

BUREAU OF SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES



WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

& Terrorism Awareness for Security Professionals

Student Workbook



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND TERRORISM AWARENESS FOR SECURITY PROFESSIONALS

Student Workbook Version One

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INTRODUCTION TO THE SECURITY OFFICER

This 4-hour training program is brought to you by the California Department of Consumer Affairs and the Governor's Office. As you are well aware, our country is threatened by potential terrorist activities. Potential targets are many, but they do have one thing in common: they are either locations of great economic importance or they are places where large numbers of people gather. In almost all cases, the places where you work could be either a target or a potential source of resources for terrorist criminals.

This training video, and its attendant activities, have been developed specifically for you. They are designed to make you more aware of what to look out for to help prevent future attacks. We invite you to participate fully in this important training and to ask questions of and provide suggestions to your facilitator.

You are essential for our security.

ACTIVITY #1

Before you participate in this training program, it is useful to preview what you think you might learn. Discuss the following questions in small groups.

1. What are some likely locations in California that could be targets of terrorist activity?

2. Why do you think those locations are likely targets?

3. How would you define terrorism?

4. What comes to mind when you hear the expression “Weapons of Mass Destruction?”

ACTIVITY #2

Part A. Please answer the following 5 questions:

1. What is the purpose of terrorism?
 - a. to invade another country
 - b. to frighten a group of people
 - c. to propose a new religion
2. True or False: All terrorists have a religious purpose to their actions.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. Why did the US customs agents become suspicious of Ahmed Ressam as he tried to cross the US/Canada border?
 - a. He acted hesitant and unsure.
 - b. He threatened them with a gun.
 - c. He was carrying explosives in his car.
4. Which of the following is not a purpose of a terrorist act?
 - a. to cause emotional pain in its victims
 - b. to cause economic damage
 - c. to test their weapons
5. Please check all the possible targets for a terrorist act from the list below:
 - a. government buildings
 - b. mass transit facilities
 - c. public buildings
 - d. communication facilities
 - e. utilities
 - f. water supply locations
 - g. food production sites
 - h. recreational facilities
 - i. a mall
 - j. a stadium
 - k. all of the above

Part B. Small groups: Discuss the following

1. Why would a terrorist target your workplace?

2. What harm could come to California or the nation if a terrorist attack occurred at or near your workplace?

3. When most people think of terrorism, they think of bombs. Can you think of any other means of frightening or harming large groups of people?

ACTIVITY #3

Part A. Small group discussion.

1. Think of 3 ways in which a terrorist organization might try to recruit members at your workplace.

2. Is there anything a terrorist could steal from your workplace that he could sell to make money?

3. Under what circumstances would vehicles at your workplace, such as bicycles, cars, trucks, helicopters, or boats, make you suspicious?

4. Think of ways in which a terrorist might be able to get onto your site without anyone noticing.

Part B. True or False (and why)?

True False

1. Terrorist organizations do not recruit more members.

2. Terrorist organizations have all the money they will ever need.

3. A bomb is the most common terrorist weapon.

4. A terrorist attack is especially likely on a day of national significance.

5. A terrorist can gain access to a secure site by impersonating a uniformed professional.

6. Terrorists need to “case the joint” or conduct surveillance of their target.

7. To move a weapon into place, a terrorist always needs something large, like an airplane.

8. After an attack, the terrorists need to escape, unless it is a suicide attack.

ACTIVITY #4

“Devil’s Advocate”

In this exercise, you will pretend to be an organization planning a mass attack using a Weapon of Mass Destruction on a chosen California site. Follow the steps below to plan your criminal event.

Scenario—You are a small but well-organized group of people who hate California and all it stands for. You could be a religious group, a political group, or any other special-interest group. You want Californians to fear and respect you and to accept you as their new leaders.

1. Begin your evil plan by looking for more members for your terrorist cell. How would you go about recruiting? (Think about some possible ways in which the site where you work as a security professional could be involved in the recruiting process.)

2. Start planning your budget. How will you get money? (Consider some ways in which the site where you work could have some relationship to the funding process.)

3. Choose your weapon(s). Describe them in detail. What are the components and where can you find them? (Think about some aspect of the weapon-creation process that might involve the site where you work.)

4. Select your target. You want to create maximum devastation and fear in the community. What would you select? (You may have to re-think your choice of weapon at this point if you decide that some other means, for example biological rather than explosive, would be more terrifying.)

5. Choose a date for your terrorist attack. Why did you choose that date?

6. Look at your target site. What information do you need to gather? How will you get onto the site unnoticed?

7. Now plan to move your selected weapon to the site you have identified. What means of transportation do you need? How many people? What kinds of identification or disguise?

8. Finally, you have been able to detonate the weapon. There is mass panic and devastation. How do you escape? (As a security officer, what do you think you would be doing at this point?)

ACTIVITY #5

The table below is the same you saw in the video training program. Some words have been replaced by a blank line. Fill in the blank lines with the 17 words and phrases listed here:

75%	Die	Low
Anthrax	Easy to make	Millions
Cheap	Explosives	Psychological
Chemical	Fire	Radiological
Chlorine	Group	Terrorists
Deploy	Impact	

WEAPON OF MASS DESTRUCTION	ADVANTAGES TO THE TERRORIST	DISADVANTAGES TO THE TERRORIST	EXAMPLES
Biological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheap, _____ and easily available • Hard to detect in the victim population • Great _____ damage (fear) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It takes a long time for effects to show up • It may hurt the _____ as well • People will get sick, but perhaps not many will ____ • They may not get much sympathy for their cause 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • Botulism toxins • Cholera • Plague • Smallpox
Nuclear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devastating effects • Great psychological _____ • Escalates an attack to all-out war 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy • Expensive (hundreds of _____ of dollars) • Very difficult to make and to deploy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death by nuclear explosion • Radiation burns • _____ poisoning • Long-term effects such as cancers
Incendiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy to make from home-made materials • Ignite about _____ of the time • Fire is very frightening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unless accompanied by the effect of a bombing, the victim population knows how to deal with _____ • The terrorist may destroy more property than lives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trigger methods can be _____, electronic, or mechanical • Delivery methods can be stationary, hand-thrown, or self-propelled
Chemical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____, easy to make and easily available • Has an immediate effect • Great psychological damage (fear) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to have a lot to have a mass effect • Dangerous to produce and _____ for the terrorist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mustard • Cyanide • _____ • Sarin
Explosive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dramatic • _____ risk • Easy to execute remote attacks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May damage both the intended _____ and innocent bystanders, such as babies • Not simple to make the attack covert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 70% of domestic terrorist incidents involve _____ • Pipe bombs • Vehicle bombs • Suicide bombs

ACTIVITY #6

Discuss the scenario you just watched with your team members.

1. What was the reason for the traffic stop?

2. Which behaviors made the officer suspicious?

3. What did the officer find in the cab of the truck?

4. What did the officer find in the truck bed?

5. If you noticed people behaving like this at your site, what would you do?

ACTIVITY #7

1. Where should you find the contact information for whom to notify in an emergency? What is your back-up plan if you cannot reach the first person on your list?

2. At your site, who has the authority to order an evacuation?

3. If the person identified in question #2 is unavailable, what do you do?

4. What are secondary devices?

5. If you think airborne hazardous materials have been released, what path of evacuation would you take?

6. Why should you pay attention to people leaving the scene of the incident?

7. Which of the choices below is the concept of self-protective measures?

- 1. Time, distance, and wind direction
- 2. Time, distance and shielding
- 3. Speed, distance, and time
- 4. Protection, assistance, and speed

ACTIVITY #8

Please answer the following 10 questions by checking off the best answer and turn in the form to your training facilitator.

Name: _____

Date: _____

PROTECTING CALIFORNIA'S CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- Which of the following sites in California are potential targets of a terrorist attack?
 a. Disneyland
 b. The California aqueduct
 c. Los Angeles International Airport
 d. All of the above
- A terrorist attack is a
 a. threat
 b. crime
 c. bomb
 d. religious event
- Which of the following examples is a biological agent?
 a. Anthrax
 b. a radiological agent
 c. Sarin
 d. a Molotov cocktail
- Terrorists act on impulse.
 a. True
 b. False
- Which of the examples below is a chemical agent?
 a. Anthrax
 b. Uranium
 c. Chlorine
 d. Dynamite
- What percentage of terrorist incidents involve explosives?
 a. None
 b. 5%
 c. 50%
 d. Over 70%

7. Should you be suspicious of someone showing interest in when you make your rounds and what you do?
- a. No b. Yes
8. In the case of an apparent chemical incident, what should you not do?
- a. Report the incident to your supervisor c. Determine the wind direction
 b. Inform the police d. Rush in to try to help the victims
9. What information is critical for you to perform your job in an emergency?
- a. Knowing your shift time c. Knowing your supervisor's name
 b. Knowing your post orders d. Knowing the name of the terrorist group
10. Which three words describe your role in protecting your site as a security professional?
- a. Recognize, report, react c. Hot, warm, cold
 b. Time, distance, shielding d. Explosive, nuclear, biological

THANK YOU. PLEASE TURN IN THIS FORM TO YOUR FACILITATOR.

APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY

acquire to obtain, to get

acute intense, sudden

aftermath the time after an event

agent in this context: a substance or a cause

Al Queda the name of a terrorist organization

anthrax a bacterial biological agent

arson illegal use of fire

bacteria single-celled organisms that can cause illness in people, plants, and animals

biological agents a bacteria, virus, or toxin used as a weapon

blasting caps the part of an explosive device that sets off the detonation

B-NICE Biological, Nuclear, Incendiary, Chemical, Explosive

botulism toxins a nerve poison that causes serious paralytic illness

CBRNE Chemical, Biological, Radioactive, Nuclear, Explosive

chemical agents a chemical substance used as a weapon

chlorine a commonly-used disinfectant, highly toxic as an inhalation hazard

cholera an illness cause by a bacterial infection

common denominators characteristics that events or objects have in common

contaminated poisoned

covert hidden or secret

credentials in this context: identification documents

cryptic not easily understood, obscure

cyanide a highly toxic chemical

detonation blast, explosion

devastation destruction

disrupt to disturb

dry run a practice event

escalate to increase

evacuate to send people away to safety

excerpt a piece or segment of something

explosive a bomb

first responder emergency personnel and trained security professionals

hazardous dangerous

ID theft stealing someone's identification

ignite to start to burn

ill-gotten gains something that has been stolen

impersonate to pretend to be someone else

incendiary devices things that start a fire

infectious disease-causing agent a substance that causes a disease that spreads easily

isolate to keep someone away from others

landline a telephone connected through a cable; not a cellular phone

liaison a connection

mass transit group vehicles, such as buses, trains, planes

mustard agent phosgene gas used in World War I

nuclear weapons an atomic bomb

plague an infectious disease caused by bacteria

pre-incident indicators events that suggest that something is about to happen

radiological material substances that can cause illness or death which come from an atom with an unstable nucleus decaying until it becomes stable and releasing radiation

rally a public meeting

retaliation revenge

sarin a synthetic chemical warfare agent classified as a nerve agent

scenario a situation

secondary devices something that is intended to explode after the initial attack to cause further damage

self-propelled moving by itself, such as for example a rocket

shielding protection

shrapnel pieces of metal blasting out from an explosive device

smallpox a contagious and sometimes fatal disease cause by a virus

stationary standing still

suicide killing oneself

supremacist someone who thinks he is by nature better than other types of people, for example people of other races

surveillance observing an area or a situation

symbolic figurative, representative

symptom an indication or a sign

symptomatic indicative

to push an objective to strongly propose something

toxic poisonous

toxin a poisonous substance

trigger methods methods of exploding something

utility facilities buildings and infrastructure for electricity, water, gas, etc.

viable possible, working

vigilant observant

virus an illness-causing organism smaller than a bacteria

vulnerabilities defenselessness, exposure, weakness

APPENDIX B: QUICK REFERENCE CARD

California Department of Consumer Affairs

TERRORISM QUICK REFERENCE CARD

Security officers should be aware of suspicious factors that may indicate a possible terrorist threat. These factors should be considered collectively in assessing a possible threat. This quick reference guide is intended to provide practical information for you but may not encompass every threat or circumstance. Follow your post orders to contact someone for assistance or information.

SUSPICIOUS FACTORS TO CONSIDER

1. Possible Suicide Bomber Indicators—A.L.E.R.T.

- A. Alone and nervous
- B. Loose and/or bulky clothing (may not fit weather conditions)
- C. Exposed wires (possibly through sleeve)
- D. Rigid mid-section (explosive device or may be carrying a rifle)
- E. Tightened hands (may hold detonation device)

2. Passport History

- A. Recent travel overseas to countries that sponsor terrorism
- B. Multiple passports with different countries/names (caution: suspect may have dual citizenship)
- C. Altered passport numbers or photo substitutions; pages have been removed

3. Other Identification—Suspicious Characteristics

- A. No current or fixed address; fraudulent/alterd: Social Security cards, visas, licenses, etc; multiple IDs with names spelled differently
- B. International drivers' ID
 - 1. There are no international or UN drivers' licenses—they are called permits
 - 2. Official international drivers' permits are valid for one year from entry into the U.S., they are paper-gray in color, not laminated, and are only valid for foreign nationals to operate in the U.S.

4. Employment/School/Training

- A. No obvious signs of employment
- B. Possess student visa but not English proficient
- C. An indication of military type training in weapons or self-defense

Fold here

5. Unusual Items in Vehicles/Residences

- A. Training manuals; flight, scuba, explosive, military, or extremist literature
- B. Blueprints (subject may have no affiliation with architecture)
- C. Photographs/diagrams of specific high profile targets or infrastructures; to include entrances/exits of buildings, bridges, power/water plants, routes, security cameras, subway/sewer, and underground systems
- D. Photos/pictures of known terrorists
- E. Numerous prepaid calling cards and/or cell phones
- F. Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) unit
- G. Multiple hotel receipts
- H. Financial records indicating overseas wire transfers
- I. Rental vehicles (cash transactions on receipts; living locally but renting)

6. Potential Props

- A. Baby stroller or shopping cart
- B. Suspicious bag/backpack, golf bag
- C. Bulky vest or belt

7. Hotel/motel visits

- A. Unusual requests, such as:
 - 1. Refusal of maid service
 - 2. Asking for a specific view of bridges, airports, military/government installation (for observation purposes)
 - 3. Electronic surveillance equipment in room
- B. Suspicious or unusual items left behind
- C. Use of lobby or other pay phone instead of room phone

8. Recruitment techniques

CAUTION: the following factors, which may constitute activity protected by the United States Constitution, should only be considered in the context of other suspicious activity and not be the sole basis for security officer action.

- A. Public demonstrations and rallies
- B. Information about new groups forming
- C. Posters, fliers, and underground publications

9. Thefts, Purchases, or Discovery of:

- A. Weapons/explosive materials
- B. Camera/surveillance equipment
- C. Vehicles (to include rentals—fraudulent name; or failure to return vehicle)
- D. Radios: short-wave, two-way and scanners
- E. Identity documents (State IDs, passports, etc.)
- F. Unauthorized uniforms

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