Data Access and Use

The Data Access and Use Course will equip National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) staff with a foundational understanding of the authorities and role of the Center in the integration of data for the purpose of identifying terrorism information and the rules and regulations governing the access, retention, use and dissemination of that data.

Upon completing this course, you will be able to:

- Define U.S. Persons (USP) from Executive Order (EO) 12333 and terrorism information from the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA)
- Identify and locate NCTC’s Data Catalog as the source of rules and guidance for the access, retention, use and dissemination of each dataset
- Distinguish between the dos and don’ts of accessing, using, and disseminating terrorism and non-terrorism information under NCTC authorities
- Locate data rules associated with various data sets using the NCTC Data Catalog
- Identify the appropriate resources for questions related to data use and information sharing within NCTC

For more information on navigating through the course, click the button below; otherwise, click the right arrow to begin.

How to Take This Course
NCTC Mission and Authorities

In this lesson, you will be introduced to the mission and authorities of NCTC to access data, including USIP data, for the purpose of determining whether it is terrorism information.

Upon completing this lesson, you will be able to:

- Describe NCTC's mission and authorities
- Describe NCTC's authority to access and use data
- Describe the process by which data is accessed and acquired
- Identify the policy that dictates the level of access that NCTC personnel receive
- Identify the authorities by which NCTC personnel use data
Establishment of the National Counterterrorism Center

The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA) codified the creation of the National Counterterrorism Center on August 27, 2004. Section 119 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended by IRTPA, outlines NCTC's role.

Click on each button to learn more about the various facets of NCTC's role.

- Analyzing and integrating
- Strategic Operational Planning
- Central and Shared Knowledge Bank
- Intelligence Support

LESSON TITLE: NCTC's Mission and Authorities
Establishment of the National Counterterrorism Center

The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA) codified the creation of the National Counterterrorism Center on August 27, 2004. Section 119 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended by IRTPA, outlines NCTC's role.

Click on each button to learn more about the various facets of NCTC's role.

- Analyzing and integrating
- Strategic Operational Planning

Serve as *central and shared knowledge bank* on known and suspected terrorists and international terror groups, as well as their goals, strategies, capabilities, and networks of contacts and support.

- Central and Shared Knowledge Bank
- Intelligence Support

LESSON TITLE: NCTC's Mission and Authorities
Establishment of the National Counterterrorism Center

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Click on each button to learn more about the various facets of NCTC's role.

- Analyzing and Integrating
- Strategic Operational Planning
- Central and Shared Knowledge Bank
- Intelligence Support

Serve as central and shared knowledge bank on known and suspected terrorists and international terror groups, as well as their goals, strategies, capabilities, and networks of contacts and support.

LESSON TITLE: NCTC’s Mission and Authorities
Establishment of the National Counterterrorism Center

The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA) codified the creation of the National Counterterrorism Center on August 27, 2004. Section 119 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended by IRTPA, outlines NCTC’s role.

Click on each button to learn more about the various facets of NCTC’s role.

- Analyzing and Integrating
- Strategic Operational Planning
- Central and Shared Knowledge Bank
- Intelligence Support

Conduct strategic operational planning for CT activities, integrating all instruments of national power, including diplomatic, financial, military, intelligence, homeland security, and law enforcement activities within and among agencies.

LESSON TITLE: NCTC’s Mission and Authorities
Establishment of the National Counterterrorism Center

The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA) codified the creation of the National Counterterrorism Center on August 27, 2004. Section 119 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended by IRTPA, outlines NCTC's role.

Click on each button to learn more about the various facets of NCTC's role.

- Analyzing and Integrating
- Strategic Operational Planning
- Central and Shared Knowledge Bank
- Intelligence Support

Ensure agencies have appropriate access to and receive all-source Intelligence support necessary to execute CT plans or perform independent, alternative analysis.

LESSON TITLE: NCTC's Mission and Authorities
NCTC Mission and Authorities

The NCTC mission is to lead our nation's effort to combat terrorism at home and abroad by analyzing the threat, sharing that information with our partners, and integrating all instruments of national power to ensure unity of effort.

To enable that mission, NCTC has access to data sets to determine whether these datasets contain terrorism information. Whether you are part of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) cadre, a detailer or assignee to NCTC, or a contractor, you will have access to data.

There are several documents which give NCTC its authority to access terrorism data, non-terrorism data, and US Petitions data. Click on each button to the right to learn more about these documents and the authorities they convey.

Only NCTC's Information Sharing Program and Policy Office (ISPPO) is authorized to negotiate access to data or acquisition of datasets on behalf of NCTC. Data provided to NCTC may only be accepted with notification to ISPPO.

LESSON TITLE: NCTC's Mission and Authorities
Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD-8)

HSPD-8 - directs agencies to share terrorism information.

A PDF version of HSPD-8 is available in the Resources section.
Executive Order 12333 (EO 12333)

EO 12333 - defines US Person (USP) and gives the Intelligence Community (IC) access to USP data.

Per EO 12333, a US Person is: a United States citizen, an alien known by the intelligence element concerned to be a permanent resident alien, an unincorporated association substantially composed of United States citizens or permanent resident aliens, or a corporation incorporated in the United States, except for a corporation directed and controlled by a foreign government or governments.

A PDF version of EO 12333 is available in the Resources section.
Headquarters (CIA) Regulation 7-1 and NCTC Attorney General Guidelines (HR 7-1 and NCTC AG Guidelines)

NCTC is a unique organization that operates under two sets of implementation guidelines: HR 7-1 and the NCTC AG guidelines implement EO 12333 procedures governing data retention and dissemination. Only ISPD, NCTC Civil Liberties & Privacy Office (CLPO), or NCTC Legal can make the determination regarding the application of HR 7-1 or the NCTC AG guidelines to a dataset.
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

MOUs are typically bilateral agreements between organizations for the purpose of identifying the data being shared, the purpose of sharing that data, any protections or conditions for accessing the data (training, retention time, deletions, etc.), and the method for feedback.
The Privacy Act of 1974

Another factor in shaping NCTC's use and dissemination of USP data is the Privacy Act of 1974, which establishes protections and procedures for the maintenance, use, and dissemination of an individual's identifying information.

NOTE: There is additional and mandatory training on the Privacy Act of 1974. To enroll in the course, go to uLearn and search for (Need link provided)
Knowledge Check

Which of the following give NCTC its authorities to access terrorism data, non-terrorism data, and US Persons data?

Choose all that apply and select SUBMIT.

A. HSPD-6
B. HSPD-24
C. EO 12333
D. HR 7-1
E. NCTC AG Guidelines

SUBMIT
Knowledge Check

The Privacy Act of 1974 establishes protections and procedures for the maintenance, use, and dissemination of information that could be used to identify an individual.

Select True or False and select SUBMIT.

- [ ] A. True
- [ ] B. False

That's right!

The Privacy Act of 1974 establishes protections and procedures for the maintenance, use, and dissemination of information that could be used to identify an individual.

LESSON TITLE: NCTC's Mission and Authorities
Knowledge Check

NCTC's mission is to lead our nation's effort to combat terrorism at home and abroad by analyzing the threat, sharing that information with our partners, and integrating all instruments of national power to ensure unity of effort.

Select True or False and select SUBMIT.

☐ A. True
☐ B. False

That's right!

NCTC's mission is to lead our nation's effort to combat terrorism at home and abroad by analyzing the threat, sharing that information with our partners, and integrating all instruments of national power to ensure unity of effort.
Knowledge Check

What is the agreement between government organizations for the purpose of identifying the data being shared, the purpose of sharing that data, any protections or conditions for accessing the data (training, retention time, deletions, etc.), and the method for feedback?

Select the correct response and select SUBMIT.

- A. HSPD-6
- B. EO 12333
- C. MOU
- D. HR 7-1

That's right!

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is an agreement between government organizations for the purpose of identifying the data being shared, the purpose of sharing that data, any protections or conditions for accessing the data (training, retention time, deletions, etc.), and the method for feedback.
Introduction to NCTC Mission and Authorities

You have completed the lesson on NCTC's Mission and Authorities. In this lesson, you were introduced to the mission and authorities of NCTC to integrate and share terrorism information and to access USP data and data that can be related to terrorism.

In the next lesson, you'll learn some of the rules of the road for handling data here at NCTC.

Remember, there are links to EO 12333 and HSPD-6 in the Resources section of this course.
Rules of the Road

In this lesson, you will learn that NCTC has its own regulations and guidelines for accessing, using, retaining, and disseminating data found on NCTC systems. We will identify the rules of the road that apply to you as you work with specific datasets, USP data, Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) information, and operational data.

Upon completing this lesson, you will be able to:

- Describe the rules for accessing data on the NCTC systems
- Identify information in the Data Catalog
- Define USP Data
- Describe the rules for use of operational data
- Locate and identify Data Acquisition and Access MOUs/MOAs on NCTC CONNECT

LESSON TITLE: Rules of the Road
Rules of the Road # 1:
You are subject to NCTC data handling guidelines

Each agency within the IC has regulations for handling its data. NCTC is no exception. If you are accessing data at NCTC, you are subject to the NCTC data handling guidelines for the datasets you access regardless of your agency affiliation as ODNI cadre, detailee, assignee or contractor. However, if you are an assignee at NCTC accessing your own agency home systems, you follow your home agency rules.

For example, if you are a CIA detailee to NCTC and you are accessing CIA data through an NCTC system, you must follow the NCTC guidelines for using, retaining, and disseminating that data (not the CIA guidelines).
Rules of the Road # 2:

Specific rules and guidelines associated with specific datasets are located in the NCTC Data Catalog.

To help you easily locate and understand these guidelines, NCTC has established the NCTC Data Catalog. It is a one-stop resource for all of the rules associated with the use, retention, and dissemination of each of the datasets shared with the Center.

The NCTC Data Catalog identifies the datasets NCTC acquires and the conditions and rules for each dataset as outlined in its respective MOU, HR 7-1, or the NCTC AG Guidelines.

For example, there may be specific limitations on the way NCTC can use a dataset or specific training requirements for all personnel who receive access to a certain dataset.
Rules of the Road # 3:

Review the Data Catalog prior to accessing any new dataset.

Prior to accessing any new dataset, you should review the NCTC Data Catalog to understand how the information is to be accessed, used, retained, and disseminated.

You can find the Data Catalog by going to

NCTC data sharing agreements (MOLUS/MOAs) and policies are located on the Data Acquisition and Access MOUs/MOAs.

Click on Policy Acquisition and Access MOUs/MOAs.

Take a moment now to locate the NCTC Data Catalog and bookmark it for your future reference. Take a look at the types of information found in the catalog.

Later in the lesson, we will practice locating specific information in the NCTC Data Catalog.
Rules of the Road # 4

Understand how to handle USP Data

EO12333 defines a US Person (USP) as a US citizen, an alien known by the intelligence element concerned to be a permanent resident alien, an unincorporated association substantially composed of US citizens or permanent resident aliens, or a corporation incorporated in the US, except for a corporation directed and controlled by a foreign government or governments.

This definition of USP includes more than just US citizens with US birth certificates/passports. It includes legal permanent residents and US corporations and associations.

There are special considerations for the handling of USP data. For example, all USP, refugee and asylum-seeker data deemed unrelated to terrorism must be deleted within 18 months of receipt or in accordance with MOU requirements, whichever is sooner. The 18-month period stems from the presumption that this is the earliest time at which a refugee could attain USP status.

Also, USP data should NEVER be sent via email or saved to personal drives.
Rules of the Road # 5

(U) The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) is an Act to authorize electronic surveillance and/or physical search to obtain foreign intelligence information. FISA information refers to all data and content acquired pursuant to the Act.

(U) When the collected data has been redacted, it is referred to as minimized FISA information.

LESSON TITLE: Rules of the Road
Rules of the Road #6

Appropriate Handling of Operational Traffic or Unfinished/Finished Intelligence

In an effort to coordinate finished intelligence (FININTEL) drafts and share Pursuit leads with Other Government Agencies (OGA), NCTC generates The Presidential Daily Brief/National Terrorism Bulletin (PDB/NTB) and the Homeland Update/Pursuit lists. These lists are created by agency and are maintained and updated by the NCTC DI/Presidential Support and Production Group, and the NCTC DI/Pursuit Group respectively.

NCTC personnel may not provide or discuss information related to operations or unfinished intelligence with OGA employees outside NCTC unless that OGA is a direct recipient of the same intelligence from the originating agency, or approval has been secured from the originating agency to provide such information.

Click on each of the buttons below to learn more about the rules associated with different types of intelligence reporting.

- Sensitive Finished Intelligence Coordination
- Non-Sensitive Finished Intelligence Coordination
- Operational Information
- Sensitive Source Reports (SSRPs)

Recognizing and Using

LESSON TITLE: Rules of the Road
Sensitive Finished Intelligence Coordination

NCTC maintains lists of officers from OGCs with which NCTC coordinates sensitive drafts of finished intelligence (FININTEL). These lists are pertinent for the President's Daily Brief (PDB), National Terrorism Bulletin (NTB), and the DNI Homeland Task Force Update. These lists are for FININTEL coordination only. They do not permit coordination of any unfinished intel that supports the FININTEL, unless permission from the unfinished intel originator has been received.
Non-Sensitive Finished Intelligence Coordination

All products may be coordinated with individuals in the CT community with the appropriate clearances, and in the case of ORCON finished intelligence, with those agencies who received the ORCON source material.
Operational Information

NCTC personnel must obtain permission from the originating agency for the passage of any operational information to OGAAs without exception.
Sensitive Source Reports (SSRPs)

The coordination process for SSRPs is restricted to individuals read-in to those programs.
Knowledge Check

The EO 12333 definition of a US Person includes legal permanent residents and US corporations or associations.

Select the correct response and select SUBMIT.

- A. True
- B. False

That's right!
EO 12333 defines a US Person as a US citizen, an alien known by the intelligence element concerned to be a permanent resident alien, an unincorporated association substantially composed of US citizens or permanent resident aliens, or a corporation incorporated in the US, except for a corporation directed and controlled by a foreign government or governments.

LESSON TITLE: Rules of the Road
Knowledge Check

If you are a CIA detailee to NCTC and you are accessing CIA data through an NCTC system, you should follow the guidelines of your home agency.

Select True or False and select SUBMIT.

☐ A. True
☒ B. False

That's right!

Even though you are a CIA detailee to NCTC and you are accessing CIA data, you are using an NCTC system and must follow the NCTC guidelines.

LESSON TITLE: Rules of the Road
Knowledge Check

Which of the following are data rules that apply to USP data, non-terrorism information, or operational traffic?

Choose all that apply and select SUBMIT.

- [x] A. Never email USP data
- [x] B. Never disseminate non-terrorism information
- [ ] C. Email USP data only if it constitutes terrorism information
- [x] D. Do not save data to your personal drives or desktop
- [ ] E. Share operational traffic only with individuals from NCTC or the originating agency

Incorrect.

You should never email USP data, disseminate non-terrorism data or save any data to your personal drive or desktop. In addition, operational data should not be further disseminated to anyone without prior authorization from the originating agency.

LESSON TITLE: Rules of the Read
Knowledge Check

Locate the rules for the [Ingest in the Data Catalog].
Which of the following types of training are required for access to [if you are an analyst?]

Choose all that apply and select SUBMIT.

☐ A. Overview of EO12333
☑ B. Familiarization - The Illustrated Edition
☑ C. Fundamentals Training
☐ D. Privacy Act Training

That's right!

As an analyst, you are required to take [Familiarization - The Illustrated Edition and the [Training to access].

LESSON TITLE: Rules of the Read
DATA ACCESS AND USE
NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER

Knowledge Check

Select the correct response and select SUBMIT.

- Option A
- Option B
- Option C
- Option D. All of the above
- Option E. None of the above

SUBMIT

LESSON TITLE: Rules of the Road
Knowledge Check

Locate the rules for the ______________________ in the Data Catalog.
Which of the following rules applies to ______________________
Select the correct response and select SUBMIT.

- A. DSOP can access ______ data
- B. All ______ data must be deleted within 180 days
- C. ______ data that is determined to be terrorism information can be retained for no more than 180 days
- D. All ______ data related to ______ must be deleted within 180 days if it does not constitute terrorism information

SUBMIT
Knowledge Check

Which of the following agencies have data sharing agreements with NCTC?
Choose all that apply and click SUBMIT.

- [ ] A. FBI
- [ ] B. DOT
- [ ] C. DHS
- [ ] D. CIA
- [ ] E. None of the above

SUBMIT

LESSON TITLE: Rules of the Road
What does this mean for you?

All of the data access and use policies and guidelines that we have learned about today can be boiled down to a few simple dos and don'ts for you.

Click on each button below to review the dos and don'ts of accessing and using data at NCTC. Additionally, if you are a member of the Directorate of Operational Support (DOS) or the Pursuit Group, click on the applicable button on the right to view a practical example of data access and use policies in action.

NOTE: A printable job aid of this information is available in the Resources section.
Refer to the NCTC Data Catalog

Refer to the NCTC Data Catalog before you access any new data set and prior to disseminating information.

CLOSE
Use and disseminate information appropriately

Describe guidelines for using and disseminating the information and include any reasons that apply with your dissemination of the information.
Never email U.S. Persons data

Never email U.S. Persons data or disseminate non-human information.
Do not save data to your personal drive/desktop because this complicates things when the time comes to delete information per the NDA.
Never share unfinished intel

Never share unfinished intel or ops traffic with anyone outside of NCTC without approval from the originating agency.
Seek guidance on information sharing questions

Seek guidance on information sharing questions from appropriate managers and NCTC's Information Sharing Program Policy Office (ISPO).

- Mission Systems
- Information sharing questions, external agency questions, or specific guidance on datasets: Contact ISPO at
- Pursuit Group Questions: Tradecraft Officer or Chief, Pursuit group
- Dissemination Questions: PSPG
- Operations Center Training Officer
- [Directorate of Terrorist Identities (DTI), Training Officer]
- Civil Liberties & Privacy Office
- To locate data acquisition and access MOUs/MOAs: Go to [URL], click on "Policy", then "Data Acquisition and Access MOUs/MOAs"
Directorate of Operational Support (DOS)

The following is an example where a Terrorism Spot Report was written about a USP thought to have ties to international terrorism information. The information later was determined NOT to be terrorism information, and the Spot Report had to be recalled.

Click the button below to read the initial report.

Terrorism Spot Report
Update of US Passport Passenger Claims to Have Expatriated to Cuban Friendship Flights 22
Source: 1200 CDT Community Cyber.

Summary

As of 1200 CDT, recently graduated college student Thomas Hay was taken into the custody of US Passport Services (DHS) aboard Friendship Flight 22, which recently landed in Havana, Cuba. He was admitted. Hay was originally scheduled to board on 2 August, but changed his travel to 3 August (CST) and was scheduled for onward travel from Chicago O'Hare to Las Vegas, NV, on Friendship Flight 23.


Hay departed back to England on Flight 23 for the purpose of British citizenship, but was refused entry to the United States for perceived revocation of US citizenship.

The Intelligence Community continues to conduct comprehensive database searches; meanwhile, they are searching for travel records.

Hay had no co-conspirators.

CLOSE
Rules of the Road

You have completed the lesson on Rules of the Road.

In this lesson you learned that NCTC has its own regulations and guidelines for accessing, using, retaining, and disseminating data found on NCTC systems. You also learned the specific rules of the road that apply to specific datasets such as USB data, FISA data, and operational traffic.

Remember, there are several helpful links located in the Resources Section, including a printable job aid of the Data Access and Use Rules of the Road.

Click next to complete the course post-test.
Pursuit Group

A "reasonable and articulable suspicion" is the legal standard by which the NCTC analyst can determine whether data constitutes terrorism information, which means NCTC may retain that USP data.

Only a CT analyst can determine whether data constitutes terrorism information.

The "reasonable and articulable suspicion" requires essentially two elements:

- The analyst must be able to explain the "math" (logic) on their analysis and how they arrived at their conclusion. This is the articulable portion of the standard.
- The "math" or analysis must be prudent to the average counterterrorism analyst. This is the reasonable portion of the standard.

The totality of the facts - even if the facts individually appear innocent in nature - is considered collectively and should lead a sensible person to follow the analyst's logic and reasoning.

There is no requirement that the analyst's wisdom be rock solid or infallible. In fact, it is expected to change as new information comes to light.

LESSON TITLE: Rules of the Road/Pursuit Group
Pursuit Group

When reviewing data, a Pursuit Group analyst must make two basic determinations:

- Is this a USP?
- Does this data constitute terrorism information?

The answers to those questions determine the extent to which the data can be retained. The matrix below was developed to aid Pursuit Group analysts in applying the appropriate retention rules. Examine the matrix and corresponding key before continuing to the next slide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S. Person</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R+</td>
<td>R+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key:
- R = Retain data
- E = Expunge after 180 days, or 90 days for CLASP (lost or stolen passport derived data)
- + = Additional investigation or transfer is likely warranted to resolve the question (?)

LESSON TITLE: Rules of the Road/Pursuit Group
Pursuit Group Knowledge Check

Each scenario below corresponds to one of the boxes within the matrix. Review each scenario (by hovering your mouse over the button) to determine the following:

- Is this a US Person?
- Does this constitute terrorism information?

Based on your answers to those two questions, click and drag each scenario to the portion of the matrix it represents. You are strongly encouraged to print out the USP "Cheat Sheet" prior to completing this knowledge check.

Data/Feedback

Roll over a scenario to the right of the matrix for further details. Click and drag the scenario to the portion of the matrix it represents.

LEGEND TITLE: Rules of the Road/Pursuit Group
Pursuit Group Knowledge Check

Each scenario below corresponds to one of the boxes within the matrix. Review each scenario (by hovering your mouse over the button) to determine the following:

- Is this a US Person?
- Does this constitute terrorism information?

Based on your answers to those two questions, click and drag each scenario to the portion of the matrix it represents. You are strongly encouraged to print out the "USP Cheat Sheet" prior to completing this knowledge check.

Data/Feedback
Roll over a scenario to the right of the matrix for further details. Click and drag the scenario to the portion of the matrix it represents.

LESSON TITLE: Rules of the Road/Pursuit Group
Rules of the Road

You have completed the lesson on Rules of the Road.

In this lesson you learned that NCTC has its own regulations and guidelines for accessing, using, retaining, and disseminating data found on NCTC systems. You also learned the specific rules of the road that apply to specific datasets such as USP data, PISA data, and operational traffic.

Remember, there are several helpful links located in the Resources section, including a printable job aid of the Data Access and Use Rules of the Road.

Click next to complete the course post-test.
Question 1 of 12

Which documents give NCTC its authorities to access terrorism data, non-terrorism data, and US Persons data?
Choose all that apply and select SUBMIT.

☐ A. HSPD-6
☐ B. HSPD-24
☐ C. EO 12333
☐ D. HR 7-1
☐ E. NCTC AG Guidelines

SUBMIT
Question 2 of 12

What are the various facets of NCTC’s role?
Choose all that apply and select SUBMIT.

☐ A. Analyzing and integrating all intelligence possessed or acquired by the USG pertaining to terrorism and CT.
☐ B. Conduct strategic operational planning for CT activities, integrating all instruments of national power, including diplomatic, financial, military, etc.
☐ C. Serves as central and shared knowledge bank on known and suspected terrorists and international terror groups.
☐ D. Ensure agencies have appropriate access to and receive all-source intelligence support necessary to execute CT plans or perform independent, alternative analysis.
☐ E. Direct the collection activities of partner organizations and IC agencies.

SUBMIT
Question 3 of 12
Which policy document establishes protections and procedures for the maintenance, use, and dissemination of information that could be used to identify an individual?

Choose the best answer and select SUBMIT.

- A. Privacy Act of 1974
- B. EO 12333
- C. OMB Memorandum
- D. None of the above

SUBMIT

LESSON TITLE: Post Test
Question 4 of 12

True or False: NCTC's mission is to lead our nation's effort to combat terrorism at home by consolidating terrorism information.

☐ A. True
☐ B. False

SUBMIT
Question 5 of 12

Which of the following is an agreement between government organizations for the purpose of identifying the data being shared, the purpose of sharing that data, any protections or conditions for accessing the data (training, retention time, deletions, etc.), and the method for feedback?

Select the correct response and select SUBMIT.

- B. Executive Order (EO)
- C. Headquarters Regulation (HR)
- D. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

SUBMIT

LESSON TITLE: Pest Test
Question 7 of 12

True or False: If you are a CIA detailee to NCTC and you are accessing CIA data through an NCTC system, you should follow NCTC guidelines rather than the guidelines of your home agency.

☐ A. True
☐ B. False

SUBMIT
Question 8 of 12

What rules apply to USP data, non-terrorism information, or operational traffic?

Choose all that apply and select SUBMIT.

☐ A. Never email USP data
☐ B. Never disseminate non-terrorism information
☐ C. Share operational traffic only with individuals from NCTC or the originating agency
☐ D. Dissemination of operational data requires prior authorization from the originating agency

SUBMIT
Question 9 of 12

Locate the rules for the __________ records in the Data Catalog and answer the following: NCTC is not required to notify the __________ in the event NCTC identifies terrorism information in __________ record. 

Select the best response and select SUBMIT.

☐ A. True
☐ B. False

SUBMIT

LESSON TITLE: Post Test
Question 10 of 12

Locate the rules for the Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) in the Data Catalog. How is NCTC allowed to use APIS data?

Select the best response and select SUBMIT.

- A. To determine if APIS records include USP information.
- B. To analyze APIS records for counterintelligence purposes.
- C. To train NCTC analysts on patterns related to purposes.
- D. None of the above

SUBMIT

LESSON TITLE: Post Test
Question 11 of 12

Locate the rules for the ___________________ in the Data Catalog.
Are there any restrictions on the number of users of this data?

Select the correct response and select SUBMIT.

☐ A. No restriction with appropriate clearances, training, and in accordance with NCTC's Role-Based Access policy
☐ B. Eight DI personnel only with a need to access USP data
☐ C. No more than 15 users will have access at any given time
☐ D. Only NCTC IG and MS access this data.

SUBMIT

LESSON TITLE: Post Test
Question 12 of 12

Which of the following agencies have data sharing agreements with NCTC?

Select the correct response(s) and select SUBMIT.

- A. CIA
- B. DHS
- C. FBI
- D. None of the above
- E. All of the above

SUBMIT
Data Access and Use

The Data Access and Use Course will equip National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) staff with a foundational understanding of the authorities and role of the Center in the integration of data for the purpose of identifying terrorism information and the rules and regulations governing the access, retention, use and dissemination of that data.

Upon completing this course, you will be able to:

- Define US Persons (USP) [from Executive Order (EO) 12333] and terrorism information [from the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA)]
- Identify and locate NCTC's Data Catalog as the source of rules and guidance for the access, retention, use and dissemination of each dataset
- Distinguish between the dos and don'ts of accessing, using, and disseminating terrorism and non-terrorism information under NCTC authorities
- Locate data rules associated with various data sets using the NCTC Data Catalog
- Identify the appropriate resources for questions related to data use and information sharing within NCTC

For more information on navigating through the course, click the button below; otherwise, click the right arrow to begin.
| Assignee | A person or entity working at NISCI under an agency's authority and OHR guidance. An assignee performs work associated with the agency's functions and missions. |
| Cadre | A cadre are personnel or staff (non-federal) employees. Cadres, assignees, are not subject to the Personnel Management Act (PMA), and cadre records are not open. |
| Detailee | A detailee is a person who performs work associated with NISCI's functions and missions. A detailee performs work specific to NISCI's functions and missions. |

### Terrorism Information

Information whether collected, analyzed, or distributed by intelligence, law enforcement, military, and financial security or other entities relating to:
- The activities, organization, capabilities, plans, intentions, vulnerabilities, sources of finance or material support, and alliances or links of international terrorist groups or individuals, and domestic groups or individuals employed by international terrorist organizations;
- Associates, agents, or associates of international terrorist groups or individuals in the United States, United States persons, or United Statesinterests, or to persons or entities;
- Communications of the group or individual; and
- Groups or individuals reasonably believed to be existing or associated with such groups or individuals.

### US Person

A United States citizen, as defined under the Intelligence Authorization Act, 2003 annual. An individual (natural or legal) who is a citizen of the United States or a national of a country that is not a member of the United Nations or a country that is not recognized by the United States as a nation.