

POLICY FORMATION AND COORDINATION

I. CVE COORDINATOR

The CVE Coordinator serves as the Department's main point of contact concerning all CVE-related activities, which includes leading the CVE Working Group and effectively coordinating all of the Department's CVE efforts. This person also coordinates all of the Department's engagement with international, federal, state, and local officials, and community partners to increase efforts on the preventive front. In addition, this person also serves as the Department's primary liaison with interagency partners and the National Security Council Staff (NSCS) concerning CVE coordination and efforts.

II. OFFICE OF POLICY (PLCY)

The Office of Policy is the Department lead for the development and coordination of DHS CVE Policy. As such the Office is the lead for the development of materials in preparation for the National Security Council meetings at the IPC, CSG, DC and PC levels. In addition, the Deputies of DOJ, FBI and DHS host a breakfast on CVE with the Director of the NCTC on a monthly basis that Policy also provides materials to support. Policy was the lead for the DHS Approach to CVE.

Policy is the lead DHS component for development of strategies and policies with the inter agency on issues of counterterrorism. In support of these efforts Policy also ensures that CVE components of these plans are consistent with DHS CVE Policy and efforts. Policy led coordination of Department inputs into the National Security Strategy, National Counterterrorism Strategy, National Strategy for Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States and associated classified strategies on counterterrorism that have CVE elements.

III. HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY COUNCIL (HSAC)

In February 2010, the HSAC was tasked by then-Secretary Napolitano to work with state and local law enforcement, as well as relevant community groups, to develop and provide recommendations regarding how the Department can better support community-based efforts to combat violent extremism domestically – focusing in particular on the issues of training, information sharing, and the adoption of community-oriented law enforcement approaches to this issue. As a result of this HSAC tasking the Countering Violent Extremism Working Group was formed.

- The group continues to meet on a bi-annual basis to discuss CVE recommendations and policy related issues.

STRATEGIC CVE ACTIVITIES

OUTREACH/ENGAGEMENT:

I. OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES (CRCL)

Community Engagement

CRCL leads the Department's community engagement efforts. CRCL conducts quarterly roundtables in 16 cities across the United States, as well as dozens of other engagement events including town halls, youth roundtables, and issue based meetings. These roundtables and engagement events bring together leaders from diverse communities such as American Arab, Muslim, South Asian, Middle Eastern, Jewish, Sikh, Southeast Asian, East African, Latino, and others.

- CRCL's engagement efforts are designed to capture the issues, concerns and ideas of the communities most affected by DHS programs and policies. Mutual trust is essential to the success of the Department's engagement efforts – CRCL trusts community leaders to bring questions and concerns, candidly express their ideas, and voice their opinions. Community leaders trust and understand that CRCL's engagement events are not for the purpose of gathering intelligence, sharing personal information, or engaging in profiling.

Community Awareness Briefing (CAB)

- CRCL, with the National Counter Terrorism Center (NCTC) developed and implemented the Community Awareness Briefing (CAB), designed to share unclassified information with communities regarding the threat of violent extremism. The CAB has been conducted in 12 U.S. cities over the past few years. It is designed to help communities and law enforcement develop the necessary understanding of al-Qa'ida recruitment tactics and explore ways to collectively and holistically address these threats before they become a challenge at the local level. Due to the increased number of Western-based fighters traveling to foreign war conflicts, such as Syria and Somalia, the Community Awareness Briefing now includes information relating to the foreign fighter recruitment narrative and the myths versus realities of the situation in Syria and Somalia.

Community Resiliency Exercise (CREX)

- The Community Resilience Exercise (CREX) is a half-day table-top exercise designed to improve communication between law enforcement and communities and to share ideas on how best to build community resilience against violent extremism. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) and National Counterterrorism Center's Directorate for Strategic and Operational Planning (DSOP) have worked with local partners to implement this exercise in cities across the United States. To date, the exercise has been held in Washington, DC; Chicago, Illinois; Seattle, Washington; Durham, North Carolina, and Houston, Texas. CREXs focus on building trust and

empowering communities against violent extremism domestically, a theme that directly supports the domestic CVE Strategy and Strategic Implementation Plan.

- The CREX is based on a program that has been conducted over 50 times in the United Kingdom with great success. The CREX uses an unfolding scenario of possible violent extremist activity with two threads: one thread disclosing what the police have learned and the other thread what the community experiences. The scenario is revealed in several stages, with participants breaking into small groups after each stage to discuss potential responses and how they should work together. The scenario is hypothetical, but based on the behaviors exhibited by past violent extremists prior to their arrest. The exercise is facilitated by an individual with credibility in both the community and government. At the end of the exercise, the facilitators help the participants create a local action plan focused on prevention and intervention.

International CVE Efforts

- DHS CRCL works with foreign governments, international organizations, and various US Embassies across the world to develop and implement CVE programs. CRCL has developed and implemented Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) programs, such as the CVE Exchange Program. This program, in its third year, pairs two cities in the US with two in a European nation with exchange delegations representing civil society and local government exchanging operational community engagement best practices that may support CVE but also promote integration, youth empowerment, resolution of grievances, and protection of rights and liberties.

II. NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE (NPPD)

NPPD has worked to leverage existing capabilities to pilot a full-time CVE expert in Los Angeles focused on building an infrastructure among Federal, state, local, law enforcement, private sector, and non-traditional partners to help counter and prevent the violent extremism threat.

- The program focuses on gaining a better understanding – and subsequently developing, reviewing, and delivering training – on the behaviors, tactics, and indicators that could point to potential radicalization and extremism, on prevention and intervention initiatives, and engagement programs and methodologies that enable the strengthening and building of resilient communities.

Efforts also include leading the development of local a CVE Taskforce that includes local and federal law enforcement, mental health clinicians, social workers, members of clergy and a wide array of other public officials and private sector.

- A taskforce can be activated by the CVE community in response to an immediate or ongoing incident as a means of conducting intervention and prevention of additional radicalization and violence. Evidence of this community needs has been expressed following the Boston Bombing and local incidents in California.

III. OFFICE OF POLICY (PLCY)

Policy is the lead for international engagement on CVE and coordination of component efforts with international partners on CVE. Led by the DHS Office of Policy, we collaborate with international governments, law enforcement, and non-governmental organizations to gain greater insights and to understand violent extremism from a global perspective and techniques used abroad to counter it. DHS has formal bi-lateral meetings with the United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, Australia and Belgium on issues of CVE. We also work closely with the Netherlands, Spain, Norway, Denmark. DHS also participates in multi-lateral meetings on CVE through the Global Counterterrorism Forum, Five Country Ministerial and the G-5. In addition DHS has work with Europol, Interpol and the International Association of Chiefs of Policy on CVE.

ANALYSIS:

I. OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS (I&A)

I&A assessments regularly seek to inform CVE practitioners about trends in radicalization and mobilization to violence; most notably including an in-depth assessment of patterns in radicalization by 62 al-Qa'ida-aligned Homegrown violent extremists; an in-depth assessment of commonalities in pathways to radicalization by 88 Domestic terrorists mobilized towards violence by ideologies ranging from violent Anarchism, violent Racism, violent Sovereign Citizen Extremism, violent Animal Rights Extremisms, and violent anti-abortion extremism; and numerous studies of the effects of foreign conflicts and terrorist messaging on radicalizing US Persons to become foreign fighters overseas or attempt attacks in the Homeland. (*Homegrown Violent Extremist Branch (HVEB) Branch, appx. 6 personnel. N/A for cost*)

I&A launched a new indexing label, "BEESTOP", for use in raw intelligence reporting focused on government encounters with known or suspected terrorists in the Homeland. (*Analysis, N/A for personnel and cost*)

I&A has since 2010 published dozens of unclassified and classified assessments for homeland security stakeholders that sought to inform domestic CVE efforts. (*Homegrown Violent Extremist Branch (HVEB) Branch, appx. 6 personnel. N/A for cost*)

- I&A published companion studies that looked at the common behaviors associated with 88 domestic terrorists and 62 al-Qa'ida-inspired violent extremists.
- I&A produced homeland security reference aids on domestic violent extremist groups, including violent Anarchist Extremists, violent Racist Skinhead Extremists, violent Sovereign Citizen Extremists, violent Animal Rights Extremists, and the Animal Liberation Front.
- I&A since 2010 has produced more than 10 case studies of arrested al-Qa'ida-inspired and domestic violent extremists to increase awareness of behavioral indicators of mobilization to violence.

- I&A has published assessments related to US persons who have fought in Syria that have analyzed their motivations, role of the Internet in their radicalization to violence, and the threat to the Homeland upon their return.
- I&A has published assessments analyzing the content and resonance of messaging disseminated by al-Qa'ida, its affiliates, and allied groups.
- I&A has published geospatial assessments of terrorism activity in the Homeland.

INFORMATION SHARING:

I. OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS (I&A)

I&A's State and Local Program Office (SLPO) maintains and updates the joint DHS and FBI Countering Violent Extremism and Active Shooter (CVE-AS) Web Portal on HSIN, which allows DHS to conduct outreach efforts and share CVE and AS information with our Federal, State, Tribal, Territorial, Private Sector, Academia, and International partners as appropriate. *(SLPO, 2 personnel)*

I&A regularly briefs federal, state, local, private sector, and DC-based international partners in-person and via SVTC and teleconference on threat developments. *(SLPO and Analysis, N/A for personnel and cost)*

I&A regularly liaises with foreign government agencies and intelligence services in partner countries that share our concerns about countering terrorist threats in our respective nations. These exchanges have led to joint production including publishing with EUROPOL a profile of Norwegian terrorist Anders Breivik and publishing with Canada a comparative assessment of disrupted terrorist cells in our countries. *(Foreign Liaison and Disclosure Branch (FLDB), appx. 4 personnel and Homegrown Violent Extremist Branch (HVEB), appx. 6 personnel. N/A for cost)*

I&A worked with CRCL to develop content for a Community Awareness Briefing focused on Syria foreign fighters that CRCL and NCTC DSOP are delivering to US communities. *(Analysis, N/A for personnel and cost)*

CVE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

GRANTS:

I. THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National Training and Education Division (NTED) through its training provider the Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium (RDPC), developed a curriculum for Planning and Intervention for Gangs, Hate and Terrorist

Groups in Rural Jails and Prisons, which is available to Local Law Enforcement. Course development cost is \$362,107 and Training Delivery cost is \$92,786.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) is another FEMA training provider and is developing Web-Based courses for Law Enforcement that includes building cultural awareness through community engagement and helping students to identify threats:

- Threat specific sub-modules follow below include:
 - Al-Qa 'ida and Affiliates
 - Foreign Fighters
 - Homegrown Violent Extremist
 - Lone Wolves
 - Sovereign Citizens
 - Online Radicalization to Violence
- Course development cost is \$125,569.07

II. NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE (NPPD)

NPPD supports CVE efforts through grant funding assistance, vulnerability assessments, information sharing on protective measures, developing and delivering training to counter evolving threats, and coordinating table top exercises, bringing together community leaders, law enforcement and government officials.

- NPPD has active efforts to extend community-level, public-private partnerships to academia, community leaders, faith-based organizations, and other non-traditional partners to share CVE evolving risk information, deliver risk management capabilities, and build trusted relationships to assist in ensuring the security and resilience of communities against violent extremism.

TRAINING:

I. FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER (FLETC)

The FLETC provides lecture based CVE training and/or laboratory exercises within numerous basic and advanced law enforcement programs. These programs are attended by federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement personnel.

- The programs that currently incorporate CVE training are the Uniformed Police Training Program, Criminal Investigator Training Program, Land Management Police Training Program, Physical Security Training Program, Land Transportation Antiterrorism Training Program, Federal Air Marshal Training Program, United States Mint Police In-Service Training Program, Immigration Customs and Enforcement – Basic Immigration Enforcement Training Program, Antiterrorism Intelligence Awareness Training Program, Rural Police Officer Training Program, Fish and Wildlife Service – Law Enforcement for

Supervisors Basic, National Nuclear Security Agency – Basic Training, and the United States Department of Agriculture – Investigator Advanced Training Program. FLETC's estimated costs associated with the CVE related content of these programs in FY 2014 is \$53,000.

- The FLETC is currently planning the National Summit on Empowering Communities to Prevent Violent Extremism working in partnership with the Department of Justice's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) and the University of Maryland's National Consortium for the study of Terrorism and Response to Terrorism. The purpose of the summit is to advance interdisciplinary efforts to implement effective community-based CVE intervention models, and create a community of interest that will continually improve upon those efforts. The summit will reflect the federal government's role in supporting locally-led efforts to create and implement sustainable, local, multi-disciplinary, whole-of-government, and information-driven grassroots efforts to counter violent extremism and prevent violent attacks. The summit will take place August 13th and 14th and will be funded via a reimbursable agreement with the COPS Office in the amount of \$60,000.00.

RESEARCH:

I. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE (S&T)

Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency (HSARPA) / Resilient Systems Division's (RSD) CVE Efforts:

- DHS S&T is sponsoring the development of a comprehensive open source database on Terrorism and Extremist Violence in the United States (TEVUS) that incorporates incident, perpetrator, and geospatial information. To date, this effort has produced 15 reports and research briefs, and the completed database will be accessible through a web interface that includes graphing, mapping, and analysis functions.
- DHS S&T is sponsoring a longitudinal survey that examines the U.S. public's attitudes toward extremist violence and government efforts to counter it, including questions that will help DHS to understand circumstances in which the public may or may not report suspicious activity. To date, this effort has produced five reports and research briefs with more to be completed in the future.
- In collaboration with the UK Home Office, DHS S&T is supporting the Arc of Terrorism Involvement Program of Research (Arc Program), which aims to further our understanding of the motivations and behaviors associated with each stage of the terrorist lifecycle. As part of this effort, DHS S&T has sponsored two projects:
 - An ongoing study that has produced more than 10 reports and research briefs focused on how and why people disengage from terrorism; whether there are differences based on type of terrorist group or an individual's role within the group; and how disengagement can be encouraged; and

- A completed effort on lone-actor terrorism that produced four reports and research briefs that identified the characteristics and recurring pre-attack behaviors of lone-actor terrorists who have been convicted of terrorism offenses in Europe and North America.
- This year, the DHS S&T Resilient Systems Division's program on countering violent extremism was awarded an Intelligence Community Counterterrorism Award by the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) for facilitating terrorism information sharing. The award specifically cited the efforts of the program to distribute high quality social science research to members of the intelligence community.
- The cost of current activities is approximately \$1.1 million and 2 FTEs. The cost of next year's activities should be roughly the same.

II. UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE (USSS)

The Critical Protective Analysis Group (CPAG), which is part of the Counterterrorism Section of the Foreign Assessment and Counterterrorism Branch (FAB), Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division (PID) analyzes terrorist/extremist tactics and attacks to gain insight about what happened, including what weapons were used, how many attackers were involved, how the attack was executed, surveillance techniques employed, and operational planning. CPAG briefings to local, state, and federal stakeholders provide a high-level overview of the methods and means used by the extremists but do not make recommendations on how to counter violent extremists or suggest countermeasures for potential attacks that violent extremists may conduct.

OUTREACH/ENGAGEMENT:

I. OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS (IGA)

IGA supports CVE efforts with state and local stakeholders as needed, and is willing to assist with coordination and outreach to stakeholders as necessary.

- IGA has passed along CVE training grant information to state, local and tribal stakeholders
- IGA has worked with DHS/CRCL in many of their roundtables, attending the roundtables and encouraging state and local offices to attend.

II. DHS CENTER FOR FAITH-BASED & NEIGHBORHOOD PARTNERSHIPS (FEMA)

The DHS Center bolsters efforts to catalyze and support non-governmental, community-based programs, and strengthen relationships with communities that may be targeted for recruitment by violent extremists. This is done by:

- Supporting interagency efforts to broaden engagement with state, local, and tribal law enforcement, philanthropic organizations, *religious organizations, community groups, and national advocacy groups, and others* to discuss violent extremism, best practices, and approaches.

- Helping to *build strong and resilient communities by promoting immigration integration and civic participation.*
- DHS Center supports engagement activities in high-priority cities by providing a non-securitized approach to engagement for diverse populations. Works closely with DHS CRCL, USCIS, ICE, CBP and NPPD strategic engagement advisors in select cities
- DHS Center promotes a model of building resilience with diverse religious and ethnic communities by conducting whole community engagement efforts between local police, fire and emergency management around emergency preparedness, response and recovery. As a result of these outreach and engagement efforts, DHS Center has established lines of communications and ability to engage diverse leaders as appropriate with other DHS components with a direct CVE mandate.
- DHS Center serves alongside FEMA NPD-NTED staff in discussions, review and recommendations regarding FEMA national training grants focusing on CVE
- Budget and Personnel Info:
 - 20% of deputy director's time: \$25,000
 - Travel Costs (25% of total annual) \$15,000

III. FAITH-BASED SECURITY AND COMMUNICATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE (FBAC)

In August 2011, the HSAC was tasked by then-Secretary Napolitano to explore information sharing opportunities and methods between the Department and Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs). The subcommittee was also asked to address how the Department can better support local security officers and organization's efforts to keep FBOs communities safe, secure, and resilient.

As a result, the HSAC's Faith-based Security and Communications Advisory Subcommittee was formed. Members have advised the Department on domestic policies which have global and tactical relationships. This was particularly evident in dialogues with faith-based communities following recent incidents in Dearborn, Michigan; the Sikh Temple shooting in Oak Creek, Wisconsin; the Joplin, Missouri Mosque burning; the shooting at the Family Research Council in Washington, D.C.; the *Boston Marathon bombing; and most recently the Overland Park, Kansas Jewish Community Center shooting. *During the Boston Marathon bombings HSAC and FBAC members were briefed by senior DHS leaders on snap preparatory calls. FBAC members in their individual capacity worked together to issue several press releases jointly, which many credit with de-escalating the crisis.

Benefits of the Department of Homeland Security and the HSAC/FBAC relationship as outlined by the FBAC in their June 5, 2014 report:

- Information Sharing: Provides timely, actionable, bi-directional information sharing from trusted reliable partners.
- Training: Four Table Top/Active Shooter exercises held in past year.¹

¹ In the past year there were four Table Top/Active Shooter Training Exercises which were held jointly with FBOs and supported by the Department of Homeland Security. The tabletops (Dearborn, Michigan; Bridgewater, New

- Individual Feedback: Faith-based Organizations (FBOs) advise on domestic policies which have global and tactical relationships.
- Constituent relations: Working with many FBOs.

IV. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)

USCIS promotes the civic integration of immigrants through education on the rights, responsibilities, and importance of citizenship. Citizenship is critical to civic integration because naturalization allows immigrants to have essentially the same rights as native-born Americans and fosters a sense of belonging, inclusion, and equality. Civic participation and a sense of belonging are key to maintaining strong and welcoming communities, and countering the narratives of violent extremists.

Using various points in the immigration system, USCIS provides immigrants with information and resources to encourage civic learning and civic integration, with the naturalization test serving as a primary tool to promote this process. Naturalization requirements, such as knowledge of basic English and of U.S. history and civics, encourage civic learning and build a strong foundation upon which immigrants can exercise their rights and responsibilities. The agency's initiatives benefit not only immigrants themselves, but also all of society as we work to build a stronger civic identity based upon our shared civic ideals, an appreciation of our history, and the English language. USCIS strives to provide immigrants with respectful interactions that can foster trust in government institutions and encourages activities that reflect the longstanding strength and spirit of vested citizenship.

USCIS offers multiple resources to immigrants, such as *Welcome to the United States: A Guide for New Immigrants*. This comprehensive guide contains practical information to help immigrants settle into everyday life in the United States. It also contains basic civics information that introduces immigrants to the U.S. system of government. This resource is available in 14 languages and can be downloaded free of charge. USCIS engages directly with immigrants and communities through listening sessions, in-person meetings, and informational engagements. In the past two years, USCIS has conducted more than:

- 1,800 naturalization information sessions for 74,000 attendees;
- 5,500 local engagements for 860,000 attendees;
- 400 national engagements on a range of topics for 75,000 attendees; and
- 20 multilingual engagements in Spanish, Creole, Arabic, Vietnamese, Korean, Mandarin and Cantonese for 12,000 attendees.

Through citizenship outreach partnerships, USCIS provides information and resources to state and local governments to help facilitate outreach and engagement, training and technical assistance, and citizenship education to communities. USCIS's current partners include the City of Los Angeles, the City of Chicago and the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County in Tennessee. USCIS also collaborates with the Institute of Museum and

Jersey; Dallas, Texas; and Salt Lake City, Utah) focused on information sharing improvement, partnership development, risk mitigation, sector-wide enhancement, and lessons learned.

Library Services to provide information, educational materials, and training resources on immigration and citizenship to libraries. These mutually beneficial partnerships allow USCIS to more effectively reach immigrants in their local communities and help cities deliver much needed information and services to their residents. Additionally, USCIS offers grants, tools and educational resources to immigrant-serving organizations. Since 2009, USCIS has awarded approximately \$43 million to 222 immigrant-serving organizations through its Citizenship and Integration Grant Program. To date, the program has helped more than 93,000 permanent residents prepare for citizenship.

CVE-RELEVANT ACTIVITIES

OUTREACH/ENGAGEMENT:

I. NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE (NPPD)

NPPD sponsors the Private Sector Clearance Program for partners, enabling DHS/NPPD to effectively communicate information across affected partners and the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis to share threat and security information. In addition:

- Engages local law enforcement and the private sector to recognize and report suspicious purchasing behavior of improvised explosive device (IED) components, and conduct counter-IED planning activities to prepare for terrorist explosive threats and incidents
- Supports the President's plan to reduce gun violence and promote school safety, to include working with the U.S. Secret Service to build in behavioral anomalies into the training and exercise program to strengthen prevention and intervention methods of risk mitigation.

II. DHS OFFICE FOR STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

The DHS Office for State and Local Law Enforcement (OSLLE) serves as the primary liaison between DHS and non-Federal law enforcement agencies across the country. The office also leads the coordination of DHS-wide policies related to state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement's role in preventing, preparing for, protecting against, and responding to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disaster within the United States. As the primary liaison with state and local law enforcement agencies, OSLLE leverages its community relationships to support the CVE mission.

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

I. U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION (CBP)

CBP conducts limited CVE engagement through the disruption of travel for individuals believed to attempt to participate in armed conflicts overseas, and through the interception of similar

individuals attempting to return to the U.S. after overseas participation either in armed conflicts or in training designed to inflict harm on the Homeland. The budgetary cost of this engagement is difficult to quantify as the work is performed alongside other border security priority work performed by officers and intelligence analysts at ports of entry, at overseas airports, and at CBP HQ.

II. TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (TSA)

TSA Office of Security Operations (OSO) - Field Operations Division

The TSA Office of Security Operations (OSO), Field Operations Division is engaged in educating and training our Transportation Security Officers (TSO) on Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) activities. This is accomplished through multiple methods, including the National Shift Briefs produced by TSA Headquarters, Daily Shift Briefs conducted by the TSA leadership at airports, Job Aids such as Threat in the Spotlight, and training via the Online Learning Center.

Classified threat information is communicated to Federal Security Directors via the TRACE-Movi system. Threat analysis, activities, and indicators are briefed up to the SECRET security level. TSA has also partnered with many local law enforcement agencies and stakeholders to increase information flow and cooperation. Additionally, TSA personnel such as TSOs and Behavior Detection Officers all benefit from knowledge and insight regarding CVE activities and indicators.

TSA Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA)

Transportation Security Sector Risk Assessment (TSSRA) 3.0, currently awaiting Secretary Johnson's signature, contains an appendix that scores the HVE risks of 20 attack scenarios across all modes of transportation. TSSRA 4.0, currently under development, is in the process of assigning risk scores to the same 20, HVE-based attack scenarios."