

THE FIVE W'S HOW TO REPORT NJOHSP

WHAT TO REMEMBER
WHEN REPORTING
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

IF YOU **SEE** SOMETHING,
SAY SOMETHING



Eight Signs of Terrorism

www.njohsp.gov/njsars

WHAT IS HAPPENING?

WHO IS DOING IT?

WHERE IS IT TAKING PLACE?

WHEN DID YOU OBSERVE IT?

WHY ARE YOU SUSPICIOUS?



Call 1-866-4-SAFE-NJ



Email tips@njohsp.gov



Submit an [Online Form](#)



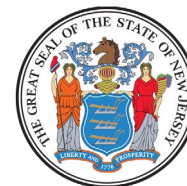
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INDICATORS AND RESOURCES

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NJ  HSP

New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness



KNOW THE SIGNS

SURVEILLANCE



Terrorists will likely observe a target during the planning phase of an operation. Suspicious actions during this phase may include someone photographing or videotaping the target, recording or monitoring activities, drawing diagrams or maps, using vision-enhancing devices, or possessing floor plans or blueprints of critical infrastructure, such as high-tech firms, financial institutions, or government facilities—including military installations.

GATHERING INFORMATION



Terrorists may also attempt to elicit information about critical infrastructure by making unusual inquiries about operations, staffing, and security protocols.

Additionally, they may attempt to place people at key locations to monitor day-to-day activities and gather detailed knowledge in order to make their mission more effective.



TESTING SECURITY



Terrorists may also test a target's security. They may drive by a target, leave unattended or unusual bags or packages, access sensitive areas, or observe security and law enforcement to assess response times. Terrorists may also attempt to penetrate physical security barriers to determine the strengths and weaknesses of a target.

FUNDING



Although difficult to detect, funding is one of the most important signs of terrorism. Some scenarios to look for include credit card fraud, requests for donations to misleading charities, bulk purchases of cigarettes or counterfeit goods, or very large amounts of cash used in business transactions.

ACQUIRING SUPPLIES



Terrorists may purchase or steal explosives, weapons, and ammunition, or attempt to store harmful chemical equipment. They might also try to acquire uniforms, equipment, or the identification of first responders and military personnel to gain entrance to secure areas. Other items of interest may be flight passes, passports, or other types of identification. If they are unable to obtain these items, they may attempt to create counterfeits.

PEOPLE WHO DO NOT BELONG



Another pre-incident indicator is observing suspicious people who seemingly “don't belong” or demonstrate behavior that is out of place. This may include a person at an event or in a workplace, building, or neighborhood who does not fit in because of their demeanor or the unusual questions they ask. This could also include the impersonation of law enforcement, military personnel, or company employees. **Remember, we do not profile individuals. We profile behaviors.**

DRY RUN / REHEARSAL



Before executing the final operation or plan, terrorists may engage in multiple practice sessions or rehearsals to uncover flaws or unanticipated problems. During a rehearsal, terrorists may test their weapons, monitor police radio frequencies, and record emergency response times.

DEPLOYMENT



Be aware of what looks like people and supplies getting into position to commit an act of violence. There are still viable opportunities to stop an attack before it occurs. Do not attempt to intervene. For emergency situations, call 9-1-1 immediately.

“Suspicious activity is any observed behavior that could indicate terrorism or terrorism-related crime.”

US Department of Homeland Security