

the militia movement on the risk of violence or the potential for violence and criminal activity.

Experts have traced the growth of the militia movement partly to the effective use of modern communication mediums. Videos, Internet forums, and other online platforms have been used with great effectiveness by militia sympathizers. Pro-militia networks disseminate material from well-known hate group figures and conspiracy theorists. Organizers can promote their ideologies at militia meetings, patriot rallies, and gatherings of various other groups espousing antigovernment sentiments.

FBI Special Agents James E. Duffy and Alan C. Brantley give us this profile of the typical militia member:

Most militia organization members are white males who range in age from the early 20s to the mid-50s. The majority of militia members appear to be attracted to the movement because of gun control issues. . . . Militia members generally maintain strong Christian beliefs and justify their actions by claiming to be ardent defenders of the Constitution.⁵¹

In March 2010, nine suspects tied to a Christian militia were charged with conspiring to kill an unidentified local police officer, and then attack a police funeral in the hopes of killing more law enforcement personnel who would come to the funeral. Members of the group Hutaree, based about 70 miles southwest of Detroit, were charged in the case, including their leader, David Brian Stone, also known as Captain Hutaree. Stone and his wife made no secret about the fact that they were part of a militia. They frequently let visitors in military fatigues erect tents in front of their trailer home, and the sound of gunfire was routine. According to investigators, the Hutaree view local, state, and federal law enforcement as an enemy, and they planned to attack them as part of an armed struggle against the U.S. government. An undercover federal agent attended training exercises with the Hutaree militia for at least eight months before the arrest. The charges followed FBI raids on locations in Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana.⁵²

Terrorism experts have reported that the number of paramilitary militia groups in the United States dwindled substantially after the Oklahoma City bombing in 1995 because of public backlash and intense pressure from law enforcement. They say, however, that the terrorism threat posed by

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The Ohio Defense Force

The Ohio Defense Force is a private militia claiming more than 300 members who train all year for ambushes, sniper missions, close-quarters battle, and other infantry staples. The unit motto is "Today's Minutemen," and they have conducted practice and training around the abandoned Roseville State Prison near Zanesville, Ohio.

In 2010, the group claimed that one exercise was designed against an "enemy" identified as an Islamic army that had traveled through the United States unchecked on orders from the president, but the exercise looked more like it was designed to combat the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). Brian Vandersall, who designed the exercise, said, "I don't know who the redcoats are. It could be U.N. troops. It could be federal troops. It could be Blackwater, which was used in Katrina. It could be Mexican troops who are crossing the border." In any case, Vandersall said, "Whoever they are, we have to be ready."

Source: Based on Barton Gellman, "Locked and Loaded: The Secret World of Extreme Militias," September 30, 2010, retrieved September 30, 2010, from www.time.com/time/printout/0,8816,2022516,00.html.

individual "lone wolf" extremists has remained strong, and that far-left environmental and animal rights groups also pose a serious threat.⁵³

Another domestic terrorist movement is the "sovereign citizen" movement. Sovereign citizens are antigovernment extremists who believe that even though they physically reside in the United States, they are separate or "sovereign" from the country. As a result, they believe they do not have to answer to any government authority, including courts, taxing entities, motor vehicle departments, or law enforcement. According to the FBI, the sovereign citizens commit murder and physical assault; threaten judges, law enforcement professionals, and government personnel; impersonate police officers and diplomats; use fake currency, passports, license plates, and driver's licenses; and engineer various white-collar scams, including mortgage fraud.⁵⁴

While not all sovereign citizens commit crimes of violence, in August 2013 the Las Vegas Metro Police Department (LVMPD) arrested

two sovereigns, David Allan Brutsche and Devon Campbell Newman, on charges of attempted murder and conspiracy to commit murder. Brutsche and Campbell had met with undercover LVMPD officers over several months, expressing their hatred for law enforcement and describing how they wanted to kidnap cops from traffic stops, arrest them, try them in their court, and then kill them. Brutsche said he had the right to “stop cops by killing them because we as the people are kings and cops are servants.”⁵⁵

Left-wing extremist groups represent another domestic terrorism threat. Generally these groups profess a revolutionary socialist doctrine and view themselves as protectors of the American people against capitalism and imperialism. They aim to change the nation through revolutionary means rather than by participating in the regular political and social process. During the 1970s, leftist-oriented extremist groups posed the predominant domestic terrorist threat in the United States. Beginning in the 1980s, however, the FBI dismantled many of these groups by arresting key members for their criminal activities. The transformation of the former Soviet Union also deprived many leftist groups of a coherent ideology or spiritual patron. As a result, membership and support for these groups have declined.

Special-interest terrorist groups are also domestic threats. They differ from both extreme left-wing and right-wing terrorist groups because their members seek to resolve specific interests rather than pursue widespread political change. Members of such groups include animal rights advocates, supporters of environmental issues, and antiabortion advocates. Although some consider the causes that these groups represent understandable or even worthy, the groups remain separated from traditional law-abiding special-interest groups because of their criminal activity.

Groups such as the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) and the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) have used violent actions to attempt to force various segments of society, including the general public, to change their attitudes about issues they consider important. These groups have released caged animals into the wild, targeted buildings where experimentation on animals has been conducted, damaged vehicles they feel are not environmentally friendly, and burned down new residential communities. In 1998, ELF members were linked to the destruction of the Vail Ski Resort in Colorado, a fire that caused \$12 million in damage. ELF members were

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“Justice Department” Makes Threats Against UCLA Animal Researcher

A group called the “Justice Department,” an offshoot of the Animal Liberation Front (ALF), sent a package containing razor blades to David Jentsch, an animal researcher at UCLA. This was a clear attempt to intimidate Jentsch.

Jentsch is a frequent target of animal rights groups due to his research work using primates. A cofounder of the North American Animal Liberation Press Office, Jerry Vlasak, said Jentsch has “made himself an even bigger target” by saying he will continue “torturing” animals in his research. Jentsch had his car fire-bombed in March 2009 while parked in the driveway of his home. He has also been the target of regular harassment and demonstrations outside his home.

The “Justice Department” has also claimed responsibility for mailing needles covered with rat poison to two primate researchers at Wake Forest University in North Carolina, and razor blades covered with rat poison to at least one other primate researcher at UCLA.

Source: Based on “‘Justice Department’ Claims Responsibility for Threats Against UCLA Animal Researcher,” December 3, 2010, retrieved on April 4, 2012, from www.adl.org/learn/extremism_in_america_updates/movements/ecoterrorism/justice_department_ucla.htm.

also charged with firebombing the University of Washington’s Center for Urban Horticulture in 2001.⁵⁶ In August 2003, several car dealerships in Southern California were targeted by ELF members who burned dozens of SUVs, as well as an auto dealership warehouse, and spray-painted vehicles with sayings such as “Fat, Lazy Americans.” ELF has claimed responsibility for many arsons against commercial establishments that ELF members say damage the environment.⁵⁷

In December 2005, federal agents made the most extensive arrest of eco-saboteurs in U.S. history, charging seven people with a series of arsons and vandalism that plagued the Pacific Northwest for nearly three years. Agents took six men and one woman into custody from Oregon to New York, tying them to nearly \$5 million in arson and

vandalism damage from 1998 to 2001. Several were members of ELF and ALF. Agents used a provision of the USA Patriot Act to close in on them by getting search warrants from a U.S. magistrate in Oregon to search in other states for evidence.⁵⁸ In 2008, ELF was linked to fires that gutted five multimillion-dollar model homes in Seattle, Washington, that were marketed as “built green.”⁵⁹

Researchers presenting at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in February 2008 reported that, while most people in the United States focus on foreign-based radical groups when thinking about terrorism, it is actually domestic extremists committing violence in the name of their cause that account for most of the damage from terrorist incidents in the United States. The researchers stated that these homegrown groups are seven times more likely than overseas groups to commit some kind of violence in the nation.⁶⁰

Radical, extremist, and hate groups have long presented a serious problem to society. Throughout a major part of our history, the Ku Klux Klan terrorized and killed thousands of citizens. In the 1960s and 1970s, radical hate groups, such as the Black Panthers and the Black Liberation Army, raged urban warfare against the police, maiming and killing scores of police officers. Also during that period of our history, militant student and antiwar groups caused tremendous problems for the police. Historically, radical groups have been involved in assassinations, bombings, terrorism, and other crimes and acts of violence to protest the policies of the United States and to attempt to impose their views on all members of our society.

One noted extremist group was the Branch Davidians. A 51-day siege of the Branch Davidian compound in Waco, Texas, ended in April 1993 when 80 members of the sect died after a fire and a shootout with police and federal agents. David Koresh, leader of the group, died of a gunshot wound to the head sometime during the blaze. The FBI's actions in Waco prompted much criticism. Another controversial action against an extremist group occurred in 1992 when U.S. Marshals tried to arrest white separatist Randall C. Weaver on firearms charges. During the resulting siege in Ruby Ridge, Idaho, Weaver's unarmed wife, Vicki, and his 14-year-old son, Sammy (as well as U.S. Marshal William Degan), were killed. In 1995, the U.S. government, without admitting guilt in the case, agreed to pay \$3.1 million to Weaver and his

three surviving children.⁶¹ One news source stated, “Like Waco, Ruby Ridge long ago entered the political mythology of the ultraright. Like Waco, it attests to the emergence of a reckless mentality that sullies the image of the FBI and plays straight into the hands of those who like to demagogue the federal government.”⁶²

Anarchists also have been operating in the United States protesting global and trade issues. Some of their members advocate violence and destruction of property and travel to trade meetings with the goal of disrupting the meetings and causing chaos and destruction in the streets.

An example of a “lone wolf” (an individual who operates alone without ties to any group) extremist is Jared Loughner who, in January 2011, gunned down U.S. Representative Gabrielle Giffords and at least 17 others in Arizona. Six of the victims died, including U.S. District Court (Arizona) Chief Judge John M. Roll and a nine-year-old girl.⁶³ In a search of Loughner's home, the FBI recovered evidence from his safe indicating that Loughner had planned an assassination attempt specifically targeted on Giffords and that it was not the work of an extremist group.⁶⁴

Recently, attention has focused on homegrown terrorists who reflect violent Islamic extremism. In 2007, Willie T. Hulon, the executive assistant director of the National Security Branch of the FBI, after acknowledging that al-Qaeda has been the driving force of terrorism for the past decade, wrote that he has increasingly seen the emergence of individuals and groups that will carry out attacks on their own soil:

Homegrown terrorists or extremists, acting in concert with other like-minded individuals or as lone wolves, have become one of the gravest domestic threats we face. Largely self-recruited and self-trained, these terrorists may have no direct connection to al-Qaeda or other terrorist groups.⁶⁵

A 2007 article by Carol Dyer, Ryan E. McCoy, and Joel Rodriguez, intelligence analysts in the FBI's Counterterrorism Division, and Donald N. Van Duyn, the deputy assistant director of the FBI's Counterterrorism Division, reflected on the disruption of recent terrorist plots in the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States. In addition to the 2005 terrorist bombings in London, the authors reported that significant attention is now being

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Some Major Domestic Terrorism Cases in the United States

Oklahoma City Federal Building

At 9:05 A.M. on April 19, 1995, an explosion occurred at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. The bombing destroyed the structure, killed 168 people, and injured 675. Later that day, an Oklahoma state trooper arrested Timothy McVeigh on Interstate 35 for driving without license plates. Several days later, McVeigh was charged with the bombing. He was alleged to have links to white supremacist and patriot groups. McVeigh was convicted for his crimes in 1997 and executed in 2001.

Atlanta Olympic Games

On July 27, 1996, a bombing occurred in Centennial Olympic Park at the Atlanta Olympic Games; a woman was killed and 111 other people were injured. In June 1997, the FBI linked the Olympic bombing to the January 16, 1997, bombing at the Sandy Springs Professional Building, which housed the Atlanta Northside Family Planning Services clinic (a clinic that provided abortions) and the February 2, 1997, bombing of an Atlanta lesbian nightclub. The FBI claimed that letters mailed to the press by a militant religious cell known as the Army of God connected the group to the bombings.

After a five-year manhunt, Eric Robert Rudolph was arrested in the small town of Murphy, North Carolina, on May 31, 2003, by rookie police officer Jeff Postell. Rudolph was charged with these crimes, which killed and injured hundreds.

Sources: "FBI Ten Most Wanted Fugitives: Eric Robert Rudolph," retrieved from www.fbi.gov; Kevin Sack, "Officials Link Atlanta Bombings and Ask for Help," *New York Times*, June 10, 1997, p. A1; Jo Thomas, "McVeigh Guilty on All Counts in the Oklahoma City Bombing," *New York Times*, June 3, 1997, p. A1.

given to the concept of homegrown radicalization, particularly violent Islamic extremism. They stated that the exploitation of religion by Islamic extremists to use violence both overseas and at home is one of the gravest dangers facing the United States today.⁶⁶

The authors of the article concluded that the Islamic radicalization of U.S. persons, foreign-born

or native, increasingly concerns law enforcement leaders because of its potential to lead to violent action. The key to success in countering violent Islamic extremists, they wrote, lies in identifying patterns and trends of extremist behavior in its early stages. They argued that law enforcement professionals must convey that, as part of a fair and compassionate government, they also share the interests of communities and must respond aggressively to hate crimes and discrimination against any ethnic populations.

Methods of Investigating Terrorism

As with many types of investigations, there are two primary methods of investigating acts of terrorism: proactive and reactive. In addition, there is the federal-local Joint Terrorism Task Forces concept. These three methods together can help prevent and detect acts of terrorism before they occur or, when that is not possible, investigate their occurrences, determine who was involved in their commission, and bring the offenders to justice.⁶⁷

Proactive Methods

Much of this chapter discusses proactive techniques that are constantly in use to prevent acts of terrorism before they occur. These methods include ongoing and coordinated planning, intelligence gathering, and investigating activity by various agencies. Despite all of the proactive efforts, however, terrorist events do occur; thus, reactive techniques must be employed as well.

Reactive Methods

Numerous reactive methods can be used to investigate acts of terrorism after they occur, including response to the incident, crime scene processing and analysis, following up on leads and tips, use of informants, surveillance, and other normal investigative activities.

RESPONSE TO THE INCIDENT The local law enforcement agency is usually the first responder to scenes of terrorist crimes—just as it is on any crime scene. These officers must follow the

normal first-responder duties of rendering aid to the injured, arresting suspects, questioning witnesses, and other immediate response and investigatory issues. It is essential that they safeguard the scene and preserve the evidence for processing by laboratory personnel and arson and terrorist specialists. As with the crime of arson, much of the evidence is present in the debris that follows a terrorist explosion.

CRIME SCENE PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Crime scene specialists and trained personnel from the various federal, state, and local investigating units use their special skills to seek the means used to commit the crime and any evidence that might connect the crime to the persons responsible for it. As an example of the importance of crime scene processing and analysis, two small pieces of evidence were the keys to determining the cause of the Pan Am explosion over Lockerbie, Scotland. Investigators had painstakingly searched a crime scene of more than 845 square miles of debris to find this evidence.

How extensive are terrorist crime scenes? Consider the 2001 World Trade Center attack. When the jumbo jets crashed into the buildings,

several things occurred. First, the explosive force of the planes entering the buildings destroyed much of the immediate internal structure and the victims within. The planes, just refueled for their flights, contained thousands of pounds of fuel. The ensuing fireball, reaching incredibly high temperatures, incinerated all in its path. The fuel then worked its way down to lower floors, continuing its destruction. Shortly after the initial explosions, the weakened buildings, with some of their steel infrastructure actually melting in the intense heat, collapsed under the weight of the crumbling upper floors. The result: millions of pounds of crime scene material and evidence.

The crime scene investigation was extensive. The first concern of this investigation was to account for and identify as many victims as possible. But before any identifications could be made, the remains had to be recovered. This required the detailed sifting of all the debris and material collected from the crime scene. Sifting was also conducted during the examination of the Oklahoma City bombing incident.

After suspected human remains were recovered from the debris, determinations needed to be made

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A Domestic Terrorist: The Unabomber

Thomas J. Mosser, an executive with the Young and Rubicam advertising firm in Manhattan, was killed by a mail bomb on December 10, 1994. The parcel had been mailed to his home. The explosion and Mosser's murder were attributed to the work of a serial bomber known as the Unabomber, who was believed to be responsible for 14 other bombings or attempted bombings beginning in 1978. The FBI reports that 2 people died and 23 others were injured in these explosions, which occurred over some 16 years, as this man terrorized his fellow American citizens.

The sequence of events related to the Unabomber is:

- A bomb exploded at Northwestern University in Illinois, May 25, 1978; a security guard was injured.
- A second person at Northwestern was injured on May 9, 1979, when a bomb exploded in the technical building.
- On American Airlines Flight 444 (Chicago to Boston), 12 persons suffered smoke inhalation injuries on November 15, 1979, when a bomb placed in a mailbag in the cargo bay failed to detonate.
- The president of United Airlines, Percy Wood, was injured by a bomb on June 10, 1980. The bomb was in a package mailed to his home.
- A bomb in a business classroom at the University of Utah exploded on October 8, 1981.
- At Vanderbilt University in Nashville, a secretary was injured on May 5, 1982, when a bomb mailed to the head of the computer science department exploded.
- Two people were injured, one seriously, at the University of California, Berkeley, as a result of bombings: an electrical engineering

about their origin and identity. Efforts to identify recovered remains included such forensic disciplines as pathology, odontology, biology, and anthropology. For the most part, DNA was used to establish the identities of the deceased. Personal items found at the crime scene—such as jewelry and clothing—were also used for identification, but were considered presumptive in nature, because many of these items are not unique. Still, personal items provided investigators with some information on the identities of the missing.

FOLLOWING UP ON LEADS AND TIPS There must be canvasses and recanvasses, and interviews and reinterviews. Anyone with any information at all must be interviewed immediately. All leads must be followed through to their logical conclusions. Tip lines must be established and all tips must be followed up.

USE OF INFORMANTS Informants can be very important in the investigation of terrorist incidents. A good example of the value of an informant's information was the February 1995 arrest of Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, ranked at the time as number one

on the FBI's Most Wanted List and believed to be the main plotter behind the 1993 World Trade Center bombing. Yousef was the target of an international manhunt spanning several countries and thousands of miles. He was located and arrested based on information provided by an unexpected informer who simply walked into the American Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan. Authorities believed the informer was seeking to collect the \$2 million reward that the U.S. State Department was offering for information resulting in Yousef's arrest. After receiving the informant's information, a team of Pakistani police and U.S. law enforcement officials was assembled and sent to the hotel room where Yousef was believed to be; the team broke down the door and rushed into the room and found Yousef lying on his bed, a suitcase of explosives nearby.⁶⁸

SURVEILLANCE Surveillance is used in terrorist investigations to follow suspects identified as involved in the crime. Other methods of surveillance or information-gathering techniques also can be used for intelligence purposes. Flight recorders in aircraft cockpits provide investigators with

professor on July 2, 1982, and a student on May 15, 1985.

- Alert employees of the Boeing Company in Washington State had a bomb safely dismantled on May 18, 1985, when they realized a mailed package contained an explosive device.
- On November 15, 1985, the research assistant to a psychology professor at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor was injured when a bomb received at the professor's home exploded.
- On December 11, 1985, Hugh Campbell, the owner of a computer rental store in Sacramento, California, was killed by a bomb left at his store.
- In Salt Lake City, another employee in the computer industry was maimed by a bomb placed in a bag in the company parking lot on February 20, 1987.

- A geneticist at the University of California at San Francisco sustained injuries when he opened a package received in the mail at his home on June 22, 1993.
- A computer scientist at Yale University opened a package mailed to his office and was injured by a bomb on June 24, 1993.

The FBI was certain that these bombings were related and attributable to one suspect, the Unabomber. The bombs were all built from similar materials and had a comparable, sophisticated design.

In 1996, based on a tip provided by his brother, Theodore Kaczynski was arrested and charged with all the Unabomber attacks. At trial, he was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Source: John S. Dempsey, *An Introduction to Public and Private Investigations* (Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minn.: West, 1996), pp. 16–17.

a multitude of details about a hijacking. Security cameras in public locations provide details on a terrorist's actions. Timothy McVeigh's truck was recorded on a security camera, and terrorists involved in the September 11 attack were recorded on airport security systems. These types of surveillance systems are invaluable for the investigation of terrorist activities.

In 2011, New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg said the New York City Police Department's surveillance had not unfairly targeted any group in an effort to root out possible terror connections. Bloomberg said, "I believe we should do what we have to do to keep us safe. And we have to be consistent with the Constitution and with people's rights."⁶⁹

Post-9/11 Response to Terrorism and Homeland Defense

In the immediate aftermath of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, strict security procedures were instituted at airports, government buildings, cultural centers, and many other facilities. The FBI advised state and local law enforcement agencies to move to their highest level of alert and be prepared to respond to any further acts of terrorism. Armed National Guard troops supplemented airport security officers and local and state police in many jurisdictions. Military aircraft flew protective patrol over U.S. cities, and the Coast Guard patrolled coastlines and ports. Some other immediate responses included expanding the intelligence community's ability to intercept and translate messages in Arabic, Farsi, and other languages; fortification of cockpits to prevent access by hijackers; placing federal air marshals on commercial flights; and more intensive screening of luggage.

Approximately 4,000 FBI special agents were assigned to the 9/11 attacks case nationwide, and by early October, the FBI was handling more than a quarter million potential leads and tips. The FBI sent all law enforcement agencies a list of more than 190 witnesses, suspects, and others the agency wanted to interview, and in the two months following the attacks, the Justice Department

arrested more than 1,000 people suspected of having links to terrorist groups.⁷⁰ The 9/11 terrorist acts were attributed to the multinational terrorist group al-Qaeda (Arabic for "the base") operated by Osama bin Laden, a known terrorist residing in Afghanistan, sheltered by the ruling Taliban government.

On October 7, 2001, the United States launched a full-scale military assault—a war—against Afghanistan, the Taliban and its allies, al-Qaeda, and Osama bin Laden. As a result of this military action, the Taliban government was replaced in Afghanistan, and many members of al-Qaeda were killed or arrested. Osama bin Laden remained at large for 10 more years until May 2011 when he was tracked down in Pakistan and killed by U.S. forces.

Much has been written about the failure of U.S. law enforcement, particularly federal law enforcement, to deal with terrorism. Some have reported that the failure to follow up leads and analyze information has made the efforts of terrorists to commit terrorist attacks against the United States easier. Others have reported that a major flaw of counterterrorism measures has been a lack of interagency cooperation and data sharing.⁷¹

To address these concerns, on October 8, 2001, President Bush signed Executive Order 13228, which established the Office of Homeland Security.⁷² The office's mission was to develop and coordinate the implementation of a comprehensive national strategy to secure the United States from threats and attacks. The office coordinated the executive branch's efforts to detect, prepare for, prevent, and respond to terrorist attacks within this country. The president also established a Homeland Security Council that was responsible for advising and assisting him with all aspects of security. The council consists of the president and vice president, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of defense, the attorney general, the secretary of health and human services, the secretary of transportation, the director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the director of the FBI, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and the assistant to the president for homeland security.⁷³ In 2009, President Obama merged the Homeland Security Council with the National Security Council creating the National Security Staff,⁷⁴ and by Executive Order issued on February 10, 2014, the name of the National

Security Staff was changed to the National Security Council staff.⁷⁵

On October 26, 2001, President Bush signed into law the **USA Patriot Act** (Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism), which gave law enforcement personnel new abilities to search, seize, detain, or eavesdrop in their pursuit of possible terrorists.⁷⁶ The law expanded the FBI's wiretapping and electronic surveillance authority and allowed nationwide jurisdiction for search warrants and electronic surveillance devices, including legal expansion of those devices to e-mail and the Internet. The Patriot Act also included money-laundering provisions and set strong penalties for anyone harboring or financing terrorists. It established new punishments for possession of biological weapons and made it a federal crime to commit an act of terrorism against a mass transit system. The bill allowed law enforcement agents to detain terrorism suspects for up to seven days without filing charges against them.⁷⁷ The Patriot Act is covered more thoroughly later in this chapter.

In November 2001, the president signed into law the Aviation and Transportation Security Act, which among other things established the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) within the Department of Transportation to protect the nation's transportation systems and ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce. This new agency assumed the duties formerly provided by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The TSA recruited thousands of security personnel to perform screening duties at commercial airports and significantly expanded the federal air marshals program. It also created the positions of federal security directors to be directly responsible for security at airports, developed new passenger boarding procedures, trained pilots and flight crews in hijacking scenarios, and required all airport personnel to undergo background checks.⁷⁸ Polls conducted immediately following the 9/11 attacks revealed that an overwhelming majority of Americans—approximately 75 percent—thought it necessary to give up some personal freedoms for the sake of security.⁷⁹

Later, in June 2002, the president proposed creating a new cabinet-level agency, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), to

replace the Office of Homeland Security. With the new cabinet agency, duties formerly belonging to other government agencies were merged, including border and transportation security; emergency preparedness and response; chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear countermeasures; and information analysis and infrastructure protection.⁸⁰ The new DHS went into effect in 2003.

In the six months following September 11, 2001, \$10.6 billion was spent on creating new mechanisms for homeland security, responding to and investigating terrorist threats, and providing security for likely terrorist targets.⁸¹ In 2002, in response to public demand, the president and Congress appointed a blue ribbon national commission to investigate the attacks. It was called the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States, popularly known as the 9/11 Commission. Its charge was to investigate how the nation was unprepared for these terrorist attacks, how they happened, and how the nation could avoid a repeat tragedy. Its report, the *9/11 Commission Report: The Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States*, was released in 2004.

9/11 Commission's Review of Efforts for Homeland Security

In 2004, the *9/11 Commission Report: The Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States* was released by the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks.⁸² The members of the commission met for two years, reviewed more than 2.5 million pages of documents, and interviewed more than 1,200 individuals in 10 countries. It held 19 days of hearings and took public testimony from 160 witnesses. It made 41 main proposals to improve homeland security and prevent future acts of terrorism against

USA Patriot Act Public Law No. 107-56, passed in 2001, giving law enforcement new ability to search, seize, detain, or eavesdrop in their pursuit of possible terrorists; full title of the law is USA Patriot Act—Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism.

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Career Opportunity Areas with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

The DHS reports the following career opportunity areas, among others:

- *U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)*. Employees are responsible for adjudicating and processing the host of applications and forms necessary to ensure the immigration of people and their families to the United States, from initial stages through their transition to permanent residence, and finally to citizenship.
- *U.S. Coast Guard*. Civilian employees work together with military personnel to save lives, enforce the law, operate ports and waterways, and protect the environment.
- *U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)*. Employees prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel.
- *Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)*. Employees prevent losses from disasters wherever possible, and assist when they do happen. [This is] an intensely focused team dedicated to helping our country prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from disasters.
- *U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)*. Employees enforce immigration and customs laws, safeguard U.S. commercial aviation, and protect federal facilities.
- *U.S. Secret Service*. Employees have the dual missions of protecting our nation's leaders, and criminal investigation involving law enforcement, security, information technology, communications, administration, intelligence, forensics, and other specialized fields.
- *U.S. Transportation Security Administration (TSA)*. Employees help secure our transportation infrastructure from future terrorist acts in intelligence, regulation enforcement, and inspection positions.
- *Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)*. Employees develop the skills, knowledge, and professionalism of law enforcers from 801 federal agencies in this unique interagency training organization.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, retrieved May 14, 2014, from www.dhs.gov/component-careers.

our nation. Some of the commission's recommendations were accepted and implemented by the government.

In December 2005, the former commission, which re-created itself as a private nonprofit organization to pressure Congress and the White House to act on its recommendations, issued a report card as its last official act, giving the federal government largely failing and mediocre marks as well as "incompletes" in its implementation of the panel's 41 main proposals. It gave its highest mark, an A2, for the government's vigorous efforts against terrorist financing, and Bs and Cs for other efforts, such as the creation of a director of national intelligence and the ongoing presence in Afghanistan. However, the commission heavily criticized the government for numerous failures

that the commission claimed were largely caused by political wrangling and bureaucracy. It particularly mentioned the failure of Congress to focus homeland security funding on risk assessments and gave the FBI a C because it was restructuring itself too slowly.⁸³

The panel chairperson wrote, "We believe that the terrorists will strike again. If they do, and these reforms that might have prevented such an attack have not been implemented, what will our excuses be?"⁸⁴ The chairperson also stated before the release of the report, "It's not a priority for the government right now. More than four years after 9/11 ... people are not paying attention. God help us if we have another attack." Another former commission member said the country was "less safe than we were 18 months ago."⁸⁵