Terrorism Indicators

Terrorism Indicators Topics

- Target identification
- Pre-incident indicators and warning signs
  - International
  - Domestic
  - Non-criminal and criminal

Where Are We Vulnerable?

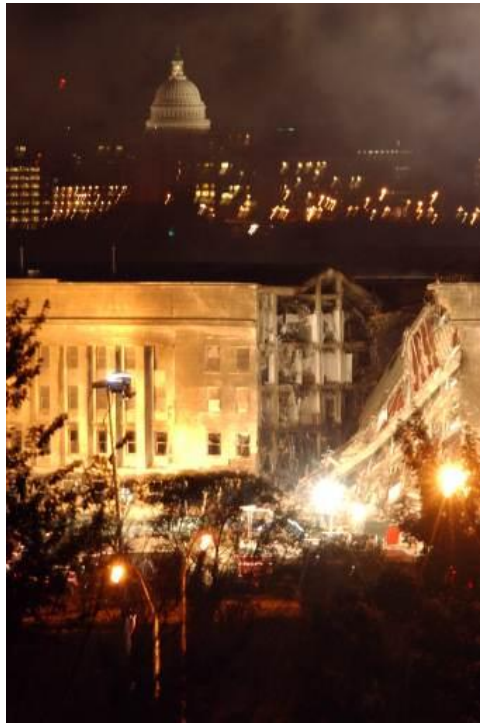
Future Targets Will Follow Five Primary Directions—Common Perspective

- Cosmetic or “public message”
- Nonmilitary government
- Military
- People
- Cyberterrorism and information warfare

Targets From the Jihad Perspective

Aamir Qureshi / AFP

Sayed Salahuddin / Reuters



AMERICA ON ALERT

al Qaeda Manual of Afghan Jihad

- Best targets for spreading fear in the U.S. and Europe
  - Skyscrapers, nuclear plants, crowded football stadiums
- Sites of “sentimental value,” such as the Statue of Liberty in New York, Big Ben in London, and the Eiffel Tower in Paris, generate intense publicity with minimal casualties
- Suggests attacks on Jewish organizations and large gatherings of Jews to cause as many deaths as possible, as well as the assassination of prominent figures in Arab nations

al Qaeda Manual of Afghan Jihad (continued)

- "There must be plans in place for hitting buildings with high human intensity like skyscrapers, ports, airports, nuclear power plants and places where large numbers of people gather like football grounds."
- Recommends major public gatherings such as Christmas celebrations
- Special units should work in areas with large Jewish communities

al Qaeda Manual of Afghan Jihad (continued)

- "In every country, we should hit their organizations, institutions, clubs and hospitals."
- "The targets must be identified, carefully chosen, and include their largest gatherings so that any strike should cause thousands of deaths."
- "The strikes must be strong and have a wide impact on the population of that nation," the essay said. "Four targets must be simultaneously hit in any of those nations so that the government there knows that we are serious."

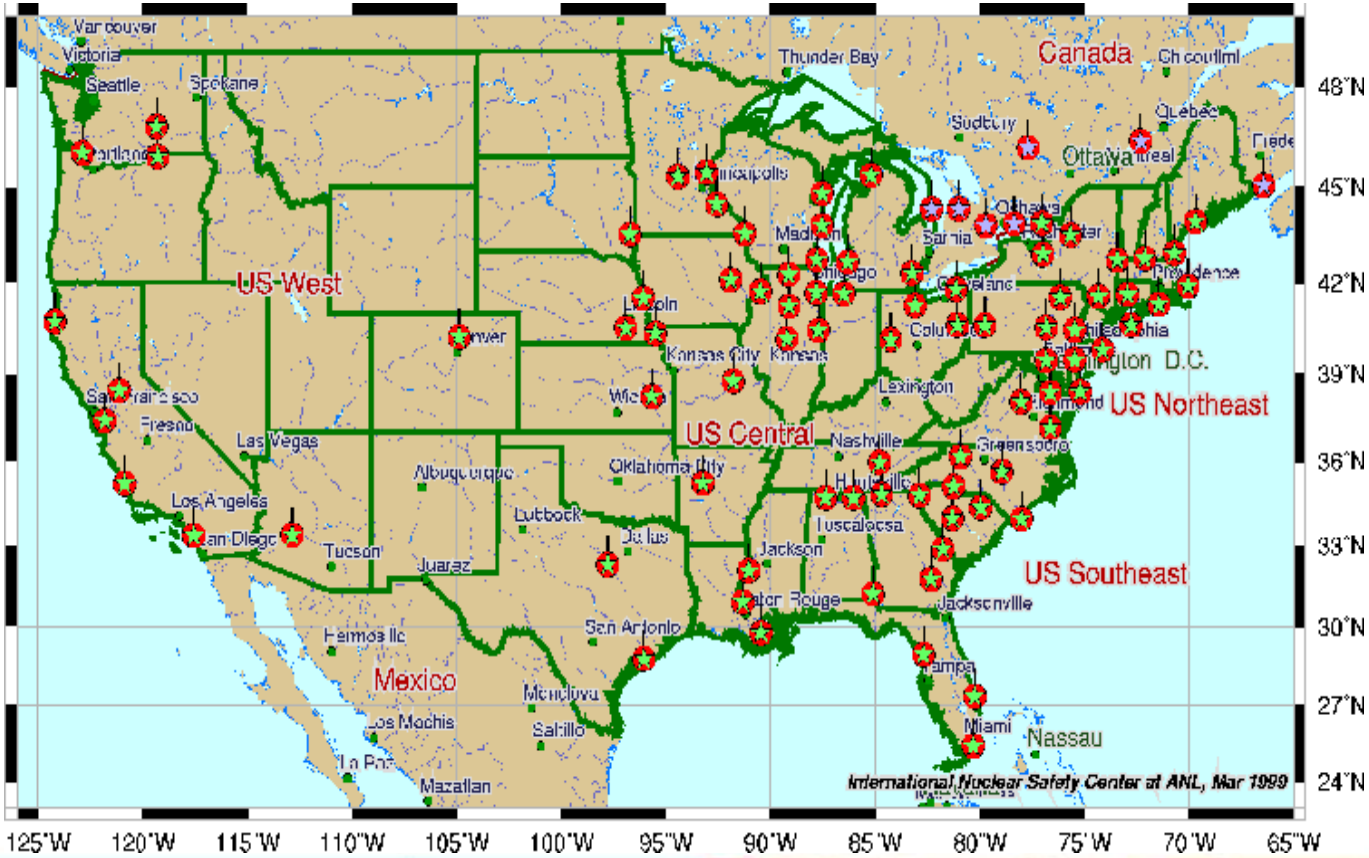
Jihad Manual List of Targets

- Gathering information about the enemy, land, installations, and neighbors
- Kidnapping enemy personnel, documents, secrets, and arms
- Assassinating enemy personnel, as well as foreign tourists
- Freeing the brothers who are captured by the enemy

Jihad Manual List of Targets (continued)

- Spreading rumors and writing statements that instigate people against the enemy
- Blasting and destroying the places of amusement, immorality, and sin (not a vital target)
- Blasting and destroying the embassies and attacking vital economic centers
- Blasting and destroying bridges leading in and out of cities

U.S. Nuclear Power Plant Locations



Probable Methods of Attack

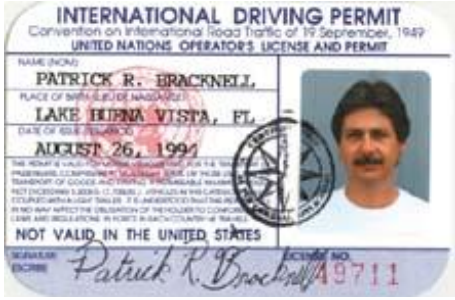
- Terrorists study and learn from previous terror campaigns
- Goal is asymmetry—not to defeat stronger forces, but to show that strong forces cannot prevail
- Law enforcement needs to study previous attacks to learn methods

Lessons Learned From Previous International Attacks

- We are not invincible
- There is a weapons network
- Bombs are the weapon of choice
- Operate more as a network than as a lone wolf
- Keep records on computers
- Ideology and belief = hatred of West
- Living quarters can double as bomb factory
- There will be more incidents
- Incidents may be more daring and lethal
- Observant officers can uncover/foil plots

Sayed Salahuddin / Reuters

Recognizing Terrorist Indicators and Warning Signs



Pre-Incident Indicators and Warning Signs

- History has shown that terrorist attacks do not occur in a vacuum
  - Attacks are organized and planned weeks, months, or sometimes years in advance

The planning stage is law enforcement's best opportunity to prevent attacks

Pre-Incident Indicators and Warning Signs (continued)

- Most domestic terrorists/extremists are relatively easy to detect
- Warning signs will include
  - Dress
  - Speech
  - Writing
  - Actions
  - Markings

Pre-Incident Indicators and Warning Signs (continued)

- International terrorists will be more difficult to detect and will exhibit fewer warning signs than domestic groups and individuals
- Officers will have to use basic police instincts raised to a higher level

General Observations

- Middle-Eastern males living together
- Money with no furnishings
- Disputes among close-knit groups of Middle-Eastern males
- Radical literature
- Hand-drawn maps

General Observations (continued)

- Loitering around sensitive areas
- Loud, boisterous behavior in a Middle-Eastern group
- Large quantities of hundred-dollar bills not associated with observable lifestyle
- Cypher/code packs
- Repeated use of “God” not coupled with profanity
- Use of foreign terms/phrases not in context
- Misstatements of common American terminology

Pre-Incident Indicators—Surveillance

- Personnel observed near identified potential targets carrying video cameras or observation equipment with high-magnification lenses
- Persons observed with maps, photos, or diagram sketches with facilities highlighted
- Persons possessing or observed using night-vision devices

Pre-Incident Indicators—Surveillance
(continued)

- Individuals observed parking, standing, or loitering in the same areas over multiple days
- A pattern or series of false alarms requiring law enforcement and/or emergency response
- Reported thefts of military, law enforcement, or fire ID cards, license plates, uniforms, etc.

Pre-Incident Indicators—Surveillance
(continued)

- Nonmilitary persons stopped with military-style weapons, clothing, or equipment
- Reports of computer hackers attempting to access sites with personal identification, maps, or other targeting examples

Pre-Incident Indicators—Weapons Attack

- Theft or unusual sale of large numbers of semiautomatic weapons
- Theft or large sale of ammunition
- Reports of automatic weapons firing
- Theft or sale of protective body armor to non-law enforcement persons
- Paramilitary groups carrying out training scenarios

Pre-Incident Indicators—Explosive Attack

- Explosive theft or sale of large amounts of explosive powder, blasting caps, or high-velocity explosives
- Large sale of ammonium nitrate fertilizer
- Theft or sale of containers (i.e., propane bottles, propane tanks, etc.)

Pre-Incident Indicators—Truck Bombs

- Theft of explosives, explosive materials, or chemicals
- Small test explosions in rural or wooded areas
- Treatment of chemical burns or missing hands/fingers
- Untreated chemical burns or missing hands/fingers

Pre-Incident Indicators—Truck Bombs
(continued)

- Rental of self-storage space (for chemicals, etc.)
- Delivery of chemicals to self-storage facility
- Chemical fires, toxic odors, brightly colored stains, or rusted metal fixtures in apartments, hotel/motel rooms, or self-storage units

Pre-Incident Indicators—Truck Bombs
(continued)

- Rental, theft, or purchase of a one-ton (or larger) truck or van
- Modification of truck/van with heavy duty springs to handle heavier loads
- Physical surveillance of target multiple times
- Purchase of or illegal access to target blueprints

Pre-Incident Indicators—Truck Bombs
(continued)

Vehicle Description		Maximum Explosive Capacity	Lethal Air Blast Range	Minimum Evacuation Distance	Falling Glass Hazard
	Compact sedan	500 pounds 227 kilos (in trunk)	100 feet 30 meters	1,500 feet 457 meters	1,250 feet 381 meters
	Full size sedan	1,000 pounds 455 kilos (in trunk)	125 feet 38 meters	1,750 feet 534 meters	1,750 feet 534 meters
	Passenger van or cargo van	4,000 pounds 1,818 kilos	200 feet 61 meters	2,750 feet 838 meters	2,750 feet 838 meters
	Small box van (14 foot box)	10,000 pounds 4,545 kilos	300 feet 91 meters	3,750 feet 1,143 meters	3,750 feet 1,143 meters
	Box van or water/fuel truck	30,000 pounds 13,636 kilos	450 feet 137 meters	6,500 feet 1,982 meters	6,500 feet 1,982 meters
	Semitrailer	60,000 pounds 27,273 kilos	600 feet 183 meters	7,000 feet 2,134 meters	7,000 feet 2,134 meters

Pre-Incident Indicators—Other Attack

- Theft or burglaries at army surplus stores and/or state surplus stores
- Rental of storage units for storage of nontraditional items (i.e., fertilizer, fuel oil, propane, etc.)

Pre-Incident Indicators—Other

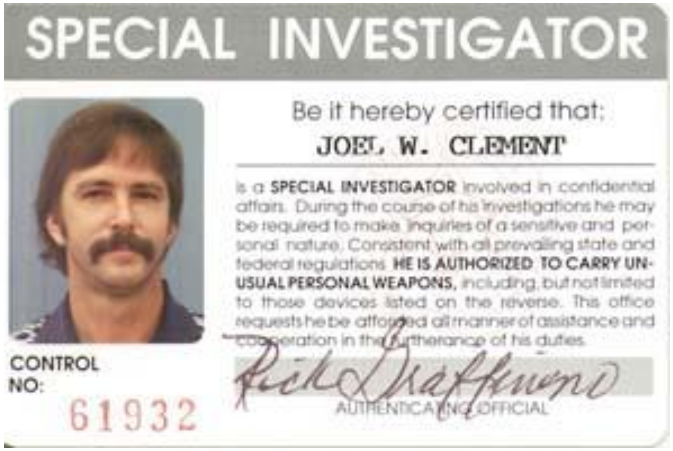
- Claims of conspiracy and/or attacks
- Jail intelligence
- Presence of pamphlets, communiqués, flyers, etc.
- Terrorist literature and manuals
- Bomb-making manuals
- Law enforcement training manuals

Pre-Incident Indicators—Other (continued)

- Evidence of drug proceeds going to support terrorist organizations
- Large-scale drug-for-gun/explosive exchanges
- Recruiting drug dealers for political causes
- Illegally obtaining bomb-making materials

Pre-Incident Indicators—Other (continued)

- Document fraud
  - Counterfeit or altered driver's licenses
  - Altered vehicle registrations and license plates
  - Suspicious identification cards (all types)
  - Numerous places of residence that may not exist
  - Possession of forged documents



Fraudulent Documents Associated With

Narcotics smugglers

International terrorists

Fugitives from justice

White-collar criminals

Documents Often Encountered When Dealing With Foreign Nationals

- Federal law requires all aliens carry proof of their legal status in the U.S. at all times
- In practice, subjects will often not have their documentation with them
- In some instances, the documents provided will be fraudulent

Alien Status

- The status of a non-citizen of the U.S. and its territories is listed in three basic categories
  - Permanent residents/immigrants
  - Non-immigrants
  - Undocumented aliens

Permanent Residents/Immigrants

- Have left another country to live in the U.S. permanently, whether or not they choose to become citizens
- Status is for life, unless taken by administrative hearing (i.e., for crimes)
- Enjoys most of the same rights as U.S. citizens
- Must carry evidence of their status at all times

Sample Immigrant Classifications

- IR-1 Spouse of USC
- F21 Spouse of LPR Alien
- E11 Alien Worker With Extraordinary Ability
- E13 Multinational Executive or Manager
- E31 Skilled Worker
- EW3 Unskilled Worker
- RE6 Refugee
- SI6 Special Agriculture Worker

Non-Immigrants

- Admitted to the U.S. for a temporary period of time and for a specific purpose
  - As a tourist
  - As a contractor
- Must carry their passport with their visa and Arrival/Departure Record

Sample Non-Immigrant Classifications

- A1-A3 Diplomatic Corp
- B1 Temporary Visitor for Business
- B2 Temporary Visa for Pleasure
- F1 Academic Student
- H2A Temporary Agriculture Workers
- J1 Exchange Visitor
- K1 Fiancé/Fiancée of USC

Undocumented Aliens

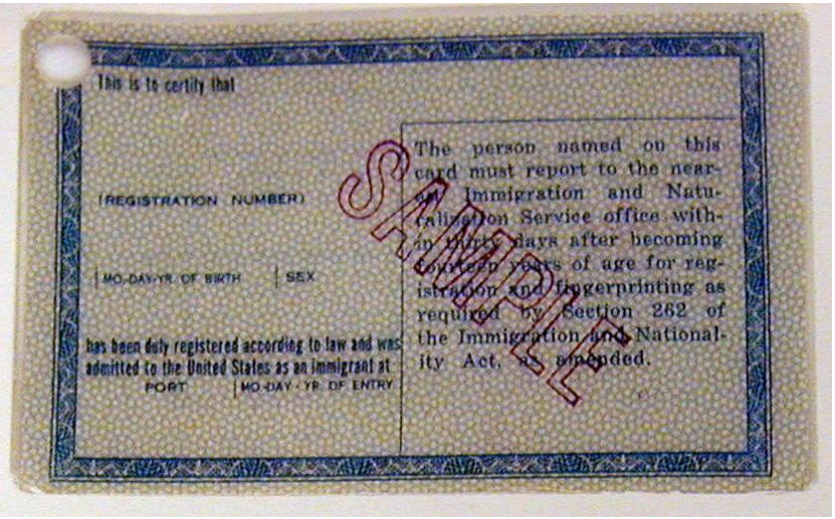
- Those that enter the U.S. illegally, or violate their non-immigrant status by accepting unauthorized employment, overstaying their visa, or committing some other violation

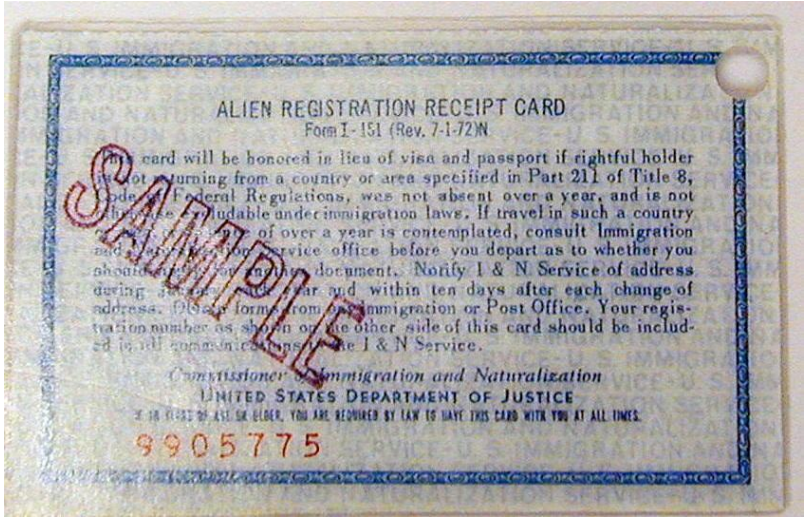
Alien Registration or Permanent Resident Cards

- Alien Registration Card (I-151) issued from 1946 to 1977 (Original Green Card)
- Alien Registration Card (I-551) issued from 1977 to 1989
- Alien Registration Card (I-551) issued from 1989 to 1998
- Permanent Resident Card (I-551) issued from 1998 to the present

Alien Registration Card

- (I-151) issued from 1946 to 1977—Original Green Card



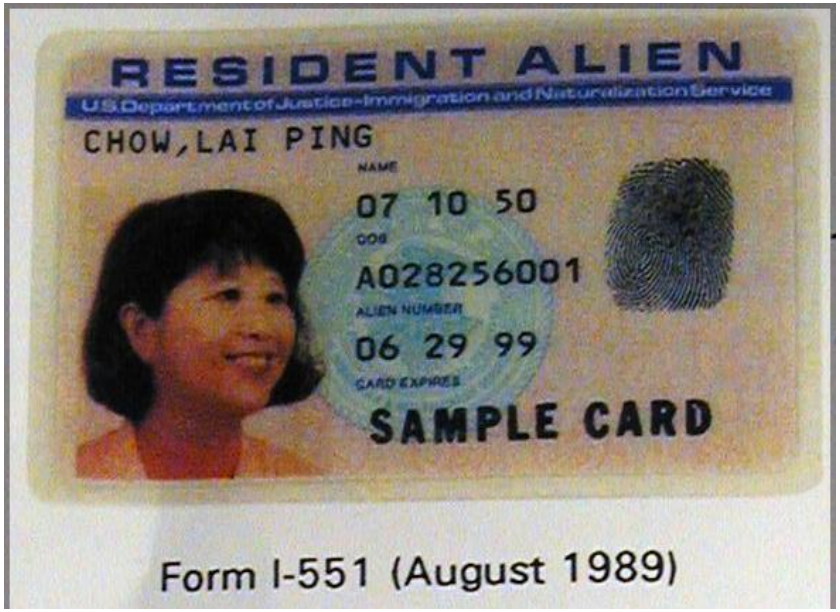


Alien Registration Card

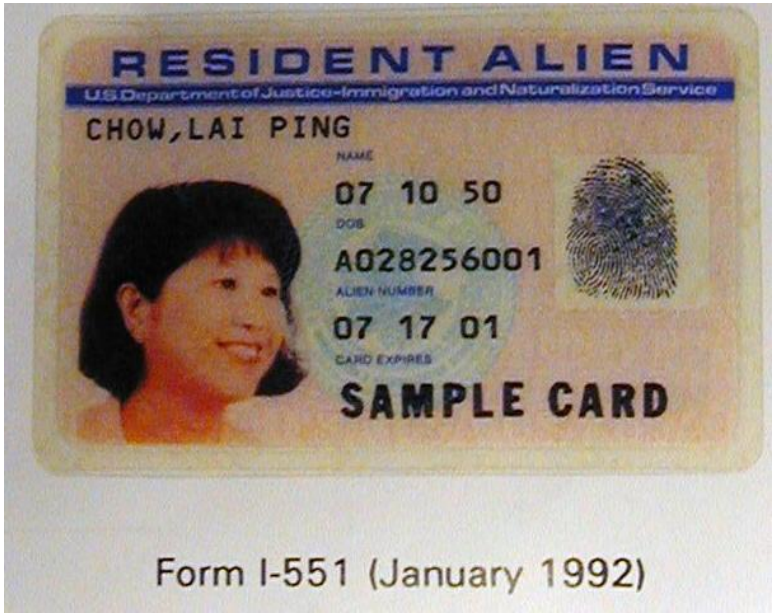
- (I-551) issued from 1977 to 1989

Alien Registration Card

- (I-551) issued from 1989 to 1998



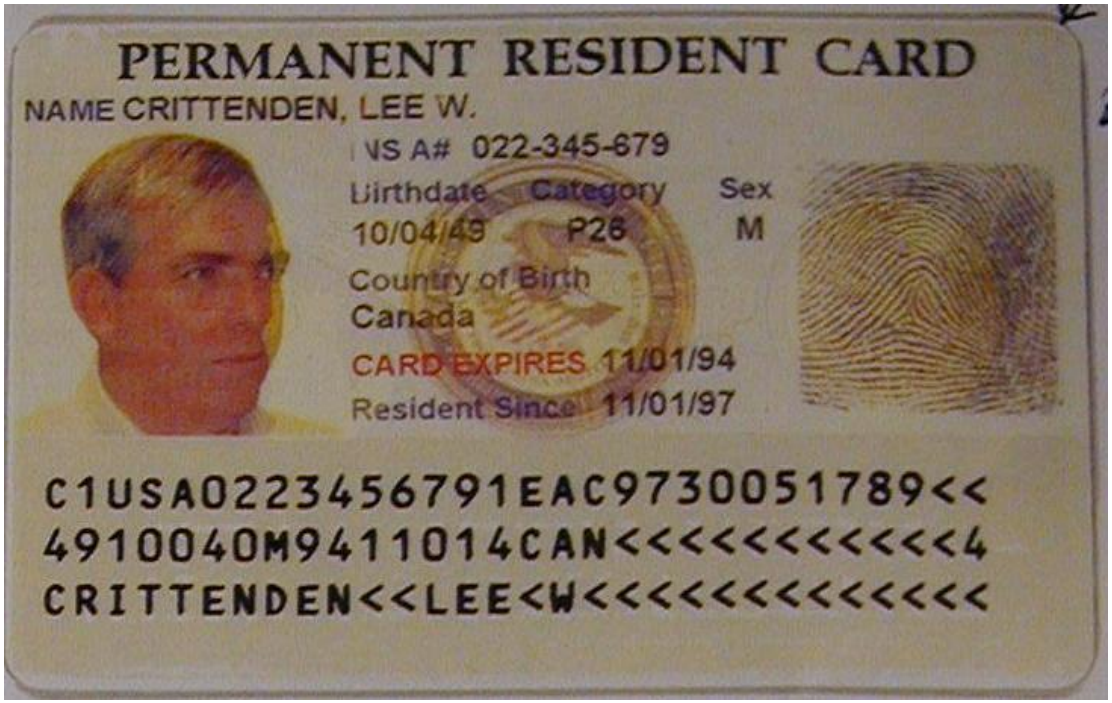
Form I-551 (August 1989)



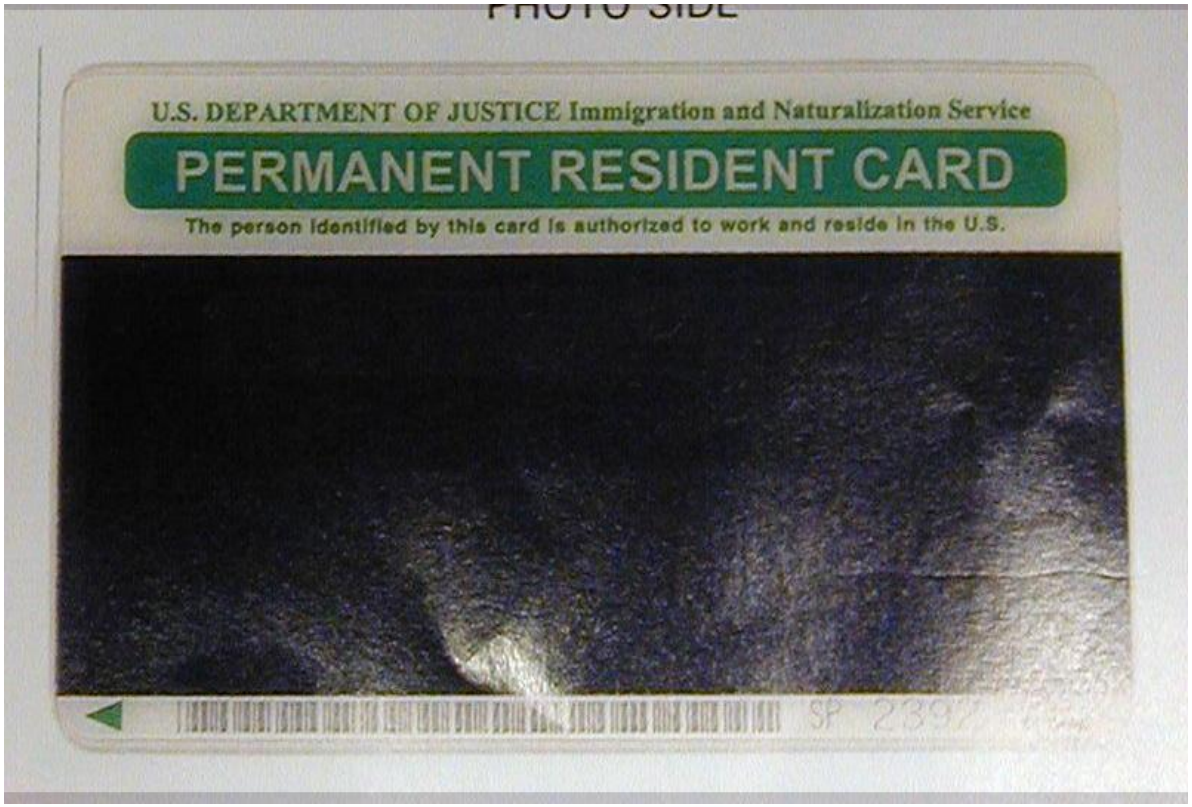
Form I-551 (January 1992)

Permanent Resident Card

- (I-551) issued from 1998 to the present



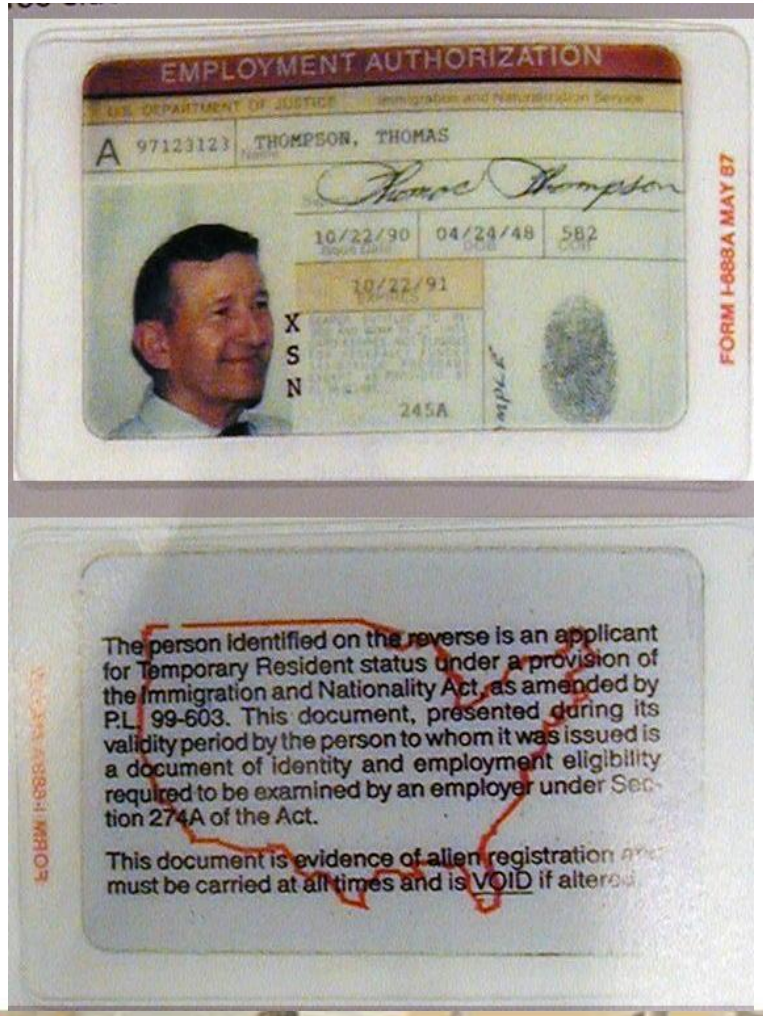
Back of Permanent Resident Card



Employment Authorization Card

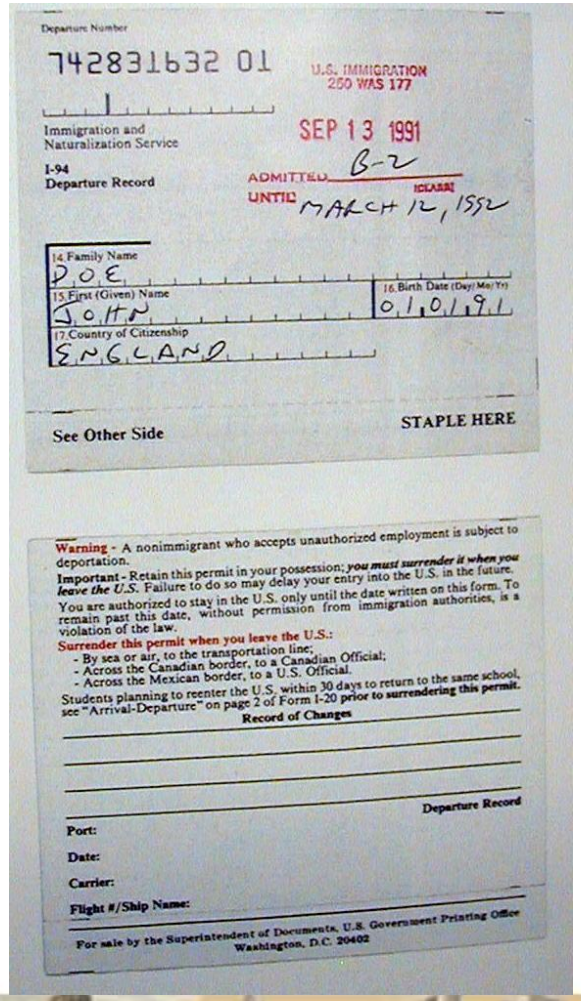
- Employment authorization document (I-688B) issued 1986 to the present
  - Allows non-immigrant to work in the U.S. for a temporary period
- Employment authorization document (I-766) issued from 1997 to the present
  - White, credit-card style—not laminated

Employment Authorization Card
(continued)



I-94/I-94W Arrival/Departure Record Form

- Issued to aliens by an Immigration Inspector at port of entry
- Stapled into the passport at point of entry and must be returned at the time the alien leaves the U.S.



Departure Number
742831632 01
U.S. IMMIGRATION
250 WAS 177
Immigration and Naturalization Service
SEP 13 1991
I-94
Departure Record
ADMITTED B-2
UNTIL MARCH 12, 1992
14 Family Name
DOE
15 First (Given) Name
JOHN
16 Birth Date (Day/Mo/Yr)
01 01 91
17 Country of Citizenship
ENGLAND
See Other Side
STAPLE HERE

Warning - A nonimmigrant who accepts unauthorized employment is subject to deportation.
Important - Retain this permit in your possession; ***you must surrender it when you leave the U.S.*** Failure to do so may delay your entry into the U.S. in the future.
You are authorized to stay in the U.S. only until the date written on this form. To remain past this date, without permission from immigration authorities, is a violation of the law.
Surrender this permit when you leave the U.S.:
- By sea or air, to the transportation line;
- Across the Canadian border, to a Canadian Official;
- Across the Mexican border, to a U.S. Official.

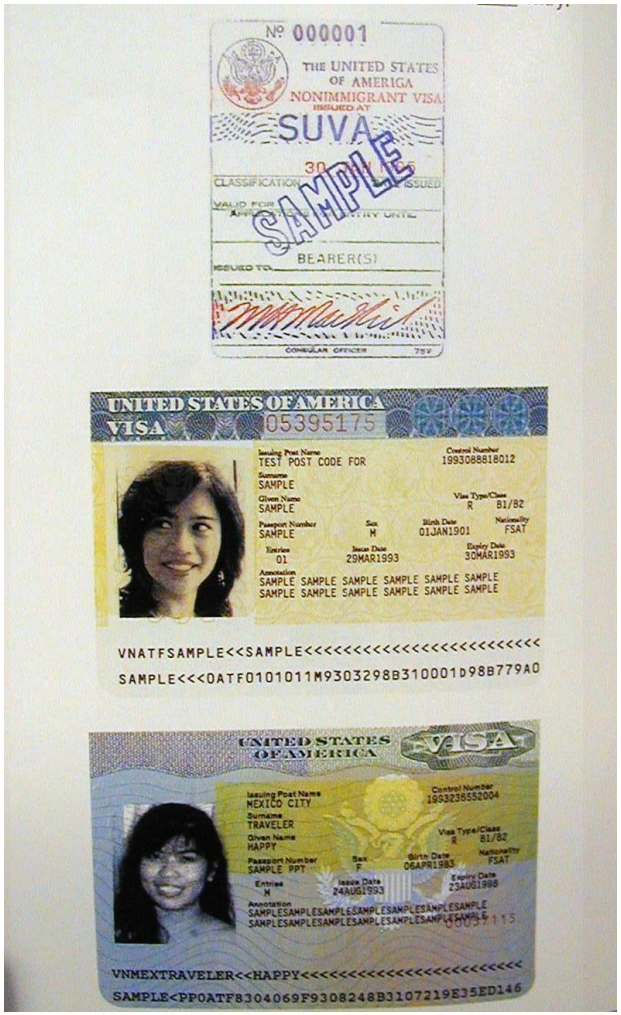
Students planning to reenter the U.S. within 30 days to return to the same school, see "Arrival-Departure" on page 2 of Form I-20 **prior to surrendering this permit.**
Record of Changes
Departure Record
Port:
Date:
Carrier:
Flight #/Ship Name:
For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, D.C. 20402

Visa Waiver Program

- Started for “friendly” countries or countries of low risk
- A visa is not required for citizens of these countries to enter the U.S.
- Canada and England are examples

Non-Immigrant Visas

- Two types
  - Non-machine readable
    - Printed with multicolored ribbon
  - Machine readable
    - Sticker applied to passport page
- To enter country visa must be valid on date of entry
- Not necessary for visa to be valid after entry

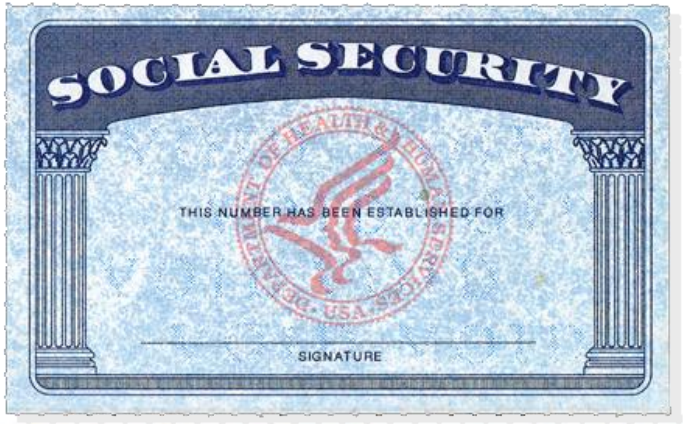


B1/B2 BCC Visa (DSP-150)

- Issued by the U.S. Department of State from 1998 to the present; also known as a Border Crossing Card
- Issued to Mexican Nationals who are frequent visitors to U.S.
- Not valid for employment

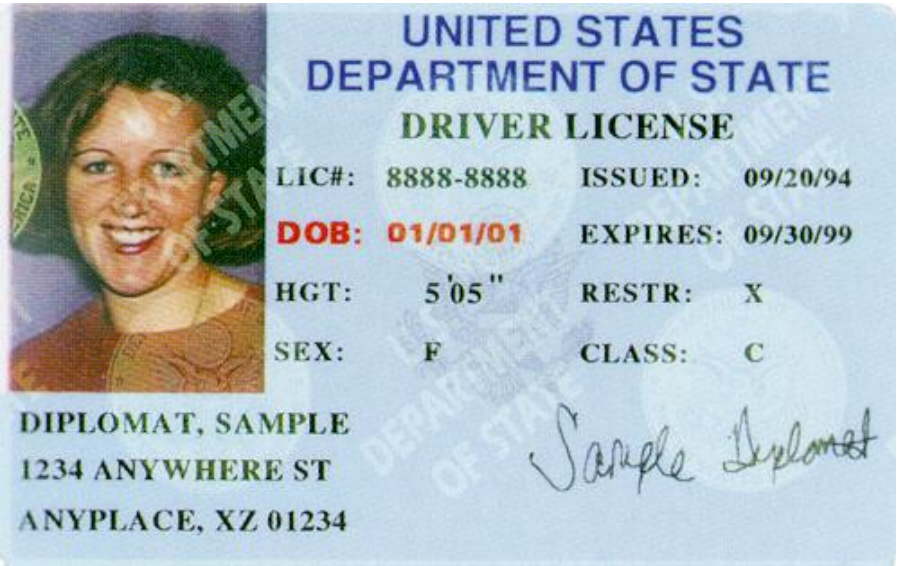
U.S. Social Security Card

- One of the most forged documents
- Frequently used to obtain employment illegally
- Most used document in identity theft



U.S. Department of State Driver Licenses

- Issued to diplomats, consular officers, U.N. members, and members of other international organizations, as well as their dependents



U.S. Passports

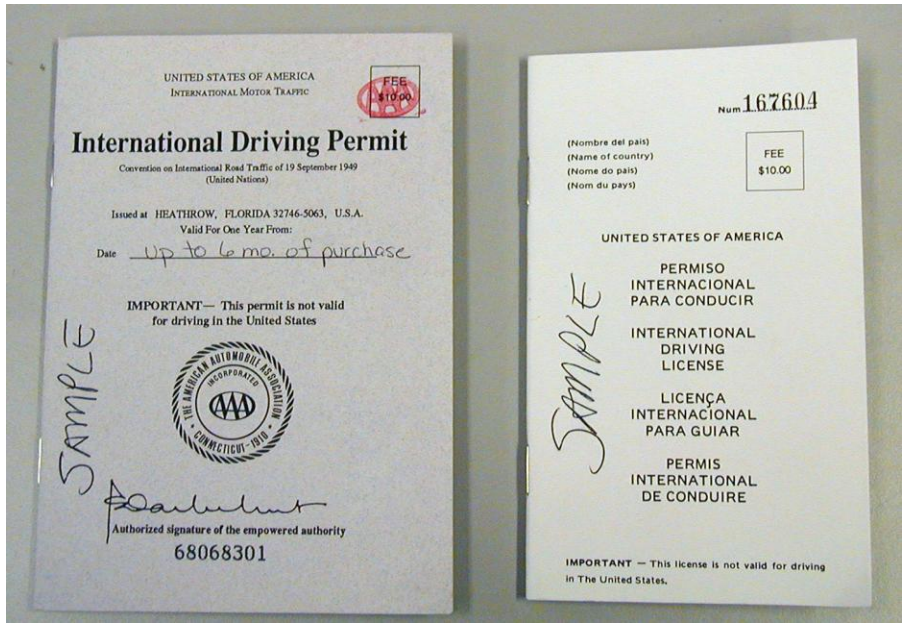
- Issued by the State Department to citizens of the U.S. for travel purposes
- Approximately 15 different versions of U.S. passports are issued

Foreign Passport Identification

- Examine the overall quality of the document
- Examine the identification page on the inside cover, picture, biographical data
- Review the United States visa page
- Look for watermarks in the paper

International Driver Permits

- Issued by Department of State or AAA
- Good for one year
- Must be accompanied by a valid driver's license



Questions To Ask

- What is your citizenship?
- Where were you born?
- Where did you obtain this document?

- Use your sense of touch on IDs
  - Feel for “fatheads”
  - Feel for lacerations, tears, or breaks

Impostors

- People may try to pass themselves off as someone else by using a valid document with a picture on the card that looks like them
- There are points of identification that may assist when doubt arises
  - Ear
  - Nose and chin
  - Head or facial hair

Impostors—Ear

- Look at the ear
  - Is the lobe attached or not?
  - Does the ear match the picture overall?

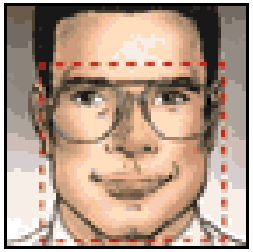
Impostors—Nose and Chin

- Look at the nose and chin
  - The picture on the INS document will be looking to the left, giving a slight profile to examine
  - Have the person look to the left and look for similarities or discrepancies
  - Look at the profile carefully

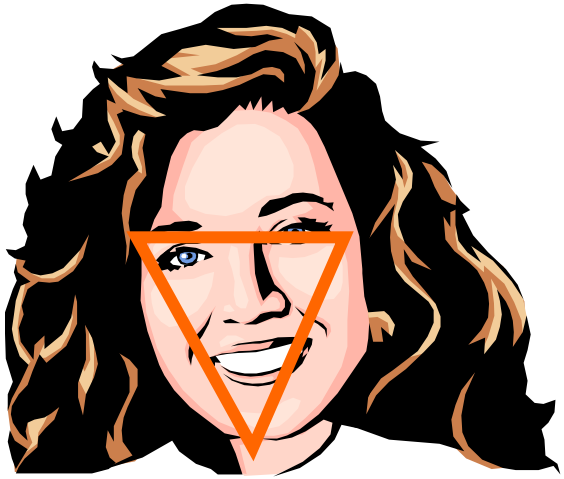
Impostors—Head or Facial Hair

- Head or facial hair is NOT a good identifying characteristic
  - It can be grown, cut, dyed, or shaved off

Using Shapes for Identity



- Use triangles or squares, imposing these shapes either physically or mentally over the secondary identification you may have



In Summary

- Question every document
- Ask for a second ID
- Feel for “fatheads,” tears, or lacerations
- Ask where the document was obtained
- Ask where the owner’s place of birth was
- Beware of impostors

Other Criminal Activity Associated With Terrorist Groups

- Credit card fraud
- Producing/using bogus prepaid telephone calling cards
- Producing/selling counterfeit designer clothing and other trademarked goods
- Selling stolen property, often obtained with bogus credit cards
- Counterfeiting currency
- Tampering with public records

Other Criminal Activity Associated With Terrorist Groups (continued)

- Bank, mail, and telephone fraud schemes
- Visa and immigration fraud
- Impersonation of public officials
- Possession of stolen property
- Selling contraband (e.g., cigarettes, other)
- Money laundering or reverse money laundering

Field Contacts/Vehicle Stops

- Traffic stops provide the best opportunity to identify individuals and collect intelligence
- If there is any question, take the time to check it out
- Examine identifications more carefully
- Follow your hunches; they are usually correct

Field Contacts/Vehicle Stops (continued)

- Multiple sets of identification
- Passport name, spelling, removed pages
- Forgeries or copies with different physical appearances or identities
- Training manuals, radical literature, GPS units, maps, hotel receipts, or photos
- Decals/bumper stickers

Field Contacts/Vehicle Stops (continued)

- Airline tickets (multiple stops or unusual routes)
- Evidence of coded communication
- Listen for catch phrases
- Long-term rentals
- Cameras/videotapes
  - Type and content
- Watch for “crash vehicles”

Residential Searches

- Extremist religious literature and paraphernalia
- Training manuals, police manuals, ham-operator guides, or scanners
- Foreign-language documents
- Secure computers and other electronic devices
- Weapons

Residential Searches (continued)

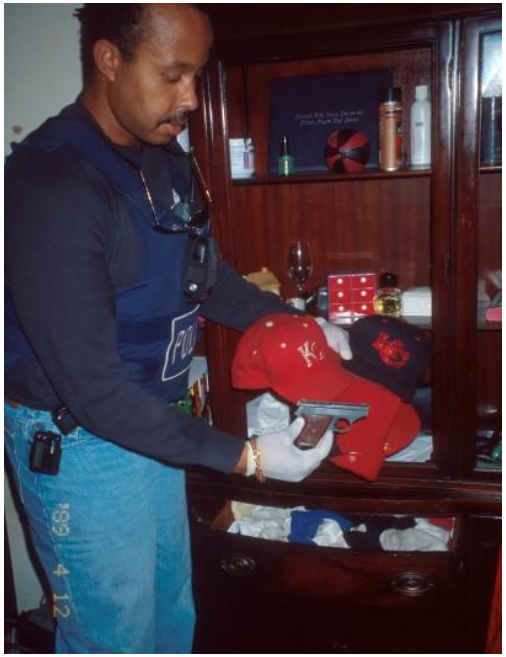
- Disguises or hair dyes
- Travel documents
- Trade school or educational information
- Unusual chemicals
- Phone bills (overseas phone calls)
- Cell phones
- Phone cards

Electronic Evidence

- First and foremost, secure and protect it
- If it is on, do not turn it off
- Learn how to safely bag, tag, transport, and store
- When in doubt, call in a specialist

Search Warrant Considerations

- When executing a search warrant, be alert for potential terrorist indicators
- If indicators are present
  - Notify appropriate investigative unit
  - Seek legal counsel as to seizing



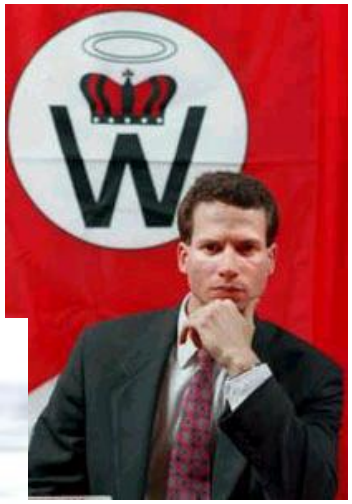
Investigators' Observations

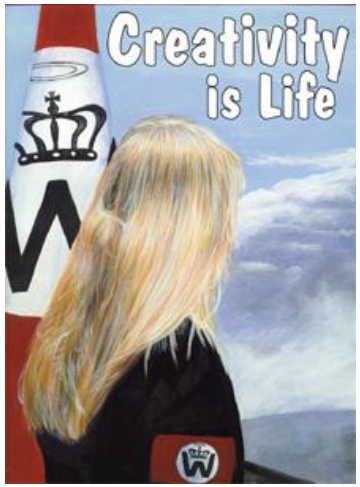
- Watch for the following
  - Links to bootlegging schemes
    - Cigarettes
    - Baby formula schemes
    - Grocery store coupons
  - Protection rackets
  - Connections to other suspicious groups
  - Charities that do not fit the area

Group-Specific Indicators

Tattoos

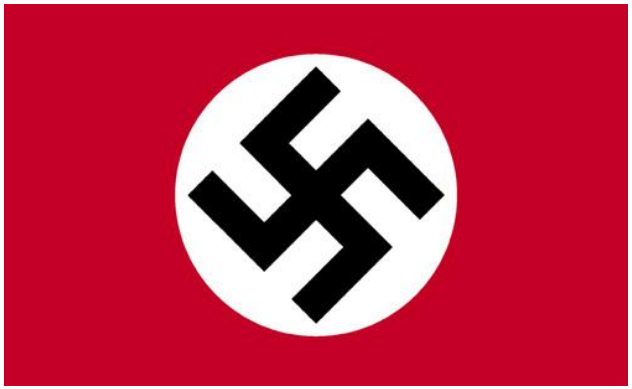
World Church of the Creator

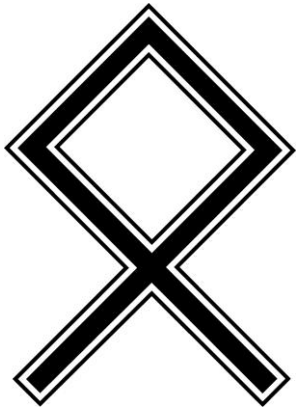




RAHOWA

Aryan Nations



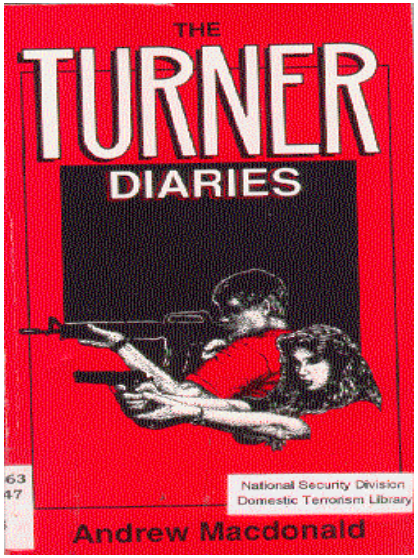


Posse Comitatus

- Pins/tie clips and pictures of a hangman's noose
- "Veritas vos liberabit"—
  ("The Truth Shall Set You Free")
- "Power to the County" slogans

National Alliance

- Documents dealing with white living space and Aryan society
- *Resistance* magazine or Resistance Records Company literature



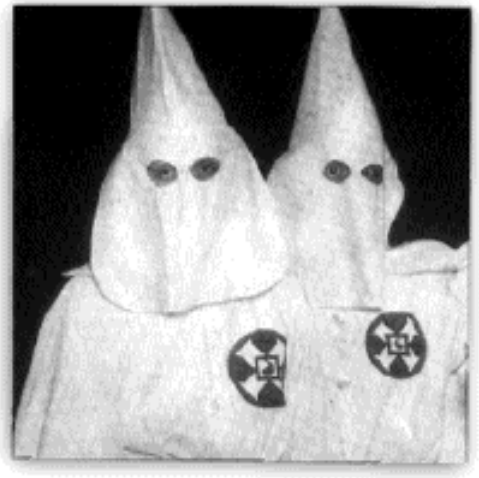
Militia or Unorganized Militia

- Usually claiming a connection with a state (Militia of Montana)
- Referring to themselves by military terms (colonel, general)
- Wearing military fatigues, usually with a militia emblem

Ku Klux Klan

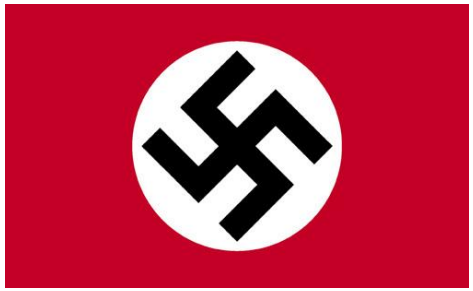
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan
yesterday today tomorrow forever

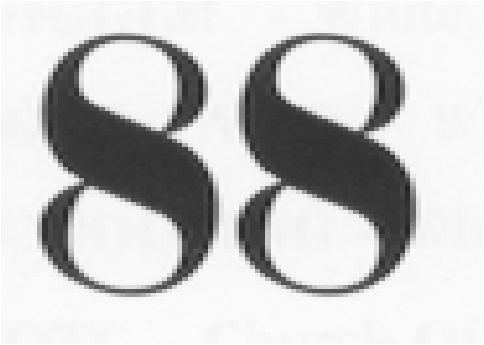
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan
God, Race and Nation



General Right-Wing Extremist

- Referring to Adolph Hitler
  - 88—skinheads often use a numbering system as abbreviations for certain words; 88 would therefore be “HH” for Heil Hitler





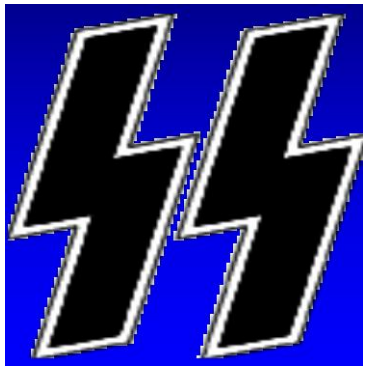
General Right-Wing Extremist—Hate Symbols Racist Code

#s	Letters	Meaning
88	HH	Heil Hitler
18	AH	Adolf Hitler
39	CI	Christian Identity
93	IC	Identity Christianity
19	AI	Aryan Identity
83	HK	Haken Kreuz (German for Swastika)
14	AD	"We Must Secure The Existence Of Our People And A Future For White Children"

A=1
B=2
C or K = 3
D=4
E=5
F=6
G=7
H=8
I=9

General Right-Wing Extremist (continued)

- White power slogans and thunderbolts



General Right-Wing Extremist (continued)

- Iron Eagle—used by various racists
- Iron Cross—used by many racist and fascist groups

General Right-Wing Extremist (continued)

- The Elbow Web—used by many racists to indicate "time" served in jail for a race-related crime

General Right-Wing Extremist (continued)

- SOL (Sun Rune)—often worn by skinheads as an elbow tattoo; it also denotes time spent in jail

General Right-Wing Extremist (continued)

- Celtic Cross (also known as Sun Wheel or Odin's Cross)—used by both the KKK and skinheads (skinheads may tattoo this on their elbows or shoulders)

General Right-Wing Extremist (continued)

- Traffic stops—bumper stickers

General Right-Wing Extremist (continued)

- Traffic stops—bumper stickers

General Right-Wing Extremist (continued)

- Traffic stops—bumper stickers

Special-Interest/Single-Issue Activist

- Referring to Army of God
- Initials or symbols “ALF” or “ELF”
- Symbol of a masked figure carrying a monkey wrench

Anarchists

- References to “Black Bloc”
- Dark clothing, including ski mask or other facial covering

The Price of Freedom Is Constant Vigilance

- Be aware
- Be alert
- Be inquisitive
- Check things out
- Report what you suspect
- Make a difference

Terrorism Indicators Recap

- Target Identification
- Pre-incident indicators and warning signs
  - International
  - Domestic
  - Non-criminal and criminal

Questions