

NEW YORK STATE POLICE
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT ~ COUNTY OF ROCKLAND
CHIEF'S OF POLICE

~ Combining Expertise with Technology ~



ANTI TERRORISM ANALYTICAL GROUP

(ATAG)



***Uniting and Preparing Citizens and their
Communities for Combating Terrorism***



"To be prepared is half the victory."

Howard H. Schack

FORWARD

ATAG'S STRATEGIC INTENT

ATAG's strategic intent, one and the same as that of the United States, is to stop terrorist attacks against our communities, its citizens, our culture, interests, and to create an environment inhospitable for terrorist supporters. ATAG's aim is to counter terrorist plans of by confronting their threats before they are carried out. With community cooperation, terrorist cells that may exist in the United States will be discovered and then destroyed.

Websites that provide emergency preparedness information:

www.redcross.org American Red Cross;

www.fema.gov Federal Emergency Management;

www.bt.cdc.gov Center for Disease Control.

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STRATEGY, INTENT AND OBJECTIVES FOR COMBATING TERRORISM

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• **Antiterrorism Analytical Group (ATAG)** •

***Uniting and Preparing Citizens and their Communities
for Combating Terrorism***

Founded by the Sheriff's Department of Rockland County, New York, ATAG has become a dynamic database of warfare information, security measures, critical infrastructure protection issues, political violence concerns and gray-area phenomena. ATAG represents a new generation of terrorism and security analysts, who by combining technology with their expertise have been able to develop a comprehensive policy for practical implementation.

- ATAG members are sworn officers of current and former law enforcement agencies, comprised of information and analysis specialists, including former civil and military intelligence officers. They have developed expertise in counter-terrorism, critical infrastructure protection, intelligence analysis, technical analysis, policy development and training, vulnerability and threat assessments, collaborative research and security options for private, public and government entities.
- The goal of ATAG is to fight terrorist networks and their supporters by every available means—legal, military, diplomatic, economic and financial.

• **ATAG OBJECTIVES** •

- The goal of ATAG is not only to be observant to threats but also to prevent the growth of subversive elements within our society.
 - Defeating terrorism means observing, isolating and localizing terrorist activities. As regional police agencies are often better able than the federal government to access this information, local law enforcement

units, in cooperation with similar regional units, must expand and improve their resources and intelligence operations in a timely and decisive manner.

- ATAG's objective is to choke off the lifeblood of terrorist groups—their access to funds, training, technology, meeting places and unimpeded transportation.
- ATAG continues to develop comprehensive plans for building strategic partnerships with other police intelligence units in order to devise tactics, techniques and procedures for combating terrorism and other threats..

• Terrorism Threats •

This is, arguably, the most dangerous time this nation has ever known. The attacks of September 11, 2001 taught us three important lessons:

- 1) Terrorists stop at nothing—no act of violence is too terrible for them to undertake and no weapon is too horrible for them to use.
- 2) Terrorists like the dramatic — i.e. attacking passenger trains and turning passenger jets into missiles to destroy some of the most recognizable buildings in the world.
- 3) Terrorists intended to inflict mass casualties, selecting heavily populated targets. Additionally attacking prestigious sites with economic or political value.

Militant terrorists hate their enemies more than they love life. When large numbers of people are ready and willing to commit suicide by making themselves into human bombs, using items of daily life—airplanes, cars, automatic garage door openers, cell phones, fertilizer, box-cutters, shoes—they create weapons that are difficult to detect. The supply of weapons available to terrorists is

inexhaustible. Human bomb terrorists attack the most essential elements of America's open society—trust, without which there cannot be an open society.

Although there is no foolproof protection for an open society, the events of September 11th taught us a vital lesson the necessity for information and preparedness. If we had known then what we know now, thousands of lives may have been spared, but unfortunately the agencies in charge did not recognize the signs or did not act upon them. Only terrorists knew when, where, or how they planned to attack.

To succeed in our efforts against this enemy, the root causes of terrorism must be examined and understood. Contrary to popular belief, many suicide bombers come from middle-class or well-off families. Mohammed Atta, for instance, a key figure in executing the September 11th attacks, was a middle-class Egyptian whose parents were able to pay for his study abroad. The promise of eternity in paradise, a tenet of many faiths, is often a goal of terrorists. Some consider suicide bombing a way to honor their parents. Others see themselves as heroes. Defense analysts often categorize this as a form of asymmetric warfare whereby the weak fight the strong for a cause in which they passionately believe.

Today we do not lack information about the nature and threat of terrorism. We know, for example, that terrorists are seeking to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD) - chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear—and if successful in their quest, such WMD might be used against the United States. We also know, as evidenced by the anthrax contaminated mail scare in 2001, that biological agents have already come into play.

Although bombings have been the choice method in recent terrorist incidents in this country, arson, hijackings and shootings to name a few, are often used by terrorists to attain their political and social goals.

Terrorists can also use chemical or biological agents. Because people may not become ill immediately after being exposed to a biological agent, it may take some time for government officials to determine that such an attack has occurred. Chemical and biological agents can also be used by terrorists, but because people may not become ill immediately after exposure, it may have been determined that such an attack was not sufficiently spectacular.

According to the FBI, sporting events, conventions and other high profile gatherings are attractive targets for domestic and foreign terrorists. In the event of an attack, government officials will inform the public on what actions to take. It is important that you remain calm and cooperate fully with local officials, as the failure to do so can cost lives. If a chemical or biological attack occurs, local public health and safety officials will provide the necessary instructions for personal protection, decontamination and health warnings. Radio, television and newspapers will provide updated information to the public. Local law enforcement agencies will be available for assistance and information.

ATAG intends to make the public more vigilant, to offer suggestions for reacting to a terrorist attack and to present the best means of protection. As facts often mitigate fears, this document attempts to separate the myths from the realities by examining the various threats and assessing their risks.

SCHOOL EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Please note that even under the best of plans, emergency situations can vary. These are general descriptions of the procedures that schools are prepared for. Further, timing of any emergency cannot be predicted. Therefore, how schools release students will vary depending on the time of day and the particular circumstances. For Individual school information please contact B.O.C.E.S. Office of Health & Safety at 845-627-4761, this is the lead coordinating agency for all of Rockland County school districts. School districts are prepared to respond to each situation in the most prudent manner, with safety concerns first and foremost for students and personnel. New York State, as well as other states across the nation, has adopted the Rockland, Orange and Sullivan Counties Zone 4 plan in response to a potential terrorist attack.

Kindly keep this and other emergency procedure information in a prominent place where you can refer to it in the event of need. Please update your school's emergency contact information and advise if your contact numbers change.

1) Code Red-Lockdown:

Issued by a government official and school administrator, this procedure will be used when there is a specific internal or external threat to a school. This is a police matter, and police and other emergency personnel will be dispatched to the school.

- a) All students and staff will be locked in secure classrooms.
- b) All doors of the building will be locked.
- c) All cell phones in the school will be turned off.
- d) Police will control entry into the building.

- e) Only emergency personnel will be allowed on the school grounds.
- f) Parents will not be able to enter the building.

It is important that parents, caregivers and children should have been instructed of these possibilities.

2) County Executive Code Red - Lockout:

This step will be used when there is a specific internal or external threat to a school. Code Red will come as a direct order from the County Executive. Police and other emergency personnel will be dispatched to the school and will be on high alert.

- a) All facility doors will be locked, allowing no outside entry.
- b) No unauthorized persons will be allowed entry into the building without proper photo identification.
- c) The front entrance of every building will be monitored.
- d) All after school activities, on and off-campus, will be cancelled.
- e) School buildings will be locked from closing time until the following day.
- f) Parking at or near the school will be restricted.
- g) Parents will be permitted to pick-up their children. If a child has been given permission to leave with another adult, that adult will need to present a photo ID to enter the building to pickup a child.

3) Code Blue-Evacuation:

These steps will be taken when there is any emergency situation that warrants the evacuation of students and staff from a specific school:

- a) Students and staff will be directed to a designated safe area.
- c) Attendance sheets and medication will be transported to the pre-determined sheltered area.
- c) After the emergency ends, students will return to their school, or parents will be advised where to pick up their children.

4) Shelter in the event of an Indian Point emergency:

Students will remain in their schools unless the school is within a 10-mile radius of Indian Point. Students within the 10-mile radius will be evacuated and taken to a safe location, unless otherwise directed.

All available buses will be utilized and coordinated to evacuate the children. The school district will advise parents to pick up children or wait until the buses are available to transport the children home. Schools should be advised of parents alternate phone numbers.

5) Emergency Information:

The following sources are available for information in the event of an emergency:

- a) Postings on your district's website.
- b) Emergency e-mail notifications. (Click to register).
- d) Radio stations (depending on nature of emergency).
- e) RNN Cable – TV Channel 19; WOR:-710 AM; WCBS-101 FM & 88 AM; Rockland County Radio 1640 AM; WFAS-103.9 FM & 1230 AM; WRRCR-1300 AM; WLNA-1420 AM.
- e) Reverse **911** (also known as city watch) is used when the emergency warrants. (This service makes pre-recorded messages to your phone number).

6) What parents can do:

- a) Update all emergency cards.
- b) Keep your emergency numbers current with school teachers and administrators, family members and friends. Hold family meetings on a regular basis to discuss emergency plans.

- c) Make sure children completely understand your family's emergency plan.
- d) If notified in advance of a school emergency, refrain from coming to the school. Roads and school access must be kept clear for emergency response.
- e) Register at your school for emergency e-mail notification.
- f) Contact your school nurse to make sure they have your child's medicine on hand.
- g) Keep your emergency procedure information in a prominent place so that they will be available when necessary.
- h) Advise the authorities immediately if your contact information changes.

If students are away at another school, they will follow the procedures of that school district.

• **Personal Security and Combating Terrorism** •

Domestic and international terrorists can and will strike at any time. To combat this threat, emergency service officials representing all forms of government continue to work together developing effective strategies to help prevent and to assist in responding to terrorism. The public also has a role in reducing the impact of terrorism. The public must be aware and prepared to respond to terrorism or disaster.

Preparing for Emergencies:

Prepare for the possibility of an emergency that may affect you, your family and friends by following the directions of your local emergency services. The first line of defense, of course, is to be alert and aware of unusual and suspicious activities.

- 1) Terrorists look for highly visible targets such as international airports, large cities, major international events, resorts and high-profile landmarks.
- 2) Prior to an attack, terrorists try to blend into the local community. Report any suspicious activities to your local authorities.

Combating Terrorism:

- 1) Observe your surroundings. Terrorists most often strike with little or no warning. Use caution when you travel. Observe and report unusual or suspicious activity to the proper authorities. Keep your packages or luggage with you at all times. Never accept packages from strangers.
- 2) Locate stairways and emergency exits in buildings where you are visiting.
- 3) Develop plans for evacuating your home, public building, subway or crowded shopping mall and advise your family how to use emergency exits.
- 4) Create a family emergency communications plan. Choose an out-of-town contact that your family or household can call to contact each other. Establish a meeting place away from your home in case your home is affected by the disaster or if the area is evacuated.
- 7) Conduct occasional evacuation drills with all members of your family.
- 5) Know the emergency plan for your children's school. Make sure the school has your updated emergency contact information with backup number(s).

If You Live or Work in a Large or Multi-Level Building:

- Note the location of fire exits and review emergency evacuation procedures with the floor fire warden.
- Look for the location of fire alarm call boxes and fire extinguishers. Check date of most recent fire extinguisher inspection. Obtain and study instructions on how to use them.
- Get training in first aid and CPR.

Every large public structure is required to have a Building Emergency Action Plan (BEAP) that provides for the safety of tenants, employees, and visitors in case of an emergency. The developed plan should use a model prepared by the Department of Environmental Health and Safety (DEHS). It must also comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulation 29 CFR

1910.38 and should be kept on file in the building office. Each employee covered by this Building Emergency Action Plan must be provided with a copy of the plan and instructed as to their responsibilities and actions during an emergency.

Every floor of the building should have a floor leader (FL) and assistant floor leader (AFL) that will be responsible for coordinating the building Emergency Action Plan. The emergency duties of the FL include:

- 1) Ensuring all persons are evacuated.
- 2) Developing special procedures and designate volunteers to assist individuals with disabilities and special needs.
- 3) Conducting a sweep of each floor to ensure that all doors are closed, elevators and bathrooms are empty and critical operations are stabilized.
- 4) Collecting information that may be important for emergency personnel, such as the location of the incident, persons remaining in the building, special hazards in the building and any other unique condition.
- 5) Developing special procedures to assist persons with physical disabilities.
- 6) Ensuring that Building Emergency Coordinator has been notified to assist physically disabled people.
- 6) Implementing the Building Emergency Coordinators recommended building emergency procedures.

Assemble and maintain emergency supply kits at home, at work and in your car. They should include:

- Essential medication, prescriptions, eyeglasses and medical supplies.

Personal Security and Combating Terrorism (continued)

- First aid supplies and medical manual
- Battery-powered radio, flashlights, and extra batteries
- Whistle and identification cards
- Hard hats, dust masks, eye goggles
- Fluorescent tape to rope off and secure a dangerous area
- Duct tape and knife to cut tape
- Water, canned food, packaged snacks (but no cooked food)
- Cash and credit cards
- Change of clothing, rain gear, sturdy shoes and sneakers for extended walking
- Blankets and sleeping bags and a tent, if available
- A-B-C type fire extinguisher
- Infant and feminine hygiene supplies
- Directory of doctors, pharmacy, family names, addresses and phone numbers
- Large plastic bags for storage, trash, waste, protection
- Food and water for pets
- Paper towels, toilet paper, plastic eating utensils, a manual can opener
- Propane camp stove / charcoal grill for outdoor cooking

In case of an explosion:

Remain calm. Promptly evaluate situation. Take precaution to take cover under a sturdy table or office desk if ceiling tiles, book shelves and their contents begin to fall. Try to keep area clear directly in front of temporary shelter. Evacuate immediately when requested.

In case of a fire:

- Exit the building as quickly as possible
- Use a mask or wet cloth to cover your nose and mouth
- In heavy smoke situation, stay close to the floor
- Use clearly marked fire exits. Do not use elevators. Always use the back of

your hand to feel the lower, middle and upper parts of closed doors before opening it. If the door is not hot, brace yourself against the door and open it slowly. Do not open if it is hot. Seek another escape route.

In the case of biological or chemical attack:

- Remain calm
- Use a mask to cover your nose, mouth, and eyes
- Follow the advice of local emergency officials
- Listen to the radio or television for instructions

If you are trapped in debris:

- Evaluate your location and condition and remain calm
- If you can move about, use a flashlight and whistle to signal rescuers
- Avoid unnecessary movement so that you don't disturb unstable debris or kick up dust
- Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing to protect against dust
- Tap on a pipe or piece of debris loud enough so rescuers can hear
- Use a whistle if one is available, shout only as a last resort since shouting is exhausting and a person can inhale large amounts of dust
- Trained rescue personnel will respond, rescue is their first priority

Safeguard family members:

Take protective actions to safeguard yourself, family members and others from harm by creating a shelter. The most common and sensible emergency protective actions are evacuation and a shelter-in-place, depending on the occurrence.

Shelter-in-place means staying indoors. This brings additional precautions to be followed, such as turning off air-conditioning, ventilation systems, fans and closing all windows and doors.

Notice to evacuate means to immediately leave the building and area of actual or potential hazard by the best available means.

Summarizing what to do:

- Remain calm and deliberate carefully before taking action
 - Be aware of your surroundings at all times
 - Have a family preparedness plan that can be understood by all
 - Stay informed by listening to a portable radio
 - Prepare a shelter-in-place and stay indoors if requested
 - If an evacuation is ordered, follow instructions of law enforcement authorities
 - When requested, follow prescribed evacuation routes to shelters
 - Do not depart shelters until emergency is over and it is declared safe to leave by local officials
-
- **Remember that the intent of terrorists is to instill fear, panic and change the American way of life. Everyone needs to be aware at all times and to be concerned, not paranoid. Plan and be prepared for emergencies of all types, and report suspicious activity to the police. By working together we can—and will—defeat terrorism.**

Report all suspicious activity to: 1.877.RCINTEL or 1.866.SAFENYS





WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT TERRORISM

The definition of terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property in order to intimidate or coerce a government, a civilian population, or any segment thereof to promote a political, religious, personal or other specific agenda. The current struggle against fundamentalist terrorism is different and more violent than from any other war in history.

The enemies are terrorists—a premeditated, politically motivated sub-national group of individuals or agents perpetrating violence against non-combatant targets. No cause justifies terrorism. Terrorism is an evil that is intent on threatening and destroying basic freedoms and the American way of life. There is no quick or easy end to this ongoing conflict.

Those who support terrorism, regardless of their specific or religious objectives, subvert the rules of law to effect their will through violence and fear. Terrorists use kidnapping, killings, extorting, robbing, wreaking havoc and terrorizing innocent people as legitimate forms of religious and political action.

Americans have come to realize that we are not alone in the struggle against terror. Terrorists have left their mark in some way upon every country in

the world. Regrettably, the history of terrorism on the world front is long and all too familiar. The first major terrorist attack against the United States did not occur in New York City's financial district on September 11, or even with the World Trade Center 1993 truck bombing. It occurred September 16, 1920, when anarchists exploded a horse cart filled with dynamite near the intersections of Wall and Broad Streets, taking 40 lives and wounding about 300 others. Starting with the assassination of President William McKinley in 1901 and continuing with the bombings of the marine barracks in Lebanon, the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya in 1998, the USS Cole in Yemen in 2000 and apartment buildings in Saudi Arabia in 2002, American history has been punctuated by occasional terrorism.

The fight against terrorism requires improving intelligence, public vigilance and the means to deter and capture terrorists before they can act. In America it also means learning to live with greater risk, without sacrificing our way of life.



TERRORIST NETWORKS

Terrorist networks are alive and well throughout the world. They share a basic structure beginning with underlying conditions such as poverty, corruption, religious conflict, self-gratification and ethnic beliefs—opportunities that terrorist leaders exploit to further their cause, expanding their reach. The catalyst for subvert actions, terrorist leadership use any excuse to justify their cause and expand their base, enabling terrorism to grow internationally.

Whether through intent or ignorance, individuals still offer safe havens—both physical (e.g., safe houses, training grounds) and virtual (e.g., reliable communication and financial transfers of funds)—that terrorists desperately need for their survival as well as ongoing planning, resource expansion, training and promotion of their operations.

As a result of free, open borders in the United States, this environment unwittingly provides the opportunity to access safe havens, resources, capabilities and other physical support to terrorists. Such fundamental freedoms enables terrorism to develop and grow.



HOW TERRORIST NETWORKS OPERATE

Terrorist networks such as Al-Qaida are capable of twisting the benefits and conveniences of our open, integrated and modern society to serve their destructive agenda. A skilled operator, Usama bin Laden has expanded the Al-Qaida network operations into a multi-national enterprise with cells operating in more than 60 countries.

Al-Qaida members travel internationally as business travelers or as vacationers. In an age of unprecedented communication, mobility and migration,

they are able to blend into communities wherever they decide to establish another terrorist cell.

Their operating and recruitment expenses are paid for with funds raised through charitable donations, front businesses, drug trafficking, credit card fraud, extortion, covert operations, and non-government organizations (NGO's).

Money for their operations is transferred covertly through a number of banks, money exchanges and other alternate remittance systems, known as "hawalas"—a paperless system of money transfer. Hawala transfers are successfully completed through the use of personal couriers, cellular and satellite phones, encrypted e-mail, Internet chat rooms, videotape and CD-ROMs.

Federal agencies have been unable to develop a totally successful plan to foil money laundering or other means that terrorists are known to use to finance their operations. They accomplish this through commodity trading, the sale of cigarettes, black market trading of gems, gold, bank securities, bonds and certificates of deposit. Under the best of circumstances tracing money is very difficult in the metropolitan New York area. Investigators with the Department of Homeland Security have recently identified over \$100 million that they say was transferred through small illegal money-transmittal businesses such as "hawalas" and sent countries to known to have terrorist cells.

Al-Qaida has evolved into a network quite different from any of its predecessor terrorist organizations. They take advantage of all available technology to train and disperse their leadership, logistics and training, locally or globally. They cross international borders and have been known to establish and move cells in virtually any country in the world where more than 140 million of their sympathizers live. They and other terrorist organizations have become self-sufficient by exploiting the environment to support their cause. Al-Qaida profits from the poppy fields in Afghanistan, the South American extremists (FARC's) get funding from the cocaine trade in Columbia, members of Abu

Sayyaf kidnap for profit in the Philippines. All of them use criminal activities in raising funds to further their terrorist activities. Most operate with the approval of a state sponsor, or where the host country is unwilling or unable to stop them. Terrorist cells operate openly in areas they plan to attack. Such countries are found in the Americas, Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle and Far East.



TERRORISM'S GLOBAL REACH

Terrorist Groups with objectives in one country are capable of drawing support from similar groups in other countries. In 2001, members of the Irish Republican Army were arrested in Columbia, accused of training FARC groups how to conduct a bombing campaign.

The terrorist threat has become a flexible international network structure, enhanced by modern technology and connections within and between groups. Within this type of environment, terrorists work together throughout the world sharing intelligence training and gathering, funding, logistics, planning and carrying-out attacks.

Terrorist organizations are capable of operating on different levels. Those who operate primarily within a single country have limited reach but their actions have global implications when allowed to grow unchecked. Some terrorist organizations operate regionally and are capable of crossing borders whereas others are known to have global reach. Their operations span numerous regions and their ambitions transnational, even global.

Most terrorist organizations are linked together by the sharing of intelligence, expertise, resources, and offering safe havens. Some support each other because they have the same favorable ideological agendas or because it furthers their image or cause.

Terrorist organizations have learned to capitalize from information gathered from web sites, exploiting vulnerabilities from within our infrastructure, which can be promulgated via the Internet.



WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMD)

Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) pose a direct and serious threat to every community in the United States and throughout the entire world. New instruments of terror such as cyber attacks are also on the rise. Other conventional instruments of terror have not diminished, however the availability of a WMD is in a category by itself.

In 1998, Usama bin Laden proclaimed the acquisition of WMD a “religious duty,” and evidence collected by US Intel confirmed that Al-Qaida sought to fulfill their religious “duty.” Terrorist threats of using WMD continue to be a clear and present danger.

The probability of a terrorist organization using a chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear weapon, or high yield explosives is real and increasing as time goes on. Availability of critical technologies, the Internet, the willingness of some scientists and individuals for a price and the ease of transportation over open borders, enable terrorist organizations to easily acquire, manufacture, deploy and initiate a WMD attack in the United States or their foreign interests. ATAG and other similar agencies are working to prevent terrorists from reaching their ambitious and violent goals.

Advanced communications have made it possible for Al Qaeda and other terrorist organizations to coordinate with terrorist sub-cells while remaining in the shadows avoiding detection. The global environment of today increases the

threat of terrorists acquiring or manufacturing WMD. ATAG's strategy and effectiveness also depends upon how well other government agencies assist in addressing key facets of the ongoing terrorist threat.

Nerve Agents:

Nerve Agents are chemicals that disrupt the transmission of nerve impulses in the body. These agents are the most toxic chemical warfare agent's known. They are hazardous in both their liquid and vapor states and can cause death within minutes of exposure.

Developed and produced in pre-World War II Germany, nerve agents were placed into munitions but never used against allied troops. The Germans, however, did use nerve agents on inmates of concentration camps, not only to study their injurious effects but also to develop effective antidotes.

The four nerve agents most frequently cited are sarin (GB), tabun (GA), soman (GD) and VX. The G-type shares a number of common physical and chemical properties. According to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, because of the G-type agents are volatile liquids at room temperature, they pose a serious risk for exposure via skin contact with a liquid or inhalation of a vapor. Nerve agents are soluble in water; therefore, they are easily absorbed through the eyes, respiratory tract, and skin. Exposure to these agents can cause tightness of the chest, abnormal cramps, tremors and death.

Botulinum Toxin:

Botulinum toxin is a WMD that damages or destroys nerve tissue. The seven stereotypes of botulinum toxin (A through G) produced by the micro-organism *clostridium botulinum* are some of the most toxic substances known. The toxin can be absorbed through mucosal tissue (e.g., the stomach or lungs) and open wounds and inhaled via aerosol dispersion.

Botulinum toxin poses a major bioweapons threat because of its extreme potency and lethality; its ease of production, transport, and misuse; and the need for prolonged intensive care among affected persons.

Prior to the use of canned and preserved goods, botulinum poisoning was rare. With the introduction of food preservation, botulinum poisoning emerged as a widespread problem due to the preservation process and inadequate sterilization techniques. Unlike other toxins, botulinum appears to cause the same disease after inhalation, oral ingestion or injection. Death results from muscle paralysis and ventilatory failure.

The development and use of botulinum toxin as a potential biological weapon is not a new concept. In recent times, the Aum Shinrikyo cult in Japan weaponized and disseminated botulinum toxin on multiple occasions, the most recent in the 1995 Sarin attack in the Tokyo subway system. For further information about botulinum may be obtained from the Centers for Disease Control / Public Health Emergency Preparedness & Response.



DOMESTIC TERRORISM

ELF (Earth Liberation Front) and ALF (Animal Liberation Front) Analysis:

The Earth Liberation Front has been active in the United States since the early 1990s, engaging in ecoterrorism tactics to stop urban sprawl. Their most commonly used method of attack has been arson. They have claimed responsibility for a number of fires, publicly, with the most recent in California and Michigan. The structure of the organization is loosely knit and “underground,” so it may be days or even months before ELF admits its responsibility. The attack is noted on their web site; or spray-painted with their logo on a wall or banner at the scene of the crime, drawing heightened attention from law enforcement. Their 37-page web site manual explains the use of timed electronic devices, and how to set fires to train other members who wish to conduct attacks. Since there is no explanation or delineation of their organizational set-up nor of their leadership, individual members are difficult to track.

ELF is also aligned with the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) a radical animal rights organization that encourages criminal acts for the “ELF cause.” Though neither ELF nor ALF threaten human or animal life, the FBI reports that more than 600 criminal acts have caused over \$50 million in property damages.

Just as Al-Qaeda seeks out specific targets, ELF and other domestic terrorist organizations are known to conduct surveillance prior to an attack. One’s suspicions might be aroused when they observe unusual and suspicious activities, like a lone individual conducting surveillance of a new condominium or housing project under construction, or a car dealership who obviously has no intention of making a purchase. Being aware could possibly thwart a terrorist attack that might be destructive in nature.

Unless the law enforcement community is kept apprised of domestic terrorist activities and can recognize the signs of a potential attack, ELF, like Al-Qaeda, will continue to conduct attacks against “soft targets.”

Street Gang members must also be considered domestic terrorists. Operating throughout the United States they have taken more lives than all the deaths from terrorism. Street members are criminally carrying out gang violence and killings are an emerging threat in America.

Street gang assaults and killings rose more than 50 percent over the last year alone, with gang members having branched out from major cities to smaller communities.



• **“OPERATION ROCKLAND WATCH”** •

“OPERATION BUSINESS WATCH”

NEW YORK STATE POLICE

SHERIFF’S DEPARTMENT

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COUNTY OF ROCKLAND

CHIEF’S OF POLICE

Operation Watch has been established because of the heightened level of alert in New York City and the ensuing concerns of the New York State Police, the Office of the Sheriff’s Department, the Chief’s of Police and ATAG. Operation Watch requires the vigilance and support of law enforcement; public safety officials; business; the transportation industry and each and every citizen.

Terrorists plotting to attack U.S. or elsewhere conduct intensive surveillance of their intended targets prior to an attack. Their planning may include repeated reconnaissance of the target during which terrorists may photograph, videotape and sketch the site. They may observe security and traffic patterns in and around the intended target, or attempt to determine when most people will occupy the target site so that they may inflict the most casualties and achieve the greatest level of damage.

Security and law enforcement personnel are making every effort to thwart attacks on public and private facilities, but in this time of increased threat, security and law enforcement recommend the following:

- 1) Identify and report suspicious individuals who are showing unusual interest in important public facilities such as hospitals, schools, apartment houses, houses of worship, shopping malls, restaurants, supermarkets, amusement centers, water supply and water-treatment facilities, utilities, public transportation, government buildings, bridges, tunnels, ferries, business involving food supplies, landmark structures, public meeting places, or any location which are critical to public safety and our infrastructure.

- 2) Immediately notify suspicious persons to your local police (calls will be kept confidential) who may be photographing, loitering or sitting in parked cars or trucks with no seeming purpose.
- 3) Provide descriptions of suspicious persons and type of vehicle and make note of license plate number.
- 4) Be vigilant for the presence of suspicious packages or envelopes. If one is observed, DON'T inspect or move it, but rather notify authorities immediately.
- 5) Terrorists have been known to make use of public service facilities, truck rental businesses as well as places with public Internet access. We request the employees of these businesses to be vigilant and to report any unusual activities that could be deemed illegal or connected to terrorist activities.
- 6) Terrorists have been known to possess fraudulent identification. Law enforcement request the help of everyone in identifying people buying, selling or otherwise trading in fraudulent identification.

Posters reflecting many of these suspicious activities are available for public display as a constant reminder to all citizens of their integral role in combating terrorism.

DESIGNATED FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

1. Abu Nidal Organization (ANO) Other names: Black June Organizations, Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims, Fatah Revolutionary Council, Black June Organization, Arab Revolutionary Brigades, Black September Organization.
2. Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) Other names: "Bearer of the Sword", "Sword of God", Al Harakat Al Islamiyya, Al-Harakatul Islamia.
3. African National Congress
4. Ahyaul Turaz al-Islami
5. Armed Islamic Group
6. Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades
7. Al Assirat al Moustaquim Other names: The righteous Path.
8. Al Badr - Name used in Kashmir.
9. Al Barq
10. Al Gama'a al Islamiyya (Islamic Group, IG)
11. Asbat al-Ansar
12. Aum Shinrikyo
13. Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)
14. Al Haremein
15. Al Ittihad al Islami Other names: Islamic Union.
16. Al Jama's al Libya Other names: Libyan Fighting Group, Libyan Islamic Group, Fighting Islamic Group.
17. Arab Liberation Front
18. Ansar al Islam
19. Arab liberation Front
20. Cechan Rebels
21. Beyyiat el-Imam

DESIGNATED FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

22. East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM)
23. Fatah - Other names: al-Asifa (The Storm), Hawari Group, Force 17, Black September Group.
24. Hamas - Other names: Islamic Resistance Movement, Association of R, Al-Mujamma Al Islami.
25. Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM)
26. Hizballah (Party of God) Other names: Islamic Jihad, Revolutionary Justice Organization.
27. Iraultza
28. Irish National Liberation Army (IRA) Other names: Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA)
29. Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)
30. Islamic Students League
31. Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM) Army of Mohammed, Army of the Prophet, Mohammed.
32. Jamaat al Isah al Ijtimai
33. Jamaatl Islam
34. Jamiat ul Mujahideen (JUM)
35. Japanese Red Army Faction (JRA) Other names: Nippon Sekigun, Nihon Sikigun.
36. Al-Jihad (Egyptian Islamic Jihad)
37. Kahane Chai (KACH)
38. Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)
39. Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LY) (Army of the Righteous)
40. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
41. Mujahedin-e-Khalq Organization (MEK or MKO) The Peoples Mujahedin of Iran.
42. National Liberation Army (ELN)

DESIGNATED FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

43. Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)
44. Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)
45. Popular Front For the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)
46. PLFP-General Command (PFLP-GC)
47. Al-Qaida Other names: al Qaeda, "The Base", Islamic Sal, Islamic Army for the Liberation of the Holy Places.
48. Real IRA (IRA)
49. Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbis (FARC)
50. Revolutionary Nuclei (Formerly ELA)
51. Revolutionary Organization 17 November
52. Revolutionary People's Liberation Army/Front (DHKP/C)
53. Sa'iqa
54. Salafist Group for Call and Combat (GSPC)
55. Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso, SL)
56. Sipah e Mohammed Pakistan (SMP) Army of Muhammad.
57. Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army.



TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS DESTROYED OR NEUTRALIZED

State sponsorship of terrorism continues, but sustained counterterrorism efforts, such as diplomatic or economic isolation, have convinced some governments to curtail or abandon their support of terrorism. The following terrorist organizations have been destroyed or neutralized:

1. Red Army Faction
2. Direct Action
3. Communist Combatant Cells (Europe)
4. Japanese Red Army (Asia)

LEVELS OF TERRORISM ALERTS

Until further notice, the four levels of terrorism alerts, as well as recommended government private-sector response include the following:

Green: Low risk of terrorist attacks.

Review and exercise planned protective measures.
Ensure emergency response personnel receive training and instructions.
Implement measures to reduce vulnerabilities to attack.

Blue: Guarded condition. General risk of terrorist attack.

Review communication systems between emergency response or command locations.
Provide the public with all necessary information.

Yellow: Elevated condition. Significant risk of terrorist attack.

Increase surveillance of critical locations.
Coordinate emergency plans with nearby jurisdictions.
Assess the need for additional protective measures, following the context of the current threat.
Implement, as appropriate, contingency and emergency response plans.

Orange: High risk of terrorist attacks.

Acute condition. High risk of terrorist attack. Coordinate necessary security efforts with local, state and federal agencies,

Red: Severe risk of terrorist attacks.

Stand Ready!

Public Awareness ~ Tips to Remember

» Planning for and Responding to Threats and Incidents «

Be alert and be aware of your surroundings: This will help you to distinguish between normal and suspicious activity

When Reporting an Incident to local authorities or when dialing 911:

- State the nature of the incident.
- Identify yourself and your location.
- Identify the location of the incident.
- Describe the vehicle involved (ie: color, make, model, license plate number)
- Describe the participants (ie: how many, sex, races, height, weight, hair color, clothing).

To report an emergency dial 911 or other emergency response number assigned to your area:

- State your concern immediately (police-fire-ambulance).
- Give as accurate a description of the emergency as possible.
- Stay on the line until the emergency operator has all the information necessary to respond.

Examples of suspicious activity might include:

- People climbing or cutting a utility fence.
- People photographing or videotaping utilities, public facilities, public transportation, or public structures.
- People dumping or discharging material into a water reservoir.
- People opening or tampering with manhole covers, fire hydrants, water towers, high tension lines, or buildings.
- Be mindful of unidentified parked vehicle or people loitering near public facilities, schools, or strategic utilities for no apparent reason.

(For transit safety and security issues see the FTA Safety and Security web site: <http://www.transit-safety.volpe.dot.gov>.)

Do not confront strangers. Instead, report suspicious activities to local authorities or dial 911.

Combining Expertise with Technology

ANTI TERRORISM ANALYTICAL GROUP

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RESEARCH AND VIGILANCE

TO

COMBAT TERRORISM

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