

Should I Report It?

An easy Checklist for owners and operators of facilities to identify suspicious behaviour



Is the person **TAKING NOTES** of security vulnerabilities?

Operatives often make notes of security vulnerabilities when planning an attack. Areas of interest include event timings, parking areas, security arrangements and hiding spots.

Case History - In 2001 US forces in Afghanistan discovered documents containing information about the Yishun Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) station in Singapore and a shuttle bus service which ferried US military personnel to the station. The documents recorded details of the frequency of the shuttle bus timings and the surrounding traffic environment. It is believed the information was part of a 1999 Jemaah Islamiah plot to attack the MRT.



Is the person **videotaping and photographing subjects which have NO CREDIBLE PHOTOGRAPHIC INTEREST?**

Operatives place a high value on video and photographic surveillance during the planning stage.

Case History – In 2000 Jack Roche filmed the Israeli Embassy in Canberra, particularly the gates and security facilities. Roche also filmed the building housing the Israeli Consulate in Sydney. The footage was to be used by Jemaah Islamiah and Al Qaeda to plan an attack. The subjects of the footage would ordinarily be of little interest to tourists or passers by.



Is it obvious the person does not have **A LEGITIMATE REASON** for being in an area?

Surveillance operatives may need to put themselves in suspicious situations to get the intelligence they need to plan an attack.

Case History – Four Jemaah Islamiah members conducted surveillance of water pipelines from Malaysia to Singapore. Posing as joggers, they travelled to the Bukit Timah Reserve. Two members acted as look outs while the others took photographs of the pipeline. This behaviour would have looked suspicious to passers by.



Is the person **COLLECTING INFORMATION** from promotional literature or inquiring about security?

History shows operatives place a high value on open source information about a target available either from the media, Internet or the target itself.

Case History – One month before the Sydney Olympic Games, New Zealand Police investigating a people smuggling ring discovered evidence suggesting a conspiracy to attack Lucas Heights. The lounge room of a suspect had been converted into a virtual command centre, complete with conference table and maps. A Sydney street map was found with the site of the reactor and access/exit routes highlighted.



Is the person **travelling erratically and without any apparent LEGITIMATE PURPOSE?**

Operatives sometimes travel erratically passed targets because it is often difficult to obtain clear vision on the first attempt.

Case History – When filming the Israeli Embassy in Canberra, Jack Roche drove by the building several times. On one occasion he stopped, reversed and remained stationary for a period of time to gain better vision of the building and compound.



Does the person appear to be **TESTING SECURITY?**

Operatives will usually test security before an attack.

Case History – The four suicide bombers involved in the London bombings reportedly staged a dummy run before the July 2005 attacks. The bombers visited their designated targets on the London Underground train system in late June. This reconnaissance was later discovered by officers reviewing security camera footage.

If you answer YES to any of the above... report the incident.