

## Introduction:

Historically, both Domestic and International terrorist individuals and groups have demonstrated considerable planning and preparation prior to conducting violent attacks. Their methods are opportunistic, selecting the place, time, and method of their assault consistent with identified security weaknesses of their potential target. This requires key intelligence and great planning to identify targets and ascertain these potential weaknesses. Initial planning to execution does not happen overnight but may take from several weeks to years. Terrorist recruitment, travel, training, intelligence collection, logistics acquisition, and movement of money and weapons for such events may be observed and recognized as "Pre-Incident Indicators."

The following list of indicators are guidelines of some of the things to look for and should not be considered as all-inclusive.

These indicators by themselves may appear as normal day to day functions, however, collectively could signal clandestine terrorist attack planning.

## Seven Signs of Terrorism

### 1. Surveillance

Someone recording or monitoring activities. This may include the use of cameras (either still or video), note taking, drawing diagrams, annotation on maps, or using binoculars or other vision enhancing devices.

### 2. Information Gathering

People or organizations attempting to gain information about military operations, law enforcement, other emergency responders, critical infrastructure, or large gatherings of people.

### 3. Tests of Security

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

### 4. Acquiring Supplies

Purchasing or stealing explosives, weapons, ammunition, etc. Also includes acquiring uniforms, passes, or badges (or equipment to manufacture such items) or any other controlled items.

## Seven Signs of Terrorism

### 5. Suspicious Persons / Items

People or items that don't seem to belong in the workplace, neighborhood, business establishment, or anywhere else.

### 6. Dry Run / Trial Run

Putting people into position and moving them around according to their plan without actually committing the terrorist act. This is especially true when planning a kidnapping, but can also pertain to bombings. An element of this activity could also include mapping out routes and determining the timing of traffic lights and flow.

### 7. Deploying Assets

People and supplies getting into position to commit the act. This is a person's last chance to alert authorities before the terrorist act occurs.