



FIELD ANALYSIS REPORT

Regional Analysis with National Perspective.



7 April 2017

(U//FOUO) Potential Domestic Terrorist Threats to Multi-State Diamond Pipeline Construction Project

(U//FOUO) Prepared by the Arkansas State Fusion Center (ASFC), Oklahoma Information Fusion Center (OIFC), Tennessee Fusion Center (TFC), and the DHS Office of Intelligence & Analysis (I&A).

(U) **Scope:** This Field Analysis Report (FAR) addresses potential threats to the construction of the Diamond Pipeline across Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Tennessee in the coming months. It highlights violent incidents and threats against similar projects; considers potential domestic terrorist targeting, tactics, and weapons; and provides a list of indicators of possible planned violence against this pipeline.* This product is intended to assist government, law enforcement, emergency managers, and private sector security partners in preventing and responding to potential threats during construction of the pipeline.

(U) Key Judgments

- (U//FOUO) DHS and the authoring fusion centers assess the most likely potential domestic terrorist threat to the Diamond Pipeline construction project or associated entities is from environmental rights extremists motivated by resentment over perceived environmental destruction.[†] While environmental rights extremists have a history of targeting the energy sector, we do not currently possess any credible information regarding possible threats against the Diamond Pipeline or related entities from such actors.
- (U//FOUO) We assess that the second most likely potential domestic terrorist threat to the Diamond Pipeline or associated entities—including law enforcement and private contract security guards—is from militia extremists opposed to government enforcement of eminent domain policies.[‡] We do not currently have any credible information regarding possible threats against the Diamond Pipeline or related entities from militia extremists.
- (U//FOUO) We assess that potential attacks against the Diamond Pipeline or related entities would most likely be simple and designed to damage physical infrastructure or equipment by sabotage or arson. Previous attacks against pipelines or related targets have included assaults on law enforcement, private contract security guards, or construction personnel during otherwise lawful

* (U//FOUO) DHS defines **domestic terrorism** as any act of unlawful violence that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources committed by a group or individual based and operating entirely within the United States or its territories without direction or inspiration from a foreign terrorist group. This act is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state or other subdivision of the United States and appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. A domestic terrorist differs from a homegrown violent extremist in that the former is not inspired by and does not take direction from a foreign terrorist group or other foreign power.

[†] (U//FOUO) DHS defines **environmental rights extremists** as groups or individuals who facilitate or engage in acts of unlawful violence against people, businesses, or government entities perceived to be destroying, degrading, or exploiting the natural environment.

[‡] (U//FOUO) DHS defines **militia extremists** as groups or individuals who facilitate or engage in acts of unlawful violence directed at federal, state, or local government officials or infrastructure in response to their belief that the government deliberately is stripping Americans of their freedoms and is attempting to establish a totalitarian regime. These individuals consequently oppose many federal and state authorities' laws and regulations (particularly those related to firearms ownership), and often belong to armed paramilitary groups. They often conduct paramilitary training designed to violently resist perceived government oppression or to violently overthrow the US Government.

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protests or criminal trespassing. More complex attacks against pipelines, including those involving improvised explosive devices (IEDs), have historically been rare. We have also seen suspicious photography of critical facilities or personnel associated with pipelines other than Diamond.

(U) The Diamond Pipeline

(U) The 440-mile-long Diamond Pipeline will carry sweet crude oil from ground wells in Cushing, Oklahoma across Arkansas to refineries in Memphis, Tennessee to help increase gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel production in the region. Construction efforts, including land clearing, began in late 2016, with the pipeline anticipated to go operational in late Fall 2017.



(U) Figure 1. Map of planned Diamond Pipeline route.¹

(U//FOUO) Domestic Terrorist Actors and Grievances

(U//FOUO) Environmental Rights Extremists: Most Likely Potential Threat

(U//FOUO) We assess the primary potential threat of violence against the Diamond Pipeline and related entities is from lone offenders who adhere to environmental rights extremist beliefs and believe violence is justified against such projects due to their perceived harm to the environment.* Previous incidents involving lone offenders committing violent acts against targets associated with similar energy projects suggest that the pipeline and associated entities could be attractive targets for an attack by lone environmental rights extremists. We do not have information indicating environmental rights extremists are planning to attack or violently disrupt the Diamond Pipeline.

- (U//FOUO) Environmental rights extremist attacks tend to be designed to inflict economic damage—rather than to cause physical casualties—against targets perceived as exploiting or harming the environment. Environmental rights extremist actors often claim their actions are morally justifiable in the cause of protecting the environment and condone the use of violent tactics in meeting this objective.^{2,3} Environmental rights extremists' motivations for attacks against the Diamond Pipeline construction project would likely be related to concerns that potential fuel spills could result in habitat destruction and pollution of groundwater, according to news media reporting.⁴

(U//FOUO) Suspected environmental rights extremist attacks targeting pipelines in 2016 have included arson attacks against construction equipment and manually shutting pipeline valves, resulting in millions of dollars in estimated damages, according to a Department of Energy report and media reporting.^{5,6,7}

(U//FOUO) Militia Extremists: Second Most Likely Potential Threat

(U//FOUO) We assess the next most likely potential threat of violence against the Diamond Pipeline and related entities is from militia extremists. Although militia extremists have only occasionally targeted energy-related

* (U//FOUO) DHS defines a **lone offender** as an individual motivated by one or more violent extremist ideologies who, operating alone, supports or engages in acts of unlawful violence in furtherance of that ideology or ideologies that may involve influence from a larger terrorist organization or foreign actor.

targets, government enforcement efforts related to land use disputes have increasingly become a driver of violence among militia extremists in the past three years.⁸ We assess, based on their behavior at these recent events, militia extremists could potentially view limited government enforcement of eminent domain laws in the Diamond Pipeline case with similar animosity, creating a flashpoint for violence targeting law enforcement or other entities associated with pipeline construction, such as private contract security guards. However, we do not have information indicating militia extremists are planning to attack or violently disrupt the Diamond Pipeline.

- (U) Militia extremists have engaged in armed standoffs, threats, and disrupted IED plots targeting law enforcement entities perceived to be enforcers of oppressive government land-use policies, according to media reporting.^{9,10}
- (U) Although their capabilities vary, some militia extremists have well-rehearsed paramilitary skills, as well as access to and proficiency using firearms and explosives.¹¹ As a result, successful violent attacks have the potential to cause mass casualties.

(U) Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures

(U//FOUO) No Diamond Pipeline-Related Violence Reported So Far; Suspected Domestic Terrorist Activities Against Similar Projects Offer Potential Lessons

(U//FOUO) Natural energy development efforts have long been the focus of peaceful protests. More recently, however, these protest movements have been supported by environmental rights extremists from outside the affected regions, resulting in some instances of violence. While the protests against the Diamond Pipeline project have thus far been peaceful, environmental rights extremists could take advantage of these demonstrations to incite or commit acts of violence.

- (U//FOUO) Since the route-clearing phase of the pipeline project began in Arkansas in fall 2016, crews have reported three incidents involving altercations between land occupants and construction crews, according to an incident report released by a private sector company.¹² In all three incidents, which occurred over the span of several weeks, an armed individual was reported to have verbally threatened crewmembers. While one of the incidents did involve a landowner, the other reported incidents involved disputes with individuals who occupied the property by lease agreement with the landowner. These types of incidents have the potential for escalating into violent clashes with either the crew or law enforcement.

(U//FOUO) We assess potential domestic terrorist attacks against the Diamond Pipeline or related entities would likely be simple and primarily aimed at damaging physical infrastructure or equipment by sabotage or arson. Violent acts against similar types of targets have included assaults on law enforcement, private contract security guards, and construction personnel during otherwise lawful protests or criminal trespassing. More complex attacks, including those using IEDs, have historically been rare. We have also seen suspicious photography of critical facilities or personnel associated with pipelines other than Diamond.

(U//FOUO) Environmental Rights Extremist Threats to Worksite Personnel and Facilities

(U//FOUO) Past incidents involving physical standoffs between the government and groups of individuals who oppose certain policies represent possible actions that domestic terrorists could take to disrupt development of the Diamond Pipeline. Perceived instances of government overreach, eminent domain enforcement actions, and newly designated federal lands have all been confrontation catalysts for violent extremist groups. Highly visible, dramatic episodes involving criminal trespassing events resulting in violence or threats of violence against worksite personnel and law enforcement, as well as tactics to occupy construction facilities, may be incorporated into the future operational plans of groups opposed to the Diamond Pipeline project.

- (U//FOUO) In mid-December 2016, two individuals entered property used for storing construction equipment for the Diamond Pipeline, forcing the equipment operator to vacate the property fearing for his safety and the safety of the trespassers; the individuals then secured themselves to the equipment, according to media

reporting.^{13,14} Both individuals were arrested and charged with criminal trespassing and pled not guilty, according to media reporting.¹⁵ The cases are pending in criminal court.

- (U) On 21 June 2016, William Keebler^{USPER}, the violent extremist leader of a Utah militia group, was arrested after allegedly attempting to blow up a Bureau of Land Management (BLM) cabin in Mt. Trumbull, Arizona. Keebler traveled to Arizona with other militia members and undercover FBI agents. Keebler reportedly attempted to detonate an inactive IED placed in front of the cabin's door, according to news sources.¹⁶ Keebler also participated in the 2014 standoff against the BLM in Bunkerville, Nevada. He is currently awaiting trial in federal court for charges of attempted damage to federal property by means of fire or explosive and possessing a firearm during a violent crime, according to media reporting.¹⁷
- (U) In August 2015, individuals attempted to instigate an armed standoff with federal authorities by occupying the grounds of White Hope Mine^{USPER} in Lewis and Clark County, Montana following legal requests from the US Forest Service that the owner address compliance issues.^{18,19} While the incident concluded peacefully, the actions of the participants had the potential to escalate to violence as seen in Arizona in mid-2016.

(U) Elicitation and Suspicious Photography of Critical Facilities

(U//FOUO) Nodes of critical infrastructure and natural energy development sites—including the Diamond Pipeline project—have been the subject of intense public interest. Suspicious activity reporting about unusual photography of energy sector infrastructure potentially related to the Diamond Pipeline—while nonviolent to date—may be indicative of preoperational surveillance by those opposed to the operations and planned expansion of the fossil fuels industry.

- (U//FOUO) A private sector safety official reported to the OIFC that on 9 November 2015 an unidentified individual in a vehicle was observed photographing a gate to a commercial natural energy terminal in Cushing. After slowing down to take the photographs, the vehicle's sole occupant departed the area. Subsequent vehicle identification checks revealed the vehicle belonged to a construction supply company; however, additional contact with personnel assigned to the energy terminal revealed no construction or maintenance scheduled for the gate in question, according to the safety official.²⁰
- (U//FOUO) On 8 March 2015, a fixed-base operator at an airfield in Oklahoma received a telephone call from an individual who reportedly spoke broken English and inquired about renting an aircraft to take aerial photographs of an energy facility in Cushing. The caller claimed to be an employee of a company that provides "midstream support services" to oil and gas company clients—a claim subsequently disproven by a company representative contacted by state officials, according to local law enforcement.²¹
- (U//FOUO) On 15 March 2013, security personnel employed by a private sector refinery located in north-central Oklahoma observed a group of five individuals taking photographs at the employee entrance to the facility. When approached by a security officer, the individuals refused to identify themselves. Once the security officer contacted local law enforcement, the individuals appeared to delete the photographs. Before law enforcement arrived, the group departed the area in a vehicle with an out-of-state license plate, according to the security personnel.²²

(U) Sabotage and Disruption of Critical Infrastructure

(U//FOUO) While the Diamond Pipeline project has not seen the same level of disruption as the Dakota Access Pipeline (DAPL), we are concerned that negative perceptions about enforcement efforts against DAPL opponents could inspire likeminded individuals to seek out reprisal violence against similar targets, including the Diamond Pipeline.

- (U) On 11 October 2016, five pipelines spanning the US–Canadian border in Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Washington were shut down. The coordinated shutdown resulted in the arrests of nine individuals on charges related to tampering with pipeline valves, according to media reporting.^{23,24} Websites supportive of the action stated the subjects used bolt cutters to gain access to aboveground

maintenance facilities, from which they were able to manually close valves to stop the flow of oil.²⁵ According to an online press release from a group representing the individuals, they targeted the pipelines to show solidarity with the actions against the DAPL. The press release called on the government to use emergency powers to keep the pipelines closed, a total ban on new fossil fuel extractions, and an immediate end to use of tar sands and coal.²⁶ In each disruption, the subjects called pipeline operators to give advanced notice of the valve closure.²⁷

- (U) Protests surrounding the DAPL have resulted in the arrest of hundreds of individuals for allegedly committing criminal acts while trespassing and setting up encampments on DAPL property in rural North Dakota. Media reporting noted the DAPL construction project attracted opposition from Native American tribes that claim the pipeline route crosses sacred sites and burial places, and they are concerned about the consequences if the pipeline ruptures.²⁹ Activity reported by local news included setting tires and DAPL vehicles on fire on roads to block law enforcement advances; using “sleeping dragons” (individuals willing to chain themselves to construction equipment); and throwing Molotov cocktails, rocks, and debris at police.³⁰ One individual was charged with attempted murder for allegedly discharging a firearm at officers during removal efforts, according to media reporting.³¹
- (U//FOUO) On 7 March 2014, a US natural gas company operating in Tennessee received an emergency notification from one of its regional natural gas compressor stations. Further inspection of the facility revealed its fence had been cut and its emergency shutdown button engaged. Additionally, “ELF,” an acronym for the known environmental rights extremist group Earth Liberation Front, and a “circle-A” anarchy symbol, known to be used by violent and nonviolent adherents, were spray-painted on the facility, according to official DHS reporting.³² To date, no group has claimed responsibility and no suspects have been identified by authorities.³³

(U) Arson Attacks

(U) Environmental rights extremists have a long history of using arson attacks to inflict economic damage and disrupt projects or infrastructure they believe present a danger to the environment. Some environmental rights extremists claim arson attacks are nonviolent due to precautions they take to avoid human casualties; however, such acts carry a risk of death or serious injury. Historical examples include a \$12 million Colorado ski resort arson in 1998 and a \$50 million California housing complex construction site arson in 2003.³⁵ According to a DHS-funded academic review, there were approximately 90 arson attacks perpetrated by environmental and animal rights extremists between 1995 and 2010.^{36,*} Most took place in the western United States; however, more recent arson activity believed to have been



(U) Figure 2. Use of burning tires and vehicles as barricades in North Dakota during anti-DAPL protests in October 2016.²⁸



(U) Figure 3. Suspected arson against pipeline construction equipment in Jasper County, Iowa on 1 August 2016.³⁴

* (U//FOUO) DHS defines **animal rights extremists** as groups or individuals who facilitate or engage in acts of unlawful violence directed against people, businesses, or government entities perceived to be exploiting or abusing animals.

committed by environmental rights extremists has been reported in areas much closer to the Diamond Pipeline construction project.³⁷

- (U) On 1 August 2016, unknown individual(s) set fires in Iowa's Jasper County targeting heavy machinery at three construction sites associated with DAPL, resulting in over \$1 million in damages to equipment, including a bulldozer and a track hoe, according to media reporting.³⁸ According to media reports citing local law enforcement, the fires damaged the vehicles' engine and cab compartments, likely resulting in a total loss of the equipment.³⁹ There have been no arrests or claims of responsibility for the attacks, which were the first local criminal incidents related to the project.⁴⁰
- (U) On 15 October 2016, unknown individual(s) committed a fourth arson against DAPL construction equipment in Jasper County, according to local news reports.⁴¹ According to media reporting citing local law enforcement, there have been no arrests. The attack occurred in the same area as one of the August arsons and involved similar tactics, possibly suggesting it was related to the earlier arsons.⁴² The arson resulted in over \$2 million worth of damage.⁴³ In both the August and October attacks, the targets' proximity and relationship with DAPL, and the tactics, techniques, and procedures used suggest this incident was plausibly carried out by environmental rights extremists. However, we acknowledge that other factors—a lack of graffiti at the crime scene, no claims of responsibility, a lack of previous activity in the region, and public controversy over the project's use of eminent domain—could suggest the attack was committed by actors with other motives.⁴⁴

(U) Improvised Explosive Devices

(U//FOUO) Environmental rights extremists have a history of targeting critical infrastructure and energy sector construction sites they deem as dangerous or harmful to the environment; however, these actors have infrequently employed IEDs against such targets. The Diamond Pipeline construction project area and neighboring regions cover great distances of sparsely populated lands, making it vulnerable to sabotage by groups and individuals who could use IEDs with reduced risk of detection.

- (U) On 17 and 18 June 2012, environmental rights extremist Anson Chi^{USPER} set off a series of explosive devices on top of an Atmos^{USPER} gas pipeline in Plano, Texas. Chi intended to damage the pipeline and disrupt natural gas flows. He was sentenced to 20 years without parole on 30 June 2014, according to media and Department of Justice reports.^{45,46} Chi pled guilty to attempting to destroy a natural gas pipeline used in interstate commerce and possessing an explosive device not registered with the National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record.⁴⁷
- (U) In the early morning hours of 23 January 2012, three explosions took place at a private sector energy facility in Stillwell, Oklahoma, according to open source reporting. The first two explosions occurred concurrently prior to the arrival of first responders. The third explosion took place just after the first law enforcement officer arrived, and reportedly sent shrapnel into the officer's patrol vehicle. No injuries were associated with the events, and damage reportedly was minor. The FBI, which believes the explosions were intentional, has not identified any suspects in connection with the case.⁴⁸

(U) Outlook and Implications

(U//FOUO) We have no specific information indicating environmental rights extremists or militia extremists are planning violent attacks targeting the Diamond Pipeline construction project or associated entities. Pipeline construction projects frequently arouse concerns about environmental and land-use issues. While most opposition activity related to pipeline construction remains nonviolent and lawful protest activity, some violent extremists may take advantage of lawful gatherings to attempt to threaten, incite, or commit violent acts against public safety officers or facility staff.

(U) Intelligence Gaps

- (U//FOUO) What environmental rights extremist groups and individuals exist in areas affected by the Diamond Pipeline construction project?
- (U//FOUO) Are militia extremist groups and individuals in the region or elsewhere in the United States advocating violence in response to pipeline construction efforts?
- (U//FOUO) What is the nature and scope of the threat to the Diamond Pipeline construction project supply chain?

(U) Behavioral Indicators of Planned Violence

(U//FOUO) There are a number of potential behaviors and indicators of planned criminal or violent activities targeting pipelines and associated entities. Some of these behavioral indicators may be constitutionally protected activities and should be supported by additional facts to justify increased suspicions.* Possible behaviors and indicators of planned violent activity that could reasonably arouse suspicion include:

- (U//FOUO) Planning of violent activities related to major protests on Internet chatrooms, message boards, or social networking sites;
- (U//FOUO) Reports of preoperational surveillance of pipeline construction sites or facilities potentially related to the project;
- (U//FOUO) Reports of rhetoric indicating a desire to manually close pipeline valves;
- (U//FOUO) Advanced warning calls indicating a violent attack is imminent;
- (U//FOUO) Possession of locks and homemade devices to chain oneself to pipeline valves or construction equipment;
- (U//FOUO) Reports of graffiti threatening violence related to the pipeline;
- (U//FOUO) Threatening verbal or online rhetoric related to pipeline construction;
- (U//FOUO) Threatening phone calls or e-mails to corporate executives, businesses, or contractors associated with pipeline construction;
- (U//FOUO) Signs of trespassing or suspicious persons in construction areas possibly indicating pre-incident surveillance;
- (U//FOUO) Reports of individuals wearing all dark or black clothing and masks or bandanas without a reasonable explanation;
- (U//FOUO) Possession of sharp or blunt objects, such as knives, machetes, dowels, or tire irons, during protests;
- (U//FOUO) Possession of bolt-cutters for use in cutting through security fencing;
- (U//FOUO) Reports of attacking opposition vehicles by lighting them on fire and using them as roadblocks;

* (U//FOUO) For further description of suspicious activity reporting indicators, please see https://nsi.ncirc.gov/documents/ISE_SAR_functional_standard_indicators_and_examples_0315.pdf.

- (U//FOUO) Reports of individuals carrying illegal firearms during protests;
- (U//FOUO) Reports of individuals acquiring materials that could be used to build improvised incendiary devices or IEDs without a reasonable explanation;
- (U//FOUO) Reports of individuals moving heavy materials, such as tires, trashcans, or dumpsters, to make barricades during protests, which they could then light on fire;
- (U//FOUO) Reports of pilfered construction sites for potential projectiles, such as bricks, rebar, or pipes;
- (U//FOUO) Pre-staging of bricks, rocks, or debris along protest routes;
- (U//FOUO) Reports of “direct action” training camps or gatherings advocating or planning criminal or violent activity in preparation for major events; and
- (U//FOUO) Reports of individuals carpooling from other locations to engage in planned criminal or violent acts during event disruptions.

(U//FOUO) Comments, requests, or shareable intelligence may be directed to the Arkansas State Fusion Center at 501-618-8001 or arfusioncenter@asp.arkasas.gov, the Oklahoma Information Fusion Center at 405-842-8547 or fusion@osbi.ok.gov, or the Tennessee Fusion Center at 877-250-2333 or tfc@tn.gov.

(U) Source Summary Statement

(U) The information used in this *FAR* is drawn from open source reporting, DHS reporting, and other law enforcement intelligence reports. We have **high confidence** in the information obtained from US Government and law enforcement agencies, as they are credibly sourced and plausible. We have **medium confidence** in the information obtained from open sources, which includes media and NGO reports and websites whose information is credibly sourced and plausible but may contain biases or unintentional inaccuracies. When possible, open source information has been corroborated through other law enforcement and government sources.

(U//FOUO) We have **medium confidence** in our assessment that the most likely potential domestic terrorist threat to the Diamond Pipeline construction project or associated entities is from environmental rights extremists motivated by resentment over perceived environmental destruction. Our judgment is based on our review of targeting trends using law enforcement information, open source information, and official government reports on recent environmental rights extremist attacks elsewhere in the United States and the movement’s continued focus on the pipeline construction industry going into 2017.

(U//FOUO) We have **medium confidence** in our assessment that the second most likely potential domestic terrorist threat to the Diamond Pipeline or associated entities are from militia extremists. Our judgment is based on our review of law enforcement information, open source information, and official government reports on nationwide targeting trends indicating that disputes over land-use are a primary driver of violence from the movement.

(U//FOUO) We have **medium confidence** in our assessment that potential attacks against the Diamond Pipeline or related entities would most likely be simple and designed to damage physical infrastructure or equipment by sabotage or arson. Our judgment is based on our review law enforcement information, open source information, and official government reports on tactical trends in historical attacks and trends in attacks against DAPL construction efforts in 2016.

(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 8.1, HSEC 8.2, HSEC 8.3, HSEC 8.4, HSEC 8.5, HSEC 8.6, HSEC 8.8, HSEC 8.10

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Homeland Security

Office of Intelligence and Analysis

Customer Feedback Form

Product Title: (U//FOUO) Potential Domestic Terrorist Threats to Multi-State Diamond Pipeline Construction Project

All survey responses are completely anonymous. No personally identifiable information is captured unless you voluntarily offer personal or contact information in any of the comment fields. Additionally, your responses are combined with those of many others and summarized in a report to further protect your anonymity.

1. Please select partner type:

and function:

2. What is the highest level of Intelligence Information that you receive?

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

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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Product's relevance to your mission	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Product's timeliness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Product's responsiveness to your intelligence needs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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

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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
This product provided me with intelligence information I did not find elsewhere.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

9. How did you obtain this product?

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

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

Name:
 Organization:
 Contact Number:

Position:
 State:
 Email:

Submit Feedback

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