

## THE FIVE "W'S"

Be prepared to answer these questions when you report suspicious activity:

- ▶ **WHAT** is happening?
- ▶ **WHO** is doing it?
- ▶ **WHERE** is it taking place?
- ▶ **WHEN** did you observe it?
- ▶ **WHY** are you suspicious?

*Terrorist operations begin with extensive planning. You can help prevent and detect terrorism — and other types of crime — by watching out for suspicious activities and reporting them to the proper authorities.*

## HELP PREVENT AND DETECT TERRORISM

The Kansas City Regional Terrorism Early Warning Group is one of a number of TEWs in metropolitan areas across the country. The TEW brings local, state and federal law enforcement officials together with public and private organizations to detect, deter and respond to terrorist threats in the Greater Kansas City community.

### *If you see something, say something*

#### How to Report Information:

In an EMERGENCY ..... Dial 9-1-1  
To remain ANONYMOUS..... 816/474-TIPS  
To Notify the Kansas City  
FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force .....816/512-8200  
To file an electronic report..... [www.kctew.org](http://www.kctew.org)

Visit our Web site, [www.kctew.org](http://www.kctew.org), to find contact information for other local, state and federal authorities.

*In an emergency situation, call 9-1-1 or contact your local police department.*



Kansas City Regional TEW  
Interagency Analysis Center

c/o Mid-America Regional Council  
600 Broadway, Suite 200  
Kansas City, MO 64105  
816-474-4240

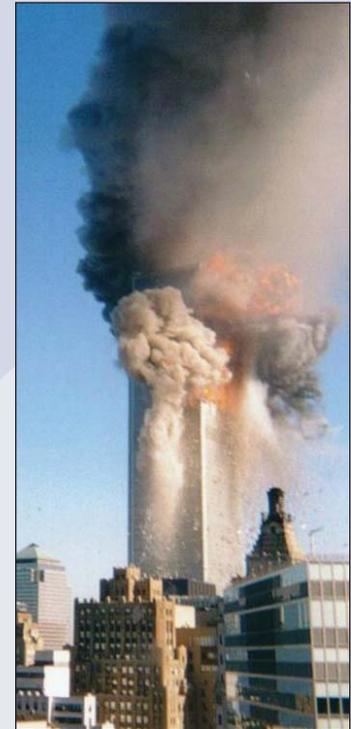
[www.kctew.org](http://www.kctew.org)



## TERRORISM AWARENESS

## EIGHT SIGNS OF TERRORISM

*What can you do to help prevent and detect terrorism?*



**TIPS  
HOTLINE:**

# 474-TIPS

KANSAS CITY REGIONAL  
INTERAGENCY ANALYSIS CENTER

*a Terrorism Early Warning Group*



# EIGHT SIGNS OF TERRORISM

## 1 SURVEILLANCE

If terrorists are targeting a specific area they will most likely be watching activities in that area during the planning phase of the operation. They will attempt to determine the target's strengths and weaknesses and the number of personnel that may respond to an incident. Routes to and from the target are usually established during this phase.

Examples are someone recording or monitoring activities. This may include the use of cameras, note taking, drawing diagrams, annotating on maps, or using binoculars or other vision-enhancing devices.

## 2 ELICITATION

Terrorists often attempt to gain information about a target — a place, person or operation — through inquiries. These elicitation attempts can be made by mail, fax, phone or in person.

Examples would be someone inquiring about critical infrastructure like a power plant or water treatment plant. Terrorists may attempt to research bridge and tunnel usage, make unusual inquiries concerning shipments or look into how a facility such as a hospital operates. They may also attempt to place “key” people in sensitive work locations to gain intelligence.

***Many of these activities, in and of themselves, may not indicate criminal activity. Taken together, however, they may be a cause for concern. If you observe people acting suspiciously, don't hesitate to contact local law enforcement. Remember — better safe than sorry.***

## 3 TESTS OF SECURITY

Any attempts to measure reaction times to security breaches, attempts to penetrate physical security barriers, or monitor procedures in order to assess strengths and weaknesses.

Specific areas of interest to terrorists would include how long it takes security or law enforcement to respond to an incident, the number of responding personnel, or the routes taken to a specific location. Terrorists may also try to penetrate physical security barriers or test the response procedures in order to assess strengths and weaknesses. Vehicles may be parked for unusually long periods of time, sometimes in no-parking areas.

## 4 FUNDING

Suspicious transactions involving large cash payments, deposits, or withdrawals are common signs of terrorist funding. Collections for donations, the solicitation for money and criminal activity are also warning signs.

## 5 SUPPLIES

Purchasing or stealing explosives, weapons or ammunition, and also includes acquiring military uniforms, decals, flight manuals, passes or badges (or the equipment to manufacture such items). It could be the unusual purchase or storage of fertilizer or harmful chemicals.

Terrorists would also find it useful to acquire law enforcement equipment and identification, military uniforms and decals, flight passes, badges, flight manuals, or passports and driver licenses.

## 6 IMPERSONATION

Another pre-incident indicator is the presence of suspicious people who just don't belong. This could include individuals in a workplace, building, neighborhood or business establishment who do not fit in because of their demeanor or unusual questions they ask or statements they make.

Being alert for people who “don't belong” doesn't mean we should profile individuals, but it does mean we should profile behaviors.

## 7 REHEARSAL

Before an attack, terrorists will usually practice with a rehearsal to work out flaws in their plan and unanticipated problems. This is especially true when planning a kidnapping, but it can also pertain to bombings. A rehearsal or dry run may be the heart of the planning stage of a terrorist act. If you find someone monitoring a police radio frequency and recording emergency response times, you may be observing a rehearsal. Multiple rehearsals may be conducted at or near the target to gain intelligence.

## 8 DEPLOYMENT

The final sign to look for is someone deploying assets or getting into position. This is your last chance to alert authorities before the terrorist act occurs.

Pre-incident indicators may come months or even years apart, so it is extremely important to document every fragment of information, no matter how insignificant it may appear, and forward this information to the proper authorities.

