Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center

“VICTORY THROUGH COOPERATION”

USDOJ/BJA

Regional Information Sharing Conference

Norman Beasley
Maricopa County Sheriff’s Office
The Creation of ACTIC

911 Commission Recommendation
Create a National Counter-Terrorist Center

Securing Arizona
A Roadmap for Arizona Homeland Security
Establish a 24/7 intelligence/ information analysis center that will serve as the central hub to facilitate the collection, analysis and dissemination of crime and terrorism related information in Arizona. (Action Item #7)

Supports 11 of the 17 SHSS Objectives
Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center

Goal:
To prevent terrorism and related crimes, thereby providing a safe and secure environment for the citizens of Arizona.
Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center

- Primary component of the DPS Intelligence Bureau
- Provides a real time informational link between:
  - Local, tribal, state and federal law enforcement
  - First response agencies
  - Private Sector
  - Non-LEA Public Sector
- All crimes concept (except drugs)
- ACTIC Command
  - HIDTA Intelligence Support Center – Tucson
  - HIDTA Joint Intelligence Group – Phoenix
  - ACTIC Commander Chairs HIDTA Intelligence Subcommittee
Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center

- **Multi-Agency Operation**
  - 240 State, Local & Federal officers/analysts
  - 41 agencies
  - Co-located with the FBI JTTF & FIG
  - IGA signed by all agencies
    - Three year commitment

- Central point of contact for the deployment of MMRS, NSS, AZDPS and other state assets to support local agencies
41 Agencies Assigned

- Arizona DPS
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Phoenix Police Department
- Maricopa County Sheriff’s Office
- Mesa Police Department
- Glendale Police Department
- Glendale Fire Department
- Scottsdale Police Department
- Arizona National Guard
- Rocky Mountain Information Network
- Mesa Fire Department
- USDHS Border Patrol
- U.S. Department of State
- Federal Air Marshall
- Air Force Office of Special Investigation
- Maricopa County Attorney’s Office
- Arizona Attorney General’s Office
- Tempe Police Department
- Gilbert Fire Department*
- Chandler Fire Department*

FBI conducts SBI’s on all ACTIC Personnel to Secret and Above Levels

- Arizona ADOT/OSI
- Arizona Department of Corrections
- USDHS Immigration & Customs Enforcement
- U.S. Marshall Service
- U.S. Postal Inspection Service
- BATFE
- U.S. Secret Service
- Transportation Security Administration
- Phoenix Fire Department
- U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security-PSD
- Arizona Department of Liquor
- Arizona Department of Revenue
- Arizona Department of Economic Security
- Defense Intelligence Agency
- Arizona State University DPS
- U.S. Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service
- Peoria Police Department*
- Goodyear Fire Department*
- Buckeye Police Department*
- Tempe Fire Department*
ACTIC Management Direction

- ACTIC Management Board
  - Command representatives of participating agencies
  - Sets investigative and Intelligence priorities
  - Meets on a monthly basis
- Governor’s ACTIC Oversight Committee
- ACTIC Conforms to:
  - Global Justice Sharing Initiative
    - Fusion Center Guidelines
  - Council of State Governments
    - Impact of Terrorism on State Law Enforcement Key Findings and Recommendations
ACTIC Investigative/Intelligence Priorities

- Terrorism and related crimes
- Threats to critical infrastructure
- Threats to government & law enforcement officials
- Transnational organized crime
- Traditional organized crime
- Threats to special events
- Identify theft
- Document fraud

- Narco terrorism
- Airport related incidents
- Major arsons
- Weapons, alcohol, tobacco
- HazMat related incidents
- Explosive related incidents
- International incidents with potential local impact
- Border related crimes

Intelligence Collection Requirements developed for all priorities
Information Flow

- **Other Sources**
  - Raw Info
  - Law Enforcement Agencies

- **ACTIC**
  - Analysis Evaluation
  - Full Field Investigation
  - No Action Warranted

- **ACIS**
  - Intelligence Products*

- **Law Enforcement Agencies**
  - Emergency Response Agencies
  - Critical Infrastructure
  - Other Private Sector
  - Citizens (via web page)

* Advisories, Citizens’ Bulletins, Information Collection Requirement Bulletins, Information Bulletins, Intelligence Bulletins, Threat Assessments, and others as needed.
ACTIC Investigative/Intelligence Priorities

- ACTIC Detectives and Analysts work both:
  - Intelligence investigations
  - Criminal investigations

- ACTIC Analytical Units
  - Strategic
  - Tactical

- FBI Field Intelligence Group

- Criminal Investigation Research Unit
  - Provides investigative research support to ongoing intelligence and criminal investigations
Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center

- Other units housed at the ACTIC:
  - DPS Computer Forensics
  - DPS Criminal CBRNE/Infrastructure Assessment Unit
  - DPS Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP)
  - DPS Geographic Information
  - Arizona Department of Liquor Fraudulent Identity Task Force
  - Maricopa County Sheriff’s Office Facial Recognition Unit
Academic Outreach

- National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C)
  - Training
    - Computer Forensics
    - White collar crime & Terrorism
  - Internship Program
    - Provides BA & Graduate interns
      - Research (open source)
      - Linguistics
      - Technology

- Arizona State University
- University of Arizona
- Arizona State University West
- Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University
- U.S. Army Intelligence School
  - Intelligence and Battle Lab Components
Threat and Vulnerability Assessments

- **ACTIC CBRNE/TVA Unit**
  - Conducts TVA’s on the State’s identified critical infrastructure
  - Supports the State Homeland Security Strategy

- **TVA’s done by Unit personnel & Terrorism Liaison Officers**
  - Includes BZZP assessments

- **State Law**
  - Mandates DPS/ACTIC develop system to track the States’ critical infrastructure.
    - Archangel/PCII threat and vulnerability program
      - USDHS approved and funded
    - Partnership with USDHS & Los Angeles Police Department
Terrorism Liaison Unit

- TL Officers identified in every Arizona LEA
- TLO Program includes Fire Service & Private Sector
- Community Liaison Agents
  - Private security agencies
  - Critical homeland security disciplines
- The TLO position was created to relay terrorism and criminal related information/intelligence efficiently and appropriately between the ACTIC and other agencies
  - ACTIC and TLO’s work together to quickly deliver information on a real time basis
Terrorism Liaison Officers

- Eighty Tier 1 TLO’s are specially trained in the field of terrorism, threat and vulnerability assessments, situational recognition, information analysis, and dissemination are assigned to ACTIC on a part-time basis
  - Training Provided
    - APOST Certified - 40 hour Course
  - 40 hours per month
  - Vehicle and equipment provided
- First response capability
  - Respond to major incidents to provide intelligence support
Community Liaison Agents

- Private Sector Agencies
  - Critical Homeland Security Stakeholders
- Perform same functions as Terrorism Liaison Officers within their company and discipline
- Provide a direct informational link between the community and ACTIC
- Receive non-classified FOUO open source product information and disseminate to their agency and discipline
Community Liaison Agents Responsibilities

- Provide Information back to ACTIC and/or appropriate authorities
- Coordinate ACTIC outreach training for their agency and discipline
- Assist in threat and vulnerability assessments for their organization
Community Liaison Agents

- Partner with existing organizations
  - FBI INFRAGARD
  - ASIS
  - Critical Infrastructure
    - Malls
  - Security industry
  - Government contractors
  - Arizona Threat Assessment Group
Community Liaison Agents
Participating Sectors

- Information Technology
- Government Services
- Emergency Services
- Public Health
- Water Supply
- Agriculture & Food
- Banking & Finance
- Energy
- Chemical industry
- Education
- **Hospitality Industry**
- Defense
- Postal & Shipping
- Telecommunications
- Transportation
- Community Groups
Community Liaison Support

- Automated Trusted Information Exchange (ATIX)
  - Administered by Rocky Mountain Information Network
    - RISS Project
  - Funded by UDSOJ/BJA
  - Reach out to critical stakeholders
- FBI INFRAGUARD
  - Maintains sector specific web-site
ACTIC Websites

- Public Site
  - General Information
  - Links
  - Reporting

- Secure Sites
  - FBI Law Enforcement On-Line
    - ACTIC Special Interest Group
    - Terrorism Liaison Officer Special Interest Group
  - USDHS HSIN-INTELL
    - Allows for State specific portal
ACTIC Watch Center

Central location for all incoming information
- Routing telephone inquiries
- Processing mail
- Managing informational requests and inquiries
- Input information into the ACTIC event database
- Dissemination of information

Investigative/Intelligence Operations Center
- Directs investigative and intelligence operations during incidents.
- Classified system capability
- Links with Federal, state and local emergency operations centers and the Joint operations center
  - E-Team & FBI VEOC
ACTIC interconnectivity includes:

- HSIN
  - LE, EM, CT
  - HSIN-Intel
- RISSNET
- RISS ATIX
- Law Enforcement On line (LEO)
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Disease Surveillance
- National Alert System
- INTERPOL
- Arizona Criminal Intelligence System
Factors Contributing to Overall Success

- Clear vision on the role of the ACTIC
- Governor support
- Political leadership support
- Support of Arizona State, Local and Federal Agencies.
  - FBI support and involvement was critical
- Well defined funding strategy
- USDHS & AOHS funding support
- Stakeholder involvement
  - Both internal and external
  - Operational and Facility committees
- Visible leadership
Model for Cooperation

“Trust is Built on Personal Relationships”

A Model for Cooperation
In Arizona, Officials Share Data the Old-Fashioned Way

On a recent drug bust in Phoenix, law enforcement officials found a vial of white powder that made them suspicious. They called Arizona’s Joint Federal, state, and local counterterrorism center, which dispatched a team to investigate.

The powder turned out to be tricyclic tetrabenazine (TATP), a highly sensitive explosive similar to the substance that killed “shoe bomber” Richard Reid was found to be carrying on a transatlantic flight in December 2001. Word of the discovery reached the FBI in Washington within 15 minutes. Although arrests and interrogations later determined there was no terrorist connection, it was just the kind of rapid information sharing envisioned by intelligence changes implemented after the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks that caught the intelligence community by surprise.

But the news did not travel through any of the sophisticated new high-speed communications systems built to facilitate rapid information flow between Washington and domestic counterterrorism front lines. Instead, it went the old-fashioned way, with an Arizona police official walking across the hall to tell his friend in the local FBI counterterrorism task force, who then picked up the telephone and called headquarters.

The Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center (ACTIC) is considered one of the best-run and most effective of what are now 42 state “fusion centers” spread across the country since the al-Qaeda attacks. Built with a Department of Homeland Security grant, the suburban Phoenix center houses representatives from state and local police and fire departments, a DHS consultant, and the local FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF), which moved its operations away from the bureau’s downtown field office.

Norm Bandy, then an Arizona state police officer, designed the operation on a restaurant napkin at breakfast one morning in 2003 with his longtime colleague Ray Chapa, then head of the JTTF.

“After some of the sites cleared from 9/11,” Chapa said in a recent interview, “it was really obvious to some of us in law enforcement that we were not going to be successful against terrorists, at least the form of it, unless everybody worked together.” They and other Arizona officials conceived initial resistance in Washington to the concept and the expenditure. The center works, they agreed, as much in spite of federal efforts as because of them. “We here don’t depend on anybody from Washington sending us an e-mail or a classified document,” Bandy said. “It’s just walking over and getting whatever information I want.”

Rather than trying to find his way through the tangled web of overlapping federal counterterrorism agencies, Bandy said, he uses the same appeals-and-escalation system when he has something to tell Washington. He knows the federal government is trying, he said, but “if I had a criticism from the state and local perspective, what I personally would like to see is a system where there was a one-stop shop in Washington.”

Federal law gives DHS the responsibility for managing the two-way information flow, but for Bandy and many other state officials nationwide, figuring out how to exchange information with Washington often takes more time and trouble than it is worth.

According to a June report by the DHS inspector general, 2 percent of 9,000 registered users of the Homeland Security Information Network — the department’s two-way computer portal — logged on to the system each day. Although 300 state officials were cleared to use HSIN’s separate secret portal, users averaged 27 a month.

The problem is one of many similar issues now being addressed in Washington by Thomas McBurney, a former Foreign Service officer newly appointed to head the federal multiagency Information Sharing Council. McBurney has prepared a blueprint for two-way networking he hopes will help end the conclusion that has arisen over unwieldy and often contradictory national security information distributed over a welter of federal systems.

For Bandy, who has retired from the state police and has been asked by Washington to help teach other state centers how to operate efficiently, success in Arizona begins with his relationship with Chapa.

“When you talk about Washington and all those systems they’re developing that are going to interconnect everybody in the country and everybody in the world, that’s great,” he said. “But the reality is, on a day-to-day basis you have to go into those systems,” he added. “Most people, if they’re operational, don’t have the time. That’s where that personal relationship, day to day, is absolutely critical. This business is built on trust.”

— Karen DeYoung

On Washington Post Radio
(1:00 AM, 107.7 FM)
Tuesday at 6:00 a.m., Karen DeYoung will discuss her article on the U.S. counterterrorism effort.

Special Report

Between now and Sept. 11, this series of articles will explore the impact of the terrorist strikes on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon five years after they occurred. To view an archive of photos, videos and even stories on the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks, as well as earlier articles in this series, go to www.washingtonpost.com/wps11.
QUESTIONS?