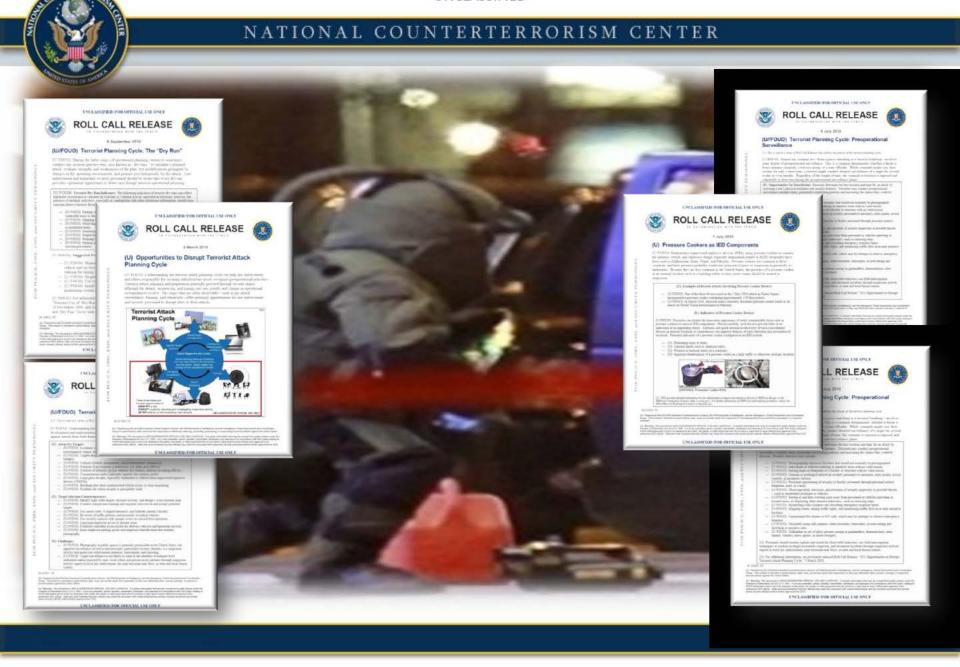NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER

JCAT - IC Support to State, Local, Tribal Partners

- 9/11 Commission

- Key Members of Congress

- Interagency Threat Assessment and Coordination Group (ITACG) was established in 2007
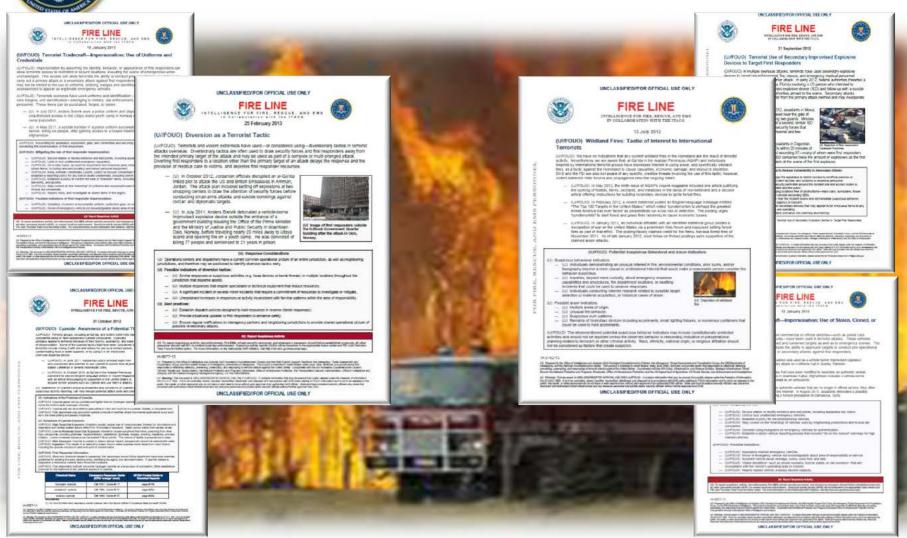
- ITACG Transformed to JCAT 2013

- Fosters an Understanding of SLTT and Private Sector Intelligence needs and capabilities throughout the U.S. Intelligence Community

- Intelligence Review and Production

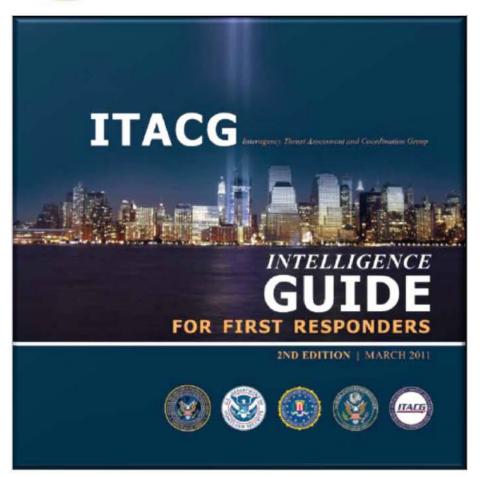- Partner Liaison and Outreach

- IC Education

NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER

NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER

NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER

FOUO Product Portals

Homeland Security

Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)

RISS

- Intelligence overview
- Terminology
- Acronyms
- Assessment of available reporting and how to find it
- Guidance for understanding intelligence reporting

NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER

- Written by state, local, tribal and federal partners

9. (U) Potentia
Internet

(U) COUNTERING TERRORISM:
ITACG'S GUIDE FOR P
SAFETY PERSONNEL

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- Indications and warnings
- Terrorist tactics, techniques and procedures

JCAT State and Locals

Members

State, local and tribal first responders

Federal intelligence analysts

TS/SCI clearance with CI polygraph

One year fellowship

Benefits

Direct participation in federal information sharing efforts

Enhanced federal analytic and counterterrorism training/ experience

Nationwide impact on SLTTP products

Questions?

Contact JCAT:

Unclass: JCAT@nctc.gov

Phone: (571) 280-1307