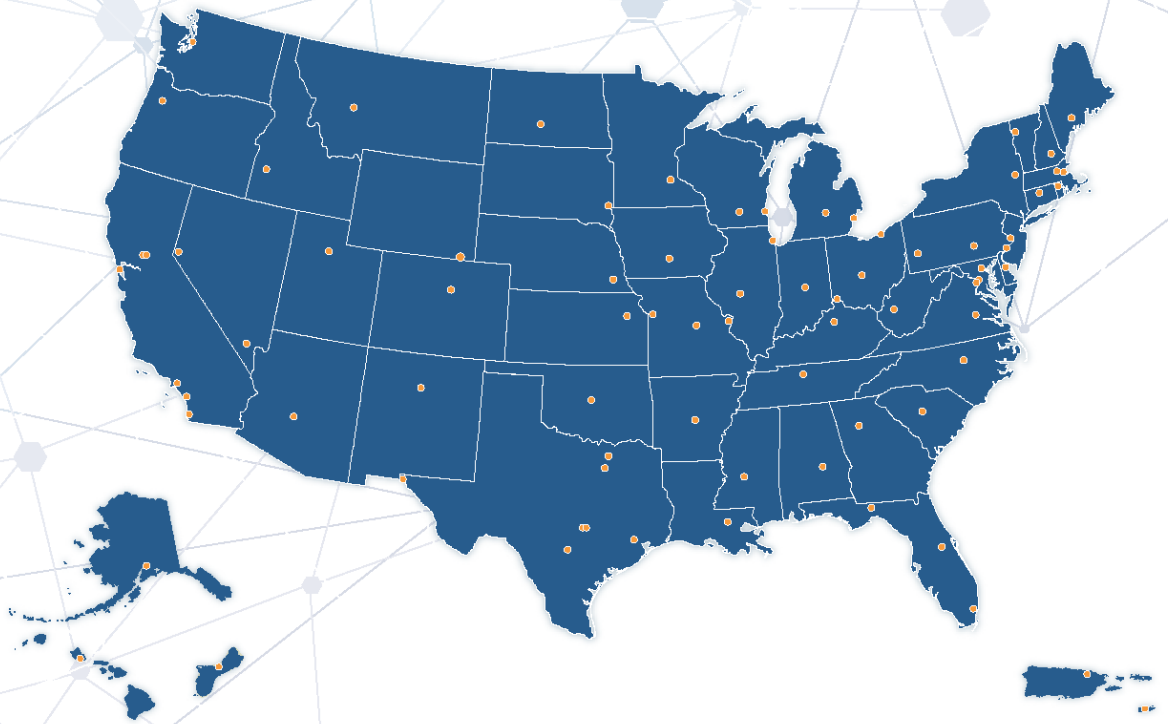


2018 National Network of
Fusion Centers
Final Report



Homeland
Security

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Introduction

Purpose

The National Network of Fusion Centers Final Report (Final Report) documents the results of the annual Fusion Center Assessment (Assessment) process. The annual Assessment evaluates fusion centers' adherence to selected performance measures focused on key outputs and direct outcomes. The Final Report provides a comprehensive picture of the performance of the National Network of Fusion Centers (National Network) and guides partners to focus on mission areas with the greatest potential benefit.

Methodology

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) collected data from federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial (F/SLTT) partners, homeland security and public safety associations, and universities as enumerated below:

- **Fusion Centers:** The Homeland Security Information Network-Intelligence (HSIN-Intel) Fusion Center Profile System (Profile System) is the repository for self-reported data related to Center management, operations, and certification of compliance to grant requirements.
- **Key Stakeholders:** DHS coordinated with the National Fusion Center Association (NFCA) to conduct a survey involving the National Governor's Association, Homeland Security Advisors Council (GHSAC), International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), Association of State Criminal Investigative Agencies (ASCIA), National Emergency Management Association (NEMA), Major Cities Chiefs Association (MCCA), Major County Sheriffs' of America (MCSA), and National Sheriffs' Association (NSA).
- **Department of Homeland Security Information:** DHS examined the relationship of Intelligence Community Intelligence Information Reports (IIRs), Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR), and Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) watchlisting nominations to Fusion Center operations. DHS utilized National Special Security Events (NSSE) and other events that received a Special Event Assessment Rating (SEAR), and Federally Declared Disasters, derived from FEMA, which included emergency declarations and major disaster declarations.
- **Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training Center:** The Texas State University Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training (ALERRT) Center provided an authoritative list of active shooter events. ALERRT identified these events by the following criteria: individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in populated areas, at least one of the victims must be unrelated to the shooter, and the primary motive appears to be mass murder.
- **Federal Cost Inventory:** DHS catalogued federal support provided to the National Network. Fifteen government agencies provided spending data relating to personnel, information systems and technology, training and exercises, management and administration, or programmatic costs that supported fusion centers.

SNAPSHOT 2018 (U) Summary of the National Network of Fusion Centers

(U//FOUO) The National Network is composed of an integrated system of state and local fusion centers. Fusion centers serve as the focal points for the receipt, analysis, gathering, and sharing of threat-related information. A summary of the National Network in 2018 can be depicted through a snapshot of budget, personnel, focus, partners, special event support, and output. This snapshot represents data submitted by 78 of 79 fusion centers.

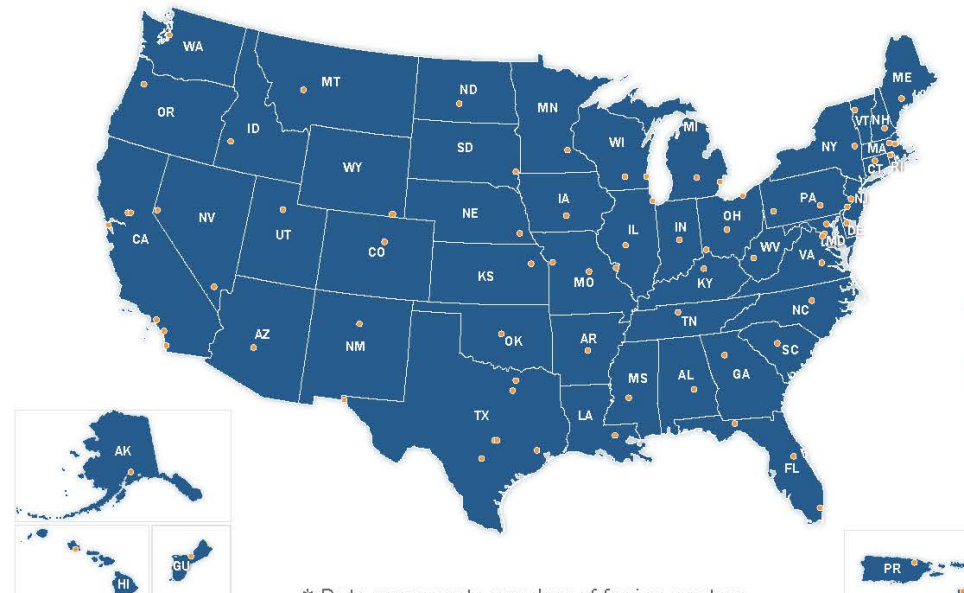
PRIMARY MISSION*



GOVERNANCE BODIES*

Governance bodies or formal alternatives include multidisciplinary participation.

Fusion centers that have governance bodies or formal alternatives



* Data represents number of fusion centers.

EVENT AND INCIDENT SUPPORT

Fusion centers supported **5,390** special events, including National Special Security Events (NSSE) and those with a Level 1 (Federal support) through Level 5 (state and/local resources) Special Event Assessment Rating (SEAR).



Top five Direct Roles for Special Events

- Monitored open source intelligence **33%**
- Conducted threat or vulnerability assessment **17%**
- Vetted Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) **10%**
- Deployed personnel to the incident site or operations center **7%**
- Monitored HSIN Connect (SitRoom) **6%**

Fusion centers supported **24** major disaster declarations

Fusion centers supported **20** active shooter events

PRODUCTS

3,973 products were shared with the National Network by fusion center during the 2018 Assessment

Products shared via HSIN-Intel



- 81%** of fusion center analytic products address Homeland Security topics.
- 174** distributable analytic products co-authored by one or more fusion centers and/or federal agencies.
- 71%** of distributable analytic products address state/local customer information needs.
- 79%** of key customers report that fusion center products are timely for mission needs.

STAFF

- Total SLTT and private sector staff: **2,867**
- Fusion center analysts: **1,302**
- 26** new fusion center Directors in 2018, for a total of **115** since 2014.
- 27%** of all state, local, tribal, and territorial fusion (SLTT) fusion center personnel are representatives funded by partner agencies.



PRIMARY DISCIPLINE OF PERSONNEL

- Law Enforcement **79%**
- Homeland Security Agency **8%**
- Other **3%**
- State National Guard **3%**
- Corrections/Parole/Probation **2%**
- Fire Service **2%**
- Cyber Security **2%**
- Healthcare and Public Health **1%**
- Emergency Management **1%**

OPERATIONAL COSTS

Total funding for the National Network is **\$336,634,405**.



COLOCATION*

78 fusion centers are colocated with one or more partners, including:



FUSION LIAISON OFFICER (FLO) PROGRAM*

Fusion center FLO Programs include multidisciplinary participation.



ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION*

- 99%** of fusion centers have access to either Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN) and/or Federal Bureau of Investigation Network (FBINet).
- 67%** of all SLTT fusion center personnel who need a clearance have one; an additional 8% have requested a clearance.
- 9%** of SLTT fusion center personnel have Top Secret clearance and Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) access, and such systems are located either in 17 fusion centers or in the same building.

Findings

The National Network is comprised of 79 fusion centers, all but one of which participated in the 2018 Assessment. Fifty-four of the 78 fusion centers that participated in the assessment have an AOR that encompasses an entire state or territory.¹ Twenty-five of the 78 fusion centers have an AOR within a major urban area, covering smaller geographic areas in and around cities.

Fusion centers identified counterterrorism, general crime, narcotics, cybersecurity, and critical infrastructure (general and sector specific)² as top focus areas over the past two years. The most recent increases in priorities related to critical infrastructure and cybersecurity.

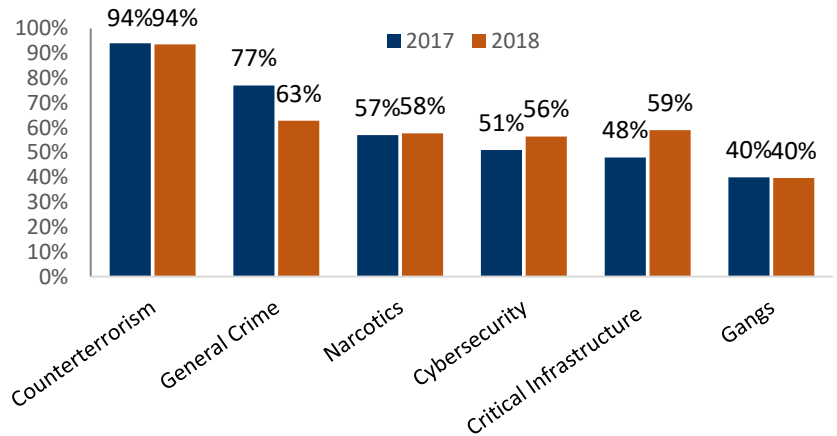


Figure 1: Top Focus Areas (2017-2018)

Resources

Fusion Center Staff

The composition of fusion center staff varies based on fusion center's resources, area of operation, and mission focus. Fusion centers reported 2,867 SLTT and private sector staff members working on a full-time or a part-time basis. The majority (99%) of staff members come from state and local agencies.

- **Management.** Law enforcement personnel managed fifty-nine fusion centers (76%) in 2018, and state, city, and/or county homeland agencies managed nine fusion centers (12%).
- **State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Representatives.** Fusion centers increased the number of representatives in 2018, consistent with the increase in overall fusion center personnel. Seven hundred sixty-four representatives (27% of all SLTT personnel) are working at fusion centers, compared to 752 representatives (28% of all SLTT personnel) in 2017.
- **Analysts.** The analyst role is paramount in successfully sharing information across the National Network. In a reflection of the importance of their role, analysts make up over 45% of the workforce at fusion centers. Additionally, the total number of analysts has increased from 1,179 to 1,302 in 2018.

¹ The fusion centers that make up the National Network can be found at <https://www.dhs.gov/fusion-center-locations-and-contact-information>.

² This data point combines selections of priorities for general critical infrastructure and sector specific critical infrastructure (Chemical; Commercial Facilities; Communications; Critical Manufacturing; Dams; Defense Industrial Base; Emergency Services; Energy, Financial Services; Food and Agriculture; Government Facilities; Healthcare and Public Health; Information Technology; Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste; Transportation Systems; and Water)

Operational Costs

The National Network receives operational funding from federal (both through grants and direct contributions), SLTT, and private sector sources. Overall, funding for the National Network in the 2018 Assessment period was nearly \$337 million, a 3% (\$10 million) increase from 2017.

- As shown in Figure 2, the biggest funding increase came from Federal Grant sources and the biggest decrease from Tribal, Territorial, Private, and Other.
- 83% of funding was allocated to staffing.
- Since 2016 there has been a 5% increase on staff and a 34% decrease in training.
- DHS further examined the proportion of funds from SLTT, private sector, and federal sources. There has been a decline in the percentage of overall funding from federal sources since 2016 (Figure 3).

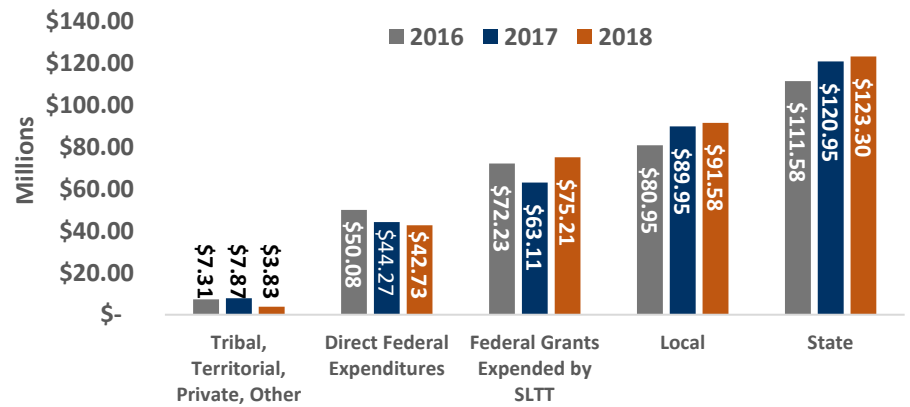


Figure 2: Funding Sources (2016-2018)

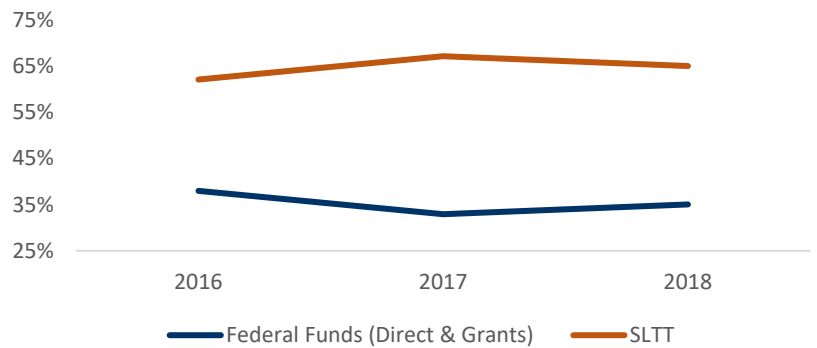


Figure 3: Funding Proportions (2016-2018)

Fusion Liaison Officer Program

FLO Programs can provide an improved quality and efficiency of information exchange as well as access to a cadre of multidiscipline SMEs to enhance fusion center products. Seventy fusion centers have FLO Programs in 2018, the highest since 2015. FLO Programs have maintained multiple discipline (e.g., fire service, emergency management, private sector) participation over the past three years. The top five highest participating disciplines continue to be law Enforcement (99%), fire service (71%), public health and health care, (57%), emergency management (56%), and corrections/parole/probation (51%).

Products and Services

Products

Fusion centers are designed to serve as a focal point for information sharing within their respective AOR.³ To be successful in their information sharing role, fusion centers produce and disseminate information and intelligence products (through working with partners and other fusion centers). Fusion centers reported the number of situational awareness products, case support/tactical products, distributable analytic products⁴, requests for information (RFIs), and tips and leads.⁵

³ See the 2014-2017 National Strategy for the National Network of Fusion Centers, p.8, at

<https://nfcausa.org/html/National%20Strategy%20for%20the%20National%20Network%20of%20Fusion%20Centers.pdf>

⁴ A distributable analytic product is a report or document that contains assessments, forecasts, associations, links, and/or other outputs from the analytic process that is disseminated via HSIN-Intel for use in the improvement of preparedness postures, risk mitigation, crime prevention, target hardening, or apprehension of offenders, among other activities. Analytic products may be created or developed jointly with federal, state, and local partners.

⁵ Fusion centers reported outputs of these three products types outside of six standard deviations of one another (this could also be a result of varying definitions of the product types themselves). Given the magnitude of differences, data outside of one standard deviation above the average in these three categories was removed as outliers.

- Analytic.** Analytic products posted on HSIN-Intel allows them to be shared across the National Network. Overall production on distributable analytic products increased by 58%, but the percentage of products shared on HSIN-Intel decreased by 11%. Fifty-one of 78 fusion centers were unable to share a majority of their analytic products because they contained either law enforcement or other sensitive information, were being used in an active investigation, or due to state and local laws and/or policies.

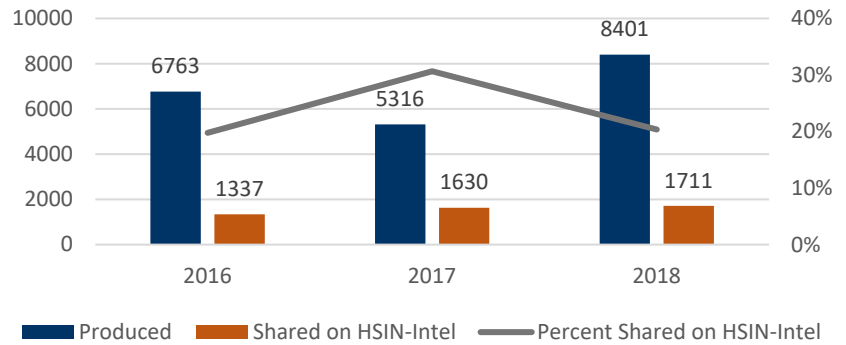


Figure 4: Products Produced vs. Products Shared (2016-2018)

- Case Support/Tactical.** Fusion centers developed products that support a specific investigation or operational activity. In 2018, fusion centers developed and disseminated 208,538 case support and/or tactical products. This was an 8% increase from 2017, and the second straight year the total number increased.
- Situational Awareness.** The number of situational awareness products developed and disseminated by fusion centers decreased by 78% from the previous year. The deviation between 2017 and 2018 was reflective of one outlier within the national network that had previously used a broader definition of situational awareness products. Current metrics for 2018 and future reporting have been revised to remove these products.

Services

Fusion centers provide services for their customers, including responding to RFIs and processing of tips and leads.

- Requests for Information.** RFIs include requests for information or intelligence products or services such as name traces, database checks, assessments, subject matter expertise assistance, or finished intelligence products. The number of fusion center responses to RFIs from all sources was consistent from the previous year, up less than 1% from 2017.
- Tips and Leads.** A tip or lead is information provided from fusion center stakeholders, the general public, or other sources regarding potentially criminal or illicit activity, but not necessarily or obviously related to terrorism. There was a 7% increase in the number of tips and leads received and vetted by the fusion centers in 2018.

Results

Customer Feedback

The results of the Key Stakeholder Survey indicate slight decreases across all metrics, though overall satisfaction remains above 75%. Sixty-six percent of participants indicated that fusion center products and services influenced their decision-making related to threat response activities within their AOR. This category scored the lowest and saw the highest decrease in satisfaction from 2017 across all metrics.

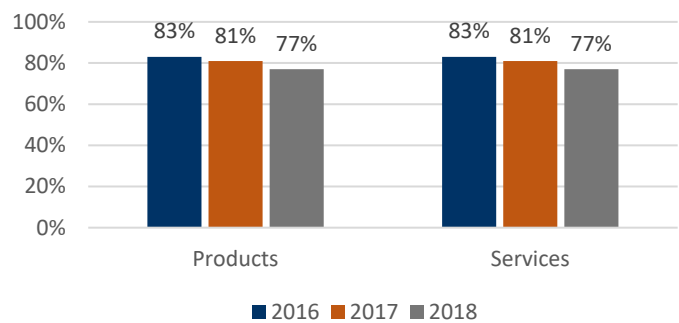


Figure 5: Customer Satisfaction (2016-2018)

Information Sharing with Federal Partners

Consistent with past years, ninety-nine percent of the Intelligence Community Information Intelligence Reports (IIRs) originating from fusion center information addressing a specific Intelligence Community need. Thirty-two of SARs submitted by fusion centers involved a watchlisted individual, a 14% increase from 2017. However, only six percent of the DHS I&A watchlisting nominations were based on information provided by fusion centers; this represents a decrease for the second consecutive year and is down from 13% in 2016.

Event and Incident Support

Fusion centers provide direct role⁶ support provided to both pre-planned events and no-notice incidents as outlined in the *National Preparedness Goal*.⁷

Fusion Center Communications Drill. DHS I&A conducts an annual test of the National Network’s ability to access and share information from the federal government through the following systems: unclassified e-mail; HSIN-Intel; Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN); secure telephone equipment (STE) and the classified audio bridge; and secure video teleconference (SVTC).

Special Events

In capturing pre-planned events, fusion centers identified direct role support they provided to both Special Event Assessment Rating (SEAR) events—Levels 1-5—and National Special Security Events (NSSE). SEAR events are preplanned special events below the level of NSSE that have been submitted via the annual National Special Event Data Call. SEAR Level 1 events involve federal support, while SEAR Level 5 typically only require state and/or local resources. The majority of these events are state and local events that may require support augmentation from the federal government. NSSEs are events of national significance deemed by the Secretary of Homeland Security to be a potential target of terrorism or other criminal activity. NSSE events include presidential inaugurations, major international summits held in the U.S., major sporting events, and presidential nominating conventions.

Fusion centers provided direct support to 5,390 SEAR Level 1-5 and NSSE events in 2018, a 51% increase from the previous year. The majority of the support (92%) went to SEAR Level 4 and 5 events (Figure 6).⁸ Fusion centers increased their support to SEAR Level 4 and 5 events by 59% in 2018. This indicates that fusion centers are supporting more of these localized events occurring in their AOR.

In terms of the nature of the direct role they provided, fusion centers primarily monitored open source intelligence, conducted threat or vulnerability assessments, and vetted SARs.

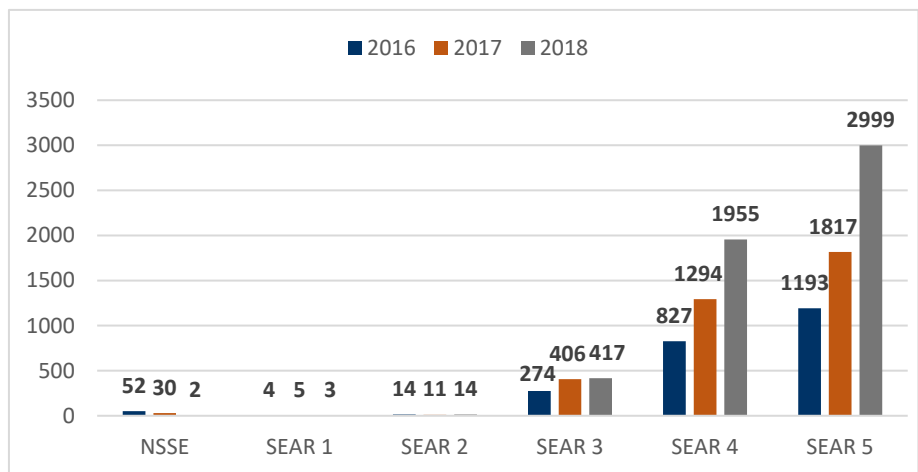


Figure 6: Direct Role to NSSE and SEAR Events (2016-2018)

⁶ A fusion center has a “direct role” in an event when it actively supports agencies in the impacted AOR before, during, and/or immediately after the event.

⁷ Find the complete National Preparedness Goal at <https://www.fema.gov/national-preparedness-goal>.

⁸ Given anonymized data in 2017, these numbers assume no overlap with reported event response.

Disasters

Fusion centers also captured their direct role in supporting federally-declared disasters.⁹ These types of disasters are of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and local governments and that supplemental federal disaster assistance is necessary.

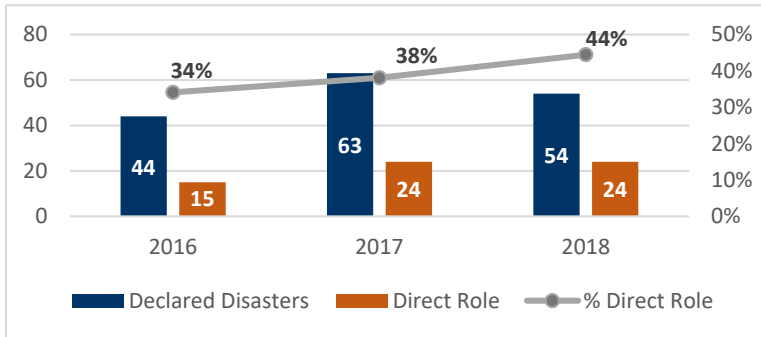


Figure 7: Direct Role to Federally-declared Disasters (2016-2018)

- Individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in populated areas
- At least one of the victims must be unrelated to the shooter
- The primary motive appears to be mass murder; that is the shooting is not a by-product of an attempt to commit another crime

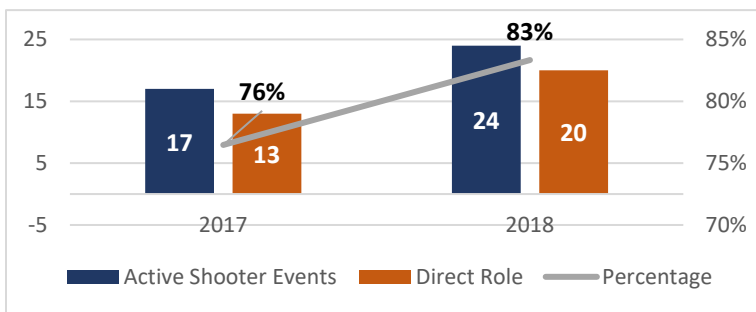


Figure 8: Direct Role to Active Shooter Events (2017-2018)

Active Shooter Events

Fusion centers also identified active shooter events that they had a direct role in supporting. For the purposes of the Assessment, fusion centers only identified events from a list collected by the ALERRT Center at Texas State University.¹⁰ ALERRT identifies active shooter events using the following criteria:

⁹ As identified by FEMA in the official list of federally declared disasters. <https://www.fema.gov/disasters/year>

¹⁰ As identified in the Active Shooter Data published by Texas State University's Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training (ALERRT) initiative. <http://www.alerrt.org/>

Appendix A: Performance Measures

Performance Measures	2016	2017	2018	Percent Change in 2018
Percentage of federal Information Intelligence Reports (IIRs) originating from fusion center information that address a specific Intelligence Community need	100%	100%	99%	-1%
Percentage of federal IIRs originating from fusion center information that the Intelligence Community otherwise used in performing its mission (e.g., contained first-time reporting; corroborated existing information; addressed a critical intelligence gaps; or helped to define an issue or target).	98%	62%*	62%	0%
Number of Suspicious Reports (SAR) vetted and submitted by fusion centers that result in the initiation or enhancement of an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	132	258	186	-28%†
Number of SAR vetted and submitted by fusion centers that involve a watchlisted individual	70	28	32	14%
Percentage of I&A watchlisting nominations that were initiated or updated existing case files based on information provided by fusion centers	13%	8%	6%	-2%
Number of distributable analytic products co-authored by one or more fusion centers and/or federal agencies	160	182	174	-4%
Percentage of fusion center distributable analytic products that address Homeland Security topics	82%	78%	81%	3%
Percentage of fusion center distributable analytic products that address state/local customer information needs	66%	68%	71%	3%
Percentage of key customers reporting that fusion center products are relevant	89%	86%	83%	-3%
Percentage of key customers reporting that fusion center services are relevant	90%	87%	84%	-3%
Percentage of key customers reporting that fusion center products are timely for mission needs	84%	83%	79%	-4%
Percentage of key customers reporting that fusion center services are timely for mission needs	86%	83%	79%	-4%
Percentage of key customers reporting that fusion center products influenced their decision making related to threat response activities within their AOR	73%	73%	66%	-7%
Percentage of key customers reporting that fusion center services influenced their decision making related to threat response activities within their AOR	72%	71%	66%	-5%
Percentage of key customers reporting that fusion center products resulted in increased situational awareness of threats within their AOR	84%	85%	81%	-4%
Percentage of key customers reporting that fusion center services resulted in increased situational awareness of threats within their AOR	82%	80%	76%	-4%
Number of tips and leads vetted by the fusion center	76,743	66,758	71,558	7%
Number of tips and leads vetted by the fusion center that were provided to other F/SLTT agencies for follow up action	39,472	37,715	36,019	-4%
Number of responses to RFIs from all sources	375,222	426,394	428,327	<1%
Number of situational awareness products developed and disseminated by fusion centers	87,741	202,007	44,543	-78%‡
Number of case support and/or tactical products developed and disseminated by fusion centers	153,010	192,750	208,538	8%
Percentage of federally designated special events in which fusion centers played a direct role	28%	42%	45%	3%
Percentage of federally declared disasters in which fusion centers played a direct role	34%	38%	44%	6%
Number of public safety incidents in which fusion centers played a direct role	13	13	20	54%

Table 1: Performance Measures (2016-2018)

* In 2017, the percentage of federal IIRs originating from fusion center information that the IC otherwise used in performing its mission was reported at 93%. However, the methodology has been revised to 62% to more accurately reflect the measure by tabulating evaluations singularly, rather than counting multiple evaluations of single IIRs.

† The reduction of the number of SAR reports connected to an FBI investigation may be attributable to several factors, including variations in reporting and changed FBI investigative standards or practices. Regarding the former, reporting did not vary significantly between FY17 and FY18—in fact, there were more SARs reported by the Fusion Centers in FY18 than in FY17 (1,528 versus 1,428). Regarding the latter, no conclusions can be drawn from the reduction in SAR reports connected to FBI investigations without further inquiry to the FBI regarding their investigative practices. If FBI investigative procedures did not change, then this variation could be the result of a lower threat level in FY18 as compared to FY17, or it may indicate that reporting did not meet the standard of opening an investigation. No conclusions can be drawn without further evidence.

‡ The deviation between 2017 and 2018 was reflective of one outlier within the national network that had previously used a broader definition of situational awareness products. Current metrics for 2018 and future reporting have been revised to remove these products.

Appendix B: Homeland Security Grant Program

HSGP Requirement	Percent Compliant		
	2016	2017	2018
Successfully completed the annual Fusion Center Assessment managed by DHS I&A. The Fusion Center Assessment captures performance metrics for each fusion center and is comprised of the self-assessment questions, staffing, product, and cost assessment data tables, and validation.	100%	100%	100%
Maintained approved plans, policies, or SOPs for fusion center operations.	100%	100%	100%
<i>Developed and implemented privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties (P/CRCL) protections, including:</i>			
Maintained an approved Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties (P/CRCL) policy that is determined to be at least as comprehensive as the ISE Privacy Guidelines.	100%	100%	100%
Ensured that the approved P/CRCL policy is publicly available.	99%	100%	100%
Conducted a compliance review of the P/CRCL policy in accordance with the Privacy Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Compliance Verification for the Intelligence Enterprise.	100%	99%	100%
Conducted an audit of the P/CRCL policy in accordance with the Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties Audit Guidance for the State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Intelligence Component.			97%
Ensured there is a process in place for addressing and adjudicating complaints alleging violations of P/CRCL.	100%	100%	100%
Ensured all analytic products were reviewed for P/CRCL issues prior to dissemination and posting to HSIN-Intel.	100%	99%	100%
Ensured all staff received annual training on the center's P/CRCL policies.	100%	97%	100%
Ensured all staff are trained on 28 CFR Part 23.	100%	99%	100%
Ensured all criminal intelligence systems, processes, and policies operate in accordance with 28 CFR Part 23.	100%	100%	100%
Ensured that all fusion center analytic personnel met designated competencies, as identified in the Common Competencies for State, Local, and Tribal Intelligence Analysts, that have been acquired through experience or approved training courses.	99%	99%	100%
Successfully completed an exercise to evaluate the implementation of the COCs at least once in the last two years and addressed any corrective actions arising from the successfully completed exercises within the timeframe identified in each exercise's After Action Report (AAR).	100%	100%	100%
Posted 100 percent (100%) of distributable analytic products to the Homeland Security Information Network – Intelligence (HSIN-Intel).	96%	96%	97%
Ensured all distributable products are tagged to Homeland Security (HSEC) Standing Information Needs (SINs).	100%	95%	99%
Have formalized process (as defined by the annual assessment process) to track incoming and outgoing Requests for Information (RFI), including send/recipient and actions taken.	99%	100%	100%
Provide responses to all RFIs received from the FBI Terrorist Screening Center.	100%	99%	
The primary fusion center in the state has documented a plan that governs the coordination and interactions of all fusion centers within the state. Note: Only for States that have multiple designated fusion centers.	100%	100%	100%
Have formalized governance or oversight body with appropriate partner representation.	100%	96%	97%
Conducted event deconfliction of all significant investigative information using one of the following systems: RISSafe, Case Explorer, or SAFETNet. Note: Only if the fusion center provides case support.	95%	92%	95%
Assigned an HSIN-Intel Coordinator responsible for managing the sharing of finished analytic products and planned production, as well as fusion center personnel access to HSIN-Intel, HSIN SitRoom, and HSIN Exchange.			100%

Table 2: Homeland Security Grant Requirements (2016-2018)

Appendix C: Key Terms and Acronyms

Key Terms

Active Shooter Event: As defined by the Texas State University's Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training Center (ALERRT), an active shooter event includes the following three criteria: (1) individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in populated areas; (2) at least one of the victims must be unrelated to the shooter; and (3) the primary motive appears to be mass murder; that is the shooting is not a by-product of an attempt to commit another crime.

Case Support Product (may also be called Tactical Product): A product that supports a specific investigation or operational activity, and may be analytic in nature (e.g., toll or link analysis, association charts).

Direct Role: Provide active support before, during, and/or immediately after an event to agencies in the impacted AOR. Direct role support includes, but is not limited to, conducting threat or vulnerability assessments, deploying personnel to the incident site or operations center, and managing RFIs for an impacted fusion center.

Distributable Analytic Product: A report or document that contains assessments, forecasts, associations, links, and/or other outputs from the analytic process that is disseminated via HSIN-Intel for use in the improvement of preparedness postures, risk mitigation, crime prevention, target hardening, or apprehension of offenders, among other activities. Analytic products may be created or developed jointly with federal, state, and local partners.

Federally Declared Disasters: The formal action by the President of the United States, at the request of the Governor of an affected State, to make a State eligible for major disaster or emergency assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207 (the Stafford Act). These declaration types authorize the President to provide supplemental federal disaster assistance.

Fusion Liaison Officer (FLO): Individuals who serve as the conduit for the flow of homeland security and crime-related information between the field and the fusion center for assessment and analysis. FLOs can be from a wide variety of disciplines, provide the fusion center with subject matter expertise, and may support awareness and training efforts.

FLO Program: FLO programs vary in focus, complexity, and size, but all have the same basic goal of facilitating the exchange of information between fusion centers and stakeholders within the fusion center's area of responsibility.

Governance Board: An oversight entity composed of officials with decision-making authority, capable of committing resources and personnel to a fusion center.

HSIN-Intel: A community of interest (COI) located on the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) that provides Federal partners, the National Network of Fusion Centers (National Network), and other select field-based information sharing partners, a secure platform to share unclassified products and information and facilitate analytic collaboration.

Intelligence Information Report (IIR): A formal standardized method of disseminating raw unevaluated information, on behalf of the DHS Intelligence Enterprise (IE) and other information providers, to elements of the Intelligence Community (IC) and the DHS IE as appropriate.

Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties (P/CRCL) Officer: A designated fusion center individual who helps promote the fusion center's privacy, civil rights and civil liberties protections, processes and efforts. They also assess the implementation of their fusion center privacy policy and provide annual training to fusion center personnel.

Representatives: Individuals who are not employed by the fusion center or the fusion center's home agency, but work at the fusion center on at least a part-time basis. These individuals apply specialized knowledge to assist various elements of fusion center operations, but are employed by other state, local, tribal, and territorial, or private sector entities—NOT federal entities. Their salaries are not part of the fusion center's direct budget and are provided by an agency other than the primary agency the fusion center is associated with.

Request For Information (RFI): A request that could include, but is not limited to, requests for information or intelligence products or services such as name traces, database checks, assessments, subject matter expertise assistance, or finished intelligence products.

Suspicious Activity Report (SAR): Official documentation of observed behavior that is reasonably indicative of pre-operational planning associated with terrorism or other criminal activity.

Situational Awareness Products: A situational awareness product describes an event or incident of interest to customers (e.g., Be-On-the-Lookout reports, notes, event reports, daily bulletins, Situational Reports, raw reporting).

Standard Deviation: A numerical value used to determine how widely numbers in a group vary.

Tips and Leads: Information provided from fusion center stakeholders, the general public, or other sources regarding potentially criminal or illicit activity, but not necessarily or obviously related to terrorism.

Watchlist: A single database that contains sensitive national security and law enforcement information concerning the identities of those who are known or reasonably suspected of being involved in terrorist activities.

Acronyms

AOR	Area of Responsibility
ALERRT	Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training
CBP	Customs and Border Protection
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
F/SLTT	Federal, State, Local, Tribal, Territorial
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FIG	Field Intelligence Group
FLO	Fusion Liaison Officer
HSDN	Homeland Secure Data Network
HSIN-Intel	Homeland Security Information Network – Intelligence
I&A	Office of Intelligence and Analysis
IIR	Intelligence Information Report
JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force
National Network	The National Network of Fusion Centers
NFCA	National Fusion Center Association
NSI	Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative (NSI)
NSSE	National Special Security Events
P/CRCL	Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties
RFI	Request for Information
RISS	Regional Information Sharing Systems
SAR	Suspicious Activity Report
SEAR	Special Event Assessment Rating
SLTT	State, Local, Tribal, Territorial
TSC	Terrorist Screening Center



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