

KEY FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS IN RESPONSE TO KATRINA

The Federal Bureau of Investigations established a Tactical Operations Center and utilized its Fly Teams to assist in fingerprinting victims and potential recovery contractors

The Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) accomplished core mission functions in response to the hurricane by establishing a Tactical Operations Center to support the FBI's tactical teams. In addition, FBI Fly Teams assisted FEMA's Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team in identifying 112-115 hurricane victims by computerized fingerprint matching. FBI Fly Teams also assisted FEMA in identifying 458 criminal histories out of 2,900 potential hurricane recovery contractors through fingerprinting.

The FBI is the "principal investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice." The FBI's mission is to:

[U]phold the law through the investigation of violations of federal criminal law; to protect the United States from foreign intelligence and terrorist activities; to provide leadership and law enforcement assistance to federal, state, local, and international agencies; and to perform these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the public and is faithful to the Constitution of the United States.¹

The United States Attorney General can authorize the FBI to assist state and local authorities in a "law enforcement emergency."² The FBI may provide public safety support to state and local authorities in a presidentially declared "major disaster."³

The FBI's Law Enforcement Services Branch coordinates the Bureau's preparation for and response to a domestic emergency.⁴ Staff from all offices within this branch were utilized after Hurricane Katrina. In addition, the FBI called upon its Administrative Services Division, Counterterrorism Division, Criminal Investigative Division, Cyber Division, Directorate of Intelligence, Finance Division, Information Technology Operations Division, and Security Division.

There are approximately 225 employees assigned to the FBI's New Orleans Field Office, which has jurisdiction over all FBI authority in the state of Louisiana.⁵ The FBI has field offices in Jackson, Mississippi and Mobile, Alabama.⁶ As part of the Jackson Field Office, the FBI has Resident Agencies in Pascagoula, Hattiesburg, and Gulfport, Mississippi.⁷

On August 26, the Jackson Field Office notified each supervisor at its Resident Agencies to implement their hurricane plans.⁸ This required installing hurricane shutters, securing vehicles, bagging computers and equipment, and locking the safes. Authorized personnel on the Mississippi coast moved to the Jackson Field Office.

By 6:00 p.m. on August 29, the Jackson Field Office moved its traditional FBI operations to the Resident Agency in Oxford, Mississippi.⁹ Also that evening, the FBI used an airplane to survey the damage to the Resident Agencies on the coast. The Jackson Field Office was able to electronically monitor the security alarms of its Resident Agencies in the affected area. FBI personnel who remained on the coast were dispatched to the Resident Agencies and confirmed that all offices were still secure.

On August 29, after Katrina's landfall, the Special Agent-in-Charge (SAC) of New Orleans and four other FBI agents surveyed the damage to the New Orleans Field Office.¹⁰ The roof suffered significant damage, leaving sixty percent of the top floor uncovered. Due to the sensitivity of documents housed in the Field Office, the SAC and the four agents remained at the building to ensure its security.

Because of the damage to the building, the SAC decided to move the New Orleans Field Division to the Louisiana State Police (LSP) headquarters in Baton Rouge.¹¹ An Assistant Special Agent-In-Charge (ASAC) from the New Orleans Field Office went to Baton Rouge while the New Orleans SAC stayed in New Orleans. The Operational Technology Division

(OTD) left Quantico, Virginia, with 16 FBI personnel to deliver communication equipment to the affected area so the New Orleans Field Office could communicate with FBI headquarters.¹² FBI command vehicles — tractor trailers containing mobile offices — were deployed to Baton Rouge and the Jackson Field Office.¹³

Within 12 hours after Hurricane Katrina subsided, the Jackson Field Office was in contact with all of its personnel.¹⁴ On August 30, OTD dispatched a mobile command post to Mississippi. The Jackson ASAC participated in another airplane survey of the area. The Jackson Field Office office manager left Jackson via car for the coast in order to assess damage to the Hattiesburg Resident Agency. While the Hattiesburg building remained secure, the Pascagoula Resident Agency sustained water damage to the ceiling, wall cavities, and carpet. The office was able to secure a temporary facility through the Navy free of charge. The Gulfport Resident Agency sustained similar water damage. The office was located on the top floor of a building and the attic of the building flooded. The FBI was able to work with government contractors to clean the office, and it was habitable by October 1.

The same day, Jackson Field Office personnel met with several military officials to determine where the temporary FBI command post should be located.¹⁵ The FBI decided on Keesler Air Force Base, as there was a hotel on the property with showers and bathrooms. Some FBI personnel from the Jackson Field Office were also Air Force reservists and they had access to goods and services provided to Air Force employees.

On August 30, FBI headquarters officials put their Field Offices on alert that additional personnel were needed in the affected area.¹⁶ Ten Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) agents from the Houston Division were deployed to New Orleans to assist the New Orleans Police Department (NOPD) SWAT.¹⁷ The agents from Houston brought a boat that enabled them to transport personnel and supplies. The FBI SWAT agents relieved the New Orleans SAC and agents who had stayed to secure the New Orleans Field Office.

FBI personnel and equipment from Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG) and OTD arrived on August 31 in Baton Rouge and established a Command Post in Baton Rouge at the LSP headquarters.¹⁸ Among the equipment were tents that FBI personnel used as shelter at the Command Post.¹⁹

By 2:00 a.m. on August 31, the FBI Command Post at Keesler Air Force Base was operational.²⁰ FBI agents from the Mobile and Miami Field Offices were deployed to work there. These agents assisted with health, safety, and welfare checks on other agents and citizens in the area. FBI sent employee assistance personnel, most of whom had crisis management backgrounds, to work with agents' family members. The first agents on the scene stayed the first week after the hurricane. After that, additional agents began rotating into the area. The second week, agents were deployed from FBI Headquarters to the Command Post. SWAT from the Little Rock Field Office were used to provide security at the Command Post and the Resident Agencies in Mississippi's affected area.

In a fortunate coincidence, the Command Post had an FBI employee who formerly worked for FEMA.²¹ This employee checked in daily with FEMA in Jackson and on the coast and the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency. The Command Post also communicated with the Mississippi Bureau of Criminal Investigations, the Mississippi Highway Patrol, and the Homeland Security Director for Mississippi, who was also the former FBI Jackson Field Office SAC. The agents at the Command Post worked with local police and sheriffs to respond to requests for assistance.

On September 1, CIRG deployed agents from the Dallas, Atlanta, Baltimore, and Houston SWAT teams and Hostage Rescue Teams to continue to help NOPD control the affected area.²² The FBI was able to create a Virtual Command Center for the Law Enforcement On-Line Internet site.²³ All law enforcement nationwide were able to log onto the website and receive daily situation reports regarding FBI relief efforts.²⁴

The FBI established a Tactical Operations Center (TOC) in Sorrento, Louisiana on September 4.²⁵ Kenneth Kaiser, the Boston SAC, was deployed to Sorrento to oversee the TOC.

On September 3, the Laboratory Disaster Squad and the CJIS Fly Teams were deployed to St. Gabriel, Louisiana to assist with FEMA's National Disaster Medical System Center's Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT).²⁶ LSP, the National Guard, and local police were delivering deceased victims of the storm to St. Gabriel.²⁷ The DMORT

was responsible for the handling of the bodies. The Fly Teams and the FBI's Evidence Recovery Teams worked together to submit the victims' fingerprints electronically to CJIS and the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) to search for identifying fingerprint matches.²⁸ In total, 750 unidentified bodies were brought to the DMORT and 112-115 bodies were identified using IAFIS.²⁹

Also on September 3, a finance employee was sent from FBI headquarters to the FBI Command Post at Keesler Air Force Base.³⁰ This enabled the agents in Mississippi to purchase gas from the Air Force. By September 4, all FBI personnel living in the affected area of Louisiana were located.³¹

On September 5, CJIS Fly Teams helped FEMA fingerprint potential contractors for the Hurricane response.³² This took place in Orlando and consisted of fingerprinting technology that identified if contracting applicants had criminal histories. The FBI and FEMA fingerprinted 2,900 potential contractors, detecting 458 criminal histories.

The FBI continued to deploy and assign personnel to assist state and local police.³³ The Violent Gang Task Force from the New Orleans Division worked out of the Gretna Police Department. Over 30 more agents coordinated with NOPD to back up NOPD SWAT, FBI SWAT, and HRT Special Agents. The FBI's Rapid Deployment Teams were sent to crisis sites to assist with administrative issues.

The FBI also utilized its air assets in responding to Hurricane Katrina.³⁴ They flew daily helicopter flights moving law enforcement personnel, equipment, supplies, and evacuees.³⁵ In addition, the FBI flew 12 missions utilizing its fixed wing assets for moving FBI personnel and equipment from Washington, D.C. to New Orleans and Jackson.³⁶ There were 1,200 FBI employees involved.³⁷ Seven hundred were deployed to the New Orleans area.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives secured buildings containing firearms, located and inspected all federal firearms and explosive licensees, recovered lost and stolen firearms, and dismantled explosives in the New Orleans area

Following the hurricane, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) established a Critical Incident Management Response Team (CIMRT). The CIMRT coordinates ATF's law enforcement operations and ensures that ATF continues its primary law enforcement missions. ATF located and secured buildings containing firearms, conducted inspections to ensure the safety of all individuals licensed to use firearms and explosives, worked to match stolen or lost firearms with their rightful owners, and dismantled explosives in New Orleans.

ATF's mission is to "conduct criminal investigations, regulate the firearms and explosives industries, and assist other law enforcement agencies."³⁸ This mission is in place so ATF's work can "prevent terrorism, reduce violent crime and to protect the public in a manner that is faithful to the Constitution and the laws of the United States." ATF's authority to respond to domestic emergencies is found in the Gun Control Act of 1968, the National Firearms Act, the Arms Export Control Act, and the Federal Explosives Laws.³⁹

ATF's involvement in the preparation for Hurricane Katrina began on August 23.⁴⁰ Throughout that week, ATF headquarters in Washington, D.C. coordinated with its Houston, New Orleans (which includes the entire states of Louisiana and Mississippi), Nashville (which includes the state of Alabama), Tampa, and Miami Field Divisions to prepare for Katrina's landfall in Florida and the Gulf coast.⁴¹ On August 25 and 26, ATF headquarters ordered the evacuation of ATF personnel in New Orleans and Mississippi, the New Orleans Special Agent in Charge (SAC) pre-identified those persons who were staying in the area, and those evacuating were instructed to call their immediate supervisor after the storm.⁴²

On August 29, as Katrina made landfall, ATF headquarters began notifying the Field Divisions closest to New Orleans that assistance was needed.⁴³ These Field Divisions were asked to identify resources and personnel to be detailed to the affected area. Within eight hours, ATF identified the Nashville, Houston, and Dallas Field Divisions as those to detail personnel.⁴⁴

On August 30, ATF personnel located in the affected area worked to assess the damage to ATF facilities on the Gulf coast.⁴⁵ The first floor of ATF's Biloxi Field Office was destroyed and the second floor sustained significant damage. The New Orleans Division Office, located on the fifth floor of an office building, was flooded when the levies broke.⁴⁶

Due to significant damage to the ATF's facilities, a Continuity of Operations (COOP) site in Mandeville, Louisiana was activated on August 30.⁴⁷ The New Orleans Division Office was relocated to Shreveport, Louisiana to resume its responsibilities over the states of Louisiana and Mississippi.⁴⁸ The Biloxi Field Office was relocated behind the Harrison County Sheriff's Department building to a public safety compound.⁴⁹

ATF also established CIMRT in Baton Rouge.⁵⁰ A CIMRT is established at or near an incident to conduct on-scene management, coordinate the law enforcement operations, and ensure that ATF continues its primary law enforcement mission.⁵¹ Two Assistant Special Agents-In-Charge were responsible for CIMRT.

On August 30, ATF began contacting each ATF employee residing in the affected area.⁵² In addition, a Critical Incident Management Support Team (CIMST) was created at ATF headquarters.⁵³ A CIMST serves as the point of contact for CIMRT at headquarters, coordinating large procurements of supplies and equipment, and lending technical support. One of ATF's three Deputy Assistant Directors for Field Operations was in command of CIMST.⁵⁴ CIMST quickly began evaluating the needs on the coast.⁵⁵ All ATF personnel detailed to the affected area were instructed to bring enough food and water for a week and to be prepared to sleep in their cars, in the event food and shelter did not reach the coast prior to their arrival.

Simultaneously on August 30, ATF headquarters formed the Emergency Management Working Group (EMWG).⁵⁶ The EMWG was tasked with handling non-law enforcement logistical needs arising out of the hurricane.⁵⁷ The EMWG was staffed with ATF support and COOP staff who worked on administrative issues, such as payroll, and coordinated with the U.S. General Services Administration regarding building space.⁵⁸ The EMWG held daily teleconferences with ATF stations on the coast to assess the resource needs for personnel.⁵⁹

On August 31, ATF Field Divisions in Atlanta, Dallas, and Miami dispatched their Command and Control vehicles to Algiers and Mandeville, Louisiana and Biloxi, Mississippi.⁶⁰ These are large Winnebago-style vehicles that hold mobile command posts, work stations, and office equipment, allowing ATF personnel to conduct meetings and maintain communications.⁶¹ Also on August 31, CIMST became a twenty-four-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week operation at ATF headquarters.⁶²

An assessment of ATF's Mobile field office was received on September 1.⁶³ The field office's first floor was flooded.⁶⁴ On September 3, the Mobile field office and personnel were moved to Brookley Air Force Base, an inactive base in the Mobile area.⁶⁵

The first group of ATF personnel detailed to the affected area arrived on Friday, September 2.⁶⁶ Thirty-four members of Special Response Teams (SRT) from the Dallas and Detroit Field Offices and seven SRT support staff were deployed to Algiers. SRT are tactical teams specifically trained to handle high risk law enforcement and civil unrest.⁶⁷ The SRT members were sent to New Orleans to assist the NOPD, whose SWAT teams were down to 25 percent capacity. ATF set up a Tactical Operations Command Post with satellite communications in the parking lot of a post office in Algiers and SRT members slept in the building.⁶⁸ The NOPD was stationed at a school across the street from the post office.⁶⁹ The close proximity enabled SRT and NOPD to coordinate their efforts.

On September 3, ATF helped the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) establish a detention center at the Greyhound Bus Station in downtown New Orleans.⁷⁰ The detention center was created to house individuals arrested for crimes committed after the hurricane. ATF also provided security for the Assistant United States Attorneys assigned to the detention center.⁷¹ The detention facility was supported by staff from the Angola State Prison in Louisiana and the United States Attorney's Office.⁷² The facility, which processed state and federal arrests, contained holding cells where arrestees stayed for approximately 24 hours prior to being transported to Baton Rouge.⁷³

Throughout the week, ATF continued to operate out of the COOP facility in Mandeville and CIMRT in Baton Rouge.⁷⁴ ATF support staff worked to establish communications and information technology support at CIMRT, as well as locating needed furniture and equipment.⁷⁵ By September 7, CIMRT was fully operational.

On September 6 and 7, 10 ATF agents were deployed to Biloxi, and 30 ATF agents were deployed to Gulfport.⁷⁶ These agents performed investigative roles, as well as assisting local police with firearms-related calls.⁷⁷ No federal arrests were made in Mississippi by ATF agents.⁷⁸

On September 6, the Law Enforcement Coordination Center in Baton Rouge assigned ATF with enforcement activity in the 1st and 8th police districts in the city of New Orleans.⁷⁹ ATF also assisted the NOPD in New Orleans 6th district.

Throughout the period immediately following Katrina's landfall, ATF was tasked with carrying out its mission, as well as supporting state and local law enforcement.⁸⁰ ATF instructed law enforcement personnel to locate and secure all buildings containing firearms. ATF began to locate and conduct inspections to ensure the safety of all federal firearm and explosive licensees. Due to the voluminous amount of firearms recovered during the week of August 30, ATF began the task of matching up stolen or lost firearms with their legal owners. This process continues into 2006.

During search and rescue missions, law enforcement personnel discovered pipe bombs in some New Orleans homes.⁸¹ As a result, six Explosive Enforcement Officers were deployed to the city on September 12.⁸² The same day, ATF agents secured a Federal search warrant for the residences so that officers could dismantle the explosives.

In the month of September, ATF assisted with 600 missions to reduce violent crimes and enforce firearms laws.⁸³ Ten individuals were arrested for violating federal firearms laws.⁸⁴ During the course of searching for missing ATF personnel, ATF officers rescued 26 people.⁸⁵ In total, 301 ATF agents and support staff were deployed to the area affected by Hurricane Katrina.⁸⁶

The Drug Enforcement Administration provided Mobile Enforcement Teams to assist with violent missions, and the Office of Diversion Control made exceptions for evacuees to receive prescription medications from neighboring states and established mobile replacement pharmacies

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) performed law enforcement functions and helped resolve prescription medication issues arising from Hurricane Katrina. The DEA deployed Mobile Enforcement Teams (MET) — teams trained to specialize in violent missions — from throughout the country. In addition, DEA's Office of Diversion Control worked with the Boards of Pharmacy in affected and neighboring states to ensure that hurricane victims could receive refills on current prescription medication. The DEA also worked with major chain pharmacies to establish mobile replacement pharmacies for displaced individuals in need of medication.

DEA is charged with enforcing the nation's narcotics laws.⁸⁷ DEA derives its authority from the Controlled Substances Act.⁸⁸ The mission of DEA

is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations, involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to recommend and support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.⁸⁹

In the aftermath of Katrina, the Attorney General granted DEA additional authority to enforce all federal criminal laws.⁹⁰ The Attorney General also authorized DEA to help Louisiana state and local law enforcement officials enforce state laws.⁹¹ DEA's involvement with Hurricane Katrina began shortly before landfall.⁹² DEA Deputy Administrator Special Agent Michele Leonhart was identified as the "component" within the agency to implement and coordinate Katrina response activities. Authority to discharge these responsibilities was delegated to the New Orleans Field Division Special Agent in Charge (SAC), William Renton.

In anticipation of Katrina's landfall, on August 26, Renton ordered the New Orleans Field Division closed.⁹³ DEA personnel were asked to evacuate the area.

The New Orleans Field Division and the Gulfport Resident Office were severely damaged by the hurricane.⁹⁴ Beginning immediately after the storm and continuing into Tuesday, the New Orleans Field Division began the process of reconstituting its field office by accounting for and identifying the whereabouts of all Field Division personnel — some of whom were in need of rescue.⁹⁵ DEA teams were established to facilitate the rescues. In all, 63 DEA employees and family members were rescued by DEA agents. The process of reconstituting its office allows DEA to be most helpful in undertaking other law enforcement roles and responsibilities related to the emergency at hand.⁹⁶ After the New Orleans Field Division personnel were located, DEA began assisting local law enforcement in the massive search and rescue effort.⁹⁷ Most of the Katrina-related DEA man hours were ultimately spent on search and rescue.⁹⁸

On August 31, command centers were established at the Baton Rouge District Office and in Mobile.⁹⁹ At this time, DEA headquarters mobilized Field Divisions from around the country, including agents from the Miami, Atlanta, St. Louis, Dallas, and Houston divisions. These agents responded to Baton Rouge and Gulfport, Mississippi with supplies, including food, water, chain saws, generators, tarps, ice, gasoline, satellite phones, and vehicles.

Headquarters designated the Office of Aviation in Addison, Texas to serve as the Command Center for logistics purposes, instructing field divisions throughout the country to ship necessary supplies to Addison for eventual transportation to the field, principally the Baton Rouge and Gulfport areas.¹⁰⁰ The Addison facility continued to play a key logistics role throughout the DEA recovery effort, coordinating all transportation — including the use of seven DEA aircraft — and supplies for the field. The Command Center was staffed by 12 people from both the Office of Aviation and the Dallas Field Division, the Field Division with responsibility for the Addison Office.

Flight missions were conducted to transport personnel and supplies and to survey the damage.¹⁰¹ Aerial photography surveys assisted the recovery assignments taking place in the field. Technical personnel were dispatched to re-establish communication links where necessary. The Office of Aviation flew over 280 missions with 14 pilots totaling 782 flight hours, providing transportation and commodity support to local, state, and federal law enforcement throughout the affected region.

On September 1, the New Orleans Field Division established an Operations Center in Mandeville, Louisiana at a local high school.¹⁰² The Mandeville Operations Center coordinated the efforts of various federal, state, and local officials throughout the greater New Orleans area. The Mandeville center coordinated the removal of firearms and sensitive items from the New Orleans Field Office.¹⁰³ To assist SAC Renton, the DEA deployed Houston SAC James Craig.

Shortly after Craig's arrival, Renton and he met with New Orleans city officials, including Mayor Nagin and law enforcement officials to assess the law enforcement needs for the city.¹⁰⁴ It was determined that federal law enforcement agencies, such as DEA, FBI, and ATF, among others, would join the New Orleans Police Department (NOPD) and the Louisiana State Police in policing the city of New Orleans.¹⁰⁵ Each NOPD district was staffed by federal law enforcement representatives.

From August 30 to September 12, 251 DEA Temporary Duty agents reported from Miami, Atlanta, St. Louis, Houston, and Dallas to provide law enforcement and search and rescue support as needed.¹⁰⁶ On September 4, DEA deployed personnel from the Atlanta Field Division as well as the Houston Mobile Enforcement Team (MET).¹⁰⁷ METs are self-contained, specially trained teams of eight to twelve agents that specialize in law enforcement missions involving violence.¹⁰⁸ These agents were then joined by the Charlotte MET on September 5, and the Miami MET on September 7.¹⁰⁹ The METs helped state and local departments conduct routine law enforcement tasks, including patrols and search and rescue missions.

On September 1, it was determined the DEA would be in charge of acquiring necessary fuel for DOJ vehicles.¹¹⁰ SAC Craig oversaw this effort, which involved the bulk purchase of gasoline to be utilized by all DOJ agencies during the recovery effort. DEA also coordinated the provision of motor vehicles for law enforcement purposes in the affected area. Working with the U.S. Marshals Service, DEA provided approximately 30 vehicles for state and local police departments. DEA also arranged for \$200,000 from its asset forfeiture budget to be provided to its fleet management group to move seized vehicles into official use.

DEA supported the communications needs of the affected area by supplying Government Emergency Telephone System cards, satellite phones, and other communications equipment, including the installation of Wireless Priority Service.¹¹¹

DEA's Office of Diversion Control played an important role throughout the response to Katrina.¹¹² The Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Office of Diversion Control was identified to coordinate response activities. The goal was to maintain the availability of controlled substances for medical uses to the affected region.

On August 31, DEA Diversion Control staff convened to review previously negotiated agreements between DEA and FEMA, as well as agreements between DEA and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC).¹¹³ These agreements facilitate delivery of needed supplies by allowing for the waiver of certain regulations in times of emergency. DEA established a point of contact within Diversion Control to coordinate, control and document allowances, waivers and regulatory controls. The Diversion Control website (deadiversion.gov) was re-tooled to handle those affected by Katrina.

On September 1, DEA established contact with the Boards of Pharmacy in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, as well as states receiving evacuees, including Florida, Texas, and Arkansas.¹¹⁴ The Boards of Pharmacy were told DEA was making allowances for filling prescriptions upon presentation of a prescription bottle and based upon the professional judgment of the pharmacist.

On September 2, James Crawford, the Special Assistant to the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Diversion Control, began contacting major wholesalers to facilitate the processing of papers permitting these wholesalers to ship product under expedited procedures.¹¹⁵ Throughout DEA's Katrina response, Crawford and the Diversion Control office worked to streamline processes to ensure Katrina victims received the products they needed.

On September 6, Crawford began working directly with the major chain pharmacies, such as Rite Aid, CVS, Walgreens, and Wal-Mart, to establish mobile replacement pharmacies and pharmacy trailers within shelter areas.¹¹⁶ Diversion Control's efforts continued through October 27, at which time the New Orleans Divisional Office of Diversion Control was reestablished.

The United States Marshals Service was responsible for protecting the Strategic National Stockpile, assisted in prisoner evacuations, accounted for and tracked federal judges in the affected area, and stood up a task force to locate violent parole and non-compliant sex offenders

The United States Marshal Service (USMS) focused on its core law enforcement missions following Katrina's landfall by locating and tracking federal judges in the affected area and creating a task force to locate violent parole and non-compliant sex offenders. USMS helped the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) relocate 920 Louisiana inmates and assisted FEMA in evacuating 3,510 individuals displaced by the hurricane. In addition, USMS helped the CDC protect the Strategic National Stockpile.

USMS is the oldest federal law enforcement agency in the United States, established by the Judiciary Act of 1789.¹¹⁷ USMS is responsible for judicial and witness security, fugitive investigations, the transportation of prisoners and criminal aliens, asset forfeiture, federal service of process and prisoner services.¹¹⁸

On August 29, the Assistant Director for the USMS Operations Support Division ("Assistant Director") activated the USMS Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Washington, D.C. in preparation for Hurricane Katrina.¹¹⁹ The Assistant Director also placed four Operational Management Teams (OMT) and 33 USMS Inspectors, assigned to secure the Strategic National Stockpile, on standby.¹²⁰ CDC's Strategic National Stockpile contains large quantities of medicine and medical supplies to protect the United States in case a public emergency might result in the loss of local supplies.¹²¹

Following Katrina's landfall, USMS began accounting for USMS personnel. OMT worked with the Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama district offices to account for them.¹²² Three Operational Medical Personnel were deployed to the coast of Mississippi and New Orleans to assist USMS personnel. Command posts were created by OMT at the Special Operations Group (SOG) Tactical Center at Camp Beauregard in Pineville, Louisiana, and at the District Office in Jackson, Mississippi.

Also on August 30, the Technical Operations Group Air Support Unit deployed six personnel, along with surveillance planes, which were used to assess the damage to the USMS facilities in New Orleans.¹²³ The federal court houses in New Orleans and Gulfport and Hattiesburg, Mississippi were damaged.¹²⁴ The Witness Security and Prisoner Operations Division (WPD) and Marshals from the Middle District of Louisiana Office helped the Orleans Parish evacuate prisoners

to other Louisiana Department of Corrections facilities.¹²⁵ WPD and BOP relocated all USMS prisoners and assisted in inmate removal from the Saint Charles Parish Jail.¹²⁶

On the same date, the Assistant Director deployed 10 members of the OMT to New Orleans and southern Mississippi to relieve district management.¹²⁷ Marshals were deployed to Mississippi and New Orleans to protect the Strategic National Stockpile.

While USMS' response to Hurricane Katrina was ongoing, USMS' original mission continued.¹²⁸ Marshals in Louisiana and Mississippi worked with the United States Attorneys for the districts affected by the hurricane to ensure that judicial operations continued. USMS accounted for and tracked all federal judges in the affected area.

On August 31, the EOC received a FEMA request for USMS to provide security to the BellSouth facility in New Orleans.¹²⁹ According to USMS, the facility was designated by the Department of Homeland Security as a critical infrastructure.¹³⁰ This request was received through Emergency Support Function # 2 — Communications.¹³¹ The following day, the Department of Justice authorized the mission and Deputy United States Marshals (DUSM) were deployed from the Western Louisiana district to secure the facility.¹³²

On September 1, USMS increased staff at the EOC to 18, and the center remained open 24 hours a day, seven days a week.¹³³ The Assistant Director placed approximately 50 Marshals and trainees at the USMS Training Academy in Glynco, Georgia on standby. Five Marshals from the academy were deployed to provide security at the Biloxi Airport.

The same day, FEMA requested Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System (JPATS) aid with evacuating Katrina victims.¹³⁴ JPATS began the process of relocating evacuees. From September 1 through 9, JPATS evacuated 3,510 individuals.¹³⁵ JPATS also assisted BOP with the relocation of 920 Louisiana inmates to United States Penitentiary Coleman-II in Florida.¹³⁶

Also on September 1, the Attorney General authorized USMS to use previously seized assets to assist in operations.¹³⁷ Seized vehicles were immediately deployed for use by state and local entities. USMS had possession of a convention center in Montgomery, Alabama, which they turned over to the state to house evacuees.¹³⁸

On September 2, CDC requested and received additional Marshals to protect a \$5 million movement of the Strategic National Stockpile.¹³⁹ FEMA requested security for the FEMA Strike Teams. USMS responded with 16 Marshals. Twenty-four SOG Marshals, USMS tactical teams, were deployed to the SOG Tactical Center to assist with tactical missions.

USMS continued to supplement its personnel on September 3 by sending four additional Marshals from the academy to provide security of the Biloxi Airport's control tower and surrounding areas and deploying an additional 10 operational personnel to secure the Strategic National Stockpile.¹⁴⁰ In addition, seven personnel were sent to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Stennis Space Center in southern Mississippi to protect FEMA supply trailers there.¹⁴¹ Twenty DUSMs were deployed to FEMA's Joint Operations Center in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

On September 4, it became necessary to send 10 additional DUSMs to Stennis Space Center after reports were received that a FEMA truck was stolen.¹⁴² The DUSMs stayed for one day to provide security. USMS deployed to Camp Shelby, Mississippi to secure FEMA relief supplies and convoys.¹⁴³

USMS supported (NOPD) by working with the 1st and 5th districts in New Orleans and responded to backlogged 911 calls.¹⁴⁴ In addition, USMS redirected NOPD National Crime Information Center traffic to the USMS Communications Center. USMS created a task force responsible for locating violent parole and non-compliant sex offenders who were unaccounted for following the hurricane.

USMS deployed more personnel to Mississippi on September 5 to assist local police and sheriff departments.¹⁴⁵ They provided security for 11 search and rescue teams, operated a missing person task force and a task force to locate sex offenders, and protected the Mississippi fuel depot in Collins.

A total of 1,039 USMS were deputized as law enforcement officers to respond to Hurricane Katrina.¹⁴⁶

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement provided Special Response Teams for tactical missions, assisted with thousands of 911 calls, and the Federal Protective Service inspected and secured federal buildings in New Orleans

Immediately following Katrina's landfall, the Federal Protective Service (FPS), part of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) began providing protection to federal buildings by searching and securing those buildings in New Orleans and the surrounding areas. ICE bolstered the hurricane response by providing Special Response Teams to work with the New Orleans Police Department's (NOPD) Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) teams on tactical missions. ICE also worked with law enforcement to follow up on thousands of 911 calls that were unanswered during and following the storm.

ICE is a part of the Border and Transportation Security Directorate at DHS.¹⁴⁷ ICE is the largest investigative arm of DHS and its mission is to "prevent acts of terrorism by targeting the people, money, and materials that support terrorist and criminal activities." In addition, ICE is "responsible for identifying and shutting down vulnerabilities in the nation's border, economic, transportation and infrastructure security."

At the time of Hurricane Katrina, FPS and the Federal Air Marshal Service were both under ICE's jurisdiction.¹⁴⁸ A long-standing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between FPS and FEMA designates FPS as the protective detail for FEMA personnel when responding to emergencies.¹⁴⁹ As a result of this MOU, ICE pre-deployed 30 FPS personnel in eastern Texas, outside of Dallas, prior to Hurricane Katrina's landfall.¹⁵⁰ They were able to move into the affected area the day following the hurricane and assist FEMA responders with food and fuel needs. In addition, FPS is tasked with protecting federal buildings.¹⁵¹ On August 29, FPS began surveying the damage to federal buildings in Louisiana, as well as helping the NOPD with looters and disorderly conduct.¹⁵²

The U.S. District Court and the Hale Boggs Federal Building, in New Orleans, were searched on August 30.¹⁵³ The buildings had minimal storm damage. However the entrance doors, which are accessed with card readers, were open due to the power outage, so the doors were secured with chains and locks. FPS implemented around the clock high visibility patrols for the buildings.

The F.E. Hebert Federal Building and the J.M. Wisdom Courthouse, in New Orleans, were searched on August 30.¹⁵⁴ FPS found no storm damage or security breaches to either building. Around the clock, high visibility patrols were initiated for these buildings, as well.

Also on August 30, FPS searched the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Custom House.¹⁵⁵ There was water damage from the ceiling and two CBP employees were located inside the building. The entrance door was open due to the power outage affecting the card reader. As a result of an inability to secure the building, FPS posted officers inside for security. High visibility patrols were also implemented around the clock.

The Texaco Center, which houses staff for the U.S. Attorney's Office, and the Social Security Administration (SSA) Westbank, in Gretna, Louisiana, both General Services Administration (GSA) leased buildings were surveyed on August 30.¹⁵⁶ Neither building had breaches in security or external damage as a result of the storm. Both buildings were added to FPS' daily patrols. A GSA leased building at 1515 Poydras Street, which housed the SSA was unable to be searched on August 30, as the flood level surrounding the building was too high.

On August 31, FPS searched the Federal Supply Service Depot Warehouse 2 in Harahan, Louisiana. FPS found no security breach and no storm damage.¹⁵⁷ The building was placed on FPS' daily patrol. Five other GSA leased federal buildings were also checked for breaches and damage and were placed on FPS' daily patrol.

None of the ICE offices in Alabama was affected by Hurricane Katrina.¹⁵⁸ The ICE Gulfport office sustained no major damage and was equipped with back up generators.¹⁵⁹ ICE utilized the Gulfport office to provide assistance to ICE employees affected by the hurricane. Immediately following landfall, the San Antonio, Houston, Miami, and Tampa offices coordinated sending supplies in tractor trailers to ICE's Gulfport office, which was made a staging site. ICE was able to support hurricane victims and other federal law enforcement entities, like CBP and Border Patrol, by providing water, food, MREs, generators, fuel, and personal items, like diapers.

In Mississippi, ICE agents and logistical teams worked with county sheriffs and city police forces by assisting patrols, rescues, and searches.¹⁶⁰ ICE helped the Mississippi Highway Patrol in the six southern counties of the state discourage crime by increasing the profile of law enforcement presence.¹⁶¹

From landfall until September 2, the ICE New Orleans field office worked on accounting for ICE personnel assigned to the New Orleans, Lake Charles, Lafayette, Baton Rouge, and Gulfport offices and obtaining the needed supplies to restore operations and respond to the hurricane.¹⁶² On September 2, ICE's New Orleans Special Agent-In-Charge (SAC), Michael Holt, contacted the New Orleans mayor and the chief of NOPD to offer ICE assistance. That day, a meeting was held with SAC Holt, the mayor's office, the chief of police, and members of the city council. ICE agreed to support local law enforcement in New Orleans' 4th District, which is located on the west bank of the city on the Mississippi River. The 4th District was still populated at this time, as it had not taken on water. SAC Holt stated that both the mayor and the chief of police welcomed ICE's offer for assistance.

ICE was able to assist the NOPD with tactical teams.¹⁶³ The New Orleans Special Response Team (SRT) was on site in the city on September 1. SRT teams from Chicago and San Antonio, consisting of 12 to 18 members, arrived the afternoon and evening on September 2. By midnight of September 2, there were over 100 ICE agents in New Orleans preparing to assist in the response to the hurricane.

The SRT teams were stationed in Kenner, Louisiana at a Louisiana State Trooper post.¹⁶⁴ The Kenner Police Department allowed the ICE agents to sleep in their jail. The agents slept on cots and were fed at a Kenner church.

SAC Holt stated no major violence or unrest was ongoing when ICE SRT began to coordinate with NOPD SWAT.¹⁶⁵ Throughout the week, ICE agents were tasked with patrols and shifts with local law enforcement, worked to curtail looting, assisted with evacuations, and followed up on the approximately 6,000 911 calls made during and after the hurricane. ICE's Tampa Field Office provided three inflatable Zodiac boats that helped ICE personnel assist with transportation for fire departments and medical personnel and respond to rescue calls.

On September 3, ICE operations moved to the lobby of the Sheraton Hotel in New Orleans.¹⁶⁶ NOPD was also housed at the Sheraton.

At the daily law enforcement meetings at the Harrah's Casino in downtown New Orleans, ICE agreed to also assist in New Orleans' 8th District.¹⁶⁷ Much of the 8th District was still under water and included the business district and French Quarter. As the National Guard had a heavy presence in the French Quarter, ICE restricted its mission to the parts of the 8th District outside of the French Quarter.

Throughout the response to Hurricane Katrina, SAC Holt had limited interaction with Governor Blanco's office.¹⁶⁸ Coordination between ICE and locals was primarily handled with a colonel of the Louisiana State Police, and the NOPD chief of police. SAC Holt stated that he had a very good relationship with the Mayor and the leadership of state and local police.

As of December 2, ICE agents had made 234 arrests in Louisiana and over 150 arrests in Mississippi in response to Hurricane Katrina.¹⁶⁹ ICE's mission to support the NOPD and re-establish stability and safety to the city of New Orleans continued through December 23.

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection established a Forward Deployed Operations Command Center to coordinate all personnel movements, coordinated the entrance of relief supplies from foreign countries, secured the Louisiana State University Hospital, and its Air and Marine Branch served as air traffic control for the Federal Aviation Administration

On September 1, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) utilized a CBP Air hanger in Hammond, Louisiana to house a Forward Deployed Operations Command Center (FDOCC) to ensure that all CBP movements, law enforcement and customs related, were coordinated. The FDOCC monitored CBP Air as it served as the air traffic control over the affected area, while FAA worked to restore its communication capabilities. CBP officers helped to secure the Louisiana State University Hospital and facilitated an expedited entry of relief supplies from foreign countries.

CBP is the “unified border agency within the Department of Homeland Security.”¹⁷⁰ CBP includes legacy U.S. Customs, legacy U.S. Immigration, and the U.S. Border Patrol. CBP’s mission is to prevent “terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States, while also facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel.”

In preparation for Hurricane Katrina, the ports of Mobile and New Orleans activated their hurricane preparedness plans on August 26.¹⁷¹ On August 27, the Hammond Air and Marine branch in Louisiana activated its hurricane evacuation plan by moving CBP air assets to Shreveport, Louisiana, and Dallas.¹⁷² The same day, New Orleans Field Office’s Mission Critical Team (MCT) left New Orleans for Shreveport, Louisiana.¹⁷³ On August 28, the Special Operations Division of the Office of Border Patrol began plans to deploy 100 agents to the gulf coast.¹⁷⁴ The Miami and Tampa Field Offices deployed relief teams to Panama City, Florida and the Atlanta and Houston Field Offices placed relief teams on stand by on August 29.¹⁷⁵ The same day the New Orleans Field Office’s MCT began to locate all CBP personnel living in the affected area.¹⁷⁶

On the morning of August 30, the Border Patrol’s Tactical Unit’s (BORTAC) pre-deployment site survey team left for the affected area, after a request to assist in evacuating the Superdome and for riot control.¹⁷⁷ However, the agents also worked other law enforcement functions and relief operations, such as distributing water, assisting with minor medical care, and helping evacuees onto buses and helicopters.¹⁷⁸

On August 31, in coordination with the Coast Guard, CBP Air deployed its Mobile Air Command Center.¹⁷⁹ The Command Center was responsible for providing all radar and communications in the affected area. In addition, CBP Air’s director became the FEMA Regional Air Coordinator. Also on August 31, CBP deployed liaison officers from its Office of Anti-Terrorism to work out of FEMA Headquarters. The MCT moved to Memphis, Tennessee to continue operations in a location not affected by Katrina.¹⁸⁰

Between August 31 and September 12, CBP Air flew over 315 missions, accounting for 1,208 flight hours.¹⁸¹ Due to downed systems, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) lost its ability to track and control air traffic in the area. From August 31 to September 8, CBP Air, based out of the Air and Marine Operations Center in Riverside, CA provided air traffic control in place of the FAA and served as an airborne repeater for critical law enforcement communications. During this time, CBP Air accounted for the entry of 1,608 rotary and fixed-wing aircraft into the area of operations. CBP Air also assisted in humanitarian missions, providing water, food, and other essential supplies.

Border Patrol had 100 agents, along with CBP vehicles, emergency equipment, and lifesaving supplies, in Louisiana by September 1.¹⁸² On the same day, CBP’s Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Field Operations, William S. Heffelfinger III, traveled to Louisiana to meet with CBP’s Office of Field Operations (OFO) personnel in New Orleans. During this meeting, the decision was made to place a FDOCC in Hammond, Louisiana.¹⁸³ FDOCC utilized the airport hanger at CBP’s Air and Marine Branch facility in Hammond.¹⁸⁴ The hanger was built to withstand 200 mile per hour wind gusts.¹⁸⁵ Heffelfinger was designated as the Commanding Officer for the FDOCC, by then-CBP Commissioner Robert Bonner.¹⁸⁶ The FDOCC was responsible for coordinating the CBP movements in the affected area, including BORTAC, Border Patrol Search Trauma and Rescue (BORSTAR), CBP officers, Border Patrol Agents, Human Resources Management, and marine and air assets.¹⁸⁷

Within 36 hours, CBP had 40 computer terminals tracking all CBP missions. FDOCC used a map of Louisiana to pinpoint each CBP mission.¹⁸⁸ This information was sent to headquarters each day, along with a daily situation report for the commissioner. The FDOCC held daily 9:00 a.m. meetings that included individuals from CBP air, operations, procurement, information technology, and logistics and finance. Heffelfinger then communicated CBP’s daily missions to headquarters during a noon conference call each day.

On September 2, Border Patrol agents were sent to provide security at the Louisiana State University Hospital, which served as the regional triage center.¹⁸⁹ Border Patrol agents were also deployed to the New Orleans Airport to assist with crowd control and security, and the decision was made to have BORSTAR accompany all CBP Air flights.

Also on September 2, OFO notified three hundred CBP Officers throughout the country that they were to be deployed to the FDOCC.¹⁹⁰ One hundred officers deployed to FDOCC on both September 3 and 4. The CBP officers who arrived on September 3, were responsible for reestablishing CBP operations and assisting CBP personnel living in the affected area. On the same day, 169 generators arrived at FDOCC from the Atlanta and Miami Field Offices.¹⁹¹ CBP began to coordinate with FEMA on the arrival of 18-20 cruise ships.¹⁹²

By September 4, all CBP employees were located.¹⁹³ There were 458 CBP employees affected by Hurricane Katrina.¹⁹⁴ Seventy percent suffered property damage and 15 percent lost their homes.

After Katrina's landfall, CBP was unable to utilize the New Orleans Customs House, due to hurricane damage.¹⁹⁵ CBP officers, Border Patrol agents, and a Rapid Response Team from the Houston Field Office were deployed to secure the Customs House, as the House contained a safe and a variety of contraband.¹⁹⁶ On September 5, CBP reopened the Customs House for CBP specific operations.¹⁹⁷ Also on September 5, CBP provided protection for workers in a high crime area who were responsible for repairing a gas line. In addition, the LECC assigned teams from CBP to work with the NOPD precinct captains in the 2nd and 5th districts, along with the U.S. Army's 82nd Airborne Division.

CBP worked with the FBI to stand up the morgue in St. Gabriele, Louisiana and 12 CBP officers took charge of the morgue's security on September 7.¹⁹⁸ Throughout the end of the week and weekend, CBP worked to clear relief supplies arriving from other countries.¹⁹⁹ A relief convoy arrived from Mexico on September 8 and relief supplies from Canada and Thailand arrived on September 10.²⁰⁰

On September 11, CBP placed another 250 CBP Officers and 100 Border Patrol agents on stand by.²⁰¹ \$2.2 million in goods previously seized by CBP were delivered to the Red Cross and the Texas Methodist Church. The goods were primarily counterfeit clothes and shoes confiscated during routine CBP missions.²⁰²

The number of CBP personnel deployed to the area affected by Hurricane Katrina peaked at 688 on September 9.²⁰³ CBP personnel remained at this number until September 13. During its 36-day response to Hurricane Katrina, CBP performed 1,428 law enforcement and humanitarian missions.²⁰⁴

The Federal Air Marshal Service established security and oversaw the reopening of the Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport, adhered to their primary mission by flying on 165 outbound flights containing evacuees, and screened approximately 25,000 evacuees prior to flights

The Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) played an important, even heroic role in the federal government's response to Hurricane Katrina. Securing the airport and transitioning it from a chaotic shelter of last resort back to a functioning airport is one of the success stories of Katrina. At end, FAMS covered approximately 165 outbound flights, carrying nearly 25,000 evacuees on almost every type of flight: commercial, charter, military and other government agency-operated aircraft.²⁰⁵ In the process of screening these 25,000 evacuees, FAMS confiscated an enormous amount of weapons and ammunition — 68 firearms, 1,528 rounds of ammunition, 198 knives and machetes, several ballistic vests, and one Taser. This was accomplished without any apparent decrease in FAMS nationwide primary mission.²⁰⁶

A component of DHS' Transportation Security Administration (TSA), FAMS is responsible for the security of our nation's civilian aircraft.²⁰⁷ FAMS' mission "is to be responsible for and protect air security and promote public confidence in our nation's civil aviation system through the effective deployment of air marshals in order to detect, deter and defeat hostile acts targeting U.S. air carriers, airports, passengers and crews."²⁰⁸ At the time of the hurricane, the Director of FAMS was Thomas D. Quinn.²⁰⁹ Director Quinn reported to Edmund S. "Kip" Hawley, Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for TSA.²¹⁰

FAMS' involvement with Hurricane Katrina began during the week of August 21, the week before Katrina made landfall.²¹¹ As part of its normal operating procedures, FAMS was preparing for disruptions in flight coverage due to the impending severe weather conditions.²¹² A day after Katrina made landfall, on August 30, FAMS was advised through TSA of deteriorating conditions at Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport.²¹³ The airport was starting to receive evacuees and was therefore becoming a shelter. On August 31, TSA's Federal Security Director for the airport, Michael Robinson, advised senior leadership at TSA that displaced victims of the Hurricane, including relocated hospital patients, were evacuating to the airport in significant numbers.²¹⁴ In response to these developments, FAMS sent personnel — drawing from FAMS' Houston Field Office — to the airport to assist the FSD as necessary.²¹⁵

On September 1, as the effects of Katrina continued to mount, Director Quinn ordered the "stand-up" of the Katrina Crisis Incident Management Group (CIMG) for 24-hour oversight of the situation.²¹⁶ The CIMG, co-located with FAMS'

Mission Operations Center in Herndon, Virginia, is led by FAMS' Office of Flight Operations, and receives support from staff of other directorates. During FAMS' Katrina response, the CIMG was charged with identifying deployable personnel, ensuring sufficient assets and resources for the airport to enable onsite managers to fulfill their missions, and coordinating with FAMS' Director's staff, TSA, FEMA, and others to provide a common operating strategy for evacuation operations. Conditions at the airport continued to deteriorate as thousands of displaced persons sought refuge there.²¹⁷ The airport, however, was not prepared to be a shelter. There was no food, water, restroom facilities, or security. Consequently, when FAMS personnel began to arrive, they needed to help restore order.²¹⁸ By the late evening on September 1, FAMS began initial deployment, including 54 from the Houston Field Office, arriving by car. Also by late evening, evacuation flights out of the airport were fully operational.

By Friday, September 2, the CIMG authorized FAMS personnel at the airport to expand their mission to include interim law enforcement activities as well as all necessary activities to operate the airport.²¹⁹ Personnel ramp-ups continued and reached 215 FAMS by day's end.²²⁰ By Saturday, September 3, evacuation flights were in full swing and FAMS personnel levels reached 508.

On Sunday, September 4, FAMS began rotating its personnel out of the airport and relieved them with marshals from field offices around the country.²²¹ It was on Sunday, also, that FAMS received reinforcements from command officers of the U.S. Army's 82nd Airborne Division as well as personnel from the U.S. Forestry Service. With the additional manpower, FAMS and the 82nd Airborne established a Joint Information Operations Center (JIOC) at the airport complete with a telephone bank/call center, laptops, internet connectivity, and other technical gear that permitted the JIOC to function as a command center.

The JIOC allowed FAMS to communicate with headquarters and throughout the region.²²² As the JIOC became fully operational, it permitted FAMS personnel to channel requests for help to the JIOC for tasking, most of which involved alerting the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Department. As the JIOC evolved over time, FAMS' involvement decreased, permitting the 82nd Airborne to take the lead role in staffing this function.

FAMS' staffing ramped down starting Monday, September 5 going from 499 on the 4th to 196 on the 5th.²²³ This number dropped to 111 on September 11.

The United States Secret Service provided protection to the President, Vice President, and other protectees traveling to the affected area and was responsible for securing the credentialing process for the New Orleans Police Department and other state and federal law enforcement personnel

As the President, Vice President, Mrs. Cheney and Cabinet Secretaries traveled to the New Orleans and Mississippi after the hurricane, the United States Secret Service provided protective details. In addition to this mission, the Secret Service used its prior expertise to assist state and local law enforcement in providing new credentials for Louisiana law enforcement agencies.

A component of DHS, the Secret Service is charged with providing protection to the President and Vice President, their families, heads of state, and other individuals, including some members of the President's Cabinet.²²⁴ In addition to its protective duties, the Secret Service also has responsibilities relating to counterfeiting and wire fraud crimes.²²⁵ The Secret Service also plans and implements security designs for designated National Special Security Events.²²⁶

The Secret Service's principal involvement in responding to Hurricane Katrina related to providing protection to five of its protectees during trips to the affected region.²²⁷ In addition to these standard protective missions, between August 31 and September 15, the Secret Service provided 35 employees to the region to assist in implementing Continuity of Operations Plans for the New Orleans Field Office.²²⁸ All Secret Service Field Offices have such contingency plans in the event the Field Office is compromised.²²⁹

Secret Service personnel were also deployed to assist the NOPD and the Louisiana State Police (LSP) with credentialing services for state and local law enforcement in the New Orleans area.²³⁰ On September 3, the Secret Service was asked by the New Orleans Homeland Security Director, Terry Ebbert, and the Superintendent of the LSP, Colonel Henry Whitehorn, to take control of the credentialing process.²³¹ Louisiana and New Orleans officials had, during the 2002 Super Bowl,

worked with the Secret Service in implementing security. Having this experience, state officials were aware of the Secret Service's capabilities.²³² The 2002 Super Bowl was designated as a National Special Security Event, and accordingly, the Secret Service was responsible for all security operations, including the production and distribution of secure credentials. The need for secure credentials for NOPD was a primary concern, as many police officers had lost their official identification badges during the hurricane. Likewise, with large numbers of armed law enforcement officials — including officers from numerous states and federal agencies — deploying to New Orleans, there was a significant need to establish a uniform credentialing scheme.

The Secret Service also manned a desk at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).²³³ Having a presence at the EOC allowed the Secret Service to coordinate official visits by the President and other protectees, as well as serving as a central point of contact for credentialing questions.

The Bureau of Prisons transferred approximately 2,500 Louisiana inmates or detainees to facilities outside New Orleans and coordinated the delivery of clothing, water, and food to the affected area

The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is “responsible for the custody and care of approximately 185,000 Federal offenders.”²³⁴ BOP “protects public safety by ensuring that Federal offenders serve their sentences of imprisonment in facilities that are safe, humane, cost-efficient, and appropriately secure.” BOP provided assistance to state and local corrections officials after Hurricane Katrina by transporting and detaining inmates and detainees, as well as coordinating the delivery of clothing, food, and water to the affected area.²³⁵

In preparation for landfall, BOP personnel from the Office of Emergency Preparedness, located at BOP's Central Office in Washington, D.C. and BOP's South Central Regional Office in Dallas monitored Hurricane Katrina's path from August 26 to August 29.²³⁶ The Office of Emergency Preparedness is responsible for coordinating the evacuation and for supporting correctional institutions in the areas affected by the hurricane.²³⁷

On August 29, the United States Marshal Service (USMS) requested assistance from BOP to transport USMS detainees from Harrison and Pearl River County jails in Mississippi.²³⁸ BOP provided two buses and moved 70 USMS to jails in Grenada and Madison Counties in Mississippi.

On August 30, BOP opened a command center at its South Central Regional Office to assist the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections (LDPSC) with transporting inmates out of New Orleans.²³⁹

During the first week of September, BOP coordinated the delivery of inmate clothing, blankets, sheets, food, and water from a number of Texas institutions.²⁴⁰ Trucks containing these supplies left Federal Correctional Institution Forth Worth and Federal Correction Complex (FCC) Oakdale on September 3 and arrived in Baton Rouge.²⁴¹ The same day, additional supplies were sent to the Louisiana State Police headquarters in Baton Rouge from FCC Beaumont, Texas and FCC Forrest City, Arkansas.

On September 5, the LDPSC Secretary requested that BOP provide 1,000 beds and transportation for Louisiana state inmates.²⁴² On September 8 and 9, BOP and USMS transferred 964 inmates to United States Penitentiary (USP) Coleman-II, Florida.²⁴³ FCC Coleman houses low, medium, high security, and a female prison.²⁴⁴ USP Coleman-II is a newly built part of the Coleman complex. As of December, 700 of these inmates remain incarcerated at USP Coleman.²⁴⁵

From August 30 to September 7, BOP transported approximately 2,500 inmates or detainees in Louisiana to facilities outside of New Orleans.²⁴⁶ BOP used nine buses and one van provided from BOP facilities. Two BOP personnel from the BOP office that provided the vehicle accompanied the transport. The LDPSC supported BOP by providing security during the transports.

During this time, BOP also assisted in removing 200 additional USMS detainees from Hoyle Reception Center, St. Tammany Parish Jail, and the Dixon County Correctional Center to the Federal Detention Centers in Houston, and Oakdale and Pollock, Louisiana.²⁴⁷ A total of 251 BOP personnel assisted in BOP's response to Hurricane Katrina.²⁴⁸

- 1 Federal Bureau of Investigations [hereinafter FBI] Frequently Asked Questions, <http://www.fbi.gov/aboutus/faqs/faqsone.htm> (last visited Jan. 21, 2006).
- 2 Letter from the U.S. Dep't of Justice, to Tom Davis, Chairman, Select Comm., and Charlie Melancon, U.S. Congressman (Nov. 23, 2005) [hereinafter Nov. 23 Dep't of Justice Response] (citing 42 U.S.C. § 10501).
- 3 *Id.* (citing 42 U.S.C. § 5170).
- 4 *Id.*
- 5 Interview by Select Comm. Staff with FBI personnel, in Wash., D.C. (Nov. 28, 2005) [hereinafter Nov. 28 Interview with FBI]; E-mail correspondence from FBI personnel to Select Comm. Staff (Dec. 5, 2005) (6:10 p.m.) [hereinafter Dec. 5 E-mail from FBI]. There are six satellite offices, called Resident Agencies, under the New Orleans Field Office. The LA Resident Agencies are located in: Shreveport, Monroe, Alexandria, Lake Charles, Baton Rouge, and Lafayette. (Dec. 5 E-mail from FBI).
- 6 *Id.* The Jackson Field Office covers the entire state of MS and has ten Resident Agencies located in: Southaven, Oxford, Tupelo, Columbus, Greenville, Meridian, Hattiesburg, Macomb, Gulfport, and Pascagoula. The Mobile Field Office covers the entire state of AL and has nine Resident Agencies located in: Dothan, Monroeville, Montgomery, Selma, Opelika, Tuscaloosa, Gadsden, Huntsville, and Florence. (*Id.*).
- 7 Nov. 28 Interview with FBI; Dec. 5 E-mail from FBI. The Pascagoula Resident Agency houses five agents, two to three FBI support staff, and five local police officers (Nov. 28 Interview with FBI).
- 8 Telephone Interview by Select Comm. Staff with FBI personnel, in Wash., D.C. (Dec. 15, 2005) [hereinafter Dec. 15 Telephone Interview with FBI].
- 9 *Id.*
- 10 Nov. 28 Interview with FBI.
- 11 Dec. 5 E-mail from FBI.
- 12 Nov. 23 Dep't of Justice Response.
- 13 Nov. 23 Dep't of Justice Response; Nov. 28 Interview with FBI.
- 14 Dec. 15 Telephonic Interview with FBI.
- 15 *Id.*
- 16 Nov. 28 Interview with FBI.
- 17 Nov. 23 Dep't of Justice Response.
- 18 Nov. 23 Dep't of Justice Response; (LA State Police [hereinafter LSP] permitted FBI access to the LSP Headquarters by verbal agreement). Dec. 5 E-mail from FBI.
- 19 Nov. 28 Interview with FBI.
- 20 Dec. 15 Telephone Interview with FBI.
- 21 *Id.*
- 22 Nov. 23 Dep't of Justice Response; Telephone call by Select Comm. Staff with FBI personnel (Jan. 27, 2006) [hereinafter Jan. 27 Telephone call with FBI].
- 23 Nov. 23 Dep't of Justice Response; (The Law Enforcement On-Line Internet site is not available to the general public. Law enforcement entities from around the country must have a password to access the FBI's information). Dec. 5 E-mail from FBI.
- 24 Dec. 5 Telephone call with FBI.
- 25 Nov. 23 Dep't of Justice Response; Nov. 28 Interview with FBI.
- 26 Nov. 23 Dep't of Justice Response; Dec. 5 Telephone call with FBI; Dec. 5 E-mail from FBI. (The request for the fingerprinting assistance for the DMORT came via telephone from the Nat'l Disaster Medical Sys. Ctr. in Rockville, MD on Sept. 1. FBI Fly Teams are teams assembled to address specific incidents. The teams are typically pre-designated as Fly Teams and are issued personal equipment and receive medical evaluations that enable them to leave respond on short notice. In this case, the team was a group of individuals with a specialty in fingerprinting).
- 27 Nov. 28 Interview with FBI.
- 28 Nov. 23 Dep't of Justice Response.
- 29 Nov. 28 Interview with FBI.
- 30 Dec. 15 Telephone Interview with FBI.
- 31 Jan. 27 Telephone call with FBI.
- 32 Nov. 23 Dep't of Justice Response.
- 33 *Id.*, Dec. 5 Telephone call with FBI. (There are four Rapid Deployment teams located in: New York City, Wash., D.C., Los Angeles, and Miami. The teams are comprised of 160 people with different specialties. They are equipped to respond and be self sufficient for seven days on their own).
- 34 Dec. 5 E-mail from FBI.
- 35 *Id.* (From Aug. 30 until Sept. 12, the FBI helicopters conducted 53 total flights, for a total of 163.1 flying hours).
- 36 *Id.* (Fixed wing assets include larger cargo or passenger planes).
- 37 Nov. 28 Interview with FBI.
- 38 About the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives [hereinafter ATF], <http://www.atf.gov/about/mission.htm> (last visited Jan. 21, 2006).
- 39 Nov. 23 Dep't of Justice Response.
- 40 ATF Summary of Significant Activity (Nov. 18, 2005) [hereinafter ATF Summary of Significant Activity].
- 41 ATF Summary of Significant Activity; Interview by Select Comm. Staff with ATF personnel, in Wash., D.C. (Nov. 29, 2005) [hereinafter Interview with ATF].
- 42 Interview with ATF.
- 43 ATF Summary of Significant Activity.
- 44 Interview with ATF.
- 45 ATF Summary of Significant Activity.

46 Interview with ATF.
47 ATF Summary of Significant Activity.
48 Interview with ATF; E-mail correspondence from ATF personnel to Select Comm. Staff (Dec. 7, 2005) (11:47 a.m.) [hereinafter E-mail from ATF]; (E-mail from ATF) (The office in Shreveport oversaw the administrative functions of the Shreveport, Little Rock, Jackson, and Oxford, Miss. Field Offices).
49 Interview with ATF.
50 *Id.*
51 Telephone call by Select Comm. Staff with ATF personnel, in Wash., D.C. (Dec. 1, 2005) [hereinafter Telephone call with ATF].
52 ATF Summary of Significant Activity.
53 Interview with ATF; Telephone call with ATF.
54 Telephone call with ATF.
55 Interview with ATF.
56 *Id.*
57 Telephone call with ATF.
58 *Id.*; The Emergency Management Working Group was chaired by the Chief of Security and Emergency Programs Division (E-mail from ATF).
59 Interview with ATF.
60 ATF Summary of Significant Activity.
61 Interview with ATF; Telephone call with ATF.
62 ATF Summary of Significant Activity.
63 *Id.*
64 Interview with ATF.
65 E-mail from ATF.
66 ATF Summary of Significant Activity.
67 Interview with ATF.
68 ATF Summary of Significant Activity; Interview with ATF.
69 Interview with ATF.
70 *Id.*
71 Telephone call by Select Comm. Staff with ATF personnel, in Wash., D.C. (Jan. 27, 2006).
72 Interview with ATF; Interview by Select Comm. Staff with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement [hereinafter ICE] personnel, in Wash., D.C. (Dec. 2, 2005) [hereinafter Dec. 2 Interview with ICE].
73 Dec 2 Interview with ICE.
74 Interview with ATF.
75 ATF Summary of Significant Activity.
76 *Id.*
77 ATF Summary of Significant Activity; Interview with ATF.
78 Interview with ATF.
79 ATF Summary of Significant Activity.
80 Interview with ATF.
81 *Id.*
82 ATF Summary of Significant Activity; Interview with ATF.
83 ATF Summary of Significant Activity.
84 E-mail from ATF.
85 ATF Summary of Significant Activity.
86 ATF Katrina Deployments Doc. (Nov. 29, 2005).
87 Drug Enforcement Administration [hereinafter DEA] Mission Statement, <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/agency/mission.htm> [hereinafter DEA website] (last visited Dec. 2, 2005).
88 Response from the U.S. Dep't of Justice, to Chairman Tom Davis, Select Comm., and Charlie Melancon, U.S. Congressman (Dec. 8, 2005) [hereinafter Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response] (citing 21 U.S.C. §§ 801 et seq.).
89 DEA website.
90 Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response (citing 21 U.S.C. § 878 (a)(5)).
91 Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response (citing 42 U.S.C. § 10501).
92 Nov. 23 Dep't of Justice Response.
93 *Id.*
94 Hurricane Katrina Drug Enforcement Agency COOP Assessment (DAG00000223) (Jan. 26, 2006).
95 Nov. 23 Dep't of Justice Response.
96 Interview by Select Comm. Staff with DEA, in Wash., D.C. (Nov. 28, 2005) [hereinafter Interview with DEA].
97 Interview with DEA.
98 *Id.* From Aug. 30 through Sept. 28, DEA Special Agents assisted in over 3,400 search and rescues in LA and Miss. (*Id.*).
99 Nov. 23 Dep't of Justice Response.
100 *Id.*
101 *Id.*
102 Interview with DEA.
103 Nov. 23 Dep't of Justice Response.
104 *Id.*
105 Interview with DEA.

¹⁰⁶ Letter from U.S. Dep't of Justice, to Chairman Tom Davis, Select Comm., and Charlie Melancon, U.S. Congressman (Dec. 21, 2005) [hereinafter Dec. 21 Dep't of Justice Response]. (The day by day breakdown is as follows: Aug. 30 (24), Aug. 31 (17), Sept. 1 (32), Sept. 2 (16), Sept. 3 (33), Sept. 4 (38), Sept. 5 (11), Sept. 6 (13), Sept. 7 (39), Sept. 8 (10), Sept. 9 (6), Sept. 10 (5), Sept. 11 (4), Sept. 12 (4)).

¹⁰⁷ Nov. 23 Dep't of Justice Response.

¹⁰⁸ Interview with DEA.

¹⁰⁹ Nov. 23 Dep't of Justice Response.

¹¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹¹ *Id.*

¹¹² *Id.*

¹¹³ *Id.*

¹¹⁴ *Id.*

¹¹⁵ Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response (Wholesalers included: McKesson, Bergen/Amerisource and Cardinal Health).

¹¹⁶ *Id.*

¹¹⁷ United States Marshals Service [hereinafter USMS] Oldest Federal Law Enforcement Agency, <http://www.usmarshals.gov/history/oldest.htm> (last visited Jan. 21, 2006).

¹¹⁸ USMS Major Responsibilities of the USMS, <http://www.usmarshals.gov/duties/index.html> (last visited Jan. 21, 2006).

¹¹⁹ Nov. 23 Dep't of Justice Response.

¹²⁰ Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response; Interview by Select Comm. Staff with USMS personnel, in Wash., D.C. (Dec. 8, 2005) [hereinafter Interview with USMS]; (Interview with USMS. (An Operational Mgmt. Team (OMT) oversees USMS' national response. There are OMTs located throughout the United States. A Chief Deputy, the highest ranking career Marshal in the district is in charge of the OMT. Each OMT has a core group of eight personnel).

¹²¹ Ctrs. for Disease Control and Prevention, Emergency Preparedness & Response, <http://www.bt.cdc.gov/stockpile/> (last visited Jan 22, 2006).

¹²² Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response.

¹²³ *Id.*

¹²⁴ Interview with USMS. The courthouses are located as follows: C-600 U.S. Courthouse, New Orleans, LA 70130; 2012 15th Street, Suite 302, Gulfport, MS 39501; and 331 Federal Building, 701 Main Street, Hattiesburg, MS 39401. (E-mail correspondence from U.S. Dep't of Justice personnel to Select Comm. Staff (Dec. 8, 2005) (5:16 p.m.)).

¹²⁵ Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response.

¹²⁶ *Id.*

¹²⁷ *Id.*

¹²⁸ Interview with USMS.

¹²⁹ Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response.

¹³⁰ Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response; Interview with USMS.

¹³¹ Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response.

¹³² Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response; Interview with USMS.

¹³³ Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response.

¹³⁴ *Id.*

¹³⁵ *Id.*; Dec. 21 Dep't of Justice Response. (The JPATS missions were conducted by 180 USMS personnel in 27 trips. The evacuees were moved to the following cities: Dallas, TX; San Antonio, TX; Corpus Christi, TX; Houston, TX; Smyrna, GA; Nashville, TN; Aurora, CO; Fort Smith, AR; and Phoenix, AZ. The evacuations cost a total of one million dollars. It took 3,216.7 work hours and 99.2 flight hours to complete the evacuations. 62 U.S. Air Force medics and 35 FAMS were transported to New Orleans on JPATS return trips).

¹³⁶ Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response. (JPATS flew the prisoners to Tampa, Florida for a total of 37.6 flight hours).

¹³⁷ Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response; Interview with USMS.

¹³⁸ Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response.

¹³⁹ *Id.* (There were eight FEMA Strike Teams, each consisting of: FEMA Executive, Pub. Info. Officer, U.S. Army Corp of Engineers Representative, and a Community Relations Specialist).

¹⁴⁰ *Id.*

¹⁴¹ Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response; Interview with USMS.

¹⁴² Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response.

¹⁴³ Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response; Interview with USMS.

¹⁴⁴ Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response.

¹⁴⁵ *Id.* (Police Dep'ts included: Pass Christian Police Dep't, Gulfport Police Dep't, Biloxi Police Dep't, Long Beach Police Dep't, and Harrison County Sheriff's Dep't).

¹⁴⁶ *Id.*

¹⁴⁷ ICE website, <http://www.ice.gov/graphics/about/index.htm> (last visited Jan. 21, 2006).

¹⁴⁸ Interview by Select Comm. Staff with ICE in Wash., D.C. (Nov. 16) [hereinafter Nov. 16 Interview with Interview with ICE]; E-mail from FAMS personnel to Select Comm. staff Dec. 5, 2005. (Oct. 16, 2005, FAMS was moved to the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) within DHS).

¹⁴⁹ Nov. 16 Interview with ICE; E-mail correspondence from ICE personnel to Select Comm. Staff (Dec. 8, 2005) (8:51 a.m.).

¹⁵⁰ Nov. 16 Interview with ICE.

¹⁵¹ ICE website, Federal Protective Service, <http://www.ice.gov/graphics/fps/index.htm> (last visited Jan. 27, 2006); E-mail correspondence from ICE to Select Comm. Staff (Jan. 4, 2006) (11:31 a.m.) [hereinafter Jan. 4 E-mail from ICE].

¹⁵² Jan. 4 E-mail from ICE.

¹⁵³ *Id.*

¹⁵⁴ *Id.*

- ¹⁵⁵ *Id.*
- ¹⁵⁶ *Id.*
- ¹⁵⁷ *Id.* (The five other GSA leased federal buildings were: Fisk Record Center, Dep't of Agric., Galleria/SSA, SSA, and the FBI Building).
- ¹⁵⁸ Telephone call by Select Comm. Staff with ICE personnel (Jan. 26, 2006).
- ¹⁵⁹ Dec. 2 Interview with ICE.
- ¹⁶⁰ *Id.*
- ¹⁶¹ E-mail correspondence from Ronald R. Grimes, DHS to Gerald Garren, et al, (Sept. 6, 2005) (5:27 p.m.); Dec. 2 Interview with ICE. (Miss. entities assisted by ICE. Miss. Highway Patrol, Gulfport Police Dep't, Harrison County Sheriffs Office, Waveland Police Dep't, Bay St. Louis Police Dep't, Long Beach Police Dep't, Pass Christian Police Dep't, Hancock County Sheriffs Office, and Jackson County Sheriffs Office).
- ¹⁶² Dec. 2 Interview with ICE.
- ¹⁶³ *Id.*
- ¹⁶⁴ *Id.*
- ¹⁶⁵ *Id.*
- ¹⁶⁶ *Id.*
- ¹⁶⁷ *Id.*
- ¹⁶⁸ *Id.*
- ¹⁶⁹ *Id.*
- ¹⁷⁰ U.S. Customs and Border Prot. [hereinafter CBP], Protecting Our Borders Against Terrorism, <http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/toolbox/about/mission/cbp.xml> (last visited Jan 21, 2006).
- ¹⁷¹ CBP Timeline Aug. 24-Aug. 30 (Dec. 8, 2005) [hereinafter CBP Timeline Aug. 24-Aug. 30].
- ¹⁷² CBP Hurricane Katrina Support and Operations PowerPoint (Sept. 20, 2005) [hereinafter CBP PowerPoint]; CBP Timeline Aug. 24-Aug. 30.
- ¹⁷³ CBP PowerPoint. Each CBP Field Office has a MCT. An MCT is comprised of a core group of personnel, including Human Resource specialists who are responsible for running an office from a new location. (Telephone call by Select Comm. Staff with CBP personnel (Jan. 3, 2006) [hereinafter Telephone call with CBP]).
- ¹⁷⁴ CBP Timeline Aug. 24-Aug. 30. 249 CBP Border Patrol Agents were deployed to the affected area from Sept. 1-15, 2005. The Agents were deployed from the following Border Patrol Sectors/locations: Border Patrol Academy (2), Blaine (2), BORTAC HQ (9), Del Rio (46), Detroit (7), BP Air Ops HQ (10), El Centro (21), El Paso (23), Grand Forks (5), Houlton (3), OBP HQ (9), Havre (5), Laredo (28), Marfa (1), Miami (6), Rio Grande Valley (21), Ramey (3), San Diego (30), Spokane (6), Tucson (2), and Yuma (10). (*Id.*).
- ¹⁷⁵ Interview by Select Comm. Staff with CBP personnel, in Wash., D.C. (Dec. 6, 2005) [hereinafter Interview with CBP]; CBP Timeline Aug. 24-Aug. 30. (Thirty support personnel were part of the relief teams from the Miami and Tampa Field Offices. Twenty support personnel were part of the relief teams from the Atlanta and Houston Field Offices).
- ¹⁷⁶ CBP Timeline Aug. 24-Aug. 30.
- ¹⁷⁷ *Id.*
- ¹⁷⁸ Telephone call with CBP.
- ¹⁷⁹ CBP Timeline Aug. 30-Sept. 13.
- ¹⁸⁰ CBP PowerPoint; CBP Timeline Aug. 30-Sept. 13 (Dec. 21, 2005) [hereinafter CBP Timeline Aug. 30-Sept. 13]; E-mail correspondence to Select Comm. Staff from CBP personnel (Jan. 4, 2006) (1:13 p.m.).
- ¹⁸¹ E-mail correspondence to Select Comm. Staff from CBP personnel (Jan. 10, 2006) (5:17 p.m.).
- ¹⁸² CBP Timeline Aug. 30-Sept. 13.
- ¹⁸³ Interview with CBP.
- ¹⁸⁴ Interview with CBP; CBP Timeline Aug. 30-Sept. 13.
- ¹⁸⁵ CBP Protection PowerPoint.
- ¹⁸⁶ Interview with CBP.
- ¹⁸⁷ CBP Protection PowerPoint; CBP Timeline Aug. 24-Aug. 30.
- ¹⁸⁸ Interview with CBP.
- ¹⁸⁹ CBP Timeline Aug. 30-Sept. 13.
- ¹⁹⁰ CBP Timeline Aug. 24-Aug. 30.
- ¹⁹¹ CBP Timeline Aug. 30-Sept. 13.
- ¹⁹² CBP PowerPoint; CBP Timeline Aug. 30-Sept. 13.
- ¹⁹³ E-mail correspondence to Select Comm. Staff from CBP personnel (Jan. 26, 2006) (1:35 p.m.).
- ¹⁹⁴ Interview with CBP.
- ¹⁹⁵ CBP Timeline Aug. 30-Sept. 13; Telephone call with CBP.
- ¹⁹⁶ Telephone call with CBP.
- ¹⁹⁷ CBP Timeline Aug. 30-Sept. 13.
- ¹⁹⁸ CBP Protection PowerPoint; CBP Timeline Aug. 30-Sept. 13.
- ¹⁹⁹ CBP Timeline Aug. 30-Sept. 13.
- ²⁰⁰ CBP Protection PowerPoint; CBP Timeline Aug. 30-Sept. 13.
- ²⁰¹ CBP Timeline Aug. 30-Sept. 13.
- ²⁰² Telephone call with CBP.
- ²⁰³ E-mail correspondence to Select Comm. Staff from CBP personnel (Dec. 19, 2005) (4:17 p.m.).
- ²⁰⁴ CBP Timeline Aug. 24-Aug. 30. The missions resulted in 328 rescues, 59 arrests, 77 recovered bodies, and humanitarian aid to approximately 5,951 individuals. (*Id.*).
- ²⁰⁵ Fed. Air Marshal Serv. [hereinafter FAMS] Timeline prepared for Select Comm. Staff (Nov. 29, 2005) [hereinafter FAMS Timeline].

- ²⁰⁶ Interview by Select Comm. Staff with FAMS personnel, in Wash., D.C. (Nov. 29, 2005) [hereinafter Interview with FAMS]. FAMS believes as little as 1% of its ordinarily staffed flights were not staffed as a result of FAMS' response to Katrina. The specific numbers of FAMS' staffed flights and related personnel is classified.
- ²⁰⁷ E-mail correspondence from FAMS personnel to Select Comm. Staff (Jan. 27, 2006) (1:51 p.m.).
- ²⁰⁸ *Id.*
- ²⁰⁹ Interview with FAMS; E-mail correspondence from FAMS personnel to Select Comm. Staff (Jan. 5, 2006) (9:14 p.m.) (Dir. Quinn retired on Feb. 4, 2006).
- ²¹⁰ Interview with FAMS. (At the time of Hurricane Katrina, FAMS was, as part of an overall DHS reorganization, being transitioned to TSA's authority from ICE, which is part of DHS' Border and Transportation Security component. The practical realities of the impending reorganization meant that FAMS leadership was, during times relevant, unofficially reporting into TSA and Assistant Secretary Hawley. Senior leadership at TSA was in operational command at all times during the Katrina response, holding conference calls every four hours from 6:00 a.m. to midnight with the field. That being said, since FAMS was officially reporting through ICE, official reports and personnel statistics have FAMS as part of ICE and not TSA. FAMS official transfer from ICE to TSA occurred on Oct. 16, 2005).
- ²¹¹ *Id.*
- ²¹² FAMS Timeline.
- ²¹³ Interview with FAMS.
- ²¹⁴ Interview with FAMS; FAMS Timeline.
- ²¹⁵ FAMS Timeline.
- ²¹⁶ *Id.*
- ²¹⁷ Interview with FAMS.
- ²¹⁸ FAMS Timeline.
- ²¹⁹ Interview with FAMS. (This included, meeting arriving buses, helicopters, trucks, and ambulances; canvassing evacuees for information on those left behind in New Orleans; handwriting manifests for the New Orleans International Airport departing flights; pre-screening and loading passengers; crowd control; baggage handling; air traffic control; operating heavy equipment to facilitate blocking and dispatching aircraft; hand-carrying hundreds of sick, injured and elderly passengers on to departing aircraft; working with FEMA triage personnel to carry patients on stretchers for medical evaluation; delivering patients to the "Expected to Die" and morgue holding areas; and assisting in other medical emergencies).
- ²²⁰ FAMS Timeline.
- ²²¹ FAMS Timeline; Email correspondence from FAMS personnel to Select Comm. Staff (Nov. 29, 2005) (5:27 p.m.) [hereinafter Nov. 29 Email from FAMS]. (Eventually, personnel from every field office and headquarters would participate in FAMS' Katrina response. FAMS has offices in Boston, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Wash., D.C., Charlotte, Orlando, Miami, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Denver, Dallas, Houston, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, and Seattle).
- ²²² FAMS Timeline; Nov. 29 E-mail from FAMS.
- ²²³ FAMS Timeline.
- ²²⁴ 18 U.S.C. § 3056.
- ²²⁵ 18 U.S.C. § 470 et seq.; 18 U.S.C. § 3056(b).
- ²²⁶ 18 U.S.C. § 3056(e).
- ²²⁷ Additional Info. Relating To Secret Service [hereinafter USSS] Contributions Toward Response and Recovery Efforts Associated With Hurricane Katrina (Dec. 5, 2005) [hereinafter Dec. 5 Additional Info. Relating to USSS]. (The five protectees were: President Bush, Vice President Cheney, Mrs. Cheney, Sec'y of Homeland Sec. Michael Chertoff, and Treasury Sec'y John Snow. President Bush visited the affected area three times between Aug. 23 and Sept. 13. On Sept. 2, the President visited Mobile, AL; Biloxi, Miss.; and New Orleans, LA. On Sept. 5, the President visited Baton Rouge, LA. On Sept. 11 and 12, the President visited New Orleans, and Gulfport, Miss. On Sept. 8, the Vice President and Mrs. Cheney visited Gulfport, New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Sec'y Chertoff made three trips to the affected region, visiting Mobile, Biloxi, and New Orleans on Sept. 2, New Orleans on Sept. 4 and 5, and Gulfport, New Orleans, and Baton Rouge on Sept. 8. Treasury Sec'y Snow visited Biloxi on Sept. 9).
- ²²⁸ Additional Info. Relating To USSS Contributions Toward Response and Recovery Efforts Associated With Hurricane Katrina (Dec. 7, 2005) [hereinafter Dec. 7 Additional Info. Relating to USSS]. (The personnel deployment was divided into two phases, Aug. 31 through Sept. 9 as Phase I and Sept. 8 through Sept. 15 as Phase II. Seventeen employees were deployed for the first phase and 18 for the second phase. These employees were drawn from the following Secret Service offices: Dallas Field Office, Houston Field Office, Memphis Field Office, Charlotte Field Office, Chicago Field Office, Intelligence Div., Info. Res. Mgmt. Div., and Diplomatic Protective Div.. These offices each deployed one to three employees. The Houston Field Office deployed five employees for both phases).
- ²²⁹ Dec. 5 Additional Info. Relating to USSS.
- ²³⁰ *Id.* (Interview by Select Comm. Staff with FBI personnel, in Washington, D.C. (Dec. 6, 2005). (The FBI also was involved with credentialing law enforcement officers).
- ²³¹ Dec. 7 Additional Info. Relating to USSS; Dec. 5 Additional Info. Relating to USSS.
- ²³² Dec. 5 Additional Info. Relating to USSS.
- ²³³ *Id.*
- ²³⁴ Fed. Bureau of Prisons [hereinafter BOP] About BOP, <http://www.bop.gov/about/index.jsp#> (last visited Jan. 21, 2006).
- ²³⁵ Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response (citing 42 U.S.C. § 5170 (a) and (b)).
- ²³⁶ Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response; Interview by Select Comm. Staff with BOP personnel, in Wash., D.C. (Dec. 5, 2005) [hereinafter Interview with BOP].
- ²³⁷ Interview with BOP.
- ²³⁸ Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response.
- ²³⁹ *Id.*
- ²⁴⁰ Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response; Interview with BOP.

²⁴¹ Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response.

²⁴² *Id.*

²⁴³ Interview with BOP; Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response.

²⁴⁴ Interview with BOP.

²⁴⁵ Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response.

²⁴⁶ *Id.* (A total of 54 BOP personnel were responsible for the transportation. These personnel were detailed from the Fed. Correction Complex (FCC) in Beaumont, TX; FCC Forrest City, Arkansas; FCC Yazoo City, MS; FCC Oakdale, LA; the United States Penitentiary in Pollock, LA; the Fed. Det. Ctr. in Houston, TX).

²⁴⁷ *Id.* A break down of the bus and van transports: Aug. 30 — 2 bus runs, 1 van run; Aug. 31 — 14 bus runs; Sept. 1 — 34 bus runs; Sept. 2 — 9 bus runs; Sept. 3 — 2 bus runs; Sept. 4 — 2 bus runs; Sept. 5 — 2 bus runs, 1 van run; Sept. 6 — 7 bus runs, 1 van run; Sept. 7 — 2 bus runs).

²⁴⁸ Dec. 8 Dep't of Justice Response; Interview with BOP (54 staff for bus movements out of New Orleans; 26 staff worked from the South Central Region Command Center; 6 staff for bus movements in southern Miss.; 165 staff for transport and delivery of supplies and equipment, inspection and maintenance of vehicles, mechanical services, liaison with command center in Baton Rouge; and 52 Pub. Health Servs. Officers).