

EV 09 – Critical Incidents  
 Session 04 – LEPM/Prevention and Deterrence Activities  
 LD 43 – Emergency Management

**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 provided with a working knowledge of methods to prevent terrorist activities, including Community Policing (CP), analysis of suspicious activity, interviewing techniques, and fraudulent documentation.

**Learning Objectives:**

- Identify Community Policing (CP) techniques used to prevent and deter terrorist activities **[43.II.C]**
- Recognize terrorism indicators and counterterrorism measures **[43.II.B]**
- Identify criminal and noncriminal behavior that may indicate terrorist activity
- Describe the utilization of field interviews and contact cards employed to prevent and deter terrorist activities
- Identify techniques that aid in terrorist activity prevention and deterrence through traffic enforcement
- Identify common characteristics associated with counterfeit and altered domestic and international identity documents
- Have knowledge of general legal issues associated with prevention and deterrence of terrorist activities

**Session Time:** 1.5 Hours

<p><b>Resources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power Point</li> <li>• Audio/video device</li> <li>• Classroom with tables</li> <li>• White board</li> <li>• Dry-erase markers</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Session Summary:</b> The law enforcement responder will be able to identify the techniques and activities that aid in the prevention of terrorist activities.</li> </ul>	
Outline	Instructor Notes
<p>I. Prevention and Deterrence Activities <b>[43.II.C]</b></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. Community Policing (CP)- CP is a system that opens the lines of communication between law enforcement responders and the public. CP promotes direct interaction with the public, which is the first step toward identifying terrorist activity. Through CP, law enforcement responders gain additional eyes and ears as they develop a network of information source: Taxi cab drivers, hotel/motel/apartment managers, small business owners, and local librarians. If initially told which kinds of behavior to report, these community</p>	<p>Facilitated discussion (1.5 hours)</p> <p><b>[LD43]</b> – Identifying law enforcement prevention and deterrence actions.</p>

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<p>sources can provide valuable information.</p> <p>b. Responding to Victims and Reducing Citizen Fear- Regardless of the community’s size, the simple threat of a potential terrorist attack can create fear and undermine the feeling of community safety and cohesion. The police are integral in turning this tide and restoring and maintaining community confidence. This is accomplished through sustaining visibility, responding to specific community questions, and directing citizenry to the appropriate community services as necessary. Additionally, get communities involved Citizen Corp and/or Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT). These programs engage every citizen in homeland security efforts and provide information on assisting communities and local emergency responders in a disaster <b>[LD3,21] [1]</b></p> <p>II. Indication of Suspicious Criminal and Noncriminal Activities <b>[43.II.B]</b></p> <p>a. Preincident Indicators of Terrorism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Surveillance (someone recording or monitoring activities)</li> <li>ii. Questioning by anyone of any organization attempting to gain information about military operations or people</li> <li>iii. Attendance at public demonstrations and rallies</li> <li>iv. Dissemination of propaganda</li> <li>v. Fund/raising events for charitable organizations</li> <li>vi. Purchase of high-tech items with cash (GPS, communications, scanners, etc.)</li> <li>vii. Bomb making materials (powders, pipes and end caps, wires, fuses, etc.)</li> <li>viii. Tests of security by those who want to measure reaction time to security breaches</li> <li>ix. Acquiring supplies (legal, illegal, or controlled items)</li> <li>x. Deploying assets (people and supplies getting into position to commit the act)</li> <li>xi. Suspicious persons out of place (people who do not seem to belong in the workplace)</li> <li>xii. Dry run (putting people into position and moving them about without committing a terrorist act.</li> </ol> <p>III. Field Interview (FI) and Contact Card (CC) - Success in the prevention and deterrence of terrorism involves an array of activities, many of which are reliant on human intelligence</p>	<p><b>[1] ASK</b> –What do you think are the benefits of involving the community for terrorism watch?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answer - Looking for something like the more eyes the better. When the community is involved it gives them a bigger sense of accomplishment, etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>[LD3]</b> – Reducing the fear of crime, and increasing community awareness.</p> <p><b>[LD21]</b> – Extra patrol gives the community a sense of protection</p> <p><b>[LD43]</b> – Terrorism indicators and counterterrorism measures</p>
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<p>gathering. One method of gathering intelligence is accomplished through Field Interviews and Contact Cards (FI/CC) <b>[43.II.C] [LD3,21]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Cues to Deception       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Double talk</li> <li>ii. Answering a question with a question</li> <li>iii. Body language (i.e., avoiding eye contact)</li> <li>iv. Decreased articulation</li> <li>v. Hesitations in speech</li> <li>vi. Short, broken, inconsistent responses</li> <li>vii. Increased speech errors</li> <li>viii. Fight or flight</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>IV. Field Interviewing Techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Interviewing is a daily function of most law enforcement responders. Most will develop his/her own style and technique. Some common techniques may prove useful, separate suspects during interview- unless it is unsafe to do so. Call for assistance if necessary.</li> <li>b. Formal/Legal Questions versus Conversational Questions <b>[LD21]</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Formal/legal questions:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Example: Where are you going?</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii. Authoritarian manner</li> <li>iii. Use to acquire basic information</li> </ul> </li> <li>c. Conversational Questions           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Example: Where are you heading to now?</li> <li>ii. Friendlier manner</li> <li>iii. Technique used to subtly to obtain more information</li> </ul> </li> <li>d. Language Barriers           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Offer language training to interested and qualified officers.</li> <li>ii. At a minimum provide law enforcement responder with reference material, such as wallet sized cards listing important phrases in different languages.</li> <li>iii. Create policies and procedures for accessing interpreters; contract with phone company translations services, or establish less formal relationships with civilian volunteer translators.</li> <li>iv. Enlist the aid of students and residents to assist as translators.</li> </ul> </li> <li>e. Cultural Differences- Within our own culture interviews with inner city residents and rural dwellers can be completely different. An understanding of slang</li> </ul>	<p><b>[LD3]</b> – Critical sites, hot spots, potential dangerous areas</p> <p><b>[LD21]</b> – (FI) cards another tool of the patrol officers.</p> <p><b>[LD43]</b> – Law enforcement prevention/deterrence actions</p> <p><b>[LD21]</b> – Preventive and directed enforcement</p>
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and accents is vital for good communication and an effective interview. Some communities within our borders frown on a female communicating with any male other than her husband. An understanding of the cultural differences within an area of operation is essential and may demand some modification to interviewing techniques.

- f. Questions to Ask During a Contact **[2]**
- i. Do you have a license?
    - 1. Check the name on the license with all other vehicle documents
    - 2. The trained terrorist is taught to produce a false document or alias to law enforcement responders.
    - 3. Check the spelling of the individual's name.
    - 4. Remember that a driver's license is neither proof of identity nor citizenship
    - 5. The use of a state-issued driver's license by anyone who claims to be foreign national is a suspect.
  - ii. Do you have insurance?
    - 1. Verify the authenticity of insurance documentation.
    - 2. Verify the authenticity of insurance carrier.
  - iii. Do you have any other identification?
    - 1. Ask to see any other types of vehicle documents, including title of ownership, bill of sale, or rental agreement.
    - 2. Al-Qaeda terrorists are encouraged to purchase or use cars from Muslim owned businesses that have ties to terrorist groups.
    - 3. All foreign nationals must provide immigration documents upon request.
    - 4. It is against federal law for foreign nationals to claim U.S. citizenship (18 United States Code 911).
    - 5. If the individual does not claim U.S. citizenship request to see his/her immigration documents including passports and/or visas; ensure that there is an I-94 form stapled inside the passport with entry and exit dates.

**[2] ASK** – What are some things on patrol you can ask a person or do to investigate a suspicious person regarding terrorism on a traffic stop?

- Answer – Do you have a D.L.? Is this your proper address? Do you have insurance? Where are you going? Where are you coming from? Etc.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>g. Where are you going?<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. The Al-Qaeda terrorist is trained to provide law enforcement responders with key public points, especially those points that are tourist destinations or common points of interest, as an explanation for travel.</li><li>ii. Points of common interest would include travel to and from malls, grocery stores, or an amusement park.</li></ul></li><li>h. Where are you coming from? Where did you park? What did you see? What did you like about the area?<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Try to verify the response; this might include evidence such as store bags, receipts, pamphlets, or ticket stubs.</li><li>ii. Check the dates on the above articles, if possible; if no evidence is available ask specific questions.</li></ul></li><li>i. Where do you live?<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Many terrorists use a common address or location as a permanent address; several 9/11 terrorists for example, used local mosques as their address, although they lived in motels or small apartments.</li><li>ii. FI/CC should be forwarded through the local chain of command where the information can be disseminated to the proper authorities.</li></ul></li></ul> <p>V. Traffic Enforcement <b>[43.II.C] [LD21]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. The automobile is the most common mode of transport used in major crimes</li><li>b. Vehicle stops provide opportunities to law enforcement (e.g., in a single two-week period in December 2002, during a statewide safety belt enforcement mobilization in Georgia, police apprehended 976 fugitives, and made 736 felony arrests and 899 drug arrests.)</li><li>c. Caution is critical, particularly if backup is not readily available<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Terrorists and criminals may have an escort (additional vehicle) traveling with it</li><li>ii. He/she may view the stop as a violation of their rights or beliefs</li><li>iii. Terrorists may be transporting weapons and/or explosives, exposing the officer to tremendous vulnerability</li></ul></li><li>d. Receipt of Information<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Upon initiating a vehicle stop, the law enforcement responder must obtain and</li></ul></li></ul>	<p><b>[LD43]</b> – Law enforcement prevention and deterrence actions.</p>
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<p>observe the following relating to the occupants in the vehicle:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Driver's name</li><li>2. Name of passenger(s)</li><li>3. Address(s)</li><li>4. Ethnicity</li><li>5. Physical characteristics</li><li>6. State of mind</li></ol> <p>ii. Vehicle operators, once cited or warned, should not be detained beyond the point where there exists no reasonable suspicion of further criminal activity.</p> <p>e. Observations after the stop <b>[3]</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Use the stop to observe everything</li><li>ii. Look beyond the traffic violation</li><li>iii. Look at the activity of people in the car</li><li>iv. Do not stereotype vehicle occupants</li><li>v. Look at what you see in the car (e.g., mousetrap, batteries, wire, videotape, cameras, maps, target photos, GPS locators)</li></ol> <p>VI. Counterfeit and Altered Identity Documents</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Easy to do and is on the rise</li><li>b. Counterfeit ID's threaten our borders, roadways, airports and the efforts of police to hold criminals responsible. Counterfeit identification leads to many serious crimes including:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Identification theft by criminals who may represent themselves as someone else, particularly terrorists and other criminals, to evade detection by law enforcement</li><li>ii. Aliens and terrorists entering the U.S. illegally and anonymously</li><li>iii. Unauthorized individuals entering secure areas such as military bases and airports</li><li>iv. Untrained individuals to drive automobiles, operate heavy machinery, or pilot airplanes</li></ol></li><li>c. Today, the casual forger can do what the professional used to do</li><li>d. Security Features of ID Documents<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Microprint</li><li>ii. Color blending</li><li>iii. Clarity</li><li>iv. Ultraviolet images</li><li>v. Digital images</li><li>vi. Document number coding</li><li>vii. Print quality</li><li>viii. Bar code (Name, date of birth, and address)</li></ol></li></ol>	<p><b>[LD21]</b> – Preventive and directed enforcement</p> <p><b>[3] ASK</b> – What could you see on a traffic stop that could indicate possible involvement in terrorism?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Answer - maps, binoculars, cameras, pictures, uniforms, etc.</li></ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ix. Retro reflective seals</li><li>x. Photo positioning</li><li>e. Common ID Counterfeiting Techniques- ID counterfeiting occurs in at least three different categories described as follows:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Data swapping</li><li>ii. Data alteration</li><li>iii. Wholesale counterfeit ID production</li></ul></li><li>f. Social Security Cards Easily Obtained<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Criminals can invent a SSN</li><li>ii. Criminals can steal or borrow a Social Security card</li><li>iii. Criminals can buy a counterfeit Social Security card</li><li>iv. Criminals can obtain a valid Social Security card by using false evidentiary documents, such as counterfeit passports and INS papers</li><li>v. Criminals can obtain a valid Social Security card by using fraudulently acquires U.S. birth certificate</li><li>vi. Criminals can fraudulently obtain a valid replacement Social Security card by stealing a person’s identity</li></ul></li></ul> <p>VII. Methods Used to Detect Fraudulent Documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Ask Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. What is your citizenship?</li><li>ii. Where were you born?</li><li>iii. Where did you obtain this document?</li></ul></li><li>b. Use your sense of touch:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Feel for fatheads (bulges)</li><li>ii. Feel for lacerations, tears, or breaks</li></ul></li><li>c. Point of Identification<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Ear</li><li>ii. Nose</li><li>iii. Chin</li><li>iv. Head or facial hair</li><li>v. Using shapes for identity</li></ul></li></ul> <p>VIII. Legal Issues – New York State decision beneficial to police-evidence obtained from a traffic stop not suppressed.</p> <p>IX. Illegal Immigrants – The temporary detention of an illegal and/or undocumented immigrant can be carried out if the person is wanted for a crime. An arrest is also permissible at this point if the criminal check shows such. If the person is wanted for a civil violation, an arrest cannot be made in most cases. Violation of immigration status is a civil violation. This requires the law enforcement responder to check with his/her jurisdiction on the appropriate should this occur while on</p>	
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