Date Revised: 12/09/19

Event Goal: To teach recruit officers how to respond to a critical incident.

Session Goal: In this module, the law enforcement responder will be able to become familiar with the potential terrorist threats to the community based on previous activities of terrorist groups and will be able to identify various indicators of terrorist activities.

Learning Objectives:
- Recall the definition of terrorism **[43.I.A]**
- Identify domestic terrorist groups **[43.I.C]**
- Identify special interest terrorist groups **[43.I.D]**
- Identify international terrorist groups **[43.I.E]**
- Recognize terrorism indicators and counterterrorism measures **[43.II.B]**
- Identify public safety information sharing resources **[43.II.D]**
- Identify the Department of Homeland Security threat levels **[43.II.A]**
- Identify local critical infrastructure sectors **[43.III.B]**
- Identify the intelligence cycle **[43.IV.A]**
- Identify intelligence resources **[43.IV.B]**

Session Time: 1.5 Hours

Resources:
- Power Point
- Audio/video device
- Classroom with tables
- White board
- Dry-erase markers

- **Session Summary:** The student will be able to identify the terrorist threat to the local jurisdiction based on information collection and the intelligence gathering of terrorist activities.

Outline	Instructor Notes

I. Terrorist Threat
  A. Terrorism Overview- Terrorism was scattered throughout history with attacks against the United States' domestic and international interests. Also with the continuing daily attacks on U.S. interests around the world, American history is punctuated with terrorism (National Strategy for Combating Terrorism 5). The enemy is not one person, not a single political regime, and certainly is not a religion. It is terrorism.
  B. Terrorism defined- The FBI defines domestic terrorism as: The unlawful use or threatened use of violence by a group or an individual that is based and operating entirely within
	Facilitated discussion (1.5 hours) **[43.VIII.A]**

the United States or its territories without foreign direction and is committed against persons or property with the intent of intimidating or coercing a government or its population in furtherance of political or social objectives (Unites States Congress, par.3) **[43.I.A] [1]**

C. Domestic Terrorism: Domestic Terrorist groups represent interests spanning the full spectrum of political and economic view points, as well as social issues and concerns **[43.I.C]**
   1. Right Wing- Right wing terrorist groups often adhere to conservative or reactionary principles. (e.g., Patriots Council, KKK, New World Order)
   2. Left Wing- Left wing groups profess a revolutionary socialist doctrine and view themselves as protectors of the people against the "dehumanizing effects" of Capitalism and Imperialism. (e.g., Puerto Rican Separatist Group, Armed Forces for Puerto Rican National Libertarian)
   3. Special Interests- Special interests are extreme groups who seek to resolve specific issues, rather than affect more widespread political change. (e.g., Animal Liberation Front, Earth Liberation Front)
   4. Lone Wolf- Often lone individuals are motivated by causes affiliated on the fringes of right wing interests. (e.g., Timothy McVeigh, Eric Robert Rudolph) **[LD21]**

D. International Terrorism- International terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence committed by a group or individual, who has some connection to a foreign power whose activities transcend national boundaries, against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or segment thereof, in furtherance of political and social objectives (FBI) **[43.I.E]**
   1. Al-Qaeda
   2. Hezbollah
   3. Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC)

E. State Sponsors- In some instances terrorist organizations and extremists receive the support of states that sponsor terrorism.
   1. Iran
   2. Libya
   3. Syria
   4. Sudan
   5. North Korea

F. Intelligence and Information Collection **[LD30]**
   1. Information- Information can be defined as "pieces of raw, unanalyzed data that identifies persons, events, or illustrates processes that indicate the incidents of a

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[1] ASK – When do you think terrorism started?
- Answer-Looking for time oriented battles (ex. "Dark Ages" when they used to throw bodies contaminated with plague over castle walls.) Open-ended type question to invoke thinking.

[LD43] – The definition of terrorism, and terrorist groups.

[LD21] – tells recruits to look for the out of the ordinary clues while on patrol.

[LD43] – International terrorist groups

criminal event or witnesses or evidence of a criminal event)	
2. Information Collection- Information collection, in the context of law enforcement, is "the capture of information based on a reasonable suspicion of criminal involvement for use in developing criminal cases, identifying crime trends and protecting the community by means of intervention, apprehension, and/or target hardening".	**[LD30]** – collection and gathering of essential information of a crime.
3. Intelligence- Intelligence is defined as "the pursuit of information based on leads and evidence associated with a particularly defined criminal act to identify and apprehend criminal offenders for prosecution in a criminal trial".	
G. Terrorist Screening Center-The Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) is a tool for law enforcement responders to use on the war on terror. The TSC became operational on December 1, 2003. It is anchored by the Department of Justice, Homeland Security, and State and intelligence communities. The TSC allows federal, state, and local officials to make better-informed decisions to protect the United States from terror attacks. **[43.II.D] [43.III.B] [2]**	**[2] ASK –** Why do you think we have a central point of information regarding possible terrorist activity?
H. National Security Intelligence (NSI) - The National Security Intelligence (NSI) can be identified as "the collection and analysis of information concerned with the relationship and homeostasis of the United States with foreign powers, organizations, and persons regarding political and economic factors, as well as the maintenance of the United States' sovereign principles.	• Answer – Allows officials from all over the country to make informed decisions from one entity.
1. Policy Intelligence- Policy intelligence is concerned with threatening actions and activities of entities hostile to the United States.	**[LD43]** – Public safety information sharing resources, local critical infrastructure sectors
2. Military Intelligence- Military intelligence focuses on hostile entities, weapons systems, warfare capabilities, and order of battle.	
I. Strategic Intelligence- Strategic intelligence provides detailed information on the overview of criminal activity, groups, and threats. It is used at the planning stages to enable the department to determine appropriate planning and resource allocation based on needs indicated by the intelligence.	
J. Operational Intelligence- Operational intelligence is the type used by most law enforcement agencies. It guides the department's decisions about how to maintain public safety and can justify monitoring individuals who may pose a threat to public safety.	
K. Tactical Intelligence- Tactical intelligence is used in either	

the formulation of an ongoing criminal investigation or in threat mitigation during a crisis. This type of intelligence is involved in what some call "raid planning." Tactical intelligence is most often gathered as a building instrument, yet it can offer some insight concerning the nature of both the threat and the target and can assist law enforcement in effectively managing a response when a direct threat is made.

L. Intelligence Cycle- The intelligence cycle is the ongoing process that seeks continuous input so that every new piece of information that meets the standards of rigor can be added to the evidentiary picture. **[43.IV.A]**

1. The FBI defines the steps of the intelligence cycle somewhat differently, but the steps are very similar.

    a. Collection- the gathering of raw information based on the needs of the investigation.   **[LD43]** – Intelligence cycle

    b. Processing and Exploitation (Collation)- the converting of the vast amount of information collected to a form usable by analysts, such as sorting into databases.

    c. Analysis and Production (Analysis and Reporting) - the converting of raw information into intelligence, including integration evaluation, analysis of data, and preparation of intelligence products.

    d. Dissemination- the distribution of raw or finished intelligence to the consumers whose needs initiated the intelligence requirements.

2. Open Source Information and Intelligence- Open source information is any type of lawfully and ethically obtainable information that describes persons, locations, groups, events, or trends. When raw open source information is evaluated, integrated, and analyzed, it provides insight about intelligence targets and trends (open source intelligence). Open source information includes**[LD3]**

    a. All types of media

    b. Publically available databases

    c. Directories

    d. Databases of people, places, and events

    e. Open discussions, whether in forums, classes, presentations, online discussions on bulletin   **[LD3]** –Critical Sites
        boards, or in general conversations

    f. Government reports and documents

    g. Scientific research and reports

    h. Statistical databases

    i. Commercial vendors of information

j. Websites that are open to the public, even if there is an access fee or a registration requirement
k. Search engines of Internet site contents
M. Organization of Terrorist Groups-Terrorists organize to function in environments where they carry out their acts of violence. There are a few general organizational principles that terrorist organizations tend to follow to obtain successful goals.
   1. Key Components of Organizational Structure
     a. Leadership
     b. Support
     c. Recruitment
     d. Security
     e. Training
     f. Target selection
N. Reasons Terrorists Might Use CBRNE **[3]**
   1. Cost
   2. Availability
   3. Effectiveness
   4. Detection
   5. Maximum benefit
O. Indicators of Terrorist Activity- Law enforcement responders should be aware of any suspicious factors that, collectively, may indicate a potential terrorist threat **[43.II.B]**
   1. Indicators of Surveillance- Surveillance operations have certain characteristics to preoperational activity **[LD21,3] [4]**
     a. Suspicious persons or vehicles being observed in the same locations on multiple occasions including those posing as panhandlers, vendors, or others not previously seen in the area.
     b. Suspicious persons sitting in a parked car for an extended period for no apparent reason.
     c. Person observed near a potential target using or carrying video, still camera, or other observation equipment, especially when coupled with high magnification lenses.
     d. Suspicious persons showing an interest in or photographing security systems and positions.
     e. Person observed with facility maps and/or photographs, or diagrams, with specific buildings or facilities highlighted; or with notes regarding infrastructure, or listings of certain key personnel.
     f. Suspicious persons drawing pictures or taking notes in a no tourist or other area not normally known to have such activity.
	[3] ASK – What is the purpose of terrorism?
	   • Answer – to intimidate or coerce a certain entity to change their way of thinking to that group.
	
	[LD43] – Terrorism indicators and counterterrorism measures
	
	[LD21] – Seeking out of the ordinary, the do not belong persons.
	
	[LD3] –Educating and learning from the community.
	
	[4] ASK – Tell me some indicators of surveillance?
	   • Answer-Looking for people

g. Person possessing or observed using night vision or thermal devices near the potential target area. h. Persons observed parking near, standing near, or loitering near the same vicinity over several days, with no apparent reasonable explanation. i. A noted pattern or series of false alarms requiring law enforcement of emergency services response, possibly with individuals noticeably observing security procedures and responses, or questioning security or facility personnel. j. Persons not fitting into the surrounding environment, such as wearing improper attire for the location. k. Theft of official identification cards (including family members, retirees) or government official identification cards. l. Nongovernment persons in possession of government official identification cards. m. Recent damage to potential target perimeter security (breaches in the fence line). n. Computer hackers attempting to access sites with personal information, maps, or other data useful to compiling a target information packet. o. Persons exhibiting unusual behavior such as staring or quickly looking away from individuals or vehicles as they enter or leave designated facilities or parking areas. p. A blank facial expression in an individual may be indicative of someone concentrating on something not related to what they appear to be doing. q. Increase in anonymous telephone or email threats to facilities in conjunction with suspected surveillance incidents. r. Foot surveillance involving two or three individuals working together. s. Mobile surveillance using bicycles, scooter, motorcycles, cars, trucks, and other vehicles. t. Multiple sets of clothing and identification. u. Large group of persons (particularly men) occupying a house, apartment, or motel room, with no apparent purpose or patterns of departure/arrival, such as for work or school commutes. v. Establishment of large bank accounts by recent arrivals in the United States. w. Persons in possession of large amounts of cash for no apparent reason.	being in places where they shouldn't be, taking pictures of security, being a tourist in a non-tourist area, other examples are located to the left.

x.   Persons observed searching trash containers.
2. Indicators of Logistical Planning **[LD3] [5]**
    a. Attempt to gain sensitive information regarding key facilities or personnel through personal contact or by telephone, mail, or email
    b. Attempt to penetrate or test physical security and response procedures at key facilities.
    c. Attempt to improperly acquire explosives, weapons, ammunition, dangerous chemicals, flight manuals, other technical or tactical manuals and/or other materials that could be used in a terrorist attack.
    d. Attempt to suspiciously or improperly acquire official vehicles, uniforms, badges, access cards, or identification for key facilities.
    e. Attempt to fit in to the workplace, business establishment, or near a key facility.
    f. Exhibit behavior that appears to denote planning for terrorist activity, such as mapping out routes, playing out scenarios, monitoring key facilities, and timing traffic flow or signals.
    g. Stockpile suspicious materials or abandoning potential containers for explosives such as vehicles or suitcases.
    h. The width of the streets and the direction they run leading to the facility
    i. Available transportation to the facility
    j. The area, physical layout, and setting of the facility
    k. Traffic signals and pedestrian areas near the facility
    l. The location of security personnel centers (police stations, etc.) and nearby government agencies.
    m. The economic characteristics of the area where the facility is located
    n. Traffic congestion times near the facility
    o. Amount and location of lighting near the facility
    p. Number of people inside the facility
    q. Number and location of guard posts inside the facility
    r. Number and names of the leaders in the facility
    s. Number of floors and rooms within the facility
    t. Telephone lines and the location of the switchboard
    u. Times of entrance and exit of specific individuals
    v. Inside parking available at the facility
    w. Location of electrical power sources
    x. Shapes and characteristics of buildings and

[LD3] –Educate and learn from the community.

[5] ASK – What do you think may be indicators of logistical planning?
- Answer-Looking for testing security, asking questions regarding security time change. Uniforms missing from cleaners, explosives taken from construction sites, other examples located to the left.

surrounding features
y. Traffic directions and width of streets
z. Location of traffic signals and pedestrian areas
aa. Location of police stations, security personnel centers, and government agencies
bb. Location of public parks
cc. Amount and location of lighting

P. Possible Suicide Bomber Indicators (A.L.E.R.T.) **[LD3,21] [6]**
1. Alone and nervous
2. Loose and or bulky clothing (may not fit weather conditions)
3. Exposed wires (possibly through sleeve)
4. Rigid midsections (explosive device or may be carrying a rifle)
5. Tightened hands (may hold detonation device)
    a. Additional indicators
        1) Recent travel to countries that sponsor terrorism
        2) Multiple passports with different countries/names (caution: may have dual citizenship)
        3) Altered passport numbers or photo substitutions; pages have been removed
    b. Other Identification-Suspicious Characteristics
        1) No current or fixed address fraudulent/altered Social Security cards, visas, licenses, etc.; multiple identifications with names spelled differently.
        2) International driver identification:
            1) There are no international or U.N. drivers' licenses. They are called permits.
            2) Official international drivers' permits are valid for one year from entry into the U.S. and they are paper-gray in color, not laminated, and are only valid for foreign nationals to operate in the U.S.
        3) Employment/School/Training
            1) No obvious signs of employment.
            2) Possess student visa but not proficient in English
            3) An indication of military-type training in weapons or self-defense
        4) Unusual Items in Vehicle/Residence
            1) Training manuals; flight, scuba, explosive, military, or extremist literature
            2) Blue prints (subject may have no affiliation to architecture)

[LD21] – On patrol looking for the out of the ordinary such as clothing that doesn't match the environment.

[LD3] –Crime Triangle

[6] ASK – What do you think are some indicators of a suicide bomber?
- Answer-Looking for the thousand mile stare, the trench coat in 80 degree weather, bulky clothing, profusely sweating, etc.

    3) Photographs/diagrams of specific high-profile targets or infrastructures, including entrances/exits of buildings, bridges, water/power plants, routes, security cameras, subway/sewer, and underground systems

    4) Photos/pictures of known terrorists

    5) Numerous prepaid calling cards and/or cell phones

    6) Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) unit

    7) Multiple hotel receipts

    8) Financial records indicating overseas wire transfers

    9) Rental vehicles (cash transactions on receipts; living locally but rents)

5) Potential Props

    1) Baby stroller or shopping cart

    2) Suspicious bag/backpack, or golf bag

    3) Bulky vest or belt

6) Hotel/Motel Visits

    1) Unusual requests, such as:

        (1) Refusal of maid service

        (2) Asking for a specific view of bridges, airports, military/government installations (for observational purposes)

        (3) Electronic surveillance equipment in room

    2) Suspicious or unusual items left behind

    3) Use of lobby or other payphone instead of room phone

7) Recruitment Techniques- The following factors may constitute activity protected by the United States Constitution. They should only be considered in the context of other suspicious activity and cannot be the sole basis for law enforcement action.

    1) Public demonstration and rallies

    2) Information about new groups forming

    3) Posters, flyers, and underground publications

8) Thefts, Purchases, or Discovery of:

    1) Weapons, explosive materials

    2) Camera/surveillance equipment

    3) Vehicles (including rentals, using a fraudulent name, or failure to return vehicle)

4) Radios-shortwave, two-way, and scanners
5) Identity documents (state identifications, passports, etc.)
6) Unauthorized uniforms