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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Wills/F97-108/2

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Report.	re: Terrorist Threat..., 38 p. D 8/8/07 F97-108/2 #1	4/86	P1/B1, B3
2. Chart	re: Budget, 2 p. D 4/17/06 F97-108/2 #2	n.d.	P1/B1
3. Memo	Charles Allen to Dep. Dir. of Central Intelligence, re: Counterterrorism Research and Development Priorities, 8 p. D 8/8/07 F97-108/2 #3	6/19/86	P1/B1, B3
4. List	Names D 8/8/07 F97-108/2 #4	n.d.	P1/B1, B3

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
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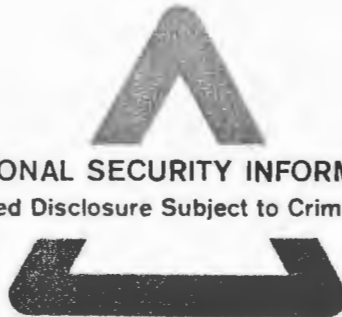
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DRAFT

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
TECHNICAL SUPPORT WORKING GROUP
INTERAGENCY R&D PROGRAM FOR TERRORISM

Rich Carter
647- 7796

QUESTION: What is the TSWG?

ANSWER: The TSWG stands for Technical Support Working Group, an interagency working group formed under the Interdepartmental Group for Terrorism (IG/T). The TSWG coordinates, on behalf of the IG/T, the U.S. Government's overall R&D effort for counterterrorism. It is also charged with identifying those areas where counterterrorism R&D is warranted, but is not being addressed by a government agency.

The TSWG is co-chaired by the Departments of Energy and Defense and includes representatives from Health and Human Services, Justice, State, Treasury, Transportation, and the intelligence community. The TSWG is organized into seven subgroups which correspond to basic research areas. Subgroup chairmen come from those agencies with the greatest interest or expertise in the activities assigned to the subgroup:

<u>SUBGROUP</u>	<u>CHAIRMANSHIP</u>
Threat Assessment and Database Management	CIA
Intrusion Detection and Countermeasures	DOD
Conventional Incident Response Technology	DOJ
Chemical/Biological Incident Response Tech.	HHS/DOD
Nuclear Incident Response Technology	DOE
Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology	DOD
Technology Transfer	To Be Determined

QUESTION: Why is an interagency R&D program to counter terrorism necessary and important?

ANSWER: Terrorism is a problem which falls across the organizational and jurisdictional responsibilities of a number of U.S. government agencies and departments, but is not the sole responsibility of any one of them. In every agency it is one of many important but still peripheral responsibilities. Thus no agency focuses on all aspects of the terrorism problem. Instead, they concentrate on those aspects associated with their primary missions and the security of their people and facilities. For example, the FAA's R&D efforts are focused on explosive detection at airports, while those of DOE concentrate on quick detection and rendering safe of improvised nuclear devices.

From a national perspective, however, agency specific research results in R&D "gaps" or areas where R&D is warranted but is not yet being done. The IG/T sponsored an in-depth survey to identify these gaps, and the TSWG, on behalf of the IG/T, has developed an interagency program to address them. Without interagency funding, the majority of these gaps will continue to exist.

QUESTION: Does the interagency R&D program for counterterrorism overlap or duplicate ongoing agency R&D programs?

ANSWER: As discussed above, the interagency program is designed to address "gap" areas which fall outside the specific R&D interests of individual government agencies. Since agencies with ongoing R&D programs for counterterrorism are represented on the TSWG, the TSWG is able to ensure that its interagency effort remains current. Like the threat, its overall R&D plan is flexible and dynamic. At least once a year, the TSWG surveys agency R&D programs capable of supporting the national counterterrorism effort. The TSWG program is then adjusted to accommodate new threats and technologies or to delete proposed R&D projects which member agencies have subsequently agreed to conduct and fund. For example, in its first proposed program the TSWG identified the need for R&D in the area of explosive detection. When the Congress provided funds to FAA to pursue this research, the TSWG immediately dropped this requirement from its own program.

QUESTION: How were the interagency needs for this R&D program identified?

ANSWER: In 1983 the IG/T commissioned a distinguished panel of scientists to look at the overall U.S. R&D effort for counterterrorism and to identify those areas where R&D was needed but was not being pursued. The scientists compared the threat and existing technologies with the R&D being pursued by the various government agencies. In their report, they recommended the establishment of an interagency working group, under the IG/T, to coordinate the various agency R&D programs for counterterrorism. They also identified five major research areas where interagency R&D programs were warranted: "Threat Assessment, Technology Assessment, Incident Response, Defensive Countermeasures and Technology Transfer." As noted above, these were later expanded to seven areas and assigned to TSWG subgroups.