



Quick Links

SLATT—State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training

This document is a list of entities or resources that law enforcement can utilize to combat terrorism, targeted violence, and hate crimes.

State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training Program

<https://www.slatt.org/>

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) Program addresses the prevention of terrorism and targeted violence attacks by providing no-cost, role-based training, resources, and technical assistance to state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) law enforcement officers and agencies. BJA believes that by working together, law enforcement and community partners serve as the frontline of defense, and BJA is committed to supporting this partnership within the framework of the U.S. Constitution.

Department of Homeland Security

<https://www.dhs.gov/>

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has a vital mission: Secure the nation from the many threats we face. This requires the dedication of more than 240,000 employees in jobs covering a diversity of fields, such as aviation, border security, or emergency response with positions ranging from cybersecurity analyst to chemical facility inspector. Our duties are wide-ranging and our goal is clear—keep America safe.

Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships

The Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships (CP3) seeks a resilient America where localities unite to help end targeted violence and terrorism. On May 11, 2021, Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas replaced the Office for Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention with CP3 to ensure that DHS's efforts were grounded in an approach to violence prevention that leverages behavioral threat assessment and management tools and addresses early-risk factors that can lead to radicalization and violence.

<https://www.dhs.gov/CP3>

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) leads the national effort to understand, manage, and reduce risk to our cyber and physical infrastructure. They connect our stakeholders in industry and government to each other and to resources, analyses, and tools to help them build their own cyber, communications, and physical security. This, in turn, helps to ensure a secure and resilient infrastructure for the American people.

<https://www.cisa.gov/>

Homeland Security Information Network

The Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) is the official system for the trusted sharing of sensitive but unclassified (SBU) information between federal, state, local, territorial, tribal, international, and private sector partners. Mission operators use HSIN to access Homeland Security data, send requests securely between agencies, manage operations, coordinate planned event safety and security, respond to incidents, and share the information they need to fulfil their missions and help keep their communities safe.

<https://www.dhs.gov/homeland-security-information-network-hsin>

Homeland Security Information Network—Intelligence

The Homeland Security Information Network—Intelligence (HSIN-Intel) is a community of interest located on HSIN. The purpose of HSIN-Intel is to provide intelligence stakeholders across the Homeland Security Enterprise with a secure platform for effective, efficient, and timely collaboration and sharing of SBU information, data, products, analytic exchange, and situational awareness.

<https://www.dhs.gov/intelligence>

Department of Homeland Security (continued)

“If You See Something, Say Something®”

“If You See Something, Say Something®” is a national campaign raising public awareness of the indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crime, as well as the importance of reporting suspicious activity to state and local law enforcement.

<https://www.dhs.gov/see-something-say-something>

National Terrorism Advisory System

In 2011, the DHS replaced the color-coded alerts of the Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS) with the National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) that was designed to communicate information more effectively about terrorist threats by providing timely, detailed information to the American public. NTAS advisories—whether they be Alerts or Bulletins—encourage individuals to follow the guidance provided by state and local officials and to report suspicious activity. Where possible and applicable, NTAS advisories will include steps that individuals and communities can take to protect themselves from threats, as well as help detect or prevent an attack before it happens. Individuals should review the information contained in the Alert or Bulletin, and based upon the circumstances, take the recommended precautionary or preparedness measures for themselves and their families.

<https://www.dhs.gov/national-terrorism-advisory-system>

National Threat Evaluation and Reporting Program

The National Threat Evaluation and Reporting (NTER) Program empowers our homeland security partners to adapt to new threats and prevent terrorism and targeted violence. The NTER Program advances our partners’ abilities to identify, investigate, assess, report, and share tips and leads linked to emerging homeland security threats, while providing technical assistance, resources, and training associated with best practices in developing and implementing threat analysis-related activities associated with the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative (NSI).

<https://www.dhs.gov/national-threat-evaluation-and-reporting-program>

Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative

The NSI is a joint collaborative effort by DHS, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and SLTT law enforcement partners. This initiative provides law enforcement with another tool to help prevent terrorism and other related criminal activity by establishing a national capacity for gathering, documenting, processing, analyzing, and sharing SAR information.

<https://www.dhs.gov/nsi>

Office of Intelligence and Analysis

A unique member of the U.S. Intelligence Community (IC). The Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) is the only IC element statutorily charged with delivering intelligence to our SLTT and private sector partners and developing intelligence from those partners for DHS and the IC.

<https://www.dhs.gov/office-intelligence-and-analysis>

Secret Service National Threat Assessment Center

The National Threat Assessment Center (NTAC), a component of the U.S. Secret Service, provides guidance on threat assessment and training both within the U.S. Secret Service and to its law enforcement, public safety, and academic partners. NTAC reports provide communities with information and best practices to recognize and prevent future mass violence events.

<https://www.secretservice.gov/protection/ntac>

Technical Resource for Incident Prevention

The Technical Resource for Incident Prevention (TRIPwire) is a secure, online, and collaborative information sharing and resource portal for the nation’s security and emergency services professionals across the federal, state, local, and tribal sectors. Information and resources on TRIPwire increase awareness of evolving improvised explosive device (IED) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs), as well as incident lessons learned and counter-IED preparedness.

<https://tripwire.dhs.gov/>

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is an intelligence-driven and threat-focused national security organization with both intelligence and law enforcement responsibilities. It is staffed by a dedicated cadre of more than 30,000 agents, analysts, and other professionals who work around the clock and across the globe to protect the United States from terrorism, espionage, cyberattacks, and major crime threats while providing its many partners with service, support, training, and leadership.

eGuardian

The eGuardian system is an SBU information-sharing platform hosted by the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division as a service on the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP). The eGuardian system allows law enforcement agencies to combine new suspicious activity reports (SARs) of incidents like these with existing (legacy) SAR reporting systems to form a single information repository accessible to thousands of law enforcement personnel and analysts directly supporting law enforcement.

<https://www.fbi.gov/resources/law-enforcement/eguardian>

FBI Field Offices and Joint Terrorism Task Forces

The FBI has 56 field offices (also called divisions) centrally located in major metropolitan areas across the United States and Puerto Rico. They are the places where we carry out investigations, assess local and regional crime threats, and work closely with partners on cases and operations. Within these field offices are a total of about 350 resident agencies located in smaller cities and towns. Resident agencies are managed by supervisory special agents.

<https://www.fbi.gov/contact-us/field-offices>

Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal

The LEEP is a secure platform for law enforcement agencies, intelligence groups, and criminal justice entities. LEEP provides web-based investigative tools and analytical resources, and the networking it supports is unrivaled by other platforms available to law enforcement. Users collaborate in a secure environment, use tools to strengthen their cases, and share departmental documents. LEEP accounts are available to personnel affiliated with the criminal justice

system, intelligence community, and the armed forces. To apply for a LEEP account, go to <https://www.cjis.gov/CJISEAI/EAIController> and complete the online application. <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/leep>

FBI Office of Partner Engagement

The FBI Office of Partner Engagement (OPE) builds bridges, creates new partnerships, and strengthens and supports relationships between the FBI and other federal agencies, as well as with state, local, tribal, and campus law enforcement; national and international law enforcement associations; and others within the broad public safety, law enforcement, and homeland security communities. Part of the Intelligence Branch, the OPE serves as the FBI's primary liaison for the law enforcement community, representing the perspectives of chiefs, sheriffs, and law enforcement associations within the FBI.

<https://www.fbi.gov/about/partnerships/office-of-partner-engagement>

Terrorist Screening Center

The Terrorist Screening Center, a multiagency center administered by the FBI, is the U.S. government's consolidated counterterrorism watch listing component and is responsible for the management and operation of the Terrorist Screening Database, commonly known as "the watchlist."

<https://www.fbi.gov/about/leadership-and-structure/national-security-branch/tsc>

National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism

<https://www.start.umd.edu/>

The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism—better known as START—is a university-based research and education center comprised of an international network of scholars committed to the scientific study of the causes and human consequences of terrorism in the United States and around the world. A Department of Homeland Security Emeritus Center of Excellence headquartered at the University of Maryland, START supports the research efforts of leading social scientists at more than 50 academic and research institutions, each of whom is conducting original investigations into fundamental questions about terrorism.

National Counterterrorism Center

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/nctc-home>

The National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) produces analysis, maintains the authoritative database of known and suspected terrorists, shares information, and conducts strategic operational planning. NCTC is staffed by more than 1,000 personnel from across the IC, the federal government, and federal contractors. NCTC's workforce represents approximately 20 different departments and agencies—a tribute to the recognition by the intelligence, homeland security, and law enforcement communities of NCTC's role in protecting the nation against terrorist threats.

Joint Counterterrorism Assessment Team

The mission of the Joint Counterterrorism Assessment Team (JCAT) is to improve information sharing and to 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 and SLTT agencies and the private sector. JCAT also advocates for the counterterrorism intelligence requirements and needs of these partners throughout the IC. <https://www.dni.gov/index.php/nctc-how-we-work/joint-ct-assessment-team>

National Fusion Center Association—The National Network of Fusion Centers

<https://nfcausa.org/fusion-centers/>

The National Fusion Center Association represents the interests of state and major urban area fusion centers, as well as associated interests of states, tribal nations, and units of local government, in order to promote the development and sustainment of fusion centers; encourage effective, ethical, and lawful intelligence and information sharing; and prevent and reduce the harmful effects of crime and terrorism on victims, individuals, and communities.

Regional Information Sharing Systems

<https://www.riss.net/>

The mission of the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program is to assist local, state, federal, and tribal criminal justice partners by providing adaptive solutions and services that facilitate information sharing, support criminal investigations, and promote officer safety. RISS has been supporting the law enforcement and criminal justice communities for more than 40 years. RISS is composed of six regional centers and the RISS Technology Support Center (RTSC). RISS works regionally and on a nationwide basis to respond to the unique crime problems of each region while strengthening the country's information-sharing environment. More than 9,400 local, state, federal, and tribal law enforcement and public safety agencies are members of RISS.



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