

THE FIVE "W'S"

Be prepared to answer these questions when you report suspicious activity:

- ▶ **WHAT** is happening?
- ▶ **WHO** is doing it?
- ▶ **WHERE** is it taking place?
- ▶ **WHEN** did you observe it?
- ▶ **WHY** are you suspicious?

Terrorist operations begin with extensive planning. You can help prevent and detect terrorism — and other types of crime — by watching out for suspicious activities and reporting them to the proper authorities.

HELP PREVENT AND DETECT TERRORISM

The Kansas City Regional Terrorism Early Warning Group is one of a number of TEWs in metropolitan areas across the country. The TEW brings local, state and federal law enforcement officials together with public and private organizations to detect, deter and respond to terrorist threats in the Greater Kansas City community.

If you see something, say something

How to Report Information:

In an EMERGENCY Dial 9-1-1
To remain ANONYMOUS..... 816/474-TIPS
To Notify the Kansas City
FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force816/512-8200
To file an electronic report..... www.kctew.org

Visit our Web site, www.kctew.org, to find contact information for other local, state and federal authorities.

In an emergency situation, call 9-1-1 or contact your local police department.



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TERRORISM AWARENESS

SEVEN SIGNS OF TERRORISM

What can you do to help prevent and detect terrorism?



**TIPS
HOTLINE:**

474-TIPS

KANSAS CITY REGIONAL
INTERAGENCY ANALYSIS CENTER

a Terrorism Early Warning Group



SEVEN SIGNS OF TERRORISM

1 SURVEILLANCE

If terrorists are targeting a specific area they will most likely be watching activities in that area during the planning phase of the operation. They will attempt to determine the target's strengths and weaknesses and the number of personnel that may respond to an incident. Routes to and from the target are usually established during the surveillance phase.

Note suspicious actions such as someone using cameras (still or video), drawing diagrams or making notes on maps, using vision-enhancing devices, and having floor plans or blueprints of places such as high-tech firms, financial institutions, or government/military facilities.

2 SEEKING INFORMATION

Terrorists often attempt to gain information about a target — a place, person or operation — through inquiries. These elicitation attempts can be made by mail, fax, phone or in person.

Examples would be someone inquiring about critical infrastructure like a power plant or water treatment plant. Terrorists may attempt to research bridge and tunnel usage, make unusual inquiries concerning shipments or look into how a facility such as a hospital operates. They may also attempt to place “key” people in sensitive work locations to gain intelligence.

Many of these activities, in and of themselves, may not indicate criminal activity. Taken together, however, they may be a cause for concern. If you observe people acting suspiciously, don't hesitate to contact local law enforcement. Remember — better safe than sorry.

3 TESTING SECURITY

“Probing” is a technique terrorists use to attempt to gather data about a target's security. These tests are usually conducted by driving past or even penetrating the target, moving into sensitive areas, and observing security or law enforcement response.

Specific areas of interest to terrorists would include how long it takes security or law enforcement to respond to an incident, the number of responding personnel, or the routes taken to a specific location. Terrorists may also try to penetrate physical security barriers or test the response procedures in order to assess strengths and weaknesses. Vehicles may be parked for unusually long periods of time, sometimes in no-parking areas, as another test of security.

4 ACQUIRING SUPPLIES

This may be a case where someone is purchasing or stealing explosives, weapons or ammunition. It could be the unusual purchase or storage of fertilizer or harmful chemicals.

Terrorists would also find it useful to acquire law enforcement equipment and identification, military uniforms and decals, as well as flight passes, badges or even flight manuals. Terrorists often use false or stolen identification documents including passports and driver licenses. They may try to produce counterfeit identification by photocopying. Any of these items would make it easier to gain entrance to secured or prohibited areas.

5 SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOR

Another pre-incident indicator is the presence of suspicious people who just don't belong. This could include individuals in a workplace, building, neighborhood or business establishment who do not fit in because of their demeanor or unusual questions they ask or statements they make.

Being alert for people who “don't belong” doesn't mean we should profile individuals, but it does mean we should profile behaviors.

6 TRIAL RUNS

Before an attack, terrorists will usually practice with a trial run to work out flaws in their plan and unanticipated problems. This is especially true when planning a kidnapping, but it can also pertain to bombings. A dry run may be the heart of the planning stage of a terrorist act. If you find someone monitoring a police radio frequency and recording emergency response times, you may be observing a dry run. Multiple dry runs may be conducted at or near the target to gain intelligence.

7 GETTING INTO POSITION

The final sign to look for is someone deploying assets or getting into position. This is your last chance to alert authorities before the terrorist act occurs.

Pre-incident indicators may come months or even years apart, so it is extremely important to document every fragment of information, no matter how insignificant it may appear, and forward this information to the proper authorities.

