



Testimony of

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Before

**UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
**COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY**

on

*“Annual Worldwide Threats to the Homeland”*

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## **Introduction**

Chairman Garbarino, Ranking Member Thompson, and distinguished Members of this Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the wide range of threats the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is working to protect against, at home and around the world.

Just weeks ago, we came face to face with the evil that this nation faces every day. The day before Thanksgiving, a terrorist attacked our National Guardsmen who were stationed in Washington D.C., murdering Specialist Sarah Beckstrom and leaving Staff Sergeant Andrew Wolfe fighting for his life. That same week, we saw another terrorist threat from another Afghan national who also entered the United States under Operation Allies Welcome. This coward was planning to carry out a bombing in Fort Worth, Texas.

These are two examples of the many threats we face, and the threats that DHS works every day to prevent and stop.

Under President Trump's leadership, DHS is securing our borders, restoring the rule of law, and protecting the homeland. DHS is aggressively eliminating transnational organized crime in our communities, combating illegal immigration and bringing sanity back to our immigration system. We are combatting terrorists at our borders and beyond.

We are preventing cyberattacks from both state and non-state actors. We are holding hostile enemies accountable for undermining our economy, including those who steal our most sensitive technologies and intellectual property to use them against us.

The Trump Administration has made tremendous progress on these fronts and continues to put the American people first.

I am honored to lead the hardworking men and women of the Department of Homeland Security, who are entrusted with the mission of keeping America, its people and homeland, safe and secure. They are true American patriots, who wake up every day, determined to carry out the mission of protecting their fellow citizens from threats at home and abroad. Our world is experiencing increasing instability and complex threats. The Department of Homeland Security's unwavering commitment and dedication to protecting our homeland is vital to both our national security objectives and the continued public safety of the American people.

The threats our nation faces continue to grow. It is clear these threats demand that we work on all these fronts to ensure American resilience and preparedness. We must remain focused on combating not only the dangers in front of us today, but also what we will face tomorrow.

## **Threats**

### *Threats from Four Years of Immigration Chaos*

For four years, the Biden Administration allowed millions to enter this country illegally and without basic vetting. We are now facing the consequences of this exploitation and erosion of our immigration system, and complete disregard for the law. We have seen terrorist attacks and heinous crimes committed against American children and families by criminal illegal aliens who should have never been allowed into this country. This Administration is taking common sense steps to make sure we know who is in our country and to remove dangerous criminals.

After the collapse of Afghanistan, the Biden Administration paroled tens of thousands of Afghan nationals into the country and entered into the 2023 Ahmed Court Settlement, which forced U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to adjudicate almost 20,000 asylum claims on an expedited basis. On day one, the Trump Administration took action, shutting down the Afghan refugee resettlement program and signing Executive Order 14161 to aggressively vet the millions of foreigners that the Biden Administration allowed into the country.

Following the recent terrorist attack on our National Guardsmen, the Trump Administration took immediate action once again to counter the threats to the American people.

We paused all immigration processing requests relating to Afghan nationals to allow for additional review of security and vetting protocols. DHS has also placed a hold on all asylum decisions, regardless of nationality, pending a comprehensive review to make sure every alien is vetted and screened to the maximum degree possible.

Given the severe lack of vetting in the prior Administration, DHS has halted any new or pending benefit requests, including adjustment of status, green cards, or travel documents, for aliens from countries listed in President Trump's Proclamation 10949. USCIS will also begin a comprehensive re-examination for all approved requests for individuals from these high-risk countries that entered the United States on or after January 20, 2021.

### *Border Security*

President Trump's strong and effective border and immigration policies have resulted in the most secure border in the history of the United States with 7 straight months of zero releases at the border and total nationwide encounters down 92% from their peak under the Biden Administration. These policies have significantly disrupted illegal immigration at the U.S.-Mexico border, creating and maintaining a historic decline from the record high illegal immigration driven by the Biden Administration's disastrous open border policies.

Transnational criminal organizations, cartels, and gangs operating inside and outside of the U.S. still seek to flood our communities with drugs, violent crime. They endanger the safety of the American people. These groups are highly adaptive, constantly using new tactics to try to sidestep law enforcement and profit from their heinous actions. They aim to corrupt or coerce our partner nations' security forces and undermine their rule of law. We have made it clear to

these transnational criminals that any attempt to profit from harming American communities will be met with force.

While increased law enforcement actions have decreased the amount of drugs coming into our communities, our work is not complete. Far too many Americans are dying from fentanyl poisoning. Illegal drugs smuggled into the United States by narcoterrorist cartels are still likely to kill tens of thousands of Americans in the coming year. The Mexican drug cartels, which supply most of the illicit drugs found in the United States, continue to find ways to evade law enforcement and maintain their lucrative drug smuggling.

Transnational organized crime groups, including Mexico's Sinaloa, New Generation Jalisco, and other drug cartels create instability and harm U.S. interests. This Administration has acted by designating over a dozen of them as Foreign Terrorist Organizations, which has allowed the federal government to freeze their assets, deny their travel, and prosecute their members. In response to this increased pressure from the United States, Foreign Terrorist Organizations will likely respond by taking advantage of alternative financial technologies and underground banking systems, so that their illegal drug and human smuggling operations avoid detection.

As U.S. and Mexican law enforcement increase pressure on illegal cross-border activity, we expect transnational criminal organizations in Mexico to ramp up their efforts to procure firearms in the United States and smuggle them into Mexico. Mexican transnational crime groups increasingly use commercially available Unmanned Aircraft Systems to surveil U.S. law enforcement and conduct cross-border smuggling operations. Mexican cartels also have the capability to use weaponized drones and are currently using them against Mexican security forces and rival crime groups.

It is likely that transnational criminal organizations based outside of Mexico will attempt to exploit the U.S.-Mexico border and engage in criminal activity within the United States. We anticipate that both the Salvadoran gang MS-13, and the Venezuelan gang Tren de Aragua will continue their attempts to smuggle humans and drugs across our Southern border. These criminals are using new and adaptive tactics to circumvent the law, allowing them to continue waging their illegal and violent terror campaign on America.

We must continue to implement President Trump's policies to enforce the law, stop criminals from targeting and entering our nation, and further enhance the security of our borders.

### *Critical Infrastructure Security*

U.S. critical infrastructure faces a growing threat landscape, largely driven by the impact of cyberattacks from bad actors and cybercriminals.

U.S. networks are routinely targeted for espionage and intelligence collection. Threat actors may aim for credentials of U.S. corporate and government employees or exploit vulnerabilities in U.S. information technology networks to steal sensitive information for strategic, political, military, or economic advantage. These cyber campaigns are often difficult to identify and can remain undetected for years. We see no signs of these threats slowing down.

Financially motivated cybercriminals present a persistent and costly threat to U.S. critical infrastructure systems and the American public. Thanks to the leadership of President Trump, we have seen our enemies changing their behavior following successful cyber operations, such as the largest single currency seizure in Secret Service history, recovering over \$225 million of cryptocurrency from scammers targeting Americans.<sup>1</sup> We have also observed how available artificial intelligence platforms have enhanced the efficiency and scale of cybercriminal operations.

Terrorists and criminals with a variety of motivations continue to incite, and occasionally conduct, physical attacks against a range of targets. This past year, they mobilized against major commercial sites, government offices, transportation gateways, energy systems, and healthcare facilities. Critical infrastructure targets are often selected based on opportunistic factors, such as accessibility or the ability to wreak widespread havoc.

Unauthorized use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems over critical infrastructure is a rapidly growing threat vector due to how easily they can be obtained. They can also be difficult to detect and deter.

Despite these challenges, DHS is committed to comprehensive approach – working with state, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector partners – to protect U.S. critical infrastructure and ensure these vital systems and assets are secure and resilient.

### *Public Safety and National Security*

American citizens are increasingly under threat from assassination attempts, intimidation tactics, and violence perpetrated by our adversaries, radical Islamist extremists, and radical Left-wing terrorists. These bad actors seek to undermine public trust, instill fear in Americans and destabilize the institutions that safeguard our national security. These individuals are on U.S. soil, radicalized and inspired by foreign terrorist organizations, and pose increasingly high threat levels to our public safety and national security.

The United States is preparing to host several major public events in 2026—most notably, the FIFA World Cup and the celebration of the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. These large-scale, high-visibility gatherings represent potential targets for a range of threat actors and significantly elevate our national risk posture.

Foreign adversaries pose a strategic threat to public safety, and their objectives may include disrupting national morale, undermining public trust, or exploiting symbolic events for geopolitical messaging.

The Israel-Hamas conflict and a resurgence of English-language propaganda from groups such as ISIS and Al-Qaida have directly contributed to a rise in calls for violence on U.S. soil. These

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, “United States Files Civil Forfeiture Complaint Against \$225M in Funds Involved in Cryptocurrency Investment Fraud Money Laundering” (18 June 2025). Accessed 25 November 2025 at: <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/united-states-files-civil-forfeiture-complaint-against-225m-funds-involved-cryptocurrency>

efforts have been enabled by the permissive immigration and border policies under the Biden Administration, which allowed terrorists, extremists, and criminals to enter the country without vetting or oversight. These radical groups exploited President Biden's open borders to gain a foothold inside the United States. We are now addressing the consequences of failed policies under the previous Administration that have allowed foreign terrorist organizations to inspire, recruit, and mobilize individuals already inside our nation. This is not a distant threat—it is a direct and growing risk to homeland security that demands urgent, coordinated action.

The Trump Administration has made this threat a national security priority. DHS, using a whole-of-government approach, will continue using every available tool and authority we have to combat the risk of foreign terrorists who try to abuse our immigration system and threaten the American people.

Threats from radicalized domestic violent extremists and lone actors remain serious. Intentional targeting and murderous attacks on ICE agents in Texas, parishioners in Michigan, and here in Washington, D.C. on two National Guardsmen, horribly detail despicable acts that are sadly becoming increasingly too common. These threats underscore a clear need for security strategies that counter both large-scale attacks and precision threats against individuals. DHS will remain vigilant in its mission to protect our country and its citizens from the many threats we face, especially as we enter a historic year where America will be at the center of the world stage.

#### *Threats to Economic Security*

The U.S. economy faces challenges from anti-competitive or illicit foreign economic practices that hurt the prosperity of all Americans. These include economic espionage, intellectual property theft, and customs fraud—often through illicit front companies or abuses of the visa system to acquire sensitive U.S. equipment, information, and technology.

Exacerbating the economic threat and harm to the United States, the use of front companies and exploitation of the global shipping ecosystem sidestep U.S. export controls, evade U.S. and international sanctions, and obscure the purveyors profiting from illicit activities.

Economic security is national security, because a country that cannot feed, fuel, and provide for itself cannot defend itself. Under President Trump's leadership, we will continue to protect American economic interests and bolster American economic power and technological innovation, further enabling our economic growth and prosperity.

#### **Conclusion**

The American people depend on the Department of Homeland Security to always remain vigilant, agile, and responsive. Our nation faces relentless and evolving threats that target our people, our borders, our infrastructure, and our way of life. The Department of Homeland Security is united in our enduring commitment to protect America against all threats, across all domains.

Under President Trump's leadership, we have established the most secure border in our nation's history, prevented the entry of dangerous criminals, and removed illegal aliens who pose a threat to public safety. We continue to work with state, local, and tribal governments, law enforcement officials, and industry and international partners to detect and thwart a myriad of direct threats. We will never yield, never waver, and never back down. We will continue to do everything it takes to safeguard this great nation and all Americans.

Thank you for the privilege to speak with you today and for your continued support of DHS. I look forward to your questions.

# D/NCTC Statement for the Record (SFR)

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD

MR. JOSEPH CLAY KENT

DIRECTOR, NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER

WORLDWIDE THREAT HEARING

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

DECEMBER 2025

Good morning, Chairman Garbarino, Ranking Member Thompson, and distinguished members of the Committee. Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the terrorism threat landscape and the state of the US counterterrorism (CT) enterprise. I am pleased to be joined by The Honorable Kristi Noem from the Department of Homeland Security and XXX from the Federal Bureau of Investigation who are essential partners in the counterterrorism fight and defending the Homeland and our borders.

For more than two decades, the CT enterprise has worked tirelessly to defend the American people from traditional terrorist threats posed by Salafi jihadist groups and the individuals inspired by this ideology. We have had success countering the threats from these groups through persistent CT operations against key ISIS and al-Qa'ida nodes, including strikes by the U.S. military in Syria and Somalia, and maintaining pressure that impedes the groups' ability to threaten us at home and abroad. Despite these successes, the terrorism threat remains. The current threat landscape is complex and constantly evolving, changing the way NCTC and the rest of the CT enterprise must orient our mission to keep Americans safe from all terrorist threats in whatever form they arise.

Fighting all terrorism must now include stopping cartels and gangs from crossing our borders, trafficking drugs and humans, and directly contributing to the deaths of tens of thousands of Americans every year. We cannot allow these transnational criminal organizations to threaten our country and propagate violence on our border.

Against this backdrop, I'll describe how NCTC is understanding and responding to the threat that designated cartels and gangs pose to the Homeland, address ISIS, al-Qa'ida, and Iran and Iranian-backed militia intents and capabilities to target the United States at home and abroad, and highlight the critical work of the U.S. Government's CT enterprise.

*THREATS FROM THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE*



The President's Executive Order on Designating Cartels and Other Organizations as Foreign Terrorist Organizations and Specially Designated Global Terrorists highlights the growing threat that international cartels and other transnational criminal organizations have posed to the U.S. for far too long. The Executive Order and follow-on designations named 14 total Mexico-based cartels and transnational gangs as Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) and Specially Designated Global Terrorist (SDGTs)—enabling NCTC to address these groups' campaigns of violence and terror with the full force and resources of the CT enterprise.

Mexico-based cartels have flooded the United States with illicit drugs—including fentanyl, heroin, methamphetamine, and cocaine that threaten the health and safety of Americans daily. In 2024, cartels directly contributed to the approximately 52,000 deaths from synthetic opioids in the United States. In addition to producing and trafficking drugs, the cartels maintain extensive global networks to further their wide-ranging illicit activities, including but not limited to money laundering; fuel theft; human trafficking and smuggling; extortion; and violent attacks on innocent civilians, Mexican Government personnel, and rival cartels.

In addition to Mexico-based cartels, NCTC is focused on countering terrorist gangs contributing to violence in the United States and abroad that destabilize communities in Latin America, driving migration to the United States, and creating instability near our borders. Tren de Aragua and MS-13 primarily operate through small, decentralized cells spread throughout Central and South America as well as the United States. Though we have not observed these terrorist gangs plotting high-profile attacks against U.S. targets or expressing the intent to do so, their human trafficking and smuggling, extortion, sex trafficking, and drug smuggling make them a threat to the American people.

As NCTC takes on a greater role in countering the narcotics threat, we are committed to working seamlessly with our partners in the CT community to identify and disrupt the networks that support these organizations. Since February, NCTC has trained over 1,500 officers across 13 U.S. agencies on U.S. watchlisting, including officers not traditionally involved in watchlisting who now have access to critical information that can help dismantle drug and cartel networks. Additionally, NCTC has provided intelligence that has led to U.S. law enforcement arresting cartel leaders, including the August arrest of a Sinaloa cartel leader at the southern border.

NCTC is able to provide actionable leads to our operational partners in large part thanks to the NCTC Intelligence Fusion Center (NIFC), which supports the Homeland Security Task Forces' (HSTF) efforts to dismantle networks operating in the United States. The NIFC's main goals are to share information among law enforcement agencies and the Intelligence Community (IC) on FTO-designated cartels and gangs; identify, vet, and provide an intelligence driven prioritization of high-impact targets from these FTO-designated cartels and gangs; provide new operational leads for law enforcement as discovered via correlated data analysis, and review of new information lawfully acquired through law enforcement actions; and provide ad hoc RFI support for HSTFs. In support of our operational partners, NCTC has completed 161 identity intelligence support tasks from April to the end of August; released 35 lead cables to

provide intelligence-driven support to investigations or alert law enforcement partners of potential new investigative leads; and authored 41 strategic products, including Currents, lethal capability and known and suspected terrorist profiles, SITREP comments, and CT Updates.

### *INSPIRED AND LONE ACTOR ATTACKERS CONTINUE TO THREATEN AMERICANS*

In the Homeland, the greatest Sunni terrorism threat comes from U.S.-based lone offenders, like the Colorado attacker in June. These individuals take inspiration from foreign terrorist ideologies and propaganda, and are sometimes motivated by world events, such as the Israel-HAMAS conflict. These individuals' ability to mobilize with little warning and their radicalization from sometimes multiple ideologies challenges our ability to identify and warn of these threats in a timely manner.

NCTC consistently collaborates across the CT enterprise to mitigate any threats to the Homeland, including the movement and possible residual threats of individuals who have evaded scrutiny and entered the Homeland over the last four years. Through the Center's work, we identified approximately 400 individuals who entered the U.S. with help from ISIS-linked facilitators, and an additional 1,200 asylees with possible terrorist ties. The potential risk such individuals represent was illustrated this time last year when a Mauritanian national who illegally entered the country and claimed asylum conducted a terrorist attack against a Jewish individual and first responders in Chicago.

- The most recent example of this type of the threat tragically manifested the day before Thanksgiving, with an attack on National Guardsmen in Washington, DC. The attacker, Afghan national Rahmanullah Lakanwal, entered the U.S. during Operation Allies Welcome (OAW) following the fall of Afghanistan in 2021. We have not uncovered derogatory information pertaining to Lakanwal after his arrival to the U.S., suggesting he radicalized after entering the Homeland.
- The last Afghan national we observed coordinating attack plotting in the U.S. was an Oklahoma City-based attack aspirant [Nasir Ahmad Tawhedi] who sought ISIS-Khorasan's assistance in planning an assault against voters on election day 2024.

We also remain concerned by the susceptibility of juveniles to terrorist narratives that justify and encourage violence and are working with federal, state, and local partners to identify and mitigate terrorism trends that are fueling youth terrorist plotting.

Al-Qa'ida and ISIS remain committed to spreading its messages to audiences in the Homeland as an effort to increase its global reach. This summer, al-Qa'ida praised the attack on a Jewish event here in Washington D.C. and celebrated the attack in Colorado in its official media soon after the events occurred. ISIS's ability to inspire attacks was devastatingly felt on New Year's Eve, when a U.S.-born attacker in New Orleans used tactics previously promoted by the group to kill 15 people amid holiday celebrations. This showcases the group's persistent intent to exploit events in the U.S. to fuel anti-U.S. sentiment and incite continued violence.

## *THREATS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST*

Despite persistent CT pressure, groups like al-Qa'ida and ISIS strive to rebuild their capabilities and remain intent on conducting attacks against U.S. interests in the Homeland and abroad. Al-Qa'ida continues to exploit political instability and under-governed territory – relying on its five affiliate groups to expand its territorial control, build ties with local populations, and conduct outreach to new terrorism partners such as the Houthis. Al-Qa'ida's affiliate in Yemen, al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula, is probably the affiliate most focused on encouraging and enabling such attacks, and remains dedicated to external plotting. ISIS continues to use its global enterprise to project strength, distribute resources, and dispel the narrative of ISIS' defeat—but its greatest threat to the West currently is its ability to inspire supporters to attack on its behalf.

Last December, opposition groups led by Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) overthrew the Asad regime, forming a new government with leaders who are mostly HTS members. The new government in Damascus has conducted raids against both ISIS and Lebanese Hizballah, but has struggled to stop all terrorist attacks. A stable and unified Syria hinges on the Syrian government's ability to contain sectarian unrest and prevent the infiltration of jihadist elements into its security services. Predictably, ISIS is exploiting this uncertain security environment to expand its operations and capabilities.

Turning to Iran, the fall of the Asad regime in Syria also deprived Iran and its Axis of Resistance of a key ally and logistics node for projecting its power throughout the Middle East. The Axis has suffered recent losses, but maintain their ability to threaten the US and our allies in the region. Hizballah and HAMAS' military capabilities have been severely degraded since 7 October 2023, but both groups are probably still able to conduct acts of terrorism both in and outside the region.

The Houthis are refraining from attacking Israel in accordance with the Gaza ceasefire agreement and are upholding their May ceasefire with the United States. The threat to U.S. interests from Iran' proxies is most concerning in Iraq and Syria, where the IRGC-QF enables Iraqi militias to conduct rocket and UAS attacks against U.S. facilities and personnel. These groups continue to build their arsenals, enabling more frequent and farther-reaching attacks.

Finally, Iran has proven capable of developing lethal operations against U.S. persons both in the United States and abroad. Iran maintains its long-term strategic intent to avenge the death of former IRGC-QF Commander Qasem Soleimani by targeting current and former U.S. officials. At the same time, Iran persists in its efforts to counter perceived regime threats emanating from Israel and regime critics by targeting Israeli and Jewish interests and Iranian dissidents.

## *THREATS FROM ASIA*

Al-Qa'ida's ability to threaten the United States from Afghanistan or Pakistan probably remains at its lowest point since the group relocated to Afghanistan from Sudan in 1996. While al-Qa'ida maintains the intent to strike U.S. interests, it currently lacks the capability to direct attacks outside of South Asia from Afghanistan. Al-Qa'ida has lost target access, leadership talent, group cohesion, rank-and-file commitment, and an accommodating local environment.

Earlier this year, the group's regional affiliate, al-Qa'ida in the Indian Subcontinent (AQIS), adopted the moniker Harkat-e Inqilab-e Islami Pakistan and allied itself with two Pakistani groups to conduct attacks in Pakistan. AQIS's media continues to explicitly call for attacks against the U.S. and its allies in an attempt to inspire attacks outside South Asia.

With respect to ISIS-Khorasan (ISIS-K), the Taliban continues to take action to counter the group, which the regime perceives as the primary threat to internal security. ISIS-K has claimed eight attacks to date in Afghanistan compared to 18 during the same time frame last year, suggesting the Taliban's counterterrorism pressure is having some success against the group.

#### *THREATS FROM AFRICA*

Africa has increasingly become a focal point for the global Sunni jihadist movement. ISIS and al-Qa'ida have exploited rapidly shifting political and security dynamics to sow violence and instability, and have expanded their presence among vulnerable populations.

ISIS-Somalia has endured recent CT pressure and is sustaining its operational activity. The branch serves as a logistical and financial hub for ISIS, raising millions of dollars annually through local extortion, and transferring some of those funds to the group's global enterprise.

ISIS-West Africa and ISIS-Sahel present a potent threat to local security forces and civilian populations, particularly in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali Niger, and Nigeria. The branches have increased the intensity of their attacks—especially against local security forces—in the past year, and have expanded their area of operations, moving closer to cities with larger U.S. presences.

Meanwhile, ISIS branches in Central Africa are working to expand their presence outside of Mozambique and eastern Democratic Republic of Congo despite intermittent CT pressure, targeting local security services and civilians.

Deaths from the al-Qa'ida-aligned group Jamaat Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin (JNIM) are at their highest level since the group's emergence in 2017. JNIM regularly attacks local security forces, their partners, and rival terrorist groups in Mali, Burkina Faso, and to a lesser extent in Niger, Benin, and Togo. JNIM's continued expansion across the Sahel and into coastal West Africa underscores the long-term security challenges the group poses, as well as the sustained threat to Americans in the region.

Al-Qa'ida's affiliate al-Shabaab is responsible for the most high-profile and lethal attacks in the region, and poses a direct threat to U.S. interests in Kenya and Somalia

The U.S. faces persistent challenges countering terrorist activity in Africa, including a reduced Western CT footprint, renewed fighting between separatist groups and government forces in multiple countries, and intensifying violence across the continent.

### *INNOVATING TO KEEP AMERICA SAFE*

We must remain vigilant and invest in a sustainable CT approach to keep Americans safe moving forward. For NCTC, this boils down to modernizing how we execute our core mission.

The first way we do this is by excelling at threat integration and analysis, serving as the U.S. Government's premier all-source terrorism analytic component. We view CT as a no-fail mission, and integrating disparate pieces of foreign and domestic intelligence to identify and analyze threats is central to warning policymakers and enabling plot disruption at home and abroad. As we process increasingly large amounts of classified and unclassified threat data, we are exploring ways to integrate machine learning and artificial intelligence to accelerate analysis of large datasets and identify efficiencies in basic business practices to free up officers' time to focus on more in-depth analysis.

Additionally, central to NCTC's mission are NCTC's Regional Representatives, a handful of senior officers stationed across the country to facilitate the sharing of CT intelligence and analytic products, provide training, and—at the request of FBI—support terrorism investigations with a foreign nexus. NCTC Regional Representatives have expanded their partnerships to include working with Homeland Security Task Forces, DEA, HSI and others working to counter cartels and gangs. Currently we have NCTC officers serving alongside interagency counterparts near the US-Mexico border to ensure our partners have access to NCTC data and analysis to support their investigations and operations.

NCTC has been working vigilantly with our IC partners to counter the threat of terrorist groups exploiting our borders, including making strategic investments in identity intelligence and screening and vetting—our nation's last line of defense against terrorists seeking to infiltrate our borders. In the past few years, the CT community has become more integrated and more effective in screening and vetting, thanks in large part to the implementation of the National Vetting Center (NVC) in 2019. Importantly, the NVC ensures intelligence is accessible in a consolidated and timely manner, strengthening the way intelligence and law enforcement information is used to secure our borders.

NCTC remains an integral part of America's screening and vetting enterprise. Since January, NCTC has identified and provided leads to law enforcement on nearly 3,500 individuals with ties to MS-13, Tren de Aragua, and the Sinaloa Cartel as part of our screening and vetting mission. As we modernize our screening and vetting support capabilities, we are working to more effectively integrate the large amount of identity intelligence data, including a growing amount of biometrics data, to deliver the most accurate results faster to support the U.S.

Government's terrorist watchlisting, screening, and vetting enterprise. The investments we are making to our screening and vetting mission are particularly important as we approach the 2026 FIFA World Cup hosted by the United States, Mexico, and Canada; we are expecting an increase in border encounters and are diligently monitoring for any threats posed by travelers and teams.

NCTC protects the United State through mission management-centric strategic operational planning functions that drive whole-of-government actions to achieve our national CT objectives. NCTC's Directorate of Strategic Operational Planning executes this mission and strives to unify the CT enterprise and strengthen its agility and resilience by informing the policy, capability, and resource decisions of strategic leaders and operational partners. The Directorate provides holistic insights to strategically coordinate activities; assess, validate, and articulate requirements; ensure an anticipatory posture for warning; and identify, address, and close gaps.

#### *CONCLUSION*

NCTC's role in continuously evaluating and assessing the worldwide terrorist threat enables the CT community to focus its efforts on keeping the United States safe from the myriad terrorist threats we face. We will continue to work tirelessly to identify and disrupt terrorist plots, and to support our partners in the CT community.

Thank you for your continued support of the CT enterprise. I am honored to be part of this effort and look forward to working with you to keep our nation safe.

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Statement Before the House Committee on Homeland Security  
Washington, D.C.  
*December 11, 2025*

**Worldwide Threats to the Homeland**  
*Statement for the Record*

Good morning, Chairman Garbarino, Ranking Member Thompson, and members of the committee. I am Operations Director Michael Glasheen. I oversee the Bureau's National Security Divisions. I am honored to be here, representing the people of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI"), who tackle some of the most complex and most grave threats we face every day with perseverance, professionalism, and integrity. I am proud of their service and commitment to the FBI's mission and to ensuring the safety and security of communities throughout our nation.

Despite the many challenges our FBI workforce has faced, I am immensely proud of their dedication to protecting the American people and upholding the Constitution. Our country continues to face challenges, yet, through it all, the women and men of the FBI stand at the ready to tackle those challenges. The list of diverse threats we face underscores the complexity and breadth of the FBI's mission: to protect the American people and to uphold the Constitution of the United States. I am here to discuss with you what the FBI is doing to address these threats and what the FBI is doing to ensure our people adhere to the highest of standards while it conducts its mission.

**Key Threats and Challenges**

As an organization, we must be able to stay current with constantly evolving tactics and technologies. Our nation continues to face a multitude of serious and evolving threats ranging from international terrorists to hostile foreign intelligence services and operatives, from sophisticated cyber-based attacks to internet-facilitated sexual exploitation of children, from violent gangs and criminal organizations to public corruption and corporate fraud. Keeping pace with these threats is a significant challenge for the FBI. Our adversaries take advantage of modern technology, including the internet and social media and emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, to influence the American people, facilitate illegal activities, recruit followers, encourage terrorist attacks and other illicit actions, and disperse information on building improvised explosive devices and other means to attack the United States. The breadth of these threats and challenges are as complex as any time in our history. And the consequences of not responding to and countering threats and challenges have never been greater.

The FBI is establishing strong capabilities and capacities to assess threats, share intelligence, and leverage key technologies. As a notable example, with the expansion of the Threat Screening Center's mission beyond terrorist watchlisting into transnational organized crime and foreign intelligence threat actors, the FBI, and government as a whole, are now well positioned to detect and mitigate threats before they reach our borders and ports, adding a critical layer of protection against the ever-growing list of dangers to the United States.

We continue to hire some of the best to serve as special agents, intelligence analysts, and professional staff. We have built, and are continuously enhancing, a workforce that possesses the skills and knowledge to deal with the complex threats and challenges we face today and tomorrow. We are building a leadership team that views change and transformation as a positive tool for keeping the FBI focused on the key threats facing our nation.

Today's FBI is a national security and law enforcement organization that uses, collects, and shares intelligence in everything we do. Each FBI employee understands that, to defeat the key threats facing our nation, we must constantly strive to be more efficient and more effective. Just as our adversaries continue to evolve, so, too, must the FBI. We live in a time of persistent terrorist, nation-state, and criminal threats to our national security, our economy, and indeed our communities.

The FBI intelligence program continues to enhance all aspects of the FBI's mission by building organizational capacity and providing operational teams, executives, and decision makers with real-time, actionable insights—enabling better, faster decisions and more accurate triage of future threats. The FBI's intelligence program transforms the valuable information the FBI collects into a shared asset that the Intelligence Community appreciates and relies upon for threat detection. We maintain a strategic capacity to detect and counter emerging and complex threats. Our outcome-driven culture ensures the FBI stays ahead of threats while upholding and protecting the Constitution of the United States.

## **National Security**

### ***Terrorism Threats***

Over the past several years, the FBI has identified a particularly concerning uptick in the radicalization of our nation's young people. The FBI continues to work very hard to combat the increasing threat posed by domestic terrorists and those who may be motivated to commit violence and other criminal acts to further social or political objectives stemming from domestic influences.

Radicalization of domestic terrorists most often occurs through online self-radicalization. Social media and impenetrably encrypted communication applications have increased the stealth nature, speed and accessibility of violent extremist content, while also facilitating greater decentralized connectivity among extremist supporters. The FBI is refocusing its efforts at identifying lawful technical self-help capabilities to access such content in a timely fashion, but without provider assistance, such techniques frequently are contingent upon operational opportunities, tend to have limited lifespans, do not apply in some circumstances, and are exceptionally time and resource-intensive.

The FBI currently assesses international terrorists continue to pose one of the greatest, most immediate threats to the homeland. Some international terrorists are people located and radicalized to violence primarily in the United States, who are not receiving individualized



direction from foreign terrorist organizations (“FTOs”) but are inspired by FTOs to commit violence. The lack of a direct connection with an FTO, ability to rapidly mobilize without detection, and use of encrypted communication platforms poses significant challenges to our ability to proactively identify and disrupt potential violent attacks. International terrorists who are inspired by FTOs such as ISIS and Al-Qaeda continue to aspire to carry out attacks in the U.S. or travel overseas to participate in terrorist activity.

The FBI continues to work closely with Intelligence Community partners to monitor for mobilization and radicalization indicators of the international terrorist threat and to leverage any human intelligence or online capabilities to disrupt threats posed by international terrorists.

Additionally, the Islamic State of Iraq and ash-Sham (“ISIS”) continues to pose a threat to U.S. interests, both domestically and abroad, through the group’s ability to direct, enable, and inspire attacks through their successful use of social media and messaging applications to attract individuals. ISIS seeks direct confrontation with the United States, and almost certainly would exploit any opportunity to attack the U.S. or Western interests. Like other FTOs, ISIS advocates for lone offender attacks in the U.S. and Western countries via videos and other English language propaganda that have specifically advocated for attacks against civilians, the military, law enforcement and intelligence community personnel.

Iran continues to plot attacks against former government officials in retaliation for the for the January 2020 death of Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Qods Force (“IRGC-QF”) Commander Qassem Soleimani. They also have continued to provide support to their proxies and terrorist organizations throughout the world, such as Lebanese Hizballah.

In October 2024, we charged an asset of the IRGC who was tasked by the regime to direct a network of criminal associates to further Iran's assassination plots against its targets, including President Donald Trump. We have also charged and arrested two individuals who we allege were recruited as part of that network to silence and kill—on U.S. soil—an American journalist who has been a prominent critic of the regime.

Iran has also conducted surveillance of Jewish and Israeli facilities and persons in the United States periodically over the past decade. It is possible the Israel-HAMAS conflict and ensuing strikes between Iran and Israel will provoke increased Iranian surveillance of U.S.-based Jewish and Israeli persons.

The FBI continues to use intelligence to identify threats related to Iran’s lethal capabilities targeting U.S. persons. We work closely with other U.S. government agencies and foreign partners to address the threat to U.S. interests from Iran and its proxies.

### *Cyber*

The current state of the cyber threat landscape is one of interconnected and callous actors who have the tools to paralyze entire school systems, police departments, healthcare facilities, and other entities. China, Russia, Iran, North Korea, and criminal ransomware continue to be the top cyber threats facing the United States and, complicating this even more, there is no bright line where cybercriminal activity ends, and nation-state activity begins.

Cybercriminal syndicates, malicious hacktivist groups, and nation-states also continue to innovate, using unique techniques to compromise our networks and maximize the reach and impact of their operations. Those techniques include selling malware (including ransomware) as a service or targeting vendors to access scores of victims by hacking just one provider.

Critical infrastructure remains a highly attractive target for cybercriminals and nation-state actors due to the potential to cause widespread disruption, financial damage, and national security risks. The Salt Typhoon actors, for example, infiltrated the networks of multiple telecommunications companies and Internet service providers. These Chinese cyber actors were able to steal customer call records data, compromise the private communications of a limited number of individuals, and copy certain sensitive information related to law enforcement. However, the FBI's unique cyber capabilities and highly skilled workforce allowed us to work with our partners to identify the Salt Typhoon campaign, collect and exploit forensic evidence, and quickly notify victims to mitigate the compromise. In 2024, the FBI received thousands of reports from critical infrastructure organizations that were affected by cyber incidents, with the most pervasive cybercriminal threat to critical infrastructure being ransomware. This threat is enormous in terms of the losses, the number of active variants, and the disruptive effects. The FBI's Internet Crime Complaint Center ("IC3") received over 3,100 reports of ransomware incidents in 2024. While this is nearly a 12% increase in overall ransomware complaints compared to 2023, the FBI has made an impact in this space—taking down threat actor infrastructure and obtaining and providing decryptor keys to victims, which have saved hundreds of millions of dollars in ransom payments.

As one of the lead federal agencies for cyber threat response, the FBI works seamlessly with domestic and international partners to defend U.S. networks, attribute malicious activity, dismantle scam centers, sanction bad behavior, and take the fight to our adversaries overseas. Last year, these collaborations helped secure 176 convictions, 272 indictments, 289 arrests, and 342 disruptions of cybercriminals and their operations. The FBI's ability to receive details from victims to help take down cybercriminals is due in part to the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 ("CISA 2015"). CISA 2015 authorizes companies to monitor their networks for cybersecurity purposes, take defensive measures to stop a cyber-attack, and share cyber threat indicators and defensive measures in real time with the government and with each other. If CISA 2015 is not reauthorized for the long term, the FBI will be left without one of its most critical statutory tools, and private sector companies and state and local government partners will be left with diminished support from the federal government when defending against nation-state cybercriminals. We support a clean, ten-year reauthorization of CISA 2015 to ensure these vital information exchanges remain intact..

### ***Foreign Intelligence Threats***

Nations such as the People's Republic of China ("PRC"), Russia, and Iran are becoming more aggressive and more capable than ever before. These nations seek to undermine our core democratic, economic, academic, and scientific institutions, and they employ a growing range of tactics. Defending American institutions and values against these threats is a national security imperative and a priority for the FBI.

## **National Counterintelligence Task Force (“NCITF”)**

As the lead U.S. counterintelligence agency, the FBI is responsible for detecting and lawfully countering the actions of foreign intelligence services and organizations as they seek to adversely affect U.S. national interests. Recognizing the need to coordinate similar efforts across agencies, the FBI established the NCITF in 2019 to create a whole-of-government approach to counterintelligence. The FBI established this national-level task force in the National Capital Region to coordinate, facilitate, and focus a multi-agency counterintelligence effort to programmatically support local Counterintelligence Task Force (“CITF”) operations. By combining the authorities and operational capabilities of the U.S. Intelligence Community, non-Title-50 departments and agencies, law enforcement agencies around the country, and local CITFs in each FBI field office, the NCITF coordinates and leads whole-of-government efforts to defeat hostile intelligence activities targeting the United States.

The Department of War (“DoW”) has been a key partner in the NCITF since its founding. While the FBI has had long-term collaborative relationships with DoW entities such as the Air Force Office of Special Investigations, Naval Criminal Investigative Service, and Army Counterintelligence, the NCITF has allowed us to enhance our collaboration for greater impact. This whole-of-government approach is a powerful formula to mitigate the modern counterintelligence threat.

Counterintelligence operations against nation-state adversaries mitigate grievous risk to U.S. national security. U.S. adversaries, including China, Russia, and Iran, continue to undermine our core institutions, and they are becoming more aggressive and more capable. The economic security threat posed by the PRC cannot be overstated. The PRC has deliberately created an environment that abuses global interconnectedness and encourages intellectual property acquisition, using human intelligence officers, corrupt corporate insiders, foreign direct investment, and reckless and indiscriminate cyber intrusions. We have active PRC counterintelligence investigations across all 56 FBI field offices. Russia continues to seek and to acquire U.S. technologies to help rebuild its defense industrial base, relying on complex procurement networks to evade US export controls and sanctions.

## **Iran Threats Mission Center (“ITMC”)**

The ITMC increases collaboration across all Iran threats—cyber, counterintelligence, and counterterrorism. The center synchronizes intelligence and operations on multiple joint initiatives and increases the FBI’s understanding of the Iran threat, contributing to the President’s National Security Presidential Memorandum (“NSPM-2”), “Imposing Maximum Pressure on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran” objectives.

Across all of our adversary threat streams, the FBI has made over 70 arrests protecting our country from nefarious foreign intelligence activity since January 20, 2025.

## Technology

The FBI continues to enhance a workforce that possesses the skills and knowledge to deal with the complex threats and challenges we face today—and will face tomorrow. We are building a leadership cadre that views change and transformation as a positive tool for keeping the FBI focused on the key threats facing our nation. As criminal, terrorist, and foreign intelligence threats become more diverse and dangerous, the role of technology becomes increasingly important to our efforts; and keeping pace with technology remains a key concern for the future. The FBI Laboratory, operating out of state-of-the-art facilities in Quantico, Virginia, and Huntsville, Alabama, is one of the largest and most comprehensive forensic laboratories in the world. The FBI's laboratory facilities and personnel are helping to support investigations ranging from detecting deepfakes to identifying biological materials being smuggled into and out of the U.S. One example of the Lab's key services and programs is the Combined DNA Index System ("CODIS"), which allows over 200 law enforcement laboratories throughout the United States to compare over 25 million DNA profiles. Over one million DNA samples are added to CODIS every year and, as a result, over 125 investigations are aided each day. In the last 20 years, CODIS has aided over 722,000 investigations, while maintaining its sterling reputation and the confidence of the American public.

Additionally, I would be remiss if I did not underscore an urgent legislative issue. On January 30, 2026, the authorities in 6 U.S.C. § 124n for the Departments of Homeland Security and Justice, including the FBI, to detect and mitigate malicious unmanned aircraft systems ("UAS") will expire. (HR 5371, Sec. 145.) Small UAS are inexpensive, widely available, and ready for surveillance out of the box. With minimal accessories, they can carry payloads, creating real risks to public safety and national security from criminals, foreign intelligence services, and terrorists. Without reauthorization or new and expanded authorization, the nation's highest-risk special events, like the 2026 FIFA World Cup and the 2028 Summer Olympics, and other covered missions will be unprotected against unsafe or malicious drones. Legislative action is essential. A measured expansion is also needed so trained and certified state, local, tribal, and territorial partners can act lawfully when a credible UAS threat emerges—in a manner that does not risk the safety and efficiency of lawful aviation operations, both manned and unmanned. The FBI's newly established and first-of-its-kind National Counter-UAS Training Center in Huntsville, Alabama, will serve as the nation's premier hub for preparing law enforcement and security professionals to detect, assess, and counter emerging UAS threats. The FBI also participated in the DoW's November 2025 Interagency Summit launching the DoW's Joint Interagency Task Force 401, which is aimed at countering small UAS threats and keeping the skies over America safe from dangerous drones.

In addition to addressing the extensive external threats facing our nation, the FBI will focus some of its resources to address the internal risk of non-compliance with all of the laws, rules, regulations and policy that apply to our work. We have been very clear that the FBI must create a culture of compliance that gives the American public the confidence that we will do our work objectively, impartially, and in strict adherence to the Constitution. Our broad mandate and sweeping authorities come with commensurate guardrails to protect U.S. citizens.

The FBI takes its responsibility of fiscal stewardship seriously and is looking at all available options to optimize existing resources and deliver more efficiently. Over the past few months, we commenced the process to reallocate hundreds of positions from the National Capital Region out to field offices across the country to enhance investigative capacity and provide better support to federal, state, local, Tribal, and territorial partners. This enhancement to field resources will increase the investigative capacity in 49 of our 56 field offices and will enable the FBI to focus these resources on addressing violent crime, gangs, drugs, counterintelligence, and terrorism threats.

## **Criminal Threats**

The United States faces many criminal threats, including financial and health care fraud, transnational and regional organized criminal enterprises, crimes against children and human trafficking, violent threats against election personnel, and public corruption. Criminal organizations—domestic and international—and individual criminal activity represent a significant threat to security and safety in communities across the nation.

### ***Violent Crime***

Beginning on January 20, 2025, the President issued a national security executive order directing federal government agencies to pursue the total elimination of cartels and transnational criminal organizations (“TCOs”) in the United States. Additionally, in response to the February 20, 2025, U.S. State Department action designating six cartels and four transnational gangs as FTOs and Specially Designated Global Terrorists (“SDGTs”), the FBI developed the Counter Cartel Coordination Center (“C4”) to bring to bear all the FBI’s tools, resources, and skillsets to most effectively combat FTOs and SDGTs. C4 integrates the unique capabilities of Criminal Investigation Division and Counter Terrorism Division, along with the US Intelligence Community (USIC), DoW, and state, local, federal and foreign partners, to disrupt and dismantle persistent threats from the FTOs and SDGTs. Prioritizing criminal prosecutions to disrupt the threat, C4 leverages national security authorities and intelligence resources, which have yielded significant results.

For example, in March, working with our interagency partners, the FBI announced the expulsion of one of our “Ten Most Wanted” from Mexico—a key senior leader of the brutal MS-13 gang, Francisco Javier Roman-Bardales. This is the third fugitive the FBI arrested this year who is on the FBI’s most wanted list. Currently, FBI-led task forces are staffed with over 9,000 federal, state, local, Tribal, and territorial partners. Many of these task forces are focused on western hemisphere TCOs, cartels, violent crime, violent gangs, drug trafficking, child exploitation, and human trafficking across our nation's communities. Since January 20, 2025, the FBI participated in over 37,000 immigration-related operations, resulting in over 38,000 arrests to include 230 arrests of Tren de Aragua members, and 120 arrests of MS-13 members. Additionally, the FBI has seized over 230,000 kilograms of cocaine, 14,000 kilograms of methamphetamine, and 2,100 kilograms of fentanyl.

Over the last few months, personnel across the FBI's 56 field offices have participated in Operation Allied Corridor, a U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) Homeland Security Investigations (“HSI”)-led operation to advance Title 8 enforcement priorities. The FBI,

with support from ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations ("ERO"), HSI, the Drug Enforcement Administration ("DEA"), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives ("ATF"), and the United States Marshals Service ("USMS"), has targeted approximately 3,000 U.S.-based criminal aliens either associated with criminal organizations (TCOs and narcotics-smuggling networks) or re-entry violators with criminal histories who are eligible for deportation and removal from the United States. We are starting to see incredible results because of task forces like these, and the country is safer as a result. The FBI partnerships do not stop at our borders. We are focused on collaborating with our international law enforcement partners as well.

Executive Order 14159, Protecting the American People Against Invasion, directed the establishment of Homeland Security Task Forces (HSTFs). The HSTF mission is to end the presence of criminal cartels and foreign gangs designated as FTOs, and TCOs across the United States. This task force construct is the first of its kind, employing a whole-of-government model to fight FTOs and TCOs by consolidating all of U.S. law enforcement, military, and intelligence efforts into a targeted effort in combatting these threats. The HSTF is co-led by the FBI and Homeland Security Investigations (HSI). Thirty regional CORE HSTFs and twenty-nine Satellite Offices have been established and are fully operational, providing coverage across all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories. The HSTF National Coordination Center (NCC) serves as the primary federal coordinating entity to align law enforcement, defense, and intelligence efforts, reduce duplication, enhance officer safety, and optimize collaboration across all task forces, fusion centers, and partner entities combating cartels, FTOs, and TCOs.

HSTF has over 8,500 federal agents, Task Force Officers, and analysts dedicated to the HSTF mission in addition to over 440 state and local agencies across the country, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) partners, hundreds of U.S. intelligence community and Department of War analysts, and hundreds of legal attaches worldwide. The purpose of this structure is to coordinate HSTF efforts globally to achieve total elimination of these organizations' presence in the United States and their ability to threaten the territory, safety, and security of the United States through their extraterritorial command-and-control structures. For example, the HSTF NCC organized and led a surge in September 2025, during which HSTFs executed 400 multi-agency law enforcement operations resulting in over 3,000 arrests of FTO members, the seizure of over 1,000 firearms from dangerous criminals, the interception of over 92 metric tons of deadly narcotics that were prevented from flooding our nations streets, and over 100 watchlisted cartel and gang terrorists prevented from entering our borders.

An additional example of a strong collaborative initiative is the creation of the Scam Center Strike Force, combining the resources of the FBI with the U.S. Attorney's Office in the District of Columbia, the DOJ's Criminal Division, the U.S. Secret Service, the Department of State, Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assts Control ("OFAC"), and the Department of Commerce to disrupt scam compounds in Southeast Asia that are estimated to defraud Americans of nearly \$10 billion a year. These scam centers are run by Chinese organized crime groups which exploit victims of human trafficking, who are held against their will, tortured, and sold to other criminal groups all while being forced to scam American citizens. It is the FBI's job to stop these criminals from stealing Americans' money, disrupt their ability to perpetrate these

heinous human rights abuses, and prevent them from further undermining the rule of law. We will continue to work diligently and aggressively with our partners to do so.

The FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Forces ("JTTFs"), located in each of the FBI's 56 field offices, support President Trump's executive orders and the Department of Justice's focus on immigration enforcement while working in partnership with Department of Homeland Security components to address terrorism-related subjects eligible for immigration enforcement action.

Additionally, the FBI is combatting evolving international terrorism threats as evidenced by the October 7, 2023, attack by Hamas in Israel and continued attempts of terrorist actors to infiltrate the United States as migrants. As a co-leader of the Department's Joint Task Force October 7 ("JTF 10-7"), created by the Attorney General on February 5, 2025, the FBI will continue to work tirelessly to seek justice for the victims of the October 7, 2023, terrorist attack and address the ongoing threat posed by Hamas and its affiliates. The continued sharing of information among our numerous partners through JTTFs, statewide and regional fusion centers, and law enforcement partners (or partner associations) across the country, and our legal attaché offices around the world, remains a critical component in identifying, preventing, and responding to terrorism threats.

We are starting to see incredible results because of effective cooperative initiatives like these, and the country is safer as a result.

## **Conclusion**

The strength of any organization is its people. The threats we face as a nation have never been greater or more diverse, and the expectations placed on the FBI have never been higher. Our fellow citizens look to the FBI to protect the United States from those threats, and, every day, the men and women of the FBI continue to meet and exceed those expectations. I want to thank them for their dedicated service.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. I am happy to answer your questions.