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# Regional Terrorism Early Warning Group

Greater Cincinnati: Ohio - Kentucky - Indiana



## Public Building Security

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# Questions I Want You to Ask Yourself Today...

- Why Would I Be A Target?
  - How Would They Attack Me?
  - What Can I Do To Deter The Bad Guys?
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# Definitions of Terrorism

## Department of Defense

“The calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological.”

## FBI

“Terrorism is the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.”

## United Nations

“An anxiety-inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by (semi-) clandestine individual, group or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal or political reasons, whereby - in contrast to assassination - the direct targets of violence are not the main targets.”

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## Terms that facility management should understand:

- **Anti-Terrorism** includes *defensive* measures to prevent and deter, thus reducing the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorism. (i.e. Access Control, Gates, Fencing)
- **Counter-Terrorism** involves *offensive* measures taken to detect and interdict terrorism. (i.e. Counter-Surveillance, Information Sharing)

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- **Terrorism Prevention** is a documented instance of successful interdiction of violent act by known or suspected terrorist group/individual with the means and a proven propensity for violence. (i.e. Richard Reid)
  - **Terrorism Deterrence** are activities related to target hardening based upon assessments of risks, vulnerabilities, and threats with a jurisdiction(s).

# In The Beginning

- Terrorism has been around since Biblical times.
- Modern “urban terror” is merely a revival of political violence seen previously in many parts of the world.
- Used as a tool or strategy against governments and people.



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# Terrorist Targets

- **Diplomatic**
  - Personnel and infrastructure of embassies, high commissions and consulates
- **Military**
- **Business & Financial Institutions**
  - Personnel and infrastructure
- **Domestic and Foreign Government**
  - Non diplomatic personnel and infrastructure
- **Icons and Symbols of Government**

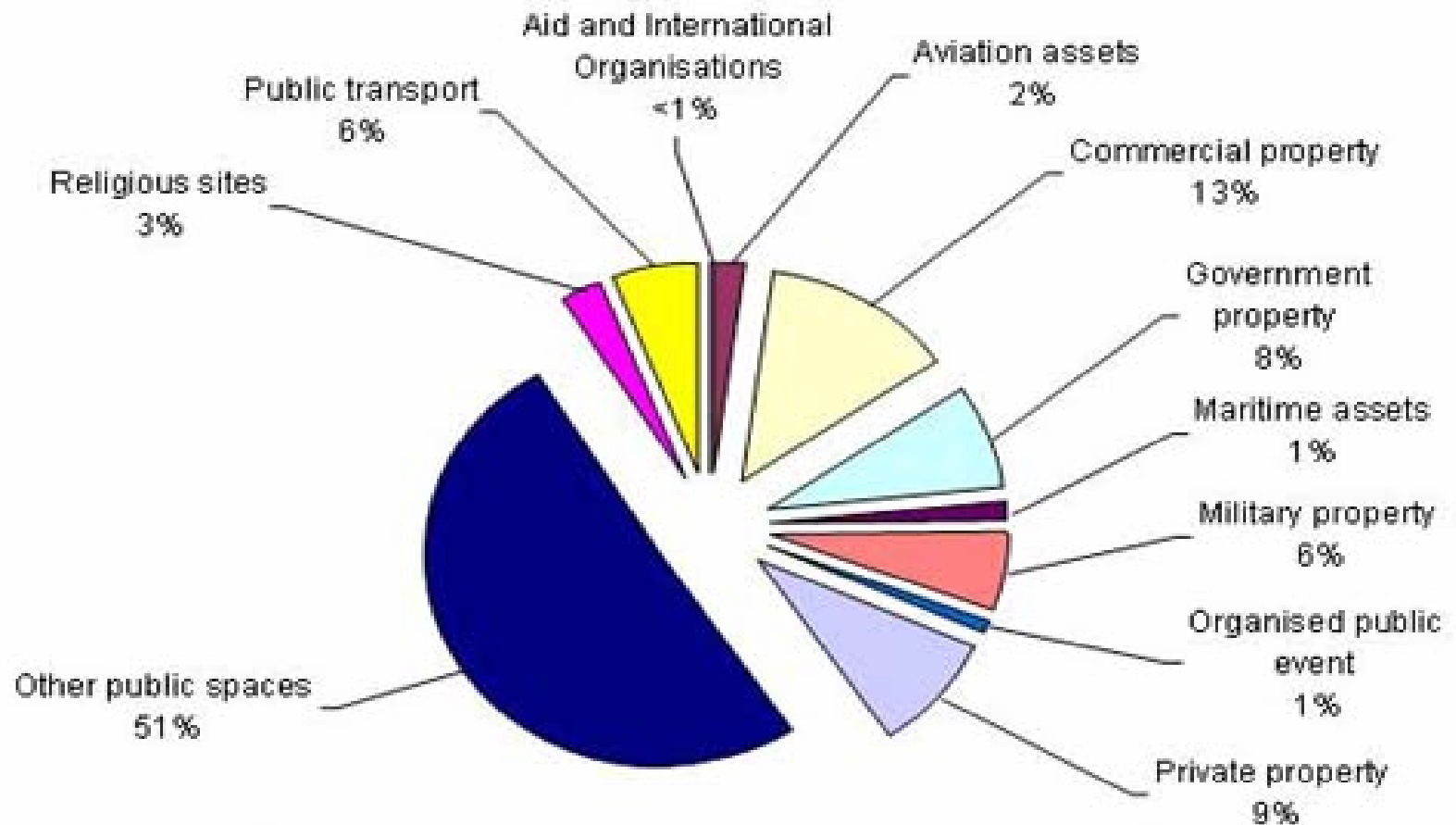


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# Terrorist Targets

- **Foreign**
  - Tourist, students, infrastructure
- **Religious**
- **Ethnic or Racial**
- **General Public**
  - Random attacks on large population centers
- **Humanitarian Workers** (United Nations Headquarters in Baghdad)

## Categories of terrorist target 1999-2003



Source: Aegis Research and Intelligence Database 2003

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# Characteristics of Terrorist Operations

- Actions conducted with as few personnel as possible.
- Observe strict operational security measures.
- Seek targets that are undefended or have weak security profile.

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# Terrorist Methods

- **WMD – CBRNE:** Weapons of Mass Destruction-Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive.
  - **VBIED:** General consensus in the Intelligence Community is that VBIEDs (Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices) are most likely method/tactic to be used by al Qaeda in an attack on US soil. This is the most realistic and conceivable threat. They also have been used in numerous domestic terrorism attacks (i.e. the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.)
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# Terrorist Methods

## **Historical Success Overseas of IED's:**

- Most widely used tactic by terrorist groups of all types (religious, nationalist, etc.)
- Over 70% of all attacks overseas involved IEDs.
- Biggest “bang for their buck.” Guaranteed to create mass casualties and (partial or full) destruction of target.
- Parts are easily accessible and little skill is required to assemble improvised explosive devices.



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# Terrorist Methods

- Element of disguise is key. Based on intelligence and current events, there is concern over the use of stolen official or official-looking vehicles to perpetrate terrorist attacks. These vehicles types are less prone to scrutiny when approaching a target due to their official appearance. Operatives wearing stolen uniforms and possessing fake IDs add to the deception.
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# Terrorist Methods

For example:

**Ambulances & Police Vehicles** have been used recently in Iraq and Saudi Arabia for attacks against hospitals, police stations and other targets where arrival of such vehicles would not be considered suspicious.

**Limousines** have been outlined in casing reports indicating terrorist consideration. Surveillance of targets determined limos are not scrutinized upon approach to the facility, unlike trucks. Limos also have large storage capacity for explosives.

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# Terrorist Methods

## Pre-Operational Surveillance:

- Terrorists ALWAYS conduct surveillance for target selection
  - For example, early December 2004 brought a failed attack against US Consulate in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Operatives watched for employee work hour schedules, traffic flow patterns and methods in which to approach the consulate gate and enter compound via vehicle.
  - Therefore, there is always as possibility for interdiction.
  - EVERYONE, not only law enforcement, should be aware of suspicious activities and individuals and report any and all information to authorities.
  - To report any suspicious activity call the TEWG **Hot Line at 513-263-8000**
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# Attack Scenario

Attack scenario could include:

- Simultaneous and simple IEDs (i.e. Madrid Bombings.)
  - Aircraft as weapons (i.e. 9/11.)
  - Use of maritime assets-cargo/tanker trucks carrying HAZMAT combined with a high explosive; small explosive laden boat as a conveyance to another target (i.e. *USS Cole*.)
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# Terrorist Organizations

## State Sponsored International Terrorism

- Viewed as a tool of foreign policy.
- Surrogates conduct actual operations
- State sponsors fund, organize, network, & provide other support/infrastructure to many extremists.
- Example: Pan Am Flight 103 (1988).

# Terrorist Organizations

## Formalized Terrorist Organizations

- Have own infrastructures, personnel, financial arrangements, & training facilities.
- Plan & mount terrorist campaigns overseas.
- Support terrorist operations in the U.S.
- Examples: Hizballah, Al-Islamiyya, Hamas.

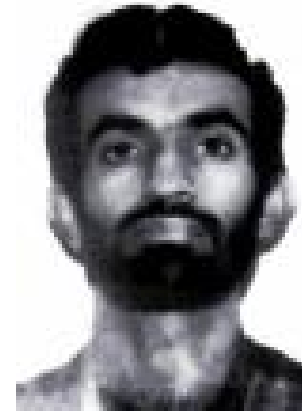


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# Terrorist Organizations

## Loosely Affiliated International Radical Extremists

- Neither surrogates of, nor strongly influenced by, a single nation.
- Able to tap into a variety of official & private resource bases.
- Example: Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, 1993 WTC Bombing.



# Terrorist Groups

## International Groups

Al Qaeda

Hamas, Islamic Jihad (Palestinian Islamists)

Hezbollah (Lebanon, Islamists)

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (Sri Lanka, separatists)

Abu Sayyef Group (Philippines, Islamist separatists)

Aum Shinrikyo (Japan, cultists)

## Domestic Groups

ALF (Animal Liberation Front)

ELF (Earth Liberation Front)

World Church of the Creator (White Supremacy)

Anti Globalists (Black Bloc)

Anti Abortionists

Los Machateros (Puerto Rican Independence)

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# Immediate Goals of Terrorist Organizations

- Create Fear
- Create recognition for cause
- Cause overreaction by government
- Obtain money & equipment
- Disrupt and/or destroy infrastructure
- Destroy lives
- Influence Policy/Government Action

# Terrorist Objectives

- Gain recognition
- Coercion
- Intimidation
- Provocation



# Protective Measures

## Access Control

- Control of employees/visitors/vehicles
- Entering a facility site or a controlled area in the vicinity of the facility
- Controlled entrances (e.g. doors, entryways, gates, locks, turnstiles, door alarms, security guards)
- Control of material (e.g. raw materials, finished products, hazardous materials)
- Secured perimeters(e.g. fences, patrols)
- Restricted access areas(e.g. key assets; roofs, heating and ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC Systems)
- Access identification(e.g. employee badges, biometric identification
- Signage ( access areas , color codes for areas, swipe cards)
- Require all deliveries to be scheduled and turn away any unscheduled deliveries
- Garbage Container Check



# Protective Measures

## Barriers

- Physical barriers and barricades
- Walls, Fences (e.g. chain link, barbed wire, wrought Iron)
- Earthen banks and berms (e.g. for blast protection)
- Screens and shields(e.g. for visual screening)
- Vehicle barriers (e.g. bollards, planters, sanitation or dump trucks, heavy equipment)



# Protective Measures

## Monitoring and Surveillance

- Use of equipment to monitor movements of people and material in and around a facility to detect contraband
- Closed –circuit television (CCTV) cameras (e.g. fixed, panning, recording capability)
- Motion detectors
- Fire and Smoke detectors
- Heat sensors
- Explosive detectors



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# Protective Measures

## **Monitoring and Surveillance**

- Chemical agent detectors (chemical warfare agents, toxic industrial chemicals)
- Biological agent detectors
- Radiological agent detectors
- Metal detectors (hand wands)
- Night –vision optics (infrared, thermal)
- Lighting (buildings, perimeters, parking areas, permanent and temporary)

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# Protective Measures

## **Communications**

- Communication capability within a facility and between a facility and local authorities
- Telephone (landline, cell, satellite)
- Radio (new hand crank emergency style)
- Interoperable equipment (within facility, with local jurisdictions)
- Redundant and backup communication capabilities
- Data lines (internet, dedicated lines)

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# Protective Measures

## **Inspection**

- Inspection of people, vehicles, and shipments for explosives, chemical/biological/radiological agents
- Personal searches (including employees, visitors, contractors, vendors)
- Vehicle searches (cars, trucks, delivery vehicles, boats)
- Cargo and shipment searches (trucks, containers, railcars, marine vessels, aircraft)
- Trained and certified dogs
- X-ray screening

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# Personal Protection

## **Emergency Advice for You if You Are in a Building Collapse or Explosion:**

- Get out as quickly as possible.
  - Call 911.
  - If you can't get out of the building get under a sturdy desk or table.
  - Fires often occur after a building explosion.
  - If you are trapped by debris, cover your nose and mouth with cloth or clothing.
  - Move around as little as possible to avoid kicking up dust, which is harmful to inhale.
  - If possible, use a flashlight so that you can see your surroundings.
  - Tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can hear where you are. Use a whistle if one is available. Shout only as a last resort as shouting can cause you to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.
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# Personal Protection

## **Suspicious Package or Envelope:**

- A parcel or letter may be considered suspicious when it has more than one of the following characteristics:
    - ❑ Handwritten or poorly typed address, incorrect titles with no name, or misspellings of common words
    - ❑ Strange return address or no return address
    - ❑ Marked with restrictions, such as “Personal,” “Confidential” or ‘Do not x-ray”
    - ❑ Excessive postage
    - ❑ Powdery substance on the outside
    - ❑ Unusual weight given its size, lopsided, or oddly shaped.
    - ❑ Unusual amount of tape on it
    - ❑ Odors, discolorations or oil stains.
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# Personal Protection

## What To Do if You Receive a Suspicious Package or Envelope:

- **PUT IT DOWN** - preferably on a stable surface.
  - Call 911 and alert your buildings security officials. Operating Engineers should shut down the HVAC system.
  - Alert others to the presence of the package and evacuate the area.
  - Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water.
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# Personal Protection

## **What To Do if You Receive a Suspicious Package or Envelope:**

- Make a list of the people who were in the room or area where the suspicious package was recognized, and give it to authorities.
  - Do not stray far from the area if you believe you have been exposed.
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# Personal Protection

## **Emergency Action Plan Checklist for Work or Home:**

- Consider developing a emergency action plan with your co-workers and household members to prepare for what to do, how to find each other, and how to communicate in an emergency. Visit [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov) for more information.
  - Decide where your household or co-workers will reunite after a disaster. Identify two places to meet: one right outside work or home and another outside your area, such as an armory, library, community center, house of worship.
  - Make sure everyone knows the address and phone number of your second meeting place.
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# Personal Protection

## **Emergency Action Plan Checklist for Work or Home:**

- Know and practice all possible exit routes from you home and work
  - Designate an out-of state friend or relative that household members can call if separated during a disaster. When local phone circuits are busy, long-distance calls may be easier to make.
  - Account for everybody's needs, especially seniors, people with disabilities and non-English speakers.
  - Practice your plan with household members and co-workers.
  - Ensure that everyone has a copy of the plan.
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# Personal Protection

Every facility and home should consider assembling a “GO BAG.”

- A “Go Bag” should be packed in a sturdy, easy-to-carry container such as a backpack.
  - Go Bags for your Home/Office will contain different, yet pertinent items.
  - Make sure it is ready to go all times of the year.
  - Copies of your important documents in a waterproof and portable container (photos, id’s, licenses, etc.)
  - Extra set of car and house keys, credit cards such as ATM, and small amounts of cash in the amount of approximately \$50 to \$100 dollars.
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# Personal Protection

## **“Go Bag” Checklist:**

- Bottled water and non-perishable food such as energy or granola bars.
  - Flashlight, battery-operated AM/FM radio and extra batteries. You can also buy wind-up radios that require no batteries at retail stores.
  - Medication for at least one week and other personal essential items. Keep a list of each medication that needs to be taken.
  - First-aid kit.
  - Sturdy, comfortable shoes, lightweight raingear and a mylar blanket
  - Contact and meeting place information with a small regional map of the area, compass, watch.
  - Child care supplies or other special care items for children.
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