FIELD ANALYSIS REPORT

Regional Analysis with National Perspective.

22 December 2015

(U//FOUO) Terrorist and Criminal Use of First-Person Video Expands To Live Streaming Platforms

(UIIFOUO) Prepared by the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC), with a contribution from the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A).

*(U//FOUO) **Scope:** This Field Analysis Report (FAR) examines recent terrorist and criminal use of first-person video (FPV) technology and live streaming video platforms.[*] This product is intended to inform federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector homeland security partners to assist in the development of operational protocols and protective support measures to mitigate terrorist and criminal threats. The information cutoff date for this product was 27 November 2015.*

(U) Key Judgments

- (U//FOUO) Terrorists and criminals are expanding their use of off-the-shelf technology to record their attacks using a first-person perspective. So far in 2015, there have been at least five incidents in the United States, France, and Belgium where terrorists or criminals used—or apparently sought to use—action cameras or FPV equipment to record first-person video of their assaults.[†] Violent extremists recorded their attacks using FPV in two earlier incidents, in 2014 and 2012.

- (U//FOUO) Although terrorists have recorded dramatic first-person video of their attacks, they have not succeeded in publicizing the previously recorded video footage. One criminal actor recently gained widespread notoriety by posting FPV recordings of his murderous acts to social media websites.

- (U//FOUO) Terrorist and criminal actors are beginning to broadcast first-person video of some of their illicit activities in real time by using live streaming video platforms.

- (U//FOUO) A variety of consumer hardware and software combinations enable a terrorist or criminal actor to share first-person video with a worldwide audience. The two principal requirements for video dissemination of an illegal act are a video camera and an Internet-based video hosting or live streaming platform.

- (U//FOUO) There are specific actions homeland security stakeholders should take to prepare for criminal or violent extremist use of FPV and live streaming video platforms within their jurisdiction or area of responsibility.

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[*] (U//FOUO) First-person video or first-person view (FPV) captures events from the first-person perspective. The goal of the technology is to share the viewpoint of an individual as they act within their environment.

[†] (U//FOUO) "Action cameras," "sports and action cameras," and "point-of-view (POV) action cameras" are terms commonly used to describe small, ruggedized digital video cameras. These cameras are designed to be mounted on a person's body or on a vehicle or aircraft. Action cameras enable an individual to record first-person video, and newer models enable simultaneous transmission of the video feed over wireless networks.

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(U//FOUO) Use of First-Person Video Equipment to Record Terrorist and Criminal Acts

(U//FOUO) We assess that violent extremists and criminals operating in the West are expanding their use of first-person video to record their illicit actions. The use of FPV technology, coupled with video upload websites to document life experiences, is increasingly common in society. This is particularly true among outdoor and action sports participants, and those attending noteworthy social occurrences, such as music concerts, festivals, or sporting events. In 2015, there have been at least five prominent incidents in the United States, France, and Belgium where terrorists or criminals used—or apparently sought to use—action cameras or FPV equipment to capture first-person video of their assaults. Violent extremists also used action cameras to record their attacks in Belgium and France in 2014 and 2012, respectively. We assess that this new technological aspect of terrorist and criminal activity is gaining popularity and probably will be used during future attacks by homegrown violent extremists (HVEs).[*]

- (U) On 26 August 2015, Vester Flanagan murdered two former co-workers during a live broadcast of the morning news in Virginia. During the ensuing manhunt, Flanagan tweeted two short first-person video recordings and posted a 56-second FPV recording to Facebook. He also tweeted statements during that time, directing people to view the video on Facebook and commenting on his motivations for the crime.[1]

- (U//FOUO) On 13 July 2015, French authorities arrested four individuals who were accused of planning to behead a senior military officer at a base in the south of France. A spokesperson for the Paris prosecutor's office stated the suspects planned to film the scene with a GoPro camera.[2]

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(U) **GoPro cameras**

(U) GoPro Inc[USPER] produces wearable and mountable digital cameras and accessories. Its products are sold globally through retailers, wholesale distributors, and on the company's website. GoPro merchandise includes cameras, mounts, accessories, software, and applications (apps)[3] The company developed the first point-of view action cameras in 2002, and GoPro currently dominates market share in this category.[4]

(U) GoPro cameras and mounts.[5,6]

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- (U//FOUO) Amedy Coulibaly wore a torso-mounted GoPro camera during his 9 January 2015 attack on a Jewish market in Paris. Open source reporting stated that Coulibaly recorded seven minutes of the attack, including the moments when he killed three people.[7]

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[*] (U//FOUO) DHS defines an HVE as a person of any citizenship who has lived and/or operated primarily in the United States or its territories who advocates, is engaged in, or is preparing to engage in ideologically motivated terrorist activities (including providing support to terrorism) in the furtherance of political or social objectives promoted by a foreign terrorist organization, but is acting independently of direction by a foreign terrorist organization. HVEs are distinct from traditional domestic terrorists who engage in unlawful acts of violence or to intimidate civilian populations or attempt to influence domestic policy without direction from or influence from a foreign actor.

(U//FOUO) GoPro cameras were also found in the possession of terrorist actors in two recent cases in Belgium and France. The devices were not employed, but their possession may indicate intent to use them in conjunction with a terrorist act.

- (U//FOUO) On 15 January 2015, Belgian authorities conducted an operation against an Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) safe house in Verviers designed to preempt a perceived imminent terrorist attack. A GoPro camera was among the items found in the residence, along with weapons and explosives precursors.[8]

- (U//FOUO) A GoPro camera was found in the car two terrorists drove when they attacked the offices of French satirical magazine *Charlie Hebdo* and killed 12 people on 7 January 2015.[9]

(U//FOUO) Terrorists in Europe recorded first-person video of their attacks twice prior to 2015.

- (U//FOUO) In May 2014, Mehdi Nemmouche had a GoPro clipped to a bag he carried when he killed four people at the Jewish Museum in Brussels.[10] In a recording found in Nemmouche's possession, he expressed regret that his camera's video recording had not successfully documented his actions during the attack.[11]

- (U//FOUO) Mohamed Merah recorded a series of attacks in which he killed seven people in Toulouse, France in March of 2012. Police described the footage he recorded while wearing a GoPro camera on his body as "extremely explicit."[12]

(U//FOUO) **Challenges Encountered by Terrorists When They Record Attacks and Later Attempt to Share the Videos**

(U//FOUO) Although terrorists have used or attempted to use FPV to record their violent acts in the West, they have not yet succeeded in publicizing the videos they captured. We assess that challenges involved with transferring FPV recordings during or after an attack can be difficult to overcome. If the video is downloaded during the attack, at least one terrorist must be dedicated to the technical aspects of video transfer instead of focusing on the tactical situation. Waiting until after the terrorist act is concluded to download and transfer FPV footage mitigates some problems, but can present additional challenges. For example, the terrorists using FPV equipment may be killed or captured before the operation is completed, or the FPV equipment could be lost or irreparably damaged prior to transfer of the recording. Additionally, relying on another person or a media outlet to disseminate the video after an attack introduces additional points of failure, as the associate or media outlet could fail or refuse to disseminate the recorded material.

- (U//FOUO) Coulibaly brought his computer along when he attacked the Jewish market in January 2015 and tried, but failed, to connect to the Internet on scene. Coulibaly then forced a store employee to help him access the Internet using one of the store's computers. Hostages reported he inserted the GoPro's memory card into the computer and appeared to be manipulating files on the device, but the video has never been publicized.[13]

- (U//FOUO) Merah produced a video of his March 2012 Toulouse killings set to music and accompanied by readings from the Koran. He sent the video to Al Jazeera's Paris office by electronic means before he was killed in a follow-on police raid. Al Jazeera did not broadcast the video.[14]

(U//FOUO) Terrorist and Criminal Actors Are Beginning to Broadcast Live FPV of Their Illicit Activities Using Live Streaming Video Platforms

(U) Public use of live streaming video technology is increasing rapidly. The popularity of apps that feature access to videos such as Instagram, YouTube, and Vine is increasing, and more apps are integrating video capabilities. It is predicted that by 2019, mobile video traffic will increase 13-fold and account for nearly 75% of all global mobile data traffic.[15] The development of more robust cellular networks and higher quality cameras affixed to smartphones has led to the next big advancement in social media—live streaming video.[16] From mundane daily tasks to real-time coverage of breaking news, individuals now have the capability to stream high-quality first-person video to the masses. We assess that the growing ease of employing live-streaming video will continue to appeal to malicious actors as well as legitimate users.

(U//FOUO) In 2015, there have been at least six prominent incidents where criminals or violent extremists used—or allegedly planned to use—live streaming video platforms to broadcast their illicit activities.

- (U) On 12 October 2015, the FBI arrested and charged a Columbus, Ohio man with using e-mail and social media to threaten another US person. According to the 27 August 2015 criminal complaint, the accused US person planned to use the Periscope live streaming video app to broadcast the murder.[17]

- (U) A Florida woman is facing a driving-under-the-influence charge after police said she broadcast her inebriated drive home on the Periscope app. Lakeland police say people watching the video stream on 10 October 2015 called 911 to report the danger to public safety.[18] The Lakeland Police Department does not provide officers with access to Periscope as an authorized software tool, so they did not have the ability to monitor the driver's actions. However, one officer used a personal account to identify landmarks in the video feed and the woman was stopped by police.[19,*]

- (U) On 10 September 2015 a Hueytown, Alabama 15-year-old was arrested after making threats to attack the Birmingham Airport on the Periscope live streaming video social media site. He told viewers he had been recruited by ISIL and that he was going to assault the airport, then he showed a cache of replica weapons that would be used to carry out the attack.[20] Although not currently assessed as a terrorist plot, this incident demonstrates how FPV and live streaming video applications could be used by terrorists in the Homeland.

- (U) On 6 September 2015, a Turkish Airlines flight from Istanbul was interrupted by a live streaming video threat. Concerned citizens informed Turkish authorities after noticing a live video feed from one of the passengers titled "suicide bomber on the plane."[21,22]

- (U) On 31 August 2015, two men in California were arrested after they used Periscope to live stream their attempt to track down an individual whom they believed to be having an affair with one subject's girlfriend. When a viewer of the live stream commented that he did not think the gun that the men carried was real, one of the individuals responded by firing the gun in question. None of the viewers of the broadcast reported the live stream events to the police; the duo was only caught when a link to the recorded stream was shared the next day.[23]

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* (U) The Department of Homeland Security does not allow its personnel to use personal accounts in furtherance of their governmental/homeland mission.

- (U//FOUO) A Massachusetts-based individual indicted on 13 July 2015 allegedly planned to conduct an attack in the Homeland in support of ISIL and broadcast live executions of students at a state university, according to court documents.[24]

(U) Consumer Hardware and Software Combinations Enable a Terrorist or Criminal Actor to Share First-Person Video with a Worldwide Audience

(U//FOUO) A variety of consumer hardware and software combinations enable a malicious actor to either record or live stream first-person video. Recorded FPV footage can be used in multiple ways, from sharing raw footage of a crime on social media to integrating FPV into sophisticated extremist video productions. Conversely, live streaming of FPV offers little or no editing of content. However, most platforms enable audiences to actively participate in the event by interacting with the person broadcasting the video stream. The two principal requirements for disseminating first-person video of an illegal act are a video camera and an Internet-based video hosting or streaming platform. (See Appendices A and B for detailed information.)

(U) Homeland Security and Law Enforcement Mitigation Measures

(U//FOUO) First responders should be prepared to identify, exploit, and/or disrupt FPV/live streaming video feeds from criminals or violent extremists in accordance with applicable laws and organization protocols for social media use.

(U//FOUO) Law enforcement should consider maintaining both overt and undercover access to live streaming video platforms in order to be prepared to respond to live streaming or posting of recorded attacks and criminal activity. These actions should only be conducted in response to violent extremist or criminal activity and to the extent doing so is consistent with applicable laws and policies. Sufficient numbers of personnel should also sustain familiarity with popular live streaming video platforms and be prepared to leverage the technology to support their mission. Due to rapidly evolving social media and multimedia sharing options, it is difficult for law enforcement to create accounts on every video platform. Law enforcement should consider maintaining accounts on the most popular platforms within their assigned mission area, especially those that enable ready access to multiple apps.

(U//FOUO) Law enforcement and other government officials should be prepared to contact one or more Internet-based video hosting or live streaming services and notify them of illegal violent content being hosted on their website. Government officials should be aware that terrorist and criminal actors might foresee this action and prepare multiple accounts on different video hosting platforms. If a live streaming account is shut down during an event, malicious actors could switch to another user identity or video service and quickly share the new streaming video website address via social media.

(U//FOUO) Homeland security stakeholders should be trained to identify possible terrorist or criminal use of first-person video technology to enable accurate suspicious activity reporting. This technology is very common and its presence and use is typically innocent, so an activity may be constitutionally protected. Suspicious use of FPV/live streaming video technology should be evaluated using the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI) standard for reporting suspicious photography. This guidance states that a Suspicious Activity Report should be initiated only when photographic or FPV equipment is used "in a manner that would arouse suspicion of terrorism or other criminality in a reasonable person." For example, establishing multiple video platform accounts may constitute a suspicious activity if conducted in conjunction with other actions that are reasonably indicative of terrorist activity.
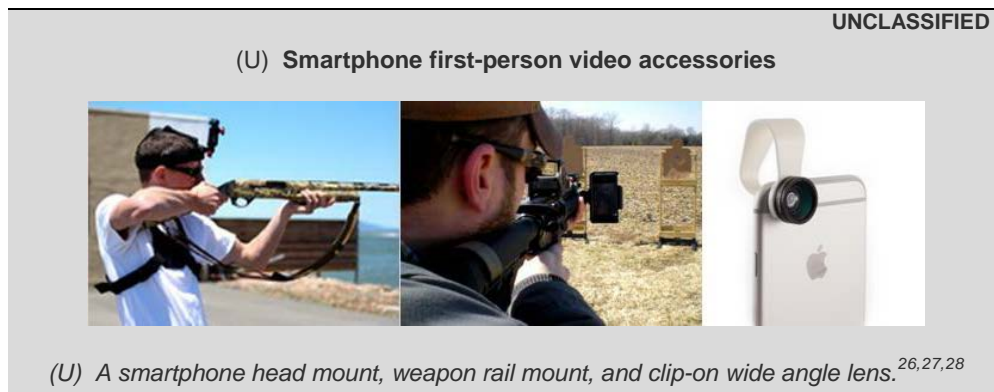
(U//FOUO) There is an opportunity for senior government officials to develop appropriate public messaging *prior to* terrorist or criminal use of live streaming video during an event in the Homeland. Illegal content, such as child pornography or violent content that captures terrorist activity (e.g., beheading videos), has been available on the Internet for years. Terrorists or criminal actors may succeed in establishing a live streaming FPV feed during an operation, but that does not mean that the majority of people will automatically watch it. Senior government officials should consider developing public messaging prior to a hostage situation or attack being broadcast from the criminal or terrorist point of view in order to have a well-thought-out and effective response prepared and ready for timely release.

(U//FOUO) Appendix A – Multiple Video Camera Options Enable Terrorists or Criminal Actors to Record and Live Stream First-Person Video

(U//FOUO) Readily available commercial hardware and software combinations can be used to record and/or live stream first-person video during a terrorist attack or criminal event. The two primary requirements for this type of operation are a video camera and a video hosting or streaming website. This appendix focuses on different options for the video camera function.
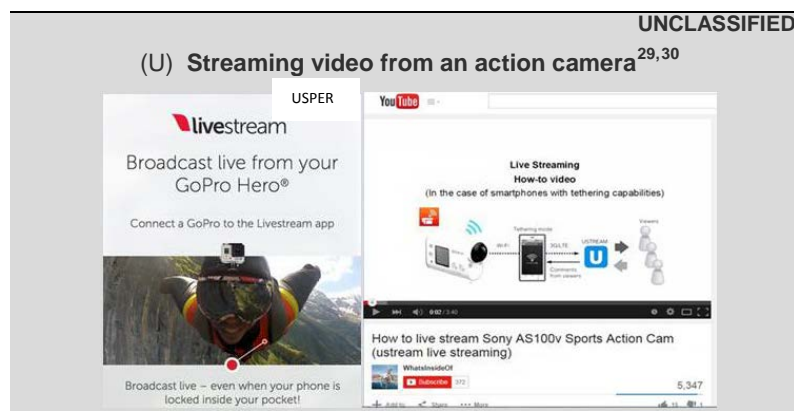
(U) Smartphone

(U//FOUO) A smartphone's camera and microphone can record or stream live video using software applications available in the commercial marketplace. For example, the Ustream website advises how to transmit live video in a few simple steps after downloading their app.[25] A stock smartphone could be mounted or hand-held by the attacker. Wide-angle lenses can also be attached to improve functionality. The primary advantages of this method are ease of employment and the multiple interactive broadcast features offered to smartphone users by different apps. Disadvantages are that live streaming video signal quality is subject to cellular or Wi-Fi signal strength variation, and the requirement to stream on a designated website.

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(U) **Smartphone first-person video accessories**

(U) A smartphone head mount, weapon rail mount, and clip-on wide angle lens.[26,27,28]

(U) Action Camera

(U//FOUO) Action cameras have always been able to record FPV. Recently, the cameras began offering the capability to stream live video when paired with a wireless network. Such an option is available without modifying the camera's hardware. Advantages and disadvantages are similar to the smartphone option.

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(U) **Streaming video from an action camera**[29,30]

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(U//FOUO) Special-Purpose Hardware

(U//FOUO) Malicious actors can assemble off-the-shelf consumer items in a configuration that enables FPV transmission to a nearby computer. The camera transmits over a radio frequency (RF) link to a receiver that is connected to the computer. FPV is either recorded for later use or fed from the computer to the Internet platform that broadcasts live streaming video. This system requires a computer located in a nearby vehicle or building. "Plug and play" devices are used for this option, but there are challenges in establishing a quality RF signal link, and some basic technical skill is required to employ the equipment. The major advantages of a plug-and-play FPV system include:

- (U//FOUO) A clandestine device such as a buttonhole camera can be employed, allowing a terrorist or criminal to conceal his intentions until he attacks.

- (U//FOUO) There is no requirement to use a specific video website. In contrast, the applications described above only support their proprietary websites.

- (U//FOUO) It is possible to overcome problematic cellphone and wireless network signal strength/data transmission rate problems if the RF link from the camera can reach a computer with a hard-wired Internet connection.

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(U) A buttonhole camera and video transmission equipment[31,32]

(U//FOUO) Appendix B – Video Recording Hosts and Live Streaming Video Platforms

(U//FOUO) Whether malicious actors plan to post recorded FPV or live stream their violent acts, some considerations will be the same. A user account for the chosen platform will need to be established, and payment made if using a fee-based service. Once an account is established, the only action required to post or live stream FPV of an illegal act is rapid sharing of the website address hosting the video. This can be done very quickly through social media. Most video websites have integrated social media functions such as automatic tweets when a user engages the live streaming function. Primary considerations for a criminal or terrorist actor choosing a service likely include:

- (U//FOUO) Cost: The cost of video platforms can vary from free to thousands of dollars a month for highly capable services.[33]

- (U//FOUO) Terms of Use Agreement: Many of the more capable websites have Terms of Use that prohibit hosting violent content. Regardless of any published restrictions, most video platforms can be expected to terminate any offensive content on their site. Therefore, it is likely the video recording or live stream of an illegal act will eventually be cut off by most video services.

- (U//FOUO) Bandwidth and Viewership Limit: Some platforms have a limited viewership cap while others advertise a high capacity for simultaneous viewers, enabling a terrorist or criminal to potentially reach a very large audience.[34]

(U//FOUO) Web Hosting FPV Recordings

(U//FOUO) If a malicious actor plans to share first-person video recordings, there are dozens of options for hosting the files. Social media platforms such as Twitter and Facebook host videos and are popular worldwide, offering the best chance of quickly generating a "viral video." Although accounts belonging to a violent offender may be quickly suspended, videos that are widely viewed are typically republished elsewhere on the Internet. Screen capture software allows viewers of the FPV recording to make their own copy of the footage and re-disseminate it. Twitter and Facebook, for example, suspended the accounts of the Virginia shooter, Vester Flanagan, but not before the videos were extensively shared on multiple platforms, including traditional media.[35] Very large video hosting sites such as YouTube offer options with capabilities (and content moderation) similar to mainstream social media sites. In addition, it is important to note that many more video hosting services are being established as business and educational users, as well as consumers, increase their use of recorded video.[36,37]

(U//FOUO) Live Streaming Video Platforms

(U//FOUO) There are also a variety of options for someone wishing to stream live first-person video. A malicious actor could use a web-based video hosting service such as Livestream, Ustream, or Onyx Servers. These services work by charging the user a monthly premium to host live streaming video events. They typically offer different subscription packages that offer various price points and features. For example, Onyx Servers limits bandwidth, the number of viewers allowed to watch at the same time, and the amount of viewing time based on subscription level.[38] The ability to easily live stream video has been brought to the masses through streaming technology integrations into established Internet sites. These options may prove more desirable as these sites are free and typically have a built-in user base for maximum exposure. Additionally, these sites promote social

interaction with chat and commentary options. Within the last year, many social media platforms have begun to integrate live-streaming video features.

- (U) Facebook recently unveiled "Live," a live video streaming feature based out of its Mentions application. Live will allow popular users to connect with fans and followers by live streaming videos posted directly to their timelines.[39] There is currently no comment on whether or not Facebook would open the feature to users who are not public figures.

- (U) The Snapchat app launched the "Live Story" feature, which allows users to publically share live streaming video from large events like music festivals or sporting competitions.[40]

- (U) Samsung announced plans for the Galaxy Note 5 and Galaxy S6 Edge+ smartphones to feature the ability to live stream video from the phones directly to YouTube.[41]

(U) Social media sites are also investing in standalone applications for sharing live video content. Twitter acquired the live streaming video application Periscope (released March 2015) earlier this year. Facebook then entered into a partnership with Periscope-competitor Meerkat (released February 2015).[42] Periscope is currently outpacing Meerkat for users by a large margin.[43,44]

(U) The differences between the two apps are subtle. Meerkat allows users to save broadcasts to their phones while Periscope only allows the individual to save the broadcast for 24 hours.[45] Both apps allow users to directly communicate through chat with the broadcaster. The real competition between these two apps seems to be reducing latency between chat messages and when the messages appear for the broadcaster. Users are more engaged if they can interact instantaneously with the individual broadcasting. Periscope is currently outpacing Meerkat for the lowest latency period, claiming a less than a two-second delay in their chat feature.[46]

(U//FOUO) Possible Disadvantages to Live Streaming an Illicit Act

(U//FOUO) A possible drawback to live streaming includes the potential lack of a high-quality video recording of the terrorist attack or crime. A malicious actor choosing live streaming is obviously focused on generating an immediate impact, but this does not negate the likely desire to use high quality copies of the video footage in subsequent media efforts. There are two primary methods to ensure live streaming footage is recorded for later use. The first is employing a third-party screen recording application, such as Camtasia or ScreenFlow.[47,48] An accomplice using this software can easily record, edit, and share the live streaming video footage. A disadvantage of this method is the limited (but adequate) quality of the video files captured. In the second method, a platform that automatically records and stores the live stream in a cloud account would be used, such as Periscope. An accomplice would have access to the live streaming account of the malicious actor and monitor the live attack. This would allow the accomplice to download the original high-quality live streaming files, but the download must be accomplished prior to authorities shutting down the account.

(U) Web and application-based live video streaming is also dependent on the quality of the hosting platform's technical infrastructure. If the site or application cannot handle a large influx of viewers simultaneously tuning in to the feed, the platform could experience technical issues that may make the live stream inaccessible to viewers. Periscope experienced this issue on 13 November 2015 when the application was inundated with live streams from individuals in Paris. The app subsequently crashed as a record number of users logged on to view the streams. Users logging on to view the streams following the coordinated terrorist attacks in Paris were momentarily unable to access the feeds. Periscope worked quickly to remedy the issue, but users experienced a lag in the service throughout the entire night.[49] Increased buffering times, slow replays, and degraded video quality are additional

technical vulnerabilities of live streaming platforms that could interrupt or denigrate the broadcast. It is important to note that none of the streaming videos from Paris on 13 November 2015 originated with the attackers; people who witnessed the attacks initiated the video feeds.

(U//FOUO) Source Summary Statement

(U//FOUO) This analysis is based on open source and law enforcement information. In addition, the daily criminal investigation case support duties of analysts assigned to the WSIC Intelligence & Analysis Unit (IAU) informed this product. We have **high confidence** in both law enforcement and open source reports on previous terrorist and criminal use of FPV systems to record and attempt to broadcast their attacks. We also have **high confidence** in the available open source information regarding capabilities and limitations of commercially available FPV and live streaming video systems. We have **medium confidence** in our assessment of how terrorists and criminals might use FPV cameras combined with live streaming web platforms to broadcast live video coverage of their illicit acts. This is based primarily on limited human source reporting regarding the plans of violent extremists.

(U//FOUO) Comments, requests, or shareable intelligence may be directed to the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center at (888) 324-9742 or wsic@doj.state.wi.us.

(U) Report Suspicious Activity

(U) To report suspicious activity, law enforcement, Fire-EMS, private security personnel, and emergency managers should follow established protocols; all other personnel should call 911 or contact local law enforcement. Suspicious activity reports (SARs) will be forwarded to the appropriate fusion center and FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force for further action. For more information on the Nationwide SAR Initiative, visit http://nsi.ncirc.gov/resources.aspx.

(U) Tracked by: HSEC-8.2.2, HSEC-8.2.4, HSEC-8.3.2, HSEC-8.4.4, HSEC-8.5.2, HSEC-8.7.1, HSEC-8.7.2.12, HSEC-8.7.3, HSEC-8.8.1, HSEC-8.8.2, HSEC-8.8.3.

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Homeland Security

Office of Intelligence and Analysis
Customer Feedback Form

Product Title: (U//FOUO) Terrorist and Criminal Use of First-Person Video Expands To Live Streaming Platforms

1. Please select partner type: Select One **and function:** Select One

2. What is the highest level of intelligence information that you receive? Select One

3. Please complete the following sentence: "I focus most of my time on:" Select One

4. Please rate your satisfaction with each of the following:

	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	N/A
Product's overall usefulness	○	○	○	○	○	○
Product's relevance to your mission	○	○	○	○	○	○
Product's timeliness	○	○	○	○	○	○
Product's responsiveness to your intelligence needs	○	○	○	○	○	○

5. How do you plan to use this product in support of your mission? *(Check all that apply.)*

- ☐ Drive planning and preparedness efforts, training, and/or emergency response operations
- ☐ Observe, identify, and/or disrupt threats
- ☐ Share with partners
- ☐ Allocate resources (e.g. equipment and personnel)
- ☐ Reprioritize organizational focus
- ☐ Author or adjust policies and guidelines
- ☐ Initiate a law enforcement investigation
- ☐ Initiate your own regional-specific analysis
- ☐ Initiate your own topic-specific analysis
- ☐ Develop long-term homeland security strategies
- ☐ Do not plan to use
- ☐ Other:

6. To further understand your response to question #5, please provide specific details about situations in which you might use this product.

7. What did this product _not_ address that you anticipated it would?

8. To what extent do you agree with the following two statements?

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	N/A
This product will enable me to make better decisions regarding this topic.	○	○	○	○	○	○
This product provided me with intelligence information I did not find elsewhere.	○	○	○	○	○	○

9. How did you obtain this product? Select One

10. Would you be willing to participate in a follow-up conversation about your feedback? Yes

To help us understand more about your organization so we can better tailor future products, please provide:

Name: _____ Position: _____
Organization: _____ State: _____
Contact Number: _____ Email: _____

Submit Request ▶

Privacy Act Statement

Product Serial Number: IA-0040-16   Form #773bf678-d736-45a8-b910-4c1f507f11e1   REV: 29 October 2014