

COUNTERTERRORISM RELATED INTERNET SOURCES

POLICY

Declaration on Combating Terrorism 7764/04 JAI 94

<http://ue.eu.int/uedocs/cmsUpload/79635.pdf>

In the aftermath of the attacks on Madrid on 11 March 2004, the European Council of the European Union adopted a Declaration on Combating Terrorism at the EU Summit in Brussels on 25 March 2004, reinforcing its determination to prevent and fight terrorism. The European Council declared that “the Union and its Member States pledge to do everything within their power to combat all forms of terrorism in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Union, the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligations set out under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001).”

The Declaration sets out overarching objectives designed to improve co-operation between Member States and their police/security forces and to assist the victims of terrorism.

- To deepen the international consensus and enhance international efforts to combat terrorism;
- To reduce the access of terrorists to financial and economic resources;
- To maximize the capacity within EU bodies and member States to detect, investigate and prosecute terrorists and to prevent terrorist attacks;
- To protect the security of international transport and ensure effective systems of border control;
- To enhance the capability of the European Union and of member States to deal with the consequences of a terrorist attack;
- To address the factors which contribute to support for, and recruitment into, terrorism;

- To target actions under EU external relations towards priority Third Countries where counter-terrorist capacity or commitment to combating terrorism needs to be enhanced.

European Commission Action Paper, dated 18 March 2004 in response to the terrorist attacks on Madrid: Commission Action Plan

<http://www.statewatch.org/news/2004/mar/Comm-Action-Plan.pdf>

The European Council Declaration on Combating Terrorism, 25 March 2004, updated the Plan of Action bringing out the overarching objectives of the Declaration into strategically achievable tasks. The Plan of Action has 7 Objectives which are specific, measurable and achievable tasks for the European Union focusing on Member State and international co-operation, within Member States and the Union as a whole as well as externally with third country partners. The ability of Member States to cope with a terrorist attack and work in co-operation against the activities of terrorist within the Union is the aim of such co-operation.

The European Commission Communications

<http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/s22008.htm>

In response to the European Council Declaration, the European Commission has published several Communications dealing with combating terrorism:

- Towards enhancing access to information by law enforcement agencies;
- Prevention, Preparedness and Response to terrorist attacks;
- Prevention and the Fight against Terrorist Financing through Measures to Improve the Exchange of Information, to Strengthen Transparency and Enhance the Traceability of Financial Transactions;
- Preparedness and the Consequence Management in the Fight against Terrorism;
- Critical Infrastructure Protection in the Fight against Terrorism, etc.

The main elements of the Communications are:

- **INFORMATION EXCHANGE:** improving the accessibility of Member State databases within the Union and exchange of information.
- **ARGUS:** overreaching crisis alert system to co-ordinate all of the crisis management programs of the Commission.
- **LEN:** the creation of a Legal Enforcement Network to facilitate greater exchange of information between the police forces of Member States.

- EPCIP: the creation of a European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection consolidating and bringing together the Commission capability to advise and assist in critical infrastructure protection measures.
- TRANSPARENCY/TRACEABILITY/EXCHANGE: to tackle the financing of terrorism the Commission wants greater co-operation and exchange of information to facilitate the tracing of terrorist funds.

NATO's Role in Confronting International Terrorism

http://www.acus.org/docs/0406-NATO_Role_Confronting_International_Terrorism.pdf

A Policy Paper by Richard A. Clarke, Barry R. McCaffrey, and C. Richard Nelson, (Washington, D.C.: The Atlantic Council of the United States, June 2004).

The report is based upon the insights of an expert working group convened by the Atlantic Council. A central element of the project design was for members of the working group to make visits to different European capitals in order to gain as thorough an understanding as possible of the variety of views in European countries on the nature of the terrorist threat, on its likely future evolution and on the possible roles for NATO in the Western response.

Securing Our Homeland: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Strategic Plan

http://www.dhs.gov/interweb/assetlibrary/DHS_StratPlan_FINAL_spread.pdf

The Strategic Plan of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) identifies seven goals: Awareness, Prevention, Protection, Response, Recovery, Service, and Organizational Excellence. The first five goals relate directly to the Department's role in achieving the National Strategic Objectives for homeland security. The Service goal addresses DHS missions that are executed in tandem with the Department's homeland security mission responsibilities, and the Organizational Excellence goal speaks to DHS's commitment to be an effective steward of government resources.

National Counter-Terrorism Plan for Australia (June 2003, second edition September 2005)

<http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.au/agd/www/nationalsecurity.nsf/Page/Publications>

The Australian National Counter-Terrorism Plan, prepared by the Australian National Counter-Terrorism Committee, outlines responsibilities, authorities and the mechanisms to prevent or manage acts of terrorism and their consequences within Australia.

A National Counter-Terrorism Handbook, which sets out in detail relevant procedures and protocols, supports the National Counter-Terrorism Plan.

Protecting Australia against Terrorism

http://www.pmc.gov.au/publications/protecting_australia/

On 23 June 2004, the Australian Prime Minister officially launched the Australian Government's comprehensive overview of Australia's national counter-terrorism policy and arrangements. This publication, *Protecting Australia against Terrorism*, explains the government's strategies for confronting the threat of terrorism in a complex and challenging security environment. It (1) describes the features of the new security environment; (2) outlines Australia's national framework and arrangements for countering terrorism, and (3) explains the steps the Australian Government has taken to protect Australians and Australia's interests against the threat of terrorism.

Homeland Security: Observations on the National Strategies Related to Terrorism (September 2004)

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d041075t.pdf>

This testimony of Norman J. Rabkin, Managing Director, Homeland Security and Justice Issues of the United States Government Accountability Office, before the Subcommittee on National Security, Emerging Threats, and International Relations, Committee on Government Reform, House of Representatives, discusses the following issues: (1) To what extent are elements of the *Homeland Security and Combating Terrorism* strategies aligned with recommendations issued by the 9/11 Commission; (2) What Key departments have responsibilities for implementing the *Homeland Security* strategy, and what actions have they taken to implement the strategy; and (3) What challenges are faced by key departments in assessing their progress towards achieving homeland security objectives.

Combating Terrorism: Evaluation of Selected Characteristics in National Strategies Related to Terrorism (February 2004)

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d04408t.pdf>

This statement of Randall A. Yim, Managing Director, Homeland Security and Justice Issues of the United States General Accounting Office (GAO), discusses the seven national strategies related to combating terrorism and homeland security published by the Bush Administration following the attacks of September 11, 2001. This statement attempts to identify and define the characteristics of an effective strategy

and evaluate whether the national strategies address those characteristics. The characteristics GAO identified are: (1) purpose, scope, and methodology; (2) problem definition and risk assessment; (3) goals, subordinate objectives, activities, and performance measures; (4) resources, investments, and risk management; (5) organizational roles, responsibilities, and coordination; and (6) integration and implementation.

Federal Bureau of Investigation Strategic Plan 2004-2009

<http://www.fbi.gov/publications/strategicplan/statagicplantext.htm>

This Strategic Plan presents the FBI's forecast on terrorism and their strategic goal to protect the United States from terrorist attack, strengthening the three inextricably linked core functions – intelligence, investigations, and partnerships.

The Counterterror Coalitions: Cooperation with Europe, NATO, and the European Union

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monograph_reports/2005/MR1746.pdf

A report by Nora Bensahel, MR 1746 (Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 2003).

Shortly after the September 11 attacks, Air Force Chief of Staff General John Jumper asked RAND to conduct a study entitled “Thinking Strategically about Combating Terrorism.” This year-long project was divided into four research tasks, each tackling different but complementary aspects of the counterterrorism problem:

- Threat assessment: identifying the character and boundaries of the threat;
- The international dimension: assessing the impact of coalition and other international actors on U.S. options;
- Strategy: designing an overarching counterterrorism strategy;
- Implications for the Air Force: identifying promising applications of air and space power.

The research for this report was conducted as part of the second task. The report is also part of a series on international counterterrorism cooperation. It examines European responses to the September 11 attacks and the subsequent war in Afghanistan, and assesses the types of cooperation that the United States will need from Europe to achieve its counterterrorism objectives. It also assesses the ways in which NATO and the European Union are reforming their agendas to address the threat of terrorism and the areas of mutual cooperation that will most benefit the United States.

Al Qaeda, Trends in Terrorism and Future Potentialities: An Assessment

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/papers/P8078/P8078.pdf>

A paper by Bruce Hoffman, (Washington, D.C.: The RAND Corporation, 2003).

This paper assesses current trends in terrorism and future potentialities. It examines first the presumed state of Al Qaeda today with particular reference to its likely agenda in a post-Iraq war world. It then more broadly focuses on some key current terrorism trends in order to understand better both how terrorism is changing and what the implications of these changes are in terms of possible future attacks and patterns. The discussion is organized along three key questions: What is the state of Al Qaeda today and what effects have 18 months of unremitting war had on it?; What do broader current trends in terrorism today tell us about future potentialities?; and How should we be thinking about terrorism today and tomorrow?

Homeland Security Policy

http://www.psk.org.vt.edu/psk2/papa6664-2006/background_readings/Selected_HS_webpages_and_reports--6664.htm

A comprehensive list of selected Homeland Security web pages and reports related to homeland security policy, updated on 10 February 2006.

SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT, TECHNOLOGIES

The Role of Systems Engineering in Combating Terrorism

http://www.incose.org/ProductsPubs/pdf/techdata/SEInit-TC/RoleOfSEInCombatingTerrorism_2003-0411.pdf

This is an article by William F. Mackey, Harry Crisp, David Cropley, James Long, Stephen Mayian, and Shabaz Raza, published in the INCOSE (International Council on Systems Engineering) 13th Annual International Symposium Proceedings, Washington, DC, July 2003.

The members of INCOSE Anti-Terrorism International Working Group (ATIWG) are applying the multidisciplinary approach of systems engineering to understanding all facets of terrorism. The ATIWG convened a special panel “The Role of Systems Engineering in Combating Terrorism” at INCOSE 2002 symposium in Las Vegas, NV. Rather than lose the information conveyed during that session, many of the pan-

elists agreed to join their efforts to coauthor this paper and document much of what was said.

This paper's thesis is that the multidisciplinary approach of systems engineering is useful in evaluating terrorist threats, identifying potential target vulnerabilities, and reducing or eradicating international terrorism. The systems engineering approach is most amenable to such evaluations because of its use of multiple disciplines to examine all facets of the problem space.

The reader may also consult the following paper: James Long and William F. Mackey, "Systems Engineering Modeling Useful in Combating Terrorism," in INCOSE 13th Annual International Symposium Proceedings, Washington, DC, July 2003.

Priorities in the Defense against Terrorism (DAT) Program of the NATO Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD)

<http://www.nato.int/issues/dat/index.html>

NATO's Defence against Terrorism (DAT) Program of Work is focused on several key areas where it is believed technology can help.

Individual NATO countries or Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD) groups are leading the various projects with support and contributions from other member countries.

The main areas in the program are:

1. Reducing the vulnerability of large-body civilian and military aircraft to man-portable air defence missiles (MANPADs).
2. Protecting harbors and ships from explosive-packed speedboats and underwater divers using sensor-nets, electro-optical detectors, rapid reaction capabilities and unmanned underwater vehicles.
3. Reducing the vulnerability of helicopters to rocket-propelled grenades (RPG).
4. Countering improvised explosive devices (IEDs), such as car and roadside bombs, through their detection and destruction or neutralization.
5. Precision airdrop technology for special operations forces and their equipment.
6. Detection, protection and defeat of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons.

7. Intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance and target acquisition of terrorists, with the goal of developing improved tools for early warning identification of terrorists and their activities.
8. Technologies to defend against mortar attacks.
9. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), with the objective of preventing existing stockpiles of munitions from falling into the hands of terrorists and of improving NATO's technological and operational capabilities to dispose of such stockpiles.
10. Protection of Critical Infrastructure.

Homeland Security Advisory System

<http://www.nationalterroralert.com/overview.htm>

This is the website of a Homeland Security advisory system and resources. It provides Homeland security guides for preparing against terror attacks and a free 300-pages homeland security manual.

NATO Science and Technology Topics on “Defense against Terrorism”

http://www.nato.int/science/how_to_apply/topic_supported.htm

The priority research topics in the area of Defense against Terrorism are concerned with the science involved in, for example, progress in detecting chemical, biological or radiological nuclear weapons or agents, or with physical protection against such weapons. Improved decontamination possibilities are also needed, as well as improved methods of safe destruction for these types of weapons or agents. Progress in medical responses to counteract such weapons will also be sought, for example chemical and vaccine technologies. Measures to protect against eco-terrorism and computer terrorism are two more areas earmarked for concentrated study.

Making the Nation Safer: The Role of Science and Technology in Countering Terrorism (2002)

<http://www.nap.edu/books/0309084814/html/>

This book by the Committee on Science and Technology for Countering Terrorism of the U.S. National Research Council of the National Academies, published by the National Academies Press describes the various ways in which science and engineering can contribute to countering terrorism. It identifies key actions that can be undertaken, based on knowledge and technologies in hand, and, equally importantly de-

scribes key opportunities for reducing current and future risks even further through longer-term research and development activities.

Understanding Why – Dissecting Radical Islamist Terrorism with Agent-Based Simulation

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/othergov/doe/lanl/pubs/las28/why.pdf>

This is an article written by Edward P. MacKerrow in *Los Alamos Science*, Number 28, November 2003.

The article discusses how Los Alamos scientists use computer simulations to gain insight into the nature of Islamist terrorist organizations. Based on techniques from the field of computational economics and sociology, they develop agent-based models that simulate social networks and the spread of social grievances within those networks.

The computer-generated “agents” are humanlike, with personal attributes and allegiances that statistically match the demographics of a specified region and, like people, interact with one another and respond to societal pressures. The agents can be exposed to a variety of determinants—new government policies, different media exposure, economic pressures, and others—and hundreds of new scenarios could be quickly generated. The goal, according to MacKerrow is to develop “a detailed understanding of the sociodynamics of militant Islamic terrorism.”

Missile Defense Technologies: Tools to Counter Terrorism (2002)

<http://www.mdatechnology.net/pdf/terror.pdf>

This report of the Missile Defense Agency, U.S. Department of Defense, covers technologies that can be applied towards three areas of the counter-terrorism effort: chemical and biological countermeasures, surveillance and information collection, and cyber warfare.

More reports on the application of missile defense technologies can be found at:
<http://www.mdatechnology.net/specialreports.asp>.

Understanding Terror Networks

<http://www.upenn.edu/pennpress/book/14036.html>

A book by Marc Sageman, published in April 2004 by the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Based on intensive study of biographical data on 172 participants in the jihad, this book provides social explanation of the global wave of activity. Sageman traces its roots in Egypt, gestation in Afghanistan during the Soviet-Afghan war, exile in the Sudan, and growth of branches worldwide, including detailed accounts of life within the Hamburg and Montreal cells that planned attacks on the United States.

The author refutes the traditional explanation that factors such as poverty, trauma, madness, or ignorance drive people to terrorism. Instead he highlights the crucial role of social networks in the transformation of socially isolated individuals into fanatical mujahideen. This book combines theories with empirical data to provide valuable insights.

An article with the same name by Marc Sageman that discusses social-network analysis of terror networks can be found at <<http://www.mipt.org/Understanding-Terror-Networks-Sageman.asp>>.

Framing the Terrorism Problem from an Engineering Point of View (September 2005)

http://www.sandia.gov/ACG/documents/papers/naf_workshop1.pdf

These are remarks by Gerold Yonas, Vice President & Principal Scientist at Sandia National Laboratories, from *Terrorism, Security, and America's Purpose: Towards a more Comprehensive Strategy*, an U.S. National Policy Forum Marking the Fourth Anniversary of 9/11.s

Gerold Yonas discusses terrorism by describing it in the framework of the theory of complex adaptive systems. Assuming this systems engineers' point of view, the author views the problem as consisting of three major components: (1) the threat, (2) the vulnerabilities of the targets of terrorism, and (3) the consequences of any action; the solution could be divided into three parts: (1) preparation, (2) protection, and (3) response. Gerold Yonas then discusses "some high-risk problems and high payoff developments that would support a system solution."

Project Responder: National Technology Plan for Emergency Response to Catastrophic Terrorism (April 2004)

<http://www.mipt.org/pdf/2004-MIPT-Terrorism-Annual.pdf>

Since April 2001, the U.S. National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism (MIPT) has funded Project Responder, an effort by Hicks & Associates, Inc. and the Terrorism Research Center, Inc., aimed at improving local, state and federal emergency responders' capabilities for mitigating the effects of chemical, biological,

radiological, nuclear or explosive/ incendiary (CBRNE) terrorism. As a result of this effort, the report is a technology roadmap for federal planners to fill gaps in emergency responder capability against CBRNE terrorism.

The Future of Anti-Terrorism Technologies (June 2005)

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/HomelandDefense/hl885.cfm>

This Lecture #885 was given by James Jay Carafano, Ph.D. of the Heritage Foundation on June 6, 2005.

The lecture's thesis is that meeting the test of terrorism will likely require a more proactive approach to technological innovation: betting on the future, formulating clear requirements, prioritizing needs, establishing cooperative means to foster the development of technologies, and building the human and financial capital programs necessary to transition and sustain them as effective anti-terrorism tools.

The author lists six technologies that he believes offer the greatest promise for providing significant advantages in combating terrorism and addresses as well the challenge to turning the potential of technology into concrete capabilities. These six future technologies are: (1) system integration technologies; (2) biometrics; (3) non-lethal weapons; (4) data mining and link analysis technologies; (5) nanotechnology; and (6) directed-energy weapons.

Fusing Intelligence with Law Enforcement Information: An Analytic Imperative (March 2005)

https://www.hsdl.org/homesecc/docs/theses/05Mar_Thornlow.pdf

This Master's thesis by Christopher C. Thornlow, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, Department of National Security Affairs, discusses the challenges faced by the United States Northern Command Intelligence Directorate (J2) counterterrorism analysts as they try to produce products that are "accurate, timely, and relevant," using all available information sources, including law enforcement information. Thus, fusing and analyzing foreign threat intelligence with domestic law enforcement information in a timely fashion will provide adequate indications and warning of terrorist attacks.

Principles of Prevention and the Development of the Prevention Triangle Model for the Evaluation of Terrorism Prevention (March 2005)

https://www.hsdl.org/homesecc/docs/theses/05Mar_Longshore.pdf

This Master's thesis by David M. Longshore, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, Department of National Security Affairs, proposes theoretical and practical development of the "Prevention Triangle," a graphical model designed to define a system for evaluating national, state, and local terrorism prevention mandates and programs. "Based upon objectives detailed in the National Strategy for Homeland Security, and derived through an analysis of selected prevention theories and programs—primarily those aimed at crime prevention—this study first seeks a theoretical basis for the prevention of terrorism in the form of four principles before deriving and defining representative evaluative criteria for designing and measuring the efficacy of prevention programs."

Distribution of Transnational Terrorism among Countries by Income Classes and Geography after 9/11 (January 2005)

http://www.usc.edu/dept/create/reports/Enders-Sandler_10-04.pdf

This article by Walter Enders and Todd Sandler from the Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events at the University of Southern California applies an autoregressive intervention model for the period 1968-2003 with the objective to identify either income-based or geographical transference of transnational terrorist events in reaction to the rise of fundamentalist terrorism, the end to the Cold War, and 9/11. This time-series study investigates the changing pattern of transnational terrorism for all incidents and those involving U.S. people and property. Based on the empirical findings from this study, the authors draw policy recommendations regarding defensive counterterrorism measures.

Planning for Success: Constructing a First Responder Planning Methodology for Homeland Security (March 2005)

https://www.hsdl.org/homesec/docs/theses/05Mar_Jankowski.pdf

This Master's thesis by Thaddeus Jankowski, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, Department of National Security Affairs, argues that the planning methodologies used today by most U.S. fire departments are excellent for traditional missions, but wholly inadequate for the threats posed by terrorism. The author argues that the fire service and others in the first responder community will be able to contribute to homeland security missions much more effectively, and efficiently, by switching to specially adapted versions of capabilities-based planning rather than using the traditional scenario-based planning approach. The thesis proposes a new integrated planning methodology that combines the planning strengths of scenario-based planning, threat-based planning, and capabilities-based planning. The new method identifies

capabilities that could be used to manage and mitigate the consequences of the different types of contingencies within the various response spectrums

OTHER PUBLICATIONS AND USEFUL SITES

NATO Review, Special Issue on Combating Terrorism (Autumn 2005)

<http://www.nato.int/docu/review/2005/issue3/english/main.htm>

This special issue of NATO Review features the following contributions:

- NATO's Response to Terrorism (Dagmar de Mora-Figueroa examines how NATO has responded to the terrorist threat since the 11 September terrorist attacks against the United States)
- NATO-Russia Cooperation to Counter Terrorism (Andrei Kelin describes how NATO and Russia are forging an increasingly effective partnership to combat the terrorist threat)
- Combating WMD Proliferation (Eric R. Terzuolo considers NATO's role in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction)
- Combating Terrorism in the Mediterranean (Vice Admiral Roberto Cesaretti examines how NATO has been combating terrorism in the Mediterranean since October 2001)

The MIPT Terrorism Annual 2004

<http://www.mipt.org/pdf/2004-MIPT-Terrorism-Annual.pdf>

This report of the U.S. National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism, with contributions from Audra K. Grant and William Rosenau, published in 2005 discusses recent trends in global terrorist activity, with an aim of identifying the world's most active terrorist groups, based on statistics from the RAND-MIPT Terrorism Incident Database.

U.S.-EU Cooperation against Terrorism (January 2006)

<http://www.fas.org/man/crs/RS22030.pdf>

This U.S. Congressional Research Service (CRS) report discusses the challenges the United States and European Union (EU) face "as they seek to promote closer cooperation in the police, judicial, and border control fields."

Counter-terrorism Conference Calendar

<http://www.mipt.org/eventscalendar.asp>

This is a directory of upcoming counter-terrorism-related conferences.

Courses and Training Events

<http://www.mipt.org/trainingcourses.asp>

This resource, compiled by MIPT, is a database of various courses and training events offered by different institutions across the United States.