

Terrorism Awareness And Prevention



Participant Guide

This presentation was developed by the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness. The contents of this presentation can not be altered or changed in any way without express written approval of the director of the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness. This presentation may be used and disseminated for not-for-profit, educational purposes only. Sale of this presentation is prohibited.

Introduction

The New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness is pleased to present this opportunity for you to learn more about terrorism awareness and prevention. This program is designed to raise the awareness of New Jersey citizens and workers so they can assist in combating terrorism by enhancing powers of observation and encouraging mutual assistance and concern. It involves the joint efforts of the federal, state and local agencies along with the residents of New Jersey.

While our country tells us to be more aware no one is telling us how and for what. This leaves the possibility for misunderstanding, abuses, and prejudices to surface. This program will inform citizens of what to look for and that their observations should rely on the unusual or suspicious activities and behaviors. Citizens should never use race or religion as factors for reporting suspicious activity.

You, the residents and workers of New Jersey, are our partners.

Course Objectives

The objective of this course is to provide you with the skills and knowledge to understand:

- What is Terrorism
- Goals of Terrorism
- Why New Jersey?
- Recognizing Suspicious Activities
- Know Your Role
- Who to Contact

What is Terrorism?

The FBI's definition of terrorism is:

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

This presentation was developed by the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness. The contents of this presentation can not be altered or changed in any way without express written approval of the director of the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness. This presentation may be used and disseminated for not-for-profit, educational purposes only. Sale of this presentation is prohibited.

The key points are that the intent is to coerce more than just an individual or small group and the motivation is for something larger than personal gain or revenge.

Terrorists believe in what they are doing. They believe they are doing something for some kind of "greater good" or cause, and many times act in an irrational manner due to their beliefs.

Terrorism in New Jersey

April 1973 - N.J. State Trooper Werner Foerster was executed and Trooper James Harper was wounded by domestic terrorist Joanne Chesimard, and other members of the Black Liberation Army on the New Jersey Turnpike during a motor vehicle stop.

December 1981 - NJ State Trooper Philip Lamonaco was murdered by domestic terrorists Thomas Manning and Richard Williams members of the United Freedom Front during a motor vehicle stop on Interstate 80 in Northern NJ.

April 12, 1988 - First international terrorist arrested in NJ, Yu Kikimura, a member of the Japanese Red Army, was on his way to a military recruiting station in Manhattan to detonate three improvised explosive devices

November 5, 1990 – Rabbi Meir Kahane Assassination

Meir Kahane was a radical Jewish rabbi, anti-Arab and had come to New York city to discuss to 100 true believers that it was time to move out of the US and into the security of Israel. A man wearing a black yarmulke joined the group. Al Qaeda terrorist, El-Sayd Nosair, a 34 year old immigrant from Egypt, approached Rabbi Kahane at the podium as he finished his speech and shot him point blank. Nosair resided in New Jersey.

December 10, 1994 – Mail Bomb Death

Theodore Kaczynski, the one-time Berkeley math professor and a domestic anti-modernization terrorist sent mail bombs to various people for nearly eighteen years. Named the "Unibomber," he justified his crimes as a fight against the evils of technological progress. He killed three people and wounded twenty-nine. He mailed a package bomb to Thomas Mosser, an advertising executive of a public relations firm that represented Exxon, in North Caldwell, New Jersey. Mosser, was killed in the attack.

World Trade Center (WTC) Attacks – Both the 1993 and 2001 attacks on the WTC were executed and planned by certain members of the international terrorist group, al Qaeda, who lived in the northeast part of

New Jersey where they stored supplies, attended planning sessions, frequented mosques, and obtained NJ identification documents.

September 2001 - Anthrax attacks in the United States occurred over the course of several weeks beginning on September 8, 2001. Letters postmarked to US Senators Tom Daschle and Patrick Leahy, as well as NBC News Anchor Tom Brokaw, were sent from Trenton, NJ. Letters were processed in the Hamilton post office facility, which was closed for over three years for decontamination. Four NJ postal facilities tested positive for anthrax, and five postal employees were sickened with inhalation and cutaneous forms of anthrax. The perpetrators were never identified and the crime remains unsolved. These incidents had a major impact on police and emergency personnel who were inundated with calls pertaining to white powder.

Terrorism

First, the act or activity must be against the law. It must be a criminal act. Expressing an opinion that is unpatriotic or threatening to our way of life is not illegal. Nor is looking, acting, or living differently from what is considered acceptable.

Secondly, the goal of terrorism is to force some sort of change. Often, the target is not the actual goal. It may be symbolic and meant to send a message.

Lastly, unlike common crimes, the goal of terrorism has a value other than money or pleasure. It has a particular objective.

Goals of Terrorism

Fear and Panic are relatively easy to cause just through threats alone. Fear is used to get your attention, to convince you that terrorists are serious, and leave you with a lasting impression.

They desire to cause a panic in the hope that this will lead to the **disruption** of services, maybe even our way of life, to spread the impact beyond the immediate victims. That's how terrorists can affect us. They may even want to cause an overreaction by our government with the hope that we will perceive our own government as oppressive. **Disruption** of basic services, highways, transportation systems and communication systems will spread the impact of any incident far beyond the target areas.

This presentation was developed by the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness. The contents of this presentation can not be altered or changed in any way without express written approval of the director of the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness. This presentation may be used and disseminated for not-for-profit, educational purposes only. Sale of this presentation is prohibited.

When they attempt to **demoralize** us, they want to affect our national psyche-to shock or paralyze us into inactivity.

Intimidation is a form of blackmail and they hope to affect our ability to respond or to potentially cause us to react in a way contrary to our best interests.

- Terrorists often hope to **embarrass us, especially our Government**, by attacking the prestige and perception of power enjoyed by our government or cause our own citizens to question the ability of our government to protect us.

Experts attribute this trend—fewer attacks, more **casualties**—to a rise in religiously motivated terrorism, which lacks some of the restraints of earlier acts of terrorism.

Examples of this trend include:

- 1983 Islamist suicide bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, killing 242 Americans
- 1993 attempt by Islamic terrorists to destroy the World Trade Center killing six people and injuring about 1,000 others
- 1995 Oklahoma City bombing killing 168 people by bombing a federal office building
- 1996 Olympic Park bombing killing 2 and injuring 111 people
- September 11, 2001 World Trade Center attack, killing 3,030 and injuring 2,337

The 2001 World Trade Center terrorist attack had a major **economic impact** on our whole nation. Air traffic halted, consumer spending fell, businesses reduced investment, and companies announced thousands of layoffs. Months later, the national economy appeared to be slowly recovering after a mild downturn. However the New Jersey area continues to suffer from this attack.

The total economic impact of the 9/11 attacks is difficult to calculate. Economists for the International Monetary Fund have estimated that the attacks could cost the United States \$21 billion, based solely on property losses and insurance costs. Many economists say that in the long run the biggest cost to the economy could be the loss of highly skilled workers who perished in the attacks.

Travel and leisure industries have suffered the worst job losses, mainly among airlines, hotels, car rental firms, and restaurants. In the last five months of 2001, the travel industry lost 237,000 jobs. Fear of flying and an

This presentation was developed by the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness. The contents of this presentation can not be altered or changed in any way without express written approval of the director of the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness. This presentation may be used and disseminated for not-for-profit, educational purposes only. Sale of this presentation is prohibited.

expanding recession caused many consumers to cancel vacations and curtail discretionary spending immediately following the attacks, and the airline industry continues to suffer. In 2002, three of the top major airlines filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection, citing decreased passenger loads and increased security costs since September 11.

Why New Jersey?

It is centrally located on the Northeast corridor with a population of almost nine million people, and has a vast transportation infrastructure of roads, bridges, tunnels, airports, and ports which are vital to the entire region's economy.

- Communications
- Education/Schools
- Financial Centers
- Health Care
- Military Facilities
- Sports, Entertainment, & Tourism (i.e. commercial buildings)
- Transportation
- Utilities (i.e. fuel storage, electrical, gas, etc.)

Your Role

Most individuals will not have contact with terrorists or extremists in their daily routine or would not even know if they did. Often, the unusual event turns out to be criminal conduct and is probably not terrorism related. But once again it could be! Law enforcement agencies need citizens to report suspicious activity, even if it ultimately turns out to be of a non-criminal nature. Without sources of information, there would be no investigations.

The described indicators are not fool-proof. They are not guarantees of terrorist activities or the lack thereof. However, if you encounter an increasing number of indicators, common sense would tell you that increased attention and thought should be placed on reporting your observations.

Suspicious Activity

The key thing to remember is that your **judgment** is the most important element in determining what is suspicious. In most cases, it will not be a single indicator, but a combination of indicators occurring at a particular time and place, that will accurately identify a suspicious person or act.

Be alert to the indicators regarding actions, individual behaviors, personal interactions and social dynamics, vehicle characteristics and movements. Use your judgment in determining whether or not they are unusual or suspicious in your community or work environment.

Be wary of people who depart quickly when seen or attempt to conceal something. Look for signs of nervousness in the people you come in contact with. Signs will become particularly evident in a person's eyes, face, neck, and body movements. The following is a list of things to look for:

Eyes

- Glances: directions, duration, timing
- Wide open "flashbulb eyes"
- Cold penetrating stare
- Trance-like gaze

Face and Neck

- Exaggerated yawning when engaged in conversation
- Protruding or beating neck arteries
- Repetitive touching of face, tugging on or covering ears
- Increased breathing rate, panting
- Excessive fidgeting, clock watching, head turning

Body

- Pacing or jumpy
- Trembling
- Unusual perspiration
- Goose bumps
- Rigid posture with minimal body movements and arms close to sides

If someone is on the property and does not have all the required ID, uniform or proper equipment, they may be posing as an employee to access critical or unauthorized areas.

Be leery of individuals inquiring about or expressing an unusual level of interest in aspects of agency procedures. Never submit to interviews, in person or over the telephone, or photographs.

Suspicious Vehicles

Terrorists may try to use vehicles to access into facilities. Be aware of the unusual actions of drivers and locations of parked vehicles.

Be alert for vehicle drivers exhibiting some of these suspicious signs:

- Unusual Behavior
- Signs of fear or stress
- Refusal or disregard of directions

Be alert for vehicles exhibiting some of these suspicious signs:

- Unusual items clearly visible inside or attached to the outside
- Stopped or parked in strange or out-of-place locations
- Parked close to agency assets such as terminals, rail lines, and bridges
- Missing or altered license plates
- Visibly overloaded or sagging

Suspicious Packages

Suspicious packages are often identified by the fact that they have been intentionally placed in an out-of-the-way location, one where the public and employees would not forget something. A terrorist engaged in planting something will **NOT** want to call attention to him or herself.

General Mail Handling

Be on the lookout for suspicious envelopes and/or packages. Do not open suspicious mail. Open all non-suspicious mail with a letter opener or a method that minimizes skin contact. Do not blow into envelopes. Keep hands and mouth away while opening. Wash hands after handling mail.

Characteristics of Suspicious Packages/Letters:

Discoloration, oily stains, unusual odor, crystals or powder like residue, threatening language on outside of package, postmark does not match return address, restrictive markings such as personal or confidential, poorly printed, excessive tape or string, rigid, uneven, irregular, or lop-sided package, soft spots, bulges, excessive weight, excessive postage, title only, misspelled names, protruding wires, or aluminum foil, ticking sound, or unexpected mail from a foreign country.

If You Receive or Discover a Suspicious Package:

Do not open, shake, empty, or disturb its contents. Put the package down and do not handle it further, do not touch or try to clean up the substance, alert others near-by, do not remove any items from the package, leave the area, gently close the door, wash hands well, and contact authorities.

Unusual Request for Information

Some examples of unusual requests for information could include inquiries about security and safety procedures, habits of key personnel, personal information, and in-depth information on operating systems, mail handling procedures, etc. These inquiries could be verbal, mail, FAX, or other electronic formats.

This could also take the form of individuals appearing uncertain in response to questions regarding their purpose.

Surveillance

Individuals may be observed:

- Drawing or taking pictures in areas not normally of interest
- Taking notes or annotating maps
- Sitting in a parked vehicle

Some of the tools terrorists might use during surveillance include:

- Cameras – video, still, or panoramic
- Laptop computers or PDA's (Personal Data Assistants)
- Diagrams or maps
- Binoculars or other vision-enhancing devices
- GPS (Global Positioning System) devices

For instance, if you are at a National Monument and you notice a person nearby taking a lot of photos. Not unusual, right? But then you notice that he/she is only taking photos of the surveillance cameras, crash barriers at the entrances, and access control procedures. Is that normal for a tourist? Absolutely not.

These are other possible indicators of surveillance or pre-planning on the part of terrorists. Surveillance may be conducted by:

- Multiple persons or vehicles
- Pacing off or measuring distances
- Recording arrival and departure times of buses and trains, as well as employees and passengers
- Observation of security reaction drills or procedures
- Notebooks or sketch pads

Additional unusual behavior to look for includes:

- Staring or quickly looking away from personnel
- Vehicles entering parking areas or leaving designated facilities
- Unusual or prolonged interest in security measures and personnel (i.e.: entry points, access controls, perimeter barriers)

Acquiring Supplies

Have you encountered people purchasing or renting military and professional uniforms?

Have you heard of thefts of ID cards, government official license plates or vehicles, police badges, security badges or other equipment?

Unusual and High Risk Deliveries:

If peculiar odors are coming from a vehicle, did a chemical company make a delivery or are you aware that they received something from a bio-research lab in the mail? These are fairly obvious situations but they are designed to make you think about what might seem suspicious.

As previously mentioned, be suspicious of large purchases of fuel oil, fertilizer (nitrates), propane bottles, toxic chemicals, military caliber ammunition or weapons.

Staying Alert

You are the eyes and ears of New Jersey. Develop a sense about what is ordinary and extraordinary in your environment. One of the most effective security measures that can be put in place is for you and your fellow citizens and workers to be alert to security issues as you perform your daily routines. Your presence alone serves to deter violent acts and helps create a more secure environment.

In addition to being the eyes and ears (observing), you need to be the voice (reporting) as well. Noticing something without follow-up or reporting will not help, avoid or prevent an incident. Staying alert is **NOT** paranoia.

Staying alert is simply being aware of one's surroundings. Some other indications of possible trouble may include:

- Issues that have been in the media
- Local/national/international news that may increase the risk for certain groups or facilities
- Government-released "threat notices" indicating a threat against a type of facility
- New Jersey and U.S. threat advisory systems, which help you determine how alert you should be

Protecting Your Community

Citizens should never use race or religion as factors for reporting suspicious activity.

No government agency alone can ensure the complete safety and security of New Jersey. We urge you to continue this highly successful partnership in the fight against terrorism.

All you really need to do is pay attention to those activities and people who seem out of place. Of course, the average person may experience excitement, fear, or panic, when confronted with something we should report. It is likely our bodies are going to fight everything we do to remain calm and remember what is required for a good report (fight or flight). If we practice how we should report when we are not affected by these distractions, we may establish some habits that will allow us to do the same when we are distracted.

Never confront or try to directly investigate something that is suspicious and never put yourself in danger. If you feel in danger, leave the area, hide, or seek a crowd.

This presentation was developed by the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness. The contents of this presentation can not be altered or changed in any way without express written approval of the director of the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness. This presentation may be used and disseminated for not-for-profit, educational purposes only. Sale of this presentation is prohibited.

When reporting, think of what you are trying to describe as a word picture. You see the picture of what you are describing, you want the person to whom you are describing the incident to see the same picture and you have only words to do it. Describe in detail what you saw and try to leave assumptions, prejudices, etc. out of it. "Only the facts ma'am" (Joe Friday, Dragnet).

It is often helpful to be able to explain why you thought something was suspicious. Possibly compare it against what is normal for that time/area. Human nature being what it is, it doesn't hurt to add legitimacy to your report.

Know Your Role

No one is asking for block wardens who log every activity in their neighborhood or workplace. No one wants you to spy on people. This isn't about informing on "disloyal" Americans or people who are "different" or don't fit in.

We do not want you confronting suspicious activities or trying to investigate your neighbors.

What you should do and not do:

- **Do** know your surroundings
- **Do not** spy on your neighbors
- **Do** report a good description
- **Do not** put yourself in danger

One of the most effective security measures that can be put in place is for you, the citizens of New Jersey, to be alert to security issues as you perform your daily routines. Your presence alone serves to deter violent acts and helps create a more secure environment.

In addition to being the eyes and ears (observing), you need to be the voice (reporting) as well. Noticing something without follow-up or reporting will not help avoid or prevent an incident.

New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness

At the Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness, we have one primary objective-to ensure the security and welfare of New Jersey's citizens and workers through the identification, detection and deterrence of terrorist activity.

However, no state can function effectively without the assistance, cooperation and, most important of all, the vigilance of its residents.

Everyone is needed to prevent another terrorist incident.

NJ Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness 1-866-4 SAFE NJ or 1-866-472-3365.

Resources

www.njhomelandsecurity.gov

www.fema.gov

www.fbi.gov

www.dhs.gov

www.state.nj.us

www.redcross.org

[illegible]

15

New Jersey
Office of Homeland Security & Preparedness
Leader's Guide for Terrorism Awareness and Prevention

Revised January 25, 2007

Slide #1-Terrorism Awareness and Prevention

Today we are going to spend approximately an hour talking about your role in awareness against terrorism.

The New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness is pleased to present this opportunity for you to learn more about terrorism awareness and prevention.

This program is designed to raise the awareness of New Jersey's citizens so they can assist in combating terrorism by enhancing powers of observation and encouraging mutual assistance and concern. It involves the joint efforts of the federal, state and local governments along with the residents of New Jersey.

Slide #2-Goals

The purpose of this program is to help you learn more about what terrorism is, the goal of terrorism, the threat to New Jersey, recognizing suspicious activities, knowing your role and who to contact.

Just as important, we hope to avoid the mistakes that are made when ignorance and misinformation are allowed to guide our actions.

Slide #3-Safe NJ

You the residents and workers of New Jersey are our partners. If you witness any suspicious activity or have tips that could relate to terrorism, please contact us through our toll-free tip line at 1-866-472-3365 or 1-866-4-SAFE -NJ.

Slide #4-What is Terrorism?

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

This is the "classic" FBI definition of terrorism.

The key points are that the intent is to coerce more than just an individual or small group and the motivation is for something larger than personal gain or revenge.

Terrorists believe in what they are doing, they believe they are doing something for some kind of "greater good" or cause, and many times act in an irrational manner due to their beliefs.

This presentation was developed by the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness. The contents of this presentation cannot be altered or changed in any way without express written approval of the director of the New Jersey Office of Counter-Terrorism. This presentation may be used and disseminated for not-for-profit, educational purposes only. Sale of this presentation is prohibited.

Slide 5-TERRORISM IN NEW JERSEY

April 1973 - N.J. State Trooper Werner Foerster was executed and Trooper James Harper was wounded by domestic terrorist Joanne Chesimard, and other members of the Black Liberation Army on the New Jersey Turnpike during a motor vehicle stop.

December 1981 - NJ State Trooper Philip Lamonaco was murdered by domestic terrorists Thomas Manning and Richard Williams, members of the United Freedom Front during a motor vehicle stop on Interstate 80 in Northern NJ. Trooper Lamonaco observed a pistol in Thomas Manning's waist band. He ordered Manning out of the car, and as he placed him under arrest, Richard Williams exited the car and shot Trooper Lamonaco. Both were arrested and convicted for the murder of Trooper Lamonaco.

April 12, 1988 -First international terrorist arrested in NJ, Yu Kikimura, a member of the Japanese Red Army, was on his way to a military recruiting station in Manhattan to detonate three improvised explosive devices when he was arrested at the Vince Lombardi Rest Stop on the NJ Turnpike by Trooper Robert Ciplensky;

November 5, 1990 – Rabbi Meir Kahane Assassination Meir Kahane was a radical Jewish rabbi, and anti-Arab who was speaking at the Marriott Hotel at 49th St. and Lexington Avenues in NYC. Rabbi Kahane had formed a new organization called ZEERO (Zionist Emergency Evacuation Rescue Organization) and had come to the city to discuss to the 100 true believers that it was time for these true believers to move out of the US and into the security of Israel. A man wearing a black yarmulke joined the group. Al Qaeda terrorist, El-Sayd Nosair, a 34 year old immigrant from Egypt, approached Rabbi Kahane at the podium as he

finished his speech and shot him point blank. A postal police officer, Carlos Acosta, sees Nosair running toward him with a gun in his hand. Nosair fires at Acosta. The bullet hits Acosta in the armoured vest, and deflects into his arm. Acosta draws his own .357 Magnum and hits Nosair in the chin. Both Nosair and Kahane end up in Bellevue hospital. Kahane dies; Nosair lives. No autopsy is performed and Kahane's body is flown immediately to Israel. Nosair only convicted of a weapons charge. Nosair, Abouhalima, and Mohammed Saleme later took part in the 1993 WTC bombing. All were NJ residents;

1993 WTC attack was executed and planned by certain members of the international terrorist group under direction of the "Blind Sheikh," who lived in the northeast part of New Jersey where they stored supplies, attended planning sessions, and frequented mosques.

1994 Plot against NY landmarks, bridges and tunnels was directed by the "Blind Sheikh" out of a Jersey City mosque. The group conducted firearms training, and constructed and tested explosive devices in NJ.

December 10, 1994 – Mail Bomb Death Theodore Kaczynski, the one-time Berkeley math professor and anti-modernization terrorist who was convicted of murder for sending mail bombs to various people for nearly eighteen years. He is often referred to as the "Unibomber." He justified his crimes as a fight against the evils of technological progress. He killed three people and wounded twenty-nine. He mailed a package bomb to Thomas Mosser, an advertising executive in North Caldwell, New Jersey. Mosser, who was killed in the attack, was an executive of a Public Relations firm that represented Exxon, whose tanker spilled oil in Alaska's Prince William Sound.

This presentation was developed by the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness. The contents of this presentation cannot be altered or changed in any way without express written approval of the director of the New Jersey Office of Counter-Terrorism. This presentation may be used and disseminated for not-for-profit, educational purposes only. Sale of this presentation is prohibited.

2001 WTC Attack – 2001 attack on the WTC was executed and planned by certain members of the international terrorist group, al Qaeda, who lived in the northeast part of New Jersey where they stored supplies, attended planning sessions, frequented mosques, and obtained NJ identification documents.

September 2001 - Anthrax attacks in the United States occurred over the course of several weeks beginning on September 8, 2001. Letters postmarked to US Senators Tom Daschle and Patrick Leahy, as well as NBC News Anchor Tom Brokaw, were sent from Trenton, New Jersey. Letters were processed in the Hamilton post office facility, which was closed for over three years for decontamination. Four NJ postal facilities tested positive for anthrax, and five postal employees were sickened with inhalation and cutaneous forms of anthrax. The perpetrators were never identified and the crime remains unsolved. These incidents had a major impact on police and emergency personnel who were inundated with calls pertaining to white powder.

Summer 2004 – Arrests abroad revealed an al Qaeda plot to attack identified financial sector buildings in NJ and NYC. Dhiren Bharot, arrested in London with 8 others, resided in NJ with family members as posed as a student while conducting surveillance of the identified targets.

Slide #6-Terrorism

First, the act or activity must be against the law. It must be a criminal act. Expressing an opinion that is unpatriotic or threatening to our way of life is not illegal. Nor is looking, acting, or living differently from what is considered acceptable.

Secondly, the goal of terrorism is to force some sort of change. Often, the target is not the actual goal. It may be symbolic and meant to send a message.

Lastly, unlike common crimes, the goal of terrorism has a value other than money or pleasure. It has a particular objective.

Slide #7-Goals of Terrorism

Terrorists are in this fight for the long haul. However, they have some immediate goals that they want/need to accomplish to continue their fight.

- Fear and Panic
- Disruption
- Demoralization
- Intimidation
- Embarrassment of our government
- Mass casualties

Economic Impact

Slide #8-Fear and Panic

Fear and Panic are relatively easy to cause just through threats alone.

Fear is used to get your attention, to convince you they are serious, and leave you with a lasting impression.

Slide #9-Disruption

They desire to cause panic in the hope that this will lead to disruption of services, maybe even our way of life to spread the impact beyond the immediate victims. That's how terrorist can affect us. They may even want to cause an overreaction by our government with the hope that we will see our own government as oppressive. Disruption of basic services, highways, and transportation systems will spread the impact of any incident far beyond the target areas.

Slide #10-Demoralization

When they attempt to demoralize us, they want to affect our national psyche...to shock or paralyze us into inactivity.

Slide #11-Intimidation

Intimidation is a form of blackmail and they hope to affect our ability to respond or to cause us to react in a way contrary to our best interests.

Slide #12-Embarrassment of our Government

Terrorists often hope to embarrass us especially our government by attacking the prestige and perception of power enjoyed by our government or cause our own citizens to question the ability of our government to protect us.

EXAMPLES – Of our vulnerability that embarrassed our government.

- Anthrax attacks of 2001 scare closed mail facilities and changed the way we handled our mail;
- Both of the World Trade Center attacks were direct assaults on our citizens committed by a terrorist organization thousands of miles away;
- The threats to mass transit created havoc on our way of life.

Slide #13-Mass Casualties

Experts attribute this trend—fewer attacks, more casualties—to a rise in religiously motivated terrorism, which lacks some of the restraints of earlier acts of terrorism.

Examples of this trend include:

UPPER LEFT -1983 Hezbollah suicide bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, killed 242 Americans.

UPPER RIGHT - February 1993 attempt by al Qaeda, Islamic terrorists first attempt to destroy the World Trade Center killed six people and injured about 1,000 others.

LOWER LEFT -Oklahoma City in 1995, domestic terrorist Timothy McVeigh killed 168 people by bombing the Alfred P. Murrah federal office building.

LOWER CENTER - In July 1996, domestic terrorist Eric Robert Rudolph killed 2 and injured 111 people in the Olympic Park bombing in Atlanta, Georgia.

LOWER RIGHT -On September 11, 2001, nineteen al Qaeda, Islamic terrorists killed 3,030 and injured 2,337 by hijacking 4 commercial aircraft and flying them into the World Trade Towers in New York City and the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia. The 4th aircraft, believed to be targeting the Capitol Building in Washington, never completed the mission and crashed into the mountains of Pennsylvania.

Slide #14-Economic Impact

The 2001 World Trade Center terrorist attack had a major economic impact on our whole nation. The terrorist caused a temporary disruption in the nation's economic activity. Air traffic halted, consumer spending fell, businesses reduced investment, and companies announced thousands of layoffs. Months later, the national economy appeared to be recovering after a mild downturn. But the New Jersey area continues to suffer from the attack on the World Trade Center.

Such estimates are difficult to calculate. Economists for the International Monetary Fund have estimated that the attacks could cost the United States \$21 billion, based solely on property losses and insurance costs. Many economists say that in the long run the biggest cost to the economy could be the loss of highly skilled workers who perished in the attacks.

Travel and leisure industries have suffered the worst job losses, mainly among airlines, hotels, car rental firms, and restaurants. In the last five months of 2001, the travel industry lost 237,000 jobs. Fear of flying and an expanding recession caused many consumers to cancel vacations and curtail discretionary spending immediately following the attacks, and the airline industry continues to suffer. In 2002, three of the top major airlines filed for Chapter

11 bankruptcy protection, citing decreased passenger loads and increased security costs since September 11.

Slide #15-Why New Jersey?

New Jersey is a small state, but it becomes very important to all of the United States and to the world's economy when its environment is considered.

EXAMPLES

New Jersey is one of the major food hubs for the Northeast region.

Port Elizabeth/Newark/Jersey receive and ship 4,792,922 -20ft. containers for a total of 132 Billion dollars in 2005. Based on these numbers: NJ Marine Terminals are ranked #1 on the East coast, #3 in the US, 10th in the world.

Port of Camden Region:

Camden Marine Terminal.

- Food products, forestry products Several inter-model transportation links:
- Tacony-Palmyra Bridge, Betsy Ross Bridge,
- Delair PA. Railroad Bridge, Ben Franklin Bridge,
- Walt Whitman Bridge. Largest Petro-Chemical region on the East Coast supplying 60% of the fuel products for 10 northern states.

Intermodel waterway for Kill Van Kull, Delaware River.

Slide #16-Why New Jersey?

New Jersey is a target rich environment. We are centrally located in the Northeast corridor, have almost nine million people and our roads and ports are vital to the entire region's economy.

Examples:

- Communications
- Education/Schools
- Financial Centers
- Health Care
- Military Facilities
- Sports, Entertainment, & Tourism (i.e. commercial buildings)
- Transportation
- Utilities (i.e. fuel storage, electrical, gas, etc.)

Slide #17-Your Role

Most people will not run into terrorists or extremists in their daily routine. Often, the unusual event turns out to be criminal conduct and is probably not terrorist related. But once again it could be! Law Enforcement agencies need citizens to report suspicious activity, even if it ultimately turns out to be innocent or criminal activity. Without leads, there are no investigations.

BIN LADEN PHOTO – On October 21, 2001, al-Jazeera conducted the first interview with bin Laden following the attacks of 9/11. He stated “I tell you, freedom and human rights in America are doomed.” Every citizen should pay attention to national/international news, and most importantly, the words of bin Laden and his followers like Ayman al-Zawahiri.

Slide #18-Recognizing Suspicious Activity

The key thing to remember is that your judgment is the most important element in determining what is suspicious. In most cases, it will not be a single indicator, but a combination of indicators occurring at a particular time and place, that will accurately identify a suspicious person or act.

However, if something looks “out of order” enough to catch your attention, always report it to the police immediately. It’s always best to err on the side of caution.

BOTTOM PHOTO is an improvised aerosol dispersal device discovered atop an air conditioner.

Slide #19-Recognizing Suspicious Activity

Be alert to the indicators regarding actions, individual behaviors, personal interactions and dynamics, and vehicle characteristics and movements. Use your judgment in determining whether or not they are suspicious in your community or work environment. Make that phone call 1-866-4-SAFE NJ or 1-866-472-3365.

Slide #20-Recognizing Suspicious Activity

Some examples would be:

- Attitude-Hesitates, indecisive, seems strange or inconsistent with the surroundings
- Apparel and accessories-out of context with his/her circumstances and surroundings
-

Body language-not only what people are saying but what their body movements are telling you

- Actions in/around crowds-extremely private and does not interact with those around him/her

- Reaction to police presence or uniformed personnel-Avoids areas where police are present, does not respond to authoritative voice commands

Slide #21-What is Suspicious Activity?

Be wary of people who depart quickly when seen or attempt to conceal something. Look for ' signs of nervousness in the people you come in contact with. Signs will become particularly evident in a person's eyes, face, neck, and body movements. The following is a list of things to look for:

Eyes

- Glances: direction, duration, timing
- Wide open "flashbulb eyes"
- Cold penetrating stare
- Trance-like gaze

Face and Neck

- Exaggerated yawning when engaged in conversation
- Protruding or beating neck arteries
- Repetitive touching of face, tugging on or covering ears
- Increased breathing rate, panting
- Excessive fidgeting, clock watching, head turning

Body

- Pacing or jumpy
- Trembling
- Unusual perspiration
- Goose bumps
- Rigid posture with minimal body movements and arms close to sides

Examples:

Over dressed for the weather

Sweating in the middle of winter

Slide #22- What is Suspicious Activity?

If someone is on the property and does not have all the required ID, uniform and proper equipment, they may be posing as an employee to access critical or unauthorized areas. Be leery of individuals expressing an unusual level of interest in aspects of agency procedures. Never submit to interviews or photographs.

Examples would be:

Utilities Rooms-possibility of gaining access to equipment

•

Heating ducts-individuals with no id and equipment

•

Loading docks-individuals taking pictures at a loading dock, when asked what they are doing indicated they were from a moving company.

•

The individuals had no ID, vehicle or clothing to identify them as being from a moving company.

•

Gated areas

Slide #23- What is Suspicious Activity?

Be alert for vehicle drivers exhibiting some of these suspicious signs:

- Unusual behavior
- Signs of fear or stress
- Refusal or disregard of directions

Be alert for vehicles exhibiting some of these suspicious signs:

•

Unusual items clearly visible inside or attached to the outside

•

Stopped or parked in strange or out-of-place locations

Parked close to agency assets such as terminals, rail lines, and bridges

•

Missing or altered license plates

•

Visibly overloaded or sagging

Example:

You observe what appears to be a cable company van parked all day at the end of the street but the workers don't appear to be in any type uniform. Make the call!

Slide #24- What is Suspicious Activity?

Now that you recognize it as being suspicious, you need to place it into context. Is there a reasonable explanation?

Example:

That's the third time the UPS truck has been down our street...BUT...it is the holidays and they have several delivery trucks making different deliveries. Timothy McVeigh rented a truck with barrels of Ammonium nitrate and fertilizer.

Slide #25- What is Suspicious Activity?

Terrorists may try to use vehicles to access into facilities.
Be aware of the actions of drivers and locations of vehicles.

CENTER PHOTO – Green Zone Iraq. Point to the smaller black vehicle behind the white SUV at the top of the photo. This black vehicle was parked at the curb and pulled out as the white SUV passed.

BOTTOM PHOTO – Green Zone Iraq. Point out in the bottom photo how close black vehicle is to the bumper of the white SUV. As the white SUV pulls away the black car tries to continue past the guard except that the guard stops the vehicle.

Slides #26- What is Suspicious Activity?

Suspicious packages are often identified by the fact that they have been intentionally placed in an out-of-the-way location, one where the public or employees would not forget something. A terrorist engaged in planting something will NOT want to call attention to him or herself.

General Mail Handling

Be on the lookout for suspicious envelopes and/or packages. Do not open suspicious mail. Open all non-suspicious mail with a letter opener or a method that minimizes skin contact. Do not blow into envelopes. Keep hands and mouth away while opening. Wash hands after handling mail.

Characteristics of Suspicious Packages/Letters

Discoloration, oily stains, unusual odor, crystals or powder like residue, threatening language on outside of package, postmark does not match return address, restrictive markings such as personal or confidential, poorly printed, excessive tape or string, rigid, uneven, irregular, or lop-sided package, soft spots, bulges, excessive weight, excessive postage, title only, misspelled names, protruding wires, or aluminum foil, ticking sound, unexpected mail from a foreign country.

If You Receive or Discover a Suspicious Package

Do not open, shake, empty, or disturb its contents. Put the package down and do not handle it further, do not touch or try to clean up the substance, alert others near-by, do not remove any items from the package, leave the area, gently close the door, wash hands well, and contact authorities.

Examples:

Anthrax-Hamilton Postal facility

Information from the US Postal Services

Slide #27-Video Clip

Video Clip

Slide #28-Unusual Request for Information

Inquiries about security & safety procedures, habits of key personnel, personal information, and in-depth information on operating systems, mail handling procedures, etc. These inquiries could be verbal, mail, FAX, or other electronic forms.

This could also take the form of individuals appearing uncertain in response to questions regarding their purpose.

Examples:

Colleges, libraries, internet and mail-order businesses have long been places to acquire information about explosives, booby-traps, illegal weapons modifications, silencers, and nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons.

It is now common knowledge that some of the 9/11 terrorists were exploring the use of crop dusters, we can only assume for use in spreading chemical or biological agents. We know about the flight lessons that only involved flying, not take offs or landings. These were suspicious indicators that may have led law enforcement to these people prior to 9/11 if only

we as citizens were concerned with these issues. They obviously raised suspicion after the fact...

Slide #29-Video Clip

Video Clip

Slide #30-Surveillance

Individuals may be observed:

- Drawing or taking pictures in areas not normally of interest
- Taking notes or annotating maps
- Sitting in parked vehicles

Some of the tools terrorists use during surveillance includes:

- Cameras-video, still or panoramic
- Laptop computers or PDA's (Personal Data Assistants)
- Diagrams or maps
- Binoculars or other vision-enhancing devices
- GPS (Global Positioning System) devices

Slide #31-Surveillance

For instance, you are at a National Monument and you notice a person nearby taking a lot of photos. Not unusual. But then you notice that he is only taking photos of the surveillance cameras, crash barriers at the entrances, and access control procedures. Is that normal for a tourist? Absolutely not!

Slide #32-Surveillance

These are other possible indicators of surveillance or pre-planning on the part of terrorists.

Surveillance may be conducted by:

Multiple persons or vehicles

•

Pacing off or measuring distances

•

Recording arrival and departure times of buses, trucks, airplanes and trains, as well as employees and passengers

•

Notebooks or sketch pads

Slide #33-Surveillance

Surveillance can involve observation of security reaction drills or procedures. It could also include unusual behavior such as staring or quickly looking away from personnel or vehicles entering or leaving designated facilities or parking areas. Also unusual or prolonged interest in security measures or personnel, entry points and access controls, or perimeter barriers such as fences or walls could be included as surveillance.

Other examples could include:

- Coming back to a location over and over again
- Long conversations on pay phones or cell phones
- When security changes shifts, lunch, breaks, etc.
- When employees arrive and depart

Slide #34-Test of Security

Examples:

- By using a vehicle or by entering facilities
- To see how well an agency enforces policies
- Repetitive false alarms or bomb threats
- It may be a stranger offering packages or leaving them unattended
- Trying to enter a secure or gated area
- Claiming they lost or forgot their ID

Slide #35-Acquiring Supplies

Have you encountered people purchasing or renting military and professional uniforms?

Examples:

- November 2005 fire fighting uniform brought over the internet
- Can buy ID cards, badges off the internet

Slide #36-Acquiring Supplies

Have you heard of thefts of ID cards, government official licenses plates or vehicles, police badges, security badges?

Additional Examples of Suspicious Activities:

The way terrorists use or rent space accommodations such as hotel rooms, storage spaces, garages are often suspicious. A British example was a rented garage that was used as a bomb factory. A resident became suspicious and reported men coming and going wearing rubber gloves. This led to a number of arrests of terrorists who had already attacked Heathrow Airport.

While planning an attack, terrorists may lead lives that appear unusual or suspicious. The 9/11 terrorists are classic examples – learning to fly but not wanting to learn how to land. The leader of that group also paid cash for many large purchases such as flight training, accommodation, vehicles and air tickets. Terrorists often use false or stolen documents, including passports and drivers' licenses. They can also have several identities and may give conflicting details to those they come in contact with. One example was an alert bank employee who noticed a series of unusual transactions and identified an account that had been opened in a false name. The bank reported it to authorities, who uncovered links to a terrorist group.

Slide #37-Video Clip

Video clip.

Slide #38-Unusual and High Risk Deliveries

It may be a truck hauling hazardous material to someplace it shouldn't. It could be peculiar odors coming from a vehicle.

Did a chemical company make a delivery or are you aware that they got something from a bio-research lab in the mail? These are fairly obvious situations but they are designed to make you think about what might seem suspicious.

As previously mentioned, large purchases of fuel oil, fertilizer (nitrates), propane bottles, toxic chemicals, military caliber ammunition or weapons could be considered suspicious.

Examples:

Is your neighbor, who lives in a townhouse, receiving large bags of fertilizer in their garage or 50gal. drums of fuel oil yet they are on natural gas service?

Examples:

Large quantities of baby formula, (this is used to culture certain biological agents) lab equipment, hazmat protection equipment, antibiotics, etc.

Mega home improvement centers that carry various supplies that could be used for activities (i.e. pvc pipe, chemicals) Report of thefts of similar items, call 1-866-4-SAFE-NJ or 1-866-472-3365.

Slide #39-Staying Alert

You are the eyes, ears and voice of New Jersey. Develop a sense about what is ordinary and extraordinary in your environment.

One of the most effective security measures that can be put in place is for you and your fellow citizens to be alert to security issues as you perform your daily routines. Your presence alone serves to deter violent acts and helps create a more secure environment.

In addition to being the eyes and ears (observing), you need to be the voice (reporting) as well. Noticing something without follow up or reporting will not help avoid or prevent an incident.

Slide #40-Staying Alert

Staying alert is NOT paranoia. Staying alert is simply being aware of one's surroundings/environment.

Some indications of possible trouble may include:

Issues that have been in the media

- Local/national/international news that may increase the risk for certain groups or facilities

- Government-released "threat notices" indicating a threat against a type of facility

- New Jersey and U.S. threat advisory systems, which help you determine how alert you should be

Slide #41-Staying Alert

Some indications of possible trouble may include:

Riots

-

Protests

-

Controversial issues being debated

-

Identity thefts

-

Gang Activity

Slide #42-Protecting Your Community

No government can ensure the complete safety and security of New Jersey. We urge you to continue this highly successful partnership in the fight against terrorism and continue to be our eyes, ears and voice.

Check with your local police department to learn what role you could play in community groups.

All you really need to do is pay attention to those activities and people around you. (Refer to Suspicious Activities)

Slide #43-Five W's of Reporting

General characteristics to note would be:

For individuals:

- Size
- Sex
- Behavior
- Scars

For Vehicles:

- Make
- Model
- Year
- Body damage

Who: Identify yourself, describe who you feel is involved in suspicious activity.

What: What is the suspicious activity?

When: When did it happen? Is it happening now?

Where: Where is this happening? Address of activity?

Why: Why are you calling? Why do you feel this activity is suspicious?

Slide #44-What You Can Do

When reporting, think of what you are trying to describe as a word picture. You see the picture of what you are describing, you want the person you are describing the incident to see the same picture and you have only words to do it. Describe in detail what you saw and observed. "Only the facts ma'am" (Joe Friday, Dragnet).

It is often helpful to be able to explain why you thought something was suspicious. Possibly contrast it against what is normal for that time/area...Human nature being what it is, it doesn't hurt to add legitimacy to your report.

Slide #45-Know Your Role

No one is asking for block wardens who log every activity in their neighborhood or workplace. No one wants you to spy on people. This isn't about informing on "disloyal" Americans or people who are "different" or don't fit in.

What you should do and not do:

- Do know your surroundings
- Do not spy on your neighbors
- Do take a good description
- Do not put yourself in danger

One of the most effective security measures that can be put in place is for you, the citizens and workers of New Jersey to be alert to security issues as you perform your daily routines. Your presence alone serves to deter violent acts and helps create a more secure environment.

Slide #46-NJ Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness

At the Office of Counter-Terrorism, we have one primary objective – to ensure the security and welfare of New Jersey's Citizens. However, no state can function effectively without the assistance, cooperation and most important of all, the vigilance of its residents and workers. Everyone is needed to prevent another terrorist incident. One quick phone call could make a difference.

Slide #47-Resources

These are additional resources that you may access to get additional information.

www.njhomelandsecurity.gov

www.fema.gov

www.fbi.gov

www.dhs.gov

www.ready.gov

www.redcross.org

Slide #48-Information Resource

2-2-1 was designed to remove some of the burden from the 9-1-1 system which is reserved for unfolding emergency situations.

2-1-1 is the gateway to health and social services, government assistance, and local community resources.

Callers can find assistance for everything from healthcare to housing, shelters to food banks, legal aid to counseling.

2-1-1 service is free and available throughout New Jersey 24 hours a day 7 days a week from any traditional or wireless phone as well as from TTY equipment. There is multi-lingual access, and all calls are confidential.

211 TESTIMONIALS

Directed a contractor to an 18 year old who needed a special electrical outlet for a machine that kept him alive; Helped an 18 year old single mother with 4 children find shelter and a job;

During the aftermath of hurricane Katrina, sent numerous volunteers to assist at call centers in Louisiana and Texas.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON 2-1-1 GO TO WWW.NJHOMELANDSECURITY.GOV

This presentation was developed by the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness. The contents of this presentation cannot be altered or changed in any way without express written approval of the director of the New Jersey Office of Counter-Terrorism. This presentation may be used and disseminated for not-for-profit, educational purposes only. Sale of this presentation is prohibited.

Course Title:

Lesson Title:

Objectives:

References:

Training Aid:

Method of Instruction:

Total Time:

New Jersey State Police Training Bureau
Sea Girt, New Jersey

Lesson Plan

Cargo Theft Investigations
Conducting a Cargo Theft Investigation
Level II

The Student will be able to:

1.
Explain the function of Cargo Theft Unit
2.
Explain Attorney General's directive on Cargo Theft Notification
3.
Explain the Typical Cargo Thief and the tools used
4.
Explain how to conduct Cargo Theft Investigations
5.
Explain problems encountered w/ Cargo Theft Investigation
6.
Explain what patrols should look for
New Jersey State Police, Standing Operating Procedures,
E-1, 2-26-03
New Jersey Attorney General's Directive, 1-5-98, #1998-3