


TACTICAL COMMUNITY POLICING FOR HOMELAND SECURITY

ELEARN COURSE OVERVIEW & OUTLINE



TACTICAL POLICING
Community
For Homeland Security

Tactical Community Policing for Homeland Security (TCPHS) focuses on strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies to implement an all-crimes approach, based on community policing principles.

COPS
COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

VCPI
Virginia Center for Policing Innovation®



Tactical Community Policing for Homeland Security

Overview

Tactical Community Policing for Homeland Security (TCPHS) focuses on strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies to implement an all-crimes approach, based on community policing principles. The fundamental premise for this eLearn course is that terrorism and community policing are both philosophical approaches aimed at influencing civilian populations. Whereas terrorism seeks to inspire fear and coerce civilian populations into submission, community policing aims to preserve order, diminish fear, and build resilience. The contrasting qualities of the philosophies render community policing an ideal means to thwart terrorism. Based on this fundamental premise, TCPHS delivers specific training and practical guidance designed to encourage law enforcement practitioners to proactively implement community policing as a homeland security strategy. This course focuses on the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques, initiatives for building community resilience, grassroots intelligence gathering, and enforcement strategies that are likely to be effective means of interdicting terrorism.

TCPHS Online includes on-screen text, videos, and narration in a user-friendly eLearn environment that allows participants to start, stop, and resume the training based on their schedules. Although TCPHS Online requires a minimum of 2 hours of uninterrupted run-time, participants should expect to spend approximately 4 hours completing this dynamic and timely course.

This tuition-free online training is supported by the U.S. Department of Justice, COPS Office.

Scope

TCPHS Online is designed to encourage and enable law enforcement officers nationwide to integrate community policing into local, regional, and national homeland security efforts and initiatives.

Target Audience

Flexible, interactive, and relevant, this course is geared towards law enforcement practitioners and criminal justice professionals with experience instructing as well as implementing community policing initiatives.

This no-cost training is supported by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). An unlimited number of participants

from any given agency may participate in VCPI's eLearn programs.

Prerequisites/Requirements

Participants are required to be law enforcement practitioners or criminal justice professionals engaged in community policing and/or homeland security initiatives. Participants are required to have experience as general instructors and be able to demonstrate the ability to effectively instruct professional level curricula focusing on law enforcement and criminal justice topics.

Participants will need access to a computer with reliable internet access and speakers. The course utilizes technology-enhanced media that includes on-screen text, graphics, narration, and video segments in an interactive and user-friendly eLearn environment.

Course Length

TCPHS Online has been developed as an online training that will require an absolute minimum of 2 hours to complete. However, participants should expect to spend approximately 4 hours completing this course. The technology-enhanced design allows participants to start, stop, and resume the training based on the demands of their schedule.

Testing/Examination

The *TCPHS Online* course utilizes a standalone exam (post-test) based on the program's curriculum content. VCPI does not have a pass/fail requirement for eLearn participation. Upon submission of the exam, participants may print a transcript of the exam that includes marked questions and the participant's score.

The following questions are used by the VCPI eLearn center to generate the nine (9) question post-course exam.

1. In the process of intelligence gathering, the general public should never be relied upon as a source of information
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. "Intelligence" differs from "Information" in that it is:
 - a. Analyzed (processed) data
 - b. Raw and unprocessed
 - c. Descriptive or suggestive
 - d. None of the above

3. The SARA Model stands for:
 - a. Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment
 - b. Strategy, Assessment, Review, Action
 - c. Scanning, Assessment, Reaction, Analysis
 - d. Systemize, Analyze, Realize, Actualize
4. A terrorist organization differs from a traditional criminal organization in that:
 - a. A terrorist organization is motivated solely by profit.
 - b. A terrorist organization may pursue activities that appear irrational or have little regard for countermeasures.
 - c. A terrorist organization's members fit predictable profiles of behavior.
 - d. None of the above
5. When it comes to commonalities among terrorist recruits, which of the following statements is most accurate?
 - a. There is no single, reliable pattern that identifies the likelihood of recruitment of a specific person.
 - b. Profiling is the most effective means of identifying potential terrorist recruits.
 - c. The likelihood of recruitment depends solely on an individual's outward characteristics.
 - d. Terror groups do not consider organizational needs when recruiting individual members.
6. Which of the following is not a principle of effective counter terrorism?
 - a. Follow the Rules – The laws, regulations, and policies that govern our profession.
 - b. Focus on the Basics – Concentrate on first things first. Missteps in the little details (the basics of police work) can cause the larger counter-terrorism efforts to be ineffective.
 - c. Trust No One – Counter terrorism is far too serious and demanding for partnerships. The best approach is to focus and go it alone.
 - d. Be Vigilant – Counter terrorism is difficult and demanding. It requires a great deal of work and constant vigilance. If you want to be effective, you must be vigilant.
7. Which of the following are critical activities for effective surveillance?
 - a. Properly identify the target
 - b. Use whatever equipment is available
 - c. Select proper disguise
 - d. None of the above
8. The three factors that are indicative of surveillance are:

- a. Target, opportunity, desire
 - b. Location, correlation, mistakes
 - c. Location, motivation, execution
9. Which of the following do not facilitate cultural awareness?
- a. Recognizing what you don't know
 - b. Having empathy
 - c. Rejecting ambiguity
 - d. Checking your assumptions

Course Reference List

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Course Design Matrix

Course Modules

Module 1 – Intelligence Gathering

Module 2 – Practical Problem Solving Strategies

Module 3 – Proactive Prevention, Intervention, and Interdiction Strategies

Module 1 – Intelligence Gathering

Module 1 provides a critical review of basic concepts associated with establishing a collective intelligence program. Intelligence-led policing is a relatively new concept that has been associated with the need for law enforcement agencies to more effectively launch crime prevention and investigative efforts. More distinctly, it allows agencies to specifically address criminal activity in a more prudent manner with respect to declining budgets and loss of personnel.

Tactical Community Policing for Homeland Security (TCPHS)

Introduction

“In the purest sense, [the term] ‘intelligence information’ is an inaccuracy since information is raw data and intelligence is the output of the analytic process.”

*David Carter
Criminal Justice Professor, Michigan State University*



This module provides a critical review of basic concepts associated with establishing a collective intelligence program. Intelligence-led policing is a concept that has been associated with the need for law enforcement agencies to more effectively launch crime prevention and investigative efforts.



Figure 1. Each module begins with an introduction to the topic.

Topic Outline:

- I. Intelligence Gathering
 - a. Introduction
 - b. Information vs. Intelligence
 - c. Ground Rules of Intelligence
 - d. Ground Rules of Intelligence Explored (Video)
 - e. The Essential Role of Intelligence
 - f. Essentials of Law Enforcement Intelligence
 - g. The Processing of Intelligence (Video)
 - h. The Intelligence Cycle
 - i. The Intelligence Cycle Explained (Video)
 - j. Intelligence Designations
 - k. Intelligence Categories (Video)
 - l. Establishing Relationships with Intelligence Sources (Video)
 - m. Groups of Sources
 - n. Motivation & Ground Rules for Relationships
 - o. Tactical Networking
 - p. Tactical Networking: Step by Step
 - q. Intelligence-Led Policing
 - i. Defining Intelligence-Led Policing (ILP)
 - r. ILP Concentrations
 - s. ILP Information Sources
 - t. Strategic Intelligence in Community Policing (Video)
 - u. Role of ILP in Community Policing
 - v. Learning Points: Intelligence-Led Policing

Module 2 – Identifying the Threat and Practical Problem-Solving Strategies

Module 2 provides a critical review of the modern origins and complexities of terrorism and terrorist groups with a focus on understanding ideologies, motivations, perspectives, behavioral indicators, thinking processes, recruitment, targeting activities, and modes and methods of attack. Emphasizing community policing as a foundation for counter-terrorism strategies, this module also details various fundamental principles and best practices associated with effective counter-terrorism efforts at the local level.

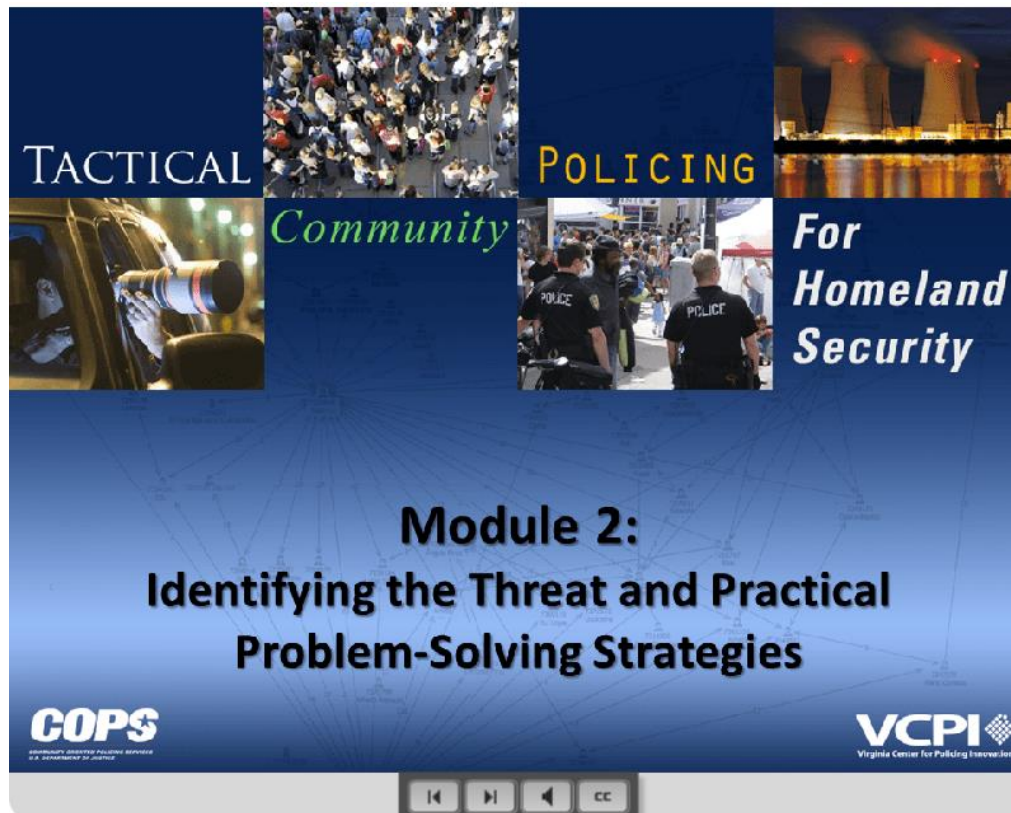


Figure 2. TCPHS Online participants navigate through the course with an easy-to-use interface.

Topic Outline:

- II. Identifying the Threat and Practical Problem-Solving Strategies
 - a. Introduction
 - b. Understanding the Terrorist Threat
 - c. The Complexities of Modern Terrorism
 - d. Key Elements of Terrorism
 - e. Contrasting Behavioral Motivations
 - i. Traditional Criminal
 - ii. Terrorist
 - f. The Use of Typology
 - i. Simple Typology
 - ii. Complex Typology
 - g. Assessing Terrorist Threats
 - i. Fundamental Challenges for Law Enforcement
 - ii. Effective Strategies
 - h. Terrorism and Community Policing
 - i. Domestic Terror Groups (Video)
 - j. Ideological Spectrum
 - k. Prejudice Defined

- I. Hate groups Defined (Video)
- m. Terror Group Activity
 - i. Recruitment Locations
 - ii. Recruitment Targets
- n. Behavioral Indicators Overview
- o. Behavioral Indicators Checklist
- p. Use of Behavioral Indicators
 - i. Behavioral Indicator Guidelines
- q. Terror Group Characteristics
- r. Terror Cells: Form Follows Function
- s. Detecting Terror Group Activities
- t. Terrorist Targeting Activities
- u. Target Selection
- v. Specific Target Characteristics
- w. Attack Modes and Methods
 - i. Modes of Attack
- x. Counter Terrorism: Rules to Play By
- y. Rules of Counter Terrorism
- z. Basic Concepts – Thinking Processes
- aa. Critical vs. Passionate Thinking
- bb. Basic Concepts – The Crime Prevention Triangle
- cc. Vigilance
- dd. Proactive Prevention

Module 3 – Proactive Prevention, Intervention, and Interdiction Strategies

Module 3 focuses on proactive prevention, intervention, and interdiction strategies geared towards homeland security initiatives. The module introduces the concept of an “all-crimes” approach as a proactive means of targeting crimes that are associated with indirect support and financing of terrorist activities.

The module also examines strategies such as the use of surveillance, counter surveillance, pre-crime indicators and surveillance detection as practical tools for detecting and interdicting terrorism at the community level.

Finally this module discusses the value of community participation in the execution of effective homeland security measures.

Tactical Community Policing for Homeland Security (TCPHS)

Ground Rules of Intelligence Explored

The following list covers some basic principles of information gathering from the time of collection to the final dissemination of an intelligence product. Collectively, these principles form the basis of a set of ground rules to act as a guide in the process.

Information must be collected utilizing multiple modes of access.

Information must be analyzed for maximum benefit.



Figure 3. Interviews with various law enforcement professionals give insight on each of the elements found in the TCPHS online course.

Topic Outline:

- III. Proactive Prevention, Intervention, and Interdiction Strategies
 - a. Introduction
 - b. Targeting Criminal Behavior: The All-Crimes Approach
 - c. Traditional Crimes Overview
 - i. Illicit Drugs
 - ii. Financial Fraud
 - iii. Benefit Fraud
 - iv. Additional Crimes
 - d. Non-Traditional Crimes Overview
 - e. Surveillance and Counter Surveillance
 - f. Surveillance Defined
 - i. Passive Surveillance
 - ii. Operational Surveillance
 - g. Surveillance Techniques
 - h. Requirements
 - i. Critical Activities
 - j. Critical Errors (Video)
 - k. Defining Counter Surveillance

- I. Principles of Surveillance Detection
- m. Common Sense Tips
- n. A Values-Based Approach to Homeland Security
- o. Cultural Awareness – Practical Steps
 - i. Ask Tough Questions
 - ii. Take Bold Steps
- p. What You Can Do
- q. What You Can Encourage
- r. Ethics Defined
- s. Tragedy and the Noble Cause (Video)
- t. Integrity
- u. Putting Principles into Practice: A Checklist