Surveillance Detection
Terminal Performance Objective

- Provide you with an awareness of the most common types of surveillance and the proactive measures you can take to help from becoming a target
Enabling Performance Objectives

- Identify the methods of conducting surveillance
- Explain the attack cycle
- Discuss the difference between a hard target and a soft target
- Explain choke points
Enabling Performance
Objectives

- Identify descriptors of people and vehicles
- Discuss surveillance detection techniques
- Describe what to do if you suspect surveillance
- Discuss how to avoid being a target
- Explain attack recognition and response
Purpose of Surveillance

- Intelligence Services – Information
- Criminal – Financial
- Terrorist – Terror (Further Political / Religious / Other goals)
The Attack Cycle

1. Initial Planning and Target List
2. Initial Surveillance and Target Selection
3. Rehearsal
4. Surveillance
5. Escape and Exploitation
6. Attack
Hard Target vs. Soft Target

Time and Place

Predictable vs. Unpredictable
Time

- Add stops or errands to increase unpredictability
- Explore variable work schedule
- Vary by 30-60 minutes or more!
Many attacks occur while targets in transit

Choke Points – Areas you must pass through, residence and work are common ones

Ideal Attack Sites:
- Place where victim can be controlled with limited avenues of escape
- Location is well suited for surveillance and ability to blend in to the environment
Route Analysis

- Locate frequented venues
- Map five different routes to and from each venue
- Identify chokepoints
- Identify ideal attack sites
- Find safehavens
- Vary Randomly!
Detecting the Surveillance

- Be alert – study details, especially at choke points
- Know what is normal / not normal
- Gather descriptive information for your security office
Descriptors - People

- Gender
- Race
- Height – 2 inch increments
- Age – 5 year increments
- Weight – 10 pound increments
- Hair color/style, clothing, jewelry
- Distinguishing features
Descriptors - Vehicles

- Color
- Body style and size
  - Number of doors
- Make, model and year
- License number and origin
- Peculiarities
  - Damage / decals / bumper stickers / custom features
Behavioral Cues

Target Fixation
Behavioral Cues

Photography

Note-taking
Behavioral Cues

Time-Checking
Persons or Vehicles

- Persons / vehicles with no purpose for being there
- Broken down vehicles / taxis / vendors / service personnel
- Illegally parked vehicles or facing wrong way on one-way streets
Correlations

- Repeated sightings – same person or vehicle at different locations
- Rule of Three
- Report anything suspicious – it may correlate with something reported by another person
If You Suspect Surveillance

- Conceal your suspicions - do not confront
- Discreetly observe the person or vehicle to obtain a description
- Try to confirm surveillance
- Notify your security office
Avoid Being a Target

- Maintain a low profile
- Vary your times and routes
- Be aware and alert - especially in choke points
- Allow yourself room to maneuver
- Be prepared to react - have a plan
- Know locations of safehavens
Attack Recognition Signs

- Focus on the choke points
- Target identification signals
- Strange / unusual behavior
- Something or someone slowing or stopping you, blocking vehicle
- Individuals approaching you rapidly
- Transition to weapons
Response to an Attack

- If you spot a potential attack ahead – do not go there!
- Disrupt the attack!
- Create space between you and the threat
- Move quickly, do something
- Break traffic laws if necessary
- Get off of the X
- Contact your security office
Summary

- Be a hard target - Vary your times and routes
- Conduct Route Analysis – chokepoints and safe havens
- Surveillance is that unusual or abnormal behavior
- Report surveillance right away
- Respond to an attack – take action