

Dispatcher: Suspicious Activity Reporting

Trainee Name	Date
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As you watch the video, follow along and complete the questions in this guide. You may stop the video and view a section again if needed. The goal is for you to complete this guide and then discuss the material with your designated agency trainer or facilitator.

A suspicious activity report can be filed for:

- A. A terrorist act
- B. A criminal act
- C. A non-criminal act considered a precursor to either a terrorist act or a non-criminal act
- D. All of the above
- E. A and B only

Who can file a suspicious activity report?

- A. Police officer
- B. Dispatcher
- C. Private citizen
- D. Terrorism liaison officer
- E. All of the above
- F. A, B and D only

In Scenario 1 when the subjects purchased some items from the local hardware store, why did the clerk feel their actions were suspicious?

- A. The suspects were of a race that the clerk felt created suspicion
- B. They purchased the store's entire supply of propane tanks
- C. They were making anti-government threats as they purchased the items
- D. In addition to the propane tanks they purchased, they also had many more already in their truck
- E. All of the above
- F. B and D only

May race alone (absent any suspicious or criminal activity) be the basis for a SAR report? Why or why not?

A suspicious activity report can be filed online.

True _____ False _____



Are any of the following not an example of a critical infrastructure?

- A. Hospitals
- B. Dams and hydroelectric plants
- C. Power plants
- D. Railroad yards
- E. These are all examples of critical infrastructure

What are the benefits to an agency when one of their dispatchers attends terrorism liaison officer training?

- A. The training is free
- B. The dispatcher will have a greater sense of recognition of potential issues and suspicious activity
- C. TLOs have greater networking ability for the sharing of information
- D. The TLO-trained dispatcher can offer greater training to their own agency
- E. All of the above
- F. All of the above except A

If a dispatcher or any law enforcement professional creates or reports a suspicious activity for a SAR, and the fusion center determines it to be unfounded, what follow up might the fusion center conduct with the person who created the report?

- A. They will always contact the reporting party for unfounded reports to explain the policy for a SAR, to ensure unfounded reports do not reoccur
- B. There is no repercussion for what is determined to be an unfounded report
- C. The fusion center will almost always follow-up with an informal phone call to ensure the reporting party understands what constitutes a SAR
- D. They will send a follow-up letter to the agency outlining the circumstances and ask the agency to investigate the unfounded report

What are some resources that could provide additional information and/or details when completing a SAR?

Fusion centers are available for contact and follow up on SARs only during business hours (i.e., Monday-Friday 8 am to 5 pm).

True _____ False _____

