

NCRIC

Northern California Regional Intelligence Center



ANTI-TERRORISM



To report suspicious activity, go to: www.NCRIC.org
and click on "Reporting" Or call 24/7:
(866) 367-8847

United States law, Title 22 of the U.S. Code, Section 2656f(d) defines terrorism as "premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents."

Terrorism is the use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws of the U.S. for purposes of intimidation, coercion or ransom, or to influence government policy.

Terrorists often use threats to create fear among the public, to try to convince citizens that their government is powerless to prevent terrorism and to get immediate publicity for their causes.

Most terrorist incidents involve small, compartmented extremists. Terrorist cells can meld into a community and remain dormant for extended periods of time. Local, state and Federal law enforcement officials all work together to prevent or protect against potential attacks, but face the difficult challenge of identifying these small radical cells.

A terrorist attack can take several forms, which are often dependent on the resources available to the cell, the nature of the political issue motivating the attack and the points of weakness of the terrorist's target.

About This Guide

This guide was developed to be your ready reference of counterterrorist information. Use the convenient tabs to access the following topics:

- Targets
- Pre-Incident Indicators
- Explosives
- Chemical Incidents
- Radiological Incidents
- Biological Incidents
- Suicide Bombers
- Suspicious Mail/Packages
- Common Immigration Documents
- Terrorist Screening Codes
- Websites

TARGETS

Terrorist groups have demonstrated the ability to plan and execute complex and simultaneous attacks against multiple targets. Terrorists have used assault teams equipped with small arms, Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIED) and suicide bombers against a myriad of hard and soft targets.

These targets could include:

- Key assets – such as nuclear power plants, dams and government facilities
- The energy sector – to include power-generating facilities, fuel farms and gas stations
- The transportation sector – to include passenger rail, freight trains carrying toxic industrial chemicals, civil aviation, rail and vehicle bridges, tunnels and subways
- Financial institutions
- Places that host large crowds – such as shopping malls, sporting events, convention centers, large apartment complexes, large hotels, etc.

Terrorists are opportunistic. They exploit exposed vulnerabilities, choosing the time, place and method of attack according to the weaknesses they observe or perceive. Increasing the security of a particular type of target makes it more difficult for terrorists to successfully strike.

As of May 2011, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has replaced the color-coded National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS). The new, robust system provides timely, detailed alerts to the public when the Federal Government receives information about a credible terrorist threat. These alerts include concise summaries of the threat that name the geographic region, mode of transportation and/or critical infrastructures potentially affected, actions being taken to protect the public, and recommendations for individuals, communities, businesses and governments.



TARGETS

INDICATORS

EXPLOSIVES

CHEMICAL INCIDENTS

RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS

BIOLOGICAL THREATS

SUICIDE BOMBERS
SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES

COMMON IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS

TSC CODES
WEBSITES

A terrorist attack can take several forms depending on the resources available to the cell, the nature of the political issue motivating the attack and the points of weakness of the terrorist's target.



Terrorists are typically focused on and committed to their cause. They are team-oriented rather than self-centered, and exercise great discipline when carrying out their plans and operations. They have likely undergone training and are prepared to spend years in a "sleeper" mode until it is time to attack.

The following pre-incident indicators can alert officials to a potential terrorist attack, if properly reported.

It's important to understand that the presence of one or two indicators doesn't presume terrorist activity, but the presence of several indicators should be reported immediately.

Do not conduct your own investigation or dismiss indicators as unimportant.



WHAT IS TERRORISM?



Indicators of Recruitment or Propaganda

- Public rallies and demonstrations by support groups of known terrorist groups
- Information about the formation of new terrorist or support groups
- Private meetings by support groups of known terrorists
- Posters, leaflets and/or underground press publications of terrorist or support groups
- Reports of violent speeches and extreme rhetoric suggesting criminality

Indicators of Training

- Military-type maneuvers
- Explosions/demolitions and weapons
- Technical communications/operations and technologies involving tactical weapons or weapons of mass destruction (WMDs)
- Spiritual; indoctrinating operatives in fanatical self-sacrifice
- Self-defense

Indicators of Suspicious Financial Activity

- Account transactions that are inconsistent with past deposits or withdrawals
- Transactions involving a high volume of incoming or outgoing wire transfers with no logical or apparent purpose that come from, or go to, transit locations of concern (e.g., sanctioned countries, non-cooperative nations, sympathizer nations)
- Unexplainable clearing or negotiation of third-party checks and their deposits in foreign bank accounts
- Breaking transactions larger than \$10,000 into smaller amounts by making multiple deposits or withdrawals or by buying cashiers' checks, money orders or other monetary instruments to evade reporting requirements



INDICATORS

EXPLOSIVES

CHEMICAL INCIDENTS

RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS

BIOLOGICAL THREATS

SUICIDE BOMBERS SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES

COMMON IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS

TSC CODES WEBSITES

- Corporate layering (transfers between bank accounts of related entities or charities for no apparent reason)
- Wire transfers by charitable organizations to companies located in countries known to be bank or tax havens
- Charitable bank deposits that lack signs of fundraising activity (e.g., lack of small checks or typical donations)
- Use of multiple accounts to collect funds that are transferred to the same foreign beneficiaries
- Transactions without logical economic purpose (i.e., no link between the activity of the organization and other parties involved in the transaction)
- Overlapping corporate officers, bank signatories or other identifiable similarities associated with the same addresses, references and financial activities
- Cash-debiting schemes in which deposits in the U.S. correlate directly with ATM cash withdrawals in countries of concern; reverse transactions of this nature are also suspicious
- Issuance of checks, money orders or other financial instruments, often numbered sequentially, to the same or similarly named person or business

General suspicious activity that may cause concern:

- Establishment of large bank accounts by recent arrivals to the U.S.
- Possession of large amounts of cash for no apparent reason
- Attempts to purchase expensive means of transportation (e.g., vehicles, boats) with cash

Situations indicating the acquisition of money:

- Credit card fraud
- Producing and selling bogus prepaid telephone calling cards
- Selling stolen property or property bought with a stolen credit card
- Counterfeit currency and credit cards
- Bank, mail, telephone, visa and immigration fraud
- Transporting and selling drugs

Surveillance

If there is a specific target that terrorists have chosen, that target will most likely be observed during the planning phase of the operation. This is done to determine the strengths, weaknesses and number of personnel that will respond to an incident.



Any of these surveillance-type activities may be an indicator that something is not right and should be reported immediately. Nothing is too menial.

Surveillance activities can be both mobile (bicycles, scooters, motorcycles, sport-utility vehicles, cars, trucks, boats, small aircraft, etc.) or on foot. Examples of surveillance activities include:

- Staying at bus/train stops for extended periods while buses/trains come and go
- Sitting in a parked car for extended periods of time
- Ordering food at restaurants and leaving before the food arrives; ordering food and not eating
- Determining the timing of traffic lights and flow
- Suspicious recording or monitoring of activities, security guards and their locations, security cameras, using cameras (still or video), taking notes, drawing diagrams, annotating on maps, using binoculars or other vision-enhancing devices
- Employing aggressive surveillance techniques (e.g., making false phone threats, approaching security checkpoints to ask for directions)
- Using disguises to cover activities (beggar, demonstrator, shoe-shiner, fruit/food vendor, etc.)

WHAT IS TERRORISM?



INDICATORS

EXPLOSIVES

CHEMICAL INCIDENTS

RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS

BIOLOGICAL THREATS

SUICIDE BOMBERS
SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES

COMMON IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS

TSC CODES
WEBSITES

Elicitation



Elicitation includes anyone attempting to gain information about a place, person or operation. Elicitation attempts can be made by mail, fax, phone or in person. Examples of elicitation include:

- Unusual requests for information, particularly about security or procedures for at-risk buildings or activities
- Attempts to place "key" people in sensitive work areas
- Attempts to gain information about military operations, capabilities or people
- E-mail attempts to obtain information regarding the facility, personnel or operating procedures
- Unknown individuals attempting to obtain information from personnel or their families in conversation
- Intrusive questions posed by strangers about personal information or information about government duties and responsibilities

Tests of Security

Tests of security are another area in which terrorists might attempt to gather data. Examples of tests of security include:



- Attempts to measure reaction times to security breaches
- Attempts to penetrate physical security barriers or procedures to assess strengths and weaknesses
- Efforts to gain legitimate employment to observe activities of target
- Threats to government facilities that require evacuation
- Unknown workers trying to gain access to facilities for repairs, installation of equipment, etc.

Acquiring Supplies

Examples of acquiring supplies include:

- Unusual rentals, purchases or theft of deliveries of poisonous or flammable chemicals, explosives, weapons, vehicles (including planes or boats)
- Unlawful storage of large quantities of poisonous or flammable chemicals, explosives, weapons
- Acquiring military/law enforcement uniforms, decals, passes or badges, identification, etc.
- Acquiring equipment to manufacture above items
- Acquiring flight manuals, other technical manuals, etc.
- Attempts to obtain blueprints of government buildings and utility facilities, etc.
- Presence of training manuals and anti-U.S. and/or anti-Israeli propaganda literature

Suspicious Individuals Out of Place

Another pre-incident indicator is observing suspicious individuals who "just don't belong." This doesn't mean we should profile individuals, but it does mean we should profile behaviors. Examples of suspicious individuals include:



- People who don't seem to belong in the workplace, neighborhood, business establishment or anywhere else
- Suspicious border crossings, stowaways aboard ship or people jumping ship at port
- Large groups of individuals (particularly male) occupying a house, apartment, motel room(s) with no apparent purpose or leasing high-rise dwellings or office space overlooking government facilities and/or no apparent patterns of coming/going consistent with a regular work commute

WHAT IS TERRORISM?



INDICATORS

EXPLOSIVES

CHEMICAL INCIDENTS

RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS

BIOLOGICAL THREATS

SUICIDE BOMBERS SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES

COMMON IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS

TSC CODES WEBSITES

Dry Runs/Trial Runs

Another sign to watch for is "dry runs." Before execution of the final operation or plan, a practice session will be run to work out the flaws and unanticipated problems. Examples of dry runs/trial runs include:

- Putting people into position and moving them around according to their plan without actually committing the terrorist act (this is especially true for kidnappings, but it can also pertain to bombings)
- Practice sessions at or near a target area to work out bugs and unanticipated problems

Deploying Assets/Getting into Position

The final sign to look for is someone deploying assets or getting into position. It's also important to remember that pre-incident indicators may come months or even years apart. Therefore, it's extremely important to document every fragment of information, no matter how insignificant it may appear.

This is the last chance to alert authorities before the terrorist act occurs.



Suggested Investigative Techniques

If any pre-incident indicators are observed during a traffic stop, accident investigation or criminal investigation, they should be fully explored during the interview or investigation, and documented to determine if a possible terrorist link exists. Suggested investigative techniques include:



// Check for multiple sets of ID.

// Examine passports for spelling of the holder's name, possible missing pages, forgeries or different physical appearances.

// Fully identify drivers using illegal International Driving Permits.

// Separate occupants of the vehicle for interviews.

// Determine the destination, origination and purpose of their trip.

// Determine what foreign countries the driver or other occupants have visited or are from.

// Document all rhetoric, dates, events, etc. mentioned by the occupants.

// Fully identify all individuals in the vehicle.

// Record the Vehicle Identification Numbers (VIN), registration and description of the vehicle.

// Determine the relationship of the registered owner to the occupants of the vehicle.

// Document all information on rental vehicles from the rental contract (identification numbers, names, method of payment, credit card numbers, etc.).

WHAT IS TERRORISM?



INDICATORS

EXPLOSIVES

CHEMICAL INCIDENTS

RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS

BIOLOGICAL THREATS

SUICIDE BOMBERS
SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES

COMMON IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS

TSC CODES
WEBSITES

VEHICLE-BORNE IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE

Vehicle bombs are a common terrorist method of attack. Prior to September 11, 2001, the two most destructive terrorist attacks carried out on U.S. soil involved large truck Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device (VBIED) (World Trade Center and Oklahoma City). Recent attacks overseas have included the use of an accelerant (gasoline, cooking oil) to increase the destructive effects of a VBIED. Some potential indicators of a VBIED include:



- Rental, delivery, utility, limos and other vehicles parked in unusual locations
- Drivers who operate the vehicle in an overly cautious manner, attempt to abandon the vehicle or act nervously
- Vehicle drivers who display uncompliant behavior, such as insisting on parking close to a building or crowded area
- Excessive vehicle weight or unusually uneven weight distribution; e.g. the vehicle appears overloaded
- Smoke, strong chemical or fuel odors emanating from a vehicle
- Theft of explosives, blasting caps, fuses or certain chemicals used in the manufacture of explosives
- Rental of self-storage space for the purpose of storing chemicals or mixing apparatuses



WHAT IS TERRORISM?

VBIED



VBIED



EXPLO-
SIVES

CHEMICAL
INCI-
DENTS

RADIO-
LOGICAL
INCI-
DENTS

BIO-
LOGICAL
THREATS

SUICIDE
BOMBERS
SUSPI-
CIOUS
PACKAGES

COMMON
IMMIGRA-
TION
DOCU-
MENTS

TSC
CODES
WEBSITES

- Delivery of chemicals directly from the manufacturer to a self-storage facility, or unusual deliveries of chemicals to residential or rural addresses
- Chemical fires, toxic odors, brightly colored stains or rusted metal fixtures in apartments, hotel/motel rooms or self-storage units
- Modification of truck or van with heavy-duty springs to handle heavier loads
- Small test explosions in rural wooded areas
- Treatment of chemical burns or missing hands/fingers
- Untreated chemical burns or missing hands/fingers
- Reported attempts to gain access to restricted areas or to park closer than usual to buildings, storage sites or other infrastructure locations



Preventive Measures Can Increase Personal Safety and Prevent VBIED Attacks

// Approach illegally parked tanker trucks or vehicles around key facilities with caution. Question drivers on their cargo, destination and travel. Instruct them to move immediately.

// Be observant for automobiles riding low on their springs. Automobiles can hold between 500 and 1,000 pounds of explosives, which will weigh down a vehicle.

// Become familiar with locations of potential terrorist targets within your jurisdiction, including potential target listing facilities that store and ship hazardous materials.

// Become familiar with techniques to identify fraudulent commercial driver's licenses (CDL) and HAZMAT documentation.

WHAT IS TERRORISM?

DISTANCES



EXPLO-SIVES

CHEMICAL INCIDENTS

RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS

BIOLOGICAL THREATS

SUICIDE BOMBERS SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES

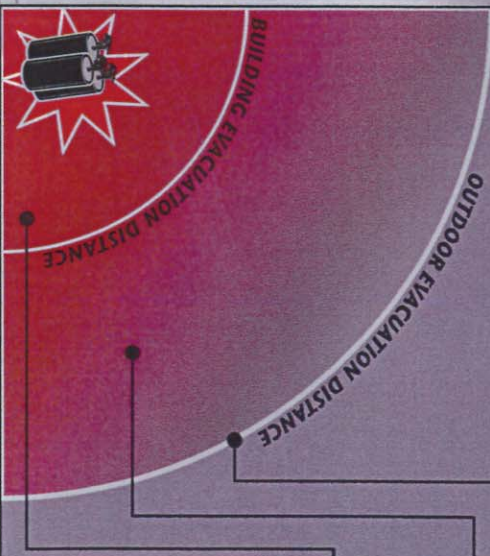
COMMON IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS

TSC CODES WEBSITES

Bomb Threat Stand-Off Distances

Threat	Threat Description	Explosive Capacity	Building Evacuation Distance	Outdoor Evacuation Distance
	Small Package/Letter	1 lb	40 ft	900 ft
	Pipe Bomb	5 lb	70 ft	1,200 ft
	Express Box	10 lb	90 ft	1,080 ft
	Vest/Container Bomb	20 lb	110 ft	1,700 ft
	Parcel Package	50 lb	150 ft	1,850 ft
	Compact Car	500 lb	320 ft	1,900 ft
	Full-Size Car/Minivan	1,000 lb	400 ft	2,400 ft
	Full-Size Van/SUV/Pickup Truck	4,000 lb	640 ft	3,800 ft
	Single Axle Medium-Duty Truck	10,000 lb	860 ft	5,100 ft
	Tandem Axle Truck	30,000 lb	1,240 ft	7,400 ft
	Semi-Truck	60,000 lb	1,570 ft	9,300 ft

Preferred area (beyond this line) for evacuation of people in buildings and mandatory for people outdoors.



All personnel in this area should seek shelter immediately inside a building away from windows and exterior walls. Avoid having anyone outside – including those evacuating – in this area.⁴

All personnel must evacuate (both inside and outside of buildings).

- 1: Based on maximum volume or weight of explosive (TNT equivalent) that could reasonably fit in a suitcase or vehicle.
- 2: Governed by the ability of U.S. commercial construction to resist severe damage or collapse from a blast. Performances can vary significantly, however, and buildings should be analyzed by qualified parties when possible.
- 3: Governed by the greater of fragment throw distance or glass breakage/falling glass hazard distance. Note that pipe and breiacle bombs assume cast charges that throw fragments further than vehicle bombs.
- 4: A known terrorist tactic is to attract bystanders to windows, doorways, and the outside with gunfire, small bombs or other methods and then detonate a larger, more destructive device, significantly increasing human casualties.

Improvised Explosive Device Response

Identification:

// Be cautious of any item that arouses curiosity; exterior inspection does not ensure its safety.

// Keep in mind the components required of an improvised explosive device (IED) and make note of any present upon initial observation (from a safe distance). If an IED is observed, evacuate the area.

- ≡ Explosive payload
- ≡ Power source (battery or similar device)
- ≡ Initiator (blasting cap, etc.)

// Beware of items/containers with electronic components of any kind.

- ≡ Circuit boards
- ≡ Cellular phones
- ≡ Antennas

// Beware of items with such components as fuses, fireworks, match heads, black or smokeless powder, or other unusual materials or liquids.

// Note the addition of attached items such as nails, bolts, drill bits, marbles or ball bearings used for shrapnel. Note obvious items such as blasting caps, detonating cords, military explosives, commercial explosives, grenades, etc. Document and report the presence of any or all items, and evacuate the area.

- ≡ Do not approach or touch the device.
- ≡ Do not activate radios within 50 feet of the device.

// Look for suspicious or hidden persons who may remotely trigger the device.

Chemical explosive precursors:

// Acetone (nail polish remover, paint thinner, etc.)

// Strong acids (battery acids, professional strength drain cleaners, etc.)

// Hydrogen peroxide (hair bleach, pool clarifiers, etc.)

Dispatch and response phase (functioned device):

// Get all information on nature and location of incident via mobile desktop (MDT), etc. Avoid radio traffic, if possible.

// Check for any currently planned events, threats or other intelligence reference location.

Arrival on scene:

// Slow down and scan the area.

// Look for objects or people that seem out of place for the location or time frame of the call.

// Establish a staging area for other responders (try not to stack up in one location).

// Establish an outer security perimeter.

// Beware of secondary devices.

Approaching the area:

// Begin to implement the Incident Command System (ICS) with the Unified Command Structure.

// Do not enter the hot zone until additional bomb squad, HAZMAT, SWAT or Joint Hazard Assessment Team (JHAT) personnel are on scene.

// Assist in setting up hot, warm and cold zones.

// Limit responders entering the perimeter and zones.

// Establish an escape route to leave the scene quickly, if needed.

// Be aware of choke points and other critical areas for additional devices.

// The larger the device, the larger the hot zone (300 feet or more).

// Avoid using radios and cell phones in the hot zone.

// Conduct detailed scans of the area with binoculars, spotting scopes or vehicle-mounted cameras before entry.

// Use caution and report any items that arouse curiosity.

WHAT IS TERRORISM? IED RESPONSE



EXPLO-
SIVES

CHEMICAL
INCI-
DENTS

RADIO-
LOGICAL
INCI-
DENTS

BIO-
LOGICAL
THREATS

SUICIDE
BOMBERS
SUSPI-
CIOUS
PACKAGES

COMMON
IMMIGRA-
TION
DOCU-
MENTS

TSC
CODES
WEBSITES

Indicators of a Possible Chemical Incident

- **Dead animals/birds/fish:** not just an occasional incident, but also numerous animals, birds and fish in the same area
- **Lack of insect life:** normal insect activity missing, dead insects evident in the ground/water surface/shoreline
- **Physical symptoms:** numerous individuals experiencing unexplained water-like blisters, wheals, pinpointed pupils, choking, respiratory ailments and/or rashes
- **Mass casualties:** numerous individuals exhibiting unexplained serious health problems ranging from nausea to disorientation to difficulty breathing to convulsions and death
- **Definite pattern of casualties:** casualties distributed in a pattern that may be associated with possible agent dissemination methods
- **Illness associated with confined geographic area:** lower incidence of symptoms for people working indoors than outdoors, or the reverse
- **Unusual liquid droplets:** numerous surfaces exhibiting oily droplets/film
- **Areas that look different in appearance:** not just a patch of dead weeds, but trees, shrubs, bushes, food crops and/or lawns that are dead, discolored or withered
- **Unexplained odors:** smells ranging from fruity to flowery to sharp/pungent to garlic/horseradish-like to bitter almonds/peach kernels to newly mown hay; the particular odor is completely out of character with its surroundings
- **Low-lying clouds:** low-lying cloud/fog-like condition that is not explained by its surroundings
- **Unusual metal debris:** unexplained bomb/munitions-like material, especially if it contains a liquid

WHAT IS TERRORISM

CHEMICALS



AGENTS



CHEMICAL INCIDENTS

RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS

BIOLOGICAL THREATS

SUICIDE BOMBERS SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES

COMMON IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS

TSC CODES WEBSITES

CHEMICAL AGENTS

NAME	COLOR	SMELL
Nerve Agents		
Tabun (GA)	Colorless to brown	Fruity
Sarin (GB)	Colorless	No odor
Soman (GD)	Colorless	Fruity; oil of camphor
VX	Colorless to straw color	No odor
Vesicants/Blister Agents		
Impure sulfur mustard (H)	Pale yellow to dark brown	Garlic or mustard
Distilled sulfur mustard (HD)	Pale yellow to dark brown	Garlic or mustard
Lewisite (L)	Pure: colorless • Agent: amber to dark brown	Geranium
Riot Control Agents		
Chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (CS)	White crystalline powder	Pepper
Chloroacetophenone (CN)	Liquid or solid	Apple blossom
Diphenylaminearsine (DM)	Yellow-green crystalline solid	No odor
Pulmonary/Choking Agents		
Chlorine (Cl ₂)	Clear to yellow gas	Bleach
Phosgene (CG)	Colorless gas	Freshly-mown hay
Cyanides (Blood Agents)		
Hydrogen Cyanide (AC)	Gas	Bitter almonds or peach kernels
Cyanogen Chloride	Gas or liquid - colorless	Pungent, biting odor
Incapacitating Agents		
BZ	White crystalline powder	No odor

RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS



A conventional explosion has scattered radioactive material (an explosion involving a truck carrying radioactive material, aerosol containing radioactive material spread over a large area, etc.).

Indicators of a Possible Radiological Incident

- **Unusual numbers of sick or dying people or animals:** strong consideration should be given to calling local hospitals to see if additional casualties with similar symptoms have been observed. Casualties may occur hours to days or weeks after an incident has occurred. The time required before symptoms are observed is dependent on the radioactive material used and the dose received. Additional symptoms include skin reddening and, in severe cases, vomiting.
- **Unusual metal debris:** unexplained bomb- and/or munitions-like material
- **Radiation symbols:** containers may display a radiation symbol
- **Heat-emitting material:** material that seems to emit heat without any sign of an external heating source
- **Glowing material/particles:** if the material is strongly radioactive, it may appear to glow



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RADIOLOGICAL



Health and Safety Risk

It is important to understand that a person who has been exposed to radiation is unlikely to pose a radiological health risk to any other person. However, if a relatively high activity gamma source (external exposure) is present at the emergency site, it is possible for an individual to receive a radiation dose that could pose a health risk. It is anticipated that HAZMAT personnel will have made an initial radiological assessment, and specific safety precautions will be given.

Radiological Assessment

First responders, firefighters or HAZMAT personnel may have performed an initial assessment or screening for the involvement of radioactive materials. Ask the incident commander (IC) or the fire/HAZMAT chief if radioactive materials have been identified or are suspected.



INCIDENTS



RADIO-
LOGICAL
INCIDENTS

BIO-
LOGICAL
THREATS

SUICIDE
BOMBERS
SUSPICIOUS
PACKAGES

COMMON
IMMIGRATION
DOCUMENTS

TSC
CODES
WEBSITES

BIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS



The three basic groups of biological agents that would likely be used as weapons are bacteria, viruses and toxins. Most biological agents are difficult to grow and maintain. Many break down quickly when exposed to sunlight and other environmental factors, while others (such as anthrax spores) are very long-lived. Biological agents can be dispersed by spraying them into the air, by infecting animals that carry the disease to humans and by contaminating food and water. Delivery methods include:

- **Aerosols** – biological agents are dispersed into the air, forming a fine mist that may drift for miles. Inhaling the agent may cause disease in people or animals.
- **Animals** – some diseases are spread by insects and animals (such as fleas, mice, flies, mosquitoes and livestock).
- **Food and water contamination** – some pathogenic organisms and toxins may persist in food and water supplies. Most microbes can be killed, and toxins deactivated, by cooking food and boiling water. Boiling water for a minute will kill most of the microbes in it, but some microbes will take longer than a minute to be killed.
- **Person-to-person** – spread of a few infectious agents is also possible. Humans have been the source of infection for smallpox, plague and the Lassa viruses.



WHAT

BIOLOGICAL



Indicators of a Possible Biological Incident

- **Unusual numbers of sick or dying people or animals:** any number of symptoms may occur. Strong consideration should be given to calling local hospitals to see if additional casualties with similar symptoms have been observed. Casualties may occur hours to days to weeks after an incident has occurred. The time required before symptoms are observed is dependent on the agent used and the dose received. Additional symptoms likely to occur include unexplained gastrointestinal illnesses and upper respiratory problems similar to flu/colds.
- **Unscheduled and unusual spray being disseminated:** especially outdoors during periods of darkness.
- **Abandoned spray devices:** devices will have no distinct odors.
- **Placards associated with biological incidents:** infectious substances.



THREATS



BIO-LOGICAL
THREATS

SUICIDE
BOMBERS
SUSPICIOUS
PACKAGES

COMMON
IMMIGRATION
DOCUMENTS

TSC
CODES
WEBSITES

Biological Threats*

BOTULINUM TOXINS

Clinical Features:	<p>Symptoms appear several hours to 1-2 days after exposure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial – blurred vision, drooping eyelids, difficulty understanding language, difficulty speaking, muscle weakness Progression (day 3) – mucous in throat, neuromuscular symptoms, respiratory distress, difficulty swallowing, feels like a cold without fever Progression (day 4) – indistinct speech, pupils moderately dilated, retarded eye motions, "mental numbness"
Diagnosis:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An epidemic of cases of bulbar and neuromuscular disease Other causes could be considered; however, the extent and epidemiology of the outbreak will help diagnose and define whether or not there was an attack
Medical Management:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respiratory failure is the principal cause of death; tracheostomy, endotracheal intubation and ventilatory assistance may be required Antitoxins are available, but they are horse serums and may produce reactions in those allergic to horse serum

SMALLPOX

Clinical Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incubation average of 12 days; symptoms begin acutely Phase I symptoms – malaise, fever, chills, vomiting, headache, backache; light-skinned patients may exhibit rash during this phase Phase II symptoms – facial rash and eruptions on mucous membranes leading to infectious secretions; eruptions on lower extremities spreading to the trunk over the following 8-14 days (these pustules later form scabs)
Diagnosis:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is necessary to distinguish smallpox from chicken pox Examination of vesicular scrapings under a microscope is the usual method for diagnosis
Medical Management:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict quarantine for 17 days of all persons in contact with index cases Phase I – no specific therapy; Phase II – supportive care to prevent secondary infections

THREATS



Anthrax*

Forms of Anthrax

CUTANEOUS (SKIN)	
Symptoms	Treatment
Skin infection begins as a raised itchy bump that resembles an insect bite, but soon turns into an ulcer, usually 1 cm to 3 cm in diameter with a black center. Lymph glands in the adjacent area may swell.	Antibiotics are extremely effective against naturally occurring strains. About 20% of untreated cases result in death.
INHALATION	
Symptoms	Treatment
Initial symptoms may resemble a common cold, but lead to severe breathing problems and shock after several days. Inhalation anthrax is usually fatal.	Antibiotics are effective in the first days after infection. About 90% of untreated cases result in death.
INTESTINAL	
Symptoms	Treatment
This form of anthrax may follow the consumption of contaminated meat and is characterized by an acute inflammation of the intestinal tract. Initial signs include nausea, loss of appetite, vomiting and fever, followed by abdominal pain, vomiting blood and severe diarrhea.	Antibiotics, including penicillin, tetracycline and ciprofloxacin. About 25% to 60% of untreated cases result in death.

ANTHRAX



BIO-LOGICAL THREATS

SUICIDE BOMBERS SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES

COMMON IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS

TSC CODES WEBSITES

* Source: The U.S. National Counterterrorism Center's 2011 Counterterrorism Calendar

SUICIDE BOMBERS

Individual suicide bombing attacks are a common tactic used in other parts of the world. Although the U.S. has not experienced this kind of threat, we must consider suicide bombing as a possible future tactic.

Do not discount the prospect for male or female suicide bombers or even a male/female suicide team. If a suicide bombing is attempted, a secondary device may be used to specifically target first responders and innocent bystanders responding to the initial attack. Some indicators and behaviors of potential suicide bombers include:

- Unusual demeanor: trance-like, excessive sweating (nervousness), appearance of mumbling to oneself (praying)
- Irregular dress: loose clothing, inappropriate for weather, inconsistent with social position (appears well groomed but wearing sloppy clothing)
- Carrying heavy luggage, bag or wearing a backpack
- Having hands in pockets and refusing to show hands or palms when told to do so
- Pale face from recent shaving of beard
- Eyes appear to be focused and vigilant
- Does not respond to authoritative voice commands or direct salutation from a distance
- Behavior consistent with no future (e.g., individual purchases a one-way ticket or is unconcerned about receipts for purchases or receiving change)
- Suspect is walking with deliberation, but not running

A.L.E.R.T.

A – Alone and nervous

L – Loose/bulky clothing not compatible with weather

E – Exposed wires

R – Rigid midsection (caused by explosive belt/harness)

T – Tightened hands (may hold detonation device)

SUICIDE BOMBERS



SUSPICIOUS MAIL OR PACKAGES

Suspicious packages should be risk assessed for articulated threats. Examples include:

- Actual threat message in or on the package
- Addressee in position of authority (government employee, political figure, private sector executive, etc.)
- Addressee in controversial business (Planned Parenthood, chemical industry, forestry, etc.)



SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES



SUICIDE BOMBERS
SUSPICIOUS
PACKAGES

COMMON IMMIGRATION
DOCUMENTS

TSC
CODES
WEBSITES

Biological Threats

Inappropriate or unusual labeling:

- Excessive postage
- Handwritten or poorly typed addresses
- Misspellings of common words
- Strange return address or no return address
- Incorrect titles or title without a name
- Not addressed to a specific person
- Marked with restrictions (personal, confidential, do not X-ray, etc.)
- Marked with threatening language
- Postmarked from a city or state that does not match the return address

Other suspicious signs:

- Excessive weight
- Ticking sound
- Protruding wires or aluminum foil

COMMON IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS

Fraudulent documents usually fall into one of three categories:

1. Genuine, but obtained fraudulently
2. Altered genuine documents
3. Totally counterfeit documents

Indicators of Terrorist Documents

- Physically altered passports
- Passports with serial numbers that are watch-listed as lost or stolen
- Handwritten documents that are easily forged or altered
- Multiple passports used by the same person with variations in the spelling/structure of the name and date of birth
- Ambiguous or contradictory information submitted to consular or border control officials
- Absence of supporting documents to corroborate passport information
- Passports with glued-in photographs
- Large gaps in travel history as reflected in stamps and visas

General Information Concerning Alien Status

In accordance with the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, any person born in and subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. is an American citizen at birth. U.S. citizenship may also be acquired:

- Through derivation from a U.S. citizen parent when children are born abroad, or
- Through naturalization after meeting the necessary residency requirements

All persons not citizens or nationals of the U.S. are "aliens," which are generally classified as:

- Permanent resident aliens
- Non-immigrant aliens
- Undocumented/illegal aliens

Permanent Resident Aliens

- Commonly referred to as "Green Card Holders"
- Enjoy all of the same rights as U.S. citizens
- Status may be obtained through different procedures
- Unless taken away administratively, status is granted for life
- Must carry evidence of their status

Non-Immigrant Aliens

- Admitted to the U.S. for a temporary period and specific purpose (most often tourists)
- Different categories are identified as letter/number symbols (B-2, etc.)
- Required to present evidence of their lawful status in the U.S. to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officers [usually a passport containing a visa and the Arrival/Departure Record (Form I-94)]

Undocumented/Illegal Aliens

- Those who have crossed the border illegally and/or have been smuggled into the interior of the U.S.
- Those who have violated their non-immigrant status by accepting unauthorized employment, remaining in the U.S. longer than permitted or committing some other violation

Some of these aliens purchase counterfeit documents or assume another person's identity by using fraudulently obtained genuine documents.



DOCUMENTS



IDENTIFICATION



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Alien Registration Receipt Cards

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Form I-485 is issued to aliens who have been granted permanent resident status in the U.S. As long as aliens abide by the restrictions and conditions of being a permanent resident they will retain this status while in this country and can remain such a resident without ever becoming a citizen. Persons 18 years of age and older are required to have this card in their possession at all times.

IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS

Alien Registration Receipt Card – Form I-151 – 1946

The first Alien Registration Receipt Card, Form I-151, was introduced in 1946. Through 18 years of various revisions, it remained primarily green in color, causing it to become known as a "green card." Though the cards weren't green between 1964 and 2010, the term remained. I-151 cards had no expiration date and renewal was only required if the recipient was younger than 14 at the time of issuance, or if the card was lost or stolen.

Resident Alien Card – Form I-551 – January 1977

The Resident Alien Card, Form I-551 was introduced in January 1977, and phased in over a period of time. In addition to the photograph, the I-551 contains the bearer's signature and fingerprint.



Resident Alien Card – Form I-551 – Revised January 1992

The Resident Alien Card, Form I-551, was revised in August 1989. This version was the first Alien Registration Card to contain an expiration date on every card. Usually, it is valid for 10 years from the date of issue and must be renewed. It does not indicate that the alien's status has expired. The card was modified in January 1992, when a white box was added behind the fingerprint.



Form I-551 – Revised January 1992

Permanent Resident Card - Form I-551 – December 1997

The Permanent Resident Card, Form I-551, was introduced in December 1997. Noticeable differences on the front of the card include: change of card title from Resident Alien Card to Permanent Resident Card, three line machine-readable zone and a hologram.

The Optical Memory Stripe contained encoded cardholder information as well as a personalized etching that depicted the bearer's photo, name, signature, date of birth, alien registration number, card expiration date and card number.



Form I-551 – December 1997

IDENTIFICATION



IDENTIFICATION



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- Secure optical media that stores biometrics for fast and accurate identification
- Holographic images
- Laser-engraved fingerprints
- High-resolution micro-images that make the card near impossible to reproduce
- Radio Frequency Identification
- Preprinted return address



IDENTIFICATION



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TERRORIST SCREENING CODES

The Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) consolidates multiple terrorist watch lists into a single comprehensive database. The TSC ensures that state and local law enforcement officers have ready access to the information they need when they encounter a known or suspected terrorist within the U.S. or at U.S. borders.



When one of these subjects is queried through the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC), NCIC will return a "possible terrorist alert." The terrorist alert response assigns one of three handling codes to each entry. The three handling codes are:

Handling Code 1 – Approach with caution

The individual is the subject of an arrest warrant. If a warrant is returned, detain the individual pursuant to your department's procedures and immediately contact the TSC. If a warrant is not returned, use caution and immediately contact TSC for additional direction without otherwise extending the scope/duration of the encounter.

Handling Code 2 – Approach with caution

There may be a detainer available from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for this individual. Immediately contact the TSC to ascertain if a detainer is available. Please question this individual to assist TSC in identifying the individual without otherwise extending the scope duration of the encounter.

Handling Code 3 – Contact the TSC during this encounter

If this would extend the scope or duration of the encounter, contact the TSC immediately thereafter. Attempt to obtain sufficient identifying information during the encounter without extending its scope or duration. Do not detain or arrest this individual unless there is evidence of a violation of Federal, state or local statutes.

TSC CODES



U.S. GOVERNMENT WEBSITES RELATED TO HOMELAND SECURITY

- U.S. National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC): www.nctc.gov
- Department of Homeland Security (DHS): www.dhs.gov
- Coast Guard: <http://uscg.mil>
- Customs and Border Protection (CBP): www.cbp.gov
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE): www.ice.gov
- Transportation Security Administration (TSA): www.tsa.gov
- U.S. Secret Service: www.secretservice.gov
- U.S. Department of Justice: www.justice.gov
- Counterterrorism Training and Resources for Law Enforcement: www.counterterrorismtraining.gov/mission/index.html
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI): www.fbi.gov
- FBI – Terrorism: www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/terrorism
- FBI – Most Wanted Terrorists: www.fbi.gov/wanted/wanted_terrorists
- The White House: www.whitehouse.gov
- Homeland Security: www.whitehouse.gov/issues/homeland-security
- National Security: www.whitehouse.gov/issues
- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA): <https://www.cia.gov>
- CIA – The War on Terrorism: <https://www.cia.gov/news-information/cia-the-war-on-terrorism>
- CIA – World Fact Book: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook>
- Department of Defense (DOD): www.defense.gov
- Defense Intelligence Agency: www.dia.mil
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – Terrorism: www.ready.gov/terrorism
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Emergency Preparedness and Response: <http://emergency.cdc.gov>
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: www.hhs.gov

WEBSITES



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NCRIC

Northern California Regional
Intelligence Center



ANTI-TERRORISM



This guide is your practical
resource to prevent and respond
to terrorism and violent crimes.

- Targets
- Pre-incident indicators
- Explosive devices
- Chemical, radiological and biological incidents
- Suicide bombers
- Common immigration documents



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