

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>	Not less than 3 hours

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 State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT), 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.

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 750.543b), including:
 - (a) act of terrorism;
 - (b) terrorist; and
 - (c) terrorist organization (MCL 750.543c); and
 - (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 and Activist 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 activist groups, for example:
 - (1) right wing anti-government groups, including:
 - (a) the “Patriot” movement (tax protesters, militia members, etc.);
 - (b) local units of the Posse Comitatus;
 - (c) common law courts; and
 - (d) sovereign citizen groups;
 - (2) left-wing groups, including:
 - (a) New Communist Movement; and
 - (b) anarchist groups;
 - (3) religious oriented groups, including:
 - (a) Christian Identity;
 - (b) Church of Jesus Christ Christian (Aryan Nations); and
 - (c) Creativity Movement;
 - (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 by
 - (a) being a violent, Muslim revivalist movement;
 - (b) wanting to bring global prominence back to Muslims;
 - (c) Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan in the 1990s; and
 - (d) selecting 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;
- (4) Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), characterized by:
 - (a) suicide bombings; and
 - (b) fundraising activities in Michigan, Texas, Florida, and Missouri;
- (5) Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP):
 - (a) created in early 2009 by Yemeni and Saudi militants;
 - (b) a Sunni extremist group; and
 - (c) a branch of Yemen's Al Qaeda;
- (6) The Islamic State:
 - (a) known as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS or ISIL);
 - (b) committed to bringing about the end of times (apocalypse);
 - (c) a religious radical group with a prophetic theology; and
 - (d) characterized by its mission to restore the Islamic caliphate; and
- (7) Boko Haram:
 - (a) a Nigerian based group;
 - (b) expressed solidarity with Al Qaeda;
 - (c) conducts attacks against Western interests; and
 - (d) often uses IED attacks against soft targets.

Notes to Instructor:

ISIS is a relatively new group. Until March 2015, when this training module was updated, ISIS has yet to plan or finance an attack in the United States. Although amateur terrorists may carry out attacks and give credit to ISIS, the group's main concern is holding territory in their region. Their ideology requires apocalyptic ground fighting to establish legitimacy for their caliphate, not isolated attacks. The *Charlie Hebdo* attack in Paris, for example, was an Al Qaeda operation. These groups change and evolve over time, however, and recruits should have a familiarization with ISIS and its radicalism.

It is important to emphasize the groups listed above are all extremist groups and do not represent mainstream Muslim philosophy or mainstream religious ideology. The overwhelming majority of Muslims have no interest in joining jihad.

Instructors need not provide in-depth information regarding various terrorist groups. Instead, provide a general familiarization with the groups since 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; or
 - (5) high media attention.
- b. Recognizes 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. Identifies potential "high-body-count" targets, such as:
 - (1) sports arenas and large public gatherings;
 - (2) meeting areas for government officials;
 - (3) parades or public celebrations; and
 - (4) shopping malls.
- 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. Explains 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 events.
- c. Considers that various terrorist prevention activities can be conducted at the local level by patrol officers, by:
 - (1) recognizing that terrorism prevention is the responsibility of all law enforcement agencies;
 - (2) recognizing that terrorists may plan 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 communities:
 - (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, and shopping malls;
 - (f) corporations; or
 - (g) symbolic targets (e.g., abortion clinics, monuments, etc.);
 - (4) target-hardening and protecting 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 intended 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) monitoring specific Internet sites;
 - (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 conventional criminal activity;
 - (3) criminal investigations conducted by local law enforcement, including traffic stops or investigative stops, may uncover terrorist planning activities;
 - (4) 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) when 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 the normal patterns and practices in their community or beat.
- b. Evaluates the importance of information discovered during traffic stops, which may give rise to targeted questioning, by identifying:
 - (1) multiple or fraudulent identifications and operator licenses;
 - (2) radical literature or training manuals;
 - (3) gang decals (bumper stickers, tattoos, signs, symbols, logos, etc.);
 - (4) altered passports, indications of frequent international travel;
 - (5) sensitive information regarding vulnerable targets (MCL 750.543r); or
 - (6) LEIN information 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 (MIOC Fusion Center); and
 - (5) Terrorist Screening Center (TSC).

Notes to Instructor:

The TSC is a 24/7 FBI administered call center created to assist law enforcement in identifying possible terrorist threats. Officers should understand they will be prompted to contact the TSC at 1-866-872-9001 pursuant to an NCIC query. Officers should be aware of the three handling code levels. The *Terrorism Quick Reference Card* may be a useful resource, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/nsb/tsc/tsc>.

The Michigan Intelligence Operations Center (MIOC) can be reached at any time of the day or night at (517) 241-8000 or MIOC@michigan.gov.

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) objectively reasonable suspicion;
 - (b) totality of circumstances;
 - (c) articulable facts; and
 - (d) a particularized and objective belief;
 - (2) conducts a pat-down for weapons, if reasonably 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 - MIOC Fusion Center, 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 and read the MCL citations listed below. The Internet is a good starting place. Facilitate a class discussion on the implications of the first and fourth amendments as they relate to terrorist threats.

- 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.

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

- 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	01/05
Revised	06/13
Revised	03/15
Revised	07/15
Reviewed	12/22