

Basic Training Module Specifications

<u>Functional Area:</u>	VI. Special Operations
<u>Subject Area:</u>	E. Terrorism Awareness
<u>Module Title:</u>	1. TERRORISM AWARENESS
<u>Hours:</u>	3.

Notes to Instructor:

MCOLES designed this material to be taught by an instructor with expertise in domestic and international terrorism. Completion of the Department of Justice SLATT training, or a substantially similar course, is recommended.

The material in this module is to be taught at the awareness level for basic recruit training. In-depth terrorism prevention training is available at the in-service level in Michigan.

The response to terrorist incidents is not addressed in this module. Instead, response procedures are covered in the module entitled *Incident Command* (VI.E.3.). However, those teaching terrorism awareness are encouraged to highlight the importance of the incident command protocols.

Instructors are also encouraged to use problem-based learning techniques and paper-based scenarios to deliver the Terrorism Awareness training. To assist instructors, a terrorism awareness facilitator guide is available through MCOLES.

MCOLES recommends the video entitled “Seven Signs of Terrorism.”

Module Objectives start on the next page:

VI.E.1.1. Demonstrate an Understanding of the Characteristics of Modern Terrorism.

- a. Recognizes that contemporary terrorism is a phenomenon that is easier to describe than to define; that it includes random violence by a group or individual against innocent people, intended to further a political or religious agenda.
- b. Describes terrorism by examining:
 - (1) State of Michigan definitions (MCL 750.543a), including
 - (a) act of terrorism;
 - (b) terrorist; and
 - (c) terrorist organization (MCL 750.543c);
 - (2) Federal definitions, including
 - (a) terrorism (18 U.S.C. 2331);
 - (b) FBI definition; and
 - (c) Department of Justice (DOJ) definition.
- c. Identifies the general classifications of terrorist organizations, including:
 - (1) extremist political groups, both
 - (a) extreme left-wing; and
 - (b) extreme right-wing;
 - (2) race-based hate groups;
 - (3) religious fanatics; and
 - (4) special interest groups.
- d. Identifies primary terrorist goals, including activities designed to:
 - (1) scare, intimidate, or frighten a nation or society;
 - (2) disrupt the normal, routine activities of a population;
 - (3) coerce, intimidate or humiliate a government;
 - (4) challenge a majority opinion; or
 - (5) promote their own desire for power and influence.
- e. Recognizes that terrorists use a variety of operational tactics to further their cause, including:
 - (1) assassinations;
 - (2) bombings;
 - (3) cyber-strikes;
 - (4) hijacking;
 - (5) sabotage;
 - (6) suicide attacks; or
 - (7) chemical-biological-radiological attacks.

VI.E.1.2. Identify Domestic and International Terrorist Groups.

- a. Considers that not all terrorist groups aspire to the same goals and that they may not be driven by the same primary motives.
- b. Recognizes domestic terrorist groups as:
 - (1) right wing anti-government groups, including:
 - (a) the “Patriot” movement (tax protesters, militia members, etc.);
 - (b) Posse Comitatus;
 - (c) common law courts; and
 - (d) sovereign citizen groups;
 - (2) left-wing groups, including:
 - (a) Puerto Rican groups (FALN); and
 - (b) anarchist groups;
 - (3) religious oriented groups, including:
 - (a) Christian Identity;
 - (b) Church of Jesus Christ Christian (Aryan Nations); and
 - (c) World Church of the Creator;
 - (4) special interest groups, including:
 - (a) Animal Liberation Front (ALF);
 - (b) Earth Liberation Front (ELF);
 - (c) Animal Rights Militia (ARM); and
 - (d) anti-abortion groups;
 - (5) race/hate groups, including:
 - (a) white supremacists (e.g., KKK);
 - (b) black separatists;
 - (c) neo-Nazi groups;
 - (d) racist skinheads; and
 - (6) local domestic extremists (Michigan groups).
- c. Recognizes the most active international terrorist groups, including
 - (1) al Qaeda (The Base), characterized as:
 - (a) a violent, Muslim revivalist movement;
 - (b) wanting to bring global prominence back to Muslims;
 - (c) articulated by Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan in the 1990s; and
 - (d) targeting the United States and its citizens as the primary enemy;
 - (2) Hezbollah (Party of God), characterized as:
 - (a) seeking to rid the Middle East of Western influence;
 - (b) targeting United States interests abroad;
 - (c) being extremely hostile toward Israel;
 - (d) being responsible for the bombing of the US Marine headquarters in Beirut; and
 - (e) linked to the Iranian government;

VI.E.1.2. Identify Domestic and International Terrorist Groups.
(continued)

- (3) Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement), characterized as:
 - (a) a Palestinian branch of Muslim Brotherhood;
 - (b) a rival to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO); and
 - (c) conducting recruiting and fundraising activities in the United States; and
- (4) Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), characterized by:
 - (a) suicide bombings; and
 - (b) fundraising activities in Michigan, Texas, Florida, and Missouri.

Notes to Instructor:

It is important to emphasize to the class that the international groups listed here are all extremist groups and do not represent mainstream Muslim philosophy.

Instructors need not provide in-depth information regarding various terrorist groups. Instead, a general familiarization with the groups should be provided to the class. More detailed training can be acquired at the in-service level.

VI.E.1.3. Recognize Local Terrorist Targets.

- a. Describes how terrorist organizations select their targets, including the target's potential for:
 - (1) symbolism (e.g., national monuments, government buildings, abortion clinics, financial institutions, etc.);
 - (2) attractiveness (e.g., nuclear power plants, dams, bridges, financial institutions, etc);
 - (3) success;
 - (4) shock value to citizens or governments;
 - (5) avoiding capture; or
 - (6) generating high media attention.

- b. Describes potential infrastructure targets, such as:
 - (1) telecommunication systems;
 - (2) electrical power plants and grids;
 - (3) emergency services;
 - (4) agri-businesses;
 - (5) water treatment plants;
 - (6) transportation systems; and
 - (7) gas and oil production and storage.

- c. Describes potential "high-body-count" targets, such as:
 - (1) sports arenas and other areas that generate large gatherings;
 - (2) meeting areas for government officials;
 - (3) parades; and
 - (4) large office buildings.

- d. Identifies potential military targets, such as:
 - (1) ships, aircraft, tanks;
 - (2) military installations; and
 - (3) supply areas for weapons or explosives.

- e. Using a table-top exercise, compiles a short list of potential terrorist targets in his or her local jurisdiction.

VI.E.1.4. Initiate Practical Measures for Preventing Terrorist Attacks.

- a. Understands that the law enforcement role in the fight against terrorism includes the responsibility to uphold the rule of law, maintain constitutional protections, and to defend life and property.
- b. Recognizes the law enforcement role as:
 - (1) preventing terrorist incidents;
 - (2) cooperating with other agencies and sharing resources;
 - (3) gathering information;
 - (4) sharing information; and
 - (5) responding effectively to terrorist incidents.
- c. Considers that various terrorist prevention activities can be conducted at the local level, by:
 - (1) recognizing that terrorism prevention is the responsibility of all law enforcement, particularly at the local level;
 - (2) recognizing that terrorists plan and organize their activities well in advance of an attack and that such planning may alert law enforcement to a possible incident;
 - (3) identifying potential targets in local communities, by considering:
 - (a) public infrastructure (bridges, power plants, water supplies, etc.);
 - (b) suspicious activity, such as abandoned vans or trucks;
 - (c) local schools;
 - (d) government buildings;
 - (e) sports arenas, stadiums;
 - (f) corporations; or
 - (g) symbolic targets (e.g., abortion clinics, monuments, etc.);
 - (4) target-hardening potential attack sites through:
 - (a) vulnerability assessments and threat analyses;
 - (b) structural security upgrades and improvements (locks, lighting, security systems, etc.);
 - (c) targeted patrol activities;
 - (d) effective community education;
 - (e) architectural pre-planning upgrades designed to enhance security (access control, natural surveillance, structural barriers, etc.); and
 - (f) updates to emergency operations plans.
- d. Improves the ability to predict or prevent terrorist attacks by:
 - (1) being aware of the Homeland Security Alert levels;
 - (2) recognizing significant terrorist dates or anniversaries;
 - (3) considering specific or general threats issued by a group; and
 - (4) checking state, regional and national intelligence sources.

VI.E.1.5. Demonstrate an Understanding of Terrorist Pre-Incident Indicators

- a. Considers pre-attack indicators by recognizing that:
 - (1) pre-incident indicators may surface months or even years prior to the execution of a terrorist attack;
 - (2) many terrorist cells are funded through traditional criminal activity;
 - (3) routine criminal investigations conducted by local law enforcement, including traffic stops, may uncover terrorist planning activities;
 - (4) in preparing to attack a potential target, terrorist groups or individual terrorists, in general, may:
 - (a) gather information and intelligence regarding specific targets;
 - (b) acquire funds and resources;
 - (c) make detailed inquiries about potential targets;
 - (d) acquire materials, supplies, or chemicals; or
 - (e) stockpile weapons.
 - (5) in planning a specific attack, terrorists may:
 - (a) conduct reconnaissance;
 - (b) conduct surveillance of the potential target;
 - (c) create maps or take photographs the potential target;
 - (d) obtain building blueprints;
 - (e) use coded communication;
 - (f) conduct dry-runs; or
 - (g) test specific security measures.
- b. Recognizes that the typical international terrorist group consists of three or four individuals who often develop sophisticated local “cover” to protect them against detection and infiltration and that only one member is fully aware of the levels of command or authority.
- c. Identifies terrorist group-behaviors as:
 - (1) using or possessing false or altered identifications;
 - (2) attempting to blend into the surrounding community;
 - (3) conducting business primarily in cash;
 - (4) living a secular life;
 - (5) being interested in local targets;
 - (6) monitoring law enforcement radios and activities; or
 - (7) possessing radical or subversive literature or training manuals.

VI.E.1.6. Recognize the Importance of Gathering Information Regarding Potential Terrorist Activities.

- a. Recognizes that terrorist indicators may be uncovered during routine criminal investigations or citizen encounters by law enforcement, particularly through skillful observation and interviewing, and knowledge of what are normal patterns and practices in their community or beat.
- b. Evaluates the importance of information discovered during traffic stops, by identifying:
 - (a) multiple or fraudulent identifications and operator licenses;
 - (b) radical literature or training manuals;
 - (c) gang decals (bumper stickers, tattoos, signs, symbols, logos, etc.);
 - (d) altered passports, indications of frequent international travel;
 - (e) sensitive information regarding vulnerable targets (MCL 750.543r); or
 - (f) information from LEIN and how it relates to persons already identified.
- c. Recognizes that local citizens or local community groups can be important sources of information when law enforcement works in cooperation with:
 - (1) utility workers;
 - (2) local merchants and community leaders;
 - (3) delivery personnel;
 - (4) Neighborhood Watch groups;
 - (5) UPS/Fed Ex/Postal workers; and
 - (6) public/private schools and colleges/universities.
- d. Shares and reports relevant information regarding terrorist activities with other official sources, including:
 - (1) FBI Law Enforcement Online (LEO);
 - (2) NCIC Violent Gang and Terrorist Organization File (VGTOF);
 - (3) Joint Regional Information Exchange System (JRIES);
 - (4) Michigan State Police Intelligence Unit; and
 - (5) Terrorist Screening Center (TSC).

VI.E.1.6. Recognize the Importance of Gathering Information Regarding Potential Terrorist Activities. (continued)

- e. Uses terrorist pre-incident indicators to investigate suspicious or unusual conduct related to terrorist activities:
 - (1) briefly detains and temporarily questions individuals (*see Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1 (1968)) based on:
 - (a) reasonable suspicion;
 - (b) totality of circumstances; and
 - (c) a particularized and objective belief;
 - (2) conducts a pat-down for weapons, if justified;
 - (3) arrests if there is probable cause that the individual committed an offense;
 - (4) initiates appropriate checks through LEIN;
 - (5) asks relevant questions; and
 - (6) collects and prepares relevant information to share with local and regional sources (MSP Intelligence, e.g.).

VI.E.1.7. Demonstrate a Working Knowledge of the Legal Implications Regarding Terrorist Activities.

Notes to Instructor:

When teaching the legal implications regarding terrorist activities, encourage the students to locate the MCL citations through the Internet or by visiting the library. Facilitate a class discussion on the implications of the first and fourth amendments.

- a. Identifies specific offenses contained in Michigan's Anti-Terrorism Act as:
 - (1) terrorism (MCL 750.543f);
 - (2) hindering prosecution of terrorism (MCL 750.543h);
 - (3) providing material support for terrorism (MCL 750.543k);
 - (4) making a terrorist threat or false report of terrorism (MCL 750.543m);
 - (5) computer terrorism (MCL 750.543p); and
 - (6) possessing sensitive information of a vulnerable target (MCL 750.543r).

- b. Is aware of federal anti-terrorism legislation, such as:
 - (1) terrorist attacks against mass transportation systems (18 U.S.C. 2331);
 - (2) harboring terrorists (18 U.S.C. 2339);
 - (3) providing support for terrorism (18 U.S.C. 2339A); and
 - (4) USA Patriot Act of 2001.

- c. Evaluates the implications of the 1st Amendment to the U.S. Constitution when investigating or preventing terrorist threats, including:
 - (1) freedom of religion;
 - (2) freedom of speech; and
 - (3) freedom to peaceably assemble.

- d. Evaluates the implications of the 4th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution when investigating or preventing terrorist threats, including:
 - (1) unreasonable searches;
 - (2) unreasonable seizures, including *Terry* suspicious stops; and
 - (3) criminal profiling and how it differs from racial or ethnic profiling.

Module History

Implemented 1/05