

Many cities encourage citizens to call and report suspicious persons and activity; what callers may not know is that if they live in New York, Las Vegas, DC, or Los Angeles (video below), their call is processed by a private company (TrapWire), and then forwarded to a national database accessed by the FBI and Department of Homeland Security if analysts believe it to be necessary. The same goes for "suspicious activity reports" generated by surveillance cameras integrated with TrapWire's threat detection software, such as in 500 locations in the New York Subway system.

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The CIA is <u>generally</u> "prohibited from collecting intelligence concerning the domestic activities of U.S. citizens." While the emails released by WikiLeaks do not indicate that information obtained by TrapWire has been shared with the CIA, TrapWire's former parent company was involved with a number of CIA contracting operations, and it does not seem out of the realm of possibility that lines could become blurred, either because of personal ties or a seemingly imminent threat.

In any case, it seems clear that TrapWire's role in the US and international intelligence community bears scrutiny, scrutiny it has largely avoided until WikiLeaks' latest release.

## **II. Introduction**

According to internal emails from global intelligence firm Stratfor obtained and newly released by WikiLeaks, TrapWire's surveillance analysis system seems to be near the center of the intelligence world. "Designed to provide a simple yet powerful means of collecting and recording suspicious activity reports," it collects information from and shares information with local police departments, the Department of Homeland Security, the FBI, and in some cases private businesses such as Las Vegas casinos.

TrapWire, run by ex-CIA operatives, is a software program that seeks to prevent terrorist attacks by recognizing patterns in activity. The hope, <u>according</u> to Stratfor Vice President of Intelligence Fred Burton, is that, "a suspect conducting surveillance of the NYC subway can also be spotted by TrapWire conducting similar activity at the DC subway." There are at least 500 TrapWire-connected surveillance cameras in the New York subway system, according to this blog post by Mr. Burton.

It's in place at the White House and the London Stock Exchange. If you "see something, say something" in a New York subway, your "suspicious activity report" (SAR) goes through TrapWire. TrapWire is used by the DC Police, the LAPD, and the Las Vegas Police Department. It's in place at Fort Meade, and at over 60 Las Vegas casinos.

Suspicious activity reports (SAR's) generated by TrapWire systems are distributed to local law enforcement agencies, local partner corporations (in some circumstances), and to the local Department of Homeland Security (DHS) fusion center, as well as to a national database used by DHS fusion centers nationwide as well as the FBI.

According to <u>a leaked email from</u> TrapWire's Director of Business Development, all of the information provided by its corporate, national, and international clients "feed a centralized

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reports, the company has access to everything submitted by its partner law enforcement entities and reported by citizens.			
TrapWire's goal: when a casino camera spots something suspicious, or a Las Vegas resident 'sees something' and 'says something', that information is quickly in the hands of nearby resorts, the Las Vegas Police Department, DHS, and the FBI. The TrapWire company itself also has access to all suspicious activity reports, whether they come from a New York City citizen's phone call or directly from the White House.			
In a 2007 white paper, TrapWire says, "it does not capture, store, or share any sensitive or personally identifiable information." It is unclear how TrapWire defines sensitive information, as the company is unquestionably in control of an enormous amount of valuable intelligence data from around the world. Given the extraordinarily close ties between the company, its employees, and the CIA, concerns about civil liberties implications of TrapWire's system and access seem well warranted.			
III. What Does TrapWire Do?			
TrapWire has three distinct components:			
1. <b>TrapWire Critical Infrastructure</b> is installed at sensitive locations, such as the White House and the London Stock Exchange, to analyze security footage to " <u>detect patterns of</u> <u>behavior indicative of pre-operational planning</u> ." The software integrates with surveillance cameras "to capture photographs or video evidence of suspicious activity."			
2. <b>TrapWire Community Member</b> <u>operates</u> New York's and Las Vegas' "See Something Say Something" campaigns, as well as the iWatch citizen reporting programs in DC and Los Angeles (promotional video below). Information obtained from citizen reports is compared to reports from other cities and analyzed, then forwarded to law enforcement and the local DHS fusion center.			
3. <b>TrapWire Law Enforcement</b> provides coordination and information sharing for law enforcement agencies, including the sharing of information obtained through TrapWire's other two services. For instance, according to <u>Emergency Management Magazine</u> , in Las Vegas TrapWire operates "a citywide database linking surveillance systems of most resorts and the fusion center			
When a suspicious activity report (SAR) is made by a TrapWire system, for instance when a security camera spots something or a citizen makes a report on iWatch.dc.gov, that information is meant to spread quickly. According to congressional testimony (below, p. 5) from DCPD chief Cathy Lanier, a DC TrapWire SAR is automatically forwarded to Washington's local Department of Homeland Security (DHS) fusion center, where it is analyzed. When DHS analysts verify that incidents "meet the established standards for suspicious activity reporting," they are added to a network accessible to all DHS fusion centers nationwide, and "are forwarded to the FBI's eGaurdian system."			

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Military/Government: Fort Meade, US Marine Corps, Department of Energy Law Enforcement: DC Police, Las Vegas Police Department, NYPD, LAPD iWatch/See Something, Say Something Programs: US Army, Los Angeles, DC, New York City, Las Vegas

Private Corporations: 14 hotels and casinos

According to the Stratfor emails released by WikiLeaks, other clients include: The White House, #10 Downing Street (the UK Prime Minister's residence), Scotland Yard, The London Stock Exchange, and the Texas Department of Public Safety.

## V. Who/What Is TrapWire?

The founder of TrapWire is Richard (Hollis) Helms, former head of the CIA's European and National Resources Divisions (not the Richard Helms who served as Director of Central Intelligence from 1966-1973). TrapWire is managed by ex-CIA operatives. President Dan Botsch spent 11 years as an intelligence officer, focusing on Russia and Eastern Europe. Director of Business Development Michael Maness was in the CIA for 20 years, where he did counterterrorism in the Middle East, Balkans, and Europe. Director of Operations Michael Chang "served as an Assistant Team Leader and Special Agent on the personal security detail of the Director and Deputy Director of Central Intelligence."

TrapWire was originally founded as part of the Abraxas Corporation, a security company which has since been sold to publicly traded defense company Cubic Corporation for \$124 million. According to the LA Times, Abraxas was "tapped for unusual assignments", such as creating fake identities for CIA agents, "one of the most sensitive and carefully guarded operations in the CIA."

TrapWire was spun out as an independent company, Abraxas Applications, in 2007 (it changed its name to TrapWire, Inc. after the sale of the Abraxas Corporation).



