

Surveillance Awareness: What You Can Do



Module Objective

- **By the end of this module, you will be able to explain the actions necessary to detect and report suspicious activities associated with hostile surveillance**



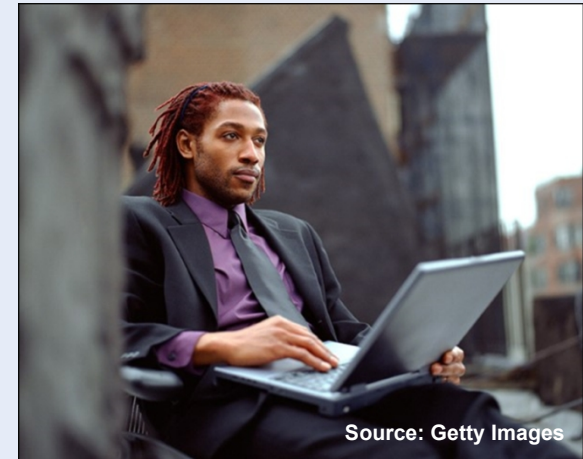
What Is Surveillance?

- The monitoring of a person, facility, or area with the intent of gathering information, generally through discreet observation
- Law enforcement and security personnel actions



Important Surveillance-Related Terms

- **Surveillant**
- **Hostile surveillance**
- **Surveillance detection**
- **Countersurveillance**



Who Can Detect Hostile Surveillance?

- **Everyone working together serves as a force multiplier in protecting critical infrastructure and the community as a whole**
 - **Members of the community**
 - **Critical infrastructure employees**
 - **Critical infrastructure security personnel**
 - **Law enforcement**



Information Collected through Hostile Surveillance

- Depends on type of target and attack
- Information about facilities, personnel, and procedures
- Information about special events



Categories of Critical Infrastructure as Targets (1 of 2)

Refer To:

Workbook 8.1



- **Banking and finance**
- **Chemical sector**
- **Commercial facilities**
- **Communications**
- **Critical manufacturing**
- **Dams**
- **Defense industrial base**
- **Emergency services**



Categories of Critical Infrastructure as Targets (2 of 2)

Refer To:

Workbook 8.1



- **Energy**
- **Food and agriculture**
- **Government facilities and national monuments**
- **Health care and public health facilities**
- **Information technology**
- **Nuclear reactors, materials, and waste**
- **Transportation, postal, and shipping systems**
- **Water**



Target Selection Surveillance

- Location and surroundings
- Access, egress, or vulnerabilities
- Usual activities
- Security systems
- Other relevant information



Pre-Attack Preparation

- **Scope determines length of preparation**
- **Hostile surveillance**
- **Security system tests**
- **Repeated visits — most vulnerability for operative**
- **Acquisition of supplies and materials**
- **Practice or rehearsals**
- **Detection and halting attack most likely**



Indicators of Hostile Surveillance Activities (1 of 2)

Refer To:

Workbook 8.2



- Making observations with vision-enhancing devices
- Drawing maps or diagrams
- Asking for more than routine information
- Taking notes about observable security



Indicators of Hostile Surveillance Activities (2 of 2)

Refer To:

Workbook 8.2



- Charting crowd patterns
- Putting documents in a pocket
- Photographing anything related to security
- Observing or taking notes about responses to a security breach



Source: Getty Images



Unusual Hostile Surveillant Behavior (1 of 2)

- **Attempting to hide when observed**
- **Reacting visibly to security events of interest**
- **Making sudden turns or stops**
- **Making visible hand or other signals**
- **Running immediately when detected**
- **Hiding, averting the face, or bending down to avoid detection**



Unusual Hostile Surveillant Behavior (2 of 2)

- Failing to have a valid reason to be in a location
- Engaging in activities not normally conducted in a location
- Dressing inappropriately for the environment



Source: Getty Images



Surveillance Can Be Detected

- **Weak link in the preparations for an attack**
- **Surveillants are vulnerable due to:**
 - The time needed for surveillance
 - The likelihood of repeated visits to the same site



Trained and Untrained Surveillants

- **Highly trained individuals or teams may use:**
 - **Sophisticated observation equipment**
 - **Multiple forms of transportation**
 - **The cover of posing as families or tourists**
- **Untrained surveillants are:**
 - **Not well equipped**
 - **Vulnerable to detection due to their inexperience**



How to Detect Hostile Surveillance

- **Know what is normal in order to detect what is abnormal**
 - Notice the indicators of surveillance
 - Evaluate surveillance-related activities
- **Determine whether they seem unusual or out of place**



Look for Unusual Activities

— Examples 1 and 2

- 1. An individual is observed one time with a tripod-mounted camera and is openly taking photographs of a critical infrastructure**
- 2. A person is observed on repeated occasions taking several quick secretive photos of a critical infrastructure with a cell phone from several locations**



Look for Unusual Activities

— Examples 3 and 4

- 3. An individual is taking photographs of everything notable in a popular tourist area and includes companions in the photographs**
- 4. An individual is photographing building entrances, windows, or security personnel or features and does not include companions in the photos or video**



Evaluating Unusual Activities (1 of 2)

- Isolated unusual activity may not necessarily indicate hostile surveillance
- Evaluate all observed actions and behaviors in context



Source: Getty Images



Evaluating Unusual Activities (2 of 2)

- **Consider behaviors to be suspicious if there are additional unusual behaviors observed:**
 - **Repeated visits to same location**
 - **Disguised interest in location**
 - **Focused interest in alarms, security features or personnel, or restricted areas**



Discussion — Scenario 1

- Ray is crossing the street toward the Law Enforcement Training Academy and sees someone taking photos of the building entrance with a camera
- The person taking the photos is sitting inside a car parked across the street from the building
- The car window is closed and the person is hunched over inside the car



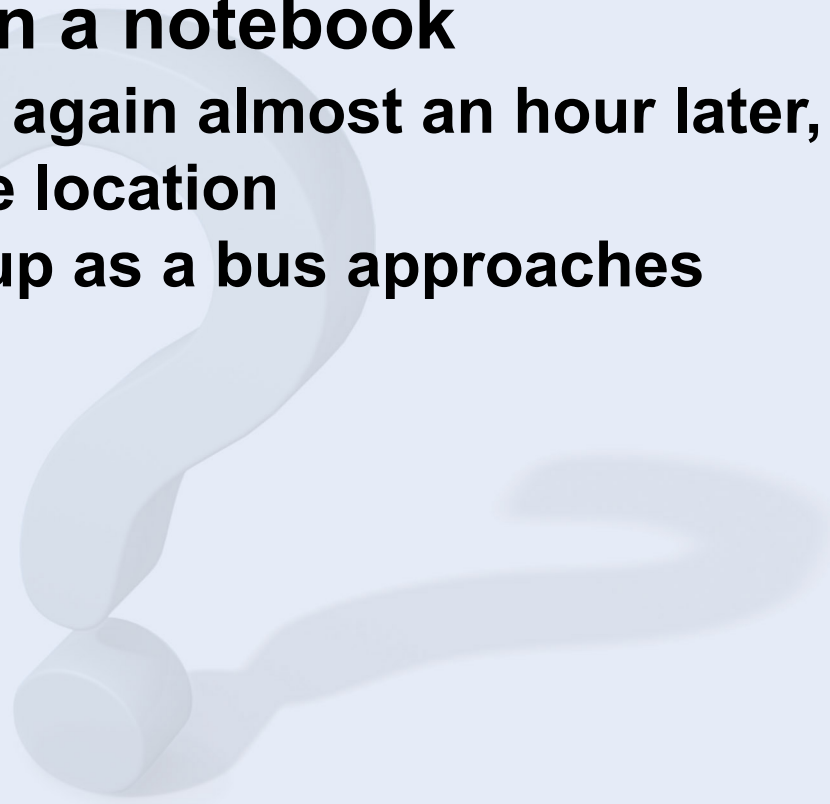
Discussion — Scenario 2 (1 of 3)

- **People gather across the street from Law Enforcement Headquarters near a bus stop every day**
 - The bus comes at the same time every hour
 - People who are waiting check often for an approaching bus and look at their watches or cell phones frequently
 - They typically wait less than 20 minutes



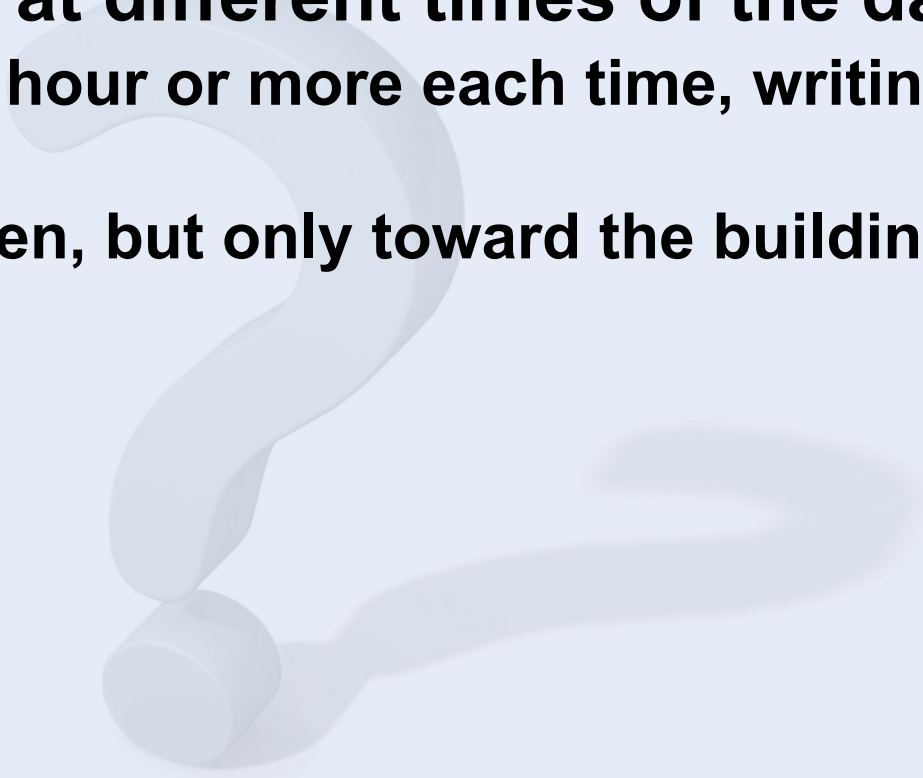
Discussion — Scenario 2 (2 of 3)

- **One day, you notice a man sitting at the bus stop and writing in a notebook**
 - **When you look up again almost an hour later, the man is in the same location**
 - **He does not look up as a bus approaches**



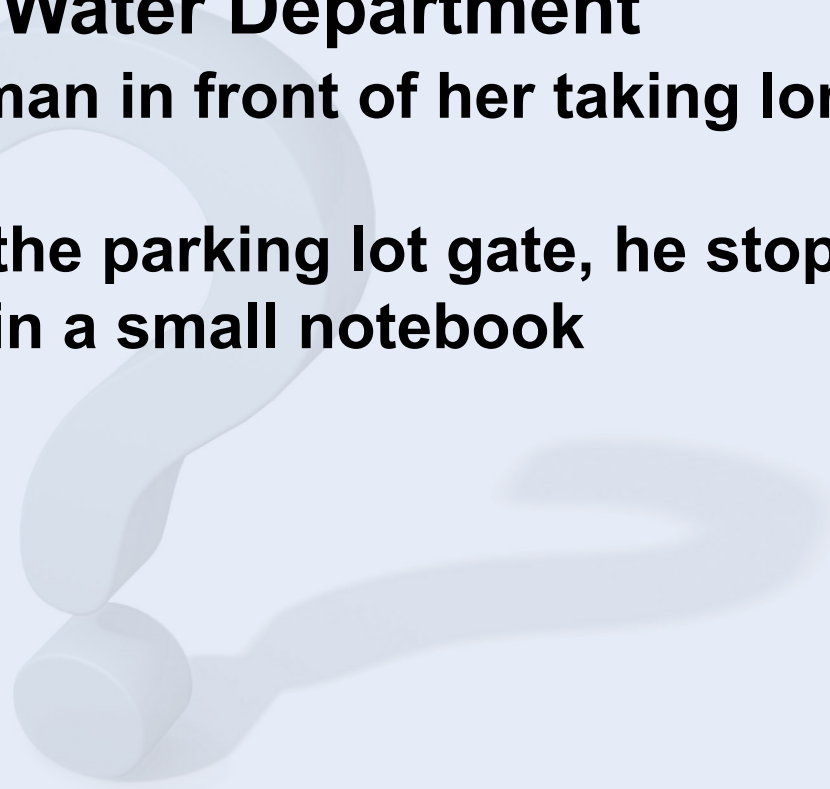
Discussion — Scenario 2 (3 of 3)

- You see him several more times in the following week at different times of the day
 - He waits for an hour or more each time, writing in his notebook
 - He looks up often, but only toward the building



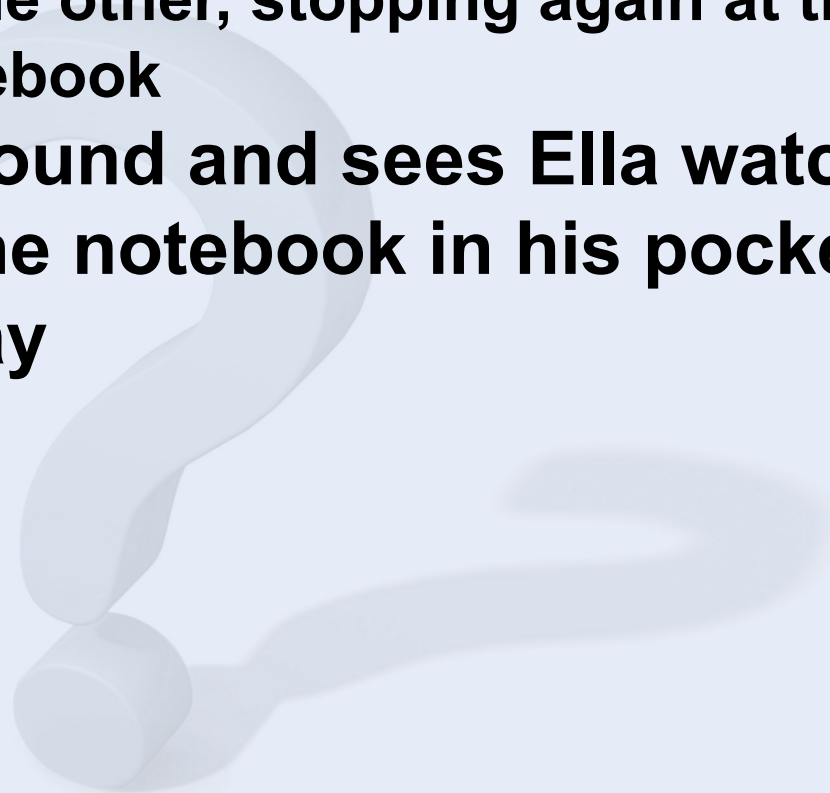
Discussion — Scenario 3 (1 of 2)

- **Ella is walking from her car in the employee parking lot of the Water Department**
 - **There is a young man in front of her taking long strides**
 - **When he reaches the parking lot gate, he stops and writes something in a small notebook**



Discussion — Scenario 3 (2 of 2)

- The young man walks alongside the parking lot fence from one end to the other, stopping again at the end to write in his notebook
- When he turns around and sees Ella watching, he quickly puts the notebook in his pocket and rapidly walks away



Reporting Observed Activities (1 of 2)

- **Reporting suspicious activities is invaluable to protecting critical infrastructure**
- **Law enforcement, employees, and the community are in the best position to observe and report unusual activities in the area of critical infrastructure**



Reporting Observed Activities (2 of 2)

- Reports may be the significant factor in disrupting a terrorist attack
- Business, public, and private organizations should encourage employees to report suspicious activities



What Should You Report?

- **Immediately write down as much detailed information about the person or vehicle as you remember, including:**
 - **Actions, behaviors, and descriptions of people and vehicles**
 - **Descriptions of what made the actions or behaviors suspicious or unusual**
- **Report using form or worksheet if available**



To Whom Do You Report?

- **Community relationships help establish reporting procedures with local law enforcement**
- **Employers may establish reporting procedures**
- **Local law enforcement may supply reporting forms or worksheets**



Community Awareness and Reporting Programs



- **If You See Something, Say Something**
- **Txt-a-Tip Campaign**
- **Programs in your own countries**



TeachBack Moment



- **What actions you can take to detect potential hostile surveillance incidents?**
- **Why is it important to identify and report suspicious activities associated with hostile surveillance?**



Module Summary

- **Understanding surveillance**
- **Potential targets of surveillance**
- **Hostile surveillance**
- **Detecting surveillance**
- **Reporting suspicious activities**

