

720-852-6705 (24/7) or ciac@ciac.co.gov

Report any of the above suspicious activity to the Colorado Information Analysis Center

- Seven Signs of Terrorism**
1. Surveillance
 2. Seeking Information
 3. Testing Security
 4. Acquiring Supplies
 5. Suspicious Behavior
 6. Trial Runs
 7. Getting into Position
- * The driver is not familiar with the vehicle he/she is in (safety check)
 - * Odor of perfume (on person, or in vehicle)
 - * Intense focus: trance like state and / or praying
 - * Vehicle occupants do not know each other and/or occupant stories do not match
 - * Cell phone and pager; or two or more of each
 - * Third Party – Registered Owner not in vehicle (especially on out-of-state vehicles)
 - * The driver's answer to key questions does not make sense
 - * Age discrepancies of vehicle occupants
 - * Aggressive attitude
 - * Driver and/or passenger constantly watching officer
 - * No or little eye contact
 - * Hands and body shakes
 - * Excessive nervousness

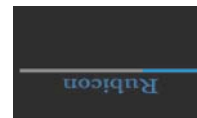
Suspect Indicators:

- * Uneven weight distribution of vehicle
- * The irregularities
- * Lack of luggage, or too much luggage
- * Fix it items, or spare battery, in rental cars
- * Rental vans with 1-2 people; large rental vehicles are expensive
- * Unidentifiable writing and/or books in the vehicle
- * Surveillance or high-tech equipment in vehicle
- * Training manuals: flight, scuba, explosives, military or extremist literature.
- * Blueprints (subjects may have no affiliation to architecture)
- * Photographs/diagrams of specific high profile targets or infrastructures to include entrances/exits of buildings, transportation routes, bridges, power/water plants, security cameras, subway/sewer and other underground systems.

- Possible Suicide Bomber Indicators ALERT:**
- A... Alone and nervous
 - L... Loose or Bulky Clothing
 - E... Exposed Wires
 - R... Rigid Mid-Section on Body (Explosive or Rifle)
 - T... Tightened Hands (May Hold Trigger Device)
- Additional Indicators**
- * Bomb Threats
 - * Theft of discovery of explosives, chemicals or weapons
 - * Suspicious activity surrounding "routine" emergency services calls for service, including false calls



Terrorism Prevention and Suspicious Activity Resource Guide



GUIDE TO HAZARDOUS AND ALERTABLE MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVES, INCENDIARIES, & IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES (IED'S)

General Explosive Incident Guidelines

- Improvised explosives are generally highly sensitive to heat, friction, impact, electrostatic discharge (ESD), and shock.
- You do not have to touch an item physically to impart enough electrostatic discharge to initiate. ESD can arc.
- Improvised explosives generally consist of an oxidizer or acid and a fuel, either liquid or solid.
- Hot oxidizers are present in the most sensitive improvised explosives. Most will have an “ate or ide” ending in its name, i.e., chlorate or peroxide.
- The design and function of an IED is only limited by the builder’s knowledge, skills, resources, and imagination. Make no assumptions.
- Post-blast incidents often have residue or unexploded explosive material present still susceptible to insults (see 1.)
- Victims may have hazardous explosive material imbedded in their bodies.
- Don’t touch or stand on any suspicious material that you cannot positively identify to include the containers they are stored in.
- Report the incident scene accurately so EOD may advise prior to their arrival.
- While maintained military and commercial explosives tend to be more stable than improvised explosives follow the same guidelines.

Initial Incident Scene Standard Considerations

- The senior First Responder arriving on scene is initially the incident commander until others arrive. What you do or don’t do has impact on the entire operation.
- Be aware of obvious telltale signs of explosive manufacture, IED components, or bomb making equipment. DO NOT approach or touch.
- Identify as per local policies and/or report suspicious packages or containers. DO NOT approach or touch.
- Consider the possibilities of secondary devices (more than one) when establishing perimeters and staging sites.
- Once the scene has been identified as an explosive event or probable explosive scene establish perimeters IAW local policies and procedures. Move first responders and the public outside the perimeters taking into consideration ATF established distances and shielding between the device and/or explosives and people. Move people not the device. Shielding the public in place rather than moving them initially into the open may be dictated by the incident.
- Adequate shielding is the only way to insure fragments and shrapnel do not injure responders or the public. As a general rule adequate shielding is equivalent to material that can stop a rifle bullet.
- Report the incident accurately so EOD may advise first responders prior to their arrival.
- Maintain perimeters and keep travel corridors open for first response vehicles.