

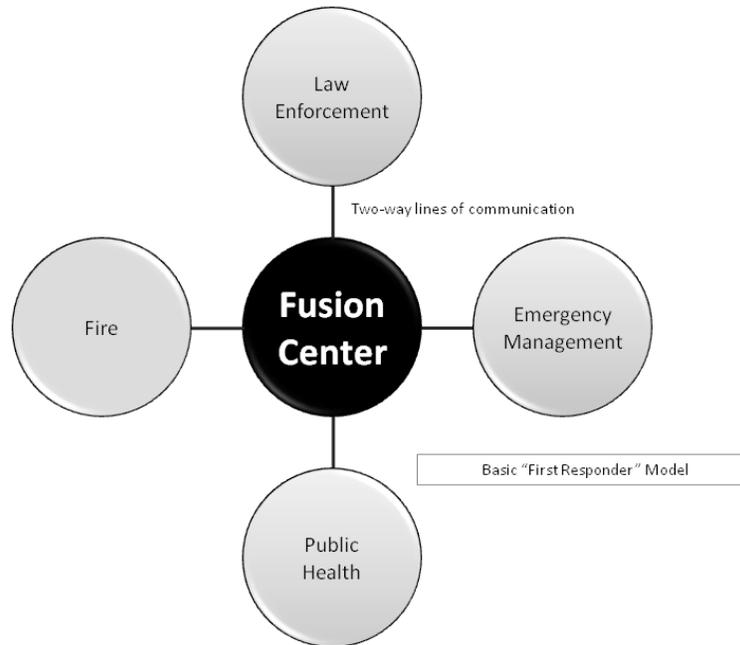
Terrorism Liaison Officer (TLO) Proposal

Background

The post 9/11 environment for the Fire Service has been traditionally response driven. In recent years it has become clearly evident that the best way to deal with the terrorist threat is through prevention. There has been a national push to increase collaboration and information sharing amongst disciplines. California has adopted the DHS model for Fusion Centers. The state is represented by four regional fusion centers called Regional Terrorism Threat Assessment Centers (RTTACs). The RTTACs serve the greater areas of Northern California, Sacramento, Los Angeles and San Diego. In addition to the regional centers there is also a State Terrorism Threat Assessment Center (STTTAC).



The Fusion Centers in the State are utilizing the Terrorism Liaison Officer (TLO) Program to foster communication and collaboration amongst the fire service; law enforcement; the federal homeland security and intelligence communities and public safety stakeholders. TLOs serve as the conduit through which homeland security and crime-related information flows from the field to the Fusion Center for assessment and analysis. The network also serves as the vehicle to carry actionable intelligence from the Fusion Center to field personnel. This information flow provides for increased safety and security for fire department personnel as well as the communities served.



Progress

During the summer of 2008, the California Fusion Centers launched the Terrorism Liaison Officer Basic course statewide. This course is an 8 hour Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Certified delivery. The TLO Basic class has been delivered approximately 100 times since its inception. This class is the *minimum requirement* for stakeholders to be part of California Terrorism Liaison Officer Program. The goal of the training is to explain information sharing and the appropriate handling of information. Several thousand people have been trained statewide from multiple disciplines. Approximately 400 fire service personnel have been trained statewide.

Goal

The goal is to increase Fire Service integration into the information sharing environment. With the large number of firefighters in the state of California, 400 trained TLOs falls far short of where the numbers should be. At a minimum, every fire department in the state should have a designated TLO. Ideally, there would be a firefighter with TLO training in every station in the state. Some regions of the state are training their personnel with little concern about the overall approving authority. Other agencies are resisting involvement into the program due to lack of California State Fire Marshal (CSFM) approval. This proposal will attempt to remedy this issue. It is not the intent to create a new California Fire Service Training and Education System (CFSTES) Certification Track for Terrorism or Terrorism Liaison Officer. The goal would be for the class to be approved under the Fire Service Training and Education Program (FSTEP). This approval would allow for both CSFM and POST recognition, which in turn would reinforce statewide multi-discipline collaboration.

COURSE INFORMATION AND REQUIRED MATERIALS

Course:	Terrorism Liaison Officer (TLO) - Basic
Hours:	8:00
Designed For:	Multiple discipline stakeholders that share information with the California Fusion Centers. These stakeholders include Fire Service Personnel working closely within the public safety/homeland security community (Firefighters, Fire Investigators, Fire Inspectors, and Fire Dispatchers).
Description:	To educate the basic entry level Terrorism Liaison Officer with the policies and procedures of the Fusion Center which they will be working with in their Area of Responsibility.
Program:	Fire Service Training and Education Program (FSTEP)
Certification:	FSTEP training certificate of completion
Class Size:	50
Restrictions:	None
Expiration:	None
Authority:	California Fusion Center Terrorism Liaison Officer Mission Statement and the Fire Service Integration Enterprise Appendix to the <i>Baseline Capabilities for State and Major Urban Area Fusion Centers</i> part of the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ) Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative

Student Materials

- Class Manual (Book or CD)
- Misc class handouts (*pertinent to each region*)

Instructor Materials

- Laptop
- Power Points
- Projector/speakers
- Screen

Course Objectives

This course will instruct the student:

- The TLO's responsibilities and Fusion Center expectations
- How the fusion center receives and distributes intelligence to stakeholders
- The lawful procedures in how intelligence is collected, used, and stored
- Intelligence procedures on the International, Federal and local arenas
- Region specific International Terrorism Trends and Indicators
- Region Specific Domestic Terrorism Trends and Indicators

Course Content

Module 1:	Overview and Administration	0:30
Module 2:	Role of TLO	1:00
Module 3:	Fusion Centers	1:00
Module 4:	Intelligence for TLOs	1:00
Module 5:	Collection and Sharing of Intelligence	1:00
Module 6:	Domestic Terrorism Brief	1:30
Module 7:	International Terrorism Brief	1:30
Module 8:	Wrap Up (Course Overview, Post-test and Final Remarks)	0:30



TERRORISM LIAISON OFFICER

Definition:

A TLO is any peace officer, firefighter, state investigator, federal agent, military investigative personnel, or anyone working closely within the public safety/homeland security community, who has been properly certified by the appropriate Regional Terrorism Threat Assessment Center (RTTAC).

Mission Statement:

The mission of a TLO is to serve as a conduit of information between members of the public safety community, public/private sector, citizenry and the US Government, in the fight against terrorism.

Certification Process:

1. The prospective TLO must: Obtain approval (verbal or in writing) from his/her unit commander or designee to participate in the program.
2. Attend the appropriate California RTTAC specific, POST certified 8-hour TLO course, (minimum training standard), with the understanding that the 24 hour POST certified classroom training (3-Day RTTAC TLO Intermediate course) is recommended.
3. Understand and sign FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (FOUO) non-disclosure agreement.

Primary Duties and Responsibilities:

1. The TLO's primary function is to help line staff identify terrorism related situations and share intelligence related to terrorist activity.
2. TLOs serve as the point-of-contact within their agencies for questions and information regarding terrorism, and terrorism-related tips and leads.
3. In most cases the TLO position is a collateral duty. TLOs shall not independently investigate tips or leads unless directed to do so by the proper authorities i.e. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF), Fusion Center, etc., and stay within the responsibilities of their assigned duties.
4. A TLO is to have a working relationship with the local RTTAC, designated Intelligence Center and JTTF, to help facilitate the movement of terror related information to and from field personnel.
5. A TLO shall disseminate terrorism-related information and intelligence to personnel within their agencies' in an efficient and lawful manner. TLOs are responsible for verifying that all personnel with whom they share terrorism-related information have a valid need- and right-to-know the information.
6. TLOs are responsible for educating personnel within their agencies' regarding the procedure(s) for submitting tips and leads to the proper investigative authorities. For purposes of efficiency, it is not ideal for TLOs to function as the collection point for tips and leads.
7. TLOs are encouraged to pursue advanced level Homeland Security training courses as recommended and provided by their respective RTTAC.
8. The TLO should be flexible to fulfill other expectations and/or functions that may be determined by each individual RTTAC.

Expanded Course Outline – Terrorism Liaison Officer - Basic

Module 1 INTRODUCTION

I. Introduction and Administration

A. Instructor Introductions

1. Each Instructor's Agency, length of service, present assignment in the Fusion Center

B. Course Information

1. Course purpose
2. Course Content overview, module by module
3. What the student can expect to learn by the end of course

C. Administration

1. Discipline Rosters
2. Networking Roster

D. Course Acronym Briefing

1. TLO – Terrorism Liaison Officer
2. RTTAC – Regional Terrorism Threat Assessment Center
3. JRIC – Joint Regional Intelligence Center
4. DHS – Department of Homeland Security (Federal Level)
5. OHS – Office of Homeland Security (State Level)
6. SLFC – State and Local Fusion Center
7. TEWG – Terrorism Early Warning Group (It's purpose)
8. BZPP – Buffer Zone Protection Plan
9. ACAMS – Automated Critical Asset Management System
10. PCII – Protected Critical Infrastructure Information

E. Why are we here?

1. Combat terrorism, both International and Domestic
2. Develop relationships which facilitate the flow of information.

F. Student Introductions.

1. Name
2. Agency
3. Years of service
4. How long as a TLO
5. Information regarding student's agency's TLO program.

G. Pre Test

1. Name on Test
2. Time restriction.
3. Collect tests
4. Advise tests will be re-issued, to confirm information has been covered.

Module 2 ROLE OF THE TLO

I. Program Organization

- A. TLO/TLO-C Selection
 - 1. Sole discretion of agency head
 - 2. Certification letter requirement
- B. TLO Program Structure Flow Chart (see PPT)
- C. Role of TLO
 - 1. Information Sharing
 - 2. Terrorism Collection Manager
 - 3. Education within Department
 - 4. Communicate with Public
- D. Role of TLOC – in addition to above...
 - 1. Communicate w/TLO network, TLO-C
 - 2. Coordinate intel gathering/reporting to RTTAC
 - 3. Supervise TLO's within own agency
 - 4. RTTAC Consultant
 - 5. TLO recruiting
 - 6. Agency training
- E. Program Flexibility
 - 1. Extent of participation is sole discretion of each agency head
 - 2. May serve as TLO/TLO-C from any rank as determined by agency
 - 3. TLOs encouraged to educate co-workers
- F. RTTAC Advisory Meetings
 - 1. TLO-C serves as RTTAC consultant
 - 2. Roundtable format
 - 3. Fluid agenda (training needs, op concerns, regional/jurisdictional specific issues)
 - 4. Specialized training if needed
- G. RTTAC Regional Concerns
 - 1. De-confliction
 - 2. Reduce redundancy in intelligence reporting
 - 3. Sustained TLO involvement
- H. RTTAC Goals
 - 1. Sharing information with partners
 - 2. Disrupt and dismantle terrorist activity
- I. Examples of Local incidents reported by TLO network
 - 1. Specific/Ongoing submissions
- J. How to report
 - 1. RTTAC

Module 3 FUSION CENTERS

I. Fusion Center Strategies – National Scope

A. Definition

1. A collaborative effort of two or more agencies that provide resources, expertise, and/or information to the center with the goal of maximizing the ability to detect , prevent, apprehend and respond to criminal and terrorist activity.

B. Functions

1. Compile, blend, analyze, and disseminate information of various types
2. Support efforts to anticipate, identify and prevent criminal or terrorist activity.
3. Federal Government can influence – *not mandate* – creation, organization, and processes.

C. DHS Program Objective

1. Create partnerships with all State and Local Fusion Centers (SLFCs) and major cities to improve information flow between DHS and the centers, and to improve the effectiveness of the centers as a network
2. DHS support effort provides people and tools to the SLFCs to create a web of interconnected nodes across the country – creating a National Fusion Center Network.

D. Analytic Mission

1. Provide timely, tailored, actionable threat-related intelligence and analysis to DHS policymakers, operators, & acquisition elements, and federal, state, local, & private sector partners to support their efforts in:

E. People and Tools

1. DHS personnel deployed to SLFCs are assigned after deliberate consultations with the States to be tailored for success.
2. HSIN-Intel, an unclassified portal, is a trusted Community of Interest to post all relevant state, local, and federal intelligence reporting
3. SECRET network access is provided by the Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN) and will be installed everywhere we have an officer
4. State and Local Fusion Center Regions
5. Display U.S. map showing current and proposed fusion Centers.

II. Fusion Centers - California

A. California's OHS strategy

1. Partnerships with federal, state, and local public safety Agencies

2. Four RTTAC Centers for information fusion

B. California RTTACS

1. Cornerstone for California's terrorism prevention strategy
2. Sharing and analysis of relevant information to identify threat elements
3. Support federal law enforcement activities to deter and disrupt terrorism and criminal operations before they occur

C. OHS Grants

1. Administer federal (DHS) grant \$ to state/local entities
2. Require TLO/JRIES connectivity

D. RTTAC/JTTF Map

E. The RTTAC Role

1. The RTTACs will develop a regional threat assessment Picture
2. Have analytical functions and will directly connect to each Other
3. Share information and produce assessments, reports and other threat and warning products.
4. Not a primary investigative entity (terrorism and criminal investigations will be referred to the FBI/JTTF or other appropriate federal agencies

F. Each RTTACs Specifics

1. Area served
2. Define size and scope

G. Each RTTACs Goals

1. Cultivate/Maintain relationships with Federal, State and Local Intelligence agencies.
2. Develop a highly trained network of TLO's within the different public safety disciplines (law, fire, public health).
3. Develop the TLO network by encouraging partnerships with the public/private sector and provide relevant training (Integrate TEWG/Infraguard).
4. Produce critical infrastructure, buffer-zone, ACAMS reports for target hardening
5. Produce analytical products based on information obtained via TLO networks and critical infrastructure needs
6. Fully integrate information intake, vetting, analysis/fusion, and synthesis as part of the National and State Model.

I. Intelligence

A. Overview

1. What is the Intelligence Community?
2. What do the different agencies do?
3. What is the director of National Intelligence?
4. How does the Intelligence Community relate to law enforcement?
5. What do you get?
6. What do you provide?
7. Ongoing reform within the community

B. The U.S. Intelligence Community.

1. *EXPLANATION OF FLOW CHART...*

C. The office of the DNI (Director of National Intelligence)

1. *EXPLANATION OF FLOW CHART*

D. From Foreign Intelligence to National Intelligence

1. The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.
2. Bridge the divide that previously existed between foreign and domestic intelligence.

E. The Director of National Intelligence was not intended to:

1. Run Individual Agencies.
2. Run Operations
3. Run Domestic Intelligence, *but...*

F. How the IC relates to you

1. *EXPLANATION OF FLOW CHART*

G. What you receive.

1. Interagency Players
2. Information Sharing

H. What you collect.

1. Identifies national trends.
2. Contributes to analysis
3. Informs Policy Makers
4. Directs further collection.

I. Reform Underway – Changes at DOJ, FBI and DHS

1. DOJ is creating a new Assistant Attorney General for national security
2. FBI has created a National Security Branch to integrate its counterterrorism, Counterintelligence and intelligence programs.
3. DHS is in the process of implementing major changes.

J. The JTTF (Joint Terrorism Task Force).

1. Established by the FBI to facilitate real time coordination between state, local, and tribal agencies to combat terrorism.

2. Comprised of members of the FBI, state, local and tribal law enforcement, and other state Federal and local agencies.
 3. Every FBI field office has a JTTF.
 4. Coordination and guidance by National Joint Terrorism Task Force (NJTTF).
- K. Anti-Terrorism Advisory Council (ATAC)
1. U.S. Attorney led.
 2. Complements the JTTF
 3. Facilitates anti-terrorism training in an unclassified environment
 4. Organizational, not operational
- L. ATAC/JTTF Contrasts
1. *DISCUSS CHART*
- M. FBI's Field Intelligence Group (FIG)
1. The FIG is :
- N. Regional Terrorism Threat Assessment Centers (RTTACs)
1. Four RTTACS in California
 2. Centralized intelligence sharing mechanism for terrorism related information in California.
- O. Intelligence Research Specialist (IRS) Mission
1. Information (situational) awareness
 2. Information Sharing
 3. Intelligence Support
- P. Everyone plays a role in the intelligence cycle
1. Gone are the days of separate intelligence and law enforcement spheres
 2. Many federal, state and local entities have intelligence components that handle foreign intelligence information
 3. Collection starts from the ground up

Module 5 COLLECTION and SHARING of INTELLIGENCE

I. What is Intelligence?

- A. At the most basic level is information, that when collected appropriately, is combined with other collected related factors for analysis, in order to provide law enforcement with important tactical, investigative, and strategic decision making information.
- B. Criminal Intelligence
 - 1. Information that once analyzed is determined to be:
- C. Types of Intelligence
 - 1. Tactical- focused, concrete information, often used in a short time period. Most often used for raid planning, or redirection of resources to address an immediate spike in certain types of crime.
 - 2. Operational- broader in time and scope. Information used to link criminals, assist in fostering coordinating investigations. NOT necessarily PC based information rather, "Reasonable Suspicion."
 - 3. Strategic-broadest type of intelligence. Used for gathering information about the nature and scope of problems. Analyzed for the purpose of determining the appropriate strategic response
- D. Investigation vs. Intel
 - 1. Purpose of collection

II. Collection of Intel in California

- A. Regulated by federal law (28 CFR Part 23) and the Calif Attorney Generals "Criminal Intelligence File Guidelines".
 - 1. Both 28 CFR and CaAGG's created for the purpose of insuring all criminal intelligence systems and operations are utilized in conformance with the privacy and constitutional rights of individuals.
 - 2. Sets forth who can collect, where/how collection can be stored, who has access to the collection and when the information must be purged.
- B. 28 CFR Part 23 (Summarized)
 - 1. Both 28 CFR and CaAGG's created for the purpose of insuring all criminal intelligence systems and operations are utilized in conformance with the.
privacy and constitutional rights of individuals.
 - 2. Sets forth who can collect, where/how collection can be stored, who has access to the collection and when the information must be purged.
- C. Intelligence Requirements for Local, State, and Tribal Law Enforcement (Terrorism).
 - 1. LSTLE Intelligence Requirements: Personnel.
- D. Training, Skills, and Collaboration by Suspect Groups
 - 1. Training received: type, location, provider, curriculum, facilities

E. Material

1. Explosives, Illegal arms trade.
2. Source of material

F. Mobility

1. Use of commercial transport/courier/shipping services and carriers
2. Use of private/noncommercial carriers, couriers

G. Finances

1. Illegal arms trade, theft, sales, smuggling of aliens or prohibited items
2. Shell companies, charity, humanitarian sponsors and covers

IV. Information Dissemination

A. Right to know vs. need to know

1. Right to Know standard is established when a requester is acting in an official capacity and has the authority to obtain the information being sought
2. Need to Know standard is established when the requested information is pertinent and necessary for initiating or furthering law enforcement activity.

B. Third Agency Rule

1. If the information does not originate from you, you have no right to discuss or pass that information to others without the express permission of the originator.

V. Security Clearances

A. Types of Security Clearances

1. TS/SCI
2. TS
3. Secret
4. LES
5. U/FOUO

VI. The Intelligence Cycle

A. What happens with your provided "Intelligence" information.

B. Method for Passing Intelligence

1. If there is something you need to move forward ASAP
2. What happens with your intel?

VII. Non Disclosure Document

- A. Distribute the RTTAC information Handling Document.
- B. Discuss the document and its contents
- C. Have students complete the document, sign and hand in to instructor.

Module 6 DOMESTIC TERRORISM

I. Domestic Terrorism Overview

A. Terrorism Defined/Review

1. Activities that are violent or dangerous to human life
2. Intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, influence government, or affect conduct of a government.
3. Territorial jurisdiction of the U.S

B. Areas of Focus

1. Animal Rights
2. Environmental
3. Anarchists
4. Militia, Sovereign Citizens, et al
5. Hate groups
6. Other Special Interest Groups

II. Animal Rights Groups

A. Specific Groups

1. Animal Liberation Front
2. SHAC
3. SHAC7
4. WAR

B. Animal Liberation Front Guidelines

1. To liberate all animals
2. To inflict economic damage to those who profit.
3. To reveal the horror and atrocities committed against animals by performing nonviolent acts
4. To take all precautions against hurting any animal, human or non-human

C. SHAC

1. Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty
2. Tactics
3. www.shac.net/financial/dumpedhls.html
4. More than 268 companies: Customers, Financial support, and Suppliers
5. Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act

D. Clearcutting Green Activists

1. Andy Stepanian, Lauren Gazzola, Kevin Kjonaas, Josh Harper, Jacob Conroy, Darius Fulmer

E. WAR

1. Win Animal Rights
2. Camille Hankins

III. Environment Rights / Eco Justice

A. Specific Groups

1. ELF
2. Earth First!
3. Earth Liberation Front

B. ELF / ECO tactics

1. Arson
2. Incendiary devices
3. Monkey wrenching
4. Vandalism
5. Local Case Studies

C. EarthFirst!

1. EF was started in 1980. Fed up with mainstream environmentalists, the group pledged "No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth!".
2. Global in scope
3. Anti-GMO is first priority / logging second
4. Lawsuits – Bari / Cherney

D. Anarchism

1. Black Bloc: What it isn't
2. Support for Multiple issue

F. Anarchists Tactics

1. Organized
2. Affinity Groups
3. Legal team
4. Medics
5. Street Theater

G. Anarchist Profile

H. Forecast for future events:

I. Militia / Sovereign Citizen Extremists

1. Threats and Intimidation toward L.E
2. Assault
3. Illegal possession of firearms

J. White Supremacy

1. Older Structured groups waning
2. Resurgence of Klan?
3. Attempted to bring street groups under a unified umbrella

K. Anti-abortion Extremism

1. Incidents are decreasing in number
2. No fatalities in 2006, but there were assaults, arson, attempted bombings, etc
3. Violence is not usually coordinated by groups

Module 7 INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

I. International Terrorist Groups

A. Hezbollah

1. Background:
2. History :
3. What is the threat to you?

B. Hamas

1. Background:
2. Capabilities
3. What is the threat to you?

C. AL Qaeda

1. Background:

III. International Terrorist Groups

A. Known Terrorists in California

1. Ali Mohamad
2. Wadih El-Hage
3. Osman Kaldirin
4. Amad Ressam
5. Yazid Sufaat

B. Known Terrorist groups

1. AL Qaeda

IV. International Terrorist Groups Active in the U.S., and California

A. Jamiyyat Ul Islam Is Saheeh (JIS)

1. Background:

V. Details of Domestic Islamic Attacks (Since 9/11)

A. July 4, 2002: Hesham Mohamed Hadayet (Egyptian) opened fire at LAX [El Al ticket counter].

1. Killed (2) Israelis, wounded 4 others
2. Shot dead by security
3. Espoused anti-Israel views and opposed to U.S. policies in the Middle East.

B. October 2002: John Allen Muhammad and Lee Boyd Malvo carried out the 2002 Beltway sniper attacks.

1. Killed 10 people
2. On at least one occasion, stopped by patrol and asked to leave crime scene area (Fredricksburg Virginia)
3. Until 1999: member of Nation of Islam
4. 1999: Joined Jamaat al Fuqra (Islamic group)
5. Changed his name to Muhammad in October 2001

6. Police reports state that Muhammad advised that he modeled himself after UBL and AQ (Exhibit 65-043: Father and son portrait of Malvo and Muhammad. 'We will kill them all. Jihad.' "Exhibit 65-103: A lion accompanies chapter and verse from the Koran ('Sura 2:190'): 'Fight in the cause of Allah those who fight you and slay them wherever ye catch them.
7. Multiple phase attack plan (including IED attacks on school buses and @ police funeral).

C. October 1, 2005: Joel Hinrichs III blew himself up with a backpack containing TATP outside of a packed Oklahoma University football stadium

1. Believed that he tried unsuccessfully to enter stadium (backpack searches were being conducted @ stadium ingress pts).
2. Explosion heard 5 miles away
3. Tried to buy ammonium nitrate at a local feed store
4. Had a Pakistani roommate, reportedly was an Islamic convert, and attended a mosque close to his apartment
5. Possessed a significant amount of TATP in apartment

D. March 3, 2006: Mohammed Reza Taheri-Azar (Iranian) deliberately rammed his rented SUV into a crowd at the U. of North Carolina.

1. Called 911 calmly and stated he did it to "punish the government of the U.S. for their actions around the world".
2. Confessed stating that he wished to "avenge the deaths of Muslims worldwide" and to "punish" the U.S. Government.
3. Wrote in a letter, "I was aiming to follow in the footsteps of one of my role models, Mohammad Atta, one of the 9/11 hijackers.."

E. July 28, 2006: Naveed Afzal Haq (Pakistani) went on a shooting rampage at a Jewish community center in Seattle

1. Shot 6 people/1 fatality
2. Had researched for "something Jewish" on the Internet
3. Legally purchased (2) handguns (also had knife and extra ammunition).
4. Traffic ticket on the way to the shooting

F. August 6, 2006: Mohammed Ali Alayed (Saudi Arabian) slashed the throat of his Jewish friend (Ariel Sellouk) in Houston

1. Victim was almost decapitated
2. Alayed was receiving \$60,000 from his family in Saudi for his studies (reportedly had dropped out of school)
3. Alayed had a religious awakening approximately 2 years Prior
4. Alayed went to his mosque following the killing
5. Witnessed by roommate, no arguing taking place

- 6. Prosecutor/Defense could not find a motive
- G. August 30, 2006: Omeed Aziz Popal (Afghani Muslim) intentionally drove into 19 pedestrians total in a spree ranging from Fremont to San Francisco, California
 - 1. (1) Fatality
 - 2. Attack ended in front of a Jewish community center
 - 3. Reportedly heard during spree saying, "I'm a terrorist, I don't care".
- H. February 12, 2007: Sulejman Talovic (Bosnian) opened fire in a Salt Lake City shopping mall.
 - 1. (5) Fatalities
 - 2. Stated "Allahu Akbar" three times before being shot
 - 3. Father reportedly previous member of Bosnian Muslim Army
 - 4. Witnesses described him as a calm "average looking Joe".

VI. "Homegrown" Islamic Terrorists

- A. John Walker Lindh (California), Taliban
- B. Jose Padilla (Chicago), AQ
- C. Narseal Batiste (Florida)
- D. Adam Gadahn (California), AQ Lieutenant
- E. Joel Henry Hinrichs (Oklahoma)
- F. Daniel J. Maldonado (Mass), AQ
- G. Kevin James (California), JIS
- H. Paul R. Hall (Arizona), AQ

VII Terrorism Attack Cycle

- A. Follows a chain of events
 - 1. Target Selection
 - 2. Surveillance
 - 3. Final Target Selection
 - 4. Planning
 - 5. Final Surveillance
 - 6. Deployment of Attack Team
 - 7. Attack
 - 8. Post Attack
- B. Surveillance Detection
 - 1. Most effective way to prevent an attack
 - 2. Look for...
 - 3. Suspicious incident chart
- C. Safe Houses
 - 1. Verified through overseas raids/interviews
 - 2. Utilized for covert op planning/surveillance
 - 3. Constructing explosives
 - 4. Storing weapons

5. Possible Safe House Locations
 6. Safe House Indicators
- D. "Dry Runs"
1. Used during final stages of op planning
 2. Simulates attack plan
 3. Exposes "strengths and weaknesses"
 4. Assists in developing adaptations to plan
 5. "Dry Run" indicators:

VIII Radicalization and Indoctrination

- A. Pre-Radicalization
1. Point of origin (life situation)
 2. Ordinary life, job etc.
 3. Little or no criminal history
- B. Self- Identification
1. Catalyst is frustration (losing job, alienation, family death)
 2. Gravitate away from old identity
 3. Explore radical Islam
 4. Gravitate toward like-minded individuals
- C. Indoctrination
1. Progressive intensity of beliefs
 2. Current condition warrants action (Jihad)
 3. Supported by "spiritual sanctioner"
 4. Radical views are reinforced
- D. Jihadization
1. Accept duty of Jihad
 2. Self designation as "holy warrior"
 3. Group begins op planning
 4. Transformation is not triggered by oppression, suffering, revenge or desperation.
 5. Seeking Identity, cause
 6. Internet driven
 7. Process incubators can be the internet, Mosques, cafes, prisons, MSA's, book stores.

IX Attack Methods

- A. Improvised explosive devices (IED)
- B. Vehicle borne explosive devices (VBIED)
- C. Small arms/kidnapping/hostage taking
- D. Suicide bombing
1. The use of one's body as explosive platform (low tech precision guided weapon)
 2. Martyr Mindset /high commitment level
 3. "Shaheed" in Arabic

4. Symbolism
 5. Ability to gain access to intended target
 6. "Alahu Akbar" Arabic for "God is great"
- E. Suicide Bomber Indicators
1. Distracted stare
 2. Loose clothing/inconsistent w/weather
 3. Exposed wires
 4. Palming
 5. Unresponsive to salutations, official Commands
 6. Behavior consistent w/lack of future plans
 7. Unnatural gait/posture
- F. Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIED's)
1. A vehicle such as a car, truck or van loaded w/some type of explosive.
 2. Not always a suicide operation
 3. Bomb in a car vs. the car is the bomb
 4. Parked in an unusual location
 5. Official looking vehicles for access to target
 6. Potential Explosives Capacities

Module 8 WRAP UP

- I. Overview
- II. Post-test
- III. Closing remarks